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王长喜 主编

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# 体 例 说 明

## (一) 词 条

主要收入非英语专业考研词汇,一个词条的主要部分包括**本词、释义、同义词及其辨析**。

## (二) 本 词

1. 本词用黑正体印刷。
2. 本词后用国际音标注音,并放入[ ]中。词缀、构词成分及缩写词语等一般不注发音。
3. 音标后有的本词有词素分析,并放入< >中。之后()中的内容表示由词素到本词意义之间的推导过程。
4. 音标后有词素分析(如果有的话)并注明词性。如果本词只有一个词性,词性标符紧接词素分析或音标(如果没有词素分析的话);如果本词有两个以上的词性,则另行起行。

## (三) 释 义

1. 一个词或一个习语有多条不同的释义时,各条释义分别列出,前面用阿拉伯数字1. 2. 3. ...标明,并且每一释义自成一段。
2. 名词释义前所注的[复]、[常用复]等表示对该名词的数的要求。
3. 释义后根据考研试题的特殊语法要求收入编写例句和词组,并附有汉语译文。
4. 英语例句用白正体印刷。
5. 例证中的 one, one's 分别表示“本人(或自己),本人的(或自己的)”;用 sb., sb's 分别表示“某人(或别人),某人的(或别人的)”。

## (四) 同义词及其辨析

1. 本词同义词的标志是 Syn, 本词的同义词用白正体。

2. 按本词的不同释义,其同义词放在该释义下。
3. 同义词辨析用“辨”字表示,并放入【】中。

## (五) 习 语

1. 习语也按词条处理,前边加△。
2. 习语在其主词条目之后解释。如:在 be used to 中 used 为主词,则该习语放在 used 之后解释。

## (六) 派生词及复合词

本词典中的派生词及复合词都以词条的形式处理。

## (七) 特殊符号用法

1. 斜线号(/)用于分隔例句。
2. 代字号(~)表示词条的本词。
3. 方括号([ ])用于:①注明音标;②加注名词可数([C])与不可数([U])。
3. 鱼尾号(⋈)用于同义词辨析。

## (八) 词性简略表

n. → 名词  
v. → 动词  
vi. → 不及物动词  
vt. → 及物动词  
aux. → 助动词  
a. → 形容词  
ad. → 副词  
pron. → 代词  
prep. → 介词  
conj. → 连词  
num. → 数词  
art. → 冠词  
int. → 感叹词

# 出版前言

近年来,参加全国研究生入学考试的非英语专业考生普遍反映,考生最大的难题之一是词汇量不够,针对这一情况我们编写了本书。本书是在'99版的基础上,主要对原书中的例句做了一定的修订。该书有以下特点:

## 一、全面性

本书收入考试大纲的所有词汇,并按下列要素进行编写:

1. **音标** 语言研究表明:读音是掌握语言的必要途径。
2. **词素分析** 从构词结构入手,灵活识读、辨义和记忆。如:只要我们知道 sub- 有下列含义:“在……之下”(under, below, from below)、“进一步”(further)、“在……之后”(after)、“次于……”(inferior to),就可轻松地记住大纲中的下列单词 subdivide (sub-再次,进一步+divide 分(进一步地分)→)再分,细分,submarine (sub-在……之下+marine 水下的(在水下的)→)[形容词]水底的,[名词]潜水艇;还有 submit、subordinate、subscribe、subsequent、subsequently、subtract, subway (详见书中的有关词条)等。
3. **例句及短语** 详略得当;非重点词一带而过,重要的词有具体的例句和汉语翻译并说明该词的用法。
4. **同义词及其辨析** 可帮助考生横向联想,扩大词汇量,并掌握同义词的不同用法,为应付词汇部分考试所必备。
5. **词性、可数与不可数** 是阅读理解及作文中遣词造句所必不可少的。

## 二、实用性

根据研究生考试试题特点组织例句,对每个词都给予全面剖析,这就为考生牢固掌握所需词汇开辟了一条捷径,因而具有极大的参考价值。

## 三、新颖性

本书适应大纲的需要,新增加了 408 个词(包括词组)。

该书 120 万字,是为 2000 年报考硕士研究生入学考试的考生而编写的。它不仅能帮助考生扩大词汇量,而且是考生提高综合能力的必备工具书。此书同时也适用于任何具备一定英语能力的自学朋友和院校学生。

王长喜

1999 年 3 月于人大红楼

# A

**abandon** [ə'bændən] <ab-相反 + bandon 拥有> (与“拥有相反”→) vt.

放弃, 抛弃, 离开 He, weak-willed, ~ed all hope at last, because of such a great deal of obstacles on the way to success. 由于在成功的道路上碰到许多困难, 再加上意志薄弱, 他最终放弃了所有希望。/ The cruel man ~ed his wife and child, though they are loyal to him. 虽然妻子和孩子都忠于他, 那个残忍的家伙还是抛弃了他们。/ She was obliged to ~ that idea. 她被迫放弃这种观点。/ The scientist ~ed his research for lack of fund. 那科学家由于缺乏资金而放弃这项研究。/ I don't think that Tom would ~ his friends if they were in trouble. 我认为, 在朋友遇到困难时汤姆不会不管的。

**Syn:** desert, discontinue, renounce, quit, throw over

【辨】abandon 表示“离开, 抛弃”时与 leave 同义词, 表示“放弃想法时”与 give up, quit, 同义, 表示“放弃计划”时与 cancel 同义。

**abide** [ə'baɪd] <a-加强语气 + bide 容忍> vi.

(by) 坚持, 遵守 They have to ~ by the contract with the signature of the general manager and the seal of the company. 有总经理签字和公司的公章, 他们必须遵守合同。/ He ~d by his promise, bringing us to Mount Tai for a journey. 他遵守诺言带我们去了泰山游玩。

【辨】abide by 作“遵守”解时, 与 conform, observe, obey and follow 同义, 但作“坚持”讲时, 它与 adhere to, keep to 和 stick to 同义。

**ability** [ə'bɪlɪti] n.

1. 能力, 智能 [C, U] Of all the 106 candidates from 50 states, Smith is selected as head of the organization for his organizing ~ is enormously great. 从 50 个州的 106 个选手中选了他当该组织的首领, 因为史密斯的组织能力很强。/ Listening, speaking, reading and writing abilities are basic ones for learners to learn any foreign language. 听、说、读、写是学生学外语的基本技能。

2. 才能, 才干 [C] He is a man of great ~ in doing anything. 不管做什么, 他都很能干。/ I think most of us could give a pretty accurate appraisal of our own abilities in other languages that we know. 我认为, 我们大都能从所掌握的非母语语言中清楚地认识到我们学习语言的能力。

【辨】ability, capacity, capability

①ability 常指“天生的能力”和“后天获得的技能”: children's ability to learn 孩子们的学习能力 / She thinks nothing is beyond her abilities. 她认为没有什么干不了的事儿。/ He obtained the position by virtue of his ability. 他凭才能升到这个职位。

②capacity 常指“承受力, 容纳力”, 也可指“人的忍耐力”或“宽容力”: The hall has a seating capacity of 200 persons. 这大厅可容纳 200 人。

③capability 指体力上、智力上、道德法律上有能力或某一特殊功能: The ear has the capability of distinguishing pitches. 耳朵有区别音高的能力。

**able** [eɪbəl] a.

有能力的, 能干的, 显示才华的 Robert was an ~ man. 罗伯特是不能干的人。/ He made a very ~ speech. 他的演讲很有水平。

△ be ~ to 能, 会: He was ~ to afford the expensive luxury. 他能付得起这件昂贵的奢侈品。/ be ~ to get in touch with her 能与她取得联系。

【辨】able, capable, competent, qualified

①able, 这词最中性的意义可以表示行得通或做得到的意思。如: Most children are able to walk before they are able to talk. 多数孩子在会说话之前先会走路。它还指“有才能的”, 比 capable 表达的“才能”更强, 如: He found himself able to converse without embarrassment. 他发现自己能交谈自如。/ As an able orator, he made a very able speech. 作为一个有才能的演说家, 他作了一番极有才华的演说。以智力、知识、技巧和能力为特征的: He is an ~ man. 他是个精明能干的人。

②capable, 指出乎意料的潜能, 对一般的要求能应付自如的才能, 如: He is a capable man. 他是一位有才干的人。/ This boy is capable of being taught. 这孩子可教。如: He is capable of anything bad. 他什么样的坏事都干得出来。这一词还有经过训练后而具备某项工作能力的意义。如: Capable lawyers should be well-schooled in the company law. 能干的律师应是在公司法方面受过良好训练的。

③competent, 用于一人有能力去完成某项特定的任务。根据含义, 这词所完成的是可以被客观地评价为满意的或不满意的任务。如: No compe-

tent tax accountant could possibly have made such errors in making out your return. 没有一个胜任的税务会计师在计算你的盈利时会出这样的错误。有能力的、能胜任的、有技术、力量或知识为特征的。He was generally considered a painter of Landscape. 人们认为他有能力画风景画。

- ④ qualified, 强调具有要求的技能, 一般用于要求受过起码教育和训练的的职业和行当。如: He's well qualified for the job. 他有资格做这工作。/ These tests have to be carried out by a qualified doctor. 一个合格的医生必须通过这些考试。

**abnormal** [æb'nɔ:ml] <ab-不, 非 + norm 规则, 常规 + -al 形容词后缀> a.

反常的, 不正常的 Is the child ~ in any way? 这孩子有反常现象吗? an ~ situation 不正常情况 / The large family is ~ today. 大家族现已少见。

Syn: 参见 exceptional

**aboard** [ə'bɔ:d]

ad. 在(船、飞机、车)上, 上(船、飞机、车) It's time to go ~. 该上(船、飞机、车)了。/ All 200 ~ died in the airliner crash. 那次空难事故中机上200人全部遇难。

prep. 在(船、飞机、车)上, 上(船、飞机、车) They went ~ the ship. 他们上了船。

**abolish** [ə'bolɪʃ] <a-离开 + bol 丢 + -ish 动词后缀> (丢开→不要) v.

废除, 取消 Abraham Lincoln ~ed slavery in the United States. 亚伯拉罕·林肯废除了美国的奴隶制。/ Only when capitalism has been ~ed will it be possible to ~ poverty, unemployment and war. 只有消灭了资本主义, 才能消除贫穷、失业和战争。

【辨】当 abolish 作为“废除”时, 与 do away with, put an end to, abrogate get rid of 同义, 作“取消”解时与 cancel, wipe out, 和 dissolve 同义。

**about** [ə'baʊt]

ad. 1. 在周围, 附近, 到处 He was walking ~. 他在附近散步。/ Don't drop cigarette ashes ~. 不要乱弹烟灰。

2. 大约, 差不多 He was ~ the same age as she. 那时, 他和她年龄差不多。

prep. 1. 关于, 对于 She inquired ~ my brother. 她打听我哥哥的情况。

2. 在……周围, 在……附近 Everything ~ me was so beautiful. 我周围的景色很美。

a. 准备, 将要 He waited until she was ~ to leave. 他一直等到她离开的时候。/ Autumn harvest is ~ to start. 快要秋收了。

△ be ~ to 即将 The little girl is ~ to cry. 那小女孩马上就要哭了。

**above** [ə'baʊv]

prep. 在……上面, 超过, 高于 We flew ~ the clouds. 我们在云层上飞行。/ You are far ~ me in every way. 你在任何方面都比我强。

a. 上面的, 上述的 for the ~ reasons 根据上述理由

ad. 在上面, 以上 His room is just ~. 他的房间就在上面。

△ ~ all 首先, 尤其 But ~ all, tell me quickly what I have to do. 但首先快告诉我应该怎么办。

**abroad** [ə'brɔ:d] ad.

1. 到国外, 在国外 His son was living ~. 他儿子生活在国外。/ I think I'll take a trip ~ somewhere. 我想到国外某个地方去旅行。

2. 传开 There is a rumour ~ that he has taken a bribe of 10 000 yuan. 谣言传开他受贿一万元。/ The news soon got ~. 消息不久就传开了。

**absence** [ˈæbsəns] <ab-从……离开 + sence 在场> n.

1. 缺席, 不在场 [U] I shall take your place in your ~. 你不在时我会替你的。/ He made up a wonderful story to explain his ~. 他编造了一个动听的故事解释他缺席的原因。

2. 缺乏, 没有 The police were delayed by the ~ of information about the criminal who has murdered the innocent. 警察由于没有得到罪犯暗杀那无辜者的情报, 他们来晚了。

**absent** [ˈæbsənt] <ab-(同上) + sent 在场的> a.

1. (from) 缺席, 不在场 He was ~ from the church last Sunday because of the hard business negotiation. 由于生意上的艰苦谈判, 他上周日没去教堂做礼拜。/ I was ~ from home yesterday. 我昨天不在家。

Syn: away, gone, lacking, out, unavailable

2. 漫不经心的 The man had an ~ look on his face knowing that he will not be fired. 那人一副漫不经心的样子, 他知道他不会被开除。

**absolute** [ˈæbsəlu:t] <ab-离开 + solute 完全松开> (完全放开不管的→) a.

绝对的, 完全的 It is an ~ falsehood that he obtained a PH. D. degree in one year in U. S. 他在美国一年内就获得博士学位这完全是假话。/ ~ right 绝对权 / ~ value 绝对值

Syn: all, complete, entire, exhaustive, full, out and out, perfect, plenary, pure, total, utter, whole

**absolutely** [ˈæbsəlu:tli] ad.

完全地, 绝对地 His request of leaving for two weeks was ~ rejected. 他要请假两周, 结果完全被拒绝。/ This is ~ wrong to get involved in such a scandal. 介入这件丑闻是绝对错误的。

**absorb** [əb'sɔ:b] <ab-去掉 + sorb 吸> (吸掉→) vt.

1. 吸收 The sponge ~ed all the spilt water. 海绵把洒下的水都吸收了。

Syn: draw, soak(in) up, suck up, take in

2. 吸引, 使专心 The book describing an interesting detective story ~ed all his attention. 这部有趣的侦探小说使他入迷。/ Running the workshop ~s all his energies. 他把所有的精力都花在经营这个小作坊上。

△ be ~ed in 专心于 She was completely ~ed in her own affairs. 她专心做自己的事。

**absorption** [əb'sɔ:pʃən] n.

吸收 His ~ in study is wonderful. 他专心研究, 令人敬佩。

**abstract** [ˈæbstrækt] <ab(s) = (from) 从 + tract =

(draw)拽出) (从……抽出来→)

vt. 提(抽)取 Overcoming the difficulties of villainous weather and bestial living conditions, the exploration team ~ metal from ore in the high mountain areas. 他们克服了恶劣的天气和艰苦的生活条件,勘探队在高山区从矿物中提取金属。

Syn: remove, take away, separate, isolate

a. 抽象的 A flower is beautiful, but beauty itself is ~. 花美,但美本身是抽象的。/ an ~ noun 抽象名词 / Abstract ideas may lead to concrete plans. 抽象的思维会产生具体的计划。

Syn: metaphysical, unconcrete, vague

n. 摘要,提要 Please write an ~ of this scientific article. 请写出这篇科技文章提要。

Syn: abridgement, brief, summary

absurd [əb'sɜ:d] <ab-加强语气+surd 傻,笨,愚蠢> a. 荒唐的 She said to herself that the idea was ~. 她自言自语地说这种想法很荒唐。/ How ~! 何等的荒谬!

Syn: crazy, fantastic, foolish, impossible, irrational, silly, unbelievable, unreasonable

abundance [ə'bʌndəns] n.

丰富,充裕[U] At the feast there was food and drink in ~. 宴会上吃的喝的都很多。/ There dogs existed in immense ~. 那里有许多狗。

【辨】abundance, plenty

①abundance 语气较强,含有“过多”的意思 There was an abundance of corn last year. 去年玉米获得大丰收。

②plenty 尤指以保证充裕生活的物质条件的“丰富” There was plenty of food. 食物很丰盛。

abundant [ə'bʌndənt] <ab-离开+und 溢,流+ant 形容词后缀> (多得流出来→) a.

丰富的,充分的,充裕的 This river is ~ in crocodiles. 这河里鳄鱼很多。/ Abundant rain fell last month, which benefits the crops a lot being short of any water for a long time. 上个月雨水充足,这对长期缺水的庄稼大有益处。

【辨】abundant, plentiful

①abundant 指人、鱼、鸟、雨水等量大 The forest is abundant in birds. 这片森林里鸟很多。

②plentiful 指量方面的丰富,特指食物等事物,不指思想、言语、时间、空间等 a plentiful supply of food 充裕的食品供应。

abuse [ə'bjʊ:z] <ab-离开,偏离+use 用> (脱离原来的用途→) vt.

1. 滥用,虐待 The privilege has been much ~d. 特权被滥用了。/ The captives in the Kuomintang camp were ~d. 国民党军营中的俘虏受到了虐待。

Syn: mishandle, misuse, spoil, ill-use, mistreat

2. 谩骂 You should not ~ others at will. 你不能随意骂人。

Syn: scold

academic [ˌækə'demik] a.

1. 学院的 He remembered his ~ days fondly. 他天

真浪漫地回忆起上大学的日子。

2. 学术的 That all men are created equal and have their rights to get happiness is merely an ~ proposition. 人人生来平等并都有的权利得到幸福,这不过是纸上谈兵。

accelerate [æk'seləreit] <ac-朝,向+celer 快+-ate 动词后缀> vt. / vi.

加速,促进 The bad weather ~d our departure. 糟糕的天气使得我们早别。/ The car suddenly ~d. 汽车突然加速。

Syn: hasten, hurry, quicken, speed up, urge

acceleration [æk'seləreɪʃən] n.

加速(度) Can you explain what we call the “~ of the planets”? 你能解释“行星加速”问题吗?

accent [ˈæksənt] <ac-朝,向+cent 唱歌> (声调向某一方面发展→) n.

1. 腔调,口音[C] He had a strong southern ~. 他带有浓厚的南方口音。/ From your ~ I judge you are a man of some education. 从你的说话判断,你是个受过教育的人。

2. 重音 The ~ falls on the second syllable. 重音在第二个音节上。

Syn: dialect, pronunciation

accept [ək'sept] v.

1. 接受,认可 I ~ your kind offer. 我接受你的好心帮助。/ He ~ed the invitation with pleasure. 他愉快地接受了邀请。

2. 同意,承认 Do you ~ what he told you? 你同意他对你说的话吗?

【辨】accept, receive

①accept 语气较强,含有满足或承诺的意思 He accepted my help. 他接受了我的帮助。

②receive 只表示受取,思想上的满意或接受思想上的东西 I have received a letter from him, being informed that I have been admitted to the university as a postgraduate. 我收到他的一封信,告诉我已被那所大学录取为研究生。

acceptable [ək'septəbəl] a.

可接受的 If these terms are not ~ to you, we may suggest others. 如果这些条件你接受不了,我们可以提出其它的建议。

acceptance [ək'septəns] n.

接受,验收,承认,认可[U] The reform found universal ~. 这项改革得到了所有人的认可。/ The poem went with a cold ~. 这首诗不受人欢迎。

access [ˈækses] <ac-向,到+cess 走> (走到……→) n.

1. 接近,进入[U] He is a man of difficult ~. 他是一个难以接近的人。/ Students have ~ to the library during the vacation. 假期间学生可去图书馆看书。

2. 入口,通路,接近(或进入)的方法[U] The only ~ to the mountain village is along that muddy track. 通向那座山村的唯一通道就是那条土路。/ Students need easy ~ to books. 学生需要读书的方法。

Syn: entrance, entry, gate, gateway, passage.



path, road, way of approach

- △ **have / gain ~ to** 可以获得 He gained ~ to the political information by posing as a commercial traveller. 他装扮成一个商业旅行者获取政治情报。

**accessory** [ə'kʌsəri]

- n. (常用复数)附件, 配件 The accessories for a car include the heater and radio. 汽车的配件包括加热器和收音机。  
a. 附属的 Those ~ diamonds make the dress more beautiful. 那些附带的钻石使衣服看起来更漂亮了。

**accident** ['æksɪ(ə)dənt] n.

1. 事故 [C] a shocking, a terrible, a tragic ~ 骇人所闻的, 可怕的, 凄惨的事故 / He related just how the ~ had occurred. 他讲述了事故发生的经过。  
2. 意外的事, 偶然的事 [C] It was quite an ~ that I found the missing speed bicycle. 我找到了丢失的变速车, 完全是件偶然的事。

△ **by ~** 偶然 My arm was put out by ~. 我的胳膊有时脱节。

**accidental** [æksɪ(ə)dəntl] a.

偶然的, 意外的 They paid us an ~ visit. 他们拜访我们, 事先没告诉我们。 / Their meeting was absolutely ~. 他们碰到一起纯属偶然。

**accommodate** [ə'kɒmədeɪt] <ac-向, 到 + com 以, 用 + mod 提供措施 + -ate 动词后缀> vt.

1. 留宿, 收容 [U] We being tired and hungry, were satisfied having been ~d in a small room of the hotel crowded with more than a hundred of customers with the attempt to see the sun rise from the top of Mount Tai. 我们又累又饿, 被安排住那家旅店的一间小房里也就满足了。因为店里挤满了旅客, 他们都是来泰山看日出的。 / The hotel could not ~ us because all the rooms were booked. 我们住不了这家旅馆, 因为客房都已预定。  
2. 供应, 供给 He ~ed me with a lodging. 他供给我一夜的住宿。 / The bank will ~ you with a loan. 银行给你贷款。

Syn: board, have room for, provide, supply

**accommodation** [ə'kɒmə'deɪʃən] n.

1. 住宿, 留宿 What sort of ~ can you get in this city? 这个城市的住宿情况如何? / The hotel has ~ for fifty people with good services, providing color TV sets in each room and warm and cold water for bath within 24 hours. 这家旅馆能住 50 人, 有很好的服务, 每个房间配有彩电, 24 小时供热水洗澡。  
2. (一般用作复数)膳宿供应 tourist ~s on a boat 船上的膳宿供应 / He wired the hotel for ~s. 他打电话预订膳宿。 / They served overnight ~s for visitors. 他们彻夜为旅客服务。

**accompany** [ə'kʌmpəni] <ac-到 + company 同伴> vt.

1. 陪同, 伴随 He comes here ~d by his daughters. 他由女儿们陪伴着来到这里。 / Will you please

~ me in drinking a glass of beer. 你能陪我喝杯啤酒吗?

2. 为……伴奏 Her mother ~d her on the piano. 她妈妈为她伴奏钢琴。

Syn: attend, conduct, guide, lead

**accomplish** [ə'kɒmplɪʃ] <ac-到 + com 完全 + pl 装满 + -ish 动词词缀> vt.

完成 This task is ~d by great effort. 完成这项任务花了很大力气。

【辨】accomplish, finish, complete, achieve

- ① accomplish 指做到底, 实现一个计划: to accomplish a trip 完成一次旅行  
② finish 指完成日常的事: He finished the homework. 他完成了作业。  
③ complete 指加上缺少的部分: to complete the sentence 把句子补充完整  
④ achieve 指排除困难, 完成伟大功业: to achieve great victory 取得巨大胜利

**accord/accordance** [ə'kɔ:d (ə)ns] n.

一致 We do it in ~ with the order. 我们遵照命令去做。

△ **in ~ with** 与……一致 Act in ~ with our wishes. 言行一致。 / His statement is not in ~ with strict truth. 他的陈述不属实。

**according to**

按照, 根据 According to him, my friend was absent from school yesterday. 按他的说法, 我的朋友昨天不曾到校。 / You must live ~ to your income; or you can't make the two ends meet. 你必须根据收入生活, 否则入不敷出。

**accordingly** [ə'kɔ:dɪŋli] ad.

因此, 从而, 相应地, 照着(办) He was too ill to stay; ~, we sent him home. 他病重不能呆在这里, 因此我们送他回家。 / The revolutionary situation changes, and revolutionary tactics must change ~. 革命形势发生变化, 革命策略一定要相应地改变。

**account** [ə'kaʊnt] <ac-加强意义 + count 计数>

- n. 1. 帐(目, 户) The ~ is past due. 此帐过期了。 / The accountant cooked his ~s. 会计改过帐目。

Syn: bill, book, books, check, list, record, sum

2. 叙述, 说明 He gave an ~ of his travel. 他述说了他的旅行情况。 / You may even have read some ~ of the matter. 你或许看过有关此事的报道。

Syn: description, information, statement, story, tale

vi. (与 for 连用)说明、解释 He could not ~ for his absence from school. 他没能说明缺课的原因。

Syn: consider, explain, look upon, regard, state, think of

△ **on ~ of** 因为, 由于 He could not come on ~ of his illness. 他因病不能来。

△ **take ... into ~** 考虑 We will take your suggestion into ~. 我们将考虑你的建议。 / Take into ~ the differences between the students mother tongue



and the target language. 要把学生的母语和所学语言的差别考虑进去。

**accumulate** [ə'kju:mjuleit] (ac-加强语气+cumul 堆积+ate 动词后缀) (一点一点地或慢慢地堆积→) vt. 积累, 积蓄, 堆积 He quickly ~ed a large sum of money. 他很快就积攒了一大笔钱。/ They had a certain amount of ~ed experience. 他们积累了一定的经验。/ In the course of preparing the graduate entrance exam (matriculation for postgraduate), many books have been ~ed in my house. 在准备考研的过程中, 我房间里堆了很多书。

**Syn:** assemble, collect, come (flock), get together, concentrate, forgather, gather, mass, store up

**accuracy** ['ækjʊrəsi] n.

准确, 精确度 [U] There is need to check the ~ of the report. 有必要证实一下这篇报道的真实性。

**accurate** ['ækjʊrɪt] (ac-加强语气+cura(=care) 仔细+-(a)te 形容词后缀) (仔细再仔细, 小心再小心→) a.

精确的, 准确的 He was not an ~ historian. 他不是一位精心的历史学家。/ Here is an ~ statement. 这是一份详细报告。

**【辨】** accurate, correct, delicate, precise, right

①accurate 强调精确, 无误: an accurate calculation 精确的计算

②correct 按一定标准没有差错: an correct answer 正确的答案

③right 很多情况下可与 correct 互换, 但常有道德上认可的含意: the right course of action 正确的行动方针

④delicate 精密的, 需要耐心地计量或处理 delicate experiment on pollution 对污染的精确试验

⑤precise 用数字上非常准确的单位测量的 the precise speed of the satellite 卫星的准确速度

**accurately** ['ækjʊrətli] ad.

精确地, 准确地 He described his own view ~. 他准确地阐述了自己的观点。/ He works slowly but ~. 他工作做得慢但很细致。

**accuse** [ə'kju:z] (ac-向+cuse 诉讼) vt.

(of) 控告, 谴责 We ~d him of taking bribes. 我们指控他受贿。/ They ~d him of ambition with the intention of rebellion. 他们说他有野心造反。

**Syn:** appeal, blame, charge, complain against, denounce, impeach

**accustom** [ə'kʌstəm] vt.

(to) 使习惯 He had to ~ himself to the cold weather. 他得使自己习惯于这冷天气。/ You must ~ yourself to getting up early. 你必须养成早起的习惯。

**accustomed** [ə'kʌstəmd] a.

惯常的, 习惯的 That is his ~ hour doing morning exercises. 那是他经常做早操的时间。

△ ~ to (和接名词、代词和-ING 分词) 习惯于 He was ~ to hardwork. 他习惯于艰苦工作。/ You will soon get ~ to living there. 你不久就会习惯在那儿生活。

**ache** [eɪk]

vi. 痛 My head still ~s dizzily. 我的头还隐隐作痛。/ My heart ~s. 他的心痛。

n. [C] 疼痛, 酸痛 There were ~s in his joints. 他关节疼痛。

**【辨】** ache, pain

①ache 指连续的, 局部的“疼痛”: headache 头痛 / toothache 牙痛

②pain “痛苦”可用于形容局部或总体的疼痛: The ~ is almost more than she can bear. 疼痛使她几乎不能忍受。

**achieve** [ə'tʃi:v] (a-加强语气+chieve(=end) 终, 结尾→) vt.

完成 I have ~d only half of what I hoped to do. 我只完成我要完成的一半。/ Such goal was impossible of being ~ed. 这个目标不可能实现。/ He went back to London without having ~d any success. 他回伦敦了, 未取得任何成就。

**【辨】** 参见 accomplish

**achievement** [ə'tʃi:vmənt] n.

成就, 成绩 Flying across the Atlantic for the first time was a great ~. 首次飞越大西洋是一次巨大成就。/ the ~ of one's object 达到目的

**acid** ['æsid]

n. 酸 [C] This substance is soluble in dilute ~s. 这种物质在稀酸中可以溶解。

a. 酸的 It tastes ~. 这是酸的。/ ~ reaction 酸性反应

**Syn:** biting, bitter, harsh, sharp, sour

**acknowledge** [ək'nɒlɪdʒ] (ac-加强意义+know 知道+ledge) vt.

1. 承认 I ~d him as my superior. 我承认他比我强。/ He ~d himself as beaten. 他自认失败。

2. 致谢 Mary ~d the gift with a pleasant letter. 玛莉写信感谢给她的礼品。

**【辨】** acknowledge, admit

①acknowledge 指不情愿地, 被迫做出的承认: The general acknowledged that the war had not been going as well as expected. 这位将军承认这次战争打得不如预料的那么好。

②admit 指对本想否认或推托的事大胆地承认: He admitted that he was in the service of a foreign power. 他承认他受雇于某个外国势力。

**acquaint** [ə'kweɪnt] (ac-加强意义+quaint 知道) (使知道→) vt.

(sb. with) 使认识, 使了解 I got ~ed with him in England. 我是在英国和他认识的。/ He made me ~ed with the matter. 他使我了解了这件事。

**Syn:** enlighten, inform, make familiar, notify, teach, tell

**acquaintance** [ə'kweɪntəns] n.

熟人, 相识 [C] He is but an ~ of mine. 他不过是我的一个熟人。/ I have a circle ~s. 我有许多熟人。

**acquire** [ə'kwaɪə] (ac-到+quire 寻找) vt.

1. 取得, 获得 She ~d a bad reputation. 她名声很坏。/ Sugar ~s a brown colour by being burnt. 沙糖炒焦变成茶褐色。

2. 学到 The ability to use a language can be ~d on-

ly by the act of using it. 只有使用语言,才能掌握它。

【辨】acquire, earn, gain, get

①acquire 指依靠自己的努力得到某种内在的能力: It is not easy to acquire a knowledge of painting. 学画画不是件容易的事。

②earn 获得在教育机构中由于完成所规定的东西而达到一定的标准: earn a diploma 获得学位  
earn a high score 得高分

③gain 常指强有力的夺取,也可指渐渐获得某物的过程: to gain the victory after a bloody battle 血战之后,赢得胜利 / to gain honours 得到荣誉

④get 一般用语,口语用词,用途很广: He had got what he wanted. 他得到了他要的东西。

**acquisition** [ækwi'ziʃən] n.

1. 获得 [U] A good ~ of grammar is necessary for a language learner. 对于学语言的人来说,很好地掌握语法是非常必要的。

2. 获得物 [C] This car is my latest ~. 这辆车是我最近得到的。

**Syn:** attainment, acquirement

这些词都是指:至少经过一定程度上的努力而获得的一种能力。这些词都常用复数形式。attainment 指某种充分发挥的才能,这种才能使人在艺术、科学和一些类似的专业性领域中取得成就。这个词是三个词当中最高雅的。acquirement 与其说通过先天的才智,不如说是通过学习或练习获得的一种技能。acquisition 通常指一种新近获得的物质财产,尤其指某种具有自身价值的品质、技能或知识体系的 attainment。

**acre** ['eɪkə] n.

英亩[C] He bought ten ~s of land. 他买了10英亩的地。

**across** [ə'krɒs]

**prep.** 1. 横越,穿过 The ship sailed ~ the Atlantic. 这船横渡大西洋。/ He swam ~ the river. 我游过这条河。

2. 在……对面,与……交叉 My house is ~ the street. 我家临街。/ The tree had fallen down ~ the railway line. 树横倒在铁路上。

**ad.** 1. 横过,穿过,横断 You must come ~ and see me. 你一定过来看我。/ The man sawed the plank ~. 那人把这块木板横锯开了。

2. 宽,阔 The river is six thousand feet ~. 这条河6000英尺宽。

【辨】across, through, via

①across 指从这边到那边: He went across the room. 他从房间的这一边走到那一边。

②through 指某处的一端延伸到另一端: He went through the forest with great difficulty shouldering a big load of luggage. 他背着个大包,很艰难地穿过森林。

③via 经过,指路程经过或通过某一点,或某一中转站,也可指通过某种手段或方法: He goes to Canton via Chengchow. 他经过常州去广州。/ an increase in number of share holders via low-priced stock. 通过低价证券来增加股民数量。

**act** [ækt]

**vi.** 1. 行动,做事 You will see how they will ~. 你将看到他们怎样行动。/ I can't ~ this way. 我不能这样做。

2. (on) 起作用 Acid ~s on metal. 酸在金属上会起反应。/ Does the drug take long to ~ (on the pain)? 这药需好长时间才见效吗?

**vt.** 表演 This was ~ed at the Shanghai Theatre. 这是在上海剧院表演的。

**Syn:** behave, do, perform

**n.** 1. 行为,动作 [U] This is a foolish ~. 这是一种愚蠢的行为。/ It is the ~ of a mad man. 这是疯子干的事。

2. (一)幕 [U] Act 1, scene II 第一幕 第二场

3. 法令,条例 [U] Parliament has passed an ~ forbidding the killing of animals for pleasure. 议会通过禁止打猎的法令。

**Syn:** action, behavior, conduct, deed, doing, performance

**action** ['ækʃən] n.

1. 行动,行为,动作,活动 [C] They undertook ~s. 他们行动一致。/ The machine is put out of ~. 机器停了。/ He is like a beast in ~s. 他的动作像兽类。/ Actions speak louder than words. 事实胜于雄辩。

2. (on) 作用 [U] Photographs are made possible by the ~ of light on films. 通过光对底片的作用就能拍出照片。

【辨】action, act

①action 指动作的方式和过程: the action of heat 热的作用

②act 指单纯的和个人的动作: the act of stealing. 偷东西的行为

**activate** ['æktiveɪt] **vt.**

使活动,起动 Activate public opinion. 让群众踊跃发言。

**active** ['æktɪv] **a.**

有活动力的,活跃的,敏捷的,在活动中的 He soon became ~ in London. 不久他在伦敦就变得活跃了。/ He was an ~ social reformer on the equal rights between men and woman. 在男女平等权利问题上,他是位活跃的社会改革家。/ an ~ man 有活动力的人 / an ~ volcano 活火山

**Syn:** alive, dynamic, lively, spirited, working

**actively** ['æktivli] **ad.**

活跃地,积极地 During the period all the students were ~ participating. 这段时间学生们都积极参与。/ He worked ~ for the students. 他积极地为学生工作。

**activity** [æk'tɪvɪ(ə)ti] **n.**

1. 活动 [U] It is now in full ~. 它处在全盛时期。/ The volcano is in its ~. 火山正在爆发。

2. 活性,活力 [U] subjective ~ 主观能动性 / When a man is over 70, his time of ~ is usually past. 人过70岁,力气已衰。

**actor** ['æktə] **n.** 男演员 [U]

**actress** ['æktɪs] **n.** 女演员

**actual**['æktʃʊəl] a.

实际的,现实的 Can you describe the ~ condition of the country? 你能说说这个国家的现状吗?

【辨】actual, true

① actual 指“真实的”,跟“虚伪的”反意: the actual life 实际生活

② true 指真的,是假定的、谣传的反语: a true story 一个真实的故事

**actually**['æktʃʊəli] ad.

实际上 Actually grandpa had altered much less than I. 实际上爷爷比我的变化小多了。/ He looked honest, but ~ he was a thief. 他看上去老实,但实际上是个贼。

**acute**[æ'kju:t] (acu 尖锐的 + -te) a.

1. 敏锐的,尖锐的 What an ~ pain it is! 太疼了! / It is an ~ angle. 这是个锐角。/ Their senses had become marvelously ~. 它们的嗅觉变得出奇地灵敏。/ An ~ person is quick to notice things. 头脑敏锐的人善于观察事物。

Syn: keen, quick, quick-witted, sharp, witty

2. (疾病)急性的 He developed ~ pneumonia when he was only three months old. 他刚出生三个月时就得了急性肺炎。

**adapt**[ə'dæpt] (ad-使 + apt 适合) vi.

1. (to) (使)适应,适合 He ~ed himself to new circumstances. 他努力使自己适应新环境。/ This place is ~ed to wealthy persons. 这地方适合富人居住。

2. 改编,改写 My teacher ~ed a story for the stage. 我的老师把一部小说改编成剧本。

**adaptation**[ə'dæp'teɪʃən] n. [U]

1. 改编 The ~ of the play for the radio is easily done. 把这个剧本改编成广播剧非常容易。

2. 适应 Before you move to a new place, you should consider your adaptation. 在迁居到一个新地方之前,你应该考虑你的适应性。

**add**[æd] vi.

1. (to) 加,增加 It ~s to her beauty. 这使她更漂亮。/ He is ~ing to his experience. 他在积累经验。

2. 补充说,又说 "They don't know" he ~d. 他补充说:“他们不知道”。

△ ~ up to 合计,总计 My books ~ up to ten. 我总共有 10 本书。

**addition**[ə'dɪʃən] n.

1. (增)加,加法 [U] The solution is weakened by the ~ of more water. 由于增加了水,溶液变稀了。/ The children have learned ~. 这些孩子们学会了加法。

2. 附加(物) [C] These are the ~s made to the body of the work. 这些是本书的增补内容。

△ in ~ 另外 In ~, there was a crop failure in many provinces. 另外,许多省粮食都欠收。

△ in ~ to 除……之外 In ~ to such subjects, the students also study mathematics and geography. 除了这些科目,学生们还学习数学和地理。

**additional**[ə'dɪʃənəl] a.

附加的,另外的,额外的 This is something ~. 这是些附加的东西。/ An ~ charge is made for heavy bags. 超重的包要多加钱。

**address**[ə'dres]

n. 1. 地址,通讯处 Look at the above ~. 请看上面的地址。

2. 致词 He gave a congratulating ~. 他致祝词。

Syn: dwelling, habitation, home, house, lodging, residence

vt. 1. 致函,写姓名地址 He wanted to ~ a letter to Mr Li. 他想给李先生寄信。/ Please ~ this letter for me. 请给我在信封上写上姓名地址。

2. 向……讲话 He will ~ you on the subject of war and peace. 他向你们阐述战争与和平的问题。

【辨】address, speech

address 指正式的演讲,讲话: He delivered his second inaugural ~. 他发表了第二次就职演说。speech 普通的讲话: He made a ~ at the group meeting. 他在小组会上发了言。

**adequate**['ædɪkwɪt] (ad-加强意义 + equ 相等 + -ate 形容词后缀) (与要求相等的 →) a.

足够的,充分的,恰当的 The supply is not ~ to the demand. 供不应求。/ That is ~ for the purpose. 这足够用的。/ This money is ~ to his wants. 这笔钱够他用的。

Syn: ample, enough, plenty, satisfactory, sufficient, suitable

**adhere**[əd'hɪə] (ad-到,至 + here 粘) vi.

1. (to) 粘附,胶着 The snow ~s to the branches. 雪粘在树枝上。/ a stamp ~ing to a postcard 粘在贺卡上的邮票

2. 坚持 They ~d to the contract. 他们遵守合同。

Syn: affix, cling, cohere, stick, stick fast

**adjacent**[ə'dʒeɪsənt] (ad-向 + jac 邻近 + -ent 形容词后缀) a.

(to) 邻近的,毗连的 The garden is ~ to a graveyard. 这花园接近墓地。/ He wandered about in the ~ villages. 他在附近的村子漫游。

Syn: adjoining, approximal, close, contiguous, near, neighbouring, next to

**adjective**[əd'dʒektɪv] n. / a.

形容词(的) There are two ~s in the sentence. 这句话中有两个形容词。/ an ~ phrase 形容词短语

**adjoin**[ə'dʒɔɪn] (ad-近 + join 连接) vt.

毗连,靠近 This was ~ed to it. 这是附于它的。/ The field ~s the yard. 大院紧连着田地。

**adjust**[ə'dʒʌst] (ad-使 + just (=right, exact) 精确,正确) vt.

调节,调整,校正 This creature can ~ itself to external changes. 这种动物能适应外界变化。/ I ~ed my girdle. 我整整腰带。/ I must ~ my watch. 我对一下手表。

**adjustable**[ə'dʒʌstəbəl] a.

可调整的,可校准的 An ~ electric lamp can be placed in various position. 可调式台灯放哪儿都行。/ Is it ~? 这可调吗?

**adjustment** [ə'dʒʌstmənt] n.

调整, 调节, 校正 [C, U] The ~ of the means to the end is necessary. 有必要使方法适合目的。/ The newly-weds need a period of ~. 新婚夫妇需要一段时间互相适应。

**administrate** [əd'ministreit] vt.

1. 掌管, 料理……的事物 In fact only a few important officials ~ the state affairs in the parliament. 实际上议会中仅仅少数几位官员掌管着国家事物。

**Syn:** control, govern, manage

control 控制, 就是对人或事物施加一种约束或支配的影响。govern 统治, 即运用权力专横地或是通过宪法来控制。govern 暗指着知识、判断力和能力的运用, 通常是有系统的管理。manage 强调的是指导, 指领导权的运用, 更强调业务上的控制。administrate 是指官方对事情的领导和管理。

2. 实施, 执行 The courts ~ the law. 法庭实施法律。

3. 给予, 投药 He ~d the medicine to the sick woman. 他给那位生病的妇女服了药。

**administration** [əd'mini(ə)'streɪʃən] n.

1. 管理, 经营 We are under the ~ of the government. 我们归政府管辖。

2. 行政(机关部门) These expenses are paid out directly by the ~. 开支由管理部门负担。

3. 政府 the ~ of Clinton 克林顿政府

**admiration** [æd'mə'reɪʃən] n.

钦佩, 赞美 She won the ~ of all who knew her. 他赢得了所有认识她的人的钦佩。/ I was filled with ~ watching him. 我用钦佩的眼光看着他。

**admire** [əd'maɪə] <ad-加强意义+mir(e) 好奇> (对……感到好奇→敬仰→) vt.

钦佩, 赞赏, 羡慕 He much ~s your poem. 他很赞赏你的诗。/ We really ~d him all the more for his frankness. 我们确实很钦佩他的坦率。

**Syn:** appreciate, honor, respect, value

**admission** [əd'mɪʃən] n.

1. 允许进入, 接纳, 收容 [U] We have no ~ into the club. 我们不得进入这家俱乐部。/ The ~ is one dollar. 入会费是壹美元。

2. 承认 [C] He made a full ~ of his guilt. 他完全认罪。

【辨】admission, entrance

① admission 有比喻的意思, 指入场的权利: ~ to the lecture 允许听课

② entrance 指入场的行为: the ~ to university 入学

**admit** [əd'mɪt] vt.

让……进入, 接纳, 承认 This ticket will ~ you there. 持这张票可以进去。/ She ~ed him to the house. 她允许他进屋。/ I do not ~ the excuse. 我不信这借口(这借口对我没用)。

**Syn:** 参看 acknowledge

**adolescent** [ˌædə'lesənt]

n. 青少年 [C] This is a common mistake among ~s. 这是青少年常犯的错误。

a. 青春期的, 青少年的 Usually one learns faster in ~ period than in adult life. 一般来讲, 人在青少年时期学东西比成年期学得快。

**adopt** [ə'dɒpt] <ad-加强意义+opt 选择> vt.

1. 采用, 采纳, 通过 His proposal was ~ed by the committee. 会议通过了他的建议。/ The meeting ~ed a resolution. 会议通过一项议案。

**Syn:** accept

2. 收养 He ~ed an orphan. 他收养了一个孤儿。

**Syn:** accept as one's own, take to oneself, take up

**adoption** [ə'dɒpʃən] n.

采用, 采纳 We are talking about the ~ of a new plan. 我们正考虑采用新方案。/ Many people favour the ~ of these measures. 许多人赞成采取这些措施。

**adult** [ˈædʌlt]

n. 成年人 a dialogue between ~s and teenagers 大人与孩子对话

a. 成年的, 已成熟的 What do you think of ~ education? 你怎样看待成人教育?

**advance** [əd'vɑ:ns] <ad-向+vance 前>

v. 1. 前进, 进展 I signed to him to keep away, but he continued to ~. 我招呼他走开, 但他还往前来。/ A month has passed and the work has not ~ed. 一个月过去了, 工作还是没进展。

2. 推进, 促进 His work ~d the science of microbiology. 他的工作促进了微生物科学的发展。

3. 提示(建议) The plan he ~d was not good. 他提出的建议不太好。

4. 提前 The date of the meeting was ~d from June 10 to June 3. 会议的日期从6月10日提前到6月3日。

n. 前进, 进展 The army's ~ was very slow. 部队前进的速度很慢。/ They have made other ~s as well. 他们的其他工作也进展得很好。

**Syn:** advance, progress

advance 指军队、年代等的前进, 科学、文明的进步; the ~ of age 年龄的增长

progress 指明白的、可觉察的进步、进程; the ~ of my study 我的学习进步

△ in ~ 提前, 预先 Everything had been fixed in ~. 所有事情都已提前安排妥当。

**advanced** [əd'vɑ:nst] a.

高级的, 先进的 This is an ~ English grammar. 这是本高级英语语法。/ ~ thinkers 先进的思想家

**advantage** [əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ] <ad-加强语气+vant 在前边+age 名词后缀> (排在前面→优先……→) n.

1. 优点, 长处, 有利条件 [C] Another ~ is reliability. 另外一个优点就是可靠性。/ What's the ~ of using nuclear power? 使用核能源有什么优点? / The taller team has an ~ in a basketball match. 打篮球时高个子队占有利条件。

**Syn:** convenience, superiority, upper hand

2. 利益, 好处 [C] I don't see what the ~s are. 我看不出这有什么好处。

**Syn:** benefit, gain, profit, use, usefulness

△ gain / have an ~ over 胜过, 优于 I got an ~ over

him. 我胜过他。

△ take ~ of 利用,趁……之机 He took the ~ of my good nature. 他利用我的忠厚。

**advantageous**[ədvan'teɪdʒəs] a.

有利的 This may prove ~ to you. 这可能对你有利。/ an ~ position 有利地形

**adventure**[əd'ventʃə] <ad-向+venture 到,来> (到出现新东西的地方→) n.

冒险,惊险活动[C] The hunter has many ~s. 这位猎人有许多惊险故事。/ The explorers told the boys about his ~s in the Arctic. 探险者向孩子们讲述了他们在北极的历险记。

**adverb**['ædvə:b] n.

副词[C] There is an ~ in the sentence. 这个句子中有一个副词。

**advertise**['ædvətaɪz] vt.

做广告 We ~d our business. 我们做业务广告。/ The firm ~d goods for sale. 这家公司登广告卖货。

**advertisement**[əd've:tɪsmənt] n.

广告[U] This paper contains ten columns of ~s. 报纸上有10幅广告。/ We put an ~ in the paper. 我们在这家报纸上登广告。

**advice**[əd'vaɪs] n.

劝告,忠告(医生等的)意见[U] He acted against ~. 他做事不听忠告。/ They gave bad ~ to him to let him ruined by himself. 他们给他出坏主意让他自我毁灭。/ He came to you for ~ to solve their management problems. 他来请教你以解决他们的管理问题。

**advisable**[əd'vaɪzəbəl] a.

可取的,适当的 It is ~ to withdraw the money from bank and buy stocks. 把钱从银行取出来买股票是可取的。

**advise**[əd'vaɪz] vt.

1. 劝告,忠告 When the fat patient asked how to treat his disease, the doctor ~d a simple diet. 当那个胖子询问如何治他的病时,那医生建议他节食。/ I ~d him to give up smoking but he turned down my advice. 我劝他戒烟,但他不听我的建议。

2. 通知 I have ~d you on that subject and it's your duty to carry it out. 我已将这事通知你了,你该去具体执行。

**advocate**['ædvəkeɪt] <ad-向,到+voc 呼吁+ate 动词后缀> (向……呼吁)

n. 提倡者,鼓吹者 [C] She is an ~ of truth and ready to die for truth at any time. 她是一个提倡真理并时刻准备为真理而献身的人。

vt. ['ædvəkeɪt] 提倡,鼓吹 They ~ free trade only because they have the advanced products. 他们提倡自由贸易只是因为他们的产品占优势。/ We ~ temperance so as to reduce violence. 我们主张禁酒以便减少暴力。

**Syn:** propose, speak for, support, uphold, urge

**aerial**['eəriəl]

a. 空中的,航空的 Is there any ~ liner between Shanghai and Hong Kong? 上海至香港有定期航

班吗? / ~ fight 空战 / ~ wire 空中线

n. 天线 Does the TV set have an ~ with it? 电视机带天线吗?

**aeroplane**['eərəpleɪn] n.

飞机[C] We have been on an ~ only once. 我们只乘过一次飞机。/ He flew a mile a minute in his ~ with the strong headwind. 他迎着强劲的风每分钟飞行一英里。

**aerospace**['eərəspeɪs] n.

太空,宇宙空间[U] "Can man walk in ~?" people often asked the astronauts when they came back from the outerspace. "人能在太空行走吗?"当宇航员从太空回来时常有人这样问。

**affair**['ə'feə] n.

事,事情,事件[C] It is an ~ of great importance to undertake political reform. 进行政治改革意义重大。/ It's no ~ of mine and I have no duty to take care. 这不是我的事,我没义务关心。

【辨】affair, matter

① affair 指已发生或必须去做的事,重大的事情; political ~s 政治事件

③ matter 指我们平时所遇到或说到的事; It is only a matter of opinion. 这只是一个观点问题。

**affect**['ə'fekt] <af-向,到+fect 作用,行动> (作用于……) vt.

1. 影响,传染 He was ~ed with fever and always felt hot even in cold days. 他在发烧,天虽冷而他发烫。/ Are your interests ~ed by it? 你的利益受它影响吗?

2. 感动 He was ~ed with compassion and emptied all his pockets for the beggar. 他动了恻隐之心,把口袋里的钱全掏出来给了那乞丐。

**Syn:** influence, move, persuade, sway

【辨】affect, influence

① affect 指对某人感情上的影响; This may ~ your admiration of her; you'd better turn to other way. 这可能影响她对你的魅力,你最好改变一下方式。

② influence 指导致行为,思想,性格的变化; The judge was never ~d in his decisions by his sympathies. 法官的决定从不受同情心的影响。

**affection**['ə'fekʃən] n.

1. 爱,慈爱,感情 [C] She has an ~ for children and is elected the chairman of the Infant Committee Fund. 她爱护孩子,因而被选为儿童基金会主席。/ She has a mother's ~ for her pupils. 她对学生有一种母爱。

2. 影响 [U] the ~ on your interests 影响你的利益

【辨】affection, love

① affection 指永久的爱,自然的爱; the affection between friends 朋友间的友爱

② love 指热情的爱; We play at cards for love which is the pleasant way to kill our spare time. 我们打牌不赌钱,这成了我业余消遣的愉快方式。

**affiliate**['ə'fɪliet]

vt. & vi. (to/with) 使隶属(或附属)于 The college

is ~d to the university. 这所学院隶属于这所大学。Is the Union ~d with the association? 这个工会属于这个组织吗?

**n.** 附属机构, 分公司

**affirm** [ə'fɜ:m] <af-使, +firm 坚固, 坚定> **vt.**

断言, 肯定 It may be safely ~ed that he is innocent, thus the judge sets him free. 可以断定他是无辜的, 因此法官将他无罪释放。

**Syn:** assert, certify, confirm, declare, pronounce, ratify, state

**afford** [ə'fɔ:d] <af-加强意义 +ford 执行> (能执行→) **vt.**

1. 负担得起, 买得起, 花得起 (时间) We can ~ the house if we save our pennies. 如果攒钱, 我们就能买得起这座房子。/ He could not ~ to pay for the expensive suit though he liked it very much. 虽然他很喜欢, 但他买不起这套昂贵的衣服。
2. 供给, 给予 His grandchildren ~ him his greatest pleasure in his old age. 他的孙子孙女给他晚年以莫大的快乐。/ These efforts ~ us useful experience. 这些努力使我们得到非常宝贵的经验。

**Syn:** offer, spare, sustain

**【辨】** afford, give

- ① afford 指为了一定目的, 满足他人的需要: The sea affords fish which greatly richens our life. 大海为我们提供鱼类, 这极大地丰富了我们的生活。
- ② give 最普通用语, 接受者不欢迎也可用此语, 它指给予金钱, 衣服, 通知等: Please give him the coat. You see that he's shivering with cold. 请把这件大衣给他, 你看他冷得直哆嗦。

**afraid** [ə'freɪd] **a.**

1. (of) 怕, 害怕的 What was there to be ~ of? It was merely an artificial dragon for taking photos. 有什么可怕的? 这只不过是供拍照的假龙。
2. 恐怕, 担心的 [只作表语用] I am ~ you won't approve of what I am going to do. 我恐怕你不赞成我要做的事。

**after** ['ɑ:ftə]

**prep.** 在……之后 Just ~ seven the rain began to fall. 刚过七点, 就开始下雨了。/ They went to see a film ~ school. 放学后他们去看电影。

**conj.** 在……后 I will tell them what you want them to do ~ you leave. 你走后我就告诉他们, 你想要他们做什么。

**ad.** 以后, 后来 Soon ~, he went to live in Beijing then they turned a new life. 不久他们就搬到北京住了, 从此开始了新生活。

**afternoon** ['ɑ:ftə'nʊ:n] **n.**

下午, 午后 [C] I shall be in the office all the ~. 整个下午我都在办公室。

**afterward(s)** ['ɑ:ftəwəd(z)] **ad.**

后来, 以后 I did not see him ~ now I can hardly remember his figure. 后来我没再见到他, 现在简直记不起他的模样了。

**again** [ə'geɪn] **ad.**

又, 再(次), 重新 You must make up your mind not to do such a thing ~. 你必须下决心不再做类似的事。

**against** [ə'geɪnst] **prep.**

1. in an opposite direction to 对(着), 逆 The boat went ~ water in the torrent stream. 小船在激流中逆水而行。
2. in opposite to 反对 Much might be said ~ it. 或许有许多反对此事的意见。
3. not in conformity with, contrary to 违反 This is ~ law. You must stop doing any more. 这是违法的, 你必须就此罢手。
4. touching, esp for support; next to 靠近, 倚在 A piano stood ~ the wall on which there were many toys. 靠墙放着一架钢琴, 上面放有很多玩具。/ He stood leaning ~ the sofa to listen to his wife's reproach. 他靠沙发站着, 听妻子的责备。
5. compared with; contrasted to 对比 He was elected by a majority of 20 votes ~ 10. 他以 20 票对 10 票的优势当选。

**age** [eɪdʒ]

**n.** 1. 年龄 [C, U] Their ~s were sixteen and seventeen which is the best year to study. 他们年龄都在十六七岁, 正是学习的好时光。

2. 时期, 时代 [C] We live in a highly civilized ~. 我们生活在高度文明的时代。/ You are quite behind the ~ and must work hard to catch up with others. 你太落后了, 必须努力赶上别人。

**vi.** 变老, 老化 After his wife's death he ~d quickly. 他妻子去世后, 他老得很快。/ a study of how body tissue ~s 对人体组织老化原因的探究

**agency** ['eɪdʒənsi] **n.**

代理(处), 代办处 [C] I got this job in the factory through an employment ~. 我通过职业介绍所到这家工厂工作。/ The company has ~ies in all parts of China. 这家公司在中国各地都有代理机构。

**agenda** [ə'dʒendə] **n.** 议事日程 [C]

Would you please repeat the third item on the ~? 您把议事日程上的第三项再重复一下好吗?

**agent** ['eɪdʒənt] <ag 作, 办理 + -ent 名词后缀, 表示人> **n.**

代理(人), 代表 [C] He is an ~ for Volkswagen in Shanghai. 他是上海大众公司的代理商。/ Our ~ in Rome deals with all our Italian business. 我们驻罗马代表负责处理所有在意大利的业务。

**Syn:** broker, deputy, middle man

**aggravate** ['ægrəveɪt] **vt.** 恶化, 加重, 加剧

The drought ~d the serious lack of food in the country. 干旱使得那个国家严重的食物短缺恶化了。

**aggressive** [ə'ɡresɪv] **a.**

1. 侵略的, 好斗的 Do you favour the ~ policy? 你赞成这一侵略性政策吗? / He is an ~ person that gains him many adversaries. 他是个好斗分子, 因此招致不少对手。
2. 敢作敢为的, 有进取心的 He appeared to be now

in a less ~ mood and you should encourage him again. 他现在看上去进取心不强,你得再次鼓励他。/ An ~ young man can go far in this firm. 在这家公司敢作敢为的年轻人很有前途。

**agitate** ['ædʒɪteɪt] *v.*

1. *vi.* (for) 鼓动,煽动 The workers who ~d for higher wages were dismissed. 鼓动长工资的工人们被解雇了。/ Once some people ~d for the repeal of death penalty. 曾经有些人煽动取消死刑。
2. *vt.* 搅拌 Please ~ the liquid before you drink it. 在服用这种液体前请搅拌一下。

**ago** [ə'ɡəʊ] *ad.*

以前,……前 He died long ~ and shouldn't be blamed any more. 他早死了,不应再受责备。/ We had a mid-term test a fortnight ~. 两星期前我们进行了期中考试。

**agony** ['æɡəni] (agon 竞争 + -y 名词后缀) (同别人竞争产生痛苦→) *n.*

苦恼,痛苦 [C,U] I found him in the ~ies of death which shocked me terribly. 我看到他临死前痛苦的样子,十分害怕。/ The girl was in a bit of ~ after she failed her exam. 因考试没及格,这女孩受着苦恼的折磨。

**Syn:** ache, affliction, anguish, grief, pain, suffering, torment

**agree** [ə'ɡri:] (a-加强意义 + gree 使高兴) (为取悦而同意→) *v.*

1. 同意,赞成 I ~ entirely with you and we may work together. 我完全同意你,我们可以一起干。/ I don't ~ with a single word that you have said. 我一点也不同意你的意见。
2. 一致,适合 They ~d among themselves. 他们意见一致。/ This food does not ~ with me and I want to change with other kind. 这食物不适合我的口味,我想换换别的。

**agreeable** [ə'ɡriəbl̩] *a.*

1. 惬意的,令人愉快的 The music is ~ to the ear and I like to listen to it while working. 这音乐很动听悦耳,我喜欢边听边工作。/ The terms are ~ to me, and I promise to continue the task. 这些条件令我满意,所以我答应继续工作。
2. 易相处的 I find her a very ~ person, which proves that she has so many friends. 我发现她平易近人,所以我明白她为什么有那么朋友。

**【辨】** agreeable, pleasant

- ① agreeable 指气质、性质、感情方面令人愉快 the most agreeable speech 最动听的演讲
- ② pleasant 使人心满意足的状态: pleasant weather 宜人的天气

**agreement** [ə'ɡri:mənt] *n.*

1. 同意,一致 [U] Papa made a sign of ~ and only then could we go to swim. 爸爸同意了,这时我们才敢去游泳。/ No ~ seemed possible. 不可能意见一致。
2. 协定,协议 [C] They came to an ~ to share the fortune equally if business was done. 他们达成

协议,如果生意做成,将平均分配收益。/ You have broken our ~ by not doing the work you promised. 你未完成答应做的工作,已经违背了我们的协议。

**agricultural** [æɡri'kʌltʃərəl] *a.*

农业的 France was an ~ country and agriculture still plays a critical in its economy today. 法国原是个农业国家,农业在其经济中仍占有重要地位。/ ~ bank 农业银行

**agriculture** [æɡri'kʌltʃə] *n.*

农业 Better methods of ~ are needed to feed the world's population. 我们需要更好的农耕方法以供养世界人口。

**ahead** [ə'hed] (a-在+head 头) *ad.*

在前,向前,提前 There are dangers ~. Let's turn to other road. 前方有危险,我们改道而行吧。They kept ~ in the field of micro computer research. 他们在微型电脑研究方面保持领先。/ sending the trunks ~ by boat 先用船将木头送来

**Syn:** before, forward

△ ~ of 在……前面,先于 In the 400m match he got ~ of me soon. 在400米赛跑中,他不久便超过了我。

**aid** [eid] *v.*

援助,救护,帮助 The reason that they easily overcame the city was that they were ~ed by accomplice. 他们轻而易举地攻克该城,因为他们得到了同谋的援助。/ I ~ him with money while he is studying in college. 我资助他上大学。

**Syn:** assist, back, lend a hand, support, sustain

**【辨】** aid, help

① aid 常用于搭配使用: foreign aid 外援/ visual aid 直观教具/ ladies' aid 妇女用品;也可用于很紧急或很危险的情况: The stricken ship sent SOS for immediate aid. 遇难船只发出失事信号,请求立即援助。

② help 最普通用词,指一般需要的帮助: I went broke in a strange town with nowhere to turn for help. 我在一个陌生的城镇破了产,无处求助。

- n. 1. 援助,救护 I, being strange here, am upon you for ~. 我人生地不熟,全靠你的帮助。/ First ~ was quickly rendered him after he was rescued out of the burning house. 把他从失火的房子里救出后,立刻进行急救。
2. 助手,辅助物,辅助设备 hearing ~ / 助听器 We made all our teaching ~s ourselves when we taught in the country high school. 在乡下教中学时,我们自己动手制作教具。

**aim** [eim] *v.*

1. (at) 目的在于,旨在 The factory must ~ at increasing production; only then can it survive in the serious competition in激烈的竞争中,这家工厂必须以提高产量为目标。

2. 瞄准,针对 He ~s a pistol at me and forces me to submit to him. 他将手枪对准我,迫使我屈服于他。

n. 目标,目的 He does everything without ~ and



therefore is frequently blamed by his head. 他做事毫无目的, 因而总是受领导指责。

【辨】aim, goal

①aim 指心中存在的目标: He has a high aim to become an expert in the field of international politics. 他有远大抱负, 想成为国际问题专家。

②goal 指最后的目的: The goal of the PLA was liberating the whole Chinese people. 解放军的最终目的是要解放全中国。

air[ɛə]

n. 1. 空气, 大气[U] The kite rose into the ~ as high as the string could reach. 风筝升上了天, 绳子已经无法再放松了。

2. 天空

3. 神气, 架子[U] He has an ~ of sadness when he returns from the meeting. 散会回来, 他脸上现出悲哀的神情。/ He has the ~ of a scholar. 他具有学者风度。

v. 使通风 We ~ the room by opening the windows every morning as soon as we get up. 每天早晨一起床, 我们打开窗子使屋子通风。

△ in the ~

1. (计划、问题等) 悬而未定

2. 在流行中, 在传播中 There are rumours in the ~ that he has taken bribes of 50, 000 yuan. 谣言四起, 说他受贿五万元。

aircraft[ˈækræft] n.

航空器, 飞机 The ~ was newly built, and many purchasers were ready to order 这飞机刚造不久就有很多买主已准备订货。

airline[ˈeəlaɪn] n.

1. 航线[C] the ~ between London and Beijing 伦敦至北京的航线

2. 航空公司[C] He works in the international ~. 他在国际航空公司工作。

airmail[ˈeəmeɪl] n.

航空邮件, 航空邮政 [C] Send the document by ~ for it's both immediate and safe. 航空邮寄这文件, 这样既迅速又安全。

airplane / aeroplane[ˈeə(rə)pleɪn] n.

飞机 Airplane is popular even in poor countries nowadays. 现在即使在贫穷国家飞机也很普遍。

alarm[əˈlɑ:m]

n. 1. 警报 He gave immediate ~ in the middle of the night when he found stolen after waking. 他半夜醒来发现被盗, 马上报警。

2. 惊恐, 惊慌 Now that the door is locked tightly, there is no cause for ~. 既然门已牢牢锁上就没有理由惊慌。

v. 1. 使惊恐, 惊动, 惊吓 I am ~ed beyond measure at the report. 听到报道我惊慌得束手无策。

2. 向……报警 He ~ed the police as soon as he saw it. 他一发现它, 就立刻向警察报警。

alcohol[ˈælkəhɒl] n.

酒精, 乙醇[U] This sort of wine contains 20 percent of ~. 这种酒含酒精 20% (这酒 20 度)。

alert[əˈlɜ:t] a.

1. 警惕的 Troops are on the ~ against any possible aggression. 军队处于戒备状态, 准备反击任何可能的侵略。

2. 机灵的 He is an ~ boy and wins much favour from teachers. 他是个机灵的孩子, 获得老师的喜欢。/ ~ in answering questions 回答问题时很机灵

Syn: attentive, awake, clear-witted, lively, observant, watchful

alien[ˈeɪljən] (ali-别的, 其它的 + -en 形容词后缀)

a. 1. 外国的 an ~ environment 异国环境

2. 相异的 These principles are ~ to our religion. 这些规定与我们的宗教格格不入。

Syn: differing, external, foreign, strange

n. 外侨 She is treated differently in the hotel for she is an ~. 她是位外侨, 在饭店里受到特殊照顾。

Syn: foreigner, immigrant, outsider

alike[əˈlaɪk] a.

相同的, 相像的 They were ~ in character. 他们性格相同。/ These boys are all ~. 这些男孩子都长得相像。

alive[əˈlaɪv] a.

1. 活着的 He is the greatest man ~. 他是当今世界上最伟大的人

2. 活跃的, 热闹的 He is ~ with hope. 他满怀希望。/ The woods were ~ with birds. 这森林由于鸟多而充满了生机。

【辨】alive, living

①alive 指生活的各个阶段: all men alive 所有活着的人

②living 仅指非死亡状态: My grandfather is still living at the age of 93. 我祖父 93 岁, 现仍在世。

all [ɔ:l]

a. 所有的, 全部的 All roads lead to Rome. 条条道路通罗马。

pron. 一切, 全部 This is ~ he has. 这就是他拥有的一切。

ad. 完全, 都, 十分 She never laughed at ~. 他从来笑。/ Don't speak ~ at once. 不要都一起说。

△ above ~ 首先, 首要 I enjoyed ~ the other subjects, but history above ~. 我喜欢所有其它专业, 特别是历史。

△ after ~ 终于, 毕竟 The day turned out fine after ~. 天终于晴朗。/ After ~, it might have been worse. 这或许会更糟。

△ at ~ 完全, 根本 He wasn't at ~ tired even he ran for 10 kilometers without rest. 他连跑 10 公里, 却一点儿不累。

△ ~ but 几乎, 差一点; 除……之外, 其余都是 She ~ but fainted when she heard the news. 听到这消息她几乎昏过去。/ The man was ~ but blind. 这个人几乎要瞎了。

△ ~ out 全力以赴, 竭尽全力 We went ~ out to help him. 我们竭尽全力帮助他。

△ ~ over 遍及, 到处 Soon the news was ~ over Britain. 不久消息就传遍了整个英国。

△ ~ right 行, 可以, 顺利, 良好 Will tomorrow at two

o'clock be ~ right for you? 你看明天两点钟可以吗? / How are you? It's ~ right. — 你好吗? — 很好。

△ **in** ~ 总共, 共计 In ~, there are sixty students in the class. 这个班共有 60 名学生。

△ **not at** ~ 一点也不 He wasn't at ~ foolish. 他一点儿也不傻。

**allege** [ə'ledʒ] vt.

断言, 宣称 You ~d that the accused man was seen at the scene of the crime, didn't you? 你断言曾看到被告在犯罪现场, 对吗?

**Syn:** assert, affirm

这些词的意思是指正面地阐述, 好像是为了预防争辩或消除怀疑。assert 意思是具有说服力地阐述。allege 意思是不提供证据地阐述。affirm 意思是正面地宣布或阐述实情, 它表明坚定的信仰或不可动摇的信念。

**alleviate** [ə'li:vieit] vt.

减轻, 缓解, 缓和 The medicine is administered to ~ pain. 这种药给病人服用是缓解疼痛的。

**Syn:** lessen, lighten

这些词都表示减轻某物的强度或激烈程度的动作。

lessen 是这组词中最正式、且最常用的词。指减轻强度和减缓激烈程度两方面, 它在法律上的运用通常指从整体中减去一部分。lighten 隐喻某物重量减轻。alleviate 强调局部减轻(痛苦)等, 它限于在某事已变得比较容易忍受的场合下应用, 因此, 它比 lighten 更加特殊, 更加正式地强调形式。

**alliance** [ə'laɪəns] n. [C]

1. 结盟, 联盟 Three countries entered an ~ protecting the coastal environment. 三个国家加入了联盟保护那里沿海的环境。

2. 联姻 The small kingdom entered an ~ with the powerful neighbor in order to make peace. 为了求得和平, 那个小王国曾与强大的邻国联姻。

△ **in** ~ **with** 与……联盟 The UK in alliance with France once defeated a number of smaller countries. 英国曾与法国联盟打败了不少弱小的国家。

**allied** [ə'laɪd] a.

联合的, 同盟的 ~ countries 协约国

**allocate** ['æləkeɪt] vt.

分配, 分派, 把……拨给 (to/for) The dying man made his will to ~ his property among his children. 那个临死的人立下遗嘱要把他的财产分给他的子女们。/ The dean ~s duties to all the people on the staff at the beginning of each week. 系主任每周都要给所有的在职人员分配任务。/ Only thirty minutes are ~ed for the writing task. 仅仅给了半个小时的时间做写作。

**Syn:** distribute, divide

这些词都指在一个组织的成员之间按数量进行分配, 例如分配钱或物等。其中 divide 最为普遍, 而且最不关心分配方法。当涉及在两个人或一群人之间所进行的数量上的分配时, 这个词有等量分配的含义。allocate 也无公正或平等分配之意, 但它表示比较正式的通常指政府部门给某体工程拨

出定额款项的行为。distribute 通常用于在一个范围或一组分散的成员之间的数量分配。

**allow** [ə'laʊ] v.

1. 允许, 准许 Allow me to congratulate you on your success. 允许我祝贺你的成功。/ Such conduct ~s of no excuse. 这种行为不得宽恕。

2. 承认 We must ~ that he is right on this matter. 我们必须承认在这件事上他是对的。

3. 让……得到 This plant ~s 20 minutes for dinner. 这家工厂有 20 分钟的吃饭时间。

△ ~ **for** 考虑到 We must ~ for the train being late. 我们必须考虑到火车晚点的情况。

**allowance** [ə'laʊ-əns] n.

津贴, 补助(费)[C] They gave him a small ~. 他们给了他少量津贴。/ A university student at Oxford needs an ~ of £ 250 a year. 在牛津大学, 一个学生一年需要 250 英镑的补贴。

△ **make** ~ **ce(s)** **for**

1. 考虑到, 顾及 Did I tell you to ~ for the new washing machine? 我是否告诉过你要考虑这台新洗衣机?

2. 体谅, 原谅 Don't think about it any more. We should ~ for his inexperience. 别再想这件事了, 我们应该体谅他没有经验。

**alloy** ['ælɔɪ] n.

合金 a silver ~ 银合金

**Syn:** admixture, blend, composite, compound, mix, mixture

**ally** [ə'laɪ]

n. 1. 同盟国, 同盟者 During the Second World War, Japan was an ~ of Germany. 第二次世界大战期间, 日本是德国的同盟国。

2. 支持者 He is not scared at all, because he has so many friends as his allies. 他一点都不害怕, 因为他有很多朋友都是他的支持者。

vt. (with/to) 使结盟 Great Britain was allied with France in both world wars. 两次世界大战期间, 英国都与法国结盟。

**almost** [ə'lmaʊst] ad.

几乎, 差不多 She is ~ the best in the class. 她差不多是班上最好的学生。/ He has walked ~ ten miles. 他走了将近 10 英里。

**alone** [ə'ləʊn]

a. 单独, 独自, 独一无二的 He is all ~ himself living in a deep mountain hut. 他独自一人住在深山小屋。/ I am not ~ in this opinion on the issue. 在这个问题上, 不只是我一个人有这种想法。

ad. 1. 仅仅, 只 He was really a high productive writer turning out 38 works in 1990 ~. 他确实是位多产作家, 仅在 1990 年就有 38 部作品。

2. 单独地, 独自 He walked ~ on the small country path in the deep night. 深夜他独自一人行走在乡间小路上。

△ **leave** ~ 听其自然 leave the tap ~ 不要弄水龙头

△ **let** ~ 听其自然, 更不用说 We've no hospital, let ~ an isolation ward. 我们连医院都没有, 更别说隔离病房了。