

新

大学英语词汇活用手册

青 穆家骅 编著

RACTICAL NEW COLLEGE ENGLISH VOCABULARY

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前 言

一词多义现象越来越频繁地出现在现代英语的文字或口头表述之中。例如:

key n. 1. 钥匙; 2. 键盘; 3. 答案; 4. 关键

1. My friend lost his key to the car.

译文:我的朋友把这辆车的钥匙给丢了。

2. To type efficiently, you have to get familiar with the keys.

译文:要想打字打得快,你就得熟悉键盘。

3. Key to the exercise is available at the back of the book.

译文:书后附有练习答案。

4. Education is the key to social progress.

译文:教育是社会进步的关键。

key 一词就属于多义词,在上述不同例句中其含意各不相同。显然,这类多义词在以英语作媒体的交流过程中起着重要作用。然而,在当前的英语教学中,多义词的重要性尚未得到充分的认识,这就导致学生在语言学习过程中,由于对许多常用英语词义只知其一而不知其二,时常出现语言理解障碍。例如:

Lady: Did you come to the party last night?

Gentleman: No, I didn't.

Lady: What a shame!

这位男士听到最后一句话后,心中十分不快。显然他误解了:

女士:昨晚你参加晚会没有?

男士:没有。

女士:真不知羞耻!

句中 shame 一词除作“羞耻”解外,还作“遗憾”解。因此,对话中最后一句话应理解为:

(你没来参加聚会)真是太遗憾了!

又如 industry 一词:

例句 1: The steel industry of the country has been flourishing.

译文: 该国钢铁工业蒸蒸日上。

但在例句 2 中 industry 的意思就完全不同:

例句 2: She was known to be a girl of great industry in our class.

译文: 她是我们班出了名的勤奋女孩。

在此句中, industry 作“勤奋”解。

《新大学英语词汇活用手册》就是为了帮助学生克服由于一词多义所产生的语言障碍。本书参照最新公布的大学英语教学大纲(1~6 级)词汇编写而成,每个词条后都附有应用实例,大约 1 万余例。通过举例,生动地揭示英语词汇释义在实际运用中的丰富性及多样性。例如:

chemistry n. 1. 化学; 2. 人际间的感情

1. Chemistry will be the core science in the next century.

译文: 下个世纪化学将成为中心科学。

2. The personal chemistry between them is good.

译文: 他们之间的关系很融洽。

workshop n. 1. 车间; 2. 研讨会

1. The factory consists several workshops.

译文: 这个工厂有若干个车间。

2. Many students attended the workshop on Health Care this afternoon.

译文: 今天下午许多学生都参加了保健研讨会。

《新大学英语词汇活用手册》释义简明,举例生动。不仅可用于查词索义,还可在闲暇之余细细品味。通过研读词条、例句,不断提高对这类“活性词汇”的理解和应用能力。

《新大学英语词汇活用手册》既可作为大学英语 1~6 级备考者的良师益友,也可作为从事英文翻译、英文教学以及英文自学者的常用工具书。

在本书的编纂过程中,曾得到 Ian Hutcheon 先生的热情帮助,他细心地审阅了全部英文原稿;李宏、黄志阳、王华、邓志强和龚林波等同学在书稿的打印方面给予了大力支持。在此,谨向他们表示衷心的感谢。

编 者

2000 年春于华理苑

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A

abandon /ə' bændən/

1. 离弃, 丢弃, 抛弃

The crew had to *abandon* the ship as it was leaking fast.

因为船渗水严重, 船员不得不弃船而去。

2. 放弃

The teacher didn't *abandon* his attempts to help the backward student.

老师没有放弃帮助那位差生。

3. 使沉溺于

The woman *abandoned* herself to sorrow when she heard her five-year-old child was kidnapped.

当听说她五岁的孩子被绑架, 那位妇女悲痛欲绝。

4. 放纵, 无拘无束

The grasses in the backyard grow in wild *abandon*.

后院杂草丛生。

able /eibl/

1. 能够……的

Henry was able to play violin when he was only five.

亨利五岁时就会拉小提琴。

2. 聪明能干的, 能力出众的

She is an *able* teacher and she can make uninteresting course interesting.

她是一位出色的老师, 能将枯燥乏味的课上得妙趣横生。

3. (法律上)有资格的

Mr Jones is *able* to run for governor.

琼斯先生有资格竞选州长。

aboard /ə' bɔ:d/

1. 在船(或飞机、车)上, 上船, 登机

Everyone is *aboard* except the captain.

除了船长, 所有人都上了船。

2. 入伙

The manager welcomed the new recruits *aboard*.

经理欢迎新职员加入公司。

abolish /ə'bolɪʃ/

1. 彻底废除, 废止

The slavery system has been *abolished* since the American Civil War.

美国南北战争以后奴隶制度不复存在。

2. 完全破坏

The heavy fog *abolished* the beautiful landscape.

美丽的景色被浓雾所遮掩。

about /ə'baʊt/

1. 在……周围

There are many plants *about* the house.

房子周围绿树掩映。

2. 在附近

I dropped the key *some-where about* here.

我把钥匙掉在这附近了。

3. 在身边, 手头

She has not a penny *about* her.

她身无分文。

4. 大约, 前后, 左右

He will arrive here *about* five o'clock.

他大约五点钟到这里。

5. 对于, 关于

I have no idea *about* the matter.

对于这件事我一无所知。

6. 即将, 正要

We are *about* to start.

我们即将出发。

7. 从事于

What are you *about*?

你在做什么?

abroad /ə'brɔ:d/

1. 到国外, 在国外

This film star is well known both at home and *abroad*.

这位影星享誉国内外。

2. 四处传开

The news of his resignation will soon be *abroad*.

他辞职的消息很快就会传开。

3. 广泛, 四散

The minister spread his hands *abroad* and prayed.

牧师摊开双手作祷告。

4. 到室外, 在室外

I never venture *abroad* without an umbrella.

我出门总带把伞。

abrupt /ə'brʌpt/

1. 突然的,意外的

All the passengers let out a cry at the *abrupt* stop of the bus.

公交车急刹车,车上所有的乘客都惊叫起来。

2. 陡峭的,险峻的

There is an *abrupt* descent ahead.

前面有个陡坡。

3. (举止、言谈等)唐突的,鲁莽的

Her *abrupt* words hurt her mother a great deal.

她唐突的话深深刺伤了她的母亲。

4. (文章风格等)不连贯的,支离的

The sentence is too *abrupt* here.

这个句子在这儿显得很连贯。

absence /'æbsəns/

1. 缺席,不在

The teacher asked the student to account for his *absence* from the class.

老师让学生对旷课作出

解释。

2. 缺乏,不存在

There is an *absence* of self-respect in her.

她缺乏自尊。

absent /'æbsənt/

1. 不在场的,缺席的

She was *absent* from the meeting today.

她没有出席今天的会议。

2. 缺乏的,不存在的

Trees are *absent* from this area.

这一带没有树。

3. 心不在焉的,出神的

The girl wears an *absent* look on her face.

女孩显出心不在焉的样子。

absolute /'æbsəlu:t/

1. 纯粹的,完全的

The man said he had *absolute* evidence to prove that he was innocent.

那男人说他有足够的证据证明自己是无辜的。

2. 绝对的

It's *absolute* nonsense.

这纯粹是一派胡言。

absolutely /'æbsəlu:tli/

1. 完全地, 极其

This is *absolutely* the best film I have ever seen.

这是我看过的最好的一部电影。

2. 肯定地, 绝对地

She is taking *absolutely* nothing.

她绝对什么东西也没拿。

absorb /ɒb'sɔ:b/

1. 吸收

This kind of paper *absorbs* water well.

这种纸吸水性好。

2. 吸引……的注意

Nowadays football games *absorb* boys and girls alike.

现在男孩和女孩都爱看足球赛。

3. 理解, 掌握

It took him a moment to *absorb* the information.

他花了一点时间来掌握这些知识。

4. 承受, 忍受, 经受

He was unable to *absorb* that new blow.

他无法忍受新的打击。

abstract /'æbstrækt/

1. 抽象的

The concept is too *abstract* to understand.

这概念太抽象, 无法理解。

2. 摘要, 概要

The student was required to write an *abstract* of his paper.

学生必须写一份论文摘要。

/æb'strækt/

3. 提取, 抽取

How to *abstract* iron from ore?

如何从矿石中提取铁?

abuse /ə'bjuz/

1. 滥用, 妄用

No government official is allowed to *abuse* his or her rights.

任何国家官员都不得滥用其职权。

2. 虐待, 凌辱, 伤害

Jackson has been under investigation for alleged child *abuse*.

由于被指控虐待儿童, 杰克逊正受到调查。

3. 辱骂, 诽谤

She often *abuses* others when she loses temper.

她一发脾气就骂人。

accelerate /æk'seləreit/

1. 使加快,使增速

The use of catalysts helps to *accelerate* the chemical reaction.

催化剂的使用可加速化学反应。

2. 促使……早日发生

The corruption of the officials *accelerated* the downfall of the government.

官员的腐败加速了政府的垮台。

3. 增加,增长

The increase in the number of the students taking the course is *accelerating* every year.

选修这门课程的学生人数正在逐年增加。

4. 进行速成学习

His sister wants to attend evening classes to *accelerate* her progress in Maths.

他妹妹想去上数学速成夜读班。

accent /'æksənt/

1. 口音,腔调

He speaks English with a

local *accent*.

他讲英语带有地方口音。

2. 重音

The *accent* of this word should be on the second syllable.

该词的重音应在第二个音节上。

3. 特征,特点,特色

The *accent* of humour characterizes his writings.

他的写作幽默风趣。

accept /ək'sept/

1. 接受,领受,收受

Some of the imported goods have now been favourably *accepted* by the Chinese customers.

现在一些进口物品受到了中国顾客的青睐。

2. 承认,认可,同意

We can't *accept* you as our friend.

我们不承认你是我们的朋友。

3. 相信

It's commonly *accepted* that smoking is harmful to one's health.

一般认为吸烟对人体有

害。

4. 吸收

This kind of material will not *accept* water.

这种材料不吸水。

5. 领会, 理解

How is this phrase to be *accepted*?

如何理解这个短语?

access /'ækses/

1. 通道, 入口, 使用途径

The only *access* to the garden is by going across the small bridge.

去花园的唯一通道是穿过那座小桥。

2. 接近(或进入)的机会

The citizens have *access* to the mayor once a month.

市民可以每月一次接近市长。

3. 享用机会, 享用权

Visiting scholars have free *access* to the university library and other university facilities.

访问学者可以享用图书馆及其他大学设施。

4. 添加, 增加

The sudden *access* of wealth of the sailor aroused the curi-

osity of his neighbour.

那水手的突然致富引起了其邻居的好奇心。

accident /'æksɪdənt/

1. 事故

There was a serious car *accident* on the highway yesterday.

昨日高速公路上发生了一起严重的撞车事故。

2. 意外事情, 偶然因素

His turning up at the party is somewhat of an *accident*.

他在派对上的出现有点出乎意料。

accommodate /ə'kɒmədeɪt/

1. 容纳

The room can *accommodate* only 50 people.

这间屋子只能容纳 50 人。

2. 向……提供住处(或膳宿)

The university *accommodated* me in a student apartment.

那所大学安排我在学生公寓住。

3. 对……予以照顾性考虑

We will *accommodate* the

special interests of various groups.

我们将充分考虑各团体的不同利益。

accommodation

/əˌkɒməˈdeɪʃn/

1. 座位

The auditorium has *accommodation* for 10,000 people.

大礼堂可容纳 1 万人。

2. 住处,膳宿

Susan inquires about *accommodations* in that school.

苏珊询问有关学校的膳宿情况。

3. 方便设施

The hut lacks necessary sanitary *accommodations*.

那小屋没有卫生设备。

accompany /əˌkʌmpəni/

1. 陪伴,陪同

I *accompanied* the foreign friend to a concert last week.

上周我陪那位外国朋友去听音乐会了。

2. 伴随,和……一起发生(或存在)

Headache and fever usually *accompany* flu.

流感往往伴有头疼和发

热。

3. 为……伴奏(或伴唱)

A pianist *accompanied* the violinist.

一位钢琴师为那位小提琴手伴奏。

accomplishment

/əˈkɒmplɪʃmənt/

1. 成就,成绩

She was respected for her *accomplishment* in improving children's education.

她因改进儿童教育方面的成就而得到大家的尊敬。

2. 造诣;技能;(社交方面的)才艺

He is a man of many *accomplishments*.

他多才多艺。

3. 实现,完成

It is expected that the *accomplishment* of the task will take two months.

完成这项任务估计需要两个月。

accord /əˈkɔːd/

1. 授予,赠与

On the occasion, honours will be *accorded* to the heroes.

届时,勇士们将获得荣誉

称号。

2. 相符合;相一致

His deeds do not *accord* with his principles.

他的行为与其做人原则不符。

account /ə'kaunt/

1. 记述;描述;报告;报道

Please give a brief *account* of the story.

请简单描述一下这个故事。

2. 解释

The teacher asked the student to offer an *account* of his absence from the class.

老师让学生对旷课作出解释。

3. 账户;交易(或主顾)关系

Mrs Green went to the bank and opened an *account*.

格林太太去银行开了个账户。

4. 作出解释;作出说明

It's hard to *account* for the problem.

很难对该问题作出解释。

5. 把……视作,认为

We all *account* him honest.

我们都认为他很诚实。

accuse /ə'kju:z/

1. 指控,控告

He was *accused* of abusing his younger brother.

他被指控虐待其弟弟。

2. 指责

The ill-tempered teacher sometimes *accused* his students for no fault.

那位脾气暴躁的老师有时无端地指责学生。

acknowledge /ə'k'nɒlɪdʒ/

1. 承认

Hawking has been *acknowledged* as heir of Einstein.

霍金被认为是爱因斯坦第二。

2. 对……打招呼,理会

He *acknowledged* me among the guests.

他当着众多客人的面与我打招呼。

3. 确认(收悉)

Please sign here to *acknowledge* receipt.

请签收。

4. 就……表示谢意;报偿

This present is to *acknowledge* your kind help.

这份礼物以答谢您的好心帮助。

acquaintance /ə'kweintəns/

1. 相识的人

Alan is an *acquaintance* of mine.

艾伦是我的一个熟人。

2. 了解;认识

Janet's *acquaintance* with modern art is profound.

珍妮特精通现代艺术。

across /ə'krɒs/

1. 横, 阔

The river is 500 metres *across*.

这条河宽 500 米。

2. 在对面;向对面

We'll soon be *across*.

我们将很快到达对面。

3. 交叉着;成十字形

She tore the cheque *across* in anger.

愤怒之下她将支票撕成两半。

act /ækt/

1. 行为, 动作

The *act* of a madman is unbearable.

疯子的行为让人忍无可忍。

2. 法令, 条例

The American *Act* of Rights was produced in 1789.

美国人权法产生于 1789 年。

3. 一幕

This is the third *act* of Hamlet.

这是《哈姆雷特》的第三幕。

4. 行动过程

The robber was caught in the *act*.

抢劫者被当场抓获。

5. 做事, 行动

Think before you *act*.

三思而后行。

6. 表演

Everybody agrees that is a *well-acted* play.

大家一致认为这个剧目的表演很出色。

action /'ækʃən/

1. 行动

What we need is not talk, but *action*.

我们需要的不是嘴上说说, 而是付诸行动。

2. 作用

What's the *action* of sulphuric acid on zinc?

硫酸对锌有什么作用?

3. 行为, 举动

Offering things to a poor person is a kind of good *action*.

接济穷人是一种善行。

4. 战斗, 作战

The loss in that military *action* was ten wounded.

在那场战斗中有 10 人受伤。

active /'æktiv/

1. 活跃的; 敏捷的; 积极的

Mr Jones is the *active* person in the business.

琼斯先生活跃于商界。

2. 在活动中的, 在起作用的

That's an *active* volcano.

那是个活火山。

3. 激烈的

The proposal is under *active* discussion.

大家对提议展开了激烈的讨论。

acute /ə'kjut/

1. 严重的

Schools have *acute* staff shortages.

学校面临严重的师资缺乏。

2. 尖锐的, 敏锐的

Her hearing is still *acute* even at the age of eighty.

即使 80 岁了, 她的听觉还很好。

3. 尖的, 锐的

An *acute* angle is less than a right angle.

锐角比直角小。

adapt /ə'dæpt/

1. 使适应, 使适合

I have tried to *adapt* myself to the new surrounding.

我设法使自己适应新环境。

2. 改编, 改写

The film is *adapted* from a novel by Hemingway.

这部影片是由海明威的小说改编的。

add /æd/

1. 添加; 附加

The boy *added* a sun to his picture.

男孩在自己的画上加了

个太阳。

2. 把……加起来

To *add* two to six, you get eight.

6 加 2 等于 8。

3. 进一步说(或写)

The chairman *added*, after a pause, that criticisms of the new proposal were welcome.

主席停顿一下,补充道:
欢迎对新建议提出批评。

address /ə'dres/

1. 地址;住址

Here is my home *address*.
这是我的家庭地址。

2. 演说;讲话

The president is going to give an *address* at the meeting.

会上总统将发表演说。

3. 写信给;对……说话

The letter was not *addressed* to Linda.

这封信不是寄给琳达的。

4. 称呼

We *address* him by his official title.

我们以他的官衔称呼他。

5. 向……作(正式)讲话,对……发表演说

Professor Jiao will *address* today's meeting.

焦教授将在今天的会上发言。

6. 满足(需求);对付,处理

Community professionals need to be able to *address* the needs of the individuals.

社区专职人员应该满足每个人的需要。

adhere /əd'hiə/

1. 粘附,附着

This kind of plaster doesn't *adhere* very well.

这种膏药粘性不太好。

2. 遵守;坚持

The students must *adhere* to the school regulations.

学生须遵守学校规章制度。

3. 追随;坚持

He *adheres* to his own opinion.

他坚持己见。

administer /əd'ministə/

1. 掌管;料理……的事务

He has a large company to *administer*.