



北京新航道学校·读故事记单词丛书

胡敏 读故事记单词

考研英语词汇

LEARNING THROUGH READING

胡敏 主编

Jeff Cheap Julie Baecker Ben Thompson 著

李立新 卢琳 译

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前 言

词汇是语言学习的基石。从传统上来讲，学生背记单词的方法不仅单调乏味，而且效率极低，因为很多单词背的时候费了九牛二虎之力，用的时候都还是一头雾水。有鉴于此，我们想给大家一种新的学习词汇的方法。

用一些风趣幽默的小故事把一些看似毫无关系的词串连起来，这就是我们发明的词汇学习方法：我们先提供一个故事，然后再提供一个词汇表，这样不仅简单方便，而且妙趣横生。

从理论上讲，背故事比背单词容易，因为故事中有一定的发展线索，联想会更加丰富。这正是我们编写这套读故事、记单词系列教材的理论基础。在编写这些小故事的过程中，我们发现原本枯燥的单词也可以变得活泼可爱、原本沉闷的学习也可以变得生动有趣。这使我们想起了哥伦布那个征服世人的故事：把鸡蛋敲破了立在桌子上。原来世界上没有攻不破的难关，关键是我们能否找到攻关的钥匙。读故事记单词正是为大家准备的一把攻克词汇难关的钥匙。

有人说过：If you love him, make him study English, for it's interesting; if you hate him, make him study English, for it's boring. 英语到底是interesting还是boring，这本身是个见仁见智的问题，我们希望读故事记单词这种形式能够帮助你找到学习英语的乐趣、增加征服英语的信心、提高掌握英语的效率。

以下外籍专家参与了本书部分故事的编写和审订，在此表示感谢，他们是：Kevin Doyle, Mark Griffiths, Rich Hill, Carol Rueckert, Mike Sharpe。

作 者

2005年4月于北京

1. The Time of Lincoln

林肯时代

abandon → account

读故事

Abraham Lincoln was the 16th president of the United States of America. He is remembered for many things, including his log-cabin home, his **absurd** looking clothing **accessory**, a top-hat, but Lincoln's **absolute** most important contribution to America's history was to **abolish** slavery, a very hard task to **accomplish** at that time. In the middle of the 19th century, America was split by an **abstract** border. The country was cut into two parts: the North and the South. There were an **abundance** of differences which caused this **abnormal** separation. For instance, the North held all of the Universities and Military **Academies** whereas in the South, **access** to such institutions was limited. Also, Northerners spoke standard American English while Southerners spoke with a Southern **accent**. But the largest difference that **abound** between the North and the South at that time was slavery and all of the aspects that **accompanied** it.

The North thought that the South should **abandon** slavery because, (in most cases), slaves faced daily **abuse** from their owners. Most Northerners tried to **abide by** the rule that "All men are created equal." These reasons largely **account** for the American Civil War. The Civil War was a long, **brutal** war with a very high **casualty rate**. Many young men, from both the North and the South were killed on the

亚伯拉罕·林肯是美国第16届总统。关于他的很多事情至今还留在人们的记忆里，其中包括他的小木屋、看上去滑稽的衣饰物以及他的高帽子。但林肯对美国历史绝对重要的贡献在于他废除了奴隶制，这是当时极难完成的使命。19世纪中叶，美国被一条抽象的分界线割裂开，国家被分成两部分：南方和北方。造成这种不正常划分的是南北之间众多的差异。例如，北方囊括了所有的大学和军事院校，但在南方，人们进入这些机构的机会是很有限的；还有，北方人说英语很标准，而南方人说话却带地方口音。但当时存在于南北之间的最大分歧则来源于奴隶制以及随之而来的所有方方面面。

北方人认为南方应该废除奴隶制，因为在大多数情况下，奴隶每天都被主人虐待。而大多数北方人都信奉“人生来平等”的信条。大致是这些原因导致了美国内战。这是一场持续时间长、双方死亡惨重的残酷战争。不管来自北方还是南方，很多年轻人都死在了战场

battlefield; the death toll was also **accelerated** by the fact that small Army hospitals could not **accommodate** so many wounded soldiers.

The Civil War was filled with heroes on both sides of the battlefield. Names like U.S. Grant, General Sherman, and the **acclaimed** Southern General Robert E. Lee. All of these men fought bravely and made **harrowing** decisions **on their own accord**. But Lincoln is probably most often associated with his leadership of the country during this difficult period. **He was a firm believer that slavery was wrong and he fought hard to stop it.** In 1863, Lincoln signed the **Emancipation Proclamation** which legally granted freedom to all slaves living in America. But in 1865, **Lincoln's life came to an abrupt end** while he was watching a play at Ford's Theater in Washington D.C. His death was not an **accident**; he was **assassinated** by a man named John Wilkes Booth.

Not long after Lincoln's death, the North defeated the South and the Civil War was ended. The South was no longer thought of as another country, but part of America. And all of the slaves living and working in the South were **freed** and **absorbed** into society.

上; 由于战地医院太小, 容纳不了那么多伤员, 所以在当时死亡人数是**日趋增多**的。

内战中, 战场上双方英雄辈出, 例如, U.S. 格兰特, 谢尔曼将军和**受人拥戴**的南方将军罗伯特·E·李。所有这些人浴血奋战, 为了各自的利益进行痛苦的抉择。但提到林肯, 人们联想最多的可能是他领导国家度过了那个艰难时期。他坚定地认为奴隶制是腐朽的, 要武力推翻它。1863年, 林肯签署了《废除奴隶制宣言》, 从法律上赋予所有生活在美国的奴隶以自由。但1865年, 林肯在华盛顿特区的福特剧院观看演出时, **突然**遇难。他的去世并非意外, 他被一个叫约翰·威尔克斯·布斯的人所暗杀。

林肯遇害后不久, 北方战胜了南方, 内战宣布结束。南方不再被看作是另一个国家, 而是美国的一部分。生活和工作在南部的所有奴隶都获得了自由并被**吸纳**进美国社会。

记单词

abandon [ə'bændən] *v.* 放弃; 抛弃
~oneself 放纵; 使沉溺于
abandoned [ə'bændənd] *a.* 被放弃的; 被遗弃的; 无约束的; 狂放的
abandonment [ə'bændənmənt] *n.* 放弃; 遗弃; 放纵 sing in a spirit of utter~引吭高歌
abide [ə'baid] *v.* (abode 或 abided) 容忍; 经受住; 居住; 继续存在
~by 遵守 (法律、决定等); 信守 (诺言等)
abidance [ə'baidəns] *n.* 遵守; 持续; 居住 (in)
abiding [ə'baidɪŋ] *a.* 持久不变的; 永久的
abnormal [æb'nɔ:məl] *a.* 反常的, 变态的; 畸形的
abnormality [æb'nɔ:'mæləti] *n.* 反常; 变态; 畸形
abolish [ə'bolɪʃ] *v.* 彻底废除 (法律、制度、习俗等); 完全破坏
abolition [æbəu'liʃən] *n.* (法律、习俗、死刑等的) 废除, 废止, 消灭~of war 消灭战争
abolitionism [æbəu'liʃənizəm] *n.* 废除主义; 废 (除黑) 奴主义
abolitionist [æbəu'liʃənɪst] *n.* 废除主义者; 主张废除死刑者; 废奴主义者
abound [ə'baund] *v.* 大量存在; 富足 (in); 充足, 充满, 多产 (with)
abrupt [ə'brʌpt] *a.* 突然的, 意外的; 陡峭的, 险峻的; (举止、言谈等) 唐突的, 鲁莽的
abruption [ə'brʌpʃən] *n.* 突然的断裂 (或分裂)
absolute ['æbsəlu:t] *a.* 纯粹的, 完全的; 地道的, 十足的; 不受任何限制 (或约束) 的; 基本的
absolutely ['æbsəlu:tli] *ad.* 完全地, 非常; 肯定地; 绝对地
absorb [əb'sɔ:b] *v.* 吸引; 吸引...的注意; 占去 (时间、注意力等); 承受, 忍受
be ~ed in 专心于
absorbent [əb'sɔ:bənt] *a.* = absorbant 能吸收 (水、光、热等) 的
absorbing [əb'sɔ:biŋ] *a.* 极有趣的; 吸引

人的
absorption [əb'sɔ:pʃən] *n.* 吸引, 吸收过程; 专心致志; 合并
abstract ['æbstrækt, æb'strækt] *a.* 抽象的
[æb'strækt] *n.* (书、文、案情等的) 摘要, 梗概
[æb'strækt] *v.* 提取, 抽取
abstraction [æb'strækʃən] *n.* 抽象; 抽象概念 (名称); 提取, 抽取
abstractive [æb'stræktiv] *a.* 具有抽象能力的; 抽象性质的
absurd [əb'sə:d] *a.* 荒谬的, 荒唐的; 滑稽可笑的
absurdism [əb'sə:dizəm] *n.* 荒诞主义; 荒诞描写
absurdity [əb'sə:diti] *n.* 荒谬, 荒唐, 荒诞; 荒诞 (或怪诞) 的言行
abundant [ə'bʌndəns] *n.* 大量, 丰富; 富有, 富裕
abundant [ə'bʌndənt] *a.* 大量的, 充足的; 丰富的, 富裕的 (in)
abuse [ə'bju:z] *v.* 滥用; 虐待; 辱骂
[ə'bju:s] *n.* 滥用; 虐待; 辱骂
abusive [ə'bju:sɪv] *a.* 满口脏话的, 恶言谩骂的; 虐待的; 被滥用 (或妄用) 的
academy [ə'kædəmi] *n.* 学院, 大学, 研究院
academic [ækə'demik] *a.* 学院的; 学术的; 纯理论的, 学术式的
accelerate [ək'seləreit] *v.* 加速, 增速; 促进; 增长, 增加
accelerated [ək'seləreitɪd] *a.* 加快的; 提早的
accent ['æksənt] *n.* 重音; 口音, 腔调
speak with an ~ (without ~) 说话带口音 (不带口音)
accental [æk'sentjuəl] *a.* 重音的, 由重音构成的
accentuate [æk'sentjueit] *v.* 使更明显; 使更严重
access ['ækses] *n.* 接近 (或进入) 的机会; 享用机会; 接近, 进入; 入口, 通道
gain ~to 获得接近 (通向) ...的机会

have ~to 有机会接近...

give sb. ~to 提供某人接近 (进入) ... 的机会

easy of ~ 易于接近

difficult of ~ 难以接近

accessible [æk'sesəbl] *a.* 可 (或易) 接近 (进入) 的; 可 (或易) 得到的; 易相处的

accessory [æk'sesəri] *n.* 附件, 零件, 配件; (附属的) 装饰品, 搭配物 *a.* 附加的, 附属的, 补充的

accident ['æksɪdənt] *n.* (不幸的) 意外遭遇, 事故; 偶然因素

by ~ 偶然

by ~of 凭着...的机遇 (或运气)

without ~ 顺利而安全地, 安然无恙地

~insurance 人身意外伤害保险

accidental [æk'sɪdəntəl] *a.* 意外的, 偶然 (发生) 的

acclaim [ə'kleɪm] *v./n.* 欢呼, 喝彩; 称赞

acclamation [æklə'meɪʃən] *n.* 欢呼 (声), 喝彩 (声)

acclamatory [ə'klæmətəri] *a.* 欢呼的, 喝彩的; 称赞的

accommodate [ə'kɒmədeɪt] *v.* 使适应, 使符合一致; 调和 (分歧等); 给...提供方便; 向...提供住处 (或膳宿); (宽绰地) 容纳, 为...提供空间

accommodating [ə'kɒmədeɪtɪŋ] *a.* (乐于) 帮助的, 与人方便的

accommodation [ə'kɒmə'deɪʃən] *n.* [英]~; [美]~s 住处, 膳宿

accompany [ə'kʌmpəni] *v.* 陪伴, 伴随; 为...伴奏 (或伴唱)

accompaniment [ə'kʌmpənɪmənt] *n.* 伴随发生 (或存在) 的事物; 伴奏, 伴唱

accomplish [ə'kʌmplɪʃ] *v.* 达到 (目的), 完成 (任务), 实现 (计划、诺言等); 做到, 做

成; 走完 (距离等), 度完 (时间)

accomplished [ə'kʌmplɪʃt] *a.* 完成了的, 已实现的; 熟练的, 有造诣的, 有才艺的

accomplishment [ə'kʌmplɪʃmənt] *n.* 成就, 成绩; [常作~s] 造诣, 技能, 才艺; 完成, 实现

accord [ə'kɔ:d] *v.* 相符合, 相一致 (with); 授予, 给予; 使一致 *n.* 一致, 和谐; 协议, 条约

in ~ (with) (与) ... 一致, (与) ... 相符合

out of ~ (with) (与) ... 不一致, (与) ... 不相符合

of one's own ~ 出于自愿, 主动地

with one ~ 一致地; 一致同意地

accordance [ə'kɔ:dəns] *n.* 一致, 符合; 授予, 给予

accordant [ə'kɔ:dənt] *a.* 一致的, 和谐的, 相符合的 (with, to)

according [ə'kɔ:dɪŋ] *a.* 相符合的, 一致的, 相应的

accordingly [ə'kɔ:dɪŋli] *ad.* 相应地; 因此, 于是

account [ə'kaʊnt] *n.* 记述, 叙述; 账, 账目, 账户, 账单 *v.* 说明, 解释

~for 解释; 导致; (在数量, 比例方面) 占

on all ~s (或 *on every account*) 无论如何

on any ~ 无论如何 (一般用于否定句)

on no ~ 决不 (放在句首引起主谓倒装)

on (或for) sb.'s ~ 为某人的缘故, 为了某人的利益

take into ~ 考虑到, 顾及, 体谅

accountable [ə'kaʊntəbl] *a.* 负有责任的; 应作解释的, 可解释的

accountant [ə'kaʊntənt] *n.* 会计人员, 会计师

accounting [ə'kaʊntɪŋ] *n.* 会计; 会计学; 会计制

2. Mike — a Story of Personal Change

迈克自我转变的故事

accumulate → advantage

读故事

Mike could hardly be described as your typical **adolescent**. He would casually acknowledge to his few friends that he liked to watch DVDs, although perhaps a more accurate description was that he was a DVD addict. Over the last six months, Mike had **accumulated** thousands of DVDs. When he was not at school, he had become accustomed to spending his time wandering the streets of the city, **acquiring** more and more films. Indeed, it became a joke that if asked for his address, he would give the address of the DVD shop adjacent to our school since he spent so much time there.

Mike hated attending school. In his eyes, its only **advantage** was its location. During lessons, he **adopted** a rather cool demeanor towards most of his classmates and was often **accused** of being aloof. All he seemed concerned about was **adding** to his DVD collection. In truth, Mike had not **adapted** to life at the school very well. Perhaps he felt that he still needed **adequate** time to **adjust** to a new environment although no one could work out why he **harbored** such an **acute** feeling of self-pity.

As someone who also adores watching films, I had slowly become **acquainted** with Mike. I had often seen him in the DVD shop which **adjoined** our school, yet it took a long time before he responded to my **advances** of

迈克几乎不属于人们眼中典型的青少年。不经意间，他便会向很少的几个朋友提起他喜欢看 DVD，但也许更确切的说法是，他是个 DVD 迷。在过去的六个月中，他收集了上千张 DVD 光盘。不上学时，他已经习惯于在城市的街大街小巷四处闲逛，以获得更多的电影碟。如果你问他住哪儿，他会告诉你学校附近的一家 DVD 店的地址，因为他总是光顾那里。事实上这都成了笑话。

迈克讨厌上学。在他眼里，学校的唯一好处在于它的位置。在班上，他对大部分同学采取相当冷漠的态度，为此他常被指责疏远别人。他所关心的似乎只是增添他的 DVD 收藏。事实上，迈克还不太适应学校的生活。也许他仍需要足够的时间来适应新环境，但没人能明白他为什么会产生如此强烈的自怜感。

同样酷爱看电影的我也开始慢慢地了解迈克了。我经常在学校附近的 DVD 影碟店看到他。我提出和他交朋友，但是过了很长时间他才对此做出反应。

friendship. Maybe it was an exaggeration to say we were actually friends, although he would at least **acknowledge** my presence with a cursory nod of the head when he saw me. (David)

One day, I was asked to **administrate** our school's new film club. I was a little wary about asking Mike to help me select suitable films in case he said no. However, I needn't have worried. Mike's face lit up as he scrutinized a poster I had just **adhered** to the wall. The poster advertised the grand opening of the Film Club the following week. 'Hey David,' he muttered excitedly, 'I want to be involved with that.'

The change in Mike's behavior over the next month was dramatic. I have no doubt that it was the Film Club which **activated** the turnaround. Once a boy who spent most of his time sulking, Mike was now a model student. Before each film was shown, he would give a very informative speech about the director and main actors. Everyone was impressed by his knowledge and passion for films and he suddenly became extremely popular at school.

说我们事实上是朋友也许有些夸张,然而他看到我时,都会匆匆地点点头,至少承认他认识我。

一天,学校让我**管理**新成立的电影俱乐部。我想请迈克帮忙选择合适的电影,但有点担心,恐怕他不答应。然而,担心是多余的。迈克仔细看过我贴在墙上的海报后,脸上露出开心的笑容。海报打出了电影俱乐部下周隆重开业的广告。“太好了,大卫,”他兴奋地小声说,“我也想加入。”

在接下来的一个月里,迈克发生了巨大的变化。我确信是电影俱乐部促成了他的转变。以前常常闷闷不乐的迈克现在成了模范生。每个电影放映之前,他都会详细介绍其导演和主要演员。大家都被迈克对电影的了解和热情所折服,于是他很快在学校名气大噪。

记单词

accumulate [ə'kju:mjuleit] *v.* 积累, 积攒, 积聚

accumulation [ə'kju:mju'leifən] *n.* 积累, 积攒; 聚积物

accumulative [ə'kju:mjulativ] *a.* 积累而成的, 累积(性)的

accurate ['ækjʊrət] *a.* 准确的, 精确的; 正确无误的

accuracy ['ækjʊrəsi] *n.* 准确(性), 精确(性)

accuse [ə'kju:z] *v.* 指控, 指责

accused [ə'kju:zd] *a.* 被告的 *n.* [单复同] 被告

accusingly [ə'kju:ziŋli] *ad.* 用指责(或非难)的态度

accustom [ə'kʌstəm] *v.* 使习惯于(to)

be ~ed to 习惯于

acknowledge [ək'nɒlɪdʒ] *v.* 承认, 承认…

的权威(或主张); 就…表示谢忱, 报偿

acknowledged [ək'nɒlɪdʒd] *a.* 公认的, 得到普遍承认的

acknowledg(e)ment [ək'nɒlɪdʒmənt] *n.* 承认; 答谢的表示, (作者的)致谢, 鸣谢

acquaint [ə'kweint] *v.* 使认识, 使了解

~oneself with 知悉, 了解

~sb. with 把…通知某人, 把某人介绍给

be ~ed with 与…相识, 了解

become (或 get) ~ed with 开始认识, 开始了解

acquaintance [ə'kweintəns] *n.* 认识, 了解; 熟人

acquire [ə'kwaɪə] *v.* (尤指通过努力) 获得; 学到

acquired [ə'kwaɪəd] *a.* (尤指通过努力) 获得的; 后天的

acquisition [ækwi'ziʃən] *n.* 获得; (尤指有用或受欢迎的) 获得物; 增添的人(或物)

acquisitive [ə'kwizitiv] *a.* (对金钱、财物等) 渴望得到的; 贪婪的; 能够获得并保存的

activate ['æktiveit] *v.* 使活动起来, 使开始起作用

activator ['æktiveɪtə] *n.* 激活剂, 催化剂

acute [ə'kju:t] *a.* 尖锐的, 敏锐的; 剧烈的,

激烈的; 严重的; (疾病) 急性的, 治疗急性病的

adapt [ə'dæpt] *v.* (使) 适应; 改编

adaptable [ə'dæptəbl] *a.* 能适应新环境的, 适应的; 可改编的

adaptation [ædæp'teɪʃən] *n.* 适应; 改编

add [æd] *v.* 添加, 增加; 进一步说(或写), 附带说明

~in 把…包括在内, 把…算作一分子

~up to 合计达; 总括起来意味着

addition [ə'dɪʃən] *n.* 加; 增加的人(或物)

additional [ə'dɪʃənəl] *a.* 附加的, 另外的, 额外的

addict [ə'dɪkt] *v.* 使沉溺, 使入迷; 使成瘾

[ə'dɪkt] *n.* 入迷的人; 成瘾的人

addicted [ə'dɪktɪd] *a.* 入了迷的; 上了瘾的

addiction [ə'dɪkʃən] *n.* 入迷, 嗜好; 瘾

addictive [ə'dɪktɪv] *a.* (使人) 入迷的, (使人) 上瘾的

address [ə'dres] *n.* 演说; 地址, 住址 *v.* 向…作(正式)讲话, 对…说话; 对付, 处理; 称呼

~oneself to 针对…而说(或写); 致力于, 把注意力放在

addressee [ædre'si:] *n.* 收信人, 收件人

addresser [ə'dresə] *n.* 发信人, 发言人

adequate ['ædɪkwət] *a.* 适当的, 胜任的; 足够的

adequacy ['ædɪkwəsi] *n.* 适应; 足够

adhere [əd'hɪə] *v.* 粘附, 附着; 坚持, 遵守; 追随, 拥护

adherence [əd'hɪərəns] *n.* 坚持, 遵守; 依附, 信奉

adherent [əd'hɪərənt] *n.* 信徒, 拥护者 *a.* 粘着的, 附着的

adhesion [əd'hɪ:ʒən] *n.* 粘附; 追随, 拥护

adhesive [əd'hɪ:sɪv] *n.* 粘合剂 *a.* 黏的, 粘着的

adjacent [ə'dʒeɪsənt] *a.* 邻近的, 毗连的(to); 前后接连的(to)

adjacency [ə'dʒeɪsənsi] *n.* 邻近, 毗连; [常作 adjacencies] 邻近的地方, 四周; 邻接节目

adjoin [ə'dʒɔɪn] *v.* 贴近, 与…毗连

adjoining [ə'dʒɔɪnɪŋ] *a.* 贴邻的, 毗连的
adjust [ə'dʒʌst] *v.* 调节, 改变…以适应 (to); 校正, 调整

adjustment [ə'dʒʌstmənt] *n.* 调节, 校正

administrate [əd'mɪnɪstreɪt] *v.* = administer 掌管, 料理…的事务; 施行, 实施; 给予, 派给, 投 (药)

administration [əd.mɪni'streɪʃən] *n.* 管理, 经营; 行政 (职责); 管理部门, 行政机关, 政府

adolescent [ˌædəʊ'lesənt] *n.* (尤指 16 岁以下的) 青少年 *a.* 青春期的, 青少年的
adolescence [ˌædəʊ'lesəns] *n.* 青春期 (一般指成年以前由 13 至 16 岁的发育期)

adopt [ə'dɒpt] *v.* 采用, 采纳; 正式通过, 批准; 继承, 收养

adopted [ə'dɒptɪd] *a.* 被收养的; 被采取的

adoption [ə'dɒpʃən] *n.* 采取, 正式通过; 收养

adoptive [ə'dɒptɪv] *a.* 收养的, 有收养关系的; 采取的; 有采纳倾向的; 装出来的

adore [ə'dɔ:] *v.* 崇拜, 敬爱; 爱慕; 极喜爱
adorer [ə'dɔ:rə(r)] *n.* 崇拜者, 敬爱者; 爱慕者

adoring [ə'dɔ:rɪŋ] *a.* 崇敬的, 敬爱的; 爱慕的

advance [əd'vɑ:ns] *v.* 使向前移动; 促进; 提出 (建议等), 提高 (重要性、价格等); 使 (未来事件) 提前发生; (作为赊借) 预先发放 *n.* 前进, 进展: (数量、价格、价值等的) 增长, 增加; 预先提供, 预付

in ~ 在前面; 预先, 事先

in ~ *of* 在…的前面, 在…之前

advanced [əd'vɑ:nst] *a.* 在前面的; 先进的, 高级的; 年迈的; 增长了

advancement [əd'vɑ:nsmənt] *n.* 前进; 提升, 提高

advantage [əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ] *n.* 有利条件, 优点; (尤指采取某一步骤而带来的) 好处, 利益

at an ~ 处于有利地位, 以优越的条件

have (或 *gain, win, get*) *an* (或 *the*) ~ *over* 胜过, 优于

have the ~ *of* 胜过, 比…处于有利地位
take ~ *of* 利用 (时机、他人的无知、弱点等), 占…的便宜

to (或 *with*) ~ 有利地, 有效地; (用衬托、比较等) 使优点突出

to sb. 's ~ 对某人有利

advantageous [ˌædvən'teɪdʒəs] *a.* 有利的, 有助的, 有益的

3. Salt

盐

advent → album

读故事

Now that Billy's parents were a little more **affluent**, the family had agreed that they could **afford** better accommodation, so they moved to a cottage on the outskirts of town. Although the cottage was somewhat old-fashioned, the **agent** who rented the place to them was keen to **advocate** that they should not install air-conditioning as they could **air-condition** the place by opening the skylights. The day that they moved, the **air** was **heavy** with the **advent** of spring, a sense of **renewal** accompanied them along the way; Billy and the old dog Rufus watched the amazing **aerial** gymnastics of the swallows out of the car window, **browsing** through the family **album** every now and then. When they arrived, a group of men were unloading the van. Billy thought looking around the new surroundings should be placed high on their **agenda**, so he whistled to Rufus and they set off on an **adventure**. They found a small footpath, Rufus showing his excitement and his **affection** for Billy by **panting** and wagging his tail. Billy was at an **age** when he could still feel a sense of **aesthetic** excitement at the beauty of nature. The **adverse** effects (of those years in the city) seemed to vanish as he walked, and with Rufus as his **affiliate** he felt **invincible**. However, he had **reckoned** without Rufus. They rounded a bend in the path and suddenly, in the next field,

既然比利父母比以前富裕了些了，全家人都认为能够供得起更好的房子了，他们就搬进了郊区的小别墅。尽管别墅样式有些过时，但租房子给他们的代理商热心地提议不要安空调，因为打开天窗就可以调节这里的空气。搬家那天，一路上他们总有一种新鲜感，随着春天的到来，空气变得很潮湿；比利和他的老狗鲁弗斯看着车窗外燕子在空中优美地飞来飞去，还不时地浏览一下家庭相册。他们到达时，看到一群男人正从货车上往下卸货。比利认为，在他们的办事议程上，首先要做的就是在这个新环境中四处看看。于是他朝鲁弗斯吹了声口哨，他俩就踏上了冒险的旅程。他们发现了一条小路，鲁弗斯兴奋得喘着气，还摇着尾巴表示对主人的爱。在这个年龄，从审美角度欣赏自然之美，比利仍感到兴奋不已。走着走着，这些年来城市生活的负面影响似乎突然消失了。有鲁弗斯做他的助手，他觉得无往不胜。然而他没有料到鲁弗斯下面的举动。他们转过一个

they saw sheep. Rufus knew a good game when he saw one, he ran straight into the field, barking aggressively. Just then, a man in green boots stepped out and in an equally **aggressive** manner started to shout at Rufus to get out of the field. With a sense of **alarm**, Billy realized that the man was carrying a shotgun and he saw him level it and take **aim** at Rufus.

"Please don't shoot", yelled Billy, but this seemed to **aggravate** the man still more. The gun went off and Rufus howled in **agony**. He ran helter-skelter back to Billy with his tail between his legs. The man strode over to Billy.

"Those sheep are pregnant", the man said, angrily. "If you **agitate** them they can lose their lambs. I will **affirm** my right to kill any dog that chases them."

"I **agree**", said Billy. "And I'm sorry, please; help me get Rufus to a vet!"

"I don't think your dog will need a vet this time", said the man, "the gun was only loaded with salt. But next time, keep him on a lead, okay?"

弯,突然在前面的田野上看到一群羊。这下鲁弗斯觉得好玩的了,他直接跑进田里,朝着羊群挑衅地叫起来。正在这时,一个穿绿靴子的男人迅速跑过来,同样**挑衅**地朝鲁弗斯大喊,要他离开这里。比利**惊慌**起来,他发现那个男人带着猎枪,而且他举起枪、**瞄准**了鲁弗斯。

"请别开枪!"比利大喊,但这似乎使那个男人更加**恼火**。枪响了,鲁弗斯痛苦地嚎叫着,夹着尾巴慌慌张张地跑了回来。那个男人大步流星走到比利面前。

"那些羊已经怀孕了,"男人生气地说,"如果**惊扰**了她们,就保不住她们肚里的小羊了。我**申明**我有权消灭任何威胁羊群的狗。"

"我同意,"比利说,"而且我很抱歉,请帮我把鲁弗斯送往动物诊所。"

"我想你的狗这次不需要去看兽医,"男人说,"枪里装的只不过是盐,但下次要用皮带把他拴好,记住啦?"

记单词

advent ['ædvənt] *n.* (尤指不寻常的人或事物的) 出现, 到来

adventure [əd'ventʃə] *n.* 冒险, 冒险活动, 冒险经历

adventurous [əd'ventʃərəs] *a.* 爱冒险的; 有进取心的; 充满危险的

adverse ['ædvə:s] *a.* 不友好的, 敌对的; 不利的, 有害的; (方向上) 逆的, (位置上)

相反的

adversity [əd'və:səti] *n.* 厄运, 逆境, (经济方面的) 窘境; [常作adversities] 灾祸, 苦难, 不幸经历

advocate ['ædvəkeit] *v.* 拥护, 提倡, 主张
['ædvəkət] *n.* 拥护者, 提倡者

advocator [əd'vəkeitə] *n.* 拥护者, 提倡者

aerial ['ɛəriəl] *a.* 航空的, 空中的

aesthetic [i:s'θetik] *a.* = esthetic 美学的, 艺术的; 审美的

aesthetics [is'θetiks] *n.* [用作单] 美学; 美术理论

affection [ə'fekʃən] *n.* 喜爱, 慈爱, 感情

affectionate [ə'fekʃənət] *a.* 表示爱的, 充满深情的

affiliate [ə'fili'eit] *v.* 使隶属(或附属)于, 使成为会员 *n.* 成员, 附属机构, 分公司

affiliation [ə'fili'eifən] *n.* 联系, 从属关系

affirm [ə'fə:m] *v.* 断言, 申明; 证实, 确认

affirmation [æfə:'meifən] *n.* 断言, 肯定

affirmative [ə'fə:mətiv] *a.* 肯定的, (态度、方法等) 积极的, 乐观的

affluent ['æfluənt] *a.* 富裕的; 丰富的; 富饶的

afford [ə'fɔ:d] *v.* [常接在 can, be able to 后] 买得起, 担负得起(损失、费用、后果等); 提供, 给予

age [eidʒ] *n.* 年龄, 时期, 时代 *v.* 衰老, 老化

act one's ~ 举止和年龄相称, 举止有大人气
come of ~ 成年, 满法定年龄

of ~ 成年的

under ~ 未成年的

aged ['eidʒid] *a.* (年) 老的, 旧的

ageing ['eidʒiŋ] *n.* 变(苍)老, 变(陈)旧

agent ['eidʒənt] *n.* 代理人, 代理商; 政府特工人员, 政府代表

agency ['eidʒənsi] *n.* 代理行, 经销处; (一国政府内或联合国辖下的) 专业行政部门, 公众服务机构

agenda [ə'dʒendə] *n.* 议事日程

aggravate ['ægrəveit] *v.* 加重, 加剧, 恶化; (口) 激怒, 使脑火

aggravation [ægrə'veiʃən] *n.* (病情、负担、罪行、危机等的) 加重, 加剧, 恶化

aggressive [ə'gresiv] *a.* 侵犯的, 侵略的; 活跃有为的, 积极进取的

aggressor [ə'gresə] *n.* 侵略者, 挑衅者

agitate ['ædʒiteit] *v.* 搅动(液体等); 使激动, 使烦躁不安

agitated ['ædʒiteitid] *a.* 激动的, 烦躁不

安的

agitation [ædʒi'teifən] *n.* 激动, 不安, 焦虑

agitator ['ædʒiteitə] *n.* 鼓励者, 煽动者; 搅拌器

agony ['ægəni] *n.* (极度的) 痛苦, 创伤

agonize ['ægənaiz] *v.* 感到极度痛苦, 苦斗, 力争; 使极度痛苦, 折磨

agonized ['ægənaizd] *a.* 感到(或表示)极度痛苦的

agonizing ['ægənaiziŋ] *a.* 使人痛苦的, 折磨人的

agree [ə'gri:] *v.* (对计划、提议等) 表示同意(to), (对意见等) 表示赞同(with); 达成协议(about, on, upon); (气候、食物等) 相宜, 适合(with); (在性、数、格或人称方面) 呼应, 一致

agreeable [ə'gri:əbl] *a.* 令人愉快的, 惬意的; 同意的; 适合的, 一致的

agreement [ə'gri:mənt] *n.* 协议; 同意; 一致

aim [eim] *v.* 瞄准, 对准; 致力(for), 目的在于(at) *n.* 目标, 目的

take ~ 瞄准, 对准

aimless ['eimlis] *a.* 无目的的

air [εə] *n.* 空气, 天空; 样子, 神态 *v.* 使通风; 使公开, 使公众注意

in the ~ 在空中; (计划、问题等) 悬搁中; (谣言等) 在流传中; 即将发生(或到来)

on the ~ (被) 广播, 在广播(或电视转播)中
put on ~ s 摆架子

walk (或 *tread*) *on* ~ 洋洋得意

air-condition ['eəken,difən] *v.* 给...装上空气调节设备; 用空气调节设备调节(空气)

air conditioner 空气调节器, 空调设备

air conditioning 用空气调节设备调节空气; 用空气调节设备调节的空气; 空调设备

alarm [ə'lɑ:m] *n.* 惊恐, 忧虑; 警报; 警钟, 报警器 *v.* 使惊恐, 使忧虑; 向...报警, 使警觉

alarming [ə'lɑ:min] *a.* 使人惊恐的, 令人忧虑的

album ['ælbəm] *n.* (用以粘贴照片、邮票等的) 粘贴簿, 签名簿; 一套唱片, 一套录音磁带

4. Freshman Year

大学一年级

alcohol → amuse

读故事

I was born in a small town, up in the mountains. Because of the high **altitude**, few people lived there. I was always **amid** my neighbors and friends, people I had known for **all** of my life. When I was in my hometown, I felt like those days would last forever. But the days went by quickly, and soon I found myself packing my bags for college. I was full of **ambition**, and had applied to go to university in a big city.

When I first got to my university, I was **on the alert** for everything. I felt very much **alone** without my family and friends. I was like an **alien** arriving on a new planet. I felt like an **ambassador** from another world. Once classes started, things were better. I was busier, because I had to **allocate** most of my time to studying. I wanted to work hard, and did not **allow** myself to go to a large **amount** of parties. I wanted to find an **alternate** social life that would let me have fun, ~~without~~ always drinking **alcohol**, like some university students do. Many people **allege** that this is why some students get bad grades their first year at university.

Because I felt very **ambiguous** about what I wanted to study, I took many different classes. I tried many different things, but still hadn't found the perfect match for me. This made me feel even more lost at school, and I knew I had

我出生在高山上的一个小镇。由于**海拔**高，住在那里的人很少。我总是生活在邻居和朋友们中，他们是我整个人生中所结识的朋友。在家乡时，我觉得那种生活会永远持续下去。但时光飞逝，很快我就在收拾行装，要去读大学了。我**雄心勃勃**，申请到大城市读大学。

刚进大学时，我对一切都**心存戒备**。周围没有家人和朋友我非常**孤单**。我好像踏上一个新星球的**外星人**，又像是来自另一个世界的**大使**。一旦开始上课了，情况才好些。因为必须把大部分时间**分配**给学习，所以我比以前忙了。我想努力学习，不**允许**自己参加大量的聚会。我想找到一种能给自己带来快乐的**可选择的**社交生活，而不是像某些大学生那样总是**酗酒**。许多人**断言**酗酒是某些大一学生成绩下降的原因。

由于想学什么**没有确定**，所以我选了许多不同的课程。我做过很多不同的尝试，但还是没能发现什么最适合我。这使我更失落了，但我明白我必须想办法**改进**这一局面。为了