

An English Dictionary
For Examinations

英语考试 10000 词
速通词典

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前 言

全国每年有数以百万计的人士需要参加各种英语考试，许多参加考试的人员都不知道该使用哪一本词典，因为目前市场上的词典要么太大太贵，要么太小或者释义、举例不适合这个读者群。本词典主要针对参加各种英语考试的读者之需，内容以人事部《全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试大纲》、《大学英语教学大纲》、《大学英语四、六级考试大纲》、《在职人员申请硕士学位英语统一考试大纲》等考试大纲（其词汇量大部分为 6000 词左右）的词汇表为基础进行编写。

很多考试，尤其是职称英语考试参加者均为在职成年专业工作人员，理解力比较强。但他们丢开英语的时间短则四、五年，长则十年、二十年，因此找到一个适合于他们迅速恢复其英语水平的途径就成了本词典编者努力的基本方向。而本书编者正是多年从事成人英语教学和职称英语考前辅导的教师，深切地了解成人学习英语的困难所在，也非常理解专业技术人员通过英语考试的迫切心情。因此，经过数年的摸索，逐步有了一套适合成人英语教学和应考的方法，而本

词典的编写也充分融入了这些方法的精髓。

实践也证明，三到五个月的时间内采用集中记忆法恢复、掌握考试所需的英语词汇是完全可能的，为此，本词典增加了“构词法”和“派生词或/和复合词”两项内容，帮助使用者迅速记住本词和相关的词语。因为英语的词根、前缀、后缀和简单词正如汉语的偏旁部首一样，记住了它们，就可以记住以该词根或简单词等为基础的其他单词，就可以迅速扩大词汇量，且考试过程中，可以此推出不认识的单词的大概含义，从而克服考试中的困难。在编者辅导的考试人员中，1999年和2000年职称英语考试通过率都超过了95%，编者也正是运用这些方法通过课堂教学让他们迅速达到了考试大纲的要求，本书末的附录《英语考试题型答题技巧》也正是教学和考试经验的概括总结。以上特色，正是本词典不同于其他词典的关键所在。因此，该词典既可作为考前复习、背诵单词之用，也是一本学习英语不可多得的工具书。

该词典可供全国职称英语等级考试、大学生、成人英语学习者、社会自学人员、参加各种中级英语水平考试的人员使用。

编者

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体例说明

一、本书所收录词条约 10000 词,以人事部专业技术人员管理司《全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试大纲》中的 6000 基本词汇为依据,全部按照英语字母顺序作为主词条排列,以粗体印刷,悬挂缩进两个字母位置,词前分别标以符号表明词在《考试大纲》中的级别,以“#”代表 C 级,以“*”代表 B 级在 C 级基础上增加的部分,以“+”代表 A 级在 B 级基础上增加的部分。例如:

accept

* **abnormal**

+ **aboriginal**

同时,对于人事部指定的复习用书中出现而大纲又未收录的词语,也酌情收录一部分,大约 4000 词。未标以符号的词汇则为本词典增编的部份。对这一部分词语的释义和举例,采用从简的原则。

二、主词条的派生词或复合词作为附属词条紧随主词条的释义和举例之后,与主词条之间用“||”隔开。例如:

friend [frend] *n.* ①朋友,友人: We have friends all over the world. 我们的朋友遍天下。②支持者,同情者: a friend of/to truth 一个热爱真理的人 || **be friends with** 与...交朋友; **make friends with** 与...交朋友; 与...友好: Mary made many friends with her classmates when she was at school. 玛丽上学时交了很多朋友。 || **friendly** *a.* 友好的; **friendship** *n.* 友谊

三、短语和词组的选择依据大纲列举和常用为基础,每个主词条在大纲的基础上增加几个最常用短语。排列紧跟主词条的释义和举例之后,用粗体印刷,注明中文意思,最多举两个例子或不举例,以“||”与主词条分开,如上述例子。

四、异体词是指一个词有两种或以上的拼写形式,包括新旧拼写的不同、英美拼写的不同和是否用连字符(-)等情况。遇到此种情况,就将两种拼写并列,用逗号分开。其中英国拼写和带连字符的拼法列在前面。例如:

centre, center ['sentə] *n.*

motor-car, motorcar ['moutəka:] *n.*

五、音标和重音的标注以目前我国大、中、小学采用的国际音标宽式注音格式为标准。音标共 48 个,它们是[i:, i, e, æ, ə:, ə, ɑ:, ɔ:, ɒ:, u, ʊ:, ʌ, ei, ou, ai, au, ɔi, iə, eə, uə; p, b, t, d, k, g, f, v, θ, ð, s, z, r, ʃ, ʒ, ts, dz, tr, dr, tʃ, dʒ, m, n, ŋ, l, w, j],其他变体一概不注。重音和次重音分别标注在整个音节(即辅音音标)的前面,如**center** ['sentə], 放在方括号[]内。注音采用英国读音,以最新版的琼斯《英语正音词典》为标准;当美国读音与英国读音差异太大时,则将美国读音注在后面,中间间隔用分号“,”,如**dynasty** ['dinəsti; 'daɪnəsti]。

六、词义的选择以大纲为基本标准,在此之外的常用意思也酌情收录,并举出简单例子。主词条的意思有两种或两种以上时,用①②③在一个词条内分别注释,如上述例子。但如果属于同形异义词,则分列成两个主词条,例如:

bank [bæŋk] *n.* ①银行: the People's Bank of China 中国人民银行 ②储备供应品的处所;库: a blood bank 血库 || **banker** *n.* 银行家; **bankrupt** *n. & v.* 破产者,使破产

bank [bæŋk] *n.* ①堤: on the bank of Yellow River 在黄河大堤上 ②岸: On the western bank of the Pacific lies China. 中国位于太平洋西岸。

七、词性的注明采用缩写,用斜黑体印出,即:*a.* → adjective 形容词, *ad.* → adverb 副词, *aux. v.* → auxiliary verb 助动词, *conj.* → conjunction 连词, *int.* → interjection 感叹词, *n.* → noun 名词, *pl.* → plural form 复数形式, *pp.* → past participle 过去分词, *ppr.* → present participle 现在分词, *prep.* → preposition 介词, *pron.* → pronoun 代词, *pt.* → past tense 过去式, *sig.* → singular form 单数形式, *v.* → verb 动词, *vi.* → intransitive verb 不及物动词, *vt.* → transitive verb 及物动词。当一个词有多种词性时,先注明最常用的那种,并用 I, II, III 等罗马数字分隔,紧接着注释和举例,例如:

antique [æn'ti:k] **I a.** 古代的;旧式的: a dress of antique design 旧式衣服 **II n.** 古董,古物: Some antiques haven't been unearthed recently in the suburb of the city. 最近,在郊区出土了一些文物。

八、构词分解在整个词条之后,目的是便于记忆。方法是:“前缀 + 词根 + 后缀”或“简单词 + 简单词”的格式,并用圆括号注明类别和汉语意思,例如:

inevitable [in'evitəbl] *a.* 不可避免的,必然发生的: To err is inevitable for human being. 人犯错误是不可避免的。 || **the inevitable** 不可避免的事; **inevitably** *ad.* 不可避免地,必然地 ★**构词法**: in-(前缀,表示否定) + -evit-(词根,避免) + -able(*a.* 后缀,能…的)

realize, realise ['riəlaiz] *vt.* ①认识到: xxx ②实现: xxx ★**构词法**: real(*a.* 真的) + -ize, -ise(*v.* 后缀,使…化)

九、主词条的变体,包括不规则动词形式、形容词和副词的不规则比较级和最高级、名词复数形式的不规则等。不规则动词不在正文出现,以附录的形式列在书后;而形容词和副词的不规则比较级和最高级、名词复数形式的不规则等列于词性之后,如:

good [gud] *I a.* (better, best) ①好的,优良的: a good game 一次精彩的比赛 ②应当的,可靠的,有利的: He thought it good to offer his help. 他认为他应当给予帮助。 ③愉快的: We had a good time last weekend. 上周末我们过得很愉快。 *II n.* ①善行,美德: do good 做好事 find the good in people 找出人们身上的美德 ②利益: work for the good of the people 为人民的利益而工作 || **be good at** 擅长于,善于: We must be good at learning from the peoples the world over. 我们必须善于向世界各国人民学习。 **as good as** 和…几乎一样; **for good** 永久地,一劳永逸地 || **good-bye, good-bye** *int. & n.* 再见; **goodly** *a.* 极好的,漂亮的; **goodish** *a.* 还好的,相当好; **good-looking** *a.* 漂亮的,外貌好看的; **good-natured** *a.* 温厚的,亲切的; **goodness** *n.* 优秀,美德; **goods** *n.* 货物,财产; **goodwill** *n.* 好意,信誉

十、举例尽量简洁易懂,可以是一个完整的句子,也可以是短语类的例子;例子的内容则以日常生活、人生哲理、人际交往等为主要选材。

例子的编排方式为,在汉语意思之后以冒号“:”引出,例子的汉语译文置于其后。如: To err is inevitable for human being. 人犯错误是不可避免的。两个例子之间空一个字符。

十一、其他问题:①本词典不用代字号“~”,即使重复出现与主词条完全相同

的词语时,也拼写出完整的词语。②遇到某些词或具有某种释义的专业词语,就在该释义后用[]注明,但不采用缩写形式。如商业用语注明为[商业],医学用语注明为[医学],等等。③大纲中附录四及其他常用缩略语作为主词条收录,释义并举例,且用等号“=”引出全称,不注音标。

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A, a

a [ei, ə], **an** [æn, n] (a 用于辅音音素开始的单词前; an 用于元音开始的单词前) **art.** ①(非特指)一(个): a book 一本书 an hour 一个小时 ②(一类事物中的)任何一个: A cat has nine lives. 猫有九条命。③每一(个): The train travels at 160 kilometers an hour. 火车以每小时 160 公里的速度前进。④同一(个): People with a will can do what they want to. 众志成城。⑤(用于某些名词前, 表示一个单位): An additional year passed by without his coming back. 又一年过去了, 他还是没回来。⑥(用于专有名词前, 表示类似的一个或某一个): The manager wants to be a Napoleon. 经理想成为拿破仑式的人物。⑦(用于物质名词前, 表示)一(种), 一(客等): A coffee, please. 请来杯咖啡。⑧(用于专有名词前, 表示某人的)一(部作品)、一(件艺术品或者某厂的产品): The barber found a Picasso in his attic. 这位理发师在阁楼上找到了一幅毕加索的画。⑨(用于不可数的抽象名词前, 表示)一(种), 某(种): The farmers have a heart-felt love for the God who sent them the timely rain. 农场主衷心爱戴上帝——是上帝下了一场及时雨。⑩某些习惯用法: It is a too hard question for a primary student. 对小学生来说, 这道题太难了。

A, a [ei] **n.** ①英语的第一个字母: My chap doesn't know A. 我的朋友连字母 A 都不认识。②表示“第一”: The hotel is the A1 (A one 或者 A No. One) in the city. 这是本市天字第一号的酒店。③(数学)第一已知数 ④(音乐)A 音 ⑤(美国用语)(学业)最优秀(的符号): His brother graduated as a straight A

student. 他弟弟毕业时是最优秀学生。

|| **from A to Z** 从头至尾

A. D. [ei'di:] [缩写词] 公元 (Anno Domini 的缩写形式)

ABC ['eibi:'si:] **n.** ①[pl.] 字母表 ②基础知识: We were told to read the *ABC of English Grammar* first. 有人告诉我们要先阅读《英语语法基础》。

* **acquaint** [ə'keint] **vt.** 使熟悉; 使相识; 使了解 (with): The speaker acquainted the audiences with the details. 演讲者让听众了解情。★**构词法**: 来自拉丁语, ad-(前缀, 到...) + cognitus(v. 彻底了解)

acquire [ə'kwaɪə] **vt.** ①获得; 取得: Ever since then, Dr. Mud acquired a bad reputation. 默德医生从此蒙上恶名。②拥有: The university has acquired a new campus near the sea. 该校在海边已拥有一座新的校园。★**构词法**: ad- + quæ-rere(v. 寻找)

acquisition [ækwi'ziʃ(ə)n] **n.** 获得: The method can also be adopted in the acquisition of a second language. 该方法也可以用于第二外语的习得。★**构词法**: acquire(v. 获得) + -tion(n. 后缀, 获得; 得到的东西; 得到的人)

acre ['eikə] **n.** 英亩(约合 0.405 公顷)

across [ə'krɒs] **ad. & prep.** ①横过; 横越; 横断: a bridge across the river 一座桥横跨在河上 ②到对面; 在对面: the house across the street 街道对面的房子 ③交叉; 成十字形: He lay with his arms across his breast. 他双手交叠在胸前躺着。★**构词法**: a-(前缀, 表示加强) + cross(v. 横穿)

act [ækt] **I vi. & vt.** ①扮演; 表演: My younger brother is to act Romeo in *Romeo and Juliet*. 我弟弟要扮演《罗密欧与朱丽叶》中的罗密欧。②装作; 以...为居: She is only acting it. 她只是在装假。③做作得好像演戏一样: The

politicians always seems to be acting. 这些政客老是像演戏似的。④行动;表现;做: Please act immediately. 请立即行动。⑤担任;充当(as): Bill acted as a lawyer of the university. 比尔担任该校的律师。⑥起...作用;具有...功效(on, upon): Aspirin acts on the hypertension. 阿斯匹林对高血压有效。II n. ①行为;动作: Do act of kindness even if it is trivial. 勿以善小而不为。②举动;行动: The pickpocket was caught in the act in a bus. 小偷在公共汽车上行窃时被抓获。③法令;条例: The congress approved the amendment act. 议院通过了修正法案。④幕: A play in three acts will be put on stage next week on our campus. 下周我校要上演一部三幕剧。

* **action** ['ækʃ(ə)n] n. ①行动;动作: Action is always louder than speech. 行动胜过雄辩。②行为;举动: It was a generous action that the millionaire donated a sum of money to his hometown. 百万富翁向其故乡捐赠了一笔钱, 这真是慷慨之举。③作用: With the long-term action of acids on the steel structure, the bridge fell. 长期以来, 酸作用于大桥的钢结构, 大桥倒塌了。★**构词法**: act(v. 扮演, 做等) + ion(n. 后缀)

* **activate** ['æktiveɪt] vt. ①刺激;使行动;使活泼: The picture activated the kids and they started to draw by themselves. 他的工作吸引并刺激别人。②使活动;使加速: The meeting will activate the cooperation between the two countries. 这次会议将加速两国的合作。★**构词法**: activ(e)(a. 积极的, 活动的) + ate(v. 后缀, 成为...)

* **active** ['æktiv] a. ①活动的;活跃的;活泼的;敏捷的: Have you seen an active volcano? 你见过活火山吗? ②能起作用的;活性的: The active ingredients in the ointment can remove the dead cells

on the skin. 这种油膏的活性成份可以祛除皮肤上的坏死细胞。③积极的, 有活动力的: The market is expected to be active in the coming months. 在未来的月份, 市场有将趋于活跃。★**构词法**: act(v. 做, 扮演) + ive(a. 后缀, 表示“...的, 与...有关的, 属于的..., 具有...性质的”)

* **activity** [æd'tiviti] n. ①活动: The primary pupils are specially interested in the extracurricular activities. 小学生对课外活动特别感兴趣。②活跃, 行动, 行为: At present, the volcano is in activity. 目前, 这座火山处于活动之中。

★**构词法**: act(v. 做, 活动, 扮演等) + ivity(n. 后缀, 表示“...的活动”)

* **actor** ['æktə] n. 演员: As many other teenagers, he has dreamed to be an famous actor. 象众多的青少年一样, 他梦想成为一名明星。★**构词法**: act(v. 演, 做; 行动) + -or(n. 后缀, 表示人)

* **actress** ['æktris] n. 女演员: When the big time actress came to the stage, her fans cheered and cheered. 那名大腕明星出场时, 她的影迷欢呼不停。★**构词法**: act(v. 演; 做; 行动) + -ress(n. 后缀, 表示女性)

* **actual** ['æktʃuəl] a. 实际的; 现实的: Many people agree to see the film but the actual number of people going to the movie was five. 许多人答应去看电影, 但是实际上到电影院的只有 5 人。|| **actually** ad. 实际上, 事实上 ★**构词法**: act(v. 行动, 扮演, 做) + -ual(a. 后缀, 表示“有...性质的, 属于...的”)

* **acute** [ə'kjut] a. ①敏锐的, 灵敏的(感觉、意识等): Since dogs have an acute sense of smell, they are widely used in chasing criminals. 正因为狗有敏锐的嗅觉, 他们被广泛运用于追踪罪犯。②剧烈的(疼痛): A bad tooth may cause acute pain. 一颗坏牙可致剧痛。③(疾病

等)急性的: Suffering from acute pneumonia, the patient had a fever. 由于患急性肺炎, 这个病人发烧。

ad [æd] *n.* 广告: Manufacturers make use of ads in selling their products. 生产商利用广告推销产品。★**构词法**: advertisement“广告”的缩略形式, advertise (*v.* 刊登, 引起注意) + -ment (*n.* 后缀, 表示“结果, 工具, 手段, 过程等”)

adapt [ə'dæpt] *vt.* ①使适应; 使适合 (for, to): He adapted himself to the cold weather. 他适应了寒冷的天气。②改编; 改装 (from): The movie was adapted from a novel. 这部电影是由一部小说改编的。|| **adaptation** *n.* 改编

adaptable [ə'dæp'teɪb(ə)l] *a.* 能适应的; 适应性强的: The newly introduced species of animals are adaptable to the weather here. 新近引进的几种动物对本地的天气适应性很强。★**构词法**: adapt (*v.* 使适应) + -able (*a.* 后缀, 表示“能..., 可以...”)

add [æd] *vi. & vt.* ①增加, 加 (to): Add some sugar to my coffee, please. 请给我的咖啡里加糖。②加上, 加起来 (to, together, up): The total applicants add to 24. 申请人总计 24 人。③补充说; 又说; 附言: John, he added, is an honest fellow. 他补充说, 约翰是个诚实的人。|| **additive** *I a.* 附加的, 追加的 *II n.* 添加剂

addict [ə'dɪkt] *I vt.* 嗜好; 上...的瘾; 沉溺于 (to): He is addicted to drinking. 他喝酒上瘾。 *II* ['ædɪkt] *n.* 瘾君子; 吸毒者: A drug addict is eligible to be infected by aids. 吸毒者容易患爱滋病。

addition [ə'dɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* 加法, 加, 加起来。|| **additional** *a.* 附加的; 额外的; 增加的

address [ə'dres] *vt.* ①致函; 写姓名地址; 写信给: Please send a self-addressed envelope in the next letter. 下次来信时,

请附写有发信人地址的信封。②致词; 作书面谈话; 讲话等: You fail to address the key question. 你没有谈到主要问题。

★**构词法**: 来自古法语 adresser, a- (前缀, 到) + dresser (*v.* 指向)

adept ['ædept, ə'dept] *a.* 熟练的; 精通的 (in, at): Modern computers are not only good at calculating but also adept at imitating human intelligence. 现代计算机不仅善于计算, 而且还能模仿人类智力。

adequate ['ædɪkwət] *a.* ①足够的, 充分的, 适当的: The supply is adequate enough for the next five years. 今后 5 年的供应足够了。②可以胜任的: The group of scientists are adequate for leading the project. 这组科学家足以胜任该计划的领导任务。★**构词法**: ad- (前缀, 表示“至..., 使...”) + equate (*v.* 使相等)

+ **adhere** [əd'hɪə] *vi.* ①粘住; 附着 (to): Mud adhered to their shoes and clothes. 泥土粘在他们的鞋和衣服上。②坚信, 坚持; 忠于; 拥护 (to): It is the civil servants' obligation to adhere to the interests of the people. 忠于人民的利益是公务员的义务。|| **adherent** [əd'hɪərənt] *n.* 拥护者, 信徒; **adhesion** ①*n.* (东西) 粘着; 坚持; 附着 ②皈依; 忠实 ③同意; 对...表同意: The dean smile his adhesion. 系主任笑了一下, 表示同意。 **adhesive** *a.* 粘着的; 粘连的 ★**构词法**: 来自拉丁语 adhaerere, ad- (前缀, 至..., 使...) + haerere (*v.* 粘住)

+ **adjacent** [ə'dʒeɪsənt] *a.* ①相邻的, 邻近的 (to): The garage is adjacent to our house. 车库与我们的房子相邻。②接下来的, 紧接着的: The ad adjacent to the news is not convincing. 新闻后的第一条广告没有太大的说服力。★**构词法**: 来自拉丁语 adiacens (位于附近), ad- (前缀, 至) + iacere (*v.* 位于..., 置于...)

+ **adjoin** [ə'dʒɔɪn] *vi. & vt.* 毗连; 临近; 贴近: His court adjoins the park. 他的院子与公园相连。

adjust [ə'dʒʌst] *vt.* ①调整; 调节(to): Wherever you go, adjust to the local customs. 不管到哪儿, 要调整自己, 以便适应当地的风俗。②整理; 使有条理; 修正: We have adjusted the L/C as requested. 我们已按照要求修改了信用证。★**构词法**: ad-(前缀, 至, 使) + just (a. 正确的, 合适的)

* **administer** [əd'mɪnɪstə] *vt.* ①管理; 照料; 治理: The secretary administers the daily affairs in the government. 这位秘书负责政府的日常事务。②执行; 实施: The delegate has been sent to the area to help to administer the new tax law. 一个代表团被派往该地区, 帮助实施新税法。③给予; 派给: He is very cautious in administering medicine to the patients. 他给病人开药时很谨慎。|| **administration** *n.* ①政府; 行政机关; 行政工作 ②行政, 执政 ★**构词法**: ad-(前缀, 表加强) + ministrate (*v.* 服务)

admire [əd'maɪə] *vt.* ①赞美; 羡慕; 赞赏; 钦佩: Visitors to the U. S. A. can't help admiring its richness. 到美国的游客都禁不住羡慕其富裕程度。②以赞赏的眼光看着 ③(口语)想要, 喜欢: The workers admire to have a break. 工人们想歇一会儿。★**构词法**: ad-(前缀, 对) + mire (*v.* 瞧) → 对...怀有好感

admission [əd'mɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* ①接纳, 准许进入; 收容 The ticket entitles you a free admission into the exhibition hall. 持本票, 可以免费参观展览。②入场费; 会费: The admission to the concert is \$ 35. 音乐会的入场费为 35 美元。③承认: The enemy forces suffered heavy casualties by their own admission. 敌军自己承认伤亡惨重。★**构词法**: ad-(前缀, 对..., 向...) + mittere (*v.* 让开, 放

走)

admit [əd'mɪt] *vi. & vt.* ①准许进入: When Madam Curie was young, women were not admitted to universities in Poland. 居里夫人年轻时, 波兰的妇女不能上大学。②容纳: The auditorium admits about 2000 persons. 这个礼堂可以容纳 2000 人。③承认; 供认: I admitted that he was wrong. 我承认是他错了。④容许; 有...的可能(of): It admits of no doubt. 这不容置疑。

+ **adolescent** [ædə'lesənt] *I a.* ①正值青春期的: My son and his classmates usually spend days and nights playing video games. I wonder if this is the adolescent craziness. 我儿子和他的同学不分昼夜地玩电子游戏。我不知道这是不是青春少年的疯狂劲头。②表现得像大孩子的成人: It is generally agreed that Jim's behavior is a little adolescent. 大家认为, 吉姆的行为有点孩子气。II *n.* 少年, 少女

adopt [ə'dɒpt] *vi. & vt.* ①收养; 领养: The couple adopted a daughter three years ago. 这对夫妻三年前收养了一个女儿。②采取; 采用: It would be better to adopt a different approach. 采取另一种方法也许会更好。③采纳: The committee thought the expert's idea is very sound and adopted it. 委员会认为, 这位专家的意见很周全并且采纳了。★**构词法**: ad-(前缀, 表示附加、方向等) + optare (*v.* 选择)

adult ['ædʌlt] *a. & n.* 成年(的); 已成年(的): Later he went on his further study at an adult open university. 后来, 他在一所成年人自修大学接受了继续教育。

advance [əd'vɑːns] *I vi, vt.* ①增进; 促进, 推进: The additive advances the growth of the maize. 这种添加剂可以促进小麦的生长。②提高; 提升; 长涨: It

has been a law in China that the price is definitely advanced when festivals or holidays are approaching. 在中国,这一点似乎已经成为了一条规律,即每逢节假日来临,价格就肯定上涨。③提前: Please do your best to advance shipment. 请尽最大努力提前装船。④前进;进展;发展: The demonstrators advanced to the city council. 示威者向市政厅前进。⑤提出(建议、要求等): The customers has advanced a large claim for bugs in the company's computers. 对于该公司电脑中的缺陷,消费者提出大量赔偿的要求。II *n.* ①促进;推进: That punishment is sure though its advance is slow. 虽然征罚来得很慢,但是肯定要到来的。②前进;进步: The movement marked the significant advance of thought. 该运动是思想进步的重要标志。

advantage [əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ] I *n.* ①优势;长处;好处: It will be to our mutual enemy's advantage if we are fighting with each other. 如果我们俩相互争斗,将只会让我们共同的敌人受益。②利益;便利: The advantage of a good education will not be obvious until years later. 数年后,良好教育的益处才显示出来。II *vt.* 有助于;对...有利;促进: It would advantage the competition if the government keep incorrupt. 政府保持廉洁,更有利于竞争。|| **take advantage of** 利用;乘...之机: He always takes advantage of every opportunity to see her. 他充分利用一切机会去看她。★**构词法**: vant (古法语,在前)+ age (*n.* 后缀,表示行为,状态)

adventure [əd'ventʃə] *n.* ①奇遇;不平常的经历: To go abroad was quite an adventure for me. 出国对我来说是一次不寻常的经历。②冒险;惊险活动: His life is full of adventures. 他的一生充满

了冒险经历。|| **adventurous a.** ①爱冒险的 ②危险的;鲁莽的(行动): The old man's grandchildren are specially fond of listening to his adventurous stories. 老人的孙子们都特别爱听他的冒险故事。★**构词法**: ad- (前缀,使,至)+ venture (*v.* 来到,冒险),原义是“正要降临的”事件

+ **adverse** ['ædvəs] *a.* ①(在位置或方向上)逆的,相反的;敌对的: The ship met a very strong adverse current. 船遭遇了非常强大的逆流。adverse circumstances 逆境 ②不利的;有害的: The witness' words are adverse to the accused. 证人的证词对被告不利。

* **advertise** ['ædvətaɪz] *vi. & vt.* 刊登广告;做广告: One of their measures to take is to advertise for sale. 要采用的措施之一就是刊登广告来销售。|| **advertisement n.** 广告牌;启事;登广告(常缩写为 ad)

advice [əd'vaɪs] *n.* ①劝告,忠告;意见: Let me give you a piece of advice. 让我给你一个忠告。②(商业)通知,通知书: We are waiting for your shipment advice. 我们在等候你方的装船通知。★**构词法**: ad- (前缀,依)+ vice (*n.* 观点,看法),表示“依我的看法”转变为“劝告”

advise [əd'vaɪz] *vt.* ①劝告;忠告: The commander-in-chief didn't order me but advise me to act immediately. 总司令没有命令我,而是劝我当机立断。②通知;告知: Please advise us of your new address if it is different from what you left earlier. 如果您的地址有变化,请劳驾您通知我们。|| **advisable a.** 适当的;明智的;可爱的

* **advocate** ['ædvəkət] I *n.* ①(法国、苏格兰等地的)律师;辩护人 ②拥护者;提倡者: Most of them are advocates of reform. 他们中的绝大多数是改革的拥护

者。II **vt.** 拥护;提倡;主张:None advocates any hang-ups. 没有人拥护拖拖拉拉。

+ **aerial** ['æəriəl] I **a.** ①空气的,大气的 ②空中的;架空的:An aerial railway linked the railway station to the airport. 架空铁道把火车站与飞机场联结起来了。③航空的:The aerial line between the two cities are usually busy. 两个城市间的航线很繁忙。II **n.** (英国用语) 天线:The television aerials are erected like forests on the top of the building. 房顶上电视天线林立。|| **aerial wire**, 天线 ★**构词法**: aer(o)-(空气的,大气的)+ ial (*a.* 后缀,表示“…的”)

aeroplane ['æərəpleɪn]; **n.** 飞机:They went to Edinburg by aeroplane. 他们乘飞机去爱丁堡。★**构词法**: aer(o) (*a.* 空气的,大气的) + plane (*n.* 飞机)

aerospace ['æərəspeɪs] **a.** 航空和宇宙航行空间;太空的:In the aerospace, zero gravity influences the lives of astronauts in many ways. 在太空中,零引力在多方面影响宇航员的生活。★**构词法**: aer(o) (空气的,大气的) + space (*n.* 空间)

afar [ə'fa:] **ad.** 远;在远处;远远地:A bosom friend afar brings a distant land near. 海内存知己,天涯若比邻。★**构词法**: a-(在,至) + far (*a.* 遥远的地方,远处)

affair [ə'feə] **n.** ①事物;东西:His house was a strange affair. 他的房子真怪。②事,事情;事件:It is a rare affair in our university that a student steal a computer from the lab. 这是我校少见事件,学生居然盗窃实验室的计算机。③事务;业务:Later, the general was in charge of foreign affairs. 后来,将军负责外交事务。★**构词法**: ad- (前缀,相当于 to,加在以 ac-或 af-或 ag-或 al-或 ap-或 as-和 at-开头的单词前时,ad 受到

同化,即前缀 ad 变成了与开头字母相同的形式) + fair (*v.* 做,干)

affect [ə'fekt] **vt.** ①影响:Considerable buying has affected the price to a large extent. 大量购买在很大程度上影响了价格。②使感动:Deeply affected by the their stories, many readers send the twins money for medicine. 许多读者深深被这对双胞胎的故事所感动,纷纷给他们送钱以便买药。③(疾病)侵袭:The baby is affected with high fever. 婴儿在发高烧。④假装:His winks to you show that he affects ignorance. 他朝你眨眼,这表明他是假装不知道。⑤喜爱,总是爱用(或穿);老是往…去:The boys affect the lawn by the riverside for they can play football there. 男孩儿们总爱到河边的草地上去,因为他们可以在那儿踢足球。⑥倾向于 || **affectation** **n.** ①不自然,假装 ②矫揉作,装腔作势; **affected** **a.** ①虚假的,假装的 ②受感动的; **affection** **n.** ①爱;慈爱,感情 ②疾病; **affectionate** **a.** 有深厚感情的,慈爱的 ★**构词法**: af- (前缀 ad 的变形,相当于 to) + fact (拉丁词根,做,制造),表示“使…发生变化”

+ **affirm** [ə'fə:m] **vt.** ①断言;肯定:The company affirms that if they stop supplying the very product, all the car factories in Asia can hardly go on. 该公司断言,如果他们停止供应这种新产品,亚洲所有的汽车厂家就难以为继了。②(在法庭上)证实:The witness, a news-dealer affirmed his innocence. 证人,一名卖报刊杂志的人,证实他是无辜的。|| **affirmative** **a.** 肯定的:The journalist spoke in an affirmative tone. 记者用肯定的口气讲话。★**构词法**: af- (前缀 ad 的变形,相当于 to) + firm (*a.* 稳固的)

afford [ə'fɔ:d] **vt.** ①买得起;负担得起;花得起(时间):The poor woman can't afford the second failure. 这位可怜的女

人再也经过起第二次失败了。②提供; 给予: The success of the transaction afforded the girl fairly a large sum of money. 这笔交易成功了, 这个女孩获利不少。

Africa ['æfrikə] *n.* 非洲: It has been generally believed that Africa is the birthplace of human being. 据说人类起源于非洲。

African ['æfrikən] *I a.* 非洲的: What are the general features of African animals? 非洲动物的一般特点是什么? *II n.* 非洲人

after ['ɑ:ftə] *I ad.* 在后, 后来: The lawyer arrived soon after. 律师随后就到了。 *II prep.* 在...后(顺序): The members of the committee went into the meeting room one after another. 委员会的委员们依序进入会议室。 *III conj.* 在...之后: After World War II, the U. S. became the first world power. 第二次世界大战后, 美国成了全世界最强大的国家。 *IV a.* ①后来的; 后面的: The consumers didn't expect the prices would be down to such a degree in after years. 消费者怎么也想不到价格会降这么低。 ②后部的: The technicians are working hard to redesign the after part of the make of the car. 技术员正努力工作来重新设计这种车型的后部。

afternoon [ɑ:ftə'nu:n] *n.* ①下午: The students run in the morning and play football in the afternoon. 学生们早上跑步, 下午踢足球。 ②后半期: The famous actor spent his afternoon of life in Britain. 这位著名演员在英国度过了他的晚年。 ★构词法: after (*prep.* 在...之后) + noon (*n.* 正午)

afterward(s) ['ɑ:ftəwədz] *ad.* 其后; 后来; 以后 ★构词法: after (在...之后) + -ward(s) (*ad. & n.* 后缀, 表示“方向”)

again [ə'geɪn, ə'gen] *ad.* ①再, 再一次; 又; 重新: They knocked on the door again and again. 他们不停地敲门。 ②此外: Then again, why did he go? 再者, 他为什么要去?

against [ə'geɪnst, ə'genst] *prep.* ①对(着); 相反; 逆着: They sailed against the wind. 他们逆风航行。 ②反对; 违反; 敌对: About twenty-five percent of the citizens are for the project and the rest against it. 约 25% 的公民赞成该计划, 其余的反对。 ③靠着; 依着: The hunter put his rifle against the trunk of a tree. 猎人把枪靠着树干。 ④以...为背景: The castle stood out against the sky. 那座城堡立于天际。

age [eɪdʒ] *I n.* ①年龄, 年纪: How can you get to know the age of a tree? 怎样才能知道一棵树有多大年纪? ②时代; 同时代的人: Imagine a man living in the dark age came to the space age. 想象一下, 一位生活在中世纪的人来到现在这个太空时代吧。 *II vi* 变老; 上年纪: He is aging fast. 他老得很快。 || **come of age** 成年

agency ['eɪdʒənsi] *n.* ①代理; 代办: The time is not ripe for the discussion of the question of sole agency. 讨论独立代理问题时机尚不成熟。 ②代理处; 代办机构: The biggest travel agency in the city is in need of more hands. 本市最大的旅行社需要更多人员。 ③作用, 力量: Some of the archaeologists suggest the newly discovered miracle might be brought into being through human agency. 有些考古学家认为, 新发现的奇迹可能是人力所致。

agenda [ə'dʒendə] *n.* ①议程, 日程: The city government has put the moving of the school on the agenda. 市政府已经把这所学校的搬迁提到日程上了。 ②记事册

agent ['eidʒənt] *n.* ①代理人;代表 ②起作用的人或物;动因: The natural agent was first used in the form of water-wheels and windmills. 最早的运用自然力的方式是水车和风力磨房。③(化)剂: Do not swallow the packet in the bag. It is drying agent. 袋内小包为干燥剂,请勿吞下。

aggress ['əgres] *vi. & vt* ①挑衅,攻击,侵略 (on, against) ②向...扑上去

aggression [əgreʃ(ə)n] *n.* ①无理的争斗攻击,侵害: Reading other people's diary without his permission is an aggression upon his right. 未经他人同意,私自阅读他人日记就是侵犯他人权利。②侵略战争: An aggression can not avoid the fate of failure. 任何侵略都逃不脱失败的命运。★**构词法**: aggress(*v.* 攻击,侵犯) + -ion(*n.* 后缀)

aggressive ['əgresiv] *a.* ①侵略的;侵略性的;爱寻衅的: The hound is aggressive in nature. 猎犬的本性是进攻性的。②有进取心;积极的 ③(行为等)过分的,放肆的 || **aggressor** *n.* 侵略者★**构词法**: aggress(*v.* 攻击,侵犯) + -ive(*a.* 后缀)

ago [ə'gou] *I a.* 以前的,以往的: The tramp was seen here years ago. 几年前,有人在这儿见过这个流浪汉。II *ad.* 以前,以往,在过去: He arrived an hour ago. 他一小时已到达。

agony ['æɡəni] *n.* ①极度的痛苦: The wounded soldier was crying in agony. 伤兵痛苦喊叫。②痛苦地挣扎 ③(感情上)突然而强烈地爆发: Seeing their lost child, the parents fell in an agony of joy and almost jumped to the child. 一看见他们丢失的孩子,那对父母亲高兴到了极点,几乎朝孩子扑了过去。|| **pile up (on) the agony** 渲染悲痛的事情; **agony column** (报刊上)刊登寻人、离婚等通告的专栏

agree [ə'ɡri:] *vi.* ①同意;赞成;答应 (to): The manager agrees to the arrange. 经理同意这种安排。②商定,约定;意见相合 (on): The two countries have agree on the terms. 两国一致同意以上条款。③(意见等)一致,(情趣等)相投 (with): Though they are sisters, they don't agree at all. 虽然他们是亲姐妹,但是情趣各异。|| **agreeable** *a.* ①惬意的 ②易相处的 ③欣然同意的

agreement [ə'ɡri:mənt] *vi.* ①一致,同意 ②协定: They reached an gentlemen's agreement. 他们达成了君协定。③(语法)一致,呼应: Pay attention to the agreement of tenses in a sentence. 请注意句中的时态要保持一致。

agricultural [ˌæɡri'kʌltʃərə(ə)l] *a.* 农业的,农艺的,农学的: agricultural products 农产品 ★**构词法**: agriculture (*n.* 农业) + -al(*a.* 农业的)

agriculture [ˌæɡri'kʌltʃə] *n.* ①农业,农艺: In the world, agriculture is no longer the biggest industry in terms of its employees or its products. 在当今社会,无论在就业人数或是产值方面,农业已经不再是第一大产业了。②农学 || **agriculturist** *n.* 农学家 ★**构词法**: agri(*n.* 田地) + culture (*v.* 耕耘)

ahead [ə'hed] *ad. & a.* ①在前: The troops were between the devil and the deep blue sea—the river ahead and the enemy chasing them. 这个部队进退维谷——前有大河流挡道,后有敌人追赶。②向前: Look ahead, you have a promising future. 向前看,你的前途无量。③提前: The factory produced what had been ordered ahead of the schedule. 该厂提前生产出了订货。★**构词法**: a- (前缀,在,向) + head (*n.* 头)

aid [eid] *I vt.* 帮助;援助;救护: He was my chief aid in the business. 他是我事业的主要帮助者。II *n.* ①帮助;援助:

raising fund in aid of the sick 募捐帮助病人②帮助者;助手: An English - Chinese Dictionary is an important aid in learning English. 一本英汉词典是学习英语的重要工具。

aim [eɪm] **I vi. & vt.** ①瞄准;对准(at): The terrorist aimed at the visiting president. 恐怖分子瞄准了来访的总统。②以...为目标;旨在;志在(at): Jane aims at going to Harvard University after her graduation. 简毕业后的目标是上哈佛大学。 **II n.** ①瞄准;对准: The sentry took aim at the guy running into the camp. 哨兵瞄准了那个正朝军营里冲的家伙。②目标;目的: At that time the ultimate aim of the people was to have enough to eat. 当时,人们最终的目标是有东西吃。

air [eə] **I n.** ①空气;大气: It's stuffy here. Please open the door and let the fresh air come in. 这儿空气污浊,请打开门,让新鲜空气进来。②天空;空中: There was not a mist of cloud in the air. 空中没有一丝云彩。③航空: The delegate is going to the south by air. 代表团将乘飞机抵达南方。④外表,姿色,风度: With an triumphant air, the champion came into the hotel. 冠军面带得意之色走进旅馆。 **II vt.** ①晾,晾干: The quilt needs to be aired. 被子需要晾一下。②使通风: The two fans were turning all the time to air the basement. 两台电扇不停地转动来给地下室通风。

airplane ['eəpleɪn] **n.** 飞机(= aeroplane)

+ **aisle** [aɪl] **n.** (影剧院、礼堂、教室等的)座椅间的通道,走廊: He's got a ticket to the aisle seat. 他买了张靠走廊的票。

|| **roll in the aisle** 捧腹大笑

alarm [ə'lɑ:m] **I n.** ①警报;警告: a fire alarm 火警 ②警报器,警铃 ③闹钟: an alarm clock 闹钟 ④惊慌;惊恐: The calf feels alarm at the gun. 这只小狗对

枪声很惊慌。 **II vt.** ①使惊慌;使惊恐: The villagers were alarmed when they heard the air-raid. 听到空袭警报时,村民们很惊慌。②惊动;惊吓: I was alone in the dark street and was greatly alarmed when I heard, "Help! Help!" 我独自一人走在黑暗的街头,听到有人喊“救命!救命啦!”,我大吃一惊。★**构词法:** arm (臂→arms 武器), alarm 是 to (the) arms (拿起武器准备战斗的缩略形式)

album ['ælbəm] **n.** ①影集;集邮簿: The little girl sent her teacher a photo album as a gift. 那个小女孩儿给她的老师送了一本影集作礼物。②文选;歌曲选;画片选;摄影选

alcohol ['ælkəhɒl] **n.** ①酒精,乙醇: They heated their food with an alcohol lamp in the expedition to the Antarctic. 他们在远征南极的途中,用酒精灯给食物加热。②含酒精的饮料: I'd like a soft drink not an alcohol. 我想来一客不含酒精的饮料,不要酒。

alcoholic [ælkə'hɒlɪk] **I a.** ①酒精的,含酒精的 ②酒精中毒的 **II n.** 饮酒过度的人,嗜酒的人,酒鬼

+ **alert** [ə'lɜ:t] **I a.** ①警觉的;警惕的;机警的: The detective keep an alert eye upon the suspect. 侦探警惕地盯着那个嫌疑人。②机灵的;活跃的: Students who are alert in class often get high grades. 课堂上活跃的学生常常得高分。 **II n.** ①警报 ②警戒期间;警戒状态: The No. one alert command was soon sent to my unit. 一级战备的命令很快就传达到了我们连队。 **III vt.** 警告: The sign alerts the pedestrians to the possible dangers of vehicles. 这个标记警告行人注意交通工具可能带来的危险。★**构词法:** al-(前缀 ad 的变形,表示“在...”) + lert (**n.** 观察,警惕)