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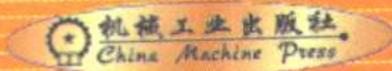
双博士系列

COLLEGE ENGLISH VOCABULARY HANDBOOK

2003 考研英语词汇

考点记忆手册

主 编 北京大学英语系 李培 李博
编 写 双博士考研英语课题组
总策划 胡东华



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双博士精品系列

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前 言

本书根据教育部最新颁布的《全国硕士研究生入学考试英语考试大纲》词汇表编写而成。

本书属于“双博士”品牌系列丛书中的黄金品牌。

本套丛书从2002年起由科学技术文献出版社改为由机械工业出版社出版,其内容、用纸及印装质量在原基础上均上了一个大台阶,故称之为“双博士精品”系列。

本书体例集百家之长,力求完美,其独特的品质魅力为大纲要求的词汇与考点相结合并辅以典型例题透彻讲解。考生可以明确考点、巧记、速记词意,了解历年考题的出题形式,全面立体的消灭每个词汇。全书排版立体醒目,精美实用。

本书采用双色排版,用60克黄色胶版纸印刷,且每印张的定价不上涨,其直接目的是以学生利益为中心,并遏制盗版。

“双博士”品牌系列丛书,以其独有的魅力和卓越的品质被誉为最受大学生欢迎的教学辅导丛书,销量居全国同类书榜首。全国约有三分之一的大学生读过或正在使用本品牌丛书(不含盗版)。本品牌丛书封面、封底都带有双博士书标。此书标已由国家商标局注册。该系列品牌丛书,在读者中已树立起不可替代的品牌形象,引起了媒介的广泛关注。中央电视台1999年9月15日~10月15日在“99全球财富论坛”特别节目及《东方时空》黄金时间强档推出该品牌系列丛书,成为当时图书界传媒热点。1999年11月5日《光明日报》第9版以“图书市场面临商标竞争时代”为标题,以“胡东华系列双博士品牌文教图书引起关注”为副标题做了报道,后被多家报纸转载。《中国青年报》、《新闻出版报》、《中国文化报》、《中国教育报》和《中国大学生》等报刊对该品牌系列丛书也做了相应报道。

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双博士大学英语课题组

2002 年 3 月北京

A

a [ei, ə]

an [æn, ən] *art.* [a 用于以辅音音素开始的词前; an 用于以元音音素开始的词前]

①代表种类②一,一个(表数量)③同样[同]the same④某一(专有名词性)⑤每一[同]per

考点习惯用法:

* 表种类时,不翻译

A square has four sides. [正]

Square has four sides. [误]

* 放在名字前时,表示不特定的某人

A Miss Denis is waiting to see you.

abandon [ə'bændən] *vt.* ①离弃,抛弃[同]desert, forsake②放弃[同]give up, quit**考点**习惯搭配:

abandon doing sth. 放弃做某事

The coastguard has abandoned, searching for the lost sail-boat.

辨析:

abandon 表示“离开,抛弃”时与 leave 同义;表示“放弃想法”时与 give up, quit 同义;表示“放弃计划”时与 cancel 同义。

典型例题 The search for the lost car was _____ when night came.

A. scattered B. vanished C. abandoned D. abashed

答案: C**例题解析** abandoned 被放弃的; scattered 分散、驱散; vanished 消失; abashed 使羞愧; 题意为“随着夜色的降临,人们放弃了对丢失汽车的寻找。”**abide** [ə'baɪd] *vi.* 遵守(决定,诺言),坚持(意见)*vt.* (用在否定句和疑问句中)忍受,容忍[同]bear, stand, tolerate

A

考点 习惯搭配:

abide by 坚守,坚持。如 Abide by your resolution.

Californians and New Englanders speak the same language and abide by the same federal laws.

典型例题 If you join the club you must _____ by its rules.

A. abide B. abolish C. abrupt D. abnormal

答案: A

例题解析 abide 遵守,相当于 be faithful to, keep, 符合题意“如果你加入这个俱乐部,你必须遵守规则。”B、C、D 三项均为干扰项。

ability [ə'bilɪti] *n.* 能力,才能 [同] competence, capacity [反] inability, incompetence

必背短语 to the best of one's ability 尽力

able [ˈeɪbl] *adj.* ①有能力的,能干的②出色的,显示出才华的

必背短语 abandon oneself to 纵情,沉溺于; with abandon ①放任地,放纵地②纵情地

考点 词组搭配:

be able to do 能做某事

Are you able to finish the draft before May 1st?

辨析:

able 表示行得通的或做得到的,在表示“才能”之意时比 capable 表达的才能更强; capable 指人的潜能或经训练后而具备的工作能力; competent 指一人有能力去完成某项特定任务。

注意: capable 可用于表示贬义的才能。如 He is capable of making such noises.

记忆法 able [反] unable; ability [反] inability; enable [反] disable

abnormal [æb'nɔ:məl] *adj.* 反常的;变态的;不规则的 [同] deviant, odd [反] normal, common

典型例题 _____ human behavior may be caused by eating substances that upset the delicate chemical balance in the brain.

A. Deliberate B. Abnormal C. Primitive D. Consistent

答案: B

例题解析 abnormal 反常的, 异常的; deliberate 故意的; primitive 早期的; consistent 前后一致的。A、C、D 三项均不合题意。

aboard [ə'bo:ɪd] *adv.* 在船(飞机、车)上, 上船(飞机、车)

prep. 在(船、飞机、车)上; 上(船、飞机、车)

abolish [ə'bɒliʃ] *vt.* ①废除[同]do away with, put an end to
②取消[同]cancel, wipe out, dissolve

记忆法 abolition(废除)

典型例题 There are many bad customs and laws that ought to be _____.

A. refused B. cancelled C. refuted D. abolished

答案: D

例题解析 refuse 拒绝; refuted 驳斥; abolish 和 cancel 均有“停止”之意, 但前者多用于指废除法律等正式场合, cancel 用于指取消原计划的事。

about [ə'baʊt] *prep.* ①在……周围, 在……附近 ②在于, 对于

adv. ①周围, 附近, 到处 ②大约, 差不多

考点 习惯用法:

be about to 即将

We are about to leave.

What about doing sth.? (你觉得)……怎么样?

above [ə'boʊv] *prep.* ①[表示位置, 职位等]在……上面[反]

below ②高于; 超出[同]over, beyond

adv. ①在上面 ②在(书或页)的前面

adj. 上面的, 上述的

考点 above all 首要, 尤其

We should always be faithful to our friends, and above all, we should keep our words.

abroad [ə'brɔ:ɪd] *adv.* ①在国外, 在海外[同]overseas[反]at home ②到处, 广泛, 在四下流传中

A The news soon got abroad.

abrupt [ə'brʌpt] *adj.* ①意外的,突然的 [同] sudden, unexpected [反] gradual ②粗鲁的,不礼貌的 [同] blunt, brusque, rough [反] courteous.

典型例题 He is a very fine man even though he's sometimes _____ in manner.

A. abrupt B. vicious C. brutal D. shrewd

答案: A

例题解析 vicious 邪恶的; brutal 残忍的; shrewd 精明的。题意为“他是个好人,尽管有时有点粗鲁。”

absence [ˈæbsəns] *n.* ①缺席,不在场 ②缺乏,不存在 [反] presence, appearance [同] omission, unavailability

absent [ˈæbsənt] *adj.* ①不在意的,心不在焉的 [同] dreamy, inattentive [反] wideawake ②不在的,缺席的 [同] missing [反] present ③缺乏的

考点 固定词组:

be absent from 未出席

The boy has been absent from school for two days.

记忆法 absent-minded 心不在焉的

absolute [ˈæbsəlu:t] *adj.* 绝对的,完全的 [同] complete, entire [反] relative, comparative

absolutely [ˈæbsəlu:tli] *adv.* ①完全地,非常 ②绝对地,肯定地 [同] certainly, definitely [反] relatively, comparatively

absorb [əb'sɔ:b] *vt.* ①吸收(水、热、光等) [同] take in, assimilate [反] give out ②使专心,使全神贯注 [同] preoccupy, immerse [反] disperse, exude

考点 习惯搭配:

be absorbed in 专心于

She is completely absorbed in her reading.

absorption [əb'sɔ:pʃən] *n.* ①吸收 ②(与 in 连用)专注

考点 用法:

Changing from solid to liquid, water takes in heat from all substances near it, and this absorption produces artificial heat

around it. (1996 年试题)

典型例题 I have to use cloth to _____ the spilled ink on the desk.

A. drain B. digest C. absorb D. soak

答案: C

例题解析 drain 排去; digest 消化, 领悟; soak 浸湿, 此三项显然在题中讲不通。

abstract [ˈæbstrækt] *adj.* ①抽象的[反]concrete, actual ②难解的, 深奥的

n. 摘要, 梗概[同]brief, summary

[æb'strækt] *v.* 提(抽)取

absurd [əb'sɜ:d] *adj.* 不合理的, 荒唐的, 可笑的[同]crazy, fantastic[反]rational, sensible, reasonable

abundance [ə'bʌndəns] *n.* 丰富, 充裕[同]prosperity[反]lack, scarcity, shortage

典型例题 At the party there were food and drink _____.

A. in abundance B. in blossom
C. in context D. in duplicate

答案: A

例题解析 in blossom 开花; in context 联系上下文; in duplicate 一式两份, 题意为“在宴会上有丰富的食品与饮料”, 故选 A。

abundant [ə'bʌndənt] *adj.* 丰富的, 大量的, 充足的[同]plentiful, rich[反]short, scarce

考点习惯搭配:

be abundant in 富于.....

America is abundant in natural resources.

辨析:

abundant 指雨水、鱼、鸟等量大; plentiful 指量的丰富, 特指食物等。如 a plentiful supply of food.

abuse [ə'bjuz] *vt.* ①滥用, 妄用[同]misuse ②虐待, 伤害[同]mistreat, hurt[反]respect, honour

n. [ə'bjus] ①滥用, 妄用 ②虐待[同]harm, injury[反]care,

A attention

记忆法 ab-是表示否定意义的前缀,在这里表示“脱离,离开”,即“脱离原来的用途”。再如 abnormal, abduct 等。

academic [ækə'demik] *adj.* ①学院的②学术的,纯理论的

academy [ə'kædəmi] *n.* ①(高等)专科学校[同]college, school②学会,研究院[同]institute

Some schools or colleges are called academies, especially ones that specialize in a particular subject.

accelerate [æk'seləreit] *v.* ①(使)加快,(使)增速②促进[同] quicken, promote[反]decelerate, delay

acceleration [æk'selə'reiʃən] *n.* ①加速[反]deceleration②(物)加速度,加速(作用)

accent ['æksənt] *n.* ①口音,音调[同]dialect②重音

[æk'sent] *vt.* 重读,强调[同]stress, emphasize

accept [æk'sept] *v.* ①接受,收受[同]take, receive[反]refuse, turn down②同意,承认,认可[同]acknowledge, admit[反]reject, oppose

考点辨析:

accept 语气较强,指思想上的接受,如帮助、建议、要求等,如 He accepted my invitation.

receive 只表示收取,尤指事实上的接受,如 I received an invitation from my cousin.

acceptable [æk'septəbl] *adj.* 可接受的,受欢迎的[同]suitable, welcome[反]unacceptable, unwelcome

acceptance [æk'septəns] *n.* ①接受,验收[同]accepting, acquiring[反]refusal②承认,认可[同]approval, consent[反]dissent

记忆法 acceptable=accept+-able(形容词后缀,意为“能……的”); acceptance=accept+-ance(名词后缀)

典型例题 She won _____ in her new job through a lot of hard work.

A. abuse B. sarcasm C. dependence D. acceptance

答案: D

例题解析 acceptance 认可,接受;abuse 虐待;sarcasm 讽刺;dependence 依赖性。D 合题意。

access ['ækses] *n.* ①接近,进入,接近的方法[同]admission, approach②通道;入口[同]entrance, gateway[反]exit, outlet

考点习惯搭配

have/gain access to 可以获得。

All students have access to the library.

典型例题 Only a few people have _____ to the full facts of the case.

A. approach B. admission C. access D. acquaintance

答案: C

例题解析 access 在此表示“接近,了解……的方法,权利或机会等”,为不可数名词,后接 to。本题不能选 A,因为 approach 意为“处理方法”或“接近,到达……的路”。

accessory [æk'sesəri] *n.* ①同谋,从犯[同]accomplice, assistant②附件,附加物,附属品[同]attachment, appendix

The accessories for a car include the heater and radio.

典型例题 The car has attractive _____ such as built-in tape decks and radios.

A. encounters B. accessories
C. datum D. cassettes

答案: B

例题解析 accessories 附件;encounters 遭遇;datum 数据;cassettes 磁带

accident ['æksɪdɪnt] *n.* ①意外的事,偶然之事[反]design, intent②事故

考点辨析:

accident 指偶然发生的不可预测的事件,强调“意外,突发”

incident 指附属性的小事件,如某件大事中的小环节,同时 incident 也用来指政治事变。

词组搭配:

by accident 偶然,如 I met him in the train by accident.

accidental [æksi'dentl] *adj.* 偶然发生的,意外的[同]inciden-

A tal, unexpected [反] planned, intentional
accommodate [ə'kɒmədeɪt] *vt.* ① 留宿, 收容 [同] board, house
② 供应, 供给; 提供 [同] provide, supply ③ 使适应

记忆法 accommodate sb. with 为某人提供.....

The kind old woman accommodated me with a lodging.

典型例题 Scholarships are too few to _____ the high school graduates who deserve a college education.

A. meet B. adopt C. accommodate D. feed

答案: C

例题解析 meet 遇见; adopt 收养; feed 喂养; 这三项均为干扰项, 只有 accommodate 提供合题意。

accommodation [ə'kɒmə'deɪʃən] *n.* ① 住处, 膳宿 ② (车、船、飞机等的) 预定铺位

必背短语 make accommodation 提供膳宿

accompany [ə'kʌmpəni] *vt.* ① 陪伴, 陪同 [同] attend, escort [反] leave ② 为.....伴奏

Mr. Wang accompanied me on the piano when I was singing.

记忆法 accompany = ac- (即 ad-, 义为“朝, 向”) + company (名词, 有同伴、陪伴的意义) (作为同伴走到一起)

accomplish [ə'kʌmplɪʃ] *vt.* 完成 (任务); 达到, 做成 [同] achieve, finish

考点辨析:

accomplish 指坚持到底而终于实现了计划; achieve 指排除各种困难而完成宏伟目标; finish 指完成日常的事。

例: { accomplish the experiment
 { achieve great victory
 { finish one's homework

典型例题 We tried to settle the argument but _____ nothing.

A. accomplished B. clung C. compensated D. evoked

答案: A

例题解析 accomplish 完成; clung 抓住; compensate 赔偿; evoke 唤起, 引起 (回忆等)

accord [ə'kɔ:d] *n.* ①调和,符合[同]accordance, harmony[反] A
conflict discord ②协议[同]agreement

v. ①使符合,使一致[同]conform[反]deny, disagree ②给予
[同]confer, endow

考点习惯搭配:

① accord with 与……一致[同]coincide with, conform to,
correspond to/with

Your argumentation does not accord with your viewpoint.

② of one's own accord 自信地,如 He did it of his own accord.

accordance [ə'kɔ:dəns] *n.* ①一致[同]agreement ②授予,给予
[同]agreement, conformity

考点介词搭配:

in accordance with 和……相一致,如 They did it in accord-
ance with the law.

according [ə'kɔ:dɪŋ] *adj.* 相符的,一致的

必背短语 according to 按照,根据

accordingly [ə'kɔ:dɪŋli] *adv.* ①因此,所以,于是[同]there-
fore, so, thus ②相应地[同]correspondingly

典型例题 When circumstances changed, you should have re-
vised your plan _____.

A. therefore B. nevertheless C. accordingly D. thus

答案: C

例题解析 只有选 accordingly 相应地符合题意,其他三项均
为干扰项。

account [ə'kaunt] *n.* ①账,账目,账户[同]bill, check ②记述,
叙述[同]description, statement ③原因,解释[同]reason

vi. 说明,解释

考点习惯用法:

① on account of = because of 由于,因为

He retired on account of poor health.

② take sth. into account = take account of ~考虑到

They had to take every possibility into account/take account
of every possibility when drawing up the plan.

accumulate → accuse

A ③ on no account, 不论什么理由, 都不(放在句首倒装)
On no account will I do it.

④ account for 解释, 说明[同]clear up
That accounts for his delay.

记忆法 ① accountable *adj.* 有责任的

② accountant *n.* 会计

典型例题 I want you to _____ every cent you spent.

A. count on B. account for C. make for D. go for

答案: B

例题解析 account for 说明; count on 依靠, 指望; make for 冲向; go for 喜欢, 拥护。题意为“我要你说清楚花掉的每分钱的用途。”

accumulate [ə'kjʊmjuleit] *vt.* 积累, 积蓄[同]collect, store
[反]waste, dissipate

记忆法 accumulation *n.* 积蓄

典型例题 The books have _____ on the floor in this room for five years since her father's death.

A. amassed B. collected C. gathered D. accumulated

答案: D

例题解析 amass 用于指聚集财富, 产业等; collect 意为“收集”; gather 指把东西集中。只有“accumulate 堆积”合题意。

accuracy [ˈækjʊrəsi] *n.* 准确, 精确(度)[同]correctness, exactness
[反]inaccuracy, incorrectness

accurate [ˈækjʊrɪt] *adj.* 准确的, 精确的[同]precise, perfect, exact
[反]inaccurate, incorrect

典型例题 According to the weather forecast, which is usually _____, it will snow this afternoon.

A. accurate B. careful C. perfect D. commonsense

答案: A

例题解析 accurate 准确的; careful 细心的; perfect 完美的; commonsense 有常识的

accuse [ə'kju:z] *vt.* ① 指责, 指控[同]allege, blame, charge ② 归咎于

记忆法 表示“指控”的两对词组:

be accused of

The suspect is accused of murder.

be charged with

The suspect is charged with murder.

accusation *n.* 谴责, 指控

典型例题 It was said the president of the university had to resign as he was _____ of bribery.

A. charged B. blamed C. accused D. indicted

答案: C

例题解析 be accused of 为固定搭配, 意为“被指控”, 其他选项虽都有“指控”的意思, 但搭配错误。

accustom [ə'kʌstəm] *vt.* (与 to 固定搭配) 使习惯

考点 固定用法:

accustom sb. to (doing) sth. 使某人习惯做某事

You must accustom yourself to the new environment.

accustomed [ə'kʌstəmd] *adj.* 惯常的, 习惯的 [同] adapted, habitual [反] unaccustomed, unusual

例: He has already been accustomed to the tropical climate in the area since he has stayed there for almost ten years.

考点 固定用法:

be accustomed to 习惯于, 后接名词、代词或-ing 分词。

ache [eɪk] *vi.* ① 痛 [同] pain, hurt ② (口语, 与 for 连用) 想念, 渴望 [同] long, desire

n. 疼痛 [同] pain, grief

考点 辨析:

ache 指连续的, 局部的疼痛, 如 headache; pain 可用来指局部或总体的疼痛, 如 The pain is unbearable.

典型例题 His stomach began to _____ because of the bad food he had eaten.

A. pain B. ache C. harm D. be hurt

答案: B

例题解析 ache (肉体) 痛, 是不及物动词; pain 既可指精神上

A 也可指肉体上的痛,但一般作及物动词;harm 伤害,损害,也是及物动词;hurt 使……受伤,使……疼痛,常指感情上受到伤害。

achieve [ə'tʃi:v] *vt.* ① 完成,实现[同]accomplish, complete [反]fail② 达到,获得[同]acquire, attain

考点辨析:

accomplish 与 achieve, 参见前 accomplish。

achievement [ə'tʃi:vmənt] *n.* ① 完成,达到[同]accomplishment[反]failure② 成就,成绩[同]fulfilment, exploit

考点用法:

According to the psychoanalyst Sigmund Freud, wisdom comes from the achievement of maturity. (1993 年试题)

acknowledge [ək'nɒlɪdʒ] *v.* ① 承认[同]admit, confess[反]deny ② 告知收到(信件)[同]address, notice ③ 致谢,鸣谢

考点用法:

I acknowledge with thanks the help of my colleagues in the preparation of this new column. (1996 年试题)

辨析: acknowledge 指违背个人意愿,被迫做出的承认;如 He acknowledged that he was not a good husband; admit 指对原来想否认或推脱的事大胆地承认,如 He admit that the story is true.

典型例题 His long service with the company was _____ with a present.

A. admitted B. attributed C. acknowledged D. accepted

答案: C

例题解析 admit 承认;attribute 把……归因于;accept 接受。三项均不合题意,只能选“acknowledge 感谢”。

acid ['æsid] *n.* 酸,酸性物质

adj. 酸的,酸性的[同]bitter, sour[反]sweet, alkaline

acquaint [ə'kweint] *vt.* 使认识,使了解[同]inform, notify, enlighten

考点用法:

Ms. Green has been living in town for only one year, yet she