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全国大学英语四级考试命题研究组 编
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大学英语四级考试 词汇必备

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Ⅰ. 大…

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前 言

我们在多年的大学英语教学、四级和六级考试辅导及硕士研究生入学考试英语辅导中发现,不少同学的成绩受制于词汇量不大,而平时的课堂词汇学习时间有限且不集中,考生对自己的词汇量和《大纲》要求之间的距离没有一个清楚的概念。为帮助广大考生打好词汇基础,顺利通过大学英语四级考试,为以后的考研和深造创造条件,我们根据《大学英语教学大纲》对考生的词汇要求编写了本书。本书收录的4000多个四级必考词汇加上其同义词、反义词、派生词使全书总词汇量超过10,000个。其主要内容包括:①音标、②词素分析、③词性、④英语释义和汉语意义、⑤重点用法举例、⑥同义词、⑦反义词、⑧派生词、⑨同义词辨析和⑩常考词组。

本书具有以下特点和优点:

- 编排灵活,力求清新醒目,重点突出;
- 同义词、反义词、派生词,便于举一反三,扩大词汇量;
- 同义词辨析,利于掌握常考易混词的用法;
- 词素分析追根求源,通过词根、词缀有利于深化理解记忆;
- 英文解释,利于学习地道英语,养成用英语思维的习惯;
- 精典例句,利于具体掌握词的用法,而非死记中文词义;
- 例句中文译文还有助于你提高英译汉的能力。

本书融课堂学习工具书和随身携带的记忆手册于一身,方便、实用。愿它成为广大有志青年的形影不离的好朋友。

本书的出版得到了许波、郭玉辉和张立炎等几位同志的帮助,在此向他们表示感谢。

限于时间和编者水平,书中谬误之处,敬请读者和同行批评指正。

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编者

1999年3月于人大红楼

A

abandon [ə'bændən] <ab-相反 + bandon 拥有>(与“拥有相反”->) vt. to give up, esp. without finishing; to leave completely and for ever 放弃, 抛弃, 离开 / abandon oneself to 放纵 / ~ all hope/his friends / their ideas / the research 放弃全部希望 / 他的朋友 / 观点 / 研究

【同】desert, discontinue, quit, throw over

【反】reclaim, cherish, res:rain

【派】abandonment n.

【辨】abandon 表示“离开,抛弃”时与 leave 同意词,表示“放弃想法时”与 give up, quit 同义,表示“放弃计划”时与 cancel 同义。

ability [ə'biliti] n.

- (often pl.) cleverness, talent 能力, 智能 [C, U] Listening, speaking, reading and writing abilities are basic ones for learners to learn any foreign language. 听、说、读、写是学生学习外语的基本技能。 / organizing ~ 组织能力
- skill or power in sufficient quantity 才能, 才干 [C] He is a man of great ~ in doing anything. 不管做什么, 他都很能干。

【辨】ability, capacity, capability

① ability 常指“天生的能力”和“后天

获得的技能”: He obtained the position by virtue of his ability. 他凭才能得到这个职位。

② capacity 常指“承受力,容纳力”,也可指“人的忍耐力”或“宽容力”: The hall has a seating capacity of 200 persons. 这大厅可容纳二百人。

③ capability 指体力上、智力上、道德法律上有能力或某一特殊功能: The ear has the capability of distinguishing pitches. 耳朵有区别音高的能力。

able [eɪbl̩] a.

having the power, skill, knowledge, time, to do sth. 有能力的,能干的,显示才华的 Robert was an ~ man. 罗伯特是个能干的人。

▲ be ~ to can 能,会 He was ~ to afford the expensive luxury. 他能付得起这件昂贵的奢侈品。

【派】ably ad. 干练地,能干地

【反】unable

【辨】able, capable, competent, qualified

1) able, ① 本词最中性的意义可以表示行得通或做得到的意思。如: Most children are able to walk before they are able to talk. 多数孩子在会说话之前先会走路。②

它还指“有才能的”，比 capable 表达的“才能”更强，如：As an able orator, he made a very able speech. 作为一个有才能的演说家，他作了一番极有才华的演说。

③ 以智力、知识、技巧和能力为特征的：He is an ~ man. 他是个精明能干的人。

2) capable, ① 指出乎意料的潜能，对一般的要求能应付自如的才能，如：This boy is capable of being taught. 这孩子可教。② 本词还有经过训练后而具备某项工作能力的意思。如：Capable lawyers should be well schooled in the company law. 能干的律师应是在公司法方面受过良好的训练。③ 能力、力量、有智谋、有本领、有效率的。a ~ pilot 技能熟练的飞行员

3) competent, ① 用于一人有能力去完成某项特定的任务。根据含义，这词所完成的是可以被客观地评价为满意的或不满意的。任务。如：No competent tax accountant could possibly have made such errors in making out your return. 没有一个胜任的税务会计师在计算你的盈利时会出这样的错误。② 有能力的，能胜任的，有技术力量或知识为特征的。He was generally considered a ~ painter of landscape. 他被认为是风景画方面有能力的画家。

4) qualified, 强调具有要求的技能，一般用于要求受过起码教育和训练的职业和行当。如：He's well qualified for the job. 他有资格做这工作。

aboard[ə'bo:d]

ad. on or into (a ship, train, aircraft, bus, etc.) 在船(飞机, 车)上, 上船(飞机, 车) It's time to go ~.

该上船(飞机, 车)了。

prep. 在(船, 飞机, 车)上, 上(船, 飞机, 车) They went ~ the ship. 他们上了船。

about[ə'baʊt]

ad. 1. around; in a near place; in all directions 在周围, 附近, 到处 He was walking ~. 他在附近散步。

2. near in number, time, degree 大约, 差不多 He was ~ the same age as she. 那时, 他和她年龄差不多。

prep. 1. with regard to; concerning 关于, 对于 She inquired ~ my brother. 她打听我哥哥的情况。

2. around; in the area of; near 在……周围, 在……附近 Everything ~ me was so beautiful. 我周围的景色很美。

a. just ready (to do sth.) 准备, 将要 He waited until she was ~ to leave. 他一直等到她离开的时候。

▲ **be ~ to** just ready to do sth. 即将 The little girl is ~ to cry. 那小女孩马上就要哭了。

above[ə'baʊv]

prep. over; higher than 在……上面, 超过, 高于 We flew ~ the clouds. 我们在云层上飞行。

a. (fml) mentioned on an earlier page or higher on the same page 上面的, 上述的 for the ~ reasons 根据上述理由

ad. the facts mentioned above; in or to a higher place 在上面, 以上 His room is just ~. 他的房间就在上面。

▲ **~ all** most important of all 首先, 尤其 But ~ all, tell me quickly what I have to do. 请首先快告诉我应该怎么办。

【反】below

abroad [ə'brɔ:d] ad.

1. to or in another country 到国外, 在国外 I think I'll take a trip ~ somewhere. 我想到国外某个地方去旅行。
2. over a wide area; widely; everywhere 传开, 广泛四散 The news soon got ~. 消息不久就传开了。

absence [ˈæbsəns] (ab-从……离开 + sence 在场) n.

1. the state of not being present 缺席, 不在场 [U] He made up a wonderful story to explain his ~. 他编造了一个动听的故事解释他缺席的原因。
2. non-existence; lack 缺乏, 没有 The police were delayed by the ~ of information about the criminal who has murdered the innocent. 警察由于没有得到罪犯暗杀那无辜者的情报, 他们来晚了。

【反】presence

absent [ˈæbsənt] ab-(同上) + sent 在场的) a.

1. not present (from) 缺席, 不在场 I was ~ from home yesterday. 我昨天不在家。

【同】lacking, unavailable

【反】attentive

2. showing lack of attention to what is happening 漫不经心的 The man had an ~ look on his face knowing that he will not be fired. 那人一副漫不经心的样子, 他知道他不会被关闭。

absolute [ˈæbsəlu:t] (ab-离开 + solute 完全松开) (完全放开不管的) a. complete; perfect 绝对的, 完全的 ~ falsehood 假话 / ~ right 绝对权 / ~ value 绝对值

【同】complete, entire, exhaustive,

total, utter

【反】mixed, qualified, restrained, limited

【派】absoluteness n. absolutely ad.

absorb [əb'sɔ:b] (ab-去掉 + sorb 吸) (吸掉→) vt.

1. to take or suck in (liquids) 吸收 The sponge ~ d all the spilt water. 海绵把洒下的水都吸收了。

【同】draw, soak (in) up, suck up, take in

【反】exude, give out, dissipate

【派】absorption n. absorbent a. 能吸收的 absorbing a.

2. to take up all the attention, interests, time of 吸引, 使专心 The hook describing an interesting detective story ~ ed all his attention. 这部有趣的侦探小说使他着迷。 / ~ all his energies 花费他所有精力

▲ be ~ ed in to take up all the attention, interest, time of 专心于 She was completely ~ ed in her own affairs. 她专心做自己的事。

abstract [ˈæbstrækt] (ab(s)=(from)从 - tract=(draw)拽出) (从……抽出来→)

vt. to remove by drawing out gently (| from) 提(抽)取 ~ metal from ore 从矿物中提取金属

【同】remove, take away, separate, isolate

【反】insert, introduce

【派】abstracted a. abstraction n.

a. thought of as a quality rather than as an object or fact; not real or solid 抽象的 A flower is beautiful, but beauty itself is ~. 花美, 但美本身是抽象的。 / an ~ noun 抽象名词 / abstract ideas 抽象的思维

【同】metaphysical, unconcrete,

vague

【反】concrete

n. a shortened form of a statement, speech 摘要, 提要 Please write an ~ of this scientific article. 请写出这篇科技文章的提要。

【同】abridgement, brief, summary
abundant [ə'bʌndənt] <ab-离开+und溢, 流+ant 形容词后缀> (多得流出来 →) a.

more than enough 丰富的, 充分的, 充裕的 This river is ~ in crocodiles. 这条河里鳄鱼很多。

【反】scarce

【辨】abundant, plentiful

① abundant 指人、鱼、鸟、雨水等量大: The forest is abundant in birds. 这片森林里鸟很多。

② plentiful 指量方面的丰富, 特指食物等事物, 不指思想、言语、时间、空间等; a plentiful supply of food 充裕的食品供应

abuse [ə'bjʊ:z] <ab-离开, 偏离+use 用> (脱离原来的用途 →) vt.

1. wrong use 滥用, 虐待 The privilege has been much ~d. 特权被滥用了。

【同】mishandle, spoil, ill-use, mistreat

2. unkind, cruel, or rude words 谩骂 You should not ~ others at will. 你不能随意骂人。

【同】scold

【反】respect, honor

academic [ækə'demik] a.

1. of a college or university 学院的 He remembered his ~ days fondly. 他天真浪漫地回忆起上大学的日子。

2. concerning those subjects taught to provide skills for the mind rather than for the hands 学术的 an ~ proposition 纸上谈兵

accelerate [æk'seləreit] <ac-朝, 向+celer 快+ate 动词后缀> vt. /vi.

to (cause to) move faster or happen earlier 加速, 促进 The bad weather ~d our departure. 糟糕的天气使得我们早别。

【同】hasten, quicken, speed up

【反】decelerate

【派】acceleration n. 加速, 加速度
accelerator n. 加速器

accent [ˈæksənt] <ac-朝, 向+cent 唱歌> (声调向某一方面发展 →) n.

1. individual, local, or national way of pronouncing 腔调, 口音 [C] He had a strong southern ~. 他带有浓厚的南方口音。

2. (in speaking) prominence (by means of stress or intonation) given to a syllable 重音 The ~ falls on the second syllable. 重音在第二个音节上。

【同】dialect, pronunciation

accept [ək'sept] v.

1. receive with favour (—that) 接受, 认可 I ~ your kind offer. 我接受你的好意。

2. to believe; admit; agree to 同意, 承认 Do you ~ what he told you? 你同意他对你说的话吗?

【反】reject

【派】acceptable a. 可接受的, 受欢迎的
acceptability n. 接受, 受欢迎

【辨】accept, receive

① accept 语气较强, 含有满足或承诺的意思: He accepted my help. 他接受了我的帮助。

② receive 只表示受取, 思想上的满意或接受思想上的东西: I have received a letter from him, being informed that I have been admitted to the university as a postgraduate. 我收到他的一封信。

告诉我我被那所大学录取为研究生。

access ['æksɪs] (ac-向, 到 + cess 走) (走到……→) **n.**

1. means of using, reaching, or entering 接近, 进入 [U] He is a man of difficult ~. 他是一个难以接近的人。
2. entrance; way in 入口, 通路, 接近 (或进入) 的方法 [U] / Students need easy ~ to books. 学生需要读书的简便方法。

【同】entrance, entry, gate, path

【派】accessible **a.** 易得到的, 易接近的
accession **n.** 同意, 就任

▲ **have / gain ~ to** have the right of 可以获得 He gained ~ to the political information by posing as a commercial traveller. 他装扮成一个商业旅行者获取政治情报。

accident ['æksɪ(ə)dɪnt] **n.**

1. something unpleasant, undesirable happens 事故 [C] a shocking, a terrible, a tragic ~ 骇人所闻的, 可怕的, 凄惨的事故。/ He related just how the ~ had occurred. 他讲述了事故发生的经过。
2. something that happens by chance 意外的事, 偶然的事 [C] It was quite an ~ that I found the missing speed bicycle. 我找到了丢失的变速车, 完全是件偶然的事。

【派】accidental **a.** 意料之外的偶然的

accommodation [ə,kəmə'deɪʃən] **n.**

1. a place to live 住宿, 留宿 What sort of ~ can you get in this city? 这个城市的住宿情况如何? / The hotel has ~ for fifty people. 这家旅馆能住五十人。
2. (pl.) lodging, food, and services (-般用作复数) 膳宿供应 tourist ~s on a boat 船上的膳宿供应

【派】accommodate **v.** 容纳; 接洽

accommodator **n.** 替工
accommodating **a.** 与人方便的, 随和的

accompany [ə'kʌmpəni] (ac-到 + company 同伴) **vt.**

1. to go with 陪同, 伴随 Will you please ~ me in drinking a glass of beer? 你能陪我喝一杯酒吗?
2. to make supporting music for 为……伴奏 Her mother ~d her on the piano. 她妈妈为她伴奏钢琴。

【同】attend, conduct, guide

【派】accompanying **a.** 随同的, 附见的
accompanist **n.** 伴奏者, 伴唱者

accomplish [ə'kɒmplɪʃ] (ac-到 + com 完全 + pl 装满 + -ish 动词词缀) **vt.**

to succeed in doing; perform 完成 This task is ~d by great effort. 完成这项任务花了很大力气。

【反】undo

【派】accomplished **a.**

accomplishment **n.**

【辨】accomplish, finish, complete, achieve

- ① accomplish 指做到底, 实现一个计划; to accomplish a trip 完成一次旅行
- ② finish 指完成日常的事: He finished the homework. 他完成了作业。
- ③ complete 指加上缺少的部分: to complete the sentence 把句子补充完整
- ④ achieve 指排除困难, 完成伟大功业; to achieve great victory 取得巨大胜利

according to

as stated or shown by 按照, 根据 According to him, my friend was absent from school yesterday. 按他的说法, 我的朋友昨天不曾到校。

accordingly [ə'kɔ:dnli] **ad.**

therefore; so 因此, 从而, 相应地, 照

者(尔) He was too ill to stay; so we sent him home. 他病重不能呆在这里,因此我们送他回家。

account[ə'kaunt] (ac-加强意义+count 计数)

n. 1. a written or spoken report; description 帐(目,户) / The accountant cooked his ~s 会计改过帐目。

【同】bill, check, list, record

2. a statement of income and expenditure 叙述,说明 He gave an ~ of his travel. 他述说了他的旅行情况。

【派】accountable a. 对……负责的,有解释义务的

【同】description, information, statement, story, tale

vi. to consider (与 for 连用)说明,解释 He could not ~ for his absence from school. 他没能说明缺课的原因。

【同】explain, state, think of

▲ on ~ of because of 因为,由于 He could not come on ~ of his illness. 他因病不能来。

▲ take ... into ~ take into consideration 考虑 We will take your suggestion into ~. 我们将考虑你的建议。

accumulate[ə'kju:mjuleit] (ac-加强语气+cumul 堆积+ate 动词后缀)(一点一点地或慢慢地堆积→)vt.

to make or become greater in quantity or size 积累,积蓄,堆积 He quickly ~d a large sum of money. 他很快就积攒了一大笔钱。/ They had a certain amount of ~d experience. 他们积累了一定的经验。

【同】assemble, collect, concentrate, gather

【派】accumulation n.

【反】dissipate

accuracy[ə'kjʊərəsi] n.

准确,精确度 [U] There is need to check the ~ of the report. 有必要证实一下这篇报道的真实性。

accurate[ə'kjʊərət] (ac-加强语气+cura (=care)仔细+(u)te 形容词后缀)(仔细再仔细,小心再小心→)a.

exactly correct; careful and exact 精确的,准确的 an ~ historian. 一位精心的历史学家。 Here is an ~ statement. 这是一份详细报告。

【反】inaccurate

【派】accurately ad.

【辨】accurate, correct, delicate, precise, right

① accurate 强调精确,无误; an accurate calculation 精确的计算

② correct 按一定标准没有差错; a correct answer 正确的答案

③ right 很多情况下可与 correct 互换,但常有道德上认可的含义; the right course of action 正确的行动方针

④ delicate 精密的,需要耐心地计量或处理 delicate experiment on pollution 对污染的精确试验

⑤ precise 用数字上非常准确的单位测量的 the precise speed of the satellite 卫星的准确速度

accuse[ə'kju:z] (ac-向+cuse 诉讼) vt.

to charge (someone) with doing wrong; blame (+ of) 控告,谴责 We ~d him of taking bribes. 我们指控他受贿。

【同】charge, complain against, denounce

【派】accuser n. accusingly ad.

【反】exculpate

accustomed[ə'kʌstəmd] a.

be ~ to 习惯于 regular: usual 惯常的,习惯的 That is his ~ hour doing morning exercises. 那是他经常做早操的时间。

▲ ~ to be used to (和接名词、代词和-ing分词)习惯于 You will soon get ~ to living there. 你不久就会习惯在那儿生活。

【派】accustomed v. 使习惯于

【反】unaccustomed a. 不习惯于

ache [eɪk]

vi. to suffer a continuous dull pain 痛
My head still ~s dizzily. 我的头还隐隐作痛。

n. a continuous pain [C] 疼痛, 酸痛
There were ~s in his joints. 他关节疼痛。

【辨】ache, pain

① ache 指连续的, 局部的“疼痛”; headache 头痛 / toothache 牙痛

② pain “痛苦”可用于形容局部或总体的疼痛; The ~ is almost more than she can bear. 疼痛使她几乎不能忍受。

achieve [ə'tʃi:v] (a-加强语气 + chieve (=end) 终, 结尾 →) vt.

to finish successfully 完成 He went back to London without having ~d any success. 他回伦敦了, 没取得任何成就。

【派】achievable a.

【辨】见 accomplish

achievement [ə'tʃi:vmənt] n.

the successful finishing or gaining of sth. 成就, 成绩 Flying across the Atlantic for the first time was a great ~. 首次飞越大西洋是一次巨大成就。

acid [ˈæsid]

n. a chemical substance containing hydrogen which, dissolved in water, provides hydrogenions (protons) 酸 [C] This substance is soluble in dilute ~s. 这种物质在稀酸中可以溶解。

a. having a sour, sharp taste, like a lemon 酸的 ~ reaction 酸性反应

【同】bitter, harsh, sharp, sour

【派】acidity n. 酸性

acquaintance [ə'kwɛintəns] n.

person whom one has met a few times 熟人, 相识 [C] He is but an ~ of mine. 他不过是我的一个熟人。

acquire [ə'kwɪə] (ac-到 + quire 寻找) vt.

to gain for oneself by skill or ability, by one's own efforts or behavior (由技术, 能力, 努力或行为而) 获得; 得到, 学到 She ~d a bad reputation. 她名声很坏。

【反】forfeit

【辨】acquire, earn, gain, get

① acquire 指依靠自己的努力得到某种内在的能力: It is not easy to acquire a knowledge of painting. 学画画不是件容易的事。

② earn 获得在教育机构中由于完成所规定的东西而达到一定的标准: earn a diploma 获得学位 earn a high score 得高分

③ gain 常指强有力的夺取, 也可指渐渐获得某物的过程: to gain the victory after a bloody battle 血战之后, 赢得胜利 / to gain honours 得到荣誉

④ get 一般用语, 口语用词, 用途很广: He had got what he wanted. 他得到了他要的东西。

acre [ˈeɪkə] n.

a measure of land 英亩 [C] He bought ten ~s of land. 他买了十英亩的地。

across [ə'krɒs]

prep. 1. from one side to the other 横越, 穿过 The ship sailed ~ the Atlantic. 这船横渡大西洋。

2. to or on the opposite side 在……对面, 与……交叉 / The tree had fallen down ~ the railway line. 树横倒在铁路上。

ad. 1. 横过, 穿过, 横断 You must come ~ and see me. 你一定过来看我。

2. 宽, 阔 The river is six thousand feet ~. 这条河六千英尺宽

【辨】across, through, via

① across 指从这边到那边: He went across the room. 他从房间的这一边走到那一边。

② through 指某处的一端延伸到另一端 He went through the forest. 他穿过森林。

③ via 经过, 指路程经过或通过某点, 或某一中转站, 也可指通过某种手段或方法。He goes to Canton via Zhengchow. 他去广州经过郑州。

act [ækt]

vi. 1. to take action (to, on, for, as) 行动, 做事 You will see how they will ~. 你将看到他们怎样行动。

2. to produce an effect: work (on) 起作用 Acid ~s on metal. 酸在金属上会起反应。

vt. to play the part of, as in a play (一out) 表演 This was ~ed at the Shanghai Theatre. 这是在上海剧院表演的。

【同】behave, do, perform

n. 1. a thing done 行为, 动作 [U] This is a foolish ~. 这是一种愚蠢的行为。/ The ~ of a mad man. 疯子的事。

2. one of the main divisions of a stage play (一)幕 [U] Act 1, Scene II 第一幕 第二场

3. a law 法令, 条例 [U] Parliament has passed an ~ forbidding the killing of animals for pleasure. 议会通过禁止打猎的法令。

【同】action, behavior, conduct, performance

action [ˈæksjən] n.

1. something done; deed 行动, 行为, 动作, 活动 [C] Actions speak louder than words. 事实胜于雄辩。/ out of ~ 不能正常工作

2. effect (on) 作用 [U] Photographs are made possible by the ~ of light on films. 通过光对底片的作用就能拍出照片。

【辨】action, act

① action 指动作的方式和过程: the action of heat 热的作用

② act 指单纯的和个人的动作: the act of stealing 偷东西的行为

active [ˈæktɪv] a.

able to produce the typical effects or take action 有活动力的, 活跃的, 敏捷的, 在活动中的 He soon became ~ in London. 不久他在伦敦就变得活跃了。~ reformer 活跃的改革家 ~ volcano 活火山

【同】alive, dynamic, lively, spirited

【反】inactive

activity [ˌæktɪv(ə)ti] n.

1. the condition of being active 活性, 活力 subjective ~ 主观能动性 When a man is over 70, his time of ~ is usually past. 人过70岁, 力气已衰。

2. [C~] (often pl.) ways in which people use their energies 活动; 所做的事情 outdoor activities 户外活动; the activities of spies 间谍活动 [U] It is now in full ~. 它处在全盛时期。

actor [ˈæktɔ] n.

a man who acts a part in a play 男演员 [U]

actress [ˈæktɪs] n.

a female actor 女演员

actual [ˈæktʃuəl] a.

existing as a real fact 实际的, 现实的 Can you describe the ~ condition of

the country? 你能说说这个国家的现状吗?

【反】ideal

【派】actually ad.

【辨】actual, true

○ actual 指“真实的”，跟“虚伪的”反意；the actual life 实际生活

② true 指真的，是假定的、谣传的反语；a true story 一个真实的故事

adapt[ə'dæpt] (ad-使+apt 适合) vi.

1. to put (oneself) in harmony with changed circumstances (| to, for) (使) 适应, 适合 He ~ed himself to new circumstances. 他努力使自己适应新环境。

【反】unfit

【派】adapter n. 改编者 adaptable a. 能适应的, 适应性质的 adaption 适应, 适合

add[æd] vi.

1. to put together with something else so as to increase the number, size, importance (+to) 加, 增加 It ~s to her beauty. 这使她更漂亮。

【反】subtract

2. to say or write (something) further (: that) 补充说, 又说 “They don't know,” he ~d. 他补充说“他们不知道”。

▲ ~ up to (of numbers) to amount to (a total) when added together 合计, 总计 My books ~ up to ten. 我总共有十本书。

addition[ə'diʃən] n.

1. the act of adding, esp. of adding numbers together (增) 加, 加法 [U] The children have learned ~. 这些孩子们学会了加法。

2. something added 附加(物) [C] These are the ~s made to the body of the work. 这些是本书的增补内容。

▲ in ~ as well 另外 In ~, there was a crop failure in many provinces. 另外, 许多省粮食都欠收。

▲ in ~ to as well as 除……之外 In ~ to such subjects, the students also study mathematics and geography. 除了这些科目, 学生们还学习数学和地理。

additional[ə'diʃənəl] a.

in addition; added 附加的, 另外的, 额外的 This is something ~. 这是些附加的东西。 / ~ charge 附加费

address[ə'dres]

n. 1. the number of the building, name of the street and town, etc., where a person works or lives 地址, 通讯处 Look at the above ~. 请看上面的地址。

2. a speech made to a group of people gathered especially to listen 致词 He gave a congratulating ~. 他致祝词。

【词】habitation, lodging, residence

vt. 1. to write (on an envelope, parcel, etc.) the name of the person meant to be the receiver, usu. with the place where that person lives or works 致函, 写姓名地址 Please ~ this letter for me. 请给我在信封上写上姓名地址。

2. to direct speech or writing to (a person or group) 向……讲话 He will ~ you on the subject of war and peace. 他向你们阐述战争与和平的问题。

【辨】address, speech

① address 指正式的演讲, 讲话: He delivered his second inaugura. ~. 他发表了第二次就职演说。

② speech 普通的讲话: He made a ~ at the group meeting. 他在小组会上发了言。

adequate [ˈædɪkwɪt] (ad-加强意义 + equ 相等 + -ate 形容词后缀) (与要求相等的 →) a.

enough for the purpose; only just enough (+for) 足够的, 充分的, 恰当的 be ~ to the demand / his wants 能够满足需求 / 他的需要

【派】adequacy n. 适应, 适合 adequately ad. adequateness n.

【同】enough, plenty, satisfactory, suitable

adjective [əd'dʒektɪv] n. / a.

a word which describes the thing for which a noun stands 形容词(的) There are two ~s in the sentence. 这句话中有两个形容词。

【派】adjectively ad.

adjust [ə'dʒʌst] (ad-使 - just (- right, exact) 精确, 正确) vt.

to change slightly; to put into order or set 调节, 调整, 校正 This creature can ~ itself to external changes. 这种动物能适应外界变化。

【反】derange

【派】adjustor n. 调整者, 调停者 adjustment 调整, 调节校正

administration [əd,mɪnɪ(ə)s'treɪʃən] n.

1. the control or direction of affairs 管理, 经营 We are under the ~ of the government. 我们归政府管辖。

2. [C] the ministry; that part of the government which manages public affairs 行政(机关部门) These expenses are paid out directly by the ~. 开支由管理部门负担。

3. the national government 政府 the ~ of Clinton 克林顿政府

【派】administrative a. 行政的, 管理的 administrator n. 行政人员,

管理人

admire [əd'maɪə] (ad-加强意义 + mir (e) 好奇) (对……感到好奇 → 敬仰 →) vt.

to regard with pleasure and respect (+for) 钦佩, 赞赏, 羡慕 He much ~s your poem. 他很赞赏你的诗。 / ~ sb 钦佩某人

【同】appreciate, respect, value

【派】admirer n. 赞赏者, 羡慕者 admiring a. 赞美的, 羡慕的

admission [əd'mɪʃən] n.

1. allowing or being allowed to enter or join a school, club or building 允许进入, 接纳, 收容[U] We have no ~ into the club. 我们不得进入这家俱乐部。 / The ~ is one dollar. 入会费是壹美元。

2. a statement saying something is true (usu. something bad) 承认 [C] He made a full ~ of his guilt. 他完全认罪。

【派】admissible a. 容许有的 admissible a. 可采纳的, 可接受的

【辨】admission, entrance

① admission 有比喻的意思, 指入场的权利: ~ to the lecture 允许听课。

② entrance 指入场的行为: the ~ to university 入学

admit [əd'mɪt] vt.

to permit (a person or thing) to enter; let in (+动名词或 that 从句或不定式) 让……进入, 接纳, 承认 This ticket will ~ you there. 持这张票可以进去。 / She ~ ted him to the house. 她允许他进屋。 / I do not ~ the excuse. 我不信这借口(这借口对我没用)。

【派】admittance n. 允许, 允许进入

【同】参看 acknowledge

【反】gainsay, disdain

adopt [ə'dɒpt] (ad-加强意义 + opt-选择) vt.

1. to approve formally; accept 采用, 采纳, 通过 / The meeting ~ed a resolution. 会议通过一项议案。

【同】accept

2. to take (someone, esp. a child) into one's family as a relation for ever 收养 He ~ed an orphan. 他收养了一个孤儿。

【同】accept as one's own, take to oneself, take up

【派】adoptable a. 可采用的可收养的 adoption n.

【反】repudiate, discard

adore [ə'dɔː] v - dored, -doring (not + be | 动名词)

1. to worship; love deeply and respect highly 崇拜; 崇敬 He adores his elder brother. 他敬爱他的哥哥。

2. [+动名词] infml (非正式的) to like very much 非常喜爱 She adores going to the cinema. 她非常喜欢看电影。

【同】worship, venerate

【反】blaspheme, curse

【派】adoring a.

adult ['ædʌlt]

n. a fully grown person 成年人 ~s and teenagers 大人与孩子

a. of a fully grown person 成年的, 已成熟的 ~ education 成人教育

【派】adulthood n. adulthood n.

advance [əd'vɑːns] (ad-向 + vance 前)

vi. /vt. 1. to move or come forward 前进, 进展 A month has passed and the work has not ~ed. 一个月过去了, 工作还是没进展。

2. to (cause to) improve or move forward 推进, 促进 His work ~d the science of microbiology.

他的工作促进了微生物学的发展。

n. to suggest, propose 建议 The plan he ~ed was not good. 他提出的建议不太好

1. to bring forward to an earlier date or time 提前 The date of the meeting was ~d from June 10 to June 3. 会议的日期从六月十日提前到六月三日。

【派】advancement n.

n. forward movement; a development; improvement 前进, 进展 / They have made other ~s as well. 他们的其他工作也进展得很好。

【辨】advance, progress

① advance 指军队、年代等的前进, 科学、文明的进步: the ~ of age 年龄的增长

② progress 指明白的、可觉察的进步、进程: the ~ of my study 我的学习进步

▲ in ~ before in time 提前, 预先 Everything had been fixed in ~. 所有事情都已提前安排妥当。

advanced [əd'vɑːnst] a.

far on in development; modern (in ideas, way of living) 高级的、先进的 This is an ~ English grammar. 这是本高级英语语法。

【反】conservative

advantage [əd'vɑːntɪdʒ] (ad-加强语气 + vant 在前边 + age 名词后缀) (排在前面 → 优先……) n.

1. a condition which helps one to reach a desired end (+ over) 优点, 长处, 有利条件 [C] The taller team has an ~ in a basketball match. 打篮球时高个子队占有利条件。

【同】convenience, superiority

【反】disadvantage, handicap

2. profit, gain 利益, 好处 [C] I don't see what the ~s are. 我看不出这有什么好处。

【同】benefit, gain, profit, use, usefulness

【反】detriment

▲ **take ~ of** to make use of; profit from; make use of somebody, as by deceiving them 利用, 趁……之机 He took the ~ of my good nature. 他利用我的忠厚。

adventure [əd'ventʃə] <ad-向 + venture 到, 来> (到出现新东西的地方 →) n. a journey, activity, experience, etc., that is strange and exciting and often dangerous 冒险, 惊险活动 [C] The hunter has many ~s. 这位猎人有许多惊险故事。

【派】adventurous a. 喜欢冒险的, 有危险性的 adventurously ad. adventurousness n.

adverb ['ædvə:b] n.

a word which describes or adds to the meaning of a verb, an adjective, another adverb, or a sentence 副词 [C] There is an ~ in the sentence. 这个句子中有一个副词。

【派】adverbial a. 副词的, 状语的

advertisement [əd'vetɪsmənt] n.

public notice or announcement, usually offering goods or services for sale 广告 [U] This paper contains ten columns of ~s. 报纸上有十篇广告。

【派】advertise v. 做广告 advertising a. 广告的

advice [əd'vaɪs] n.

a stated opinion meant to help to determine correct action or conduct 劝告, 忠告 (医生等的) 意见 [U] ~ to solve the problem 解决问题的建议。

advise [əd'vaɪz] vt.

1. give advice to (somebody) (+ 不定式或动名词或 that 从句或 on) 劝

告, 忠告 I ~d him to give up smoking but he turned down my advice. 我劝他戒烟, 但他不听我的建议。

2. (fml) to give notice to; inform 通知 I have ~d you on that subject and it's your duty to carry it out. 我已将这事通知你了, 你该去具体执行。

【派】advisement n. 劝告, 意见 adviser n. 劝告者, 顾问

affair [ə'feə] n.

something needing action; business (常用 pl.) 事, 事情, 事件 [C] It is an ~ of great importance to undertake political reform. 进行政治改革意义重大。

【辨】affair, matter

① affair 指已发生或必须去做的事, 重大的事情; political ~s 政治事件

② matter 指我们平时所遇到或说到的事; It is only a matter of opinion. 这只是一个观点问题。

affect [ə'fekt] <af-向, 到 + feet 作用, 行动> (作用于……) vt.

1. to cause some result or change in; influence 影响, 传染 Are your interests ~ed by it? 你的利益受它影响吗?

2. to cause feelings of sorrow, anger, love, etc., in 感动 He was ~ed with compassion and emptied all his pockets for the beggar. 他动了恻隐之心, 把口袋里的钱全掏出来给了那乞丐。

【同】influence, move, persuade

【辨】affect, influence

① affect 指对某人感情上的影响; This may ~ your admiration of her. 这可能影响她对你的魅力。

② influence 指导致行为, 思想, 性格的变化; The judge was never ~d

in his decisions by his sympathies.
法官的决定从不受同情心的影响。

affection [ə'fekʃən] n.

- gentle, lasting love, as of a parent for its child; fondness 爱, 慈爱, 感情 [C] She has an ~ for children. 她爱护孩子。mother's ~ 母爱

【反】coldness

- influence 影响 [U] the ~ on your interests 影响你的利益

【辨】affection, love

- affection 指永久的爱, 自然的爱; the affection between friends 朋友间的友爱
- love 指热情的爱: We play at cards for love which is the pleasant way to kill our spare time. 我们打牌不赌钱, 这成了我业余消遣的愉快方式。

afford [ə'fɔ:d] (af-加强意义 + ford 执行) (能执行 →) vt.

- (usu. with can, could, able to) to be able to buy (+ 不定式) 负担得起, 买得起, 花得起(时间) We can ~ the house if we save our pennies. 如果攒钱, 我们就能买得起这座房子。
- (fml & lit) to provide with; supply with; give 供给, 给予 These efforts ~ us useful experience. 这些努力使我们得到非常宝贵的经验。

【同】offer, spare, sustain

【反】deny

【辨】afford, give

- afford 指为了一定目的, 满足他人的需要: The sea affords fish which greatly enriches our life. 大海为我们提供鱼类, 这极大地丰富了我们的生活。
- give 最普通用语, 接受者不欢迎也可用此语, 它指给予金钱, 衣服, 通知等: Please give him the coat. You see that he's shivering with

cold. 请把这件大衣给他, 你看他冷得直哆嗦。

afraid [ə'freɪd] a.

- full of fear (+ to + v 或 + that 或 + of) 怕, 害怕的 What was there to be ~ of? It was merely an artificial dragon for taking photos. 有什么可怕的? 这只不过是供拍照的假龙。
- worried or anxious about possible results (+ that 从句) 恐怕, 担心的 [只作表语用] I am ~ you won't approve of what I am going to do. 我恐怕你不赞成我要做的事。

African ['æfrɪkən]

adj. 非洲的

n. 非洲人

after ['ɑ:ftə]

prep. following in time or order 在……之后 Just ~ seven the rain began to fall. 刚过七点, 就开始下雨了。 / They went to see a film ~ school. 放学后他们去看电影。

conj. at a later time than (when) 在……后 I will tell them what you want them to do ~ you leave. 你走后我就告诉他们, 你想要他们做什么。

ad. later; afterwards 以后, 后来 Soon ~, he went to live in Beijing then they turned a new life. 不久他们就搬到北京住了, 从此开始了新生活。

【反】before

afterward(s) ['ɑ:ftəwəd(z)] ad.

later; after that 后来, 以后 I did not see him ~ now I can hardly remember his figure. 后来我没再见到他, 现在简直记不起他的模样了。

again [ə'geɪn] ad.

once more; another time 又, 再(次), 重新 You must make up your mind not to do such a thing ~. 你必须下