

TEM-4



考天下学习网 编

格林 主编

英语专业四级

Test Bible of Vocabulary for TEM-4

真题题源词汇手册

真题词汇速记 | 真题例句详解



免费获取

300元

新东方在线试听卡

NO.1

中国石化出版社

[HTTP://WWW.SINOPEC-PRESS.COM](http://www.sinopec-press.com)

教·育·出·版·中·心

TEM-4

英语专业四级

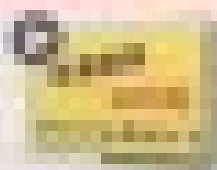
词汇手册

英语专业四级

Test Bible of Vocabulary
for TEM-4

真题题源词汇手册

真题题源词汇 | 真题题源词汇



英语专业四级
词汇手册

TEM-4

考天下学习网 编

格林 主编

英语专业四级

Test Bible of Vocabulary for TEM-4

真题题源词汇手册

真题词汇速记 | 真题例句详解

免费获取

300元

新东方在线试听卡

👍 NO.1

中国石化出版社

[HTTP://WWW.SINOPEC-PRESS.COM](http://www.sinopec-press.com)

教 · 育 · 出 · 版 · 中 · 心

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

英语专业四级真题题源词汇手册 / 考天下学习网编.
—北京: 中国石化出版社, 2012. 12
ISBN 978-7-5114-1858-6

I. ①英… II. ①考… III. ①大学英语水平考试—词
汇—自学参考资料 IV. ①H313

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2012) 第 277359 号

未经本社书面授权, 本书任何部分不得被复制、抄袭, 或者以
任何形式或任何方式传播。版权所有, 侵权必究。

中国石化出版社出版发行

地址: 北京市东城区安定门外大街 58 号

邮编: 100011 电话: (010) 84271850

读者服务部电话: (010) 84289974

<http://www.sinopec-press.com>

E-mail: press@sinopec.com

北京科信印刷有限公司印刷

全国各地新华书店经销

*

880 × 1230 毫米 32 开本 14.25 印张 446 千字

2013 年 1 月第 1 版 2013 年 1 月第 1 次印刷

定价: 30.00 元

前 言

词汇,历来是英语专四考试的基础。词汇记忆,历来是专四英语学习中
学生最头痛的环节。如何轻松、有效地记忆词汇、掌握词汇,平时复习不再
枯燥、考场之上应用自如,几乎成为每个专四考生考虑的问题。本书根据教
育部最新颁布的大学英语专业四级考试大纲的词条编写而成。

本着从读者的实际需要出发,为了节省考生的时间与精力、提高学习效
率,我们精心设计了《英语专业四级真题题源词汇手册》。全书分为“词汇大
闯关”和“真题词汇再现”两个部分,是针对英语专业四级考试中的题型——
听、读、写、译四方面能力全面发展的多功能词汇手册,真正让读者有的放矢
地查缺补漏,多快好省地掌握单词。本书特色主要体现在以下几个方面:

1. 收词权威,分类科学

这本词汇书总体分为两个部分。第一部分为“词汇大闯关”,收录了英
语专业四级词汇表中重要词汇,让考生先接触重点词汇,做到重要单词重点
记忆。第二部分为“真题词汇再现”,真实体现历年英语专业四级考试中所
考查到的大纲词汇,并进行了适当的扩充和精解,以帮助考生切实可行地夯
实词汇基础。

2. 考点直击,高效快捷

“词汇大闯关”分 37 个练习,每个练习 50 道词汇题目,这 1850 道练习
可以帮助考生更好地理解单词的释义和用法,正确把握考试的方向。在考
点中,常考的搭配、短语、习惯用法等一览无遗,可切实提高考生应用能力
,达到流利的读写译水平。

3. 经典例句,考试演练

只有在语境中才能真正记住单词,脱离了语境的单词如同脱离了水的
鱼儿,是无法存入人的长时记忆的。本书根据单词特点,结合最新英语专业

四级考试大纲词汇,给“真题词汇”配以相关真题例句。切实掌握分析好这些真题例句,将会使你的阅读水平,以及面对专业英语四级考试的实战能力有实质性的提高。

最后向广大考生重申我们的复习理念,即在学好词汇的同时,读、写、译三个方面的能力全面发展,这才是复习的真正有效的办法。只要同学们认真按我们的方法复习,就一定能取得好的成绩。同时建议同学们少做模拟题,既浪费时间又收获不大,在考前做一两份把握一下时间即可。

在此预祝同学们英语专业四级考试成功!

编 者

目 录

词汇大闯关	1	练习二十	185
练习一	1	练习二十一	196
练习二	11	练习二十二	206
练习三	20	练习二十三	216
练习四	29	练习二十四	227
练习五	39	练习二十五	238
练习六	49	练习二十六	248
练习七	59	练习二十七	258
练习八	68	练习二十八	268
练习九	77	练习二十九	278
练习十	86	练习三十	288
练习十一	95	练习三十一	298
练习十二	104	练习三十二	308
练习十三	114	练习三十三	319
练习十四	124	练习三十四	330
练习十五	134	练习三十五	340
练习十六	144	练习三十六	349
练习十七	154	练习三十七	358
练习十八	164	真题词汇再现	366
练习十九	175		

词汇大闯关

练习一

1. Sophonisba P. Breckinridge, the first woman admitted to the bar in Kentucky, eventually abandoned her legal career and became a social worker.
(A) supported (B) prosecuted (C) gave up (D) tired of
2. It is seldom acceptable to abbreviate words in formal writing.
(A) omit (B) explain (C) invent (D) shorten
3. I find his idea extremely abhorrent.
(A) superficial (B) dangerous (C) distasteful (D) illogical
4. The concept of upward social mobility has been an abiding feature of American life.
(A) enduring (B) unaffected (C) intriguing (D) observable
5. In the autumn, the northern mountains are ablaze with shades of red, yellow, and orange.
(A) radiant (B) bloom (C) decorated (D) beautiful
6. They voted to abolish the office of second vice-president.
(A) decorate (B) create (C) improve (D) eliminate
7. Eleanor Roosevelt's dedication to humanitarian causes won her affection and honor at home and abroad.
(A) on the air (B) henceforth
(C) nearby (D) in foreign countries
8. Red giant stars do not become white dwarf stars abruptly; the process takes more than fifteen hundred years.
(A) suddenly (B) in unison (C) prematurely (D) accidentally

9. Although South Carolina's mineral resources are **abundant**, not all of them can be mined lucratively.
(A) molten (B) plentiful (C) diverse (D) precious
10. Pollutants introduced into a lake can rapidly **accelerate** its natural aging process.
(A) change (B) speed up (C) turn around (D) destroy
11. Current demographic trends, such as the fall in the birth rate, should favor an **accelerated** economic growth in the long run.
(A) fashionable (B) rapid (C) modern (D) contemporary
12. Slang and substandard language are not generally **accepted** in published scientific papers.
(A) abundant (B) apparent (C) pragmatic (D) permitted
13. Bone and ivory are light, strong, and **accessible** materials for Inuit artists.
(A) beautiful (B) economical (C) available (D) natural
14. Ron O'Neal received widespread **acclaim** for his acting in productions of Dream on Monkey Mountain.
(A) recognition (B) confidence
(C) reimbursement (D) training
15. The highly **acclaimed** dance school founded by Katherine Dunham in New York City was an influential center of Black dance.
(A) promoted (B) significant (C) visible (D) praised
16. Chicago's O'Hare International Airport **accommodates** forty-four million passengers per year.
(A) amazes (B) lures (C) handles (D) counts
17. It is said that the **accommodations** of this hotel are limited to 600 persons.
(A) epoch (B) lodgings (C) fiasco (D) dilemma
18. It is now generally assumed that the planets were formed by the **accretion** of gas and dust in a cosmic cloud.
(A) separation (B) reaction (C) accumulation (D) motion
19. While they were away on vacation, they allowed their mail to **accumulate** at the post office.
(A) be delivered (B) pile up (C) get lost (D) be returned
20. If the weatherman has predicted **accurately**, tomorrow will be a perfect day for our picnic.
(A) astutely (B) correctly (C) carefully (D) acutely

21. Usually, in an attack of influenza, the patient's limbs ache.
(A) hurt (B) soften (C) get numb (D) get hot
22. Paul Robeson's achievements as both an actor and concert performer gained him international recognition in the early 1940's.
(A) accomplishments (B) appearances
(C) talents (D) songs
23. When Dorothy Parker's book reviews for Vanity Fair were deemed to be too acid, she joined the staff of the New Yorker.
(A) intellectual (B) disorganized (C) personal (D) harsh
24. No matter what language they are learning children all seem to follow the same order in the acquisition of sounds.
(A) inheritance (B) possession (C) acquirement (D) accumulation
25. Wild raspberries have a more acrid flavor than do cultivated raspberries.
(A) defined (B) gratifying (C) recognizable (D) bitter
26. The acrimonious quarrel hurt her feelings deeply.
(A) useless (B) fruitful (C) harmful (D) bitter
27. Although pencils actually are made of graphite and not of lead, the term "lead pencil" has come to be widely used.
(A) supposedly (B) really (C) everywhere (D) still
28. Automaton are mechanical objects that become relatively self-operating once they have been actuated.
(A) timed (B) constructed (C) cleaned up (D) set in motion
29. One of California's most acute problems is inadequate water supply.
(A) unusual (B) persistent (C) unexpected (D) critical
30. His parents are acutely aware of his problems at school.
(A) cleverly (B) quietly (C) tentatively (D) keenly
31. One of California's greatest problems is providing adequate water to meet the needs of its expanding population.
(A) sufficient (B) palatable (C) suitable (D) unpolluted
32. Weed killers must be chosen and applied with great care to avoid damage to adjacent trees and shrubs.
(A) indigenous (B) nearby (C) perennial (D) similar
33. Eleven states, including the adjoining states of North and South Carolina,

seceded from the United States in the 1860's and formed a southern confederacy.

(A) separated (B) neighboring (C) colonial (D) competing

34. I **admire** his work.

(A) recognize (B) exploit (C) tolerate (D) esteem

35. The embarrassed young mother **admonished** her children for having taken the candy from the grocery shelf.

(A) spanked (B) reminded (C) rebuked (D) hit

36. Acculturation is a process whereby the members of one culture **adopt** the customs of another.

(A) spread (B) regulate (C) take on (D) count on

37. Throughout history, shoes have been worn not only for comfort but also for **adornment**.

(A) enjoyment (B) dispensation
(C) prestige (D) embellishment

38. **Adult** moths are usually quite different from adult butterflies, although the characteristics of one group, the skippers, are somewhere between the two.

(A) Large (B) Typical (C) Familiar (D) Mature

39. The prehistoric art of inscribing figures and designs on rock surfaces seems to have slowly disappeared with the **advent** of agriculture, which required a large amount of time and energy.

(A) coming (B) arrest (C) financing (D) stability

40. Breathing polluted air may **adversely** affect an individual's respiratory capacity.

(A) detrimentally (B) consequently
(C) occasionally (D) inadvertently

41. Lorraine Hansberry acquired a deep **affection** for Africa and its people from her uncle William, a professor of African history at Howard University.

(A) respect (B) concern (C) longing (D) fondness

42. The stuffed toy bears belonging to Theodore Roosevelt's children were **affectionately** called "Teddy bears".

(A) lovingly (B) appropriately (C) unwittingly (D) ironically

43. Although they had never met before the party, Dick and Jane felt a strong affinity to each other.
(A) affability (B) attraction (C) dislike (D) interest
44. Caused by an ascorbic acid deficiency, scurvy was a serious human affliction until fairly recent times.
(A) attribute (B) notion (C) situation (D) problem
45. Heavy traffic on the Mississippi River brought affluence to Keokuk, Iowa, until the mid-nineteenth century, when the arrival of the railroads diverted river shipping.
(A) wealth (B) tourism (C) development (D) commerce
46. The hostess was affronted by Bill's failure to thank her for dinner.
(A) affable (B) insulted (C) afflicted (D) confronted
47. Green turtles, found in tropical and subtropical locations, are the least aggressive of all sea turtles.
(A) attractive (B) passive (C) colorful (D) combative
48. One cause of the Civil War was economic and political rivalry between the agrarian South and the industrial North.
(A) prosperous (B) old-fashioned
(C) agricultural (D) poorly organized
49. Ahead of other parts of the nation, the territory of Wyoming granted women the vote in 1869.
(A) Preceding (B) Preventing (C) Opposing (D) Urging
50. The scientist and agricultural innovator George Washington Carver aided the economy of the South by developing hundreds of commercial uses for crops such as the peanut.
(A) restored (B) stabilized (C) helped (D) changed

答案

- 1)C 2)D 3)C 4)A 5)A 6)D 7)D 8)A 9)B
10)B 11)B 12)D 13)C 14)A 15)D 16)C 17)B 18)C
19)B 20)B 21)A 22)A 23)D 24)C 25)D 26)D 27)B
28)D 29)D 30)D 31)A 32)B 33)B 34)D 35)C 36)C
37)D 38)D 39)A 40)A 41)D 42)A 43)B 44)D 45)A
46)B 47)D 48)C 49)A 50)C

词汇注解

1. **abandon** [ə'bəndən] *v.* 放弃(relinquish, give up completely)
bar [bɑ:] *n.* 律师协会(attorneys' association)
 [真题例句] Things like a bar, a good quality restaurant, preferably local food, and fitness and sports centers. 像酒吧, 高质量的餐厅, 最好是当地食品, 健身运动中心一类事物。 (2008 年真题)
prosecute ['prɒsɪkjʊt] *v.* 起诉(sue)
2. **abbreviate** [ə'brɪ:vɪeɪt] *v.* 缩写; 缩短(shorten, abridge, condense)
omit [əu'mɪt] *v.* 省略(leave out, exclude)
3. **abhorrent** [əb'hɒrənt] *adj.* 可恶的(loathsome, detestable)
superficial [ˌsju:pə'fɪʃəl] *adj.* 表面的, 肤浅的(shallow)
distasteful [dɪs'teɪstfʊl] *adj.* (令人)不愉快的; 讨厌的(displeasing, disagreeable)
illogical [ɪ'lɒdʒɪkəl] *adj.* 不合逻辑的; 不合理的(inconsistent, irrational)
4. **abiding** [ə'baɪdɪŋ] *adj.* 持久的(steadfast, enduring, persistent)
mobility [məu'bɪlɪtɪ] *n.* 变化(change); 活动性(movability)
intriguing [ɪn'trɪ:ɡɪŋ] *adj.* 迷人的(appelling, fascinating)
5. **ablaze** [ə'bleɪz] *adj.* 闪耀的(radiant, blazing)
radiant ['reɪdɪənt] *adj.* 发光的(shining, luminous)
abloom [ə'blu:m] *adj.* 开花的(flowing, in bloom)
decorated ['dekəreɪtɪd] *adj.* 装饰的(adorned, ornamented)
6. **abolish** [ə'bɒlɪʃ] *v.* 废止, 废除(法律、制度、习俗等)(abrogate, eliminate)
vice-president 副总裁; 副校长
7. **abroad** [ə'brɔ:d] *adv.* 在国外(overseas)
humanitarian [hju:mænɪ'teəriən] *adj.* 人道主义的(philanthropic)
on the air 正在广播
henceforth ['hens'fɔ:θ] *adv.* 自此以后(from this time on)
8. **abruptly** [ə'brʌptli] *adv.* 突然地(suddenly)
red giant stars 红巨星
white dwarf stars 白矮星
in unison 和谐, 一致
prematurely [ˌpri:mə'tʃʊəli] *adv.* 过早地; 早熟地(too soon, untimely)
9. **abundant** [ə'bʌndənt] *adj.* 丰富的, 充裕的(copious, plentiful)

- molten** ['məʊltən] *adj.* 熔化的(fused, melted)
- precious** ['preʃəs] *adj.* 宝贵的(valuable, costly, invaluable)
10. **accelerate** [ək'seləreɪt] *v.* 加速,促进(quicken, expedite, stimulate)
- pollutant** [pə'lutənt] *n.* 污染物质
- aging process** 老化过程
- speed up** 加速(quicken)
11. **accelerated** [ək'seləreɪtɪd] *adj.* 迅速的(fast, express, rapid)
- fashionable** ['fæʃənəbl] *adj.* 流行的,时髦的(stylish, trendy)
- contemporary** [kən'tempərəri] *adj.* 当代的,同时的(coexistent, contemporaneous)
12. **accept** [ək'sept] *v.* 接受,认可(embrace, welcome, permit)
- substandard** [sʌb'sdændəd] *adj.* 不合规格的(inferior)
- pragmatic** [præg'mætɪk] *adj.* 实际的,注重实效的(practical, realistic)
13. **accessible** [æk'sesəbl] *adj.* 易接近的,可到达的(available, obtainable, approachable)
- ivory** ['aɪvəri] *n.* 象牙
14. **acclaim** [ə'kleɪm] *n.* 称赞(praise, recognition)
- reimbursement** [ˌriːɪm'bəsmənt] *n.* 补偿(compensation, reparation)
15. **acclaimed** [ə'kleɪmd] *adj.* 受赞誉的(recognized, admitted)
- influential** [ˌɪnflu'ɛnʃəl] *adj.* 有影响的(powerful, significant)
16. **accommodate** [ə'kɒmədeɪt] *v.* 容纳(contain, hold)
- lure** [ljʊə] *v.* 引诱(attract, entice)
17. **accommodation** [əˌkɒmə'deɪʃən] *n.* 住宿,房间(lodgings)
- epoch** ['e:pɒk] *n.* 新纪元,时代
- lodging** ['lɒdʒɪŋ] *n.* 住房(常指出租的房间)
- fiasco** [fɪ'æskəʊ] *n.* 惨败(complete failure, blunder)
18. **accretion** [æk'kri:ʃən] *n.* (累积带来的)增长(accumulation, increase)
- cosmic** ['kɒzmɪk] *adj.* 宇宙的(of the universe)
19. **accumulate** [ə'kju:mjuleɪt] *v.* 堆积(amass, pile up, gather)
- on vacation** 休假
- pile up** 堆积,积累
20. **accurately** ['ækjʊrɪtli] *adv.* 正确地,精确地(correctly, precisely)
- weatherman** ['weðəmən] *n.* 气象员

picnic ['pɪknɪk] *n.* 野餐

astute [əs'tju:t] *adj.* 机敏的;狡猾的(shrewd, crafty)

acutely [ə'kju:tli] *adv.* 敏锐地(astutely, keenly)

21. **ache** [eɪk] *v.* 觉得疼痛(hurt, pain, twinge)

influenza [ˌɪnflu'enzə] *n.* 流行性感胃

limb [lɪm] *n.* 肢;翼

get numb 麻木;失去知觉

22. **achievement** [ə'tʃi:vmənt] *n.* 成就(accomplishment, feat, fulfillment)

23. **acid** ['æsɪd] *adj.* 讽刺的;刻薄的(sarcastic, biting)

disorganized [dɪs'ɔ:gənaɪzd] *adj.* 紊乱的,无组织的(disordered)

harsh [hɑ:ʃ] *adj.* 严厉的(severe, acrimonious)

24. **acquisition** [ˌækwɪ'zɪʃən] *n.* 获得(acquirement, gain)

inheritance [ɪn'herɪtəns] *n.* 遗产(heritage)

possession [pə'zeʃən] *n.* 拥有,占有(ownership, occupation)

25. **acid** ['ækrɪd] *adj.* (味道)辛辣的(bitter, pungent)

raspberries ['ræzbəri] *n.* 山梅

cultivated ['kʌltɪveɪtɪd] *adj.* 栽培的(domesticated, garden)

gratifying ['grætɪfaɪɪŋ] *adj.* 悦人的,令人满足的(pleasant, satisfying, delightful)

26. **acrimonious** [ˌækri'məʊniəs] *adj.* 讥讽的,刻薄的(sarcastic, bitter)

fruitful ['fru:tful] *adj.* 多产的;富有成效的(fertile, successful, productive)

27. **actually** ['æktʃuəli] *adv.* 实际上,事实上(really, in fact)

graphite ['græfəɪt] *n.* 石墨

supposedly [sə'pəʊzɪdli] *adv.* 按说,应该(presumably)

28. **actuate** ['æktʃueɪt] *v.* 开动(start, set in motion)

automaton [ɔ:'tɒmətən] *n.* 自动机器(robot)

time [taɪm] *v.* 设置时间(to set up time for)

clean up 打扫干净,整理(wash up)

29. **acute** [ə'kju:t] *adj.* 严重的(severe, critical)

persistent [pə(:)'sɪstənt] *adj.* 持续的(continual, constant)

critical ['krɪtɪkəl] *adj.* 严重的(serious)

[真题例句] Furthermore, he is not only critical of the work of others, but also of his own, since he knows that man is the least reliable of scientific instruments and that a number of factors tend to disturb

objective investigation. 此外,他不仅总是挑剔别人的工作,也包括他自己的,因为他知道人是最不可靠的科学仪器,有一些因素往往会干扰客观的调查。(2010 年真题)

30. **acutely** [ə'kju:tli] *adv.* 敏锐地(having as harp mind, keenly)

tentatively ['tentətɪvli] *adv.* 小心地(cautiously)

keenly ['ki:nli] *adv.* 敏锐地(sharply); 深刻地(incisively)

31. **adequate** [ædɪkwɪt] *adj.* 足够的(sufficient, ample, plenty)

palatable ['pælətəbl] *adj.* 美味的(tasty, delicious)

sufficient [sə'fɪʃənt] *adj.* 足够的(enough)

32. **adjacent** [ə'dʒeɪsənt] *adj.* 邻近的(nearby, neighboring)

[真题例句] You will find the occasional sharpie who watches for the amber to come up on the adjacent set of lights. However, he will not go until he receives the lawful signal. 你会发现一些个别人关注路前方将要出现的黄灯状态。然而,直到看到合法的信号他才会开动汽车。

(2004 年真题)

weed killer 除草剂

indigenous [ɪn'dɪdʒɪnəs] *adj.* 本地生长的(native, local)

perennial [pə'renjəl] *adj.* 四季的; 终年的(lasting through the whole year, evergreen)

33. **adjoining** [ə'dʒɔɪnɪŋ] *adj.* 邻近的, 接壤的(neighboring, adjacent, contiguous)

secede [si'si:d] *v.* 正式脱离或退出; 分离(separate from)

confederacy [kən'fedərəsi] *n.* 联盟, 邦联(confederation, alliance)

colonial [kə'ləʊniəl] *adj.* 殖民的, 殖民地的

34. **admire** [əd'maɪə] *v.* 钦佩(esteem, respect).

35. **admonish** [əd'mɒnɪʃ] *v.* 责骂, 训斥(scold, reprimand)

spank [spæŋk] *v.* 打屁股(whack)

rebuke [rɪ'bju:k] *v.* 斥责(scold, chide)

36. **adopt** [ə'dɒpt] *v.* 采用(take on, assume as one's own)

acculturation [ə'kʌltʃə'reɪʃən] *n.* 文化适应

count on 依靠, 指望(depend on)

37. **adornment** [ə'dɔ:nmənt] *n.* 装饰(embellishment, decoration, ornament)

dispensation [dɪspen'seɪʃən] *n.* 分配(distribution, allocation)

embellishment [ɪm'belɪʃmənt] *n.* 装饰, 修饰(decoration, adornment, ornament)

38. **adult** ['ædʌlt] *adj.* 成熟的(grown, mature)

moth [mʊθ] *n.* 蛾

39. **advent** ['ædvənt] *n.* (尤指不寻常的人或事) 出现, 到来 (coming, appearance)
40. **adversely** [æd'və:sli] *adv.* 有害地 (in a harmful way, detrimentally)
respiratory ['respəretri] *adj.* 呼吸的 (inhaling and exhaling, breathing)
detrimentally [ˌdetri'mentəli] *adv.* 有害地, 不利地 (harmfully, injuriously)
inadvertently [ˌɪnəd'vætəntli] *adv.* 无意地, 不小心地 (unintentionally, involuntarily)
41. **affection** [ə'fekʃən] *n.* 喜爱 (fondness, love)
longing ['lɒŋɪŋ] *n.* 渴望 (desire, craving)
42. **affectionately** [ə'fekʃənɪtli] *adv.* 亲切地 (warmly, intimately)
stuffed toy bear 填充玩具熊
ironical [aɪ'rɒnɪkl] *adv.* 有讽刺意味地 (in an ironic manner, surprisingly)
43. **affinity** [ə'fɪnɪti] *n.* 吸引; 喜爱 (fondness, affection)
affability [æfə'bɪlɪti] *n.* 和蔼; 亲切 (pleasantness, kindness, amenity)
44. **affliction** [ə'flɪkʃən] *n.* 痛苦 (suffering, problem)
scurvy ['skɜ:vɪ] *n.* 坏血病
ascorbic [əs'kɔ:bɪk] *adj.* 维生素 C 的
deficiency [dɪ'fɪʃənsɪ] *n.* 缺乏 (lack)
45. **affluence** ['æfluəns] *n.* 富裕, 富足 (wealth, abundance)
divert [daɪ'vɜ:t] *v.* 转移 (deflect, redirect)
46. **affront** [ə'frʌnt] *v.* 侮辱, 冒犯 (insult, offend)
affable ['æfəbl] *adj.* 和蔼可亲的 (friendly, agreeable)
afflict [ə'flɪkt] *v.* 折磨 (hurt, distress)
confront [kən'frʌnt] *v.* 对抗 (resist, oppose)
47. **aggressive** [ə'ɡresɪv] *adj.* 好斗的 (bellicose, hostile)
subtropical [sʌb'trɒpɪkl] *adj.* 亚热带的
combative ['kɒmbətɪv] *adj.* 好战的, 好斗的 (bellicose, aggressive, hostile)
48. **agrarian** [ə'ɡreəriən] *adj.* 务农的 (rural)
old-fashioned ['əʊld'fæʃənd] *adj.* 老式的 (aged, antiquated)
49. **ahead** [ə'hed] *adj.* 向前; 在前的; 领先
50. **aid** [eɪd] *v.* 帮助 (help, assist, succor)
peanut ['pi:nʌt] *n.* 花生