

★★★2016考研英语★★★

必考词汇 突破全书

文都考研命题研究中心 编

■ 主编◎何凯文

1575 必考词 = 考研英语 **70**分!

一天一个List, 21天为周期

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- 海量例句
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- 核心考点
- 真题经典



 中国时代经济出版社

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刘 岩

2014 年 8 月

自序

Preface

一直以来都很喜欢一句话：“对于在大海中一艘没有航向的航船而言，来自任何方向的风都是逆风。”所以，在做任何事情的过程中，方向都是最重要的。背考研单词亦不例外。首先，考研英语大纲就为考生记诵单词提供了方向。大纲明确表明单词考查重点不是数量，而是单词深度。所以作者从考研的真题语料中精选出了最常被考查到的 1575 个词汇，也就是必考词汇，同时，作者还给出了由这 1575 个必考词汇通过派生和转化衍生而来的 3136 个词汇，也就是核心词汇。加之，“词本无义，义由境生”，每个单词一定要放到具体的语境中来记忆，而不能孤立地记忆。所以作者在这些词汇的后面给出了充足的例句，包括经典的词典例句和外刊例句，更有历年真题中出现过的例句，各位考生一定要重点阅读这些例句，通过例句来加强对于单词的记忆。其次，对于很多四六级基础词汇而言，在考研文章中的意思往往并不是这个单词的常用意思，这就使很多考生在考场上产生理解的障碍。造成这一现象的原因就是考研英语文章的来源是 *Economist*, *Time*, *Harvard Business Review* 等人文和学术气息非常浓厚的国外期刊，在这些文章中，基础词汇的基础词义衍生出了很多相对比较生僻的含义。所以作者专门列出章节“熟悉的陌生词”，重点总结了考研中的熟词僻义。再者，考研对于词汇的考查主要体现在考生“同义替换”的能力上，也就是考查考生对于语言多样性的把握，即用不同的话来表达相同的含义。而之前的词汇类图书往往将重点放在对单词的辨析上，与之不同，本书的亮点在于在每个单词后列出了同义替换词汇，从而更有利于考生记忆单词，丰富语言表达。

在目标明确之后，就是如何去达到这个目标了。“记忆”在中文中实际有两层含义：第一是“记”，第二是“忆”，翻译为英文就是“memorize”和“remember”。记单词是要讲一定方法

的,除上文提到过的单词需要放到具体的例句中进行记忆之外,作者在每个单词后面都放上了辅助记忆的方法,包括联想法、词根词缀记忆法等,目的就是为了帮助考生能在最短的时间内记住单词。当单词记住之后,考生要面对的最大的敌人就是遗忘了。这是很正常的事情,而且并非全无好处。试想:一旦人类没有了遗忘功能,所有的苦难和伤害都会被我们记住,那么人生将是一场多么大的痛苦!尽管如此,对于单词而言,还是要对抗遗忘。对抗遗忘最好的方法就是重复,而如何重复将是非常关键的问题。单词按照字母排序可以利用相邻单词形成相对完整的记忆链,但是完全按字母排列会使重复的时间跨度相对较大,收效也相对较慢。所以本书采用的是将单词按照 list 排列,每个 list 中又相对兼顾一些字母的排序。这样既可以加快“记”的速度,又可以加强“忆”的效果。1575 个必考词汇被分为了 21 个 list,考生可以一天完成一个 list,一个月就能完成一个记忆周期。记忆单词的不二法门就是“过遍数”,重复循环背诵,强化记忆。同时本书还将最基础的 2000 多个单词列出,帮助考生查漏补缺。

词汇学习是考研备考的第一步,只有打下坚实的词汇基础,考研的步伐才能迈得更加坚实。罗斯福在“二战”时的著名演讲中有过一句名言:“The only thing we have to fear is fear itself.”(我们唯一不得不恐惧的就是恐惧本身。)2016 年考研的大幕已经拉开,既然选择了投入到考研的征程中,那就伴随着本词汇书中的每一个 list,开始每天新的跋涉!“No hesitation, no fear.”没有犹豫,没有恐惧,希望就在你我的前方!

何凯文

2014 年 8 月于北外东院

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必考核心词汇

Word List 1

1 triumph [ˈtraɪəmf]

n. 胜利, 成功 *v.* 得胜, 战胜

例 She scored a resounding triumph over her rival. 她击败对手大获全胜。

同义替换 victory, success

派生 triumphal *a.* 凯旋的, 胜利的 triumphantly *ad.* 成功地; 耀武扬威地

真题经典

John McWhorter sees the triumph of 1960s counter culture as responsible for the decline of formal English. (2004) John McWhorter 认为 1960 年代反文化的胜利造成了正式英语的衰退。(Somebody sees A as responsible for B; A 是原因, B 是结果) // Talking is triumphing over speaking. (2004) “谈话”战胜了“说话”。

2 crucial [ˈkruːʃl]

a. 至关重要的, 决定性的

例 The nineteenth century should be reckoned as the crucial period for the change in the structure of science. 19 世纪应该被看作科学结构变化的关键时期。

构词 cruc(十字形) + -ial → 十字路口 → 至关重要的, 决定性的

同义替换 important, significant, vital, decisive, conclusive

派生 crucially *ad.* 重要地, 关键地

真题经典

If we are ever going to protect the atmosphere, it is crucial that those new plants be

environmentally sound. (2005) 如果我们准备保护大气, 那么关键的就是这些新工厂要对环境无害。

3 inevitable [ɪnˈevɪtəbl]

a. 不可避免的, 必然发生的

例 It is inevitable that the development of human society will come to depend more and more on the ocean. 人类社会的发展必然会越来越多地依赖海洋。

同义替换 inescapable, doomed, destined

派生 inevitably *ad.* 不可避免地, 必须地 inevitability *n.* 必然性, 不可避免性

真题经典

One could interpret much of the work of Beethoven by saying that suffering is inevitable, but the courage to fight it renders life worth living. (2014) 人们也许可以将贝多芬的大多数作品解释成: 苦难在所难免, 但勇于抗争赋予生命以意义。

4 intellectual [ˌɪntəˈlektʃuəl]

n. 知识分子 *a.* (后天的) 智力的, 理智的, 有理解力的

例 People who work in this domain are regarded as the highly qualified intellectuals. 在这个领域里工作的人被视为高级知识分子。

构词 in- + tel(说) + lect(讲) + -ual → 能说会道的 → 知识分子

➡ **派生** intellectually *ad.* 智力上;理智地 intellect 知识,智力(后天获得的) Anti-intellectualism 反智主义(对后天知识的不重视)

➡ **辨析** intellect :通过后天的知识所获得的智力; Intelligence:先天的智力

真题经典

In a move that has intellectual property lawyers abuzz, the U. S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit said it would use a particular case to conduct a broad review of business method patents. (2010) 在一项让知识产权律师议论纷纷的提议中,美国联邦巡回上诉法院表示将使用一个特定案例对商业模式专利进行全面审核。// Once a discovery claim becomes public, the discoverer receives intellectual credit. (2012) 一旦一个科学发现被公开,那么发现者就要接受学术认证。// Today, professors routinely treat the progressive interpretation of history and progressive public policy as the proper subject of study while portraying conservative or classical liberal ideas—such as free markets and self reliance—as falling outside the boundaries of routine, and sometimes legitimate, intellectual investigation. (2014) 今天,教授们通常将对历史的激进解读和激进的公共政策作为主要的研究题目,而将保守或经典的人文思想描述——比如自由市场和独立自主排斥在常规、合理的知识研究之外。// Intelligence seeks to grasp, manipulate, re-order, and adjust, while intellect examines, ponders, wonders, theorizes, criticizes and imagines. (2004) 智力寻求的是理解、运用、整合和调节,而才学是审视、思考、探究、形成理论、批判和想象。

5 intelligence [ɪn'telɪdʒəns]

n. 智力,聪明;理解力;情报

★ **例** His intelligence and experience will enable him to cope with the complicated situation. 他的聪明和经验将使他能够应对复杂的情况。// Intelligence has reported that the enemy is planning a new attack. 情报部门报告说敌军正在策划发动新攻势。// CIA (Central Intelligence Agency) 中央情报局

➡ **同义替换** brain, mentality, wit, wisdom; information, news

➡ **派生** intelligent *a.* 智力的;聪明的 intelligible

a. 可理解的;明白易懂的 unintelligible *a.* 晦涩难懂的

真题经典

All in all, this clearly seems to be a market in which big retailers could profitably apply their gigantic scale, existing infrastructure, and proven skills in the management of product ranges, logistics, and marketing intelligence. (2010) 总之,食品饮料批发市场似乎可以让大型零售商利用自己庞大的经营规模、现有的基础设施,以及在产品种类、物流和市场信息方面成熟的管理技能而获利,这一点是显而易见的。// To a certain extent, our ability to excel in making the connections that drive intelligence is inherited. (2014) 在某种程度上,我们是否擅长建立联系的能力是天生的,这种能力是构成智力的决定性因素。// However, because these connections are made through effort and practice, scientists believe that intelligence can expand and fluctuate according to mental effort. (2014) 但是科学家相信,由于建立这些联系需要经过努力和练习,所以我们的智力会随着我们心智的努力程度而发展或变化。

6 compare [kəm'peə]

v. (to, with) 比较; (to) 把……比作,相比

★ **例** If you compare her work with his, you will find hers is much better. 要是把他俩的工作比较一下,就会发现她的要好很多。// Poets have compared sleep to death. 诗人把睡眠比作死亡。

➡ **派生** comparison *n.* 比较 comparable *a.* 可比较的 comparative *a.* 比较的;相当的

➡ **辨析** compare 找出比较对象间的相同点 contrast 找出比较对象之间的不同点(注意:如果没有同两个词的区别,那么 compare 即可以找出相同点,又可以找出不同点。)

真题经典

When work started again on Monday, output duly rose compared with the previous Saturday and continued to rise for the next couple of days. (2010) 当工人们在星期一重新开始工作时,他们的产出自然比上个星期六要高,并且在接下来的几天里持续增长。// This development

is boosting wholesale demand from the food service segment by 4 to 5 percent a year across Europe, compared with growth in retail demand of 1 to 2 percent. (2010) 这一发展趋势正在推进整个欧洲食品服务行业的批发需求以每年4%到5%的速度增长。相比之下,零售需求的年增长率只有1%到2%。// It doesn't seem quite fair, then, to compare the regrets of parents to the regrets of the childless. (2011) 把成为父母的后悔与没有孩子的后悔相比较,这显然并不合理。// These are disciplines that are going out of style: 22% of American college graduates now major in business compared with only 2% in history and 4% in English. (2011) 现在22%的美国大学毕业生主修商学,但相比之下,只有2%主修历史,4%主修英语。// DNT does not seem an obviously huge selling point for Windows 8—though the firm has compared some of its other products favorably with Google's on that count before. (2013) “不允许追踪”似乎并不是Windows 8的一个显著的大卖点——虽然微软公司此前已经将自己其他的一些产品与谷歌的作了对比,表示至少在这个方面自己的产品有优势。

7 contrast

[ˈkɒntrɑːst] *n.* 对比,对照

[kənˈtræst] *vi.* 形成对比 *v.* 把……与……对比

例 His black jacket contrasted sharply with his white pants. 他的黑夹克和白裤子形成了鲜明的对比。

同义替换 comparison

派生 contrastive *a.* 对比的

● 真题经典

By contrast, the process of personal growth is much more difficult to determine, since by definition it is a journey and not the specific signposts or landmarks along the way. (1995) 相比之下,个人成长的过程更难确定。因为从定义上来讲,它是一次旅程,而不是沿途上的某个路标或界标。

8 attain

[əˈteɪn]

v. 达到;完成;获得 *vi.* 达到

例 He attained the age of 25 before marrying. 他到了25岁才结婚。

构词 at- + tain(拿住)→稳稳拿住→获得

同义替换 achieve; accomplish, fulfill; acquire,

obtain, gain

派生 attainment *n.* 成就,造诣 attainability *n.* 可达到;可获得 attainable *a.* 可达到的;可获得的

9 dread

[dred]

v./n. 恐惧,担心

例 We all dread to think what will happen if the factory closes. 假如工厂关闭可怎么办,我们想及此事都不寒而栗。

同义替换 fear, terror, worry, concern, horror, apprehension

派生 dreadful *a.* 可怕的,令人不快的

● 真题经典

Consumers say they're not in despair because, despite the dreadful headlines, their own fortunes still feel pretty good. (2004) 消费者说,他们并没有感到绝望,因为虽然报纸上有那些可怕的标题,但是他们自己的财产还是安全的。

10 introduce

[ˌɪntrəˈdjuːs]

v. 介绍;引进,传入;提出(议案等);推出

例 I was introduced to the president at the party. 聚会上,有人把我介绍给了总裁。(只有 introduce sb. to sb. /sb. be introduced to sb. / introduce sth. to sb. 的时候才是介绍的意思)//The joint venture company will introduce advanced technology and management. 合资公司将引进先进的技术和管理。//The company is introducing a new family saloon this year. 公司准备今年推出一种新型家庭轿车。

同义替换 recommend; import

派生 introduction *n.* 介绍;引进,引入

● 真题经典

In order to “change lives for the better” and reduce “dependency”, George Osborne, Chancellor of the Exchequer, introduced the “upfront work search” scheme. (2014) 为了“让民众生活向更好的方向发展”和减少“依赖”,财务大臣乔治·奥斯本推出了“前期工作寻找”计划。//Curbs on business-method claims would be a dramatic about-face, because it was the Federal Circuit itself that introduced such patents with its 1998 decision in the so-called State Street Bank case, approving a patent on a way of pooling mutual-fund assets. (2010) 限制商业模式专利申请将会是一个戏剧性的转变,因为是美国联邦

巡回法庭自己在 1998 年所谓的美国道富银行案中推出的这种专利,该案批准筹集共同基金资产的方法专利。// Towards the end of Overdressed, Cline introduced her ideal, a Brooklyn woman named Sarah Kate Beaumont, who since 2008 has made all of her own clothes—and beautifully. (2013) 在《穿着过于考究》的结尾处, Cline 介绍了她的完美典范,一个叫 Sarah Kate Beaumont 的布鲁克林妇女。// The gardens of the homeless, which are in effect homeless gardens, introduce form into an urban environment where it either didn't exist or was not discernible as such. (2013) 无家可归者建造的花园实际上就是没有源头可循的花园,这种花园将一种建筑形式引入到了都市环境之中,在这种环境下,这种形式之前要么是不存在的,要么就是没有被这样辨识出来。

11 glowing ['gləʊɪŋ]

a. 热烈赞扬的

例 He received a glowing report from his teachers. 他从他的老师那儿收到一份深受好评的成绩报告单。

● 真题经典

The United States entered just such a glowing period after the end of the Second World War. (2000) 二战后美国就进入了这样一个令人称赞的时期。

12 relieve [rɪ'li:v]

v. 减轻,解除,援救,救济,换班

例 A massage may relieve your back pain. 按摩可能会减轻你的背痛。// The adoption of this policy would relieve them of a tremendous burden. 采取这一政策会给他们解除一个巨大的负担。// The Government acted quickly to relieve the widespread distress caused by the earthquake. 地震造成大范围的灾难,政府迅速采取行动赈济灾民。// I'm to be relieved at six. 六点钟有人来换我的班。// be relieved of 免除,免受

同义替换 ease, comfort, soothe, reduce

派生 relievable a. 可救助的,可救济的,可安慰的

● 真题经典

The Supreme Court's decisions on physician-assisted suicide carry important implications for how medicine seeks to relieve dying patients of pain and suffering. (2002) 最高法院关于医生协助病人结束生命问题的裁决,对于如何用药物免去病危者的痛苦这个问题来说,具有重要的意义。(亲,记住,是免去哦,减轻病人的疼痛用不着让最高法院出面,以后你会明白的) (relieve somebody of something. 使某人免受某事,免遭某事;) // Customers might be relieved of their disasters through lawsuits. (1999) 消费者有可能可以通过法律诉讼免受灾难。(亲,记住,不是减轻而是免受哦,以后你会明白的)

13 prosperous ['prɒspərəs]

a. 繁荣的,兴旺的

例 He conducted a drug store which enjoyed a steady and prosperous trade. 他经营一个药店,这个药店生意稳定且兴隆。

同义替换 flourishing, thriving

派生 prosperity n. 兴旺,繁荣

● 真题经典

America and Americans were prosperous beyond the dreams of the Europeans and Asians whose economies the war had destroyed. (2000) 美国以及美国人的繁荣远远超过了经济遭到战争破坏的欧洲人和亚洲人所梦想的程度。

14 diverge [daɪ'vɜ:ɪdʒ]

v. 分开,岔开;向不同方向发展;(意见、理论、方法等)分歧,相异

例 The coverage by the columnists diverged from that in the main news stories. 专栏作家涉足的领域和主要的新闻故事的内容是截然不同的。// His account of the event diverged from the truth. 他对那个事件的叙述偏离了事实。// Two roads diverged in a wood, and I—I took the one less traveled by, And that has made all the difference. (By Robert Frost) 一片森林里分出两条路,而我却选择了人迹更少的一条,从此决定了我一生的道路。——罗伯特·弗罗斯特 (KK 很喜欢的诗歌,送给大家)

同义替换 flourishing, thriving

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15 correspond [kɒrə'spɒnd]

v. 通信, (with) 符合, 一致; (to) 相当于, 对应

例 I had kept up a correspondence with him until the war broke out. 在战争爆发之前我一直与他保持通信。// I assure you my actions will correspond with my words. 我向你保证, 我将言行一致。// The arms of a man correspond to the wings of a bird. 人的手臂相当于鸟的翅膀。

构词 cor- (共同) + respond (响应) → 相同的响应 → 响应

同义替换 accord; meet with, in line with

派生 correspondence n. 通信, 信件; (with) 符合; (to) 相当于, 对应 correspondent n. 记者, 通讯员; 通信者 corresponding a. 符合的, 相应的, 对应的

16 primary ['praɪməɪ]

a. 最初的, 初级的; 首要的, 主要的, 基本的

例 A primary disease arises spontaneously with no apparent external symptoms. 处于初期阶段的疾病发生时没有明显的外在症状。// Primary education receives the lion's share of Third World expenditures. 初等教育占据了第三世界教育费用的最大份额。// Another primary reason is that there seems to be too many private cars and not enough public buses. 另一个主要原因是私家车过多而公交车不够。

构词 prim (最初) + -ary (形容词后缀) → 最初的, 原始的, 首要的

同义替换 earliest, fundamental, main, essential

派生 primarily ad. 首要地

● 真题经典

Researchers in the late 1960s covered that humans are born with the capacity to approach challenges in four primary ways: analytically, procedurally, relationally (or collaboratively) and innovatively. (2009) 研究人员在 20 世纪 60 年代末发现, 人类天生主要用四种方法应对挑战: 分析法, 程序法, 相关法 (或合作法) 和创新法。

17 approach [ə'prəʊtʃ]

v. 靠近, 接近 n. 接近; 途径; 方式, 方法

例 The time is approaching when we must think about buying a new house. 我们要想一想买新房子的事了, 时机即将来临。// The Medical Center will take a new approach to treat mental illness. 医疗中心将采用新方法治疗心理疾病。

构词 ap- (加强) + proach (接近) → 一再接近 → 靠近

同义替换 near, approximate; method, way, means, channel

派生 approachable a. 可接近的; 亲切的 approachability n. 可接近性; 易接近

● 真题经典

The first and more important is the consumer's growing preference for eating out; the consumption of food and drink in places other than homes has risen from about 32 percent of total consumption in 1995 to 35 percent in 2000 and is expected to approach 38 percent by 2005. (2010) 第一个也是更为重要的趋势是越来越多的顾客喜欢在外用餐: 在外面而不是在家中消费食品饮料的比例从 1995 年消费总量的 32% 增长到 2000 年的 35%, 到 2005 年有望增长至 38%。// Researchers in the late 1960s covered that humans are born with the capacity to approach challenges in four primary ways: analytically, procedurally, relationally (or collaboratively) and innovatively. (2009) 研究人员在 20 世纪 60 年代末发现人类天生主要用四种方法应对挑战: 分析、程序、相关 (或合作) 和创造。

18 sensation [sen'seɪʃn]

n. 感觉, 知觉; 激动, 轰动, 轰动一时的事情

例 If you read the papers, you know there was a big sensation. 如果你看报, 你就知道那是轰动一时的事件。// These little resemblances opened a long hidden view of sensations. 这种小事上的类比唤起了一段久已忘怀的感情。

构词 sens (感觉) + -ation (名词词缀) → 感觉, 知觉

同义替换 stir, thrill, feeling, excitement

派生 sensational a. 轰动的, 使人感动的, 非常好的, 耸人听闻的 (注意: sensational 既可以是褒义词也可以是贬义词。) sensationally ad. 大肆渲染地

19 rectify ['rektɪfaɪ]

v. 纠正,整顿

例 We will rectify and standardize the market order. 我们将整顿和规范市场经济秩序。

→ 构词 rect(直) + -ify(使……) → 使……直 → 纠正,整顿

→ 同义替换 correct, redress

→ 派生 rectification n. 纠正,改正

20 anonymous [ə'nɒnɪməs]

a. 匿名的,无名的,姓氏不明的

例 The author wishes to remain anonymous. 作者希望不公开姓名。

→ 构词 a-(否定) + nony = name - mous(形容词后缀)

→ 同义替换 nameless, pseudonymous

→ 派生 anonymously ad. 匿名地 anonymousness n. 匿名

21 parallel ['pærəlel]

a. 平行的,相同的,类似的 n. 平行线,类似,对比

例 In the parallel world, there might be an answer for everything. 在平行世界里,似乎有一切问题的答案。// There are curious parallels between medicine and law. 医学和法律之间有着奇特的相似之处。// Western experience has no parallel. 西方的经验无法借鉴。

→ 构词 para-(并列) + llel(=line 线) → 平行线

→ 同义替换 comparable, similar, equal

→ 派生 parallelism n. 平等,相同,类似 unparallel

a. 不平行的,无可比拟的,独一无二的(最高级)

● 真题经典

A further stimulus to invention came from the "premium" system, which preceded our patent system and for years ran parallel with it. (1996) 推动发明的另一刺激因素来自“奖赏”制度,它产生于我们的专利制度之前,且多年来与后者一同实施。

22 ratio ['reɪʃiəʊ]

n. 比;比率;比例

例 The ratio of men's jobs to women's is 8 to 1. 男性与女性工作岗位的比例是8比1。// Equity ratio 股东权益比率(股东权益比率是股东权益与资产总额的比率,该比率反映企业资产中有多少是所有者投入的。这种概念你一定要想懂的话还是去问度娘吧。)

23 feature ['fi:tʃə]

n. 特征;容貌;特色;特写 v. 以……为特色;刊登

例 A characteristic feature of this area is the detached pillars of rock that stand in the sea. 这一区域的特色是耸立在海中孤立的石柱。// This restaurant seems to feature vegetarian dishes. 这家餐厅似乎以素菜为其特色。

→ 同义替换 characteristics, characterize

→ 派生 featureless a. 无特色的

● 真题经典

Our magazines feature beaming celebrities and happy families in perfect homes. (2006 年) 我们的杂志刊登的人物都是光彩照人的社会名流和生活在美满家庭的幸福成员。// The complementary coastlines and certain geological features that seem to span the ocean are reminders of where the two continents were once joined. (1998) 但互相吻合的海岸线和某些似乎跨越海洋的地质特征会使人想到这两个大陆曾经是连在一起的。

24 foremost ['fɔ:məʊst]

a. 最先的;最初的;主要的 ad. 首要地(本词为一切最高级的替换词)

例 My foremost concern is your welfare. 我最关心的是你的幸福。// She ranks foremost among the country's leading conductors. 她在国内第一流指挥家中名列榜首。// His reason is the foremost (= the most convincing). 他的理由是最有说服力的。

→ 构词 fore-(前) + most(最) → 放在最前面的 → 最重要的

→ 同义替换 headmost; initial, original, premier; primary, main, chief, major, principal

● 真题经典

During his lifetime, though, he was also one of England's foremost classical-music critics, a stylist so widely admired that his *Autobiography* (1947) became a best-seller. (2010) 然而,在他的一生中,他也是英国最重要的古典音乐评论家之一。他还是一位被广为赞赏的文体学家,他在1947年撰写的《自传》也是当时的一本畅销书。

25 edge [edʒ]

n. 优势,优越之处;就要发生之际,临近之时;棱,

边缘, 刀锋

例 It is the quality of the human resource that gives us the competitive edge. 人员素质赋予我们竞争优势。// With an edge in education, women could close the salary gap and increasingly move into positions of power—as heads of corporations, presidents of universities, and political leaders. 由于妇女在受教育上的优势, 所以她们与男性薪金上的差距缩小了, 并能更多地担任掌权的职位, 如公司的负责人、大学校长和政界的领导人。// The economy was teetering on the edge of recession. 经济正濒临衰退。// the cliff edge. 悬崖边沿

同义替换 advantage, fringe, brink

26 casualty [ˈkæʒuəlti]

n. 伤亡人员; 受害人; 损失的东西; 急诊室

例 Numbers of reported casualty are often less than half of the real number. 报告的伤亡数目通常少于真实数目的一半。// The cottage was a casualty of the forest fire. 那小屋被森林大火烧毁了。// They rushed her to casualty after the accident. 出事后, 他们迅速把她送到急救室抢救。

● 真题经典

For a while it looked as though the making of semiconductors, which America had invented and which sat at the heart of the new computer age, was going to be the next casualty. (2000) 人们曾一度感觉下一个要全军覆没的似乎该轮到半导体制造业了, 而在新计算机时代起着核心作用的半导体正是美国人发明的。

27 proposition [ˌprɒpəˈzɪʃn]

n. 主张, 建议; 陈述; 命题

例 I think the boss might be interested in hearing your proposition. 我认为老板可能会有兴趣听你的建议。// The geometrical proposition is absolutely tenable. 这个几何命题是完全成立的。

同义替换 assertion; statement, presentation

派生 propose v. 提议; 求婚 proposal n. 提议; 求婚

● 真题经典

All the same, no thinking man can refuse to accept their first proposition: that a great change in our emotional life calls for a change of expression. (2000) 同样, 没有一个善于思考的人会拒绝接受他们的第一个提议: 我们情感生活中的一大改变要求我们改变表达。

28 apprehensive [ˌæprɪˈhensɪv]

a. (anxious or fearful that something bad or unpleasant will happen; worry) 忧虑的, 担心的

例 He felt apprehensive about going home. 对于回家他觉得担心。

派生 apprehend n. 理解, 逮捕

29 add [æd]

v. 加; 增加(进); 进一步说/写 vi. (to) 增添

例 I have nothing to add to my earlier statement. 我对我先前说的话, 没有什么补充的。// He did nothing but add to our trouble. 他什么也没做, 除了增加了我们的麻烦。

派生 addition n. 加, 加法; 附加部分, 增加(物) additional a. 额外的, 附加的, 另外的

● 真题经典

Adding to societal changes today is an enormous stockpile of information. (1995) 除了今天的社会变化, 还有海量信息的积累。// Adding to a woman's increased dose of stress chemicals, are her increased "opportunities" for stress. (2008) 除了女性会产生更多压力物质外, 还有就是女性遭受压力的机会也会更多。(Adding to A is B. 除了A还有B。= Added to A is B. 除了A还有B。)

30 analogy [əˈnælədʒi]

n. 类似, 相似, 类比

例 Some people take the analogy of high science and technology in modern times to the incomparable sharp edges of a sword. 有人把现代高科技比喻为一把锋利无比的双刃剑。

构词 ana(分开) + log(说) + -y → 将事物分成类来说明 → 类比, 相似

同义替换 similarity, parallelism

派生 analogous a. 相似的, 类似的

● 真题经典

Hence the analogy that likens the conduct of monetary policy to driving a car with a blackened windscreen, a cracked rear-view mirror and a faulty steering wheel. (1997) 因此, 才会有人将货币政策的指导比作是驾驶一辆带有黑色挡风玻璃、破碎后视镜及失灵方向盘的汽车。(注意: 这个句子完整的形式是 There is the analogy; 很多时候为了简洁把 there is 省去了。)

31 charity [ˈtʃærəti]

n. 慈善(团体);仁慈,施舍

例 In light of the new tax a co-owner has noted, rather less laddishly, that the club also raises money for charity via car washes. 看到这种新税,一位成熟的合伙人平静地提到他的俱乐部也通过洗车来为慈善事业筹钱。//After two weeks of intense play, with daily sessions lasting up to 16 hours, the 39-year-old psychologist went home \$ 8.25m richer, promising to give much of it to charity. 在经历了连续两周每天 16 小时的紧张比赛之后,这位 39 岁的心理学家最终获得 825 万美元奖金,并承诺会将一大部分用于慈善事业。

构词 char(=care 关心,爱) + -ity(名词词缀) → 表示心爱的东西 → 施舍物,慈善事业

同义替换 benevolence, benefaction, mercy, clemency, donation

派生 charitable a. 仁慈的 charitably ad. 仁慈地

● 真题经典

Buying gifts or giving money to charity is often more pleasurable than purchasing things for oneself. [2014 英语(二)] 购买礼物或者为慈善捐钱经常比为自己购买礼物更能获得快乐。

32 chronic [ˈkrɒnɪk]

a. (疾病)慢性的;积习难改的;长期的

例 The chronic fatigue syndrome is now emerging as a major international health concern. 慢性疲劳综合征正成为全世界关注的一个健康问题。//Chronic stress is associated with depression and suppressed immunity. 长期的精神紧张与抑郁和免疫力低下有关。

构词 chron(时间) + -ic → 长时间的 → 慢性的

同义替换 standing, extended

33 estate [ˈɪsteɪt]

n. 房地产;不动产;所有权;地位;生活状况

例 French nationals are restricted to a certain extent when they acquire real estate abroad. 法国公民在国外购房也受到一定程度的限制。//I present higher analysis as it was in its childhood but you are bringing it to man's estate. 我对高等分析的介绍是肤浅的,你则把它上升到了相当高的程度。//real estate 房地产,不动产

同义替换 holding, property, possession

34 underlie [ˌʌndəˈlaɪ]

v. 成为……的基础,作……的说明和解释(account

for)

例 You cannot dissociate the Government's actions from the policies which underlie them. 你不能把政府的措施同作为其根据的政策割裂开。//Cultural factors underlie the differences that exist in buying habits and business dealings from country to country. 文化因素造成了各国之间购买习惯和交易的差异。

构词 under-(在……之下) + lie → (lie beneath) 在……之下

同义替换 cause, bring about, trigger, account for

● 真题经典

As is true of any developed society, in America a complex set of cultural signals, assumptions, and conventions underlies all social interrelationships. (1997) 同任何发达国家一样,一系列复杂的文化特征、信念和习俗构成了美国所有社会交往的基础。

35 late [leɪt]

a. 迟的,晚的,晚期的;已故的 ad. 迟,晚

例 This country was founded in the late eighteenth century. 这个国家是在 18 世纪末期建立的。//He founded the charity in memory of his late wife. 他发起那项慈善事业以纪念他已故的妻子。//I overslept because I stayed up too late last night. 我睡过头了,因为昨晚熬夜熬得太晚。

36 assimilate [əˈsɪməleɪt]

v. 吸收,消化;使同化

例 I can not assimilate so much new information quickly. 我无法很快消化这么多新信息。//The offspring of the immigrants have been assimilated into American culture. 移民的后代已经被美国文化同化了。

构词 as- + simil(相同) + -ate(使……) → 使相似 → 同化

同义替换 absorb, digest

派生 assimilation n. 消化;同化 assimilative a. 消化的;同化的

37 appreciate [əˈpriːʃieɪt]

v. 为……表示感激,感谢;欣赏,评价

例 We appreciate the help of our friends. 我们对朋友们的帮助心怀感激。//The professor quite appreciates her talent for literature. 教授非常欣赏她的文学天赋。

➡ **构词** ap-(加强) + preci(价值) + -ate(做) → 对价值给予肯定 → 正确评价, 赏识

➡ **派生** appreciation *n.* 感谢; 欣赏, 鉴赏

● 真题经典

Most of all, these new adults must feel that they are respected and supported by a family that appreciates them. (2007) 最重要的是, 必须要让这些刚刚长大的孩子感觉到他们受尊敬, 并得到一个欣赏他们的家庭的支持。// Sometimes years are required for truly novel discovery claims to be accepted and appreciated. (2012) 有时候, 真正新颖的科学发现被人们所接受和认可将会花好多年的时间。

38 embrace [im'breɪs]

v. 拥抱; 包含; 采用, 接受

★ The term “mankind” embraces men and women. “人类”一词包括男人和女人。// Quite a large number of people embrace Christianity in the world. 世界上有很多人信奉基督教。

➡ **构词** em-(进入……) + brace(双臂) → 进入胳膊里 → 拥抱

➡ **同义替换** hug; include, contain, embody; accept, adopt, assume

➡ **派生** embraceable *a.* 能被理解或接受的 embracement *n.* 拥抱; 环绕; 领会

39 distinct [dɪ'stɪŋkt]

a. 清楚的, 明显的; (from) 截然不同的

★ There was a distinct sense of embarrassment in the air. 周围的气氛中有一种明显的局促不安的感觉。// Although they look similar, these plants are actually quite distinct. 尽管这些植物看起来很相似, 实际上却属于完全不同的种类。

➡ **构词** di- + stinct(刺) → 刺眼的 → 清楚的, 明显的

➡ **同义替换** obvious, evident, overt, apparent, clear; different

➡ **派生** distinctly *ad.* 明显地; 无疑地 distinctness *n.* 明显; 不同 distinction *n.* 名望

● 真题经典

Stratford-on-Avon, as we all know, has only one industry—William Shakespeare—but there are two distinctly separate and increasingly hostile

branches. (2006) 众所周知, 埃文河畔的斯特拉福特镇只有一个产业, 那就是威廉·莎士比亚, 但是在那儿有两个完全独立且敌意渐浓的派别。

40 elect [ɪ'lekt]

v. 选举, 推选; 选择, 作出选择

★ She was elected to parliament last year. 她去年被选进议会。// Increasing numbers of people elect to work from home nowadays. 现在越来越多的人选择在家工作。// elect A as B 选择 A 作为 B, 但是在英语中会写成: elect as B A。

➡ **同义替换** select, opt, choose

➡ **派生** election *n.* 选举; 选择

41 fundamental [ˌfʌndə'mentl]

a. 基础的, 基本的 *n.* (pl.) 基本原则, 基本原理

★ Hard work is fundamental to success. 只有苦干才会成功。

➡ **同义替换** underlying, basic, elementary

➡ **派生** fundamentally *ad.* 根本地, 从根本上 foundation *n.* 基础; 基金会

● 真题经典

“The traditional rule was it's safer to stay where you are, but that's been fundamentally inverted,” says one headhunter. “The people who've been hurt the worst are those who've stayed too long.” (2011) 一个猎头就说道: “传统的规则是待在你原来的地方会更加安全, 但是现在已经彻底改变了。那些受伤最厉害的就是那些在一个地方待太久的人。” // Constitutional law is political because it results from choices rooted in fundamental social concepts like liberty and property. (2012) 宪法是有政治意义的, 因为它的确立是选择的结果, 而这个选择根源于最基本的社会概念, 如自由和财产。// Yet when one looks at the photographs of the gardens created by the homeless, it strikes one that, for all their diversity of styles, these gardens speak of various other fundamental urges, beyond that of decoration and creative expression. (2013) 但是, 当一个人看到由无家可归者所修建的花园的照片时, 他一定会被花园所表现的特征所打动: 尽管这些花园风格多样, 但是它们还体现了装饰性和创造性表达之外的其他基本需求。// What

motivated him, we were to understand, was his zeal for "fundamental fairness"—protecting the taxpayer, controlling spending and ensuring that only the most deserving claimants received their benefits. (2014) 我们了解到,他热衷于“基本平等”,即保护纳税人、控制支出和保证只有最需要的申请者才能领到津贴。// Even the very phrase "jobseeker's allowance" is about redefining the unemployed as a "jobseeker" who had no fundamental right to a benefit he or she has earned through making national insurance contributions. (2014) 甚至“求职者津贴”这个表述也旨在将失业者重新定义为没有申领津贴这项基本权利的“求职者”,虽然他们在上缴国家保险时就应获得该权利。// The U. S. \$ 3-million Fundamental Physics Prize is indeed an interesting experiment, as Alexander Polyakov said when he accepted this year's award in March. (2014) Alexander Polyakov 在三月份领奖时说,300 万美元的基础物理学奖是一个有趣的实验。// Many, like the Fundamental Physics Prize, are funded from the telephone-number-sized bank accounts of Internet entrepreneurs. (2014) 其中许多奖项,如基础物理奖,资金来源就是互联网巨鳄们,他们有着电话号码一样数位的银行账户资金。// Over the years, tools and technology themselves as a source of fundamental innovation have largely been ignored by historians and philosophers of science. (1994) 过去的很多年里,历史学家和哲学家们都忽略了工具和技术本身就是基础创新的源泉这一事实。

42 launch [lɔ:ntʃ]

v. 发射;使(船)下水;发动,开展 n. 发射,下水

★ 例 Launching an illegal war can be regarded as the most miserable disaster for our human being. 发动一场不合法的战争可以被视为我们人类最大的灾难。// The lifeboat was launched immediately to rescue the four men. 救生船立刻下水去救那四个人。// launch a campaign 开展一项运动

➡ 同义替换 release, send, emit

➡ 派生 launcher n. 发射台,发射器

● 真题经典

That's one reason why we have launched Arc, a new publication dedicated to the near future. (2013) 这就是我们发起 Arc 的原因,这是用来探究不远的未来的出版计划。// The Breakthrough Prize in Life Sciences, launched this year, takes an unrepresentative view of what the life sciences include. (2014) 今年新设立的生命科学进展奖对于生命科学内涵的看法不具有代表性。

43 imperative [ɪm'perətɪv]

n. 命令;需要;规则;祈使语气 a. 强制的;紧急的

★ 例 It is imperative that we make a quick decision. 我们要尽快做出决定。// Survival is our first imperative. 我们当务之急是设法生存下来。// He made an imperative gesture. 他做了个命令的手势。

➡ 构词 imper(命令) + -ative → 紧急的;命令的

➡ 同义替换 urgent, emergent

44 mechanical [mə'kænikl]

a. [(of a person or action) not having or showing thought or spontaneity; automatic] 机械的,呆板的;机械的,由机械制成的;机械似的

★ 例 We must supplement human perception by mechanical devices. 我们必须利用机械设备来弥补人类感官的不足。// His acting is very mechanical. 他的表演很生硬。// She stopped the mechanical brushing of her hair. 她停止机械地梳理头发。

➡ 同义替换 automatic, dead

➡ 派生 mechanic n. 技工,机修工

● 真题经典

While often praised by foreigners for its emphasis on the basics, Japanese education tends to stress test taking and mechanical learning over creativity and self-expression. (2000) 虽然过去外国人称道强调基础教育的日本教育体系,但是现在其也趋向于重视考试和机械性学习而不是创造性和个人表现的培养。

45 initiative [ɪnɪʃətɪv]

a. 创始的,起始的 n. 第一步;创始;主动精神

★ 例 The initiative proposal is approved by the Congress. 这个初步提案被国会通过了。// It was a step away from individual initiative, towards collectivism