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修订版

# VOCABULARY BASIC

## 新东方 词汇进阶

包凡一 王玉梅 / 编著

abroad

brilliant

brilliant student was accepted by  
ous universities.  
有才华的学生被多所大学录取。

glorious

光荣的; 壮丽的; 极好的 (同 beautiful;  
andid)  
] Since it is such a glorious day, let's go  
beach to take a walk.  
我们去沙滩散步吧。

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北京语言大学出版社  
BEIJING LANGUAGE AND CULTURE  
UNIVERSITY PRESS

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# Preface

## 前言

### 本丛书专为哪些人编写?

- ◎ 准备参加TOEFL、IELTS、GRE、GMAT等考试，但英语水平或词汇量不足，难以直接复习备考，需要实实在在、循序渐进提高词汇量及英文水平的人——本丛书词汇从“Vocabulary Basic”开始，难度逐级提高，直到“Vocabulary 23000”。
- ◎ 准备参加大学英语四级考试的人——“Vocabulary Basic”包括了《大学英语教学大纲》规定的英语四级应掌握的全部核心词汇。
- ◎ 准备参加大学英语六级考试的人——“Vocabulary Basic” + “Vocabulary 6000”，包括了《大学英语教学大纲》规定的英语六级应掌握的全部核心词汇。
- ◎ 准备参加TOEFL、研究生入学等考试的人——“Vocabulary Basic” + “Vocabulary 6000” + “Vocabulary 12000”，包含了TOEFL、研究生入学考试应掌握的全部核心词汇。
- ◎ 以上所有类型的读者均可首先学习或最后总结学习“Vocabulary 23000”。该书采用“词根词缀”记忆法，为读者构建词汇学习之框架，同时结合“近形”和“同根”记忆法，帮助读者轻松、快速地扩大词汇量。

### 本丛书有何特点?

- ◎ 以“课”为单元，每课包括4个部分或3~5个Group，各部分虽只有10个左右的主词，但由其衍生出来的同义、反义、形近、同根、同类词等的量非常大。这样既可方便读者安排学习进度（每天1~2课），又能够保证其3个月内词汇量迅速达到20000以上。

## Preface

- ◎ 每个单词均附有国际音标、词性说明、中文释义、英文例句及译文。
- ◎ 列出各单词的同义词，帮助读者迅速扩大词汇量。配合联想记忆法，举一反三，事半功倍。
- ◎ 根据词义精心设计了助记插图，既便于读者更好地理解单词，又为学习增加了趣味性。
- ◎ 前三册每一部分后均附有习题，以加深读者对所学单词的印象；全四册每一课后均有综合复习，便于读者自我检测对所学单词的了解程度，并增强活用单词的能力。
- ◎ 附赠MP3录音，可在网络上免费下载，其中包含书中的所有主词和英文例句。录音由英音外教朗读，发音纯正地道，配合学习，效果更佳。

词汇量的增加不可一蹴而就，但是若能采用系统的方法，还是可以缩短扩大词汇量所需的时间。为此，我们特别为全国广大的英语学习者编写了这套词汇丛书。从最基本的“Vocabulary Basic”到足以应付留学考试之需的“Vocabulary 23000”，读者只要按部就班、循序渐进地学习本丛书，必可在最短的时间内取得最大的成效。无论您目前是在校求学或已步入社会，都会发现本系列书籍即是您苦寻已久、增强英文实力的最佳利器。学校老师更可采用本系列书籍作为辅助教材，以弥补平时上课内容之不足。

编者

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音频

## Lesson

## 1

## 预 备测验

找出与句子中划线单词意义最相近的词。

- No matter what language they are learning, children all seem to follow the same order in the acquisition of sounds.  
(A) inheritance (B) acquirement (C) accumulation
- Athletes who compete in the Olympic Games are not supposed to be amateurs.  
(A) well trained (B) novices (C) nonprofessionals
- Janet abandoned her legal career and became a social worker.  
(A) supported (B) gave up (C) prosecuted
- Acculturation is a process whereby the members of one culture adopt the customs of another.  
(A) spread (B) regulate (C) take on
- The Statue of Liberty was a gift to the United States from the people of France to memorialize the alliance between the two countries.  
(A) association (B) negotiation (C) difference

## 第 一部分

## abandon

[ə'bændən]

vt. 抛弃; 放弃 (同 desert)

例 The baby was *abandoned* by his teenage mother.

那个婴儿被他十几岁的妈妈遗弃了。

n. 放纵 (同 unrestraint)

例 The guests at the party danced with *abandon*. 聚会

上的客人们尽情地跳舞。

联 abandonment n. 抛弃; 放弃



☑ **abroad** [ə'brɔ:d]

adv./adj. 在国外(的), 海外(的) < 同 overseas >

例 More people are going *abroad* for vacations. 越来越多的人去国外度假。

☑ **absorb** [əb'zɔ:b]

vt. 吸收(液体、知识等) < 同 take in >

例 Almost all living things *absorb* oxygen. 几乎一切有生命的东西都吸收氧气。

☑ ab (离去) + sorb (吸吮) → 吸收掉 → 吸收(液体、知识等)

☑ absorption *n.* 吸收; absorbed *adj.* 全神贯注的, 一心一意的; absorbent *adj.* 能吸收的 *n.* 吸收剂

☑ **abstract** [æb'strækt]

vt. 摘要, 提炼 < 同 summarize >

例 I *abstracted* the main idea of his science report. 我概括出了他的科学报告的主要观点。

*n.* 摘要 < 同 summary >

例 The *abstract* of the conference last week was distributed before the meeting to all the members. 上周会议的摘要已于开会之前分发给所有成员。

*adj.* 抽象的 < 同 theoretical >

例 His *abstract* ideas were not easily understood by many people. 许多人很难理解他抽象的想法。

☑ abstraction *n.* 抽象概念

☑ **abundant** [ə'bʌndənt]

*adj.* 丰富的, 充裕的; 大量的 < 同 plentiful >

例 In recent years, an *abundant* number of complaints have disturbed the telephone company. 最近几年, 大量的投诉让电话公司不堪其扰。

☑ ab + und (波浪) + ant → 像波浪一样起伏 → 丰富的; 大量的

☑ abundance *n.* 丰富, 充裕; abound *vi.* 丰富; 盛产

☑ **abuse** [ə'bju:s]

*n.* (权力等的) 滥用; (物品的) 不精心使用; 虐待(人) < 同 misuse >

例 An *abuse* of authority by the manager led to disagreement among the members. 管理者滥用职权造成了成员之间的分歧。

☑ ab (偏离) + use (使用) → 偏离正常使用 → 滥用

☑ abusive *adj.* 滥用的; 谩骂的



☑ **academic** [ˌækə'demɪk]

*adj.* 学术的；学院的；理论的 〈▣ **collegiate, scholastic**〉

▣ Like other *academic* disciplines, sociology has several major subdisciplines.  
与其他学科一样，社会学有几个主要分支。

▣ *academician n.* 学会会员；院士；学者；*academy n.* (高等) 专科学校；研究院；学院

☑ **accelerate** [ək'seləreɪt]

*v.* 加快，加速 〈▣ **speed up**〉

▣ The car *accelerated* as it went past me. 那辆车在经过我时加速了。

▣ ac (表加强) + celer (速度) + ate (动词后缀) → 加快，加速

▣ *acceleration n.* 加速度

☑ **access** [ˈæksɛs]

*n.* ① 接触；接近 (的机会) 〈▣ **approach**〉

▣ Students must have *access* to a good teacher. 学生必须有个好老师。

② 入口，通道 〈▣ **entrance**〉

▣ The only *access* to this building is through those pipes. 进入这栋建筑的唯一通道是那些管道。

▣ ac + cess (走) → 走过去 → 通道

▣ *accessible adj.* 可接近的，可接触的；可得到的；*accessibility n.* 易接近；可到达

☑ **accommodation** [ə,kɒmə'deɪʃən]

*n.* 住处，膳宿 〈▣ **lodging**〉

▣ I am searching for temporary *accommodation* in this new city. 我正在这座新城市里寻找临时住所。

**自我检测**

从第一部分中选出最适当的词填入空格内。

6. The reference letter from his famous uncle gave him \_\_\_\_\_ to many important people he would never have been able to meet otherwise.
7. Intelligent children \_\_\_\_\_ things easily.
8. I \_\_\_\_\_ the old refrigerator at the landfill.
9. "Beauty" and "truth" are \_\_\_\_\_ ideas.
10. An \_\_\_\_\_ harvest was predicted by the Secretary of Agriculture.
11. The chemical \_\_\_\_\_ the fruit production of certain trees.

## 第二部分

- ☑ **accompany** [ə'kʌmpəni]  
*vt.* 陪伴, 陪同; 伴奏 (同 **be associated with**)  
 例 She was *accompanied* by her son. 她有自己儿子陪着。  
 联 *accompanying adj.* 陪伴的, 附随的; *accompaniment n.* 伴奏; 伴植物
- ☑ **accomplish** [ə'kʌmplɪʃ]  
*vt.* 完成, 达到, 实现 (同 **finish, achieve**)  
 例 To *accomplish* your plans to study abroad in England, you must first take the IELTS exam. 要实现去英国出国留学的计划, 你首先必须参加雅思考试。  
 联 *accomplished adj.* 精通的, 熟练的; *accomplishment n.* 成就
- ☑ **accord** [ə'kɔ:d]  
*n.* 同意 (同 **agreement**)  
 例 She was in complete *accord* with the verdict. 她完全服从判决。
- ☑ **according** [ə'kɔ:dɪŋ]  
*adv.* 依照 (to) (同 **as stated by**)  
 例 She gets paid *according* to the number of hours she works. 她按工作的小时获得报酬。
- ☑ **account** [ə'kaunt]  
*n.* ① 说明, 解释 (同 **description**)  
 例 She wrote an *account* of all her travels in Europe in her diary. 她在日记中记述了自己在欧洲旅行的所有见闻。  
 ② 户头; 账目  
 例 The new law requires a personal ID to open any *accounts* at a bank. 新法律要求在银行开立账户时必须出具个人身份证明。  
*v.* 解释 (for) (同 **explain**)  
 例 He *accounted* for the missing items as lost. 他解释称那些不见的物品丢失了。  
 联 *accounting n.* 会计学; 记账; *accountant n.* 会计; 会计师
- ☑ **accumulate** [ə'kju:mjuleɪt]  
*vi.* 堆积, 积聚; 积累 (同 **pile up; collect**)  
 例 Dust and dirt soon *accumulate* if a library is not cleaned daily. 如果不天天打扫图书馆, 灰尘很快就会越积越多。

④ ac (一再) + cumul (堆积) + ate → 一再堆积 → 积累

⑤ accumulative *adj.* 积聚的, 累积的; accumulation *n.* 积聚

☑ **accuse**

[ə'kju:z]

*v.* 指责, 归咎 (同 blame)

⑥ Janet's boyfriend *accused* her of lying. 珍妮特的男朋友指责她撒谎。

⑦ accusation *n.* 谴责; 控告



☑ **accustomed**

[ə'kʌstəmd]

*adj.* 习惯了的 (to)

⑧ It took a long time for me to get *accustomed* to the fast food in America, but now I can't live without it! 我花了很长时间才习惯了美国的快餐, 可现在如果没有快餐, 我都活不下去了!

☑ **achieve**

[ə'tʃi:v]

*vt.* 完成, 实现 *vi.* 如愿以偿 (同 win, accomplish)

⑨ Kermit *achieved* his dream of marrying Miss Piggy. 克米特终于实现了娶佩姬小姐为妻的梦想。

⑩ achievement *n.* 成就, 功绩

☑ **acknowledge**

[ə'kɒnlɪdʒ]

*vt.* 承认 (同 admit)

⑪ The experts reluctantly *acknowledged* that their estimate of food costs was not accurate. 专家们不情愿地承认, 他们对食品成本的估算并不准确。

⑫ acknowledgement *n.* 承认; 确认; *acknowledged adj.* 公认的

**自我检测**

从第二部分中选出最适当的词填入空格内。

12. I have a savings \_\_\_\_\_ at the Bank of China.
13. He has \_\_\_\_\_ his goals in life by having a good job and raising a family.
14. Interest \_\_\_\_\_ in my savings account month by month.
15. She \_\_\_\_\_ him of stealing her car.
16. Mary \_\_\_\_\_ Tom on the piano.
17. Historians generally \_\_\_\_\_ her as a genius in her field.

## 第三部分

☑ **acquaintance** [ə'kwɛɪntəns]

*n.* 熟人

例 We are *acquaintances* and talk frequently. 我们是熟人，经常在一起聊天。

记 ac (表强调) + quaint (知道) + ance (名词后缀) → 熟人知道彼此的事情 → 熟人

联 acquaint *vt.* 使熟知；了解；(be) acquainted with 熟悉

☑ **acquisition** [ækwi'ziʃən]

*n.* 得到，获得 〈同 **acquirement**〉

例 The stockbroker made an *acquisition* of the future price of the stock based on its historical growth patterns. 股票经纪人根据股票的历史增长趋势，获得股票的未来自价格。

记 ac + quisit (得到) + ion → 得到，获得

联 acquire *vt.* 获得；学到

☑ **adapt** [ə'dæpt]

*v.* (使) 适应，调整；改编 〈同 **adjust; modify**〉

例 After moving to Harbin, Janet *adapted* to the cold weather. 珍妮特在搬到哈尔滨之后，适应了寒冷的天气。

记 ad (去) + apt (适合) → (使) 适应，调整

联 adaptable *adj.* 能适应的，适应性强的；adaptation *n.* 改编，改写；适应环境；adaptive *adj.* 适合的；适应的

☑ **adequate** [ædɪkwət]

*adj.* 足够的，充足的 〈同 **sufficient**〉

例 I bought four bottles of water for our camping trip and I hope it is *adequate*. 我为露营买了四瓶水，希望这些已经足够了。

联 inadequate *adj.* 不充分的；不适当的

☑ **administration** [əd,mɪnɪ'streɪʃən]

*n.* ① 管理，经营 〈同 **supervision**〉

例 Headmasters are more involved in *administration* than in actual teaching. 校长大部分的工作是行政管理，而不是实际教学。

② (政府) 行政机关；执行 〈同 **executive**〉

例 The school *administration* met to decide on a new school policy. 学校管理委员会召开会议，来确定学校的一项新政策。

联 administrative *adj.* 管理的；行政的；administrator *n.* 管理者；行政官；administer *v.* 管理；执行

## adopt

[ə'dɒpt]

vt. ① 采用, 采纳 < 同 accept >

例 The company *adopted* new policies regarding maternity leave. 公司采取了新的产假政策。

② 收养 < 同 raise >

例 The Browns *adopted* the baby when she was just three months old. 布朗家在这个婴儿三个月大时就收养了她。

❶ adoption *n.* 采用; 收养

## affection

[ə'fekʃən]

*n.* 友爱; 挚爱; 情爱 < 同 fondness >

例 Janet felt great *affection* for her parents only.  
珍妮特只跟她的父母有很深的感情。

❶ affective *adj.* 感情的; 表达感情的; affectionate

*adj.* 亲爱的, 挚爱的



## afford

[ə'fɔ:d]

vt. ① 付得起; 冒险做 < 同 pay; risk >

例 I was going to buy a diamond necklace as a birthday gift for Sally but couldn't *afford* it so I bought her an artificial one. 我本来想买一条钻石项链, 作为送给萨莉的生日礼物, 但我买不起, 所以我给她买了一条假的。

② 提供 < 同 provide >

例 Her seat *afforded* her a beautiful view of the stage. 她的座位让她可以清楚地看到整个舞台。

❶ affordable *adj.* 负担得起的

## agent

['eɪdʒənt]

*n.* 代理 (商)

例 David worked as a travel *agent*. 大卫曾经是一名旅行社代理人。

❶ agency *n.* 代理处; 中介

## aggressive

[ə'ɡresɪv]

*adj.* ① 有进取心的 < 同 enterprising >

例 His victory was largely a result of his *aggressive* election campaign. 他的胜利很大程度上源自他积极的竞选活动。

② 好斗的, 有敌意的 < 同 combative, hostile >

例 The country made an *aggressive* attack on a neighboring nation. 这个国家主动攻击了邻国。

❶ ag (一再) + gress (走) + ive → 一再向前走 → 进取的

❶ aggressiveness *n.* 侵略性; 竞争能力; aggression *n.* 侵略, 攻击

## 自我检测

从第三部分中选出最适当的词填入空格内。

18. My latest \_\_\_\_\_ are a washing machine and a new car.
19. The \_\_\_\_\_ of a company requires hard work.
20. What you have given us is not \_\_\_\_\_; you must find more.
21. He cannot \_\_\_\_\_ to fail any of his exams.
22. He is an old \_\_\_\_\_ of mine.
23. The \_\_\_\_\_ journalist pushed her way to the front of the crowd.

## 第四部分

## aim

[eɪm]

*n.* 目标, 计划 (同 objective, object)

例 His *aim* is to win this game, whatever it takes. 他的目标是不计一切代价赢得这场比赛。

*vi.* 针对; 打算, 意欲; 瞄准; 致力于 (at) (同 direct towards)

例 These advertisements are specifically *aimed* at young people. 这些广告专门针对年轻人(设计的)。



## alarm

[ə'lɑ:m]

*vt.* 使惊恐; 警告 (同 frighten)

例 I was *alarmed* by the reports of her disappearance. 她失踪的报道让我大吃一惊。

## alert

[ə'lɜ:t]

*adj.* 机敏的 (同 vigilant)

例 Although he was almost ninety years old, he was still active and *alert*. 虽然快要九十岁了, 但他依然非常活跃和机敏。

*vt.* 向...发出警报; 使认识到 (同 warn, alarm)

例 Direct mail advertising serves to acquaint customers with products and *alert* them to new opportunities. 直接邮寄广告可以让消费者熟悉产品, 并提醒消费者有新的购买机会。

☑ **alliance** [ə'laɪəns]

*n.* 联盟, 同盟 (同 **union**)

例 We are going to form a broad *alliance* among all groups and individuals sincerely interested in building a better city. 我们将为那些对建设更好的城市真心感兴趣的组织和个人建立广泛的联盟。

☑ **alloy**

[æ'lɔɪ] *n.* 合金 (同 **metal**)

例 The factory used a special metal *alloy* for building light car parts. 这家工厂使用一种特殊的金属合金制作轻型汽车零部件。

[ə'lɔɪ] *v.* 使成合金 (同 **mix**)

例 Copper is commonly *alloyed* with zinc to make brass. 铜通常与锌组成合金, 形成黄铜。

☑ **ally**

[ə'laɪ]

*n.* 联盟; 同盟者 (同 **confederate**; **partner**)

例 The two *allies* teamed up together to fight their enemies. 这两个同盟国联合起来对抗敌人。

*v.* 结盟 (同 **combine**)

例 I refuse to *ally* myself to that mob. 我拒绝与那个暴徒结成同盟。

☑ **alongside**

[ə,lɒŋ'saɪd]

*adv.* 在...的旁边 (同 **next to**)

例 The new pill will be used *alongside* existing medicines. 那种新药将与现有的药物一起使用。

☑ **alter**

[ɔ:l'tɜ:(r)]

*v.* 改变, 修改 (同 **modify**)

例 The company will need to *alter* its business strategy to become more competitive next year. 公司必须修改其经营策略, 才能在明年更具竞争力。

例 alteration *n.* 变更, 改造

☑ **alternative**

[ɔ:l'tɜ:nətɪv]

*adj.* (两种或两种以上的东西中) 另一可选用的; 供选择的 (同 **optional**)

例 There is an *alternative* solution to this problem. 对于这个问题, 有一个替代解决方案。

*n.* 可选事物; 取舍, 抉择 (同 **choice**)

例 I have no *alternative* but to ask you to leave. 我别无选择, 只能让你离开。

例 alter (改变) + native → 可改变的 → 供选择的

## amateur

[ˈæmətə(r)]

adj. 业余的 (同 nonprofessional)

☞ Only *amateur* athletes are eligible to participate in this game. 只有业余运动员才有资格参加这项比赛。

n. 业余爱好者 (同 layman)

☞ He is an *amateur* at golf but he loves the game. 他在高尔夫球方面确实是个外行, 但他很热爱这项运动。

☞ amat (爱) + eur (人) → 业余爱好者

### 自我检测

从第四部分中选出最适当的词填入空格内。

24. In his time of trouble he had numerous \_\_\_\_\_.
25. He \_\_\_\_\_ the basketball at the net and shot the ball.
26. Another boat pulled \_\_\_\_\_ ours.
27. The energy crisis in 1974 forced homeowners to look for \_\_\_\_\_ methods of heating and cooling.
28. A truck pulled \_\_\_\_\_ ours.
29. The guard stayed \_\_\_\_\_ to watch for anything unexpected.

## 综合复习

**Exercise 1** 从第二栏中选出第一栏各词的反义词。

	COLUMN I	COLUMN II
30. _____	amateur	A. pacific
31. _____	abstract	B. professional
32. _____	aggressive	C. scanty
33. _____	acknowledge	D. concrete
34. _____	alarm	E. reassure
35. _____	abandon	F. adversary
36. _____	abundant	G. disown
37. _____	accuse	H. retain
38. _____	ally	I. retard
39. _____	accelerate	J. absolve



**Exercise 2** 找出与句子中划线单词意义最相近的词。

40. When her husband was given a job overseas, she had to decide whether to accompany him or not.  
 (A) go with (B) argue with (C) avoid
41. In the middle of the night the sleeping campers were alarmed by a loud crash.  
 (A) excited (B) signaled (C) frightened
42. One of California's greatest problems is providing adequate water to meet the needs of its expanding population.  
 (A) sufficient (B) palatable (C) suitable
43. Although South Carolina's mineral resources are abundant, not all of them can be mined lucratively.  
 (A) molten (B) plentiful (C) diverse
44. While they were away on vacation, they allowed their mail to accumulate at the post office.  
 (A) pile up (B) get lost (C) be returned
45. Lorraine Hansberry acquired a deep affection for Africa and its people from her uncle William, a professor of African history at Howard University.  
 (A) respect (B) longing (C) fondness
46. The accommodations of this hotel are limited to 600 persons.  
 (A) epoches (B) lodgings (C) fiascoes
47. Can you account for how the money got into your bag?  
 (A) explain (B) tally (C) survey
48. When transferred from one container to another of a different design, a liquid will maintain its volume but alter its shape.  
 (A) modify (B) stretch (C) confine
49. The road west gave access to the lake.  
 (A) ascendancy (B) approach (C) exit

**Exercise 3** 从第二栏中选出第一栏各词的同义词。

	COLUMN I	COLUMN II
50. _____	access	A. adapted to
51. _____	adopt	B. enough
52. _____	alert	C. scholastic
53. _____	afford	D. foster