

《美英报刊文章选读》

词汇手册

周学艺 编



A GLOSSARY To
“Selected Articles From
American & British Newspapers
& Periodicals”

北京大学出版社

H312.1

《美英报刊文章选读》

词汇手册

周学艺 编

北京大学出版社

A Glossary
To
"Selected Articles From
American & British Newspapers
& Periodicals"

◀ 美英报刊文章选读 ▶ 词汇手册

周学艺 编

责任编辑: 刘皓明

北京大学出版社出版

(北京大学校内)

北京印刷三厂印刷

新华书店北京发行所发行 各地新华书店经售

787×960毫米 32开本 6.75 印张 120 千字

1988年12月第一版 1988年12月第一次印刷

印数: 00001—15000

ISBN 7-301-00459-1/H·067

定价: 2.10元

说 明

这本词汇手册是为帮助《美英报刊文章选读》（上、下册）的读者，尤其是自修者理解课文，掌握词语而编写的。对一些词汇采取先释本义再释文内义的办法，对一些合成词、派生词则在最先出现时分解其前缀、后缀，以便读者较透彻地理解词义，提高记忆有关词语的能力。

本手册承北京大学王岷源教授审定，并得到美国专家郎瑞强（John Rumrich）的帮助，在此谨表示衷心的感谢。

由于编者水平限制，时间短促，词汇手册中难免存在着错误和缺点，恳切希望读者批评指正。

编 者
一九八七年冬
于北京大学

Short forms used in the glossary

Abbrev. = abbreviation

adj = adjective

adv = adverb

Am = American

AmE = American English

& = and

apprec. = appreciative

BrE = British English

cap. = capital

cf. = (*Lat.*) confer, compare

comb. = combination

conj = conjunction

derog. = derogatory

e. g. = (*Lat.*) exempli gratia; for example

esp. = especially

etc. = (*Lat.*) et cetera; and so on

fem. = feminine

Fr. = French

i. e. = (*Lat.*) id est; that is to say

L = Lesson

Lat. = Latin

n = noun

neg. = negative

pl. = plural
pref. = prefix
prep = preposition
pron = pronoun
sb = somebody
sing. = singular
sl. = slang
sth = something
suf. = suffix
U. S. = United States
usu. = usually
v = verb

•“/” shows that the main stress is placed
on the syllable following (“/” 表明
后面的音节是重音)

A

abdicate ['æbdikeit] *v* to give up officially (a high office, throne, etc. esp. that of king or queen). (逊位; 退位)

ab- — (*pref.*) from, away from: absent; abduct. (L43)

abdication [æbdi'keiʃən] *n* the act of abdicating; the act of giving up a high office, authority, or function, esp. that of a king or queen. (L43)

abduct [æb'dakt; əb'dakt] *v* to take away (a person) unlawfully, often by force; to kidnap: The police think the missing woman has been abducted. (L32)

abiding [ə'baidɪŋ] *adj* without end; lasting; an abiding friendship. (L14)

abortion [ə'bɔ:ʃən] *n* the act of causing to give birth before the baby is properly developed. (L4)

absolute [æbsəlu:t] *adj* completely certain; not allowing any doubt. (L18)

abstention [əb'stenʃən] *n* the act of keeping oneself from doing sth (esp. from

voting).

(L22)

abysmal [ə'bizməɪ] *adj* very bad; too deep or great to be measured; bottomless.

(L35)

accede [æk'si:d; æk'si:d] *v*

accede to — to give approval to (a request, agreement, etc.)

(L12)

accelerate [æk'seləreit] *v* to (cause to) move faster.

(L14)

access ['ækses] *n* means of entering; way in; entrance.

(L45)

accommodation [ə,kəmə'deɪfən] *n* the act of settling a business disagreement or the ending of a disagreement.

(L18)

accord [ə'kɔ:d] *n* (an) agreement.

(L29)

account [ə'kaunt] *n*

by all accounts—according to what everyone, the papers, etc., say.

by one account—according to the report or witness of one observer.

of small account—of small importance

(L3, L31, &L47)

accountant [ə'kauntənt] *n* a person whose job is to keep and examine the money accounts of business or people.

(会计; 会计师)

(L3)

acidly ['æsidli] *adv* biting; sarcastic-

- cally or scornfully. (L21)
- acquisition** [ˌækwiˈzɪʃən] *n* the act of acquiring. (L39)
- acrimonious** [ˌækriˈməniəs] *adj* sharp or bitter in temper, language, or manner: an acrimonious quarrel. (L19)
- acrimony** [ˈækriməni] *n* bitterness, as of manner or language.
- adamant** [ˈædəmənt] *adj* hard, immovable, and unyielding. (L11)
- adduce** [əˈdjuːs, əˈduːs] *v* to give (an example, proof, reason, etc.)
- ad-** —(*pref.*) to, toward: advance, adjoin. (L22)
- adept** [ˈædept] *adj* highly skilled. (L6)
- adjourn** [əˈdʒəɪn] *v* to bring (a meeting, trial, etc.) to a stop, esp. for a particular period or until a later time, to put off to another day. (L20)
- admonition** [ˌædməˈniʃən] *n* gentle scolding or warning. (L44)
- adoration** [ˌædəˈreɪʃən] *n* deep love and respect. (L43)
- adore** [əˈdɔː] *v* to love deeply and respect highly. (L43)
- adorn** [əˈdɔːn] *v*
- adorn with**—to ornament (装饰; 美

化) (sb or sth) with (sth attractive or valuable) to make finer or more beautiful. (L6)

adultery [ə'dʌltəri] *n* sexual relations between a married person and someone outside the marriage. (L4)

advance [əd'vaɪns; əd'væns] *n* a development or improvement: There have been great advances in space travel in the last 20 years. (L37)

adversary [ædvəsəri] *n* a person or group to whom one is opposed; an opponent or enemy. (L22)

afflict [ə'flikt] *v* to trouble very much; to cause to suffer. (L35)

affluence [æfluəns] *n* wealth; riches. (L4)

affront [ə'frʌnt] *n* an act, remark, etc., that is rude to sb or hurts his feelings, esp. when intentional or in public. (L16)

aftermath [ˈɑːftəməθ; ˈæftəməθ] *n* the result or period following a bad event such as an accident, storm, war, etc. (L35)

aggressive [ə'ɡresɪv] *adj* very active; energetic. (L39)

agony [æɡəni] *n* very great pain or

suffering of mind or body. (L38)
aide [eid] *n* a helper; an assistant, often to a person of high rank. (L10)

air *n*
in the air—(of stories, talk, rumours, etc.) being passed on from one person to another. (L18)

aircraft carrier *n* 航空母舰: this archipelagic aircraft carrier—here refers to the Philippines or Philippine Islands. (L36)

airframe ['eə, freim] *n* the framework or structure of an airplane. (飞机骨架; 机体) (L46)

albeit [æl'bi:t] *conj* even though; although: It was a very small albeit important mistake. (L41)

alchemize ['ælkimaiz] *v* to take one thing (such as lead) and make it into sth else(gold). Here it refers to the imaginative power of the press to build stories out of slight details. (L43)

all *adv*
all told—counting everyone or everything; altogether. (L12)

allegation [æli'geɪʃən] *n* a statement that charges sb with doing sth bad or criminal but which is not supported

- by proof. (检控) (L5)
- allege** [ə'ledʒ] *v* to state or declare without proof; to claim. (L14)
- allegiance** [ə'li:dʒəns] *n* loyalty, faith, and dutiful support to a king, country, government, idea, etc. (L34)
- allergy** ['ælədʒi] *n* a condition of being unusually sensitive to sth eaten, breathed in, or touched, in a way that causes pain or suffering. (变态反应; 过敏症) (L50)
- alleviate** [ə'li:vieit] *v* to make (pain, suffering, anger, etc.) less; to lessen. (L5)
- allocation** ['ælə'keɪʃən] *n* an allocating; the setting or laying aside, as of money, for special purpose. (L39)
- allow** *v*
- allow for** — to take into consideration: Has everything been allowed for in your plan? (L16)
- alloy** ['æloi] *n* 合金; 齐; hard metal alloy—硬质 (高强度) 合金. (L49)
- allude** [ə'lud] *v*
- allude to** — to speak of but without going straight to the point; to mention (sth or sb) indirectly. (L29)
- allure** [ə'lue] *n* power of attraction or

fascination.

(L14)

aloft [ə'loft] *adv* (Fr.) high up; off the ground.

(L49)

ambitious [æm'biʃes] *adj* having a strong desire to achieve a particular goal.

(L46)

ambivalence [æm'bivələns] *n* the state or condition of having conflicting attitudes or feelings, as love and hate, about the same person at the same time (矛盾心理).

umbi- — (*pref.*) both, double, two; ambiguous—可能有两种(或多种)解释的; ambidextrous—双手熟练的.

(L33)

amenable [ə'mi:nəbəl] *adj* able to be guided or influenced (by).

(L26)

amount [ə'maunt] *v.*

amount to — to be equal to: Your words amount to refusal.

(L22)

amphibious [æm'fibies] *adj* able to live or move on land and in water.

amphi- — (*pref.*) both; on both side; around: amphibiotic — living in water during an early stage of development and on land during the adult stage; amphitheatre — a theatre (with seats)

all around.

(L31)

amputation [ˌæmpjuˈteɪʃən; ˌæmpjəˈteɪʃən]

n the act of removing part of the body by cutting off, esp. for medical reasons or as a punishment. (L34)

analogue [ˈænələɡ] = **analog** *n* sth that is like or that may be compared with sth else; a nation or country that is like or that may be compared with Britain.

(L18)

anchor [ˈæŋkə] *n* a person or thing that provides strong support and a feeling of safety; sth that makes a person feel safe and secure. (L43)

Anglicism [ˈæŋglɪsɪzəm] *n* an English word or phrase that is in common use in another language. (L47)

anonymous [əˈnɒnɪməs] *adj* (of a person) with name unknown.

an- + (*pref.*) not, without; **anaesthetic** (一、麻醉的, 麻醉剂. (L44)

annul [əˈnʌl] *v* to cause (a marriage, agreement, law, etc.) to cease to exist; to make or declare invalid, as a marriage, agreement, or law. (L43)

antagonistic [ænˌtæɡəˈnɪstɪk] *adj* acting against or hostile toward each other; mutually opposed, conflicting. (L31)

antipathy [ænˈtɪpəθi] *n* a fixed uncon-

querable (不可征服或抑制的) dislike or hatred.

anti- — (*pref.*) oppose to, against:
antisocial. (L16)

antithesis [æn'tiθisis] *n* complete difference; opposite nature; oppositeness.
(L43)

antiviral [ænti'vairəl] *adj* counteracting or destroying a virus or viruses (病毒).
(L50)

any *pron*
if any — here, if there is any proposal. (L44)

apace [ə'peis] *adv* at a great speed; quickly. (L29)

apocalyptic [ə,pøkə'liptik] *adj* of or like the end of the world: apocalyptic scenes of death and destruction.
(L29)

apotheosis [ə,pəθi'əufis, æpə'θiəsis] *n*
a state of the highest possible honor and glory reached by or given to sb.
(L43)

apprehend [æpri'hend] *v* to seize (sb who breaks the law); to arrest.
(L28)

approach [ə'prəʊtʃ] *n* a method of starting work on a task or problem; an atti-

tude.

(L11)

appropriate [ə'prəuprieit] *v* to set aside
for some purpose.

(L5)

approximately [ə'prɒksimətli] *adv* by
a close estimate; nearly; about.

(L12)

arbitrary ['ɑ:bitrəri, 'ɑ:bitreri] *adj*
based on or decided by one's own wishes,
notions, or will rather than reason.

(L23)

archconservative [ˌɑ:tʃkən'sə:vətɪv] *n*
an extreme conservative; a reactionary.

arch- — (*pref.*) chief, principal;
ultra-, extreme: Archbishop—大主教.

(L29)

archipelagic [ˌɑ:kɪpi'lædʒɪk] *adj* of
or having to do with an archipelago (= a
number of small islands making a group).

(L36)

archrival [ɑ:tʃ'raɪvəl] *n* a principal
rival.

(L45)

ardor ['ɑ:də] *n* a strong burning feel-
ing, because of sth pleasing; great en-
thusiasm; zeal.

(L40)

arduous ['ɑ:dʒuəs, 'ɑ:dʒuəs] *adj* need-
ing much effort; difficult.

(L29)

arena [ə'ri:nə] *n* a scene or place of

activity, esp. of competition or fighting.

(L23)

arid ['ærid] *adj* (of land or a country)

having so little rain as to be very dry
and unproductive; unfruitful; uninterest-
ing and empty. (L23)

armor ['ɑ:mə] *n* strong protective metal

covering on fighting vehicles, ships, and
aircraft; the vehicle with such covering
or armed forces and equipment.

(L26)

armored ['ɑ:məd] *adj* covered with or

protected by armor; having fighting ve-
hicles (such as tanks and weapons pro-
tected by armor. (L26)

arsenal ['ɑ:sənəl] *n* a government

building where weapons and explosives are
made or stored; a collection of weapons.

(L23)

articulate [ɑ:'tikjulit; ɑ:'tikjəlit] *v* to

speak distinctly; to express in clear
sounds and words. (L26)

artillery [ɑ:'tiləri] *n* large guns, esp.

those that are connected to wheels or fix-
ed in one place, as on a ship or in a
fort. (L31)

ascendancy [ə'sendənsi] *n* dominating,

governing or controlling influence. (L43)