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杜昶旭 编著

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## 前言

*preface*

在谈论到英语学习这件事儿的时候,很多人都会把“背单词”作为学习的主要任务之一。即便很多人认为自己“口语不好”,或者“听力不好”,但是最后想来想去,总会归结到“单词量太小”的问题上。而对于要参加托福、雅思、GRE 这种出国考试的考生同学来说,“单词”几乎成为学习过程中最重要的事情。所以,选择一本“靠谱”的词汇书,并高效地把单词都记住,就成了很多英语学习者以及考生们非常在意的事情。然而,在我从事托福、GRE、SAT 等考试培训的十多年时间里,几乎每周都会遇到学生的提问:“老师,我到底买哪一本词汇书更好?”可是,什么叫“好”?对于词汇书好坏,对于词汇书是否“靠谱”,是否有一个客观的评价标准?

实际上,任何一本词汇书,所包含的内容是相对比较固定的,无非是单词、音标、词性、中文解释、英文解释、例句、辅助记忆方法(词根、词缀或者联想等),有些可能还会配上一些插图。还有一些可能会更简单,目的是为了让學生可以方便地随身携带。比如,我上大学的时候看过吴永麟先生的一本托福词汇书(其实是个小册子),就只有简单的单词、音标、词性和中文解释。从编排方式上,可能会有人采用不同的顺序,比如字母顺序、逆序、词频、分类,等等。既然是如此固定的形式和编排方式,为什么市面上却针对同一个考试,出现那么多不同的词汇书呢?面对这些词汇书,作为学生来讲,又应该如何选择才合理呢?

几乎很少有人在购买词汇书的时候去思考词汇书的评价标准,大家几乎是按照所谓的“口碑”和周围朋友的推荐来选择。但是,在整个群体都缺乏评价标准的时候,这种所谓的“口碑”是没有意义和价值的。有的人说,一本书如果流传时间长,并且口碑还不错,不能说它就是不好的。这个逻辑显然值得商榷。在缺乏评价标准的时候,不论流传多久,口碑都只是一种不精确的自我感受,缺乏统计数据支持,缺乏科学的判断和检验,严格地说,我们其实不知道它究竟好还是不好,因为连什么叫“好”,都是没有定义的。有人会说,如果用了某一本书的考生成绩都不错,可以叫“好”吗?当然不可以。因为,我们并不知道考生到底是背了这本书导致了成绩好,还是因为做完了所有的真题,背下了考过的所有单词而获得了高分,导致最后得到了好的成绩。在没有排除他因的情况下,我们不能认为获得高分是这一本词汇书的功劳。

那么,对于考试类的词汇书,如何才能建立标准呢?我们可以按照考试分成两类来考虑。首先,对于国内考试(四六级、考研、高考),命题机构(教育部)会对考试给出《考试大纲》,而在《考试大纲》中,命题者通常会针对考试给出一个词汇列表,这个列表就意味着命题者在告诉你,这些单词可能在考试中出现。因此,针对国内考试的词汇书,必须以大纲作为基础来编写,而编写者也没有任何理由可以删除掉大纲中的任何单词,因为编写者无法确定读者的单词状态,也无法确定下一次考试会出现大纲中的哪些单词。但是,光背大纲可能是不够的,这是因为很多国内的考试在命题的时候,没有严格按照大纲(或者说可能是没法严格按照大纲)来选择材料,因此导致考试中出现了大量的“超纲词”。我们在朗播网曾经做过统计,在大学英语四级考试中,十年来就有 3000 多个这样的“超纲词”出现在考试中,但是大纲里没有,并且,其中有将近 1000 个在考试中出现了 2 次以上(含 2 次)。所以,对于考生来说,一本“靠谱”的国内考试词汇书至少应该包含大纲词汇和超纲词汇才能真正满足备考的需求,至少,应该收录高频的“超纲词”。

其次,在国外与英语有关的考试(托福、雅思、GRE、GMAT、SAT、LSAT 等)中,命题机构从来没有对某个考试给出任何考试词汇列表,甚至,在托福的官方指南中,命题机构 ETS 还指出,“There is no list of words that must be tested.”而像 GRE 这样的考试原本就是针对美国人自己设计的,命题者就更

不可能给出任何备考词汇列表了,因为它直接就认为考生的母语是英语,原则上考试中出现任何词汇都是合理的。类似的,我们可以想想,在我们国内的语文、化学、政治这样的考试中,也从来不会有人告诉我们,考试会出现哪些汉字。在这种情况下,要想知道考试会出现哪些单词,就只有一个办法——针对过去考过的题目做单词统计。然而,很遗憾的是,在过去若干年的时间里,国内出版的针对国外考试的词汇书,真正按照这个思路来编写的书籍寥寥无几。如果经过统计,我们很容易发现,真正的国外考试所测试到的词汇,并没有“传说中”的那么多。

据此,我们可以概括出评价一本考试类词汇书的好坏是否“靠谱”的第一条标准:选词是否准确。即,国内考试词汇书,是否按照大纲加超纲词汇的标准来收录单词;国外考试的词汇书,是否按照大样本真题统计的方法来收录单词。如果不满足这个条件,那么我们可以想象,词汇书中的单词是怎么被收录的呢?靠感觉和经验,词汇书就很可能出现收录单词不全的问题。个人的经验是否可靠?收录的单词是否全面?我想,有正常逻辑思维的人不难给出这两个问题的答案吧。

有的同学会问,“有没有可能在未来的考试中出现过去考试中没有出现的单词呢?如果出现,这些单词就不会包含在符合上述标准的词汇书中啊!”答案是肯定的。未来的考试中一定有可能出现词汇书中不包含的词汇,这是任何一本词汇书都无法解决的问题。而我们确实无法预测下次考试会出现什么新词汇。所以,如果真遇到这种情况,考生唯一的办法就是:认了!而实际上,考试中出现词汇书中未包含的单词,并且还因为这些单词的出现严重影响考生成绩的情况比例极其低下,如果我们处理好了95%的单词,剩下即便有5%(但实际情况可能1%都不到),也不会对成绩造成影响。但是,如果选择的词汇书不符合这个标准,那我们甚至无法知道,考生到底解决了多少比例的可能考到的单词。在词汇来源的问题解决以后,词汇书中可能存在的第二个问题是释义的选择。英文单词中,一词多义的情况是非常多见的,而词汇书不是词典,不可能收录所有释义,那么,如何选择释义呢?我个人的观点是:针对考试的词汇书,给出的释义应该是考试中实际考到的释义。而其他含义,可以不给。可能也会有人说,那这样万一考到其他意思怎么办?首先,我们不能假设未来考试会考到什么意思;其次,我们也不能假设某个单词的其他意思读者都不知道,因此,用个人经验来代替客观标准,反而会失去标准。

当满足了上述两个条件以后,词汇书基本上已经没有大的缺陷了,至于作者愿意给出多少例句,给出什么样的例句,是否给出英文释义,是否给出辅助记忆方法等,只要不出错误,都是可以接受的。而对于编排方式,对于纸质版的词汇书而言,字母顺序、逆序、随机、词频都是可以的,我们个人更倾向于按照词频方式来做,因为词频越高,这个词汇在考试中出现的可能性应该是越大的,因此,词频高的单词应该优先保证考生要记住。

到这里,其实我们已经很清楚地知道,词汇书的好坏是否“靠谱”进行评价的两个主要标准是:(1)选词是否准确;(2)释义选择是否和实际考试的考核释义一致。可能还会有人说,某本书收录的单词太“简单”了。实际上,单词本身是没有“难度”的,读者做出“简单”或者“难”的判断完全是一种主观态度——认识的就认为“简单”,不认识的就认为“难”,这是不能作为词汇书质量的评价标准的。如果一本符合上述标准的词汇书你看起来认为“简单”了,那么恭喜你,你的单词量已经覆盖了这本书收录的单词,你应该感到高兴才对。

基于这样的理论,我们开始按照这个标准在朗播网设计出一系列词汇书,现在,我们陆续将这些词汇书整理出版,希望能让更多的同学得到最有效的词汇资料。在这个系列中,托福词汇书收录5000个左右的单词,GRE词汇书收录6000多个单词,这些都是我们从考试真题资料中统计得到的。当然,随着考试的变化,这些词表可能会发生变化,我们也会在朗播网上不断更新我们的词表。如有任何问题,请大家随时联系和反馈给我们。

最后,我要感谢所有为这个系列词汇书做出努力的编辑、同事、朋友们,是我们共同的努力让本书能成形。同时,让我们感谢这个不一样的时代,允许我们用技术,允许我们通过计算机和互联网技术的力量让教育内容和环境得到改善,互联网+教育必然会成为未来学习的新趋势。我们相信,——一切都会变得更好!

杜昶旭

2015年6月16日



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● **abalone**<sup>1</sup> [ˈæbəˈləʊni] *n.* 鲍鱼 (any of various large edible marine gastropods of the genus *Haliotis*, having an ear-shaped shell with a row of holes along the outer edge. The colorful pearly interior of the shell is often used for making ornaments)

例 They collected oysters, crabs, sea urchins, mussels, abalone, and clams, which they could gather while remaining close to their children. 在不离开孩子的同时,她们收集了牡蛎、螃蟹、海胆、蚌类、鲍鱼和蛤。

● **abandon**<sup>26</sup> [əˈbændən] *v.* 丢弃,抛弃 (to give up by leaving or ceasing to operate or inhabit, especially as a result of danger or other impending threat)

例 They abandoned the studio, painting in the open air and recording spontaneous impressions of their subjects instead of making outside sketches and then moving indoors to complete the work from memory. 他们在户外进行绘画,并且记录关于他们作品主题的自然印象,而不是画出外部轮廓,之后回到室内凭借记忆完成作品,他们离开了画室。

● **abandonment**<sup>1</sup> [əˈbændənmənt] *n.* 放弃,放纵 (the state of abandoning)

● **ability**<sup>141</sup> [əˈbiliti] *n.* 能力 (the quality of being able to do something, especially the physical, mental, financial, or legal power to accomplish something)

例 Besides their wear ability, either as jewelry or incorporated into articles of attire, beads possess the desirable characteristics of every collectible: they are durable, portable, available in infinite variety, and often valuable in their original cultural context as well as in today's market. 除了耐久性外,珠子不论作为珠宝还是与衣裳合成一体,它们都具有每一件收藏品的吸引人的特点:持久耐用、轻便、可以无穷变化着使用,而且常常既在它们原始的文化背景中有价值,也在今天的市场上有价值。

● **able**<sup>131</sup> [ˈeɪbl] *a.* 有能力的 (having sufficient power, skill, or resources to accomplish an ob-

ject)

例 The government postal service lost volume to private competition and was not able to handle efficiently even the business it had. 在与私人业务的竞争中,政府失去了潜在的消费者甚至没有能力有效处理已有的业务。

● **abnormal**<sup>3</sup> [æbˈnɔːml] *a.* 不正常的 (deviating from the normal or average)

例 One or both wings are held in an abnormal position, suggesting injury. (它们的)一个或一对翅膀保持一种异常的姿势,暗示(它们)受伤了。

● **aboard**<sup>5</sup> [əˈbɔːd] *ad.* 在船(车)上 (on board a ship, train, aircraft, or other passenger vehicle)

● **aboriginal**<sup>1</sup> [ˌæbəˈrɪdʒənəl] *n.* 土著居民 (a member of the indigenous or earliest known population of a region)

例 Certain features of these engravings lead to the conclusion that they are of great age—geological changes had clearly happened after the designs had been made and local aboriginal informants, when first questioned about them, seemed to know nothing of their origins. 这些雕刻的某些特点使人们得出这一结论:它们非常古老——在这些图案完成之后明显发生过地质变化,而且,在首次关于它们的问题的时候,当地土著居民报告者似乎对它们的起源一无所知。

● **abound**<sup>1</sup> [əˈbaʊnd] *v.* 丰富 (to be great in number or amount)

例 Only the last of these was suited at all to the continuous operating of machines, and although waterpower abounded in Lancashire and Scotland and ran grain mills as well as textile mills, it had one great disadvantage: streams flowed where nature intended them to and water-driven factories had to be located on their banks whether or not the location was desirable for other reasons. 在这三种动力之中,只有水力完全适用于机器的持续运转,尽管在 Lancashire 和 Scotland,水力资源十分丰富,并且维持着谷物磨坊和纺织厂的运转,但是这种动力存在一个



巨大的弊端：水流的流向由自然决定，因此，依靠水力运转的工厂必须建造在河岸附近，不管这个位置在其他方面是否令人满意。

● **aboveground**<sup>2</sup> [ə'bvɪɡraʊnd] *a.* 在地上的 (situated or taking place on or above the surface of the ground)

例 The arch was used by the early cultures of the Mediterranean area chiefly for underground drains, but it was the Romans who first developed and used the arch extensively in aboveground structures. 拱形结构在地中海区域的早期文明中主要被运用在地下排水管上，但是却是罗马人最先开发出这种结构设计，并且在地上建筑物中广泛使用这种拱形结构。

● **abrasion**<sup>5</sup> [ə'breɪʒn] *n.* 磨损 (an abraded area of the skin or mucous membrane)

例 Many complex factors led to the adoption of the new economies, not only at Abu Hureyra, but at many other locations such as Ain Ghazal, also in Syria, where goat toe bones showing the tell-tale marks of abrasion caused by foot tethering (binding) testify to early herding of domestic stock. 有很多复杂的因素导致人们采用新的经济体系，这不只是发生在 Abu Hureyra，也发生在很多其他的地方，例如，Ain Ghazal（也是在叙利亚），在那里山羊的趾骨上显示由足部被栓（绑）造成磨损的迹象，这就证明早期的家畜放养模式的存在。

● **abroad**<sup>5</sup> [ə'brɔ:d] *ad.* (在) 国外 (out of one's own country)

● **abrupt**<sup>2</sup> [ə'brʌpt] *a.* 突然的 (unexpectedly sudden)

例 Most paleontologists suspect that abrupt changes in climate led to the mass extinctions. 大多数古生物学家猜测，气候的突然变化导致了大量物种灭绝。

● **absence**<sup>27</sup> ['æbsəns] *n.* 缺席，不在场 (the state of being absent)

● **absent**<sup>5</sup> ['æbsənt] *a.* 不在场的 (not present or attending)

例 Rainfall is not completely absent in desert areas, but it is highly variable. 沙漠地区并非完全没有降雨，只不过降雨的形式极为多样。

● **absenteeism**<sup>2</sup> [ˌæbsən'ti:zəm] *n.* 旷工，旷课 (habitual failure to appear, especially for work or other regular duty)

例 Absenteeism and lateness hurt productivity and, since work was specialized, disrupted the regular factory routine. 由于工厂生产已经向专

业化转变，因此，旷工与迟到会对生产率产生不良影响，同时会扰乱工厂的正常运转。

● **absolute**<sup>6</sup> ['æbsəlu:t] *a.* 绝对的 (not limited by restrictions or exceptions, unconditional)

例 The psychological controls were built on fear and punishment—on the absolute certainty that anyone or anything that threatened the authority of Rome would be utterly destroyed. 精神方面的控制建立在恐惧和惩罚的基础之上——任何对罗马统治权威造成威胁的人或者事物都将被彻底摧毁，这是绝对肯定的。

● **absorb**<sup>37</sup> [əb'sɔ:b] *v.* 吸收 (to take (something) in through or as through pores or interstices)

例 The gradual drying of the soil caused by its diminished ability to absorb water results in the further loss of vegetation, so that a cycle of progressive surface deterioration is established. 地表吸收水分能力的减弱使土壤越来越干燥，这进一步导致了植被减少，因此，形成了一个地表一步步恶化的循环。

● **absorption**<sup>8</sup> [əb'sɔ:pʃn] *n.* 吸收 (the act or process of absorbing)

● **abstract**<sup>11</sup> ['æbstrækt] *a.* 抽象的 (having an intellectual and affective artistic content that depends solely on intrinsic form rather than on narrative content or pictorial representation)

例 The word “zigzag” alludes to the geometric and stylized ornamentation of zigzags, angular patterns, abstracted plant and animal motifs, sunbursts, astrological imagery, formalized fountains, and related themes that were applied in mosaic, relief, and mural form to the exterior and interior of the buildings. 词语“曲折”暗指用几何图形装饰并且具有折线风格的装饰品，有角的模式、抽象的动植物主题、从云隙射下的阳光、占星术的图像、定形的喷泉，以及一些相关的主题，这些主题以镶嵌浮雕和壁画的形式被运用到建筑物的内外部（装饰）之中。

● **abstraction**<sup>4</sup> [æb'strækʃən] *n.* 抽象概念 (an abstract idea or term)

例 They were concerned that many would be drawn to these new, refreshing conceptions of teaching only to find that the void between the abstractions and the realities of teacher reflection is too great to bridge. 他们担心的是：很多教师将会被这些新鲜而且让人耳目一新的教学理念所吸引，结果却发现教师反思的抽象概念和现实之间的差距太大，以至于无法联系在一

起。

- **absurd**<sup>1</sup> [əb'sɜ:d] *a.* 荒唐的 (ridiculously incongruous or unreasonable)

例 *Don Quixote* makes chivalry seem absurd, *Brave New World* ridicules the pretensions of science, *A Modest Proposal* dramatizes starvation by advocating cannibalism. 《堂吉珂德》使骑士精神看起来很荒谬;《美丽新世界》愚弄了要求科学的主张;《一个小小的建议》通过拥护吃人肉将饥饿戏剧化。

- **abundances**<sup>2</sup> [ə'bʌndənsɪz] *n.* 丰度 (relative degree of plentifulness)

- **abundantly**<sup>3</sup> [ə'bʌndəntli] *ad.* 大量地 (marked by great plenty (as of resources))

例 These severely affected the Balkans, where the Old European cultures abundantly employed script. 这些侵略严重地影响了古欧洲文化被大量使用的巴尔干半岛地区。

- **abuse**<sup>1</sup> [ə'bju:z] *v.* 滥用 (to use wrongly or improperly, misuse)

- **academic**<sup>3</sup> [ækə'demɪk] *a.* 学院的 (of, relating to, or characteristic of a school, especially one of higher learning)

例 With the baby boom, the focus of educators and of laymen interested in education inevitably turned toward the lower grades and back to basic academic skills and discipline. 婴儿潮使得教育者以及对教育感兴趣的外行人都不可避免地 will 将焦点转移到了低年级以及基本学术技能和规范上。

- **academy**<sup>17</sup> [ə'kædəmi] *n.* 学院, 研究院 (a school for special instruction)

- **accept**<sup>19</sup> [ək'sept] *v.* 接受 (to regard as true; believe in)

例 While accepting that this sequence fits the archaeological profile of those sites, which were occupied continuously over many thousands of years a number of writers have warned that the underlying assumption of such a sequence—a development from the simple and the geometric to the complex and naturalistic—obscures the cultural continuities in Aboriginal Australia in which geometric symbolism remains fundamentally important. 虽然承认这一顺序符合那些连续被占用了几千年的遗址的考古概况,但是一些作家警告道,从简单的几何图形,到复杂的自然主义图形,这一发展顺序的潜在假设使得澳大利亚土著文化的连续性让人费解,而在澳大利亚土著(文化)中,从根本上来说,几何图形的象征意

义一直很重要。

- **acceptable**<sup>6</sup> [ək'septəbl] *a.* 可接受的, 合意的 (worthy of being accepted)

- **acceptance**<sup>9</sup> [ək'septəns] *n.* 接受, 验收 (the act or process of accepting)

例 A maritime code known as the *Consulate of the Sea* which originated in the western Mediterranean region in the fourteenth century, won acceptance by a majority of sea goers as the normative code for maritime conduct; it defined such matters as the authority of a ship's officers, protocols of command, pay structures, the rights of sailors, and the rules of engagement when ships met one another on the sea-lanes. 一部在14世纪起源于西地中海地区的海洋法典(被称为《康索拉度海法》)赢得了大多数航海员的认可,成为了海上管理的规范法典;它对很多事物做了界定,例如,高级船员的权利、命令的发布准则、薪资结构、海员的权利,以及当船只在航路上遇到别的船时的交战准则。

- **access**<sup>33</sup> [ˈækses] *n.* 通路 (A means of approaching, entering, exiting, communicating with, or making use of)

例 Many adults, poor and disillusioned with farm life, were lured to the cities by promises of steady employment, regular paychecks, increased access to goods and services, an expanded social opportunities. 稳定的工作,定期的薪水发放,对(不断)增加的商品和服务的享用权利,还有扩大的社会交往机会,这些希望把许多贫穷并且对农场生活不再抱有希望的成年人吸引到了城市。

- **accessibility**<sup>1</sup> [ək'sesə'bɪləti] *n.* 可以得到 (capable of being used or seen: available)

例 The new accessibility of land around the periphery of almost every major city sparked an explosion of real estate development and fueled what we now know as urban sprawl. 每个主要城市周边的土地几乎都可以使用,这使得房地产蓬勃发展,推动我们所知的城市化进程。

- **accident**<sup>7</sup> [ˈæksɪdənt] *n.* 意外, 事故 (an unexpected and undesirable event, especially one resulting in damage or harm)

- **accidental**<sup>6</sup> [ˈæksɪdəntl] *a.* 偶然的 (occurring unexpectedly, unintentionally, or by chance)

例 The accidental effects obtained by candid photographers were soon being copied by artists such as the French painter Degas. 艺术家们,如法国画家 Degas,很快模仿堪的派摄影师们获

得这些意外效果。

● **accommodate**<sup>3</sup> [ə'kɒmədeɪt] *v.* 容纳 (to hold comfortably without crowding)

例 They were built with masonry walls more than a meter thick and adjoining apartments to accommodate dozens, even hundreds, of families. 它们的石墙有一米多厚, 房间彼此相连, 这样就能容纳数十个, 甚至数百个家庭居住。

● **accompaniment**<sup>15</sup> [ə'kʌmpənɪmənt] *n.* 伴唱 (奏) (an addition (as an ornament) intended to give completeness or symmetry)

例 To help meet this difficulty, film distributing companies started the practice of publishing suggestions for musical accompaniments. 为了解决这个难题, 电影公司开始公开提出对电影配乐的建议。

● **accomplish**<sup>12</sup> [ə'kɒmplɪʃ] *v.* 达到 (目的) (to succeed in doing; bring to pass)

例 Contrary to the arguments of some that much of the Pacific was settled by Polynesians accidentally marooned after being lost and adrift, it seems reasonable that this feat was accomplished by deliberate colonization expeditions that set out fully stocked with food and domesticated plants and animals. 某些理论认为, 玻利尼西亚人曾经在海上迷失方向并且一直漂流, 这使得他们意外地困在孤岛上, 他们就这样在很多太平洋岛屿上定居下来; 与之相反的理论认为, 这样的壮举是经过深思熟虑的, 它是通过充分地准备了食物、农作物和牲畜的移民探险来完成的, 这似乎很合理。

● **accomplishment**<sup>1</sup> [ə'kɒmplɪʃmənt] *n.* 成就 (something completed successfully, an achievement)

● **accord**<sup>583</sup> [ə'kɔ:d] *v.* 使...一致 (to cause to conform or agree; bring into harmony)

例 Many of her dances represented elements or natural objects—Fire, the Lily, the Butterfly, and so on—and thus accorded well with the fashionable Art Nouveau style, which emphasized nature imagery and fluid, sinuous lines. 她的许多舞蹈作品是反映自然元素或者自然物体的, 如火、百合花、蝴蝶等。因此, 这些舞蹈十分强调自然的意象和流畅的线条, 这与当时流行的新艺术主义的风格很好地保持了一致。

● **accordingly**<sup>7</sup> [ə'kɔ:dn̩li] *ad.* 因此, 所以 (in accordance, correspondingly)

● **account**<sup>49</sup> [ə'kaʊnt] *n.* 记述 (a narrative or record of events)

例 Widely reported, if somewhat distrusted, accounts by figures like the famous traveler from Venice, Marco Polo, of the willingness of people in China to trade with Europeans and of the immensity of the wealth to be gained by such contact made the idea irresistible. 如果还有些不相信的话, 一些名人, 如来自威尼斯的著名旅行家 Marco Polo, 描述了中国人对同欧洲人通商的热情及这种接触下将获得的巨大的财富, 这些描述得到了广泛报道, 使得人们无法抗拒这种观点。

● **accrete**<sup>3</sup> [ə'kri:t] *v.* 增加 (to make larger or greater, as by increased growth)

● **accumulate**<sup>60</sup> [ə'kju:mjuleɪt] *v.* 积累 (to gather or pile up, amass)

例 Her productivity since then has been prodigious, accumulating in less than two decades to nearly thirty titles, including novels, collections of short stories and verse, plays, and literary criticism. 她从那时起就创作力非常旺盛, 不到 20 年的时间便积累创作了 30 本书, 包括小说, 短篇故事集, 诗歌、戏剧和文学评论。

● **accuracy**<sup>4</sup> [ˈækjʊrəsi] *n.* 准确 (性) (conformity to fact)

● **accurate**<sup>23</sup> [ˈækjʊrət] *a.* 准确的, 正确无误的 (conforming exactly to fact, errorless)

例 Determined to portray life as it was, with fidelity to real life and accurate representation without idealization, they studied local dialects, wrote stories which focused on life in specific regions of the country, and emphasized the true relationships between people. 这些作家决心按照事实来描绘生活, 忠实于真实生活, 并且在不带有理想色彩的情况下做到精确陈述, 他们学习当地的方言, 撰写以美国具体地区的生活为中心的小说, 并且强调人们之间的“真实”关系。

● **accustomed**<sup>8</sup> [ə'kʌstəmd] *a.* 惯常的 (frequently practiced, used, or experienced, customary)

例 Few of the cultural traditions and rules that today allow us to deal with dense populations existed for these people accustomed to household autonomy and the ability to move around the landscape almost at will. 对于那些人来说, 我们今天能够处理人口密集问题的文化传统和规则 (即去适应家庭自由居住以及几乎完全凭借个人意愿去搬迁的能力) 在当时并不存在。

● **achievable**<sup>1</sup> [ə'tʃi:vəbl] *a.* 做得成的 (to carry out successfully)

● **achieve**<sup>16</sup> [ə'tʃi:v] *v.* 完成, 实现 (to perform or carry out with success, accomplish)

例 Early in the 1820s, stories of willful children learning to obey, of careless children learning to take care, of selfish children learning to tire for others, started to flow from American presses, successfully achieving Edgeworth's tone, though rarely her lively style. 在 18 世纪 20 年代早期, 淘气的孩子学会顺从, 粗心的孩子学会小心, 自私的孩子学会为别人操劳, 这样的故事开始从美国出版社出版开来, 并且成功地达到了 Edgeworth 的写作基调, 尽管这些故事很少有她那样的活泼风格。

● **achievement**<sup>15</sup> [ə'tʃi:vmənt] *n.* 完成 (the act of accomplishing or finishing)

例 In all its myriad forms—as tableware, containers, in architecture and design—glass represents a major achievement in the history of technological developments. 在它所有不同的种类下——作为餐具、容器、在建筑和设计——玻璃在技术进步的历史上代表了一项主要成就。

● **acid**<sup>17</sup> ['æsid] *n.* 酸 (of, relating to, or containing an acid)

● **acidic**<sup>3</sup> [ə'sidɪk] *a.* 酸的, 酸性的 (acid-forming)

例 Where annual precipitation exceeds 20 inches (50 centimeters), soils in humid areas tend to be acidic in chemical content. 在一些年降雨量超过 20 英尺 (50 厘米) 的潮湿地区, 土壤在化学成分上偏于酸性。

● **acidity**<sup>1</sup> [ə'sidəti] *n.* 酸性, 酸度 (the quality, state, or degree of being acid)

● **acorn**<sup>22</sup> ['eɪkɔ:n] *n.* 橡树果实, 橡子 (the nut of the oak usually seated in or surrounded by a hard woody cupule of indurated bracts)

例 Although oaks produce thousands of acorns, the investment in a crop of acorns is small compared with the energy spent on building leaves, trunk, and roots. 尽管橡树可以结出数以千计的橡果, 但是, 与分配给树叶、树干和树根生长的能量相比, 收获一批橡果所投入的能量很小。

● **acoustic**<sup>1</sup> [ə'kustɪk] *a.* 听觉的, 声音的; 原声的; 音响的 (of or relating to the sense or organs of hearing, to sound, or to the science of sounds; of, relating to, or being a musical instrument whose sound is not electronically modified)

例 The ability to modulate a chemical signal is limited, compared with communication by visual or acoustic means, but some pheromones may

convey different meanings and consequently result in different behavioral physiological responses, depending on their concentration or when presented in combination. 与通过视觉或者听觉的方式沟通相比, 化学信号的调节能力是有限的, 但是是一些信息素可能传达不同的含义, 并且因此引起一些不同行为性的生理反应, 这取决于信息素的浓度或者信息素出现的时机这两者的作用。

● **acquaintance**<sup>1</sup> [ə'kweɪntəns] *n.* 认识 (knowledge or information about something or someone)

● **acquire**<sup>34</sup> [ə'kwaɪə] *v.* 取得 (to gain possession of)

例 Also, because the molecular motion of a gas depends on temperature, at the low temperatures of the Jovian planets even the lightest gases are unlikely to acquire the speed needed to escape. 而且, 因为气体的分子运动取决于温度, 所以在类木行星这样的低温下, 即使是最轻的气体也不可能获得所需要的逃逸速度。

● **acre**<sup>14</sup> ['eɪkə] *n.* 英亩 (= 6.07 亩) (a unit of area in the U. S.)

● **acreage**<sup>3</sup> ['eɪkərɪdʒ] *n.* 英亩数, 以英亩计算的土地面积 (area in acres)

例 The adoption of labor-saving machinery had a profound effect upon the sale of agricultural operations in the northern states—allowing farmers to increase vastly their crop acreage. 节省劳力的机器的应用对于北方各州的农业活动有着极其深远的影响, 使农民能够很大地增加种植作物的面积。节省劳力的机器的应用对于北方各州的农业活动有着极其深远的影响, 使农民能够很大地增加种植作物的面积。

● **acronym**<sup>1</sup> ['ækrənɪm] *n.* 首字母缩略词 (a word (as NATO, radar, or snafu) formed from the initial letter or letters of each of the successive parts or major parts of a compound term)

例 The word laser was coined as an acronym for Light Amplification by the Stimulated Emission of Radiation. 激光这个词的缩写来自“通过受激辐射线的放射达到光的放大”。

● **action**<sup>62</sup> ['ækʃən] *n.* 行动 (the state or process of acting or doing)

例 When researchers had one year olds imitate an action sequence one year after they first saw it, there was correlation between the children's verbal skills at the time they first saw the event and their success on the later memory task. 当

研究人员让一岁的儿童们在第一次见到一个动作顺序的一年后模仿这个动作顺序时,他们能否成功完成之后的记忆任务,与他们第一次看到这个事件时的语言能力有关。

● **activate**<sup>2</sup> ['æktiveɪt] *v.* 激活,使…活动,起动 (to make active or more active)

● **active**<sup>28</sup> ['æktiv] *a.* 活跃的 (marked by energetic activity)

例 But the movies differed significantly from these other forms of entertainment, which depended on either live performance or (in the case of the slide-and-lantern shows) the active involvement of a master of ceremonies who assembled the final program. 但是,电影与一些其他的娱乐形式有着显著的区别,(电影)既不需要依赖现场表演,也不需要依靠节目主持人的积极参与与来串联最终的节目安排(如幻灯片演示)。

● **activity**<sup>217</sup> ['æktɪvɪti] *n.* 活动 (the state of being active)

● **actor**<sup>3</sup> ['æktə] *n.* 男演员 (a theatrical performer)

例 Wearing masks and costumes, they often impersonated other people, animals, or supernatural beings, and mimed the desired effect—success in hunt or battle, the coming rain, the revival of the Sun—as an actor might. 他们戴着面具穿着服装,假扮其他人、动物或者超自然事物,并且模仿想要的效果——狩猎成功,战争获胜,天降甘霖,旭日东升——像演员所做的那样。

● **actress**<sup>5</sup> ['æktɪs] *n.* 女演员 (a woman who is an actor)

例 At the Paris Exposition in 1900, she had her own theater, where, in addition to her own dances, she presented pantomimes by the Japanese actress Sada Yocco. 在1900年的巴黎博览会上,她拥有了一家剧场,在那里,除了她自己的舞蹈外,她还表演了日本女演员 Sada Yocco 的哑剧。

● **actual**<sup>23</sup> ['æktʃuəl] *a.* 实际的 (existing and not merely potential or possible)

例 The actual concentration need not be large for a substance to be a pollutant; in fact the numerical value tells us little until we know how much of an increase this represents over the concentration that would occur naturally in the area. (其实)不需要一种物质实际的浓度足够大来使它成为污染物;事实上数值告诉的我们很少,除非我们知道在这个区域它的浓度与自然出现的浓度相比增长了多少。

● **acute**<sup>4</sup> [ə'kjut] *a.* 尖的,锐的 (keenly perceptive or discerning)

● **adapt**<sup>159</sup> [ə'dæpt] *v.* 使…适应,适应 (to make suitable to or fit for a specific use or situation)

例 The key factor in the success of these countries (along with high literacy, which contributed to it) was their ability to adapt to the international division of labor determined by the early industrializers and to stake out areas of specialization in international markets for which they were especially well suited. 这四个国家之所以取得工业化成功,关键因素在于它们能够适应由早期工业化国家所制订的国际劳动力分配,以及利用自身优势坚持对国际市场的各专业领域进行跟踪监控。

● **adaptability**<sup>2</sup> [ə'dæptə'bɪləti] *n.* 适应性 (the state of being or becoming adapted)

● **adaptable**<sup>1</sup> [ə'dæptəbl] *a.* 能适应的,适应性强,可改编的 (capable of being or becoming adapted)

● **adaptive**<sup>8</sup> [ə'dæptɪv] *a.* 适合的,适应的 (showing or having a capacity for or tendency toward adaptation)

例 It refers to a limited time span during which the child is biologically prepared to acquire certain adaptive behaviors but needs the support of suitably stimulating environment. 儿童发育时期指的是某个有限的时间段,在这个时间段内,孩子在生理上已经准备好学习某些适应性行为,但是孩子需要适当的刺激性的环境来支持。

● **add**<sup>147</sup> [æd] *v.* 添加,附加,掺加 (to combine (a column of figures, for example) to form a sum)

● **addition**<sup>79</sup> [ə'dɪʃən] *n.* 加,加法 (the act or process of adding, especially the process of computing with sets of numbers so as to find their sum)

● **additionally**<sup>1</sup> [ə'dɪʃənəli] *ad.* 另外,同时,此外 (in or by way of addition)

● **address**<sup>8</sup> [ə'dres] *n.* 地址 (a description of the location of a person or organization, as written or printed on mail as directions for delivery) *v.* 演说,从事 (to speak to)

例 Finally, in 1863, Congress provided that the mail carriers who delivered the mail from the post offices to private addresses should receive a government salary, and that there should be no extra charge for that delivery. 最终,国会在1863年为从邮局递送邮件至住家的邮差提供政府工资,并且此种递送不应收取额外的费用。



● **adept**<sup>6</sup> [ə'dept] *n.* 名手, 专家 (a highly skilled or well-trained individual)

例 Keen observers and quick learners, they are astute about the intentions of other creatures, including researchers, and adept at avoiding them. 作为敏锐的观察者和领悟力很强的学习者, 它们对于包括研究者在内的其他生物的意图非常敏锐, 并且擅长躲避它们。

● **adequacy**<sup>1</sup> [ˈædɪkwəsi] *n.* 足够, 适当 (the quality or state of being adequate)

● **adequate**<sup>11</sup> [ˈædɪkwət] *a.* 足够的 (sufficient to satisfy a requirement or meet a need)

例 For example, if children are deprived of adequate food or physical and social stimulation during the early years of life, will their intelligence be permanently impaired? 例如, 如果儿童在幼年缺乏足够的食物上的或者物质上的刺激, 以及社会方面的刺激, 他们的智力会永久受损吗?

● **adhere**<sup>8</sup> [əd'hɪə] *v.* 遵守; 坚持; 黏附 (to give support or maintain loyalty; to hold fast or stick by or as if by gluing, suction, grasping, or fusing)

● **adjacent**<sup>14</sup> [ə'dʒeɪsnt] *a.* 邻近的, 毗连的, 接近的 (not distant)

例 A local population that goes extinct is quickly replaced by immigrants from an adjacent community. 一种局部群落灭亡后, 马上就会被来自相邻群落的迁移植物所取代。

● **adjunct**<sup>2</sup> [ˈædʒʌŋkt] *n.* 附属物, 附件; 修饰语 (something joined or added to another thing but not essentially a part of it; a word or word group that qualifies or completes the meaning of another word or other words and is not itself a main structural element in its sentence)

● **adjust**<sup>21</sup> [ə'dʒʌst] *v.* 调整, 调节 (to change so as to match or fit, cause to correspond)

● **administer**<sup>2</sup> [əd'mɪnɪstə] *v.* 管理, 执行, 给予, 执行管理人职责, 给予帮助; 用 (药) (to manage or supervise the execution, use, or conduct of; to give remedially)

例 The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, a branch of the United States Department of Commerce, administer the National Marine Sanctuaries Program. 国家海洋与大气管理局, 美国商务部的一个分支部门, 负责掌管国家海洋保护区计划。

● **administration**<sup>10</sup> [əd'mɪnɪ'streɪʃən] *n.* 管理

例 The organizational bonds were based on the common principles of law and administration and

on the universal army of officials who enforced common standards of conduct. 组织管理方面的联合建立在两方面的基础之上: 有关法律和行政的共同原则, 以及用来强制执行统一的实施标准的全体军官。

● **admiration**<sup>2</sup> [æd'mə'reɪʃn] *n.* 钦佩, 赞赏 (a feeling of pleasure, wonder, and approval)

例 Admiration for the performer's skill, virtuosity, and grace are seen as motivation for elaborating the activities into fully realized theatrical performances. 表演者拥有精湛的演技, 并且魅力十足, 人们对此方面的欣赏为表演者将这些活动精心策划为完全实现的戏剧表演提供了动力。

● **admire**<sup>14</sup> [əd'maɪə] *v.* 钦佩, 羡慕, 赞赏 (to regard with pleasure, wonder, and approval)

例 For example, some early societies ceased to consider certain rites essential to their well-being and abandoned them, nevertheless, they retained as parts of their oral tradition the myths that had grown up around the rites and admired them for their artistic qualities rather than for their religious usefulness. 例如, 一些早期的社会群体不再认为某些仪式对于他们的生活幸福极为重要, 从而抛弃了这些仪式, 不过, 他们保留了一些围绕宗教仪式所形成的神话故事作为他们口头文学传统的一部分, 并且, 这些故事并非因为它们的宗教价值而受到赞美, 而是因为它们的艺术性而受到欣赏。

● **admission**<sup>4</sup> [əd'mɪʃən] *n.* 允许进入 (the act of admitting or allowing to enter, the state of being allowed to enter)

● **admit**<sup>3</sup> [əd'mɪt] *v.* 承认 (to provide the right or a means of entrance to)

例 The importance now place on attractive and harmonious home decoration can also be traced to this period, when Victorian interior arrangements were revised to admit greater light and more freely flowing spaces. 家居设计强调引人注目和协调的重要性也可以追溯到这个时期, 在那时, 维多利亚风格的室内装修被修改成更加明亮和更加自由的流动空间。

● **admittedly**<sup>1</sup> [əd'mɪtɪdli] *ad.* 不可否认的, 公认地 (by general admission, confessedly)

● **adobe**<sup>9</sup> [ə'dəʊbi] *n.* 泥砖, 土坯, 泥砖建筑物, 制砖黏土 (a brick or building material of sun-dried earth and straw)

● **adopt**<sup>36</sup> [ə'dɒpt] *v.* 收养 (to take and follow (a course of action, for example) by choice or assent)



④ Without this knowledge we can appreciate only the formal content of Egyptian art, and we will fail to understand why it was produced or the concepts that shaped it and caused it to adopt its distinctive forms. 如果没有这些知识,我们只能够欣赏埃及艺术的表面内容,并且我们将无法理解创作艺术品的目的或者塑造艺术品并使其具有独特的形式的理念。

● **adorning**<sup>6</sup> [ə'dɔːnɪŋ] *n.* 修饰,装饰物 (things especially beautiful objects used to enhance the appearance of something) *a.* 修饰的 (capable of being adorned)

● **adornment**<sup>3</sup> [ə'dɔːnmənt] *n.* 装饰,装饰品 (something that adorns)

④ They hammered these ingots to the appropriate thickness by hand, shaped them, and pressed designs into them for adornment. 他们手工用锤子把这些铸块敲成合适的厚度,使它们定型,然后压图案在上面作为装饰。

● **adrift**<sup>3</sup> [ə'drɪft] *a.* 漂泊的,漫无目的的,松开的 (free from restraint or support)

④ Contrary to the arguments of some that much of the Pacific was settled by Polynesians accidentally marooned after being lost and adrift, it seems reasonable that this feat was accomplished by deliberate colonization expeditions that set out fully stocked with food and domesticated plants and animals. 某些理论认为,玻利尼西亚人曾经在海上迷失方向并且一直漂流,这使得他们意外地困在孤岛上,他们就这样在很多太平洋岛屿上定居下来,与之相反的理论认为,这样的壮举是经过深思熟虑的,它是通过充分地准备了食物、农作物和牲畜的移民探险来完成的,这似乎很合理。

● **adult**<sup>71</sup> [ə'dʌlt] *n.* 成年人 (one who has attained maturity or legal age)

● **advance**<sup>74</sup> [əd'vɑːns] *n.* 前进,增长 (a moving forward)

④ Nevertheless, by the middle of the nineteenth century, the rapid expansion of scientific knowledge and of public awareness—if not understanding—of it had created a belief that the advance of science would in some unspecified manner automatically generate economic benefits. 然而,到了19世纪中期,科学知识迅速得到扩展,(如果不算对科学知识的理解)公众对科学知识的了解迅速增多,这创造了一种信念:科学的进步,会以某种未指定的方式自动产生经济效益。

● **advanced**<sup>1</sup> [əd'vɑːnst] *a.* 先进的 (being at a higher level than others)

④ The embryos are quite advanced in their physical development; their paddles, for example, are already well formed. 这些胚胎处于生长发育的高级阶段,如它们的鳍已经发育完善。

● **advantage**<sup>78</sup> [əd'vɑːntɪdʒ] *n.* 优点,优势 (a beneficial factor or combination of factors)

④ The tolerance of water loss is of obvious advantage in the desert, as animals do not have to remain near a water hole but can obtain food from grazing sparse and far-flung pastures. 对失水的忍耐力在沙漠是一个明显的优势,因为这样动物不需要留在水洞的周围而是可以在稀疏的草原和辽阔的牧场获得食物。

● **advantaged**<sup>2</sup> [əd'ventɪdʒd] *a.* 有利的,占有利地位的,得天独厚的 (having or providing an advantage and especially a social or financial advantage over others)

● **advantageous**<sup>2</sup> [əd'ven'teɪdʒəs] *a.* 有利的,有助的,有益的 (giving an advantage)

● **adventure**<sup>2</sup> [əd'ventʃə] *n.* 冒险 (an undertaking of a questionable nature, especially one involving intervention in another state's affairs)

● **adventurer**<sup>3</sup> [əd'ventʃərə] *n.* 冒险家; 投机者 (one that seeks adventure; one that engages in risky commercial enterprises for profit)

④ In 1947 Norwegian adventurer Thor Heyerdahl drifted on a balsa-log raft westward with the winds and currents across the Pacific from South America to prove his theory that Pacific islanders were Native Americans (also called American Indians). 1947年,挪威探险家 Thor Heyerdahl 为了证明他的理论——太平洋岛民是美洲原住民(也被称作美国印第安人),借助风力和洋流,乘着一个轻质木筏从南美洲向西漂流穿越了太平洋。

● **adventurous**<sup>1</sup> [əd'ventʃərəs] *a.* 爱冒险的,大胆的; 冒险的,惊险的 (disposed to seek adventure or to cope with the new and unknown)

● **adverse**<sup>4</sup> [əd'veɜːs] *a.* 不利的,有害的; 逆向的 (opposed to one's interests, causing harm; acting against or in a contrary direction)

④ The concentrations at which the adverse effects appear will be greater than the concentrations that the pollutants would have in the absence of human activities. 产生有害作用的污染物浓度会高于没有人类活动时的污染物浓度。

● **advertisement**<sup>13</sup> [əd'veɜːtaɪzmənt] *n.* 广告 (a

notice, such as a poster or a paid announcement in the print, broadcast, or electronic media, designed to attract public attention or patronage)

● **advice**<sup>1</sup> [əd'vaɪs] *n.* 劝告 (opinion about what could or should be done about a situation or problem; counsel)

● **advise**<sup>3</sup> [əd'vaɪz] *v.* 劝告 (to offer advice to; counsel)

● **例** In 1903 the members of the governing board of the University of Washington, in Seattle, engaged a firm of landscape architects, specialists in the design of outdoor environments—Olmsted Brothers of Brookline, Massachusetts—to advise them on an appropriate layout for the university grounds. 1903年,在西雅图,华盛顿大学的理事会成员们从位于马萨诸塞州布鲁克林市的Olmsted兄弟公司雇用了环境美化设计师,他们是户外环境设计的专家,让他们为学校场地的合理规划提供建议。

● **aerodynamic**<sup>5</sup> [ˌeərəʊdaɪ'næmɪk] *a.* 空气动力的,航空动力学的 (of or relating to aerodynamics)

● **例** The second manifestation of art deco was the 1930s “streamlined modern” style—a futuristic-looking aerodynamic style of rounded corners and horizontal bands known as “speed stripes”. 第二种装饰艺术的表现形式是20世纪30年代的“现代流线型”——一种未来派空气动力学风格,这种风格具有磨圆的棱角和称为“感光条纹”的水平条纹。

● **aesthetic**<sup>19</sup> [es'θetɪk] *a.* 美学的,审美的,有美感的 (of, relating to, or dealing with aesthetics or the beautiful)

● **例** It was, therefore, an ideal technique for emphasizing the hard linear edges and pure, fine areas of color that were so much a part of the overall aesthetic of the time. 因此,这曾是一个理想的技术,它可以突出硬朗的边框线条及精致的纯色区域,这是当时美学标准的一部分。

● **afar**<sup>4</sup> [ə'fa:] *ad.* 在远处,从远处 (from, to, or at a great distance)

● **例** To lure their pollinators from afar, orchids use appropriately intriguing shapes, colors, and scents. 为了吸引远处的昆虫前来授粉,兰花恰到好处地利用了它富有吸引力的形状、颜色和香味。

● **affect**<sup>101</sup> [ə'fekt] *v.* 影响 (to have an influence on or effect a change in)

● **例** If, for example, something were to happen to

destroy much of the plankton in the oceans, then the oxygen content of Earth would drop, affecting even organisms not living in the oceans. 举个例子,如果一些事情的发生毁灭了海洋中大量的浮游生物,那么,地球的含氧量将会下降,影响甚至会波及不在海洋中生活的生物。

● **affection**<sup>4</sup> [ə'fekʃən] *n.* 慈爱,爱 (a tender feeling toward another; fondness)

● **affectional**<sup>2</sup> [ə'fekʃənəl] *a.* 情感上的,爱情的 (of or relating to the affections)

● **例** The development of attachment in human infants is a lengthy process involving changes in psychological structures that lead to a deep affectional tie between parent and baby. 人类婴儿依赖性的发育是一个漫长的过程,涉及心理结构的变化,这些变化帮助父母与孩子之间建立深厚的情感纽带。

● **affix**<sup>1</sup> [ə'fɪks] *n.* 附加物,词缀 (one or more sounds or letters occurring as a bound form attached to the beginning or end of a word, base, or phrase or inserted within a word or base and serving to produce a derivative word or an inflectional form)

● **affluent**<sup>1</sup> [ˌæfluənt] *n.* 支流 (a tributary stream)

● **affront**<sup>1</sup> [ə'frʌnt] *n.* 侮辱 (to insult especially to the face by behavior or language) *v.* 侮辱,冒犯 (to insult intentionally, especially openly)

● **例** Viewed through hostile eyes, Monet's painting of a rising sun over a misty, watery scene seemed messy, slapdash, and an affront to good taste. 从那些敌视的眼光来看,Monet的这张画描述了在模糊且潮湿的情境下升起的太阳,这幅画看起来凌乱而仓促,并且是对高雅品位的公开冒犯。

● **afield**<sup>5</sup> [ə'fi:ld] *ad.* 远离着(家乡);在或去远处,在野外 (away from home; to, in, or on the field)

● **例** Sometimes they are carried farther afield by water or by wind. 有时,它们会被风和流水带到了更远的地方。

● **afloat**<sup>1</sup> [ə'fləʊt] *a.* 漂浮的,在海(船)上的;无欠债的 (borne on or as if on the water; free of difficulties) *ad.* 飘浮地,在海(船)上 (in terms of borne on or as if on the water)

● **afterlife**<sup>4</sup> [ˌæftə'laɪf] *n.* 来世;后来的岁月 (an existence after death; a later period in one's life)

● **例** Many are made to be put in the tombs of the

elite in order to serve the tomb owners in the afterlife. 很多雕像都被制作出来放进那些精英们的棺材中,以便死后服侍墓主。

● **agent**<sup>17</sup> ['eidʒənt] *n.* 代理人,代理商 (one empowered to act for or represent another)

● **aggravating**<sup>1</sup> ['ægrə'veitiŋ] *a.* 使...更恶化的,恼人的 (arousing displeasure, impatience, or anger)

● **aggregate**<sup>1</sup> ['ægrigət] *n.* 总计,集料; *v.* 使...聚集,总计 (the whole sum or amount; *v.* to collect or gather into a mass or whole)

例 All these diverse constituents are aggregated together to form chondritic meteorites, like Allende, that have chemical compositions much like that of the Sun. 所有这些不同的成分被凝聚到一起形成了像 Allende 陨石那样的球粒状陨石,这些陨石的化学成分与太阳的很相似。

● **aggregation**<sup>1</sup> ['ægrig'eɪʃən] *n.* 集合,聚合,集合体 (a group, body, or mass composed of many distinct parts or individuals, the collecting of units or parts into a mass or whole)

例 The simple of these is the carbon dioxide from the respiration of an ant cluster, a chemical that acts pheromone to promote aggregation. 这些化学信号中简单的一种是从蚁群中呼出的二氧化碳,这是一种化学成分,使信息素发出加速集合(的信号)。

● **aggression**<sup>59</sup> ['ægreʃən] *n.* 进攻,侵犯,侵害,侵略 (a forceful action or procedure (as an unprovoked attack) especially when intended to dominate or master, the practice of making attacks or encroachments especially: unprovoked violation by one country of the territorial integrity of another)

例 Some studies suggest that catharsis leads to reductions in tension and a lowered likelihood of future aggression. 一些研究表明情绪宣泄可以缓解紧张情绪并且有助于降低以后攻击行为产生的可能性。

● **aggressively**<sup>24</sup> ['ægresivli] *ad.* 侵略地,攻击地;有干劲地 (in terms of tending toward or exhibiting aggression; in terms of action marked by obtrusive energy)

● **aggressiveness**<sup>1</sup> ['ægresivnis] *n.* 进取精神;侵犯,侵略 (a state marked by obtrusive energy; the state of tending toward or exhibiting aggression)

例 In many species, such characteristics include aggressiveness. 在许多物种之中,这些特征的

其中一个表现就是攻击性。

● **agitation**<sup>3</sup> ['ædʒɪ'teɪʃən] *n.* 激动,鼓动,搅动 (the act of agitating or the state of being agitated)

例 More than a decade of agitation did finally bring a workday shortened to 10 hours to most industries by the 1850s, and the courts also recognized workers' right to strike, but these gains had little immediate impact. 直到 19 世纪 50 年代,经过十多年的激烈斗争,大多数行业的工作时间最终缩短至 10 小时,而且,法院也认可了工人罢工的权利,但是这些斗争成果的影响并没有立即显现出来。

● **agrarian**<sup>9</sup> ['ægreəriən] *n.* 平均地权论者 (a member of an agrarian party or movement)

例 In the early decades of the United States, the agrarian movement promoted the farmer as society's hero. 在美国早期的数十年中,土地运动将农民的社会地位提升为社会英雄的水平。

● **agreement**<sup>11</sup> ['ægreɪmənt] *n.* 协定,协议 (the act of agreeing)

● **agriculturally**<sup>3</sup> ['ægrɪ'kʌltʃərəli] *ad.* 农业上 (in terms of cultivating the soil, producing crops, and raising livestock)

例 From north to south in the Yucatan Peninsula, where the Maya lived, rainfall ranges from 18 to 100 inches (457 to 2,540 millimeters) per year, and the soils become thicker, so that the southern peninsula was agriculturally more productive and supported denser populations. 在玛雅人生活的尤卡坦半岛上,年降雨量的范围从北到南由 18 英寸升至 100 英寸(457 毫米至 2540 毫米),土壤变得越来越厚,因此,尤卡坦半岛南部的农业生产力相对较高,并且承担了更加密集的人口。

● **aid**<sup>21</sup> [eid] *n.* 帮助,救护 (to help or furnish with help, support, or relief)

● **aim**<sup>20</sup> [eɪm] *v.* 瞄准,针对 (to direct toward or intend for a particular goal or group)

例 Certainly, rational appeals in advertising aimed at children are limited, as most advertisements use emotional and indirect appeals to psychological states or associations. 当然,面向儿童的广告中的理性诉求受到了限制,因为大多数广告对人们的心理有情感上的感染力和间接的吸引力,或者利用情感上的以及间接的联想物。

● **airborne**<sup>1</sup> ['eəbɔ:n] *a.* 空运的,空中传播的 (carried through the air, trained for deployment)