

新世纪英语考试大纲
词汇详解手册丛书

王勋 主编

大学英语四级考试大纲 词汇详解 (第3版)

清华大学出版社



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内 容 简 介

本书以教育部高等教育司最新颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求(教学大纲)》和《大学英语四级考试大纲》为依据,共收录大学英语四级考试大纲词汇近5 000个、词组约1 000个,所有词汇覆盖了考试大纲对词汇的要求。词汇释义参考了大学英语教材、近年来大学英语四、六级考试试题以及全国硕士研究生入学英语考试试题,因而具有很强的针对性和实用性,有利于考生加深对考试大纲的理解,从而对大学英语四级考试词汇进行系统的复习并提高应试能力。对大纲要求的所有词汇进行了比较详细的释义,并给出应用例句,以帮助考生熟练掌握词汇的词义,同时能够灵活运用;对重点、常考词汇,给出了其惯用法;对易于混淆的近义词进行了辨析;每个词都标有音标,列出动词、名词、形容词和副词的不规则变化,便于读者学习使用。为了使学生更好地理解考试要求,本书还收录了“大学英语四级考试大纲”。本书编排简单明了,特别便于考生系统地背读学词。主要读者对象为大学在校学生,特别是准备参加大学英语四级考试的考生。

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前 言

大学英语四、六级考试是由国家教育部高教司组织的一项大规模标准化考试,其目的是检查和督促大学英语教学大纲的实施,推动英语教学改革,进而提高英语教学质量。

大学英语四、六级考试分为四级考试(CET-4)和六级考试(CET-6),每年各举行两次。从2005年1月起,报道成绩满分为710分,凡考试成绩在220分以上的考生,由国家教育部高教司委托“全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会”发给成绩单。

大学英语四级考试1987年9月首次举办,1989年1月开始第一次六级考试,迄今每年参加考试的人数以百万。2005年,大学英语四、六级考试在考试方式、考试内容和形式、记分体制和成绩报道方式等方面进行了改革。改革后的四、六级考试成绩采用满分为710分的计分体制,不设及格线;成绩报道方式为考后向每位考生发放成绩报告单,报告单内容包括总分、单项分等。2007年1月全面实施改革后的四级考试,2007年6月全面实施改革后的六级考试。2008年开始,在全国范围内逐步实行上机考试的形式。在考试内容和形式上,四、六级考试加大了听力理解部分的题量和比例,增加快速阅读理解测试,增加非选择性试题的比例。

改革后的大学英语四、六级考试更加注重和加强对学生英语综合应用能力,特别是听说能力的测试,而词汇的应用能力则是英语综合应用能力的基础。因此,熟练使用英语词汇,特别是教学大纲中要求的词汇,是提高英语综合应用能力的基础,同时也是提高英语应试能力的重中之重。为了帮助准备参加大学英语四级考试的考生更好地理解 and 掌握教学大纲上所要求的词汇及其用法,引导考生正确地复习,我们编写了本书。同时,编写本书的目的还有助于考生加深对改革后的大学英语四级考试大纲的理解。根据《大学英语课程教学要求》,大学英语四级考试面向按“一般要求”修完大学英语课程的在校大学生。

本书所收录的词汇与《大学英语课程教学要求》英语词汇表中的“一般要求”完全一致。与《大学英语课程教学要求》中的英语词汇表相比,本书有以下特点:

- (1) 对大纲词汇进行了全面释义,这些释义在历年来的考试中经常出现;
- (2) 对大纲词汇的重点释义,给出了相应的例句,以帮助学生理解词汇的词义并能熟练使用;
- (3) 给出了所有词汇的音标;
- (4) 给出了一些易混淆词的惯用法和词汇辨析,它们同样经常出现在历年来的考试试题中。

本书作者是来自重点高校英语基础教学与研究第一线的青年教师,他们是相应教学和科研岗位上的中坚力量,他们中的一部分人直接参与了大纲的制定或修订工作,因而本书具有一定的权威性。本书可以作为大学英语四级考试大纲词汇手册,供准备参加大学英语四级考试的学生学习使用。

使用说明

一、编排顺序

① 词条 ② 音标 ③ 词性 ④ 用法

如: **abandon** [ə'bændən]

vt. ① 抛弃, 遗弃: He abandoned his dog, though it is loyal to him. ② 放弃, 停止做(某事): In his early days he abandoned medicine for literature. ③ 离弃: The order was given to abandon the ship.

二、单词

1. 一个单词如有两种拼法, 在词目上按下列办法处理:

① 加圆括号, 如 dialog(ue), hono(u)r 等。

② 分别排列, 英国拼法排在前, 美国拼法排在后, 如 kilometre, kilometer 等。

2. 由形容词加后缀 *-ly* 构成的副词和加后缀 *-ness* 构成的名词, 如果词义相同, 则附在形容词后, 不另注释义; 如果词义部分相同, 则给出适当的释义; 如词义差别太大, 则另立词目。

三、符号约定

① 尖括号〈〉内是学科用语或修饰用语, 例如〈物理〉、〈数学〉、〈美语〉、〈英语〉。

② 圆括号()表示括号中的词是可有可无的或注释性文字; 如果是放在动词的释义中, 表示加上括号中的词, 该动词可以作为及物动词使用, 例如 stand (使) 竖立, (使) 位于。

③ 波纹号 ~ 表示词目的代替符号。

④ 拼法相同的两个单词, 以数字上标标注, 如 addict¹、addict²。

四、词语的其他形式

本手册在正文中列出了所有不规则动词的过去式, 过去分词及第三人称单数形式; 不规则名词单数的复数形式和不规则形容词、副词的比较级和最高级。例如 come (came, ~); bath (~s); big (~ger, ~gest); far (~ther, ~thest 又 further, furthest)。

五、缩略语

本手册使用的语法缩略语如下:

a. = adjective	形容词
ad. = adverb	副词
art. = article	冠词
conj. = conjunction	连词
int. = interjection	感叹词
n. = noun	名词
num. = numeral	数词

prep. = preposition	介词
pron. = pronoun	代词
sb. = somebody	某人
sth. = something	某事
v. = verb	动词
vi. = verb intransitive	不及物动词
vt. = verb transitive	及物动词
mod. v. = modal verb	情态动词
aux. v. = auxiliary verb	助动词

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四级大纲标准词汇与词组表

A

a/an [ei, ə] / [æn, ən]

art. ①(非特指的)一(个) ②(同类事物中的)任何一(个) ③每(一)

abandon [ə'bændən]

vt. ①抛弃, 遗弃: He abandoned his dog, though it is loyal to him. ②放弃, 停止做(某事): In his early days he abandoned medicine for literature. ③离弃: The order was given to abandon the ship.

abandon oneself to 沉湎于, 陷入

[辨析] abandon 和 desert 都有“放弃”、“遗弃”之意。abandon 强调“永远或完全地放弃”; desert 强调“因违背诺言、誓言等而产生的放弃”, 故有一定的谴责意味。

ability [ə'biliti]

n. ①能力, 本领: the ability to speak a foreign language 说一种外语的能力 ②才能, 才智: have both ability and moral integrity 德才兼备

to the best of one's **ability** 尽自己最大的努力

[辨析] ability 和 capacity 这两个词都有“能力”的意思。ability 有“能力, 才干, 才能”之意。它既可以指天赋的能力, 也可指后天学习而得到的本领。该词仅能用于有生命的人或动物, 尤其用于人的思维能力、体力或智力, 后面通常接不定式。capacity 主要指容

纳和吸收的“能力”。既可用于人, 也可用于物, 后跟介词 for。

able ['eibl]

a. ①有才干的, 有能力的: He is old but still quite able. ②显示出才华的: an able portrait 笔法娴熟的肖像画
be **able** to 能…的, 会…的

[惯用法] can 无法构成将来时和完成时, 因而常用 shall, will, have to 后接 be able to do sth. 来表示。在用法上, can 表示会做或能做某事, 而 be able to 则表示不仅能做, 而且能做成某事。如: I could swim, but I wasn't able to save the boy.

abnormal [æb'nɔ:məl]

a. 反常的, 异常的: This is an abnormal phenomenon.

aboard [ə'bɔ:d]

ad./prep. 在船(飞机、车)上, 上船(飞机、车): It's time to go aboard.

abolish [ə'ɒlɪʃ]

vt. 废除, 废止, 取消: to abolish the outdated law

abortion [ə'ɒ:ʃən]

n. ①流产, 堕胎: induced abortion 人工流产 ②(计划等的)失败, 夭折: prove an abortion 终于失败

about [ə'baʊt]

prep. ①关于, 对于: What is all this about?

②在…周围,在…附近: Have you a pen about you? **ad.** ①在周围,到处,附近: Don't drop cigarette ashes about. ②大约,差不多,左右: The work is about finished. be **about** to (do) 即将,马上就

above [ə'baʊ]

prep. ①在…上方: The sun rose above the horizon. ②多于,大于: It weighs above five tons. ③高于,优于: The girl's voice rose above the piano's sound. **ad.** ①在上面,向上,在高处: His room is just above. ②(指书籍文章)上文,前文: as indicated above 如上面所指出 **a.** 上面的,上述的: for the above reasons 根据上述的理由 **n.** 上面,上级: We should rely on our own efforts instead of asking help from above.

above all 首先,尤其

abroad [ə'brɔ:d]

ad. ①到国外,在国外: Nowadays, many young people want to go abroad. ②到处,广泛: The news quickly spread abroad.

abrupt [ə'brʌpt]

a. ①突然的,意外的: The train came to an abrupt stop, making many passengers fell off their seats. ②(举止、言谈等)粗鲁的,生硬的: an abrupt manner 粗鲁的态度

absence ['æbsəns]

n. ①不在,缺席: Please look after my house during my absence. ②缺乏,缺少: in the absence of these conditions 在缺乏这些条件的情况下 ③缺席的时间,外出期: He returned home after an absence of two years.

absent ['æbsənt]

a. ①不在场的,缺席的: He was absent from the meeting. ②心不在焉的: He was absent in his mind then.

absolute ['æbsəlu:t]

a. ①绝对的,完全的: He is a man of absolute honesty. ②纯粹的,完全的: absolute liberty 完全自由

absorb [əb'sɔ:b]

vt. ①吸收: Sponge absorbs water. ②吸引…的注意,使全神贯注: The TV was totally absorbing the children's attention. ③把…并入,同化

be **absorbed** in 专心于

[惯用法] absorb 作“使专心致志”、“使全神贯注”解时,常用被动语态,后接 in 或 with。

absorbed [əb'sɔ:bd]

a. ①被…吸引住 ②专心致志,全神贯注 **ad.** 专心致志地,全神贯注地

abstract ['æbstrækt]

a. ①抽象的: an abstract noun 抽象名词 ②抽象派的: an abstract artist 抽象派画家 **n.** ①摘要,文摘,梗概: an abstract of a lecture 讲演的摘要 ②抽象派艺术作品 **vt.** [əb'strækt] 提取,抽取: to abstract metal from ore 从矿石里提炼金属 in the **abstract** 在理论上的,抽象的

absurd [əb'sɜ:d]

a. 荒谬的,荒唐的,可笑的: He looks absurd in that hat!

abundance [ə'bʌndəns]

n. 丰富,充裕,大量: There is a great abundance of sunshine here.

in **abundance** 充足,丰富,充裕

abundant [ə'bʌndənt]

a. 丰富的,大量的,充足的: abundant proof 充分的证据

abuse¹ [ə'bjuz:]

vt. ①滥用(职权等),妄用: I'll lend you my camera but don't abuse it. ②(常用被

动语态)虐待,伤害,辱骂: a much abused wife 备受虐待的妻子

abuse² [ə'bjʊ:s]

n. ①滥用,虐待: an abuse of power 滥用权力 ②辱骂,谩骂: He greeted me with a stream of abuse.

academic [ækə'demik]

a. ①学院的,学校的: the academic year 学年 ②学术的: The question is purely academic.

academy [ə'kædəmi]

n. ①高等学校,专科学校: a military academy 军事学院 ②学会,研究院: the Chinese Academy of Sciences 中国科学院

accelerate [æk'seləreit]

vt. /vi. (使)加快,(使)加速: to accelerate the growth of crops 加快作物的生长

acceleration [æk'selə'reiʃən]

n. 加速(度): This bus has good acceleration.

accent ['æksənt]

n. ①口音,腔调: He speaks English with a French accent. ②重音符号 ③重音: In this word the accent is on the second syllable. *vt.* 重读: accent the second syllable 重读第二个音节

accept [ək'sept]

vt. ①接受,收受: accept a gift 接受礼物 ②同意,承认,认可: accept the view 同意这观点

[辨析] accept 和 receive 的区别为: accept 意为“接受”、“答应”,指主观上愿意收下。receive 则意为“收到”,与主观意愿没有关系。

acceptable [ək'septəbl]

a. 可接受的: His proposal is quite acceptable.

acceptance [ək'septəns]

n. ①接受,接纳: The proposal met with general acceptance. ②赞同,承认: The new laws gained widespread acceptance.

access ['ækses]

n. ①通路,入口: access to the mountain 到达山峰的通路 ②接近,进入: We gained access into the house through the window.

vt. 存取(电脑文件): He accessed the data from his personal computer.

have/gain **access** to 有机会,可以获得

accident ['æksɪdənt]

n. 事故,意外的事,偶然的事: He was killed in a motoring accident.

by **accident** 偶然

accidental [æk'sɪdəntl]

a. 偶然的,意外的: It is by no means accidental.

accommodate [ə'kɒmədeɪt]

vt. ①向…提供住处(膳宿): The hotel can accommodate 500 guests. ②使适应,顺应: accommodate oneself to changed conditions 使自己适应变化的情况 ③容纳: This elevator accommodates twelve people.

accommodation [ə,kɒmə'deɪʃən]

n. ①(用复数)(膳宿)供应: This hospital has accommodations for 300 patients. ②(用复数)留宿,住宿: top quality hotel accommodation 一流的旅馆住宿条件

accompany [ə'kʌmpəni]

vt. ①陪伴,陪同: accompany a guest to the door 送客到门口 ②伴随,和…一起发生: The storm was accompanied with thunder.

[惯用法] 表示“陪某人去学校”时,不能用 accompany sb. to go to school, 因 accompany 本身已包含 go with sb. 的意

思, to go 应去掉, 但可以用 accompany sb. to go with。汉语中“与某人做伴”应用 keep sb. accompany。

accomplish [ə'kɒmplɪʃ]

vt. 完成(任务), 实现(计划、诺言等), 达到(目的): We can not accomplish this on our own.

accord [ə'kɔ:d]

vt. /vi. ① 一致, 符合: Your words should accord with your deeds. ② 给予, 授予: They accorded a warm welcome to me. **n.**

① 一致, 符合 ② 谅解, 协议: peace accord 和平条约

in **accord** with 与...一致

of one's own **accord** 出于自愿, 主动地

with one **accord** 一致地, 一致同意地

accordance [ə'kɔ:dəns]

n. 一致, 和谐, 符合

in **accordance** with 与...一致, 依照, 根据

accordingly [ə'kɔ:dɪŋli]

ad. ① 因此, 所以, 于是: He was tired out, accordingly, we sent him to bed. ② 照着, 相应地: You told me to lock the door and I acted accordingly.

account [ə'kaʊnt]

n. ① 账目, 账户: cast accounts 算账 ② 记述, 描述, 报告: When you return, please give an account of your trip. ③ 说明, 解释: No satisfactory account was given of these phenomena. **vi.** 说明, 解释: He could not account for the mistake.

of no **account** 不重要

on **account** of 为了...的缘故, 因为, 由于

on no **account** of 决不, 绝对不

take **account** of 考虑到, 顾及, 体谅

take into **account** = take **account** of

accountant [ə'kaʊntənt]

n. 会计人员, 会计师: a chartered accountant 会计师

accumulate [ə'kju:mjuleɪt]

vt. /vi. 积累, 积蓄, 堆积, 积聚: Dust soon accumulates if a house is not cleaned regularly.

accuracy ['ækjʊrəsi]

n. 准确(性), 精确度(性): I wasn't convinced about the accuracy of the report.

accurate ['ækjʊrɪt]

a. 准确的, 精确的, 正确无误的: Your statements about the cost of the house were not accurate.

accurately ['ækjʊrɪtli]

ad. 准确地, 精确地: report the situation accurately 如实地反映情况

accuse [ə'kju:z]

vt. ① 谴责, 指责: accuse sb. of carelessness 指责某人粗心大意 ② 控告, 告发: He accused Bill of hitting his cat.

[辨析] accuse 和 charge 这两个词均可表示“指控”、“起诉”的意思。accuse 是常用词, 可用于正式的或非正式的场合; charge 主要表示当庭指控, 引申后可用于非正式的场合, 表示指责别人违反了公认的准则。

accustom [ə'kʌstəm]

vt. 适应, 使习惯: accustom oneself to country life 使自己适应乡村生活

[辨析] accustom, adapt 和 adjust 这三个词均可表示“适应”的意思。accustom 强调没有任何抱怨或惊奇的情绪来适应新的环境以达到习惯的程度; adapt 表示为达到新的要求而进行较大程度的改变或变化, 强调进行改变的目的; adjust 表示为达到新的要求而进行的细微的变化或改变, 也用来指人为适应变化了的环境而调整自己。

accustomed [ə'kʌstəmd]

a. ①惯常的,通常的②习惯于…的,适应了: I soon got accustomed to his strange ways.

ache[eik]

n. 疼痛,酸痛 *vi.* 疼痛,酸痛

[辨析] ache 和 pain 都表示“疼痛”,都可以作名词和动词。ache 指一种持久的疼痛,表示全身疼或是身体某一部位的隐痛;pain 泛指“疼痛”,表示由疾病或创伤引起的“疼痛”,还可引申为精神上的痛苦。ache 可与表示身体器官的词构成复合名词,而 pain 不能和这些词构成复合名词。

achieve [ə'tʃi:v]

vt. ①完成,达到(目的): By hard work we can achieve anything. ②得到,达到: achieve one's purpose 达到目的

achievement [ə'tʃi:vmənt]

n. ①完成,达到(目的),实现: the achievement of one's object 达到目的②成就,成绩,成功: The inventor was rewarded by the government for his scientific achievements.

acid ['æsid]

a. ①酸的: A lemon is an acid fruit. ②尖刻的,刻薄的: His remarks were rather acid. *n.* ①酸: Strong acid corrodes metal. ②酸性物质

acknowledge [ək'nɒlɪdʒ]

vt. ①承认,承认…的权威(主张): acknowledge defeat 承认失败②公认为,认为: He was acknowledged as their leader. ③致谢,鸣谢: We should acknowledge his services to the town. ④告知收到,确认: We must acknowledge his letter.

acquaint [ə'kweint]

vt. 认识,相识,了解: I am acquainted

with him, but only on a professional basis.

acquaintance [ə'kweintəns]

n. ①熟悉,熟知,相识,了解: a little acquaintance with English 稍微会一点英语②熟人,相识的人: He is an old acquaintance.

acquire [ə'kwaɪə]

vt. 取得,求得,获得,学得: He acquired an appreciation of classical music.

acquisition [ækwi'zɪʃən]

n. ①取得,获得: Some people are only interested in the acquisition of wealth. ②获得物,增添的人(物): the library's most recent acquisitions 图书馆最近增添的书籍

acre ['eɪkə]

n. 英亩(约合0.4公顷)

across [ə'krɒs]

prep. ①穿过,越过,横越: They built a bridge across the river. ②在…对面,在…那边: My house is across the street. *ad.* ①有…宽: The river is a mile across. ②从一边到另一边,横过: Can you swim across?

act [ækt]

vt. / vi. ①行动,做: Think carefully before you act. ②起…作用: The brakes refused to act. ③表演,扮演: He acted Sampson very well. *n.* ①行为,动作: an act of justice 正义行为②法令,条例③(戏剧的)一幕: a play in three acts 三幕剧

act on 遵守…行动,奉行;作用于,影响

act up 出毛病,运转不正常;耍脾气,捣蛋 in the **act of** 正在…的过程中

action [ækʃən]

n. ①行动,动作: The continuous action of the sewing machine shook the table. ②作用: It resists the action of acids.

out of **action** 不起作用

activate ['æktiveit]

vt. 使活动起来, 使开始起作用: The smoke activated the fire alarm.

active ['æktiv]

a. ①活跃的, 活泼的, 积极的: His personal life is very active. ②主动的, 起作用的: an active volcano 活火山

actively ['æktivli]

ad. 活跃地, 积极地: actively expand production 努力发展生产

activity [æk'tiviti]

n. ①活动, 所做的事情: practical activities 实践活动 ②活跃, 活力, 活动性: be in activity (火山等)在活动中

actor ['æktə]

n. 男演员

a screen **actor** 影视演员

actress ['æktris]

n. 女演员

actual ['æktʃuəl, 'æktʃuəl]

a. 现实的, 实际的, 事实上的: Is this vase an actual antique or a copy?

acute [ə'kju:t]

a. ①严重的: an acute shortage of water 严重缺水 ②敏锐的: Dogs have an acute sense of smell. ③锐的, 尖的 ④(疾病)急性的: Dogs have very acute hearing.

adapt [ə'dæpt]

vt. ①使适应, 使适合 ②改编, 改写: The novel has been adapted for radio. *vi.* 适应: He adapted quickly to the new procedures.

adaptation [,ædæp'teɪʃən]

n. ①适应: adaptation to the ground 适应地形 ②改编: The movie was an adaptation of a classic novel.

add [æd]

vt. ①添加, 增加: Three added to four

makes seven. ②进一步说(写), 附带说明: I'll add a few words when you finish the letter. *vi.* 增添: Fireworks added to the attraction of the festival night.

add up 加起来; 说得通

add up to 合计达, 总括起来, 意味着

addition [ə'dɪʃən]

n. (增)加, 加法, 附加物: valuable additions to the library 图书馆中新添的有价值的书刊

in **addition** 另外, 加之

in **addition to** 除...之外(还)

additional [ə'dɪʃənəl]

a. 附加的, 额外的, 另外的: An additional charge is made for heavy bags.

address [ə'dres]

n. ①通讯处, 地址: He wrote wrong address on the envelope. ②致词, 讲话: The headmaster gave a short address to the boys. *vt.* ①向...致词(说话): address to the meeting 向大会演讲 ②(在信封或包裹等上)写姓名地址: The letter was wrongly addressed to our old home.

adequate ['ædɪkwɪt]

a. ①充足的, 足够的: What you have given us is not adequate, you must find more. ②适当的, 胜任的: take adequate precautions 采取适当的预防措施

adjoin [ə'dʒɔɪn]

vt. /vi. 贴近, 与...毗连: The playground adjoins the school.

adjective ['ædʒɪktɪv]

n. 形容词 *a.* ①形容词的 ②附属的, 不独立的 ③<法>有关程序的

adjust [ə'dʒʌst]

vt. ①调整, 调节: The boy adjusted the TV to get a clearer picture. ②整理, 使合适:

She carefully adjusted her clothes before going out.

administer [əd'mɪnɪstə]

vt. ①管理,照料: The personnel director administers the attendance policy. ②给予,实施: administer medicine to the patient 给病人服药

administration [əd,mɪnɪs'treɪʃən]

n. ①管理,经营,支配: under his administration 在他的管理下 ②管理部门,行政机关,政府: the college administration 大学行政部门 ③实行,执行: the administration of the law 执行法律

administrative [əd'mɪni,streɪtɪv]

a. ①管理的,行政的 ②非战斗性行政职务的

admiration [ˌædmə'reɪʃən]

n. 赞美,羡慕,钦佩: The Nanjing Yangtze River Bridge is the admiration of us all.

admire [əd'maɪə]

vt. ①钦佩,赞赏,羡慕: I admire him for his success in business. ②称赞,夸奖: I have always admired my mother's charm.

[惯用法] admire 可用在讥讽的语句中作反语。该词后面可接名词、代词或动名词,但不能接 that 引导的从句。

admission [əd'mɪʃən]

n. ①准许进入,准许加入: No admission after 5 p. m. ②承认,供认: She made an admission that she had lied. ③入场费,入场券: Admission \$ 10.

admit [əd'mɪt]

vt. / vi. ①准许...进来,准许...加入: He was admitted into the school. ②承认,供认: The club was sued for refusing to admit minorities. ③容许有: The matter admits of no delay.

[辨析] admit 和 confess 两个词虽然都可以作“承认”解释,但含义不同。admit 常含被迫或不情愿之意,指因屈服于外界某种压力或受到良心的谴责等而承认; confess 主要指承认自己的过错、罪行或隐私等,有“坦白”的含义。

adopt [ə'dɒpt]

vt. / vi. ①采用,采纳,采取: adopt an idea 采纳意见 ②正式通过,批准: The committee adopted the report. ③收养(子女): an adopted son 养子

adult ['ædʌlt]

a. 已成熟的,成年人的: adult vote 成人票 *n.* 成年人(动物): The movie is suitable for adults only.

advance [əd'vɑ:ns]

vi. ①前进 ②取得进展: Has civilization advanced during this century? ③(价格等)上涨: Prices have advanced 5 percent during the past year. ④促进,推进,助长: advance the growth of wheat 促进小麦生长 *vt.* ①预先发放,预先支付: He asked his employer to advance him a month's salary. ②提前,使提前发生 ③提出(建议等): Tom advanced his idea at the beginning of the meeting. *n.* ①前进,进展,发展: make an advance in science 科学上取得进步 ②预付;提前: He asked for an advance on his salary.

in advance 在前面;预先,事先

[辨析] advance 是及物动词 advance 的对应名词,意为“前进、进展”等; advancement 是及物动词 advance 的对应名词,意为“促进、提升”等。

advanced [əd'vɑ:nst]

a. ①超前的,先进的: advanced experience

先进经验 ②高等的,高级的 ③年迈的,后阶段的: She died at an advanced age.

advantage [əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ]

n. ①优点,有利条件,有利因素: The advantages of a good education are great.

②利益,好处: What are the advantages of air travel?

gain/have an **advantage** over 胜于,优于
take **advantage** of 利用,占…便宜

to **advantage** 有利地,使优点突出地

adventure [əd'ventʃə]

n. ①奇遇,异乎寻常的经历: I had a singular adventure.

②冒险,冒险活动: a story of adventure 历险故事

adverb [ˈædvɜ:b]

n. <语>副词

adverse [ˈædvɜ:s]

a. ①不利的,有害的: The adverse weather conditions made travel difficult.

②相反的,逆的: adverse winds 逆风

advertise [ˈædvɜ:təɪz]

vt. ①为…做广告,宣传: advertise a job 登一则招聘广告 ②(在报刊、电视、广播等中)公告,公布: The time and place of the meeting will be advertised later.

advice [əd'vaɪs]

n. ①忠告,劝告,意见: I want your advice on this work. ②(医生等)的建议: You won't get well unless you follow your doctor's advice.

advisable [əd'vaɪzəbl]

a. 适当的,明智的,可取的: It is advisable to save part of your paycheck each month.

[惯用法] 在“*It is advisable that...*”结构中,that从句中的谓动词要用虚拟语气。

advise [əd'vaɪz]

vt. ①劝告,建议,向…提供意见: We advise that steps be taken at once. ②通知,告知: I have advised her that we are coming.

[惯用法] advise 可接动名词作宾语或“名词(代词)+不定式”作复合宾语,不能接不定式作宾语。该词表示“劝告”、“建议”时,可用that从句作宾语,从句中的谓动词词要用虚拟语气。

advocate [ˈædvəkeɪt]

n. ①倡导者,拥护者: an advocate of world peace 世界和平的倡导者 ②辩护人 *vt.*

[ˈædvəkeɪt] 拥护,提倡,主张: He does not advocate building large factories.

affair [ə'feə]

n. ①事情,事件: a public affair 一件公事

②(用复数)业务,事务: The minister deals with important affairs of state.

affect [ə'fekt]

vt. 影响: Smoking affects health.

affection [ə'fekʃən]

n. 喜爱,慈爱,感情,爱慕之情: have an affection for sb. 喜欢某人

affirm [ə'fɜ:m]

vt. ①坚持声称,断言: She affirmed her innocence. ②(在法庭上)证实,确认: He was affirmed as a candidate.

affirmative [ə'fɜ:mətɪv]

a. 肯定的: an affirmative sentence 肯定句

afflict [ə'flɪkt]

vt. 使苦恼,折磨: be afflicted with a disease 害病

afford [ə'fɔ:d]

vt. ①(与 can, could, be able to 连用)买得起,担负得起: We can't afford the waste of a single minute. ②提供,给予: History affords us lessons that merit attention.

afraid [ə'freɪd]

a. ① 恐惧的, 害怕的: A postman is not afraid of dogs. ② 恐怕: I'm afraid I am late.

[惯用法] afraid 后可接不定式、介词引起的短语或以 that (lest) 引起的从句。afraid to do sth. 表示“因害怕而不敢做某事”; afraid of sth. (doing sth.) 表示“害怕某事或害怕做某事”; afraid that (lest) 表示“担心…”、“恐怕会…”。

after ['ɑ:ftə]

prep. (表示时间) 在…以后, (表示位置顺序) 在…后面: We shall leave after breakfast. *ad.* ① 后来, 以后: He left on Monday and returned two days after. ② 后面: look before and after 向前看再向后看 *conj.* 在…后: After the work was done, we sat down to sum up experience.

[惯用法] 表示位置时, 常用 behind。

afternoon ['ɑ:ftə'nu:n]

n. 下午, 午后

[惯用法] this afternoon 等短语作状语时, 前面不用 in 或 on。

afterward(s) ['ɑ:ftəwəd(z)]

ad. 其后, 以后, 后来: She stayed for a while afterwards.

again [ə'gen, ə'geɪn]

ad. ① 再(次), 又, 重新: Let me try once again. ② 此外, 还有: Then again, we must consider the other aspects of the problem.

again and again 再三地, 反复不止地

against [ə'geɪnst, ə'geɪnst]

prep. ① 对(着), 相反, 逆: No one is against this proposal. ② 和…比: Red flags stand out brightly against the blue sky.

③ 靠着, 倚着: Place the ladder against the

wall.

age [eɪdʒ]

n. ① 年龄, 年纪: They two are of an age. ② 时代, 时期 *vi. / vt.* ① 变老, 老化: An unusual amount of wear aged the door hinges prematurely. ② 成熟, 变陈旧

agency ['eɪdʒənsi]

n. ① 代理行, 代办处, 经销店: an employment agency 职业介绍所 ② (政府等的) 专业行政部门: the Central Intelligence Agency 中央情报局

agenda [ə'dʒendə]

n. 议事日程: Now let's come to the next item on the agenda.

agent ['eɪdʒənt]

n. ① 代理人, 代理商, 经纪人: a shipping agent 运货代理商 ② 政府特工人员, 政府代表 ③ (发生作用或影响的) 动因, 力量: a natural agent 自然力(如风、水等) ④ 剂: drying agent 干燥剂

aggressive [ə'ɡresɪv]

a. ① 进攻的, 侵略的, 侵犯的: an aggressive policy 侵略政策 ② 敢作敢为的, 有进取心的: The young man is rather aggressive.

ago [ə'ɡəʊ]

ad. (常和一般过去时的动词连用) 以前, 以往, …前

agony ['æɡəni]

n. 创痛, (极度的) 痛苦: He lay in agony until the doctor arrived.

agree [ə'ɡri:]

vi. / vt. ① 同意, 赞同: I agree with what you say. ② 相符, 一致: The two don't agree at all, we have to do more ideological work with them. ③ 应允: He agreed to help us.