

研究生入学考试英语词汇
记忆指南与考点详解

2000

主编 马德高

技高一筹

得心应手

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研究生入学考试英语词汇 记忆指南与考点详解 (2000)

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前 言

英语星火式巧记速记系列出版以后,以其不容置疑的速记效果赢得了广大读者的普遍欢迎。为了使用更为方便,应广大读者的要求,我们按字母顺序编写了星火式巧记便查系列。这样,星火式巧记便查系列和星火式巧记速记系列优势互补,两者结合使用,则既可解除您记忆单词之苦,又可省去查找检索的不便。

在众多的考研词汇用书中,《研究生入学考试英语词汇记忆指南与考点详解》与众不同。除给出了《研究生入学考试英语考试大纲》(非英语专业)中的所有单词及其音标、释义外,它还为广大读者提供了相应的记忆方法和考点详解。

记忆指南:在比较难记的词条下,作者利用其首创的星火式记忆法帮助读者全面突破记忆难点:(1)由中学英语熟词帮助记忆大学英语生词;(2)帮助记忆难记的一词多义;(3)帮助记忆动词短语。

比如,当你遇到 Mediterranean 时,你会感到难记易忘;熟悉的 cock 为何能莫名其妙地表示“水龙头”;动词短语 come to 为何意为“苏醒”;……所有如此各类记忆难点,都可以在本书中找到令人满意的记忆诀窍。

考点详解:在研究生入学考试的关键词下列有相应的“考点”,“考点”多以近几年全真考题或典型考题的形式体现,内容包括动词、介词搭配,人称或数的一致,形容词的位置,句子结构,易错易混的同义词、形近词、同根词等各方面。

比如,你想知道 the aim of doing sth. 为什么不对,“对某人很诚实”是用 be honest with sb. 还是用 be honest to sb., numerous 修饰单数名词和复数名词在意义上有什么不同, recommend 后面是跟动词不定式还是跟动名词, cheat 和 deceive 有何区别, access, assess, excess 如何区分等等,都可以在本书中找到答案。

由于作者知识水平有限,本书虽经反复修改、审校,仍可能有不妥或错漏之处,恳请读者批评指正。来信请寄:(250002)济南市玉函路 10 号 英语星火式记忆法教研中心。来电请拨:(0531) 2947406。

A

a [ei, ə]/an [ən, æn] *art.* ①一(个) ②任何一个(any) ③每,每一(per)

[试题] Birds of _____ flock together.

- A) a feather B) the feather
C) feathers D) the feathers

[答案] A)。不定冠词 a 在“be of a/an + n.”结构中表示“相同的,同一的”。题意为:物以类聚。再如:They are of an age. 他们同岁。

abandon [ə'bəndən] *vt.* ①抛弃(desert) ②放弃(give up, quit): ~ an attempt 放弃尝试/He was obliged to ~ that idea. 他被迫放弃了那个想法。

[试题] Because of financial difficulties, the project was _____.

- A) abandoned B) deserted
C) discarded D) excluded

[答案] A)。abandon 指因外界压力和影响而放弃自己负有责任或感兴趣的东西。放弃一个项目,通常用 abandon,亦可用词组 give up; C) discard 往往是抛弃一样具体的东西,如废纸等; B) desert 表示抛弃自己的天职或应尽的义务,通过离开的方式而抛弃,也就是说,不是把物扔掉,而是人走掉。

abide [ə'baɪd] *v.* (by) 坚持,遵守

[试题] People who refuse to _____ with the law will be punished.

- A) comply B) abide
C) conform D) confirm

[答案] A)。comply with=abide by=conform to 遵从,遵守; confirm *vt.* 确认

ability [ə'bɪlɪti] *n.* (C, U) ①能力,智能: He has enough ~ to manage the business. 他有能力管理企业。②才能,才干,能耐(faculty): a man of great ~ 很有本领的人

[记][熟] able *a.* → [生] $\begin{cases} \text{ability } n. \text{ 能力} \\ \text{enable } v. \text{ 使能够} \end{cases}$

[考] <搭配> the ability $\begin{cases} \text{of doing [误]} \\ \text{to do [正]} \end{cases}$

[考] <短语> to the best of one's ability 尽力

[考] <辨异> ability, capacity, capability

[试题] The cinema has a seating _____ of two

thousand.

- A) ability B) capacity
C) capability D) volume

[答案] B)。capacity 可指容纳能力、容量; A) ability 指通过学习获得的做好事情的能力; C) capability 指智力方面的潜在能力; D) volume 容积,体积。

able ['eɪbl] *a.* ①有能力的,能干的(capable) ②显示出才华的,出色的: an ~ speech 一篇出色的演说/He is an ~ lawyer. 他是个出色的律师。

be able to (do) 能,会

[试题] He's not _____ of learning German in six months.

- A) possible B) likely
C) able D) capable

[答案] D)。be capable of doing sth. 有本领或有能力做…。C) able (作定语)能干的; (作表语)有能力(后面跟不定式)。

abnormal [əb'nɔ:məl] *a.* 反常的,不正常的: ~ phenomena 反常现象

[记][熟] normal 正常的 → [生] $\begin{cases} \text{abnormal 反常的} \\ \text{norm 常规,标准} \end{cases}$

aboard [ə'bɔ:d] [a-(= on/to) + board (甲板)] *prep./ad.* 在船上 → [意义扩大] 在飞机或车上

It's time to go ~. 上船(或上车、登机)时间到了。

[记][熟] blackboard 黑板 → [生] board 板,甲板 → on board 在船(车、飞机)上; aboard 在或到船(车、飞机)上。

△ a-表示“在,到”,类例: aside *ad.* 在(到)旁边; abroad *ad.* 在(到)海外,户外

abolish [ə'bɒlɪʃ] *vt.* 废除,取消(do away with): ~ a law 废除一项法律/~ slavery 废除奴隶制度

[试题] We have _____ the system of exploitation of man by man.

- A) cancelled B) abolished
C) refused D) rejected

[答案] B)。题意为:我们已经废除了人剥削人的制度。B) abolish 和 A) cancel 都有“取消”的意思: abolish 强调废除,如制度、做法、风俗等; cancel 多指取消已安排或决定的计划、会议等,如: The meeting has been cancelled. C) refuse 拒绝(请求或提供),如: refuse an invitation, refuse a gift; D) reject 与 refuse 意思一样,但语气更强。

about [ə'baʊt] *prep.* ①关于,对于(on): talk ~ current affairs 谈论时事/a book ~ welding 关于

焊接的书 ②在…周围,在…附近 (around): They gathered ~ the table. 他们围桌而坐。 *ad.* ①大约,差不多 (approximately): ~ a kilometre 大约1 000米 ②在周围,附近,到处: There was no one ~. 附近一个人也没有。

be about to (do) *v.* 即将 [be on the point of (doing)]: I was ~ to say when you interrupted me. 我正要讲,你就打断了我。

[考] <语法> be about to 不跟表示将来的时间状语。

above [ə'baʊ] *prep.* 在…上面,超过,高于: We were flying ~ the Sahara. 我们在撒哈拉沙漠上空飞行。 *ad.* 在上面,以上: As was stated ~, ~ 如上所述 *a.* 上面的,上述的: for the ~ reasons 根据上述理由

above all 首要,尤其

[试题] I would like to rent a house, modern, comfortable and _____ in a quiet neighbourhood.

- A) all in all B) above all
C) after all D) over all

[答案] B)。above all, 相当于 most importantly “首要,尤其是”,用于强调几个事物中的最后一个比其他几个更为重要。题意为:我想租一所房子,要新式的,舒适的,尤其是周围环境要安静。又如: The political, social and, above all, economic pressures are growing. 政治压力,社会压力,尤其是经济压力都在不断增加。C) after all 相当于 in spite of everything “毕竟、终究”。如: It had to be recognized, after all, that I was still a schoolboy. 不得不承认,我毕竟还是个小学生。D) overall 作副词时应当连写,表示“大体上、总的说来”。如: Overall, imports account for half of our stock. 总的说来,进口货占我们存货的一半。A) all in all 相当于 considering everything “从各方面来说”。如: All in all, I'm not in favour of the project. 总之,我不赞成这个项目。

abroad [ə'brɔ:d] [a-(到或在)+broad(广阔)] *ad.* [根义] 到(在)广阔的环境中 → [多义] ①到国外,在国外 (overseas): go ~ 出国/at home and ~ 在国内 ②传开: The news quickly spread ~. 消息迅速传开。

[考] <辨析> 形近词: aboard, abroad

aboard *prep. /ad.* 在(到)船(车、飞机)上

——所谓“在(到)船(车、飞机)上”就是“在(到)其板(board)上”。

abroad *ad.* 在(到)国外、户外

——所谓“在(到)国外、户外”就是“在(到)广阔(broad)的环境中”。

abrupt [ə'brʌpt] [ab-(=off)+rupt(=break)] *a.*

①突然的,意外的: an ~ stop 突然停止/an ~ death 暴毙 ②(举止,言谈等)唐突的,鲁莽的: an ~ young man 鲁莽的年轻人

[记] [熟] interrupt 打断(=break in) → [根] rupt(=break) → [生] bankrupt 破产; disrupt 使中断; erupt 爆发(=break out); rupture 破裂, 断裂(=break off)

[试题] The road is full of _____ turns.

- A) accidental B) urgent
C) abrupt D) swift

[答案] C)。abrupt 没有意料到的,意外的。题意为:这条路有很多急转弯。A) accidental 偶然的,如: an accidental meeting with a friend 偶然遇到一个朋友; B) urgent 紧急的,如: an urgent case 紧急情况; D) swift 迅速的,如: The river is too swift to swim in. 这条河水流太急不能在里面游泳。

absence ['æbsəns] *n.* ①(U,C)(from)缺席,不在场: His ~ from school was caused by illness. 他因病缺课。②(U)缺乏,没有(lack): The visitors to Venice notice at once the absence of noise. 去威尼斯的游客马上会发现那儿没有噪音。

[记] 见 absent 条。

[考] <短语> in the absence of ①在(人)不在时 ②在(物)缺乏时

[试题] We were obliged to accept it as true in the _____ of other evidence.

- A) presence B) absence
C) lacking D) shortage

[答案] B)。in the absence of 在缺乏(或没有)…的情况下。再如: in the ~ of air 在真空条件下/In the ~ of the director, I shall be in charge. 主任不在时,我负责。A) in the presence of 当着…的面,在…在场的情况下; C) lacking(形)缺乏…的; 不说 D) in the shortage of。

absent ['æbsənt] *a.* ①[表语](from)缺席,不在场: be ~ from school 缺课 ②[定语]漫不经心的: an ~ look on my son's face 我儿子一副心不在焉的神情

[记] [熟] present *a.* 出席的 ↔ [生] absent *a.* 缺席的

[形] present ↔ [形] absent

[名] presence ↔ [名] absence

[试题] He has been absent _____ class for quite some time.

A) of B) for C) from D) in

[答案] C)。be absent from...表示“缺席,不在”,为固定搭配。比较:

be { absent **from** (the meeting) 缺席(会议)
present **at** (the meeting) 出席(会议)

absolute ['æbsəlu:t] *a.* 绝对的,完全的: ~ value 绝对值/Please tell the ~ truth. 请说出事情的全部真相。

[试题] A child has _____ trust in its mother.

A) complete B) perfect
C) absolute D) thorough

[答案] C)。absolute 指事物完全,不掺杂别的成分,绝对真实,只作定语,语义很强;A) complete 着重强调事物各部分都齐备无缺;B) perfect 指人或事完美无缺,一般是褒义,如作贬义时,指事物完全不好;D) thorough 指各个方面都很完美或完善,尽善尽美。

absolutely ['æbsəlu:tli] *ad.* ① 完全地,极其: ~ right 完全正确 ② 肯定地,绝对地: ~ impossible 绝对不可能

[形] absolute 绝对的 ↔ [形] relative 相对地

[副] absolutely 绝对的 ↔ [副] relatively 相对地

absorb [əb'sɔ:b] *vt.* ① 吸收 (take in): Vitamin D is slowly ~ed by the body. 维生素D慢慢地被人体吸收。② 吸引,使专心: She was ~ed in the novel. 她全神贯注地读着那本小说。

[考] <搭配> be absorbed in 专心于...

absorption [əb'sɔ:pʃən] *n.* 吸收: In the absorption of light rays by black objects, light energy is changed to heat energy. 在黑色物体吸收光线的过程中,光能转变为热能。

[试题] Changing from solid to liquid, water takes in heat from all substances near it, and this _____ produces artificial cold surrounding it.

A) absorption B) transition
C) consumption D) interaction

[答案] A)。absorption 意为“吸收”,与题中 take in (吸收) 相吻合。题意为: 水由固体变为液体时,吸收其周围所有物体的热量,从而在其周围形成人工降温。B) transition 意为“转变,过渡”; C) consumption 意为“消耗,消费”; D) interaction 意

为“相互作用”。

abstract { [əb'strækt] *v.* 提(抽)取
['æbstrækt] { *a.* 抽象的
n. 摘要,提要

an ~ concept 抽象概念/an ~ of the book 那本书的摘要/make an ~ of 摘录...的要点

[记] abs-=away from, tract=draw; 该词根意为“抽取”。

[考] <辨析> abstract 的易混同根词:

attract *vt.* 吸引 ← [at-(=ad-, to)]

abstract *vt.* 抽取 ← [ab-(=away)]

contract *vt.* 缩小,缩短 ← [con-(=together)]

subtract *vt.* 减(去) ← [sub-(=away)]

absurd [əb'sɜ:d] *a.* 荒唐的: an ~ suggestion 荒唐的建议/~ reasoning 不合理的推论

[试题] It was _____ to predict that the sun will not rise tomorrow.

A) ridiculous B) absurd
C) irrational D) abnormal

[答案] B)。absurd 指在常识和理性上的不合理而使人感到荒唐可笑。题意为: 预言太阳明天不会升起是荒唐可笑的。A) ridiculous 指事物不合常理令人发笑,贬义较浓,如: You look ridiculous in that hat! 你戴那顶帽子显得滑稽可笑! C) irrational 无理性的,如: change irrational rules and regulations. 改革不合理的规章制度; D) abnormal 不正常的。

abundance [ə'bʌndəns] *n.* (U) 丰富,充裕 (=great plenty)

[考] <短语> an abundance of 大量的,丰富的: an ~ of evidence 大量的证据/in abundance 丰富,充裕: We are now living in abundance. 我们现在过着富裕的生活。

[试题] In the Persian Gulf area, oil is found in _____ and its production has been able to keep up with world demand.

A) elaboration B) abundance
C) elegance D) efficiency

[答案] B)。in abundance 意为“大量,丰富”。题意为: 波斯湾地区石油储量丰富,其产油量能满足世界的需求。A) elaboration 意为“详尽”; C) elegance 意为“优雅”; D) efficiency 意为“效率”; A)、C)、D) 三项一般都不与 in 连用。

abundant [ə'bʌndənt] *a.* (in) 充分的,充裕的,丰富的 (=very plentiful, rich): We have ~ proof for

his guilt. 我们有大量的证据证明他有罪。a land ~ in minerals 矿产丰富的地方。

[记] [根] und(=overflow) → [生] abundant 丰富的, 充足的; redundant 多余的, 过剩的

[考] <搭配> be $\begin{cases} \text{abundant} \\ \text{rich} \end{cases}$ in sth. ...丰富, 富于...

Our country is $\begin{cases} \text{abundant} \\ \text{rich} \end{cases}$ in natural resources.

[试题] There are ____ supplies of firewood in the forest.

- A) plentiful B) abundant
C) plenty of D) many

[答案] B)。abundant 一般指数量充足, 常用于人、动物、物产、雨量、资源等, 含有“过多”之意; A) plentiful 一般指量多, 常用于食物、收获、财产、金钱等, 不能用于时间、空间、语言、思想等方面; C) plenty of 指数量充足而多于需要, 强调富足或充裕的状况; D) many 指很多, 修饰可数名词。

abuse $\begin{cases} [\text{'əbjʊ:z}] v. \\ [\text{'əbjʊ:s}] n. \end{cases}$ [根义] 滥用 ← use $\begin{cases} [\text{z}] v. \\ [\text{s}] n. \end{cases}$ [根义] 用

①[根义] 滥用: alcohol ~ 酗酒/~ one's power 滥用权力

②[滥用] $\begin{cases} \text{言} \rightarrow \\ \text{行} \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} \text{漫骂(insult): personal ~ 人身攻击} \\ \text{虐待(mistreat): child ~ 虐待儿童} \end{cases}$

academic [ækə'demik] a. ①学院的: an ~ degree 学位 ②学术的: ~ exchanges 学术交流/an ~ discussion 学术讨论

academy [ə'kædəmi] n. (C) 学院: the Chinese Academy of Sciences 中国科学院/a military ~ 军事学院

△Some schools or colleges are called academies, especially ones that specialize in a particular subject.

accelerate [æk'seləreit] v. 加速, 促进(speed up): ~ one's step 加快速度/~ economic growth 加速经济发展

[记] [根] celer(=speed) → [生] accelerate = speed up 加速; decelerate = slow down 减速

[试题] Their political action ____ the fall of the government.

- A) promoted B) accelerated
C) hastened D) advanced

[答案] B)。accelerate“加速, 促进”, 主要指动作加快, 速度提高; A) promote 指“促进”繁荣、谅解或“增进”友谊等, 含有用某种方式使事物向前发展达到一个预期结果之意; C) hasten 催促某人尽快做某事, 或使某事物尽早出现或结束; D) advance

加快进程, 大多指比较具体的事物。

acceleration [æk'selə'reiʃən] n. 加速(度)

accent [ˈæksənt] n. (C) ①口音, 腔调(tone): He had a strong American ~ to his English. 他讲英语时美国口音很重。②重音(符号)(stress): The ~ is on the second syllable. 重音在第二个音节上。

[试题] He speaks with a strong southern ____, making it difficult for northerners to understand him.

- A) tone B) accent
C) language D) dialect

[答案] B)。accent 是一个人讲话的口音; C) language 是一个民族、一个国家的语言; D) dialect 是一种语言之下的某种方言。如, 上海话是汉语的一种 dialect。上海人在家里大多讲上海话, 出门办事一般会讲普通话, 但仍带有上海口音(accent)。我们还能从一个人讲话的语调(tone)里听出其喜怒哀乐。

accept [ək'sept] v. ①接受, 认可 ②同意, 承认: ~ the truth of a statement 承认某个说法是真实的

[考] <辨异> receive 指客观上“收到”, accept 指主观上(愿意)“接受”。客观上 receive, 主观上不一定 accept。

acceptable [ək'septəbl] a. 可接受的

acceptance [ək'septəns] n. ①(U, C)接受, 验收: The proposal met with general ~. 这个建议为大家所接受。②(U)承认, 认可: find ~ with(或 in) 得到认可

access [ˈækses] [ac-(=ad-, to) + cess(=go); going to/into →] n. ①(U) (to) 接近, 进入: have immediate ~ to the president 有即刻晋见总统的机会 ②(U) 通道, 入口(entry, entrance): the only ~ to the building 进入大楼的惟一通道 ③接近(或进入)的方法

[考] <辨异> 形近词: $\begin{cases} \text{access 接近, 通道} \\ \text{excess 超过, 过度} \end{cases}$

[记] [根] cess(=go) → $\begin{cases} \downarrow \text{ac=ad=to} \\ \text{access [原义] going to/into} \\ \text{excess [原义] going out (of)} \\ \uparrow \text{ex=out (of)} \end{cases}$

[考] <短语> have/gain access to 可以获得

[试题] Before liberation the labouring people had no ____ to education.

- A) access B) approach
C) entrance D) admission

[答案] A)。access 指接近或进入的方法、机会或权力 (means of entering, means or right of reaching or obtaining); have/gain access to education 获得受教育的机会; B) approach 指接近的动作; C) entrance 指进入或加入的动作 (the act of entering or joining); the entrance of university 入学; D) admission 指允许或被允许进入或加入的动作 (allowing or being allowed to enter or join); admission to the university 被大学录取。

accessory [ək'sesəri] *n.* ① (C) 附件, 配件: the accessories of a car 汽车配件 ② [常 *pl.*] (妇女的) 装饰品 (如手提包等) ③ (C) 同谋, 包庇犯: an ~ before the fact [律] 事前从犯 *a.* 附属的

[记] <一词多义>

[principal *a.* 主要的 → *n.* 主犯

[accessory *n.* [物] 附件 → [人] 从犯

[试题] She often wears _____ such as a diamond bracelet, a necklace and earrings.

- A) decorations B) ornaments
C) decorate D) accessories

[答案] D)。accessories 指妇女的装饰品。题意为: 她常常戴钻石手镯、项链、耳环等一类首饰。A) decorations 指使某物外观艳丽夺目或特别指节日的装饰品, 如: festival decorations; B) ornaments 指一般的装饰品, 如: The shelf is crowded with ornaments. 书架上摆满了装饰品; C) decorate 是 decoration 的动词。

accident ['æksɪdənt] *n.* (C) ① 意外的事, 偶然的事 ② 事故

accident 意外的事

incident 小事件



by accident 偶然 ↔ on purpose 故意, 有意

[试题] The railroad _____ was caused by a cow standing on the rails.

- A) incident B) accident
C) event D) affair

[答案] B)。accident 事故, 多指造成伤害或损失的意外事故, 尤指交通事故; A) incident 发生的事, 指伴随大事件而发生的小事, 或突发事件、边境冲突等; C) event 大事, 指值得注意的重大事件; D) affair 含义较广, 单数时指已发生或必须去做的任何“事(情)”, 如: a private affair 私事; 复数时

意为“事务”, 常用来指重大或复杂的事务, 如: foreign affairs 外事。

accidental [æksɪ'dentəl] *a.* 意外的, 偶然的: an ~ meeting with a friend 偶然遇见一位朋友

accommodate [ə'kɒmədeɪt] *vt.* ① 向...提供住处(或膳宿) ② 容纳: This hotel can ~ more than 500 guests. 这家旅馆可容纳500位以上的旅客。③ 供应, 供给: accommodate sb. with sth. = supply sb. with sth. 向某人提供... ④ 使适应: accommodate oneself to = adapt (oneself) to 适应, 顺应

[记] [熟] modify (修改) 原义“使适合, 适应” → [根] mod 适合, 适应 → [生] accommodate [根义] (使) 适应 (...需求或使用) → [多义] ① 向...提供住处(或膳宿) ② 容纳 ③ 供应, 供给

[考] <辨异> contain, hold, accommodate “容纳”

[试题] The new hotel built a few months ago is large enough to _____ over two hundred people.

- A) contain B) hold
C) provide D) accommodate

[答案] D)。accommodate 指(旅馆等)能为(多少旅客)提供住处(或膳宿), 也指(交通工具)能搭载(多少乘客)。而 A) contain 和 B) hold 用于: (容器)能容纳(多少物品); (建筑物)可容纳(多少观众、听众等)。C) provide 提供, 其结构为 provide sb. with sth. 或 provide sth. for sb.

accommodation [ə'kɒmə'deɪʃən] *n.* (U, C) ① 住宿, 留宿 ② 膳宿供应 (lodging): top-quality hotel ~ 第一流的旅馆房间

[试题] An old man entered the inn and asked for accommodation _____ for him.

- A) to be made B) should be made
C) being made D) should have been made

[答案] A)。make accommodation 意思是“提供膳宿”。不定式的逻辑主语是该不定式表示的动作承受者时, 不定式通常要用被动形式。句中“for accommodation to be made 做 ask 的宾语。”

[试题] The new tourists hotel will have _____ for more than one thousand people.

- A) lodgings B) capacities
C) capability D) accommodations

[答案] D)。accommodation 住处, 膳宿(之容纳能力); A) lodging: ① = dwelling 住处; ② = putting up at sb's house/with sb. 寄宿某人处; B) capacity 容积, (交通工具、礼堂等)容纳能力: The concert hall has a seating capacity of 1 000. C)

capability 能力。

accompany [ə'kʌmpəni] *vt.* ① 陪同, 陪伴 (= go with) ② 为…伴奏 ③ 伴随, 和…一起发生: ~ one's words with gestures 一边说一边打手势

[记] [熟] company *n.* 同伴, 陪伴 → [生] accompany *v.* 陪伴, 陪同

[考] <搭配> accompany 准确含义为“陪同…去”(go with …), 里面已包含了 go 的含义, 因而: [误] He accompanied us to go to the park.

[正] He accompanied us to the park.

[试题] I'll get Bill to accompany me _____ the piano when I sing a song at the school concert.

A) by B) with C) on D) to

[答案] C)。“用(乐器)为…伴奏”用 accompany sb. on/at the + 乐器。

accomplish [ə'kʌmpliʃ] *vt.* 完成 (achieve, attain)

[记] [熟] complete 完成 → [根] compl(e) 完成 → [生] accomplish 完成

[考] <辨异> accomplish, complete
accomplish 指成功完成预期目标, 如: He worked, but accomplished very little. complete 则强调完整地终结。

[试题] He is one of the most _____ writers of that country.

A) accomplished B) fulfilled
C) finished D) achieved

[答案] A)。这四个词中只有 accomplish 的过去分词可以用作形容词, 表示“有成就的”。

accordance [ə'kɔ:dəns] *n.* (U) 一致 (agreement)

in accordance with 与…一致, 依照

[记] according to 按照, 根据 → in accordance with 与…一致, 依照

[考] <辨异> in accordance with 可作表语、状语; according to 只作状语。在含义上, in accordance with 指依据法律、规则、惯例等, 语气更重一些; 依据某人、某报告、某学说等只用 according to。

according [ə'kɔ:dɪŋ] *a.* 相符的, 一致的

according to *prep.* 按照, 根据: According to the TV, it will be fine today. 据电视报道, 今天会是个晴天。

[考] <搭配> according to 不能与 me 和 my opinion 等连用。

[译] 以我之见, …

[误] According to me/my opinion, …

[正] In my opinion, …

记住: according to 用来引出来自他人或他处的消息。

accordingly [ə'kɔ:dɪŋli] *ad.* ① 照着(办), 相应地:

You must make clear the actual conditions and arrange ~. 你必须摸清具体情况, 作出相应的安排。② 因此, 从而: The weather has changed suddenly, and we must alter our plans ~. 天气突然变化, 我们必须更改计划。

[记] [熟] according to 按照, 根据 → [生] accordingly 照着, 相应地

[试题] You told me to lock the door and I acted _____.

A) likewise B) correspondingly
C) responsibly D) accordingly

[答案] D)。accordingly 意为“依据…行事, 照着办”; A) likewise 意为“像…一样地做, 以…一样的方式做”, 如: They went on foot and I did likewise. B) correspondingly 意为“相应地”, 是从两者间的关系出发来说的, 如: All rights carry with them corresponding responsibilities.

account [ə'kaʊnt] *n.* (C) ① 账(目, 户) (bill): keep

~s 记账/open an ~ with a bank 在银行开账户
② 叙述, 说明 (statement): Give us an ~ of what happened. 给我们说明一下发生的事。 *vi.* 说明, 解释(原因等)

[记] [熟] count 点数, 计算 → [生] account 账, 账户

account for 说明(原因等)

on account of 因为, 由于

(a) His illness accounted for his absence from school. =

(b) He was absent from school on account of illness.

[试题] On no account _____ do anything that will benefit ourselves but harm the interest of both the state and the collective.

A) we should B) we will
C) should we D) we may

[答案] C)。on no account = under no circumstances 决不。位于句首, 句子要求倒装。类似词组有: at no time, by no means, in no way, in no sense 等。

take into account 考虑

[记] <一词多义> 小结

[汉] 盘算, 算计 = 考虑

[英] count *v.* 值得考虑 \longleftrightarrow discount *v.* 不考虑
take ... into account 考虑 (take ... into consideration)

[试题] You should _____ that she has been ill recently. She could do better if she were well.

- A) account for B) count on
C) take into account D) count up

[答案] C)。take into account = take into consideration 考虑; A) account for 说明(原因等); B) count on = rely on 依靠, 指望; D) count up = add up 把...加起来。

accumulate [ə'kju:mjuleit] [ac-(=ad-, to) + cumul (=pile, heap) + -ate (*v.*)] *v.* 积累, 积蓄, 堆积:
He quickly ~d a large fortune. 他很快就积聚了一大笔财富。
Dust soon ~s if the rooms are not swept. 房间不打扫, 很快就会积满灰尘。

[试题] _____ energy must be released in one form or another, for example, an earthquake.

- A) Gathered B) Collected
C) Accumulated D) Assembled

[答案] C)。accumulate 指点点滴滴长期地积聚, 其重心在积聚起来的整体, 而不在一个一个的个体; A) gather, B) collect, D) assemble 均有一件一件收集的内涵, 但 assemble 仅能指人员, 所以中文为“召集”。

accuracy [ˈækjʊrəsi] [accurate 的名词] *n.* (U) 准确, 精确度 (precision): absolute ~ 绝对精确/with great ~ 非常精确地

accurate [ˈækjʊrɪt] [原义“done with care”(仔细做的)→] *a.* 精确的, 准确的 (precise, correct): Clocks in railway stations should be ~. 火车站的钟应该准确。

[记] [注意] $\begin{cases} \text{cure} & (\text{单词}) \text{治愈} \\ \text{cur(e)} & (\text{词根}) = \text{care} \end{cases}$

[试题] Missiles are now more _____ than ever. It can hit a target within 20 meters.

- A) exact B) accurate
C) correct D) definite

[答案] B)。accurate 是准确无误, 其名词 accuracy 为精确度; A) exact 为一模一样的, 正好的; C) correct 仅区别对与错; D) definite 旨在区别确定与不确定。

accuse [ə'kju:z] [ac-(=ad-, to) + cuse(原因); 原义: 找原因, 找茬→] *vt.* ①控告: ~ sb. of a crime 指

控某人犯罪 ②谴责: He was ~d of incompetence. 他被指责为不称职。

[记] [熟] cause 原因 → [根] cuse → [生] $\begin{cases} \text{accuse} & \text{指控} \\ \text{excuse} & \text{借口} \end{cases}$

[试题] The Prime Minister had to resign as he was _____ of bribery.

- A) accused B) charged
C) indicted D) blamed

[答案] A)。这几个词均有“谴责, 控告, 责备”之意, 但后面的介词不一样: A) accuse sb. of... 控告某人...; B) charge sb. with... 控告, 起诉某人...; C) indict sb. for... 控告某人...; D) blame sb. for... 责备某人...

accustomed [ə'kʌstəmd] *a.* (to) 习惯的, 惯常的 (habitual): in the ~ way 按通常方法/an ~ practice 惯常的做法

[记] [熟] custom *n.* 习惯, 风俗 → [生] accustomed *a.* 习惯的

[考] <搭配> be $\begin{cases} \text{accustomed} \\ \text{used} \end{cases}$ to doing sth. 习惯于...

ache [eɪk] *vi.* 痛, 疼痛: Her head ~s. 她头痛。 *n.* 疼痛, 酸痛

[考] <辨析> pain 泛指“疼痛”; ache 仅指身体某一部位的持续的隐痛, 而不指一时的痛。即:

[动] to ache = suffer a continuous dull pain

[名] an ache = a continuous dull pain

achieve [ə'tʃi:v] [a-(=to) + chief(头); 原义“到头或踏上顶峰”→] *vt.* ①完成 (accomplish): If you go on like this, you'll never ~ anything. 如果这样下去, 你将一事无成。②达到, 达成, 获得: ~ one's purpose 达到目的

[记] 由此可知彼: believe *v.* → belief *n.*

由彼亦知此: chief *n.* → achieve *v.*

[试题] He went back home without having _____ any success.

- A) completed B) achieved
C) finished D) accomplished

[答案] B)。achieve 指完成伟大功业; A) complete 强调可使某事物完美、完善; C) finish 强调事情的终结; D) accomplished 指成功地完成预期的计划、任务等, 后面往往不接具体事物。

[试题] The liquid was heated until the temperature _____ 1 000 °C.

- A) arrived B) reached

C) achieved D) attained

[答案] B)。reach 作“达到”解,是及物动词,如: The cost of the war reached billions. A) arrive 是不及物动词; C) achieve“获得”胜利、“达到”目的等; D) attain 多指“达到”目标、“获得”成就或权力等,与介词 to 连用,意为“达到”理想的状态,如: He attained to the highest office in the firm.

achievement [ə'tʃi:vmənt] *n.* ①(C)成就,成绩: the greatest scientific ~ 最伟大的科学成就 ②(U)完成,达到: the ~ of their political goals 实现他们的政治目的

[试题] Man's first walk on the moon was a stunning technological _____.

A) success B) achievement
C) successive D) accomplishment

[答案] B)。achievement 指不顾困难,连续努力所取得的成就,尤指科技等方面。题意为:人类第一次在月球上行走是工业技术上一项引人注目的成就。A) success 指通过努力取得令人满意的成就; C) successive 是形容词,意为连续性的; D) accomplishment 指按预订计划完成。

acid [æ'sid] *n.* (U,C) 酸: sulphuric ~ 硫酸 *a.* 酸的(sour): We all know about the ~ rain. 我们都听说过酸雨。

acknowledge [ək'nɒlɪdʒ] *vt.* ①承认: ~ one's mistake 承认错误 ②对...打招呼,理会: He ~d Jane with a nod. 他向简点头招呼。③致谢: The actors ~d the audience. 演员们向观众致谢。She ~d his help in her book. 她在书中对他的帮助表示感谢。④告知(信件、礼物等)已收到: ~ a letter 表示收到来信

[记]<一词多义>

[熟] know 知道 → [生] acknowledge 告知(信件、礼物等)已收到 → 对(礼物等)表示谢意

[熟] know 认识 → [生] acknowledge (以微笑、挥手等)表示相识 → 对...打招呼,理会

[考]<搭配>

(1) acknowledge ... as 认为...是
admit
(2) acknowledge } (承认) + doing ← → deny (否认) + doing
confess

[试题] He _____ having been frightened.

A) acknowledged B) confessed
C) recognized D) admitted

[答案] A)。acknowledge 指公开承认隐瞒或否认过的事。题意为:他承认受了惊吓。又如: He acknowledged that I was right. 他承认我是对的。B) confess 通常指自愿服罪或认错,如: He confessed that he had stolen the money. 他承认曾偷过钱。C) recognize 指正式承认主权、权利等,如: They refused to recognize the country's independence. 他们拒绝正式承认这个国家的独立; D) admit 则指在外界或自己良心的压力下承认,如: The accused man admitted his guilt. 被告承认了他的罪行。

acquaint [ə'kweint] *vt.* ①使了解: I'm already ~ed with the facts. 我已知道这些事实。②使认识: She is ~ed with my mother. 她认识我母亲。

[记][熟] acquaintance *n.* 认识,了解 → [生] acquaint *vt.* 使了解,使认识

[考]<搭配>

[译] 我已经了解了他们的风俗。

[误] I've acquainted their customs.

[正] I've acquainted myself with their customs.

[正] I've been acquainted with their customs.

[注] acquaint 搭配有二: (1)用反身代词 oneself 作宾语; (2)用被动形式。

acquaintance [ə'kweintəns] *n.* ①(C)相识,熟人: friends and ~s 朋友和熟人 ②(U)认识,了解: He has some ~ with French, but can't speak it fluently. 他略懂一些法语,但说得不流利。

[考]<搭配> make the acquaintance of sb. = make sb. 's acquaintance 与人结识; have a (nodding) acquaintance with sb. 与某人有(点头)之交

[考]<辨异> know, make one's acquaintance

[译] 我两年前认识他的。

[误] I knew him two years ago.

[正] I made his acquaintance two years ago.

[注] know 虽也可作“认识”讲,但它是持续性动词。表示“结识”的短暂动作常用 make one's acquaintance/make the acquaintance of。

[考]<辨异> acquaintance 只是认识,交情不深,谈不上是 friend(朋友); associate 意为“同事、同行”。

acquire [ə'kwaɪə] *vt.* 取得,获得; 学到(obtain, get): ~ a habit 养成一种习惯/~ a good reputation 建立起良好声誉

[记][根] quire (问,求) → [生] acquire 取得,学

prince 王子,亲王→princess 公主,王妃

actual ['æktʃuəl] *a.* 实际的,现实的(real,true):the ~ conditions 实际情况

[试题] The _____ amount of money was not known though they knew that it was large.

- A) actual B) real
C) genuine D) apparent

[答案] A)。actual“实际的、真实的”,指实际存在着的事实,而非理论上存在或想像中的事情;the actual amount 确切数目;B) real“真的、真正的”,指事物的外表符合其实际内容,而非伪造的;C) genuine“真正的”,强调正宗、地道而非冒牌的;D) apparent 表面上的、显然的。

actually ['æktʃuəli] *ad.* 实际上:money ~ paid 实际付出的钱

acute ['ækju:t] [acu(=sharp)] *a.* ①敏锐的,尖锐的(sharp,sensitive):an ~ sense of smell 敏锐的嗅觉 ②(疾病)急性的:an ~ disease 急性病 ③严重的,激烈的:~ shortage of food 严重的食物短缺 ④成锐角的:an ~ angle 锐角

AD (also A. D.) 公元

ad=advertisement *n.* 广告

adapt [ə'dæpt] [ad-(=to)+apt(适合)] *v.* (to) ①(使)适应,适合→ ②改编,改写

[考] <辨异> 勿混:adapt,adopt

[apt] 适合→adapt[根义](使)适合→[多义] { ①适应
②改编

[opt] 选择→adopt[根义]选取→[多义] { ①采取,采用
②收养,领养

[试题] Some animals will modify their behaviour to _____ to their environment.

- A) suit B) conform
C) reconcile D) adapt

[答案] D)。adapt 意为“使适应,使配合”,常指改变以适应新的情况、需要和用途,后常接介词 to。题意为:一些动物更改它们的习性以适应环境。A) suit 表示“适合、适应”时,为及物动词,又如:Does the climate suit your health?这气候有益于你的健康吗? B) conform 意为“符合、遵守”,常指遵守一般人所接受的规则、准则,后常接介词 to。C) reconcile “(使)甘心、(使)忍受、顺从于”,常用被动语态或与反身代词连用,如:You must reconcile yourself to a life of hardship and poverty. 你必须甘心过艰苦贫穷的生活。

adaptation ['ædæpteɪʃən] *n.* ①改编 ②适应

add [æd] *v.* ①(to)加,增加(increase) ②补充说,又说:“And I hope you'll come early,” he ~ed. “而我希望你早些来。”他补充说。

add up to 合计,总计(amount to,total):The figures ~ up to 365. 这些数加起来总和是365。

[试题] Although he had looked through all the reference materials on the subject,he still found it hard to understand this point and her explanation only _____ his confusion.

- A) added to B) added
C) added up D) added up to

[答案] A)。add to=increase 增加,使...更加:Her explanation only added to his confusion. 她的解释只能使他更加迷惑不解。B) add *vt.* 加,主要用于 add A to/and B 结构中;C) add up 加起来;D) add up to=amount to 加起来总共,合计达。

addition [ə'dɪʃən] *n.* ①(U)(增)加,加法:The sign “+” stands for ~. “+”号代表“加”。②(C)附加(物):They are building an ~ to their house. 他们在给房子修一个套间。

2 5	[动] add 加
+ 5	
3 0	[名] addition 加法

2 5	[动] subtract 减
- 5	
2 0	[名] subtraction 减法

in addition 另外(=as well,相当于连接副词):In ~, the owner of the land may charge an extra fee. 此外,地主可能还要额外收费。

in addition to 除...之外(=as well as,用作介词):In ~ to swimming, she likes tennis. 除游泳外,她还喜欢打网球。

[考] <搭配> in addition to 后接(动)名词。如:In addition to lending me his camera,he taught me how to use it. 他借给我相机,还教我怎么用。

[试题] Over one thousand people visited the exhibition _____ those who were present at the opening ceremony on the first day.

- A) except B) except for
C) with the exception of D) in addition to

[答案] D)。in addition to = as well as,besides 除...之外(还有);except for,with the exception of=except,除...之外(没有)。

additional [ə'dɪʃənəl] *a.* 附加的,另外的,额外的(further):~ charges 附加费用/~ troops 增援部队

address [ə'dres] [根义] 致 → [多义]

v. { ①致(函) → 写姓名、地址
②致(词) → 向...讲话 } → *n.* { ①地址
②致词

[考] <搭配> 向大会致词

{ [误] to address to a meeting
[正] to address a meeting

adequate ['ædikwɪt] [ad-(=to)+equ(=equal)+-ate(=of)] *a.* ①(for)充分的, 足够的(=only just enough) ②(to)恰当的(=only just good enough): She could not think of an ~ answer. 她想不出一个适当的答复。

[记] [熟] equal 相等 → [根] equ 相等 → [生] adequate [原义]趋向相等的

[考] <辨析> “足够”的程度:

enough (足够) > adequate(刚够)
sufficient

[记] adequate 表示足够的程度比 enough, sufficient 低, 表示“刚够”、“刚好”, 有不多不少正合适的意思, 是因为它自身含有 equ(=equal 相等)的含义。

[考] <搭配> be adequate to (doing) sth. 胜任(做)...

[试题] I hope you will prove _____ to the job.

A) adequate B) suitable
C) fit D) proper

[答案] A)。adequate “胜任的, 适当的”, 其搭配为 be adequate to (doing) sth.; B) suitable、C) fit 和 D) proper 意为“合适”, 其搭配为 be suitable/fit/proper for sth.

adhere [əd'hɪə] [ad-(=to)+her(e)(=stick 粘, 粘附)] *vi.* (to) ①胶着, 粘附 → ②坚持: ~ to one's ideas 坚持自己的观点 ③追随, 支持: ~ to a political party 支持某一政党

[记] “犹豫, 含糊” → “粘粘糊糊, 含含糊糊”

[熟] hesitate { 犹豫
含糊 } → [根] { hes(it) (粘)
her(it)

[根] her(e)(粘) → [生] { ↓ ad-=to
adhere = stick (to)
cohere = stick together
↑ co-=together

[考] <辨析> adhere, cohere

[试题] He _____ his decision.

A) adhered to B) stick up
C) adhered with D) cohered with

[答案] A)。adhere to = stick to = cling to = insist on 坚持; cohere with 与...凝结, 与...连贯。

adjacent [ə'dʒeɪsənt] [ad-(to)+jac(=join)+-ent(=of)] *a.* 邻近的, 毗连的 (adjoining): ~ rooms 邻近的房间

[考] <搭配> be adjacent to 与...毗连, 邻近: The cinema is ~ to the post office. 电影院在邮局的隔壁。

adjective ['ædʒɪktɪv] *n.* / *a.* (C) 形容词(的)

[记] <归类> PARTS OF SPEECH(词类)

缩写	英语	汉语
<i>n.</i>	noun	名词
<i>v.</i>	verb	动词
<i>a.</i>	adjective	形容词
<i>ad.</i>	adverb	副词
<i>art.</i>	article	冠词
<i>pron.</i>	pronoun	代词
<i>prep.</i>	preposition	介词
<i>conj.</i>	conjunction	连词
<i>interj.</i>	interjection	感叹词
<i>num.</i>	numeral	数词

adjoin [ə'dʒɔɪn] [ad-(=to)+join] *v.* 靠近, 毗连

(a) Mexico adjoins the United States. =

(b) Mexico is joined to the United States.

[试题] This irrigation canal _____ up with the reservoir there.

A) links B) connects
C) adjoins D) joins

[答案] A)。link (up) with = connect with 与...相连接: 通常“水域”用 link up with, “车辆(道路、交通)”用 B) connect with; C) adjoin (to) 与...毗连

adjust [ə'dʒʌst] [ad-(=to)+just(正, 恰当); 使...趋恰当, 正好 →] *vt.* ①调节, 改变...以适应 ②校正, 调整

[记] 中文调“整”中有“正”字,

英文 adjust 中也有“just”。

[试题] My camera can be _____ to take pictures in cloudy or sunny conditions.

A) adapted B) adjusted
C) adopted D) remedied

[答案] B)。adjust 意为“调节, 调整”, adjust a camera 表示“调节照相机的速度、距离或光圈”等。题意为: 我的照相机可以进行调节, 不管阴天还是晴天都可以照相。又如: You have to adjust the TV to get a good picture. 要使图像清晰, 你得把电视机调一调。A) adapt “使适应”, 如: Can you

adapt yourself to the new conditions? 你能使自己适应新的情况吗? C) adopt “采取, 采用”, 如: I thought your idea was a good one, so I adopted it. 我认为你的意见很好, 所以就采纳了。D) remedy 意为“纠正”, 如: Your faults of pronunciation can be remedied. 你的发音缺陷是可以纠正的。

administrate [əd'ministreit] [ad-(= to) + minister (部长) + -ate; 部长所为 →] *vt.* ① 掌管, 料理…的事务: ~ the affairs of the state 管理国家大事 ② 实施, 执行: ~ laws 执行法律 / ~ aid 实施救助 ③ 给予, 投(药): ~ relief 发救济品

administration [əd'mini'streɪʃən] [administer 的名词] *n.* ① (U) 经营, 管理: ~ business 企业管理 / She works in library ~. 她做图书馆管理工作。② (sing.) 行政(机关, 部门) ③ 政府: the ~ chief 行政首脑

[记] [熟] minister 部长 → [生] administer [部长所为 →] *v.* 掌管, 施政; ministry *n.* 部

[试题] The Clinton _____ met with strong opposition in reforming the national health care policy.

- A) Establishment B) Executives
C) Management D) Administration

[答案] D)。the Clinton Administration 克林顿政府; A) establishment 虽可表示社会上的权力机构, 但它是一个极抽象的名词, 不用以指哪一届政府; B) the Executive 在美国指总统, government executives 则指政府官员; C) management 只表示管理(部门), 多指企业管理(部门)。

admiration [ædmə'reɪʃən] *n.* 钦佩, 赞美

admire [əd'maɪə] *vt.* 钦佩, 赞赏, 羡慕 (envy): I ~ her for her success in career. 我钦佩她事业上的成功。

admission [əd'mɪʃən] [admit 的名词] *n.* (U, C) ① 允许进入, 接纳, 收容: an ~ ticket 入场券 / ~ to school 准许入学 ② 承认: make an ~ of guilt 承认有罪 / To resign now would be an ~ of failure. 现在辞职等于承认失败。

[记] <规则> [动] ~mit → [名] ~mission
△ 类例: [动] permit 允许 → [名] permission 允许

[考] <辨析> entrance, admission (见 entrance 条)

admit [əd'mɪt] *vt.* ① 让…进入, 接纳: He was ~ted

to hospital. 他被接收住院。~ sb. into the club 吸收某人加入俱乐部 ② 承认: I ~ted that I was mistaken. 我承认我错了。

[记] [熟] permit → [生] admit = permit to enter/join

(a) He opened the door and admitted me. =
(b) He opened the door and permitted me to enter the room.

(a) He was admitted into the Party. =
(b) He was permitted to enter/join the Party.

[试题] The boy admitted _____ the window while playing football.

- A) having been broken B) to have broken
C) breaking D) to be breaking

[答案] C)。动词 admit 后接动名词。句中用一般式即可, 无须用 A) 项的完成被动式。

adolescent [ædə'lesənt] [ad-(to, 趋向) + ole(成熟) + -scent(后缀)] *n.* (C) 青少年 a. 青春期的, 青少年的: a father with an ~ son 带着年少儿子的父亲

[记] [熟] old → [根] ole(成熟)

△ A young person who is no longer a **child** but who has not yet become an **adult** is an **adolescent**.

adopt [ə'dɒpt] *vt.* [根义] 选取 → [多义] ① 采用, 采纳 ② 收养

[记] 见 adapt 条。

[试题] As they haven't a child of their own, they're going to _____ a little girl.

- A) adapt B) adopt
C) accept D) receive

[答案] B)。勿混 A) adapt 和 B) adopt; adapt 表示“适应”, 还表示“改编”; adopt 表示“采纳”, 还表示“收养”: adopt a little girl 领养一个小女孩。勿混 accept 和 receive; C) accept 表示“接受”(某事物); D) receive 表示“接收”(某事物), “接待”(某人)。客观上 receive, 主观上未必愿意 accept。

[考] <语法> adopted { [前置定语] “收养的”
[后置定语] “采用的”
the adopted children 收养的孩子
the methods adopted 采用的方法

[考] <辨析> { adoptive 收养(某人)的
adopted (被某人)收养的
→ the adoptive father 义父, 养父
the adopted son 义子, 养子

adoption [ə'dɒpʃən] *n.* ① 采用, 采纳 ② 收养

adult [ædʌlt/ədʌlt] *n.* (C) 成(年)人 (grown-up):

~ education 成人教育/Children and ~s should have equal rights. 儿童和成人应该享有平等的权利。 a. 成年人的, 已成熟的(mature); assume ~ responsibilities 担负起成年人的职责

△infant *n.* 婴儿, 幼儿 a. 婴儿的, 幼稚的

[考] <辨析> adult 强调法律规定的“成年人”; grown-up 指身体条件发育成熟的人。

advance [əd'vɑ:ns] *v.* ①前进, 进展 ②推进, 促进 (promote, further) ③提出 (建议等) (raise, put forward) *n.* (U, C) ①前进, 进展 (progress): make an ~ 取得进展 ②预付, 预支: He asked for an ~ on his salary. 他要求预支薪水。

[试题] Science has made great _____ during the past 30 years.

- A) progresses B) increase
C) advances D) development

[答案] C)。advance (可数) “进步, 进展”; A) progress (不可数) “进步, 进展”; B) increase (指数、规模、程度上的) “增长, 增加, 增进”。D) development “发展, 进展, 发达”, 一般不说 make development, 而说 achieve/affect/attain/promote/undergo development。

in advance 预先, 提前: I paid \$ 500 ~. 我预付了500美元。

[试题] We can't hope to catch up with that car _____ us. It's a very high-powered one.

- A) in advance of B) in the front of
C) ahead of D) at the frontier of

[答案] C) ahead of 意为“在前面”。题意为: 我们没希望追上前面那辆车, 因为它是大马力的。如: Tom was a quick walker and soon got ahead of the others. 汤姆是个健步者, 不久就走到别人前头去了。A) in advance of 也意为“事前, 在前, 在先”, 但强调时间上的先后, 相当于 before, 如: Galileo's ideas were well in advance of the age in which he lived. 伽利略的思想大大超过了他生活的那个时代。B) in the front of 意为“在...前部”, 如: He sits in the front of the class. 他坐在班上前排。

advanced [əd'vɑ:nst] *a.* 先进的, 高级的, 前进的: ~ experience 先进经验/The professor is engaged in ~ studies. 教授在从事高深的研究。

[记] <归类>

elementary intermediate advanced
初级的 中级的 高级的

advantage [əd'vɑ:ntidʒ] *n.* ①(C) 优点, 长处, 有利条

件(privilege) ②(U) 利益, 好处(benefit): draw ~ from associating oneself with those in power 与当权人关系甚密, 从中捞取好处

gain/have an advantage over 胜过, 优于

[试题] Your fluency in English gives you an advantage _____ the other candidates for the job.
A) than B) with C) over D) for

[答案] C)。have an advantage over 表示“比...具有优势”, 为固定搭配。

take advantage of 利用: We took ~ of the dry weather to paint the house. 我们趁天气干燥油漆了房子。

[试题] I didn't expect that he would _____ my failure to achieve his own goal.

- A) make use of B) make the most of
C) take advantage of D) make the best of

[答案] C)。take advantage of 指为了自己的利益而对某人或某事加以利用: take advantage of my failure to achieve his own goal 利用我的失败来达到他自己的目的; A) make use of 指很好地使用; B) make the most of 表示作最大程度的利用之意; D) make the best of 表示将不利之事充分利用之意。

advantageous [əd'vɑ:ntidʒəs] *a.* 有利的

adventure [əd'ventʃə] *n.* ①(U, C) 冒险, 惊险活动:

Robinson has a life full of ~. 罗宾逊的一生充满了冒险。②(C) 奇遇: Her ~s in Africa were exciting. 她在非洲的奇遇令人惊心动魄。

[考] <辨析> 生命危险或经济风险大时就用 venture; 想使人心振奋、寻求刺激性的冒险就用 adventure。

adverb [əd'vɜ:b] [ad-(=to, 趋向)] *n.* (C) 副词

[记] [熟] verb *n.* 动词 → [生] adverb *n.* 副词
△adverb 原义: 修饰动词(的词)

adverse [əd'vɜ:s] *a.* 不利的, 有害的 (hostile, unfavorable); in ~ conditions 在不利的条件下

[记] [熟] conversely 相反地 (=in turn) → [生] adverse 反对的; 敌对的; 不利的, 有害的

△详见 anniversary 条。

advertise [əd'vɜ:təɪz] *vt.* 做广告: ~ one's goods 为商品做广告 *vi.* 登广告, 做广告, 登公告: ~ on TV 在电视上做广告

[记] [熟] advertisement *n.* 广告 → [生] advertise *v.* 登广告

advice [əd'vaɪs] *n.* (U) 劝告, 忠告, (医生等的) 意见