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Intrance Exams for MD

北京大学研究生院策划

(英汉双解)

毕金献 吴树敬 主编



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16

考研大纲英语词汇 用法详解

(英汉双解)

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内容简介

本书根据最新全国硕士研究生入学考试的英语 考试大纲规定的全部单词和词组,逐一加注英语和 汉语两种释义,并给出体现用法的必要例句或例语, 免去考生一面翻阅大纲词表,一面查阅词典之烦恼, 加快考前记忆考研大纲英语词汇的速度,并能全面 掌握其应用,可大量节省考生的复习备考时间。本书 编写力求简明、实用,紧扣考研大纲。

主编简介

毕金献,北京大学外语学院英语系教授。1982年至1989年主讲北京大学考研辅导班英语,并对历年考研试题发表评论文章。编著有《研究生入学考试指导——大学英语》、《研究生英语词汇手册》等书。1989年至1998年应邀参加国家教委(现教育部)考试中心主持的全国硕士研究生入学考试英语命题组,任组长。与此同时,主持北京大学博士研究生入学考试英语命题与教学工作,以及研究生入学单独考试英语命题工作,对研究生英语考试与命题有深入的研究和长期的经验。

出版前言

由北京大学研究生院策划、北京大学出版社出版的《2002年研究生入学考试应试指导丛书》包括公共课系列、法律硕士联考系列、MBA 联考系列和经济管理硕士系列共 40 部。该套丛书是为了帮助有志于攻读硕士研究生的广大考生能在较短的时间内全面地、系统地复习有关的课程内容,而编写的一套题量大、题型齐全、覆盖面广、难度及认知层次分布合理的系列丛书。本套丛书的总体设计是在北京大学研究生院的有关方面专家指导下,在大量的调查和研究的基础上,根据国家教育部最近制定的"全国硕士研究生入学考试各科考试大纲"的有关要求,并结合作者多年参加有关考试的命题、阅卷及辅导的经验进行的。

本套丛书有如下几个特点:

一、本套丛书作者阵容强大

作者皆为北京大学、清华大学、对外经贸大学、中国科技大学等考研辅导名师。他们都多年从事研究生入学考试的阅卷、辅导及教学工作,有些还是原研究生入学考试命题组成员,对研究生入学考试有相当丰富的经验。他们所编写的辅导书和所教授的辅导课在历年研究生入学考试的考生中都有相当大的影响。

二、体系明晰、内容精练

应试指导丛书的每一章或每一部分都由以下几项内容构成:

- (一)考试要求。编写该部分的目的是使广大考生明确每一章或每一部分考的内容是什么,掌握 到什么程度就可以了。在编写过程中,根据作者多年来参加有关命题的经验把考试大纲所要求的内容 加以细化、归纳和总结,使广大考生能够正确地把握考试要求,这是区别于其他研究生入学考试辅导 书的一大特点。
- (二)重要定义、定理及公式。该部分根据考试大纲的要求将概念、定理和公式(数学类)方法进行了简明扼要的叙述、归纳和总结;精选了各种典型的例题并作详细的解答,使得考生能在较短的时间内对重点、难点、疑点问题进行复习,全面、系统地掌握所需要的知识,在考试时能够拿得出、用得上。
- (三) 典型例題分析。该部分根据考试大纲要求的题型进行了分类,归纳总结了各种题型解题的 方法及技巧,开阔了考生的解题思路,使所学的知识能够融会贯通,并迅速提高考生的综合解题能力。
- (四)自測练习題。每一章或每一部分的最后都精选了适量的练习题,全部习题都附有答案或提示。这些题目作为考生巩固所学知识、复习有关内容时使用,有利于提高考生分析问题和解决问题的能力。

本套丛书模拟试卷由两部分组成:一是为了检查前一阶段考生复习效果、更好地提高考生的应试能力而设计编制的全真模拟试卷及其参考答案;二是近几年考研试题及解答。作者是在深入研究了历年考研试卷的结构、知识点及难度的分布,并紧密结合他们的命题实践、阅卷过程中的常见问题及在全国各大城市"考研辅导班"辅导的经验来编好每一道题。因此,每一份试卷都从不同角度选择了具有多种风格的题目,基本上涵盖了全部命题思路,能够达到实际考试效果。这样,有利于广大考生检验自己复习的效果,更加全面地、系统地掌握所需知识,迅速地提高综合解题能力。

我们认为,这套丛书的出版,必将有助于硕士研究生入学考试应试者开拓思路,提高其分析问题、 解决问题的能力,以便考出好成绩。

> 北京大学出版社 2001年4月于北京大学

北京大学研究生院 2002 年考研暑期辅导班招生

为迎接 2002 年考研的来稿,北京大学研究生院应广大考生的要求和建议,决定举办 2002 年考研暑期辅导班。

北京大学研究生院考研班将利用研究生院强大的信息、资源优势。精选北大、清华考研辅导中享有盛誉的名师授课。名师荟萃、强强联合、实力维厚;

北京大学研究生院考研班将博采众长、创新求实,进一步拓展考研辅导和考研信息服务新领域,提供给考生一个高标准、高质量、高效益的考研辅导和服务,助考生返向辉煌的成功!

辅导安排:2001年7月19日-8月13日

英 语 班:由清华大学吴水麟教授全程主讲,70学时,7月19日--7月25日

政治 班:由北京大学赵建文、江长仁、陈德民等教授主讲,75 学时,7 月 26 日-8 月 2 日

数 學 班:清华大学李永乐教授、北京大学李正元、姚孟臣、范培华等教授主讲,100 学时,8 月 3 日—13 日

收费标准:英语班:350 元;政治班:文科 380 元,理科 350 元;数学班;理工类 400 元、经济类 360 元。

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北京大学研究生院 2002 年考研冲刺班招生辅导安排

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英 语 班:由吴永麟教授主讲 12 学时 -- 12 月 29 日、30 日

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冲刺班:政治11月24日--12月9日 收費:180元 时事政治:4课时,收费:40元

英语 11 月 12 日---16 日 收费:170 元 数学 11 月 21 日-- 12 月 1 日 收费:180 元

前言

为了帮助参加或准备参加全国硕士研究生入学考试的广大考生更方便、更快捷地学习和 掌握英语考试大纲(以下简称《考研大纲》)所附词汇表中的词汇,以适应考试的要求,我们将最 新英语考试大纲规定的全部单词和词组逐一加注英语和汉语两种释义,给出体现用法的必要 例句或例语,独立编纂成册,供考生参考使用。

词汇是构成语言的基本材料。学习和掌握一种语言,必须学习和掌握它的词汇。《考研大纲》词表选定单词 5300 个,词组 730 个,这就规定了考试范围。这就是说,英语考试各个试题所涉及的单词、词组及其义项,主要限于此规定范围。《考研大纲》的"考试说明"中规定,阅读理解部分"生词量不超过文章字数的 3%"(这里的"生词"指大纲词表以外的词,派生词不计在内),但从近年来的实际试题看,其生词量均不超过 2%。因此可以说,掌握此词表所列内容,足以适应考试要求,取得考试的成功。

但是,如何掌握词表中词汇,却是长期困扰广大考生的一个难题。如上所述,大纲词表只表示考试范围,仅列出单词、词组和应掌握的义项,没有用法例句。仅背此词表,一是不易记牢,二是不会应用,仍难适应考试。要较好掌握这些词,须逐一查阅较大型的词典,要花费大量时间和精力。解决这一问题是我们编写此书的主要目的之一。有此书一册在手,可免去一面翻阅大纲词表,一面查阅词典之烦恼。节省宝贵的复习备考时间。

学习公共英语的考生,绝大多数都习惯于读英语词汇的汉语释义。其实,仅知某词的汉语 意思,既不能了解其确切含义和用法,亦无法辨别它与其同义、近义词之间的异同,因而难以适 应考研要求。例如:1998年考研试题 22;

There were many people present and he appeared only for a few seconds, so I only caught a ____ of him.

[A] glance [B] glimpse [C] look [D] sight

此题既测词义,又考用法。从词义上说,这四个名词都有"看,看见"的意思,但含义略有差别: glance 意为 quick look(一瞥,匆匆一看),通常用于 take/give a ~ at sth. (匆匆一看); glimpse 意为 short look(一瞥,瞥见),通常用于 get/catch a ~ of sth. /sb. (瞥见); look 意为 act of using one's sight(看,望),常用于 have a ~ at sth. /sb. (看一看); sight 意为 seeing or being seen(望见,瞥见),通常用于 catch ~ of,或 have/get a ~ of sth. /sb. (发现,看见)。由上可知,只有[B] glimpse 适合此题要求,为正确答案。再如试题 35:

All the off-shore oil explorers were in high spirit as they read ____ letters from their families.

[A] sentimental

[B] affectionate

[C] intimate

[D] sensitive

这四个形容词都与"感情"有关,哪一个是正确答案? sentimental 意为(of things) tending to arouse, expressing (often inappropriate or false) feelings(指物,伤感的);affectionate 意为 showing gentle love(慈爱的;深情的);intimate 意为(of people) close and familiar(指人,亲密的);sensitive 意为 quickly or easily receiving impressions(敏感的)。由此可知,[A]可指物,但

不合句意:[C]、[D]皆用于指人,且[D]的词义不适用,皆可排除;只有[B]为正确选择。

这类问题不仅仅出现在词汇题中,其他题中亦比比皆是。例如 1998 年写作题中有"蛋皮"一词,许多考生写成 egg skin, egg crust, egg cover, egg peel, egg skell 等等,不一而足。这些词都有"皮、壳"的意思,用哪一个合适? 看看英文释义便一目了然:skin 意为 outer covering of an animal or human body(人或动物的皮、皮肤);crust 意为 hard surface of baked bread; hard outer covering (as of earth or snow)(面包的硬皮;地壳;雪上硬壳);cover 意为 sth. that covers(盖子,套子);peel 意为 skin of fruit, some vegetables, etc. (水果、蔬菜等的皮);shell 意为hard covering of an egg, animal, nut, seed, etc. (蛋,动物,坚果,籽实等之硬壳)。看到这些英文释义,我们便可肯定,这里只有 shell (egg shell)是正确的用词。

此类例子,俯拾皆是,不胜枚举。这说明通过英文释义学习和掌握词汇,是学好英语的关键,是重要的基本功之一。它关系到整体英语水平的提高,是我们在英语学习中从较低阶段向较高阶段迈进的重要步伐,也是研究生级别学生所应达到的水平。本书以英汉双解的方式编写,就是要帮助广大考生达到这一水平。这是我们编写本书的另一主要出发点。

本书的编写力求简明、实用,紧扣《考研大纲》词汇范围。考生已经或应该掌握的语言知识(如形、副词级的规则形式;-y变-ies规则;词尾辅音字母双写规则等)一概省略,使读者省时、高效地获得所需知识,为应试做好准备。

本书的编写得到有关方面的支持和关心,在此表示衷心的感谢。北京大学英语系钱军副教授为本书做了部分前期工作,特致谢忱。

目前,以英汉双解方式全面注释《考研大纲》词汇的参考书,尚属罕见。我们编写此书是为满足广大考生的实际需要而进行的初步尝试。由于时间紧迫,编者的水平有限,书中漏误和不妥之处,在所难免。我们诚挚希望读者提出批评、指正和建议,以便日后改进。

编者 于北大中关园

体例说明

- 一、本词和词组或习语用黑正体字;词性用白斜体字;英语释义和例句用白正体。
- 二、拼法有异,词义相同的词,或拼法相同,词义或词源不同的词,一般合立词条,与《考研大纲》保持一致。
- 三、单词后用国际音标注明读音,音标置于[]号内。有不同读音的词,一般只注一种读音; 差别较大者,两种读音同时注出,中间用逗号隔升。
- 四、同一单词有多个词性时,用 1. ······2. ······3. ······分别标出;同一词性下有多个词义时,用 1)······2)······新明。例句、例语之间用句点。

五、动词的不规则变化,只列出过去式和过去分词,放在()号内,不注音标。其它变化不注。 名词的复数特殊变化形式(如 antenna—antennae; nucleus—nuclei等)用()号列在词性后,不注音标。一些不易辨别的名词后注明[C](可数),[U](不可数),或[C,U],以示其用法。 形容词和副词的比较级和最高级形式,除特殊者外,一般不注。

六、本书所用标志符号有:

- 1. []---表示音标,名词的数与用法。
- 2. ()——表示可省略的词语,部分释义,注解,或常见的不同译法。
- 3. /---表示其后的词语可代换其前的词语。
- 4. ~---用于代表词条的本词。
- ---用于标志固定调组或习语。

略语表

a. - adjective 形容词 ad. --adverb 副词 AmE-American English 美国英语 art. -- article 冠词 attrib. - attributive 定语 aux. ---auxiliary 助动词 BrE-British English 英国英语 [C]—countable noun 可数名词 cf. --compare 参较 col. --collective 集合(名词) collog. -colloquial 口语 compar. --comparative 比较级 conj. -- conjunction 连接词 e.g. ---for example 例如 esp. --especially 尤指 etc. —et cetera (and the others) fig. —figurative 比喻用法 gram. -- grammar 语法 inf. -infinitive 不定式 int. --interjection 感叹词 interr. - interrogative 疑问的

n. -noun 名词 neg. ---negative 否定的 num, -numeral 数词 oft.—often 常用 pass.-passive 被动语态 pl.--plural 复数 pp. -- past participle 过去分词 pred. - predicative 作表语的 prep. -- preposition 介词 pron. -- pronoun 代词 poss.--possessive 所有格的 pt. --past tense 过去式 sb.—somebody 某人 sing. —singular 单数 sl. —slang 俚语 sth. --something 某(事)物 superl. --- superlative 最高级 [U]--uncountable noun 不可数名词 usu. -usually 通常 vi. --verb intransitive 不及物动词 vt. - verb transitive 及物动词

1

A

- a(an) [ei, æn; a, ən] art. 1) not a special one 一 (个),任何一个; a glass of water 一杯水. a university 一所大学. an umbrella 一把雨伞. an honest man 一个诚实的人. 2) per, each 每,每一: The car was doing 70 miles an hour. 这汽车以每小时70 英里行驶着.
- abandon [a'bændən] vt. 1) leave completely and forever; desert 离弃; 抛弃: The sailors ~ed the burning ship. 水手们离弃了燃烧着的船. The car was found ~ed near the village. 那辆车被发现丢弃在村子附近. 2) give up 放弃: In his early days he ~ed medicine for literature. 他早年弃医学文.
- abide [ə'baid] (abided/abode, abided/abode) 1. vi. (by) be faithful to; keep 遵守;坚持:to ~ by a promise/a decision 遵守诺言(决定). I ~ by what I said. 我坚持我所说的话. 2. vt. (esp. in neg. & interr.) endure, bear(尤用于否定句及疑问句)容忍;忍受:I can't ~ that noise. 我不能忍受那嘈杂声.
- ability [a'biliti] n. [U] capacity or power (to do sth.); cleverness; [C]talent 能力;智能;才能,才干:I'll do it to the best of my ~. 我要尽我所能做好此事. He is a young man of musical ~. 他是个有音乐才华的青年. He is a man of many ~ ties. 他是个多才多艺的人.
- able ['eibl] a. having the power, skill, knowledge, etc.; clever; skilled 有能力的,能干的;有才华的;He is an ~ manager.他是一位能干的经理. He is one of the ~ st students I've ever taught.他是我所教过的最有才华的学生之一.• be ~ to (do sth.); have the power, skill, knowledge, etc. to (do sth.)能,会:I believe you are ~ to do the work well.我相信你能做好这项工作.
- abnormal [æb'no:məl] a. different, often in an undesirable way, from what is ordinary or expected 不正常的;反常的:~ behaviour 反常的行为. an ~ amount of rain 异乎寻常多的雨量.
- aboard [ə'bɔ:d] ad., prep. on or into (a ship, train, aircraft, bus, etc.)在船(火车,飞机等)上; 上船(火车,飞机等):It's time to go ~. 是上船(飞机,车等)的时候了. Welcome ~! (船、飞机、车等服务员对乘客用语)欢迎乘坐! They went ~ the ship. 他们上船了.
- abolish [ə'bəlif] vt. bring to an end; stop 废除;取消: There are many bad customs and laws that ought to be ~ed. 有许多不良习俗和法律应该被废除. ~ abuses of power 铲除滥用权力的现象.

- about [ə'baut] 1. prep. 1)concerning 关于;对 于:Tell me ~ your vacation. 请告诉我你的假期 情况. She is worried ~ her parents' health. 她担 2)near to 在…附近,在… 心父母的健康状况. 周围: There is a crowd of people ~ the street corner. 街角附近有一群人. 2. ad. 1) around: here and there 在周围;附近;到处:The drugstore is somewhere ~. 药房在附近某处. He left his papers lying ~ on the floor. 他把文件丢得满地 都是. 2)a little more or less; a little before or after 大约,差不多: The room is ~ 5 meters square. 这房间大约 5 米见方. The work is ~ finished. 这工作差不多完成了. 3. a. just ready 准备:I was just ~ to go out when you phoned. 我 正准备出门,你就打电话来了. · be ~ to do sth.: be going to do sth. 即将:He is ~ to leave for New York tomorrow. 他明天将去纽约.
- above [ə'bʌv] 1. prep. higher than 高于;在…以上;超过:The plane flew ~ the clouds. 那飞机在云层以上飞行. The temperature was ~ 40 C. 温度已超过摄氏 40°. above all: most important of all 首先;尤其 2. ad. in or to a higher place 在上面;以上:My bedroom is just ~. 我的卧室就在上面. The example given ~ is typical. 以上例子是典型的. 3. a. mentioned on early page or higher on the same page 上述的;上面的:for the ~ reasons 根据上述理由. For an explanation see the ~ sentence. 解释见上句.
- abroad [ə'bro:d] ad. 1) in or to another country 在国外;到国外:He lives ~. 他住在国外. They are going ~ on their vacation. 他们要到国外去度 假. Prof. Lee has just returned from ~. 李教授 刚从国外回来. 2) everywhere; widely 到处;广泛传开:The news soon spread ~. 这消息很快便广泛传开了.
- abrupt [ə'brʌpt] a. 1) sudden and unexpected 突然的,意外的: The bus came to an ~ stop, making many passengers (all off their seats. 这公共汽车突然一停,使得许多乘客从座椅上跌落. 2) (of behavior, speech, etc.) rough and impolite (举止、言谈等)唐突的,粗鲁的: One should feel ashamed of one's ~ manner. 一个人应对自己的粗鲁举止感到羞愧.
- absence ['æbsns] n. [U] 1) not being present 不在场;缺席:The decision was made during my ~. 该决定是我不在时做出的. 2) lack; non-existence 缺乏;没有:In the ~ of your help, I would have failed. 没有你的帮助,我就失败了.
- absent ['æbsnt] a. 1)(from) not present 不在场的,缺席的:Two students are ~ from class because they are sick. 两个学生没来上课,因为他们病了. The manager is ~ in New York. 经理外出了,目前在纽约. 2)showing lack of attention to what is happening 漫不经心的:He was reading in

an ~ way. 他在漫不经心地看书.

- absolute ['æbsəlu:t] a. 1)complete; perfect 完全的:He is a man of ~ honesty. 他是一个非常诚实的人. That's ~ nonsense!那完全是胡说! 2)not depending on or measured by other things 绝对的:~ altitude 绝对高度.~ majority 绝对多数.~ value 绝对值.
- absorb [əb'sɔ:b] vt. 1) take or suck in 吸收: A sponge ~s water. 海绵吸水. Anything black ~s most of the light rays that fall on it. 所有黑色物体都能吸收照射到它上面的大部分光线. 2) take up all the attention or interest, etc., of 吸引;使…专心:Work ~s most of his attention. 工作吸引着他的大部分注意力. The game ~ed the boy completely. 这游戏完全吸引住了那男孩. be ~ed in: concentrate on 专心于: He is completely ~ed in his business. 他完全专心于他的业务. A woman was ~ed in taking down the data shown on an instrument. 一位妇女正专心致志地记录仪表上显示的数据.
- absorption [əb'sɔ:p∫n] n. [U] act of absorbing or being absorbed 吸收:Dry up spilled milk by ~. 把泼洒的牛奶吸干.
- abstract ['æbstrækt] 1. a. separated from what is real or concrete; thought of separately from facts, objects or particular examples 抽象的: A flower is beautiful, but beauty itself is ~. 花是美的,但美本身是抽象的. The word "honesty" is an ~ noun. "诚实"—词是抽象名词. 2. n. [C] short account of the chief points of a piece of writing, a book, speech, etc. (书籍,文章,演说等的)摘要,提要:This is an ~ of a report. 这是一篇报告的摘要. make an ~ of …做…的摘要3. [æb'strækt] vt. take out; separate 提取,抽取: ~ metal from ore 从矿石中提炼金属. The article was ~ed from a longer book. 这篇文章是从一本篇幅较长的书中摘录出来的.
- absurd [əb'sə:d] a. unreasonable; ridiculous 荒唐的,可笑的: The idea that the number 13 brings bad luck is ~. 认为"13"这个数字不吉利的想法是荒唐的. It was ~ of him to suggest such a thing. 他竟提议这样的事,真可笑.
- abundance [ə'bʌndəns] n. [U] great quantity; plenty 丰富; 充裕: They have got an ~ of grain. 他们有充足的粮食. At the feast there was food and drink in ~. 宴会上有丰盛的饭菜和饮料.
- abundant [ə'bʌndənt] a. 1) more than enough; plentiful 充裕的;丰富的;There are ~ supplies of firewood in the forest. 森林可提供大量木柴. We have ~ proof of his guilt. 我们有充足的证据证明他有罪. 2) (in) rich in 富裕;富有:That desert area is ~ in oil. 该荒漠地区富有石油.
- abuse [əˈbjuːz] 1. vt. 1) make a wrong or bad use of 滥用: It is wrong to ~ one's power. 滥用职

- 权是错误的. I will not ~ your kindness. 我不会辜负你的好意. 2) say unkind, cruel, or rude things 谩骂: You must stop to ~ each other. 你们必须停止互相咒骂. 3) treat badly 虐待: The arrested men have been physically ~d. 那些被捕的人曾遭受肉体上的摧残. 2. [ə'bju:s] n. [U, C] 1) wrong use 滥用: an ~ of trust 辜负别人的信任. They talked about the uses and ~s of figures to prove things in politics. 他们谈论在政治上使用和滥用数字论证事物的问题. 2) unkind, cruel, or rude words 谩骂: He greeted me with a stream of ~. 他对我迎头臭骂一通.
- academic [,ækə'demik] a. 1) of a college or university 学院的;大学的: ~ dress 大学校服. 2) concerning teaching or studying, esp. in a college or university(尤指高等学校的)教学的;学术的: ~ degree 学位. ~ year 学年. ~ discussion 学术讨论. the ~ world 学术界.
- academy [ə'kædəmi] n. society of people interested in the advancement of art, science, or literature, to which members are usu. elected as an honour (文艺或自然科学的)学院,研究院: The Chinese A~ of Sciences 中国科学院. the Royal A~ of Arts(英)皇家艺术学会. an ~ of music 音乐学院.
- accelerate [ək'seləreit] vt. cause to move faster or happen earlier 加速;促进; ~ one's steps 加快步伐. ~ economic growth 加速经济发展. ~ world peace 促进世界和平.
- acceleration [əkˌselə'reiʃn] n. [U] 1) act of increasing speed 加快,加速;促进:A~ of tooth decay is caused by lack of care. 不注意保护,会加速 牙齿腐坏. 2) rate at which speed is increased in a certain time 加速度:~ of gravity 重力加速度. negative ~负加速度.
- accent ['æksənt] n. 1) prominence (by means of stress or intonation) given to a syllable 重音: The ~ in the word "important" is on the second syllable. "important"—词的重音在第二个音节. primary ~ 第一重音. secondary ~ 第二重音. 2) mark or symbol, usu. above a letter, used to indicate the quality of a vowel sound or syllabic stress 重音符号: We need to mark this syllable with a written ~.我们须在这个音节上标一重音符号. 3) individual, local or national way of pronouncing 口音,腔调:He speaks English with a German ~. 他讲英语带有德国口音.
- accept [ək'sept] vt. 1) take (sth. offered or given)接受,领受;Will you ~ this little present? 你能接受这点薄礼吗? 2) agree; recognize 同意;承认,认可:I invited her to the party and she ~ ed. 我邀请她参加宴会,她同意了. This is an ~ed fact. 这是大家公认的事实.
- acceptable [ək'septəbl] a. worth accepting; wel-

come 可接受的:This proposal is ~ to all. 这个建议大家都能接受. This gift is very ~. 这个礼物很受欢迎.

acceptance [ək'septəns] n. [U] accepting or being accepted 接受;验收;承认,认可:I beg your ~ of the invitation. 我请求你接受邀请. an ~ test 验收试验. He nodded in delighted ~. 他愉快地点头表示赞同. The reform found general ~. 这项改革得到普遍的认可.

access ['ækses] [U] n. means of entering; way in; entrance 进入(或接近)的方法:通路;入口; The only ~ to the farm-house is across the fields. 到达那农舍的唯一通路是穿过田间. The bath room gives ~ to the corridor. 浴室通向走廊. A public library is a place easy of ~.公共图书馆是容易进入的地方. Students need easy ~ to books. 学生们需要有使用图书的便利条件. • have/gain ~ to: have opportunity of reaching 可以获得: High officials have regular ~ to the President. 高级官员有机会经常见到总统.

accessory [æk'sesəri] 1.n. [usu. pl.] sth. extra, useful, but not an essential part of 附件;附属品:The ~ies for a car include the heater and radio. 汽车的附件包括发热器和收音机. She often changes ~ies in her room. 她时常更换房间里的摆设. 2.a. supplementary 附属的.

accident ['æksidənt] n. sth. that happens by chance 事故,偶然的事,意外的事:Three people were killed in the traffic ~. 在这次交通事故中有三人死亡. • by ~: by chance 偶然:I met her by ~ at the bus stop. 我在公共汽车站偶然遇见了她.

accidental [1æksi'dentl] a. happening unexpectedly and by chance 偶然的,意外的: The discovery was ~. 该项发现出于偶然.

accommodate [ə'kəmədeit] vt. 1) have, provide, lodging for 提供住宿(膳宿),留宿: We hope you will be able to ~ him at your hotel. 我们希望你们能在贵旅馆为他提供膳宿方便. 2) have enough space for 收容,容纳:The new hotel can ~ 3,000 tourists. 这家新旅馆可容纳 3,000 名游客住宿. 3) (with) supply with sth. 供给,供应:The bank will ~ you with a loan. 银行将借给你一笔贷款.

accommodation [əikəmə'deifn] n. 1)[U] places to live in; rooms in a flat, house, hotel, etc. 住处;房间:What sort of ~ can you get in this city? 在这座城里你能找到什么样的住处? They need top-quality hotel ~. 他们需要一流的旅馆房间. 2)(pl.) lodging, food and services 住宿;膳宿供应:We offer help in finding ~s. 我们提供安排膳宿的服务. This hospital has ~s for 300 patients. 这家医院有 300 张病床.

accompany [əˈkʌmpəni] vt. 1) go with 陪同,伴

随:He ~nied a foreign visitor to the airport.他陪一位外宾去机场. The President, ~nied by his secretaries, attended the conference. 总统在他的秘书们陪同下,出席了会议. Lightning usually ~nies thunder. 闪电总是伴有雷声. 2) make supporting music for 为…伴奏: She ~nied the chorus on the piano. 她为合唱作钢琴伴奏.

accomplish [ə'kʌmpliʃ] vt. succeed in doing; finish successfully 完成; We tried to arrange a peace but ~ed nothing. 我们力求达成和平,但没有成功. ~ a task 完成一项任务.

accordance [ə'kɔːdəns] n. agreement 一致·in ~ with: in agreement with 与…一致: I am in ~ with him in this matter. 在这件事情上,我同他是一致的. We did it in ~ with custom. 我们是按照惯例做此事的. In ~ with your request, I am sending you the application forms. 按你的要求,现寄去申请表.

according to [ə'kɔ:diŋ tu] prep. as someone says or writes; in a way that agrees with 根据;按照: A~ to the newspaper, today is a public holiday. 照报纸所说,今天是公休日. A~ to the TV, it will be sunny tomorrow. 据电视台报导,明天阳光明媚. He will be punished ~ the seriousness of his crime. 他所受的惩罚将视其犯罪的严重程度而定. Each man will be paid ~ his ability. 人人将按其所能取酬.

accordingly [ə'kɔ:dinli] ad. 1) in a way suitable to what has been said or what has happened 照着 (办),相应地:You told me to lock the door and I acted ~. 你让我锁上门,我照着做了. 2) therefore; so 因此;从而:He was tired out; ~, we sent him to bed. 他累坏了,因此我们让他去睡觉.

account [ə'kəunt] 1. n. [C] 1) record or statement of money received or paid out (for sth.)账 '目;账户:How much money do you have in your ~? 你账户上有多少钱? He put \$10 into his ~. 他在他的账户上存入了 10 美元. 2)report; description 叙述;说明:Give us an ~ of what happened. 给我们讲一讲所发生的事. • on \sim of: because of 因为,由于:The train was late on ~ of the fog. 火车因雾晚点了. · take... into ~; note or consider it 考虑到: We must take the weather into ~. 我们必须考虑到天气情况. 2. vi. (for) explain the cause of; serve as an explanation of 解释;说明(原因):He has been asked to ~ for his conduct. 他被要求解释他的行为. His illness ~s for his absence. 他因生病而缺席.

accumulate [ə'kju:mjuleit] vt., vi. make or become greater in number or quantity; come or gather together; heap up 积累;积聚;堆积:By buying ten books every month, he soon ~d a library. 他每月买十本书,不久就积累起一批藏书了. Dust soon ~s if the rooms are not swept.房

- 间如果不打扫,很快就会积满灰尘. Snow ~d to adepth of five feet. 雪堆积达五英尺深.
- accuracy ['ækjurəsi] n. [U] exactness; correctness 准确(性);精确(度); The ~ of the missile is undoubted. 这导弹的准确性是不容置疑的. He explained the rule with great ~. 他非常精确地说明了这条规则.
- accurate ['ækjurit] a. careful and exact 精确的, 准确的: This is an ~ statement of what happened. 这是一篇对事情发生经过的准确报导. Clocks at airports should be ~. 机场的时钟应该 准确.
- accuse [ə'kju:z] vt. (of) charge sb. with doing wrong or breaking the law; blame 控告,指控;谴责:The police ~d him of murder. 警察指控他犯有谋杀罪. They ~d the boy of telling lies. 他们指责那男孩说谎. The judge asked the ~d man to stand up. 法官要被告人站起来.
- accustom [ə'kʌstəm] vt. (to) make used to 使习惯于: He had to ~ himself to the cold weather there. 他必须使自己习惯于那里的寒冷天气. This ~ed him to danger. 这件事使他习惯于面对危险.
- accustomed [ə'kʌstəmd] a. regular, usual 习惯的,惯常的;He is sitting in his ~ seat. 他坐在他惯常的座位上. be ~ to: being in the habit of; used to 习惯于:I am ~ to hard work. 我习惯于艰苦的工作. The boy became ~ to rising (to rise) early. 那男孩习惯于早起.
- ache [eik] 1.n. [C] pain (used with other words to show where you have a pain)疼痛:backache 背疼. headache 头疼. toothache 牙疼. 2. vi. hurt痛,作痛:My tooth aches. 我的牙疼.
- achieve [ə'tʃi:v] vt. 1) complete; accomplish; get (sth.) done 完成;达成:He has ~d only half what he hoped to do. 他只完成了他所希望完成的一半. All this can not be ~d overnight. 这一切不是朝夕之间可以做到的. 2) gain or reach by effort 达到,获得:He hopes to ~ all his aims by the end of the year. 他希望到年底能达到他的全部目标. She has ~d great success in medical service. 她在医疗服务工作中取得了巨大成功.
- acid ['æsid] 1.n. [U,C] (chem.) substance that contains hydrogen, which may be replaced by a metal to form a salt (化)酸(所含的氢能被金属取代而成为盐类的物质): Some ~s burn holes in cloth and wood. 有些酸类物质能在布帛及木料上烧成洞. H₂SO₄ stands for sulphuric ~. H₂SO₄代表硫酸. 2.a. sour; sharp to the taste 酸的;酸味的: A lemon is an ~ fruit. 柠檬是酸水果. Vinegar has an ~ taste. 醋有酸味.
- acknowledge [ək'nɔlidʒ] vt. 1) agree or admit the truth of; confess 承认:I ~ the truth of your statement. 我承认你的说法是真实的. They ~d

- (to us) that they were defeated. 他们(向我们)承认他们被击败了. He ~d having been fright-ened. 他承认曾受惊吓. He is ~d to be one of the greatest physicists. 他被公认是当代最伟大的物理学家之一. 2) express thanks for 致谢: We should always ~ gifts as soon as we receive them. 我们一收到礼物,就应立即致谢.
- acquaint [ə'kweint] vt. (with) make familiar with, reveal to 使认识;使了解: I ~ed him with the event. 我把这事件告知了他. He has ~ed himself with his new duties. 他已熟悉了自己的新职责. I am not ~ed with her. 我不认识她. Are you fully ~ed with the facts of the case? 你对此案的详情完全了解吗?
- acquaintance [ə'kweintəns] n. 1)[U] knowledge or information gained through experience 知识;相识:He has some ~ with German. 他略懂一点德语. I wish to make his ~. 我愿与他结识. 2)[C] a person whom one knows, but who may not be a friend 熟人(但不一定是朋友):He has many ~s. 他认识很多人(交际很广). Is he an ~ of yours? 他是你的熟人吗?
- acquire [ə'kwaiə] vt. gain by skill or ability, by one's own efforts or behavior(由技术、能力、努力或行为而)取得,获得;学到: He ~d a knowledge of the language by careful study. 他通过认真学习学到了这门语言知识. We should try to ~ good habits. 我们应努力养成好习惯.
- acquisition [ˌækwi^lziʃn] n. 1)[U] act of acquiring 获得:He devoted his time to the ~ of knowledge. 他把时间用在求知上. 2)[C] sth. acquired 获得物:These books are my latest ~s.这些书籍是我最新购置的东西. The foreign footballer is a valuable ~ to our team. 这位外籍球员是我们球队的一支生力军.
- acre ['eikə] n. [C] a measure of land, 4,840 square yards or 4,047 square metres 英亩(=4,840平方码,或4,047平方米): The total area of a football field measures a little more than 2~s. 足球场的总面积是2英亩多一点.
- across [ə'krəs] 1. prep. 1) from one side to the other side of: 横越; 横过: He swam ~ the river. 他游过河去. Don't run ~ the road. 过马路不要跑. 2) on the other side 在…对面: He lives ~ the street. 他住在这条街的另一边. Their house is ~ the street from ours. 他们的房子和我们的房子隔街相望. 3) so as to cross or intersect 与…交叉: The two roads pass ~ each other here. 这两条路在此交汇. 2. ad. from one side to the other; wide 横越,横过;横断;宽: Can you swim ~? 你能游到对岸去吗? The river is 50 meters ~. 这河面宽 50 米.
- act [ækt] 1.n. [C] 1) one large part of a play (一)幕:"Hamlet" has five ~s.《哈姆雷特》有五

幕. A~ I takes place in a castle. 第一幕发生在一个城堡里. 2) sth. done 行为;动作: It is an ~ of kindness to help a blind man across the street. 帮助盲人过街是善良行为. 3) law made by a legislative body 法令;条例: the Acts of Congress (美国)国会的法案. the Social Security Act 社会保障条例. 2. vi. 1) do sth. 做事;行动: The police ~ed promptly. 警察立即行动起来. Think before ~ ing. 三思而后行. He ~ ed on the doctor's advice. 他遵医嘱行事. 2) (on/upon) work; produce an effect 起作用: The brakes refused to ~. 刹车失灵了. This medicine ~s on heart. 这种药对心脏有疗效.

action ['ækʃn] n. 1)[C] sth. done; deed 行为; 活动: He was sorry for his ~. 他对自己的行为 感到遗憾. 2) [U] process of doing things; movement 行动;动作:The time has come for ~. 行动的时候到了. We must take ~ before it is too late. 趁还来得及,我们必须采取行动.

activate ['æktiveit] vt. cause to be active 使活动; 起动: ~ public opinion 使舆论活跃起来. ~ a ventilating device 开动通风装置.

active ['æktiv] a. lively; doing sth. 活跃的;做事的;在活动中的;有活动能力的: Although he is over eighty, he is still very ~. 他虽然八十多岁了,还是很活跃. An ~ volcano is one that often erupts. 活火山就是常喷发的火山.

activity [æk'tiviti] n. 1) [U] being active or lively 活性;活力:He is over 70, but he is still full of ~. 他已年过七十,但仍充满活力. 2) [C] thing (to be) done; occupation 所做或待做的事情;活动: He has many ~ties that take up his time when he's not working. 他有许多事务占用他的工余时间. My favourite outdoor ~ is playing football. 我最喜爱的户外活动是踢足球.

actor ['æktə] n. man who acts in a play 男演员.
actress ['æktrəs] n. woman who acts in a play 女演员.

actual ['æktʃuəl] a. real 实际的,现实的:What are the ~ figures for the number of students in high schools? 中学学生实际人数是多少?

acute [ə'kju:t] a. 1) (of the mind or the senses) keen; sharp; quick 敏锐的;尖锐的: Dogs have an ~ sense of smell. 狗有敏锐的嗅觉. 2) (of a disease) coming quickly to a dangerous condition (疾病)急性的: Pneumonia is an ~ disease. 肺炎是一种急性病.

ad [æd] n. =advertisement 广告.

AD(also A. D.) obbrev. for Anno Domini; (in the year) since the birth of Christ 公元; Shakespeare was born in 1564 AD. 莎士比亚生于公元 1564年.

adapt [ə'dæpt] vt. (to) make suitable for a new use, need, situation, etc. 使适应, 使适合; 改编,

改写: When you go to a new country, you must ~ yourself to the manners and customs there. 你到一个陌生的国度时,必须使自己适应那里的风俗习惯. Novels are often ~ ed for the stage, television and radio. 小说常被改编成舞台剧、电视剧和广播剧.

add [æd] vt. (to) 1) put numbers together 加; If you ~ ten and/to fifteen you get twenty-five. 10 加 15 得 25. 2) put in more of sth. 添加,增加; If your coffee isn't sweet enough, ~ some more sugar. 如果你的咖啡不够甜,就再加点糖. She ~ed a few words at the end of the letter. 她在信尾加了几句话. 3) say sth. more 补充说,又说:He ~ed that it was time to go to bed. 他补充说,该睡觉了. • ~ up to: make a total 合计达: The sums of money we have spent ~ up to over \$1,000. 我们已花掉的钱数合计达 1,000 多美元.

addition [ə'diʃn] n. 1)[U] process of adding 加;加法:The boy is good at ~, but not at multiplication. 这男孩会加法,但不大会乘法. 2)[C] sth. added or joined 增加物: The dictionary is an ~ to my library. 这词典是我的藏书中新增的一本. • in ~: as well 另外:The librarian worked as a typist in ~. 这位图书馆管理员还额外作打字员. • in ~ to: as well as 除…外(还):In ~ to English, I have learned some French. 除英语外,我还学了些法语.

additional [ə'diʃnl] a. added; extra 附加的;另外的,额外的; The local tax is an ~ 8%. 附加的8%是地方税. The airline runs ~ flights at Christmas. 在圣诞节航空公司增加几次班机.

address [ə'dres] 1. n. 1) number of a house, name of a street and town where someone lives or where an office is 地址;通讯处:What is the ~ of the new bookstore? 这家新书店的地址是哪里? Write all their ~es on a piece of paper. 把他们所 有人的通讯处都写在一张纸上. Her ~ is: 1510 York St., Adamsville. 她的地址是:亚当斯维尔 约克街 1510 号. 2) speech or talk (to an audience)(对听众的)讲话;致词: deliver an opening ~ 致开幕词. 2. vt.1) write the details of name, where someone or a house is, on an envelope(在信封上)写姓名地址;写信给: The letter is ~ed to your father. 这封信是寄给你父亲的.

2) make a speech to 向…讲话:Mr. Green will now ~ the meeting. 现在格林先生向大会讲话.

adequate ['ædikwət] a. enough; sufficient 足够的;充分的;恰当的; His wages are ~ to support his family. 他的工资足以维持他一家生活. He made an ~ description of the situation. 他对形势做了恰当的描述.

adhere [əd'hiə] vi. (to) 1) stick fast to 粘附,胶 着: Mud ~d to his shoes. 他鞋上沾着泥. Glue is used to make one surface ~ to another. 胶水是用来粘合两个表面的. 2) support firmly; remain faithful to 坚持: That government ~d to its original plan in spite of the resistance. 该国政府不顾阻力,坚持按原计划行事. They ~ to their old habits. 他们固守自己的旧习.

- adjacent [ə'dʒeisənt] a. (to) next; lying near 邻近的;毗连的: The garden is ~ to a church. 这花园与一座教堂相邻. The two families live in ~ streets. 这两家人住在毗连的两条大街上.
- adjective ['ædʒiktiv] 1.n. word used to describe what a noun is like 形容词: In the phrase "a big green door", "big" and "green" are both ~s. 在短语"一扇绿色大门"中,"大的"和"绿色的"都是形容词. 2.a. of or used as an adjective 形容词的:an ~ clause 形容词从句(定语从句).
- adjoin [ə'dʒəin] vt.,vi. be next or nearest to 靠近;毗连, Our school ~s the playing-field. 我们学校靠近运动场. His house ~s the lake. 他的房子临湖. The two countries ~.这两个国家相毗邻.
- adjust [ə'dʒʌst] vt. set right; put in order; regulate; make suitable or convenient for use 调节,调整;校正: The body ~s itself to changes of temperature. 身体能自行调节以适应气温变化. I must ~ my watch: it's slow. 我的表慢了,我必须调准它. She will have to ~ herself to new conditions. 他必须使自己适应新的环境.
- administrate [əd'minitreit] (also administer [əd'ministə]) vt., vi. 1) control, manage (a business, affair, etc.) 掌管,料理…的事务: He ~s a big company. 他掌管一家大公司. 2) put into operation; give 实施,执行;给予,投(药): The courts ~ the law. 法庭执法. The nurse is ~ ting the medicine to the sick baby. 护士在给病儿服药. Walking ~s to health. 步行有助于健康.
- administration [əd,mini'streiʃn] n. 1) management of affair, esp. public affairs, etc. 管理,经营; business ~企业管理. He is experienced in city ~. 他在城市管理方面有经验. 2) that part of the Government which manages public affairs; (A~) the national government 行政机关(部门); (大写A~)政府: Federal Aviation A~(美)联邦航空局. Not much was done by the last A~. 上届政府的政绩寥寥无几.
- admiration [ˌædmə'reiʃn] n. feeling of pleasure in sth. 钦佩, 赞美, 羡慕: I have a great deal of ~ for his work. 我对他的工作非常钦佩. He speaks English so well that his friends are filled with ~. 他英语说得好极了,他的朋友都赞美不已.
- admire [əd'maiə] vt. look at sth./sb. with pleasure; think that sth./sb. is good 钦佩,赞美,羡慕: He was ~ring my new car. 他赞美我的新车. admission [əd'misn] n. 1) admitting or being

- admitted (to a society, school, a building such as a theatre, a museum, etc.)准许进入,接纳,收容: He was refused ~. 他被拒绝入内. A~ to the school is by examination only. 就读该校必须经过考试. They are applicants for ~ to our graduate school. 他们是申请就读我校研究生院的人. 2) statement admitting sth.; confession or acknowledgement 承认:供认: He made full ~ of his guilt. 他完全认罪. To resign now would be an ~ of failure. 在这时候辞职等于承认失败.
- admit [əd'mit] vt.,vi. 1) allow (sb. or sth.) to enter 让…进入,接纳: This ticket ~s only one person (into the theater). 此票只准一人入场. 2) acknowledge; confess 承认: He ~ted he was the person who broke the window. 他承认是他打破了窗户. He ~ted to having broken the window. 他承认打破了窗户.
- adolescent [wedə'lesnt] 1. n. person growing up from childhood (age 12 or 13 to 18)青少年; She is writing books for ~s. 她在撰写青少年读物. 2. a. of a person in the period between being a child and being an adult 青少年的; 青春期的.
- adopt [ə'dɔpt] vt. 1) take (an idea, custom, etc.) and use 采纳,采用(意见,风俗等); His proposal was ~ed by the committee. 他的建议已被委员会采纳. European dress has been ~ed by people in many parts of the world. 西装已为世界许多地方的人们所采用. 2) vote to accept (a report, resolution, etc.)通过(报告,决议等); Congress ~ed the new measures. 国会通过了新的议案. 3) take (sb.) into one's family as a relation. 收养: As they had no children of their own, they ~ed an orphan. 他们自己没有孩子,所以领养了一个孤儿. A little girl was ~ed into the family. 一个小女孩被收养为这个家庭的一员.
- adoption [ə'dɔpʃn] n. adopting or being ~ed 采纳,采用;通过;收养: Many favor the ~ of these measures. 许多人赞成采取这些措施. the ~ of new rules 新规则的通过. offer a child for ~ 将孩子给人收养.
- adult ['ædʌlt] a.,n. grown up(person); fully grown (animal)成年的(人);成熟的(动物): The price of a ticket for ~s is \$4.成年人的票价是4美元. an ~ elephant —头成熟的大象.
- advance [əd'va:ns] 1.v. 1) vi. come or go forward 前进,进展: Our troops have ~d two miles. 我们的部队已前进了两英里. They ~d against (on) the enemy. 他们向敌人进攻. 2) vt. ① move, put, or help forward 推进,促进;提前;提出(建议等): The date of the meeting was ~d from the 10th of June to the 3rd of June. 开会日期由6月10日提前到6月3日. May I ~ my opinion on the matter? 我可以提出我对此事的意