

新世纪英语考试大纲
词汇详解手册丛书

王勋 主编

高中起点成人高考 英语大纲词汇详解 (第3版)

清华大学出版社



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内 容 简 介

本词汇手册以教育部高校学生司和教育部考试中心最新颁布的《全国各类成人高等学校招生复习考试大纲(高中起点升本、专科)》(2011年版)为依据,共收录考试大纲词汇2 000多个、大纲扩展词汇约400个以及常用短语与习惯用语500多个。书中所有词条皆出自大纲中的英语词汇表及部分大纲词汇的扩展词汇。词条释义全部参照中学英语教学大纲中的注释和历年来全国各类成人高校以及普通高校招生英语考试试题,因而具有很强的针对性和科学性,有利于考生加深对考试内容的正确理解,从而对考试词汇进行系统复习和提高应试能力。对大纲要求会“写”的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,同时能灵活运用;对大纲要求会“阅读”的词汇,则给出词汇的多种释义,同时对较难理解的释义给出了例句,帮助考生从多角度全面理解词汇的释义,以满足阅读考试的要求;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;对每个词都标有音标,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。本手册编排简单明了,特别便于考生系统地背读学词。本书的主要读者对象为准备参加全国各类高中起点升本、专科的成人高考考生。

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前 言

成人高等学历教育是我国高等教育的重要组成部分。为了使成人高等学校招生全国统一考试更好地体现成人高等学历教育入学考试的目标、满足成人高等学校选拔新生的需要,同时使考生有目的地复习迎考,教育部高校学生司和教育部考试中心对2007年版《全国各类成人高等学校招生复习考试大纲》(以下简称《大纲》)进行了修订,于2011年颁布了新的《大纲》。

新《大纲》包括高中起点升本、专科和专科起点升本科两部分。高中起点升本、专科大纲包括语文、汉语文(用于少数民族聚居地区使用民族语文授课的少数民族考生报考汉语文授课的成人高校的语文科目考试)、数学、英语、日语、俄语、理化、史地8个科目。专科起点升本科大纲包括英语、政治、大学语文、艺术概论、高等数学(一)、高等数学(二)、民法、教育理论、生态学基础和医学综合10个科目。

成人高中起点升本、专科英语考试大纲要求,考生应在语音、词汇、语法、阅读和写作能力等方面分别达到相应的要求,从《大纲》描述的题型、题量、分值及考试样题可以知道,成人高中起点升本、专科英语考试特别注重对词汇认知和应用能力的考查。因此,如何熟练使用英语词汇,特别是考试大纲上要求的词汇,是提高英语应试能力的基础。为了帮助准备参加全国高中起点升本、专科成人高考的考生更好地理解 and 掌握英语考试大纲所要求的词汇及其用法,引导考生正确地复习应考,我们编写了本词汇详解手册。同时,本词汇详解手册还有助于考生加深对英语考试大纲的理解。与《大纲》中的英语词汇表相比,本书有以下不同:

(1) 增加了词条的常用释义,这些释义在历年来的考试中经常出现。

(2) 增加了近400个拓展词汇,这些词汇是《大纲》英语词汇表中部分词汇的扩展词,如大纲词汇 pure,增加了其扩展的动词和名词 purify 和 purity,这些扩展词也常常出现在历年来的考试试题中。

(3) 增加了与词汇相关的常用词组,这些词组在历年考试中的“语法与词汇”、“完型填空”、“阅读理解”和“补全对话”题型中经常出现。

(4) 对考试要求会“写”的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,同时能灵活运用;对考试要求会“阅读”的词汇,则给出词汇的多种释义,同时对较难理解的释义给出了例句,帮助考生从多角度全面理解词汇的释义,以满足阅读考试的要求。

(5) 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。

本书作者大部分是来自重点高校英语基础教学与研究第一线的青年教师,是相应教学和科研岗位上的中坚力量,他们参与了高中起点升本、专科入学考试英语考试培训辅导工作,对考试大纲有着深刻的理解,因而本书具有很强的实用性。本书为高中起点升本、专科复习考试英语大纲词汇手册,供具有高中毕业水平,报考高中起点升本、专科英语考试使用。

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, thought 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, 如果词义相同或部分相同, 则附在形容词后, 不另注释义, 或注出其相当的释义。如词义差别较大, 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。

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

<i>sth.</i> = something	某事
<i>v.</i> = verb	动词
<i>vi.</i> = verb intransitive	不及物动词
<i>vt.</i> = verb transitive	及物动词
<i>mod. v.</i> = modal verb	情态动词
<i>aux. v.</i> = auxiliary verb	助动词

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大纲标准词汇、短语及词组

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)

able ['eɪbl]

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** 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.

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'baʊv]

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

above all 首先,尤其重要的

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.

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, 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。

accident ['æksɪdənt]

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

by **accident** 偶然

according [ə'kɔ:dɪŋ]

a. 相符的,一致的,相应的

ache [eɪk]

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

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

action [ˈæksən]

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.

active [ˈæktɪv]

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

actor [ˈæktə]

n. 男演员
a screen actor 影视演员

actress [ˈæktrɪs]

n. 女演员

actual [ˈæktʃuəl, ˈæktʃuəl]

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

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 to 合计达,总括起来,意味着

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.

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。

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.

[辨析] admit, 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。

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.

advantage [əd'vɑ:ntidʒ]

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?

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

advice [əd'veis]

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.

advise [əd'veiz]

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,从句中的谓语动词要用虚拟语气。

affair [ə'feə]

n. 事情,事件: a public affair 一件公事

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'freid]

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

[惯用法] afraid 后可接不定式、介词 of 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…”。

Africa [ˈæfrɪkə]

n. 非洲

African [ˈæfrɪkən]

a. 非洲(人)的 *n.* 非洲人

after [ˈɑ: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.

after all 毕竟,终究

[惯用法] 表示位置时,常用 behind。

afternoon [ˈɑ:ftə'nun]

n. 下午,午后

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

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
once again 再一次

against [ə'genst, 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 [eidʒ]

n. ①年龄, 年纪: They two are of an age.

②时代, 时期 *vt. / vi.* ①变老, 老化: An unusual amount of wear aged the door hinges prematurely. ②成熟, 变陈旧
at the **age** of 在...岁时

ago [ə'gəʊ]

ad. (常和一般过去时的动词连用) 以前, 以往, ...前

agree [ə'gri:]

vt. / vi. 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.

agree to do sth. 同意做某事, 允诺做某事

agree with sb. 同意某人, 适合某人

[惯用法] 1. agree 后的 that 从句可用或不用虚拟语气。2. agree with 表示同意某人(的意见、想法、解释等); agree on (about) 表示在某件事上取得一致意见; agree to 表示同意某事或某项建议, 有时表示不但同意而且愿意协力合作。

agriculture [ˈægrɪkʌltʃə]

n. 农业, 农学: the modernization of agriculture 农业现代化

ahead [ə'hed]

ad. 向前, 在前, 提前, 前头: He will get ahead of others in English.

aim [eɪm]

vt. / vi. ①(以枪等)瞄准, 把...对准: The archer aimed the arrow at the target. ②旨在, 目的在于: What are you aiming at? *n.* ①瞄准, 对准 ②目的, 目标, 意图: What is your aim in life?

[惯用法] 1. aim 通常与 at 连用。如果着重指达到最终目的, 而不强调所做的努力, 可用 for。2. aim at 可用被动语态, aim for 不能。3. aim to do sth. 表示“打算做某事”, 常用于美国英语中。

air [eə]

n. ①空气, 大气: fresh air 新鲜空气 ②天空, 空中: the open air 露天, 户外 *vt.* ①晾干(干): Grain must be aired in the sun.

②使(房间等)通风: Let's open the windows and air this smoky room.

by **air** 通过航空途径; 用无线电

aircraft [ˈeɪkrɑ:ft]

n. (单复数同形) 飞机, 航空器

airline [ˈeɪləɪn]

n. ①(用复数)航空公司: United Airlines 联合航空公司 ②(飞机的)航线

airmail [ˈeɪmeɪl]

n. 航空邮件, 航空邮政: I sent the letter by airmail.

airplane [ˈeɪpleɪn]

n. 飞机

airport [ˈeɪpɔ:t]

n. 航空站, 航空港: Beijing International Airport 北京国际机场

alike [ə'laɪk]

a. (常作表语) 相似的, 相像的, 相同的: The two sisters are very much alike.

alive [ə'laɪv]

a. (常作表语) ①活着的, 在世的: She is still alive. ②(继续)存在的, 在起作用的: Ancient traditions are still very much alive in rural areas.

all [ɔ:l]

a. 所有的, 整个的, 全部的: all the year 全年 *pron.* 每个人, 全体, 全部, 一切 *ad.* (加强语气) ①全体, 全部, 完全: I am all

for adopting the new technique. ②更加,越
发,很: Well I know that there's danger
ahead, but I am all the more set on driving
forward.

all over 到处,四处,遍及

at **all** (用于否定句)完全不,根本不

all over the country/world 全国/全世界

in **all** 总共,总计

not at **all** 一点儿也不

allow [ə'laʊ]

vt. ①允许,准许,容许: Smoking is not al-
lowed here. ②承认: The whole group al-
lows him to be a good comrade.

almost ['ɔ:lməʊst]

ad. 几乎,差不多: Almost no one took any
rest.

[惯用法] 1. almost 用于肯定句,要放
在实义动词前,系动词、助动词后,不
能放在句末。在否定句中,almost 要放
在否定式动词前。2. almost 后可接
no, none, nothing 或 never 等具有否定
意义的词。

alone [ə'ləʊn]

a. ①(只作表语,不用在名词前)单独的,
孤独的: I was lonely because I was all
alone. ②单单,仅,只: You can't live on
bread alone. **ad.** ①单独地,孤独地: He
likes living alone. ②(用在名词或代词
后)独个儿,仅仅: leave/let alone 听其自
然,不要去管

[辨析] alone, lone 和 lonely 都有
“单”、“独”的意思。alone 表示客观上
的“单独的”、“独自的”,不含感情色
彩;lone 是定语形容词,指人时表示
“孤独的”,指物时表示“唯一的”;
lonely 可作定语或表语,指人表示“孤
独的”、“寂寞的”,指地方则表示“荒

芜的”、“孤寂的”,有一定的伤感
色彩。

along [ə'lɒŋ]

ad. ①向前地,往前: Move along, please!

②一道,一起: We traveled along with his
tow friends. **prep.** 沿着,循着: We went for
a walk along the road.

aloud [ə'laʊd]

ad. 出声地,大声地

already [ɔ:l'reɪdi]

ad. 已经,早已: They continued working,
though it was already near midnight.

also ['ɔ:lsəʊ]

ad. ①而且(也),此外(还): That dress is
pretty and cheap also. ②同样地: Since
you are having another cup of tea, I'll also
have one.

although [ɔ:l'ðəʊ]

conj. 尽管,虽然: He didn't light the fire
although it was cold.

altogether [ɔ:l'tə'geðə]

ad. ①完全地,彻底地: He felt not alto-
gether satisfied. ②总之,总起来说: Alto-
gether the teacher is satisfied.

always ['ɔ:lweɪz, 'ɔ:lweɪz]

ad. ①始终,永远: Be always loyal to the
Party and the people. ②总是,一直: The
sun always rises in the east.

A. M. , a. m. [,eɪ'em]

(缩)午前,上午,午夜至正午(源自拉丁
语 ante meridiem)

America [ə'merikə]

n. ①美洲 ②美国

American [ə'merikən]

a. 美洲(人)的,美国(人)的 **n.** 美洲人,
美国人

among(st) [ə'mʌŋ(st)]

prep. (一般指在三者或三者以上)在…之中,在…中间: Shanghai is among the largest cities in the world.

[辨析] among, between 两词均意为“在…之间”。among 用于指多者之间,置于…之中,说明不加区分的笼统关系;between 一般指在两者之间,也可用于多者之间,只是更强调一方与其他具体各方之间的关系。

and [ænd, ənd]

conj. ①(表示并列或对称关系,用来连接词、短语或句子)和,与,同,而且 ②那么

anger ['æŋgə]

n. 怒,愤怒: speak in anger 气冲冲地说话
vt. 使生气,激怒: The little boy's mischief angered his parents.

angry ['æŋgrɪ]

a. ①愤怒的,生气的: be angry at sth. 因某事而生气 ②(风雨等)狂暴的: angry winds 狂风
be **angry** with sb. 对某人发怒

animal ['æniməl]

n. 动物,牲畜

announce [ə'naʊns]

vt. ①宣告,宣布: The news was announced by Radio Beijing. ②声称 ③预告,预示: Gathering clouds announced the oncoming storm.

another [ə'nʌðə]

a. ①另一个的,再一个的: Don't lose heart; Have another try. ②别的,不同的: That's quite another matter. **pron.** 另一个,类似的一个: I don't like this one; please show me another.

one after **another** 一个接一个,相继
one **another** 相互

answer ['ɑ:nsə]

n. ①回答,答复: Have you hand an answer to your letter? ②解答,答案: The answer to 3 × 4 is 12. **vt./vi.** ①回答,答复: He answered nothing. ②负责: You will have to answer for your carelessness.

[辨析] answer, reply, respond 均表示“回答”。reply 比 answer 正规,用于口语或书面语的回答,指有针对性、详细地答复别人所说或所写的东西;answer 是最普通用词,指通过口头、书面或行动对问题进行解答或对询问、书信进行答复;respond 指用言语或行动对事物作出的反应。

anxious ['æŋksɪəs]

a. ①忧虑的,发愁的,令人焦急的: We are anxious about his safety. ②渴望的,切盼的: We are anxious that he should do his bit.

[辨析] anxious, eager 都表示“渴望的,急切的”意思。anxious 是指担心、焦急、着急的事;eager 是指渴望或想快些做某事的迫切心情、热情或愿望。

any ['eni]

a. ①(常用于疑问句、否定句、条件从句或具有否定含义的肯定句中)一些,什么: There isn't any sign of immediate rain. ②(用于肯定句中)任何的,任一的: Any schoolboy would know that. **pron.** (无论)哪个,(无论)哪些: Does any of you know his address?

anybody ['eni,bɒdi]

pron. ①(用于疑问句、否定句、条件从句中)任何人,无论谁: Did you see anybody there? ②(用于条件句)随便哪一个人

anyhow ['enihaʊ]

ad. ①无论如何,不管怎样: Anyhow I must finish this work today. ②不论用何种

方法: It seemed as if I couldn't think of the right word anyhow.

anyone ['eniwʌn]

pron. (= anybody) 任何人, 无论什么人

anything ['eniθɪŋ]

pron. ①(常用于疑问句、否定句、条件从句中, 或与含有疑问、否定意义的词连用)任何事物, 任何东西: Can I do anything for you? ②(用于肯定句)无论什么事(物), 一切: I'm hungry—I'll eat anything.

anyway ['eniwei]

ad. (= anyhow) ①无论如何: Anyway, I must be going now. ②不论以何种方式: So anyway, what were you doing in the park at two in the morning?

anywhere ['eniweə]

ad. ①(用于否定句、疑问句、条件从句)无论哪里, 任何地方: I can't find my gloves anywhere. ②(用于肯定句中)随便什么地方: You may leave your bag anywhere in the room.

apologize, apologise [ə'pɒlədʒaɪz]

vi. 道歉, 认错, 谢罪: I must apologize to her for my rudeness.

appear [ə'piə]

vi. ①出现, 暴露: A car suddenly appeared round the corner. ②出场, 公开露面: He didn't appear until six. ③好像是, 仿佛, 似乎: Everyone appears (to be) well prepared. ④出版, 发表: His new book will be appearing in the spring.

[辨析] appear, look 与 seem 都有“看起来”、“好像”的意思。appear 强调外表给人留下的印象, 实际上可能并非如此; look 强调由视觉得出的印象; seem 一般指有一定根据的判断, 往往接近事实。

apple ['æpl]

n. 苹果, 苹果树

April ['eɪprəl]

n. 四月(略作 Apr.)

April Fools' Day (西方)(每年四月一日)愚人节

area ['eəriə]

n. ①面积: This school covers an area of 400mu. ②地区, 区域: There are not many wild birds in this area. ③范围, 领域: the area of scientific investigation 科学研究的领域

argue ['ɑ:gju:]

vt./vi. ①争吵, 争论, 争辩: argue for the right 为正义辩护 ②论证, 主张: He argued that they needed a bigger office. ③说服: She tried to argue him out of the idea.

arm [ɑ:m]

n. ①(手)臂, 臂状物: She was carrying a baby in her arms. ②(常用复数)武器, 武装: arms of the troops 武装军队 *vt./vi.* ①武装, 装备: The police say the man is armed and dangerous. ②供给, 配备 take sth. in one's arms 手里抱着某物

army ['ɑ:mi]

n. ①军队, 陆军, 军: The army are helping to clear up after the floods. ②(一)大批, (一)大群: an army of bees 一大群蜜蜂

around [ə'raʊnd]

prep. 在...周围, 环绕着: The earth moves around the sun. *ad.* ①周围, 在附近: The class enemies are still around, we must not lose our vigilance. ②到处, 各处: The good news soon got around. ③大约: at around 8 o'clock 在 8 点钟左右

arrival [ə'raɪvəl]

n. ①到达, 到来: The arrival of the aircraft has been delayed. ②到达者, 到达物: Late arrival had to wait outside the gate.

arrive [ə'raiv]

vi. ① 到达, 抵达: Doctor Bethune arrived in Yanán in spring 1938. ② 发生, (时间) 来临: The time has arrived for departure.

arrive at / in a place 到达某一地方

[惯用法] arrive 是终止性动词, 不能表示动作的延续, 不能与表示一段时间的状语连用。

art [ɑ:t]

n. ① 艺术, 美术: a work of art 艺术品
② 技术, 技艺: the art of writing 写作技巧
③ (用复数) 人文科学: master of arts 文学硕士

article ['ɑ:tɪkl]

n. ① 文章, 论文: The last article in the publisher's contract explained the author's rights. ② 条文, 规定, 项目, 条款: Article 1 of the constitution guarantees freedom of religion. ③ (物品) 的一件, 物件, 商品: a wooden article 木器 ④ 冠词 (a, an, the): the definite article 定冠词 (指 the)

artist ['ɑ:tɪst]

n. 艺术家, 美术家: The painting was a portrait of the artist's father.

as [æz, əz]

ad. (表示程度) 同样地, 一样地: I guessed as much. 注意: 在 as...as 这一结构中, 第一个 as 是指示副词, 第二个是连词, 引起的比较状语从句常省略一部分或全部, 有时 as 也省略。 *conj.* ① 像...一样: The work is not so easy as you imagine. ② 鉴于, 由于: As he was not well, I decided to go without him. ③ 在...的时候, 当: As a young man, he joined the Eighth Route Army. ④ 虽然, 尽管: Much as I like it, I will not buy it. ⑤ 以至于: He raised his voice so as to be heard. *prep.* 作为, 如

同: Fight as men, or die as slaves?

as...as 像...一样

as if/though 好像, 仿佛, 好似

not /so... as 不如...那样

[惯用法] as 作为副词, 主要用于 as...as 这一结构中, 第一个 as 是指示副词, 第二个是连词, 引起的比较状语从句常省略一部分或全部, 有时 as 也省略。

ash [æʃ]

n. ① (常用复数) 灰, 灰烬: cigarette ashes 香烟灰 ② 骨灰, 遗骸: His ashes were scattered over the sea.

ashamed [ə'ʃeɪmd]

a. (常用作表语) 惭愧的, 害臊的, 羞耻的: I feel ashamed that I have done so little for the people.

Asia ['eɪʃə]

n. 亚洲

Asian ['eɪʃən]

a. 亚洲(人)的 *n.* 亚洲人

ask [ɑ:sk]

vt. /vi. ① (询问) 问: I asked the policeman the way to the museum. ② 要求, 请求: May I ask a favour of you? ③ 邀请, 约请: Ask him in.

ask for sth. 寻找某物

ask sb. for sth. 向某人要某物

asleep [ə'sli:p]

a. (常用作表语) 睡着的, 睡熟的: The boy fell asleep on the bus.

assistant [ə'sɪstənt]

n. ① 助手, 助理: a shop assistant 店员
② 助教 *a.* 助理的, 辅助的: an assistant manager 经理助理

astonish [ə'stɒnɪʃ]

vt. 使惊讶, 使吃惊: His words astonished all.

at [æt, ət]

prep. ①(表示位置)在,于: at the station 在车站 ②(表示时间)在,在...时: at the age of fifteen 在十五岁的时候 ③(表示活动情况、状态)在: at war 在交战中 ④(表示方向)向,对准,朝: shoot the arrow at the target 有的放矢 ⑤(表示价格、比率、速度等)按: The train runs at fifty kilometers an hour.

Atlantic [ət'læntɪk]

n. (the Atlantic)大西洋 **a.** 大西洋的

atmosphere [ˈætməsfiə]

n. ①大气(层): the moon's atmosphere 月球的大气层 ②空气: a moist atmosphere 潮湿的空气

attack [ə'tæk]

vt. /vi. ①攻击,进攻,抨击: The village was attacked from the air. ②(干劲十足地)投入,着手: attack a task 干劲十足地投入工作 **n.** ①(多与 on 或 upon 连用)攻击: make an attack upon the enemy 向敌人进攻 ②(疾病)发作: a heart attack 心脏病突发

attain [ə'tein]

vt. /vi. 达到,获得: He has attained the age of ninety.

attempt [ə'tempt]

vt. 尝试,企图,开始做: The prisoners attempted to escape but failed. **n.** 努力,尝试: We failed in our attempt to climb the mountain.

[辨析] attempt, effort, try 均可表示“努力”的意思。attempt 着重指努力的开始,暗示可能达不到期盼的结果; effort 指为了达到期盼的目标所做的有意识的努力; try 强调为完成某事付出体力和脑力方面的努力和尝试,暗示有成功的可能性。

attend [ə'tend]

vt. ①出席,参加(会议等),上学: Bob attended school until he was 17. ②照料,看管,关心: Which doctor is attending you? **vi.** 专心于,致力于: Attend to your work and stop talking.

attention [ə'tenʃən]

n. ①注意(力),留心,关心: He tried to attract my attention. ②立正(的姿势): Attention! (口令)
pay attention to 注意,重视

attract [ə'trækt]

vt. ①吸引,引诱: He tried to attract my attention. ②引起...的注意: Flowers attract bees.

August [ˈɔ:gəst]

n. 八月(略作 Aug.)

aunt [ɑ:nt]

n. 伯母,婶母,姨母,姑母,舅母

Australia [ɔs'treɪljə]

n. 澳洲,澳大利亚

Australian [ɔs'treɪljən]

a. 澳洲的,澳大利亚(人)的 **n.** 澳洲人,澳大利亚人

author [ˈɔ:θə]

n. ①作者,作家: Dickens is my favourite author. ②创始人

[辨析] author, writer 两词都有“作者,作家”之意。author 更有分量,与出版的联系更为紧密,强调著成作品出版的事实;writer 词义宽泛,除著作外,可指其他很多东西的写作,如广告词、报刊杂志上的小块文章或花絮。

autumn [ˈɔ:təm]

n. (美语一般用 fall)秋,秋季

average [ˈævərɪdʒ]

n. ①平均(数): What is the average rain-