

浓缩雅思词汇精华，把握雅思考试规律

# IELTS

孙涛 梅晗 · 编著

# Vocabulary

## 雅思词汇胜经

- 收录真正的“雅思”词汇，按难度级别分类，重点呈现6分及以上词汇，帮助考生科学备考，轻松取得预期学习效果
- 精选雅思真题中考查过的听力词汇、阅读真题认知词汇、口语及写作词汇，并针对不同词汇给出不同的学习方法
- 针对雅思**6分**核心词汇、**7分**高分词汇，融跟读、背诵、例句记忆及练习于一体，做到真正学会使用这些词汇
- 附**320分钟**英籍专家录音，听单词，练听力，一举数得

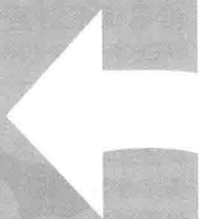
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## 雅思词汇胜经

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# 前言

整整一年的时间，经过无数次的讨论、否定、修改与校验，这 7838 个雅思词汇终于结集出版了。迄今距离我编写的第一本雅思词汇书《雅思词汇精选》出版已经快六年时间了，记得当时自己还是个青涩的雅思教师，转眼间已步入而立之年。随着一堂堂课、一场场讲座的累积，感觉雅思之于自己越来越像花朵之于园丁，草药之于中医，太熟悉了，以至于可以不断地悟出一些东西。

词汇对于任何一个“烤鸭”来讲，都是一个很大的挑战，但现在很多正在起步的“烤鸭”可能还在用对付四六级、托福甚至是 GRE 的办法来对付雅思考试。如果参加大学英语四六级考试，我们可以按照《大学英语教学大纲通用词汇表》进行准备，干净利索；如果参加 GRE 考试，我们也可以抱着俞敏洪老师的 GRE 词汇红宝书反复背诵，因为 GRE 考查的是认知、逻辑能力，考生要面对用英语写成的专业文章，因此对词汇识记的广度和深度要求较高，这样我们只能死记硬背，倒也痛快。就算是跟雅思最接近的托福考试，也可以通过反复记忆单词来取得比较好的分数，因为词汇量大对于阅读来讲无疑有很大的帮助，而且托福考试的口语和写作评分标准(Speaking / Writing Rubrics)中，没有对词汇提出明确的专项要求，而是更重视宏观任务的完成和话题的延展。可面对雅思考试的时候，很多考生突然感觉仅有背单词的执着和热情好像还是不太够用，有很多词汇量很大、听力和阅读考了满分的考生，在写作或口语上却总迈不过 6 分这个坎儿。当然，造成写作、口语分数不高的原因有很多——因为语法、发音、词汇等都是雅思考试中写作或口语部分的评分标准，我们在其中任何一项上出现问题都会导致分数不理想。但不可否认，对词汇的掌握不符合雅思考试的要求是其中一个重要的原因，雅思写作和口语的评分标准(Band Descriptors)对词汇提出了专门的要求，而且明确界定出各个分数级别间的差异，这一点决定了雅思词汇的准备是有别于其他的英语测试的，雅思词汇的识记应该更“雅思”一些。

可能是因为英语专业出身的缘故吧，我在济南外国语学校读中学、在北外读英国社会研究、在英国读教育学的时候反而没怎么在意过单词。一直以来对单词的态度就是“死磕”，遇到不认识的就背，到后来发现不认识的单词越来越少，做功课、写论文轻松了很多。可这种“持久战”式的背单词法并不适合所有的英语学习者，不是每个人都可以把语言当专业去学，也不是每个人都有 12 年的英语学习经历。对于大部分读者来讲，他们需要在有限的时间内去突破词汇的限制，并实现语言能力的提升。

在雅思词汇的学习上更是如此，我们的目标应该是从雅思考试的特点和标准出发，按照符合雅思考试规律的方法来积累词汇，并争取在较短的时间内实现 test-taking performance 的提升。那应该怎样准备雅思词汇才能更有效地提高成绩呢？

### 1. 要准备真正“雅思”的词汇。

所谓真正“雅思”的词汇，就是真正在雅思考试中出现过或者多次出现过的词汇，就像本书中的词汇，都取自于雅思考试语料库（其中收录了 Cambridge IELTS 系列、雅思机经以及权威雅思出版物中的所有文字材料）。

### 2. 针对雅思听、说、读、写采取不同的词汇学习方法。

听力和阅读词汇以识记为主，认识即可；本书中收录了剑桥真题系列中所有的听力词汇，并单独附列在书后，以听录音、练拼写为主；阅读除了要准备 6 分核心、7 分高分词汇外，本书还提供了阅读真题认知词汇，以认识、读懂例句为目标。就口语、写作而言，以熟记 6 分核心、7 分高分词汇的发音和背诵例句为主。本书提供了词汇学习的四个步骤（参见“如何使用本书”）来帮助考生真正有针对性地准备雅思词汇。

### 3. 针对 6 分核心、7 分高分词汇，要融背诵、朗读、记忆例句和练习为一体，做到真正会使用这些词汇。

在雅思词汇学习过程中，我们往往背得多，练得少；学得多，用得少。在本书中，希望通过“如何使用本书”和练习题部分来帮助考生把重心放在单词的“使用”而不是“识记”上。

与以前编写《雅思词汇精选》不同的是，这次我不是一个人在战斗。我邀请到了我的同事——北京新东方学校的梅晗老师加入到编写过程中，他在多年的雅思词汇和雅思阅读的教学中积累了丰富的素材，并对雅思词汇有精深的理解。本文开头时提到的整整一年的讨论、修改，大都是和他一起进行的。这次是与梅晗老师第一次合作，他的敬业和才华让人敬佩，他的贡献也让本书多了更多时尚的元素。此外，不得不提的还有我现在的直接领导——新东方教育科技集团 CEO 周成刚老师和把我领入新东方的北京新东方学校国外部英联邦项目主任何钢老师，自我编写第一本雅思书籍开始，他们就一直给予我专业的指导和无私的支持。

不知道几年之后我会不会再出版一本雅思词汇书，雅思总是那么熟悉可有时候又会不时给我新的灵感。不管怎样，希望与各位正在奋斗着的“烤鸭”一同进步。

编者

# 如何使用本书

## Step 1

附录 1: 2000 个最常用词汇				
先进行单词测试, 如果下列 10 个单词都认识, 则可跳过 Step 1, 直接开始 Step 2:				
advice	bottom	condition	detail	encourage
freedom	guide	length	mention	quality
如果有单词不认识, 则需要先熟悉“2000 个最常用词汇”。				
单词数量	2000			
建议学习时间	1 周(每天 1~1.5 小时)			
学习方法	突击式, 每天 400 个单词, 最后两天集中复习, 复习时可以将英文单词盖住, 根据右栏的中文解释迅速说出对应单词及其拼写。			
学习目标	识记即可。			

## Step 2

6 分词汇	
6 分词汇为雅思核心级词汇, 必须熟练掌握, 对阅读、写作、口语用处极大。	
单词数量	共 42 个单元, 1764 个单词。
建议学习时间	7 周(每天 1.5~2 小时)
学习方法	通过例句记住单词, 反复熟悉单词英文解释和例句, 最后通过练习题加以巩固。
学习目标	音、义、用皆通。

注: 建议在进行 Step 2 的同时开始学习“附录 2: 听力真题场景词汇”。

附录 2: 听力真题场景词汇	
该部分收录了 Cambridge IELTS 2~7 中的听力词汇, 基本上涵盖了雅思听力中所有的场景和常见词汇。由于该部分有很多词汇、词组与“6 分词汇”部分重合, 因此记忆负担不大。	
单词数量	2000
建议学习时间	与“6 分词汇”同步
学习方法	通过听力真题学习单词, 然后练习拼写。
学习目标	能听懂, 会拼写。

### Step 3

7分词汇	
7分词汇为雅思高分词汇,如果识记得当,可以帮助考生在写作、口语中创造词汇亮点。7分要求使用得当,因此在识记7分单词时重心不在量,而在正确使用。	
单词数量	共28个单元,1064个单词。
建议学习时间	如果目标为保5争6,建议4周时间(每天1.5~2小时)突击学习; 如果目标为保6争7,建议6周时间(每天1.5~2小时)细致学习。
学习方法	尽量通过记忆例句来记住单词,最后通过练习题加以巩固。
学习目标	音、义、用准确。

### Step 4(Optional)

附录3:阅读真题认知词汇	
该部分收录了雅思阅读真题中的纯认知词汇,如 baiji(白鳍豚)、counting house(老式的账房)等,在阅读过程中即使不了解他们的意思也不妨碍考生做对题目,但这些词的存在会对考生阅读的流畅感和自信心产生很大影响,所以如果复习时间还够的话,可以突击浏览一下这些词汇。	
单词数量	1010
建议学习时间	2周
学习方法	纯粹混个眼熟。
学习目标	对中文意思有印象即可。

### 单词释义中所用符号说明

*adj.* = adjective 形容词

*adv.* = adverb 副词

*conj.* = conjunction 连词

*prep.* = preposition 介词

*pron.* = pronoun 代词

*n.* = noun 名词

*v.* = verb 动词

*fml.* = formal 用于正式文体

*infml.* = informal 用于非正式文体

*BrE* = 英国英语

*AmE* = 美国英语

*fig.* = figurative 比喻的

*derog.* = derogative 贬义的

[同] = 同义词

[反] = 反义词

[近] = 近义词

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## 6 分词汇

### Word List 1

**abstract** [ˈæbstrækt]

[同] theoretical [反] concrete

*adj.* based on general ideas or principles rather than specific examples or real events 抽象的

The research shows that pre-school children are capable of thinking in **abstract** terms. 研究表明学龄前儿童有抽象思维能力。

*n.* a short written statement containing only the most important ideas in a speech, article, etc. 摘要; 概要

**abundance** [əˈbʌndəns]

[同] sufficiency [反] lack

*n.* a large quantity of something 大量, 充足

There is an **abundance** of evidence to support the research findings. 有大量的证据来支持研究结果。

**abuse**

[同] ① misapply, make ill use of ② ill-treat

① *v.* [əˈbju:z] to deliberately use something for the wrong purpose or for your own advantage 滥用

Biometrics raises thorny questions about privacy and the potential for **abuse**. 生物测定学引发了关于隐私以及该学科有可能被滥用等棘手问题。

② *n.* [əˈbju:z] cruel or violent treatment of someone 虐待

Child **abuse** is a worldwide problem affecting children from birth to 18 years of age. 虐待儿童是个影响从刚出生到 18 岁之间儿童的全球性问题。

**baggage** [ˈbæɡɪdʒ]

*n.* (esp. AmE) the cases, bags, boxes, etc. carried by sb. who is traveling (=luggage) 行李

When you arrive at an airport in Australia, you may be greeted in the **baggage** hall by a detector dog, wearing a little red coat bearing the words 'Quarantine'. 当你到达澳大利亚的机场时, 你会在行李大厅遇到穿着印有“检疫”字样红外套的稽查犬。

**candidate** [ˈkændɪdət]

[同] applicant, seeker

*n.* a person who is trying to be elected or is applying for a job (竞选或求职的) 候选人, 申请人

If a woman **candidate** manages to get on a shortlist, then she has probably already proved herself to be an exceptional **candidate**. 如果一位女候选人能进入最后的角逐, 就已经证明她是个很出色的候选人了。



**canteen** [kænˈti:n]

*n.* a place where food and drink are served in a factory, a school, etc. 食堂, 餐厅

The **canteen** was absolutely packed and I had to wait for ages. 食堂里人满为患, 我得等上好长时间。

**capable** [ˈkeɪpəbl]

[同] able, competent [反] incapable

*adj.* having the ability or qualities necessary for doing sth. 有能力的, 有才能的

Even very tiny babies are **capable** of grasping and remembering a concept. 即使是很小的孩子

也能领会和记住一个概念。

**capacity** [kə'pæsəti]

[同] ability

*n.* ① the amount of space a container, room, etc. has to hold things or people 容量 ② the ability to do sth. 能力

The **capacity** of the environment to sustain economic development and population is finite. 环境承受经济的发展和人口的能力是有限的。

**capital** ['kæpɪtl]

*n.* a large amount of money that is invested or is used to start a business 资本; 资金

Cheap labour may make Chinese clothing competitive in America, but if delays in shipment tie up working **capital** and cause winter coats to arrive in spring, trade may lose its advantages. 廉价劳动力可能会让中国的服装产品在美国富有竞争力, 但如果运货过程中的耽搁套牢了营运资金并导致冬装在春天才运送到, 那服装贸易就没什么优势可言了。

**data** ['deɪtə]

*n.* facts or information used in deciding or discussing sth. 资料, 数据

Very little **data** is available. 现有的资料十分不足。

**date** [deɪt]

① *n.* specific numbered day of the month, or specific year, usu. given to show when sth. happened or is to happen 日期; 日子; 年份

Times change, and one of the most significant changes to **date** is the rise of globalization. 时代在变, 全球化的兴起成为迄今为止最为显著的变化之一。

② *v.* to have existed since a particular time in the past 存在, 追溯

The first weather stations in the far north **date** back just 50 years. 在(地球)最北边的最早的气象站也不过存在了 50 年之久。

**economy** [i'kɒnəmi]

*n.* the system by which a country's money and goods are produced and used, or a country considered in this way 经济

Low interest rates will help the **economy**. 低利率有助于经济。

**edition** [i'di:ʃn]

[同] version

*n.* the form in which a book is published 版本(出版形式)

She collects first **editions** of Victorian novels. 她收集维多利亚时代的初版小说。

**facilitate** [fə'sɪlɪteɪt]

[同] ease

*v.* (fml.) to make an action or a process possible or easier 促进; 促使; 使便利

Standard teaching **facilitates** learning. 标准化教学有利于学习。

**facilities** [fə'sɪlɪtɪz]

*n.* buildings, services, equipment, etc. that are provided for a particular purpose 设施; 设备

The school has excellent sporting **facilities**. 这个学校有良好的运动设施。

**gamble** ['gæmbl]

[同] bet, try one's luck

*v.* to spend (money) by playing games of chance, etc. for money 用(钱)赌博

He **gambed** all his winnings on the last race. 他把赢得的钱全压在最后一场赛马上了。

**gang** [gæŋ]

*n.* group of young people, usu. males in their teens and early twenties, who are typically troublesome (闹事的青少年, 通常指男性)一群, 一伙

**Gangs of New York** 纽约黑帮(著名电影)

**hairdresser** ['heədresə(r)]

*n.* a person who cuts, washes, and arranges people's hair in particular styles 理发师

I'm going to the **hairdresser** after work. 下班后我去做头发。

**identification** [aɪ,dentɪfɪ'keɪʃn]

[同] recognition

*n.* official papers or cards, such as your passport, that prove who you are 身份证明

Do you have any **identification**? 有没有可以证明你身份的证件?

**identify** [aɪ'dentɪfaɪ]

[同] determinate

*v.* to show, prove, etc. who or what sb./sth. is; recognize sb./sth. (as being the specified person or thing) 确认、证明某人或某事物; 鉴别出(系某人或某物)

**Identifying** genetically talented individuals is only the first step. 鉴别出天生有才能的个体仅仅是第一步。

**idiom** ['ɪdiəm]

*n.* a group of words that has a special meaning that is different from the ordinary meaning of each separate word 习语; 成语; 惯用语

The English language has many **idioms**. 英语有很多惯用语。

(have two left feet 意思是“极笨拙”)



**idle** ['aɪdl]

[近] ①inactive [同] ①② busy

① *adj.* not working or producing anything 闲散的; 不工作的或没有工作的

Many people were **idle** during the depression. 在萧条时期, 很多人都无事可做。

② *v.* to do nothing; waste time 无所事事; 浪费时光; 闲荡

Stop **idling** and help me clean up. 别游手好闲的, 来帮我打打扫扫吧。

**jar** [dʒɑ:(r)]

*n.* cylindrical container, usu. made of glass 广口瓶

I keep my paint-brushes in old jam **jars**. 我把画笔存放在旧果酱瓶里。

**jealous** ['dʒeləs]

[近] envious

*adj.* feeling or showing resentment of sb.'s advantages, achievements, etc.; envious 嫉羡的; 羡慕的

This can sometimes cause problems with other siblings who may feel **jealous** even though they themselves may be bright. 这样做有时会使兄弟姐妹感到嫉妒, 尽管他们本身可能很聪明。

**labour** ['leɪbə(r)]

[近] work

*n.* work, especially physical work; all the people who work for a company or in a country 劳动; 劳力

Cheap **labour** may make Chinese clothing competitive in America. 廉价劳动力可能使中国的服装在美国富有竞争力。

**lack** [læk]

[近] need

*v.* to be without (sth.); have less than enough of 没有(某事物); 缺乏; 缺少; 不足

Some houses still lack basic amenities such as bathrooms. 有些住宅仍没有像卫生间这样的基本设施。

**magnify** ['mægnɪfaɪ]

[同] enlarge [反] minify

*v.* ① to make sth. look bigger than it really is, for example by using a lens or microscope 放大

② to make something seem more important than it really is 夸大, 夸张

The image is **magnified** by a series of lenses within the telescope. 图像由望远镜里的若干镜头加以放大。

**naive** [naɪ'ɪ:v]

[同] innocent, simple

*adj.* lacking experience of life, knowledge or good judgement and willing to believe that people

always tell you the truth 缺乏经验的; 幼稚无知的; 轻信的

to be politically *naive* 对政治一无所知

**overview** [ 'əʊvəʊju: ]

*n.* (fml.) short general description (without unnecessary details); survey 综览; 概观; 概述

Can you give us a quick **overview** of the history of the bear family? 你能给我们简要地介绍一下熊类家族的历史吗?

**pension** [ 'penʃn ]

*n.* sum of money paid regularly by the State to people above a certain age and to widowed or disabled people, or by an employer to a retired employee 养老金; 抚恤金; 退休金

Even hourly employees receive benefits such as **pension** contributions and medical insurance. 甚至小时工也能领取养老金和医疗保险等福利。



**perceive** [ pə 'si:v ]

[同] detect

*v.* ① to understand or think of something or someone in a particular way 理解; 认为 ② (fml.) to become aware of (sb./sth.); notice; observe 意识到; 注意到

Many students **perceive** that on-the-job training is more important than college. 很多学生认为在职培训比大学的学习重要。

**percent** [ pə 'sent ]

*n./adj.* an amount out of a total of 100 parts 百分比

a 10 **percent** increase in house prices 房价涨幅 10%

**percentage** [ pə 'sentɪdʒ ]

*n.* an amount expressed as if it is part of a total which is 100 百分数; 比例

The **percentage** of women students at the university has increased steadily. 大学里的女生比例有了稳定的增长。

**responsible** [ rɪ 'spɒnsəbl ]

[同] accountable

*adj.* having the job or duty of doing sth. or taking care of sb./sth., so that you may be blamed if sth. goes wrong 有责任的; 承担义务的

Even if parents no longer live together, they each should continue to be **responsible** for their children. 即使父母不再共同生活, 他们也要分别对子女负责。

**restore** [ rɪ 'stɔ:(r) ]

[同] recover

*v.* to bring back a situation or feeling that existed before 恢复(某种情况或感受)

The most recent operation **restored** his sight. 最近的一次手术使他恢复了视力。

**restrain** [ rɪ 'streɪn ]

[同] inhibit

*v.* to stop sb./sth. from doing sth., esp. by using physical force (尤指用武力)制止; 管制

The disease can be **restrained** long enough for scientists to discover an antidote. 这种病可以被控制足够长的时间来让科学家们寻找一种治疗方法。

**setback** [ 'setbæk ]

*n.* a difficulty or problem that delays or prevents sth., or makes a situation worse 挫折; 阻碍

The team suffered a major **setback** when their best player was injured. 最优秀的队员受了伤, 使得这支队伍的实力大打折扣。

**severe** [ sɪ 'viə(r) ]

*adj.* strict or harsh in attitude or treatment; imposing stern discipline 严格的; 严厉的; 苛刻的; 纪律严明的

be **severe** with one's children 对子女很严

**shabby** [ˈʃæbi]

*adj.* in poor condition through much use or being badly cared for (指东西) 因为使用过久或照管不善而破旧的

a **shabby** dress 破旧的连衣裙

**shallow** [ˈʃæləʊ]

[同] superficial [反] deep

*adj.* not deep 浅的

The beach itself is very clean and the water is **shallow** and safe. 海滩本身很干净, 水很浅也很安全。

**yield** [ji:ld]

① *v.* to produce or provide sth., for example a profit, result or crop 出产(作物); 产生(收益、效益)

The research has **yielded** useful information. 这项研究提供了有用的资料。

② *n.* the total amount of crops, profits, etc. that are produced 产量; 产出; 利润

Subsidies for pesticides and artificial fertilizers encourage farmers to use greater quantities than are needed to get the highest economic crop **yield**. 政府在杀虫剂和人造化肥上的补贴鼓励了农民对其过量使用以达到最高的经济作物产出量。

**youngster** [ˈjʌŋstə(r)]

[同] juvenile

*n.* (informal) a young person or a child 年轻人; 少年; 儿童

The camp is for **youngsters** aged 8 to 14. 这次夏令营是为 8 至 14 岁的少年儿童安排的。



Take the Test >>>

一、英汉互译

抽象的	_____	abundance	_____
设施	_____	canteen	_____
身份证明	_____	restrain	_____
概述	_____	setback	_____
退休金	_____	youngster	_____

二、翻译句子

1. 有大量的证据来支持研究结果。(abundance)  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. 环境承受经济的发展和人口的能力是有限的。(capacity)  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. 很多学生认为在职培训比大学的学习重要。(perceive)  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. 大学里的女生比例有了稳定的增长。(percentage)  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Word List 2

**abandon** [ə'bændən] [同] desert, forsake [反] reclaim

v. to leave a thing or place, esp. because it is impossible or dangerous to stay 离弃; 舍弃

Over the past 40 years, most people have **abandoned** their nomadic ways, but they still rely heavily on nature to provide food and clothing. 在过去的 40 年里, 大部分人放弃了游牧生活, 但他们仍然在很大程度上依赖大自然提供衣食来源。

**abnormal** [æb'nɔ:ml] [反] normal

adj. very different from usual in a way that seems strange, worrying, wrong, or dangerous 反常的, 变态的

an **abnormal** level of cholesterol 胆固醇值不正常

**absorb** [əb'sɔ:b] [反] give out

v. to take in liquid, gas, or another substance from the surface or space around 吸收

The moisture is **absorbed** by thirsty plants. 湿气被干渴的植物所吸收。

**bacteria** [bæk'tɪəriə]

n. (plural of bacterium) a type of very small organism that lives in air, earth, water, plants and animals, often one which causes a disease 细菌

**Bacteria** grow best in hot, damp conditions, and are often to be found in most domestic bathrooms and kitchens. 细菌适宜在湿热的条件下生长, 在大多数的家庭厨房和浴室里都能发现它们。

**badminton** ['bædmɪntən]

n. game for two or four people played with rackets and shuttlecocks on a court with a high net 羽毛球运动

**badminton** tournament 羽毛球巡回赛

**cafeteria** [kæfə'tɪəriə] [同] coffee shop, lunchroom

n. a restaurant where you choose and pay for your meal at a counter and carry it to a table 自助餐厅; 自助食堂

In addition to a small **cafeteria** at the new center, the main Visitors' Center has many meal choices. 除了新中心的小餐厅外, 主游客接待中心还有很多吃饭的地方。

**calculate** ['kælkjuleɪt] [同] compute, estimate

v. to work (sth.) out by using numbers or one's judgment; estimate 计算; 推算

It has been **calculated** that the world's population will double by 2050. 据推算, 世界人口在 2050 年将要增加一倍。

**calendar** ['kælɪndə(r)] [同] programme

n. a page or a series of pages showing the days, weeks and months of a particular year, esp. one that you hang on a wall 日历; 挂历

a **calendar** for 2010 2010 年日历

**campus** ['kæmpəs]



*n.* the buildings of a university or college and the land around them (大学、学院的)校园, 校区  
Students are allowed to park their cars on the **campus**. 校园里允许学生停车。

**cancel** [ˈkænsəl] [同] drop, call off

*v.* to decide that sth. that has been arranged will not now take place 取消; 撤销

All flights have been **cancelled** because of bad weather. 因天气恶劣, 所有航班均被取消了。

**damage** [ˈdæmɪdʒ] [同] injury/injure

*n./v.* loss of value, attractiveness or usefulness caused by an event, accident, etc. 损失; 损害; 损毁

Government policies have frequently compounded the environmental **damage** that farming can cause. 政府的政策往往加重了种植业引发的环境破坏。

**damp** [dæmp] [反] dry

*adj.* not completely dry; slightly wet 不完全干燥的; 潮湿的

Don't sleep between **damp** sheets. 睡觉时不要用潮湿的被褥。

**dash** [dæʃ] [同] rush

*v.* move suddenly and quickly; rush 猛冲; 突进

I spent three weeks reading and doing general research and then I **dashed** the writing off very quickly. 我花了三周的时间阅读并做了广泛的研究, 之后很快就把文章写完了。

**ease** [i:z] [反] burden

*n.* lack of difficulty 容易; 不费劲

He passed the exam with **ease**. 他轻而易举地通过了考试。

**ecology** [iˈkɒlədʒi]

*n.* the way in which plants, animals, and people are related to each other and to their environment, or the scientific study of this 生态关系; 生态学

Maria set out to catalog species according to their **ecology** and their sexuality. 玛莉亚开始根据生态关系和性特征对物种进行分类。



**fabric** [ˈfæbrɪk] [同] material

*n.* cloth used for making clothes, curtains, etc. 织物; 布料

She bought some **fabric** to make shirts from. 她买了些做衬衫的布料。

**fabulous** [ˈfæbjələs] [同] wonderful

*adj.* (informal) extremely good or impressive 极好的; 绝妙的

The room has **fabulous** views across the lake. 这间房有着极佳的湖景。

**gallery** [ˈgæləri]

*n.* covered walk or corridor partly open at one side; colonnade 走廊; 柱廊

Its oak wall consists of a grassy mound and the front is a long glass **gallery**. 成排的橡树立于覆盖着青草的土堆之上, 而它的正面是一条长长的玻璃走廊。

**habitat** [ˈhæbɪtæt]

*n.* natural environment of an animal or a plant; home (动物或植物的)自然环境; 栖息地

This creature's (natural) **habitat** is the jungle. 这种动物的(天然)栖息地是丛林。

**ideal** [aɪˈdi:əl] [同] ① flawless, perfect

① *adj.* satisfying one's idea of what is perfect; most suitable 理想的; 完美的; 最合适的

**ideal** weather for a holiday 度假的理想天气

② *n.* person or thing regarded as perfect 完美的人或事物

She's looking for a job, but hasn't found her **ideal** yet. 她在找工作, 但还未找到最理想的。



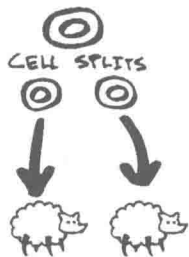
**idealism** [ai 'di:əliziəm]

*n.* the belief that you should live your life according to high standards and principles, even when they are very difficult to achieve 理想主义; 唯心论  
the **idealism** of the younger generation 年轻一代的理想主义

**identical** [ai 'dentɪkl]

[同] same

*adj.* the same 同一的  
Just ahead of me are two buildings that look like **identical** twins. 在我正前方是两栋如同双胞胎般一模一样的建筑。



**jail** [dʒeɪl]

*n.* (=gaol) prison 监狱  
The castle had been used as a **jail**. 那城堡曾用作监狱。

**jam** [dʒæm]

*n.* sweet substance made by boiling fruit with sugar until it is thick, usu. preserved in jars, etc. 果酱  
He spread some strawberry **jam** on his toast. 他把草莓酱涂在了烤面包片上。  
*v.* to squeeze sb./sth. (into a space) so that he/it cannot move out 将某人 / 某物塞(进某空间)不能出来  
The ship was **jammed** in the ice. 轮船卡在冰中间无法驶出。

**keen** [ki:n]

[同] enthusiastic

*adj.* eager; enthusiastic 热切的; 热情的; 热心的  
Scientists are increasingly **keen** to find out what's going on. 科学家们越来越热切地想探究究竟。

**lab** [læb]

*n.* (informal.) laboratory 实验室  
I'll meet you outside the science **lab**. 我将在科学实验室外面见你。

**label** ['leɪbl]

[同] ①② tag

① *n.* piece of paper, cloth, metal, etc. on or beside an object and describing its nature, name, owner, destination, etc. 标签; 标记  
I read the information on the **label** before deciding which jam to buy. 我先看看果酱标签上的说明再决定买哪种。  
② *v.* to attach a label onto sth. or write information on sth. 做标记, 贴标签  
**Label** the diagram clearly. 清晰地标注图表。

**magnet** ['mæɡnət]

*n.* ① a piece of iron or steel that can stick to metal or make other metal objects move towards itself 磁铁 ② person or thing that has a powerful attraction 有强大吸引力的人或物  
The region has become a **magnet** for small businesses. 这个地区很吸引小企业。

**magnificent** [mæg 'nɪfɪsnt]

[同] grand, gorgeous

*adj.* extremely attractive and impressive; deserving praise 壮丽的; 宏伟的  
The seven-day holiday includes a **magnificent** book giving the local history. 七天的假期计划包含一本精美的介绍当地历史的书。

**naked** ['neɪkɪd]

[同] nude

*adj.* not wearing any clothes 裸体的; 裸露的  
The planet should be visible to the **naked** eye. 这颗行星肉眼就能看得见。

**overseas** [ˌəʊvə 'si:z]

[同] ①② abroad

① *adv.* to or in a foreign country that is across the sea 在海外, 在国外