

最新 大学英语 四级词汇 及相关派生词



The Latest
College English Vocabulary
and Related Derivatives: Band 4

● 陈仲利 刘小梅 主编



化学工业出版社

最新大学英语四级词汇 及相关派生词

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化学工业出版社

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本书以《大学英语课程教学要求》为蓝本,收录了其中一般要求的4538个单词(四级词汇)以及由这些单词构成的常用词组(含中学已学过的词汇)。此外,本书还提供了相当数量的派生词。这些派生词的词根均属于上述词汇范围。

本书有如下特色:

词纲中所有单词及派生词均给出了音标,单词、词组及派生词给出了汉语释义;

绝大部分单词及其所属义项、词组、派生词均给出了例句,以便在语境中记忆词汇;

主攻四级核心词汇,针对积极词汇做出详尽解释;

对疑难词汇进行词义辨析;

给出派生词,进行联想记忆;

提供反馈测试以检验学习者学习词汇的效果,反馈测试引自历年四级考试真题,解答精辟。

本书适合作为全国英语四级考试学习者的学习用书,同时也可作为英语自学习者的学习用书。

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《最新大学英语四级词汇及相关派生词》

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前言

教育部颁发的《大学英语课程教学要求》(教育部高等教育司“大学英语课程教学要求”项目组 2004: 30) 推荐非英语专业大学生需掌握的词汇量应达到 6500 个单词和 1700 个词组(包括中学、一般要求和较高要求需掌握的词汇, 但不包括专业词汇), 其中 2500 个单词(包括一般要求和较高要求应掌握的积极词汇) 为积极词汇 [参阅《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》参考词汇表]。

本书以《大学英语课程教学要求》为蓝本, 收录了其中一般要求的 4538 个单词(四级词汇) 以及由这些单词构成的常用词组(含中学已学过的词汇); 此外, 本书还收录了上述单词中的部分派生词。

本书具有如下特点。

1. 词纲中所有单词及派生词均给出了音标、汉语释义, 目的是使读者正确了解单词发音, 词义一目了然。

2. 词纲中绝大部分单词及其所属义项、词组、派生词均给出了例句, 例句有一定难度。因此, 读者真正能在语境中记忆单词。例句为编者精选, 简洁、实用, 易于读者理解。例句一般不附加汉语释义, 以节省篇幅。对于读者理解有困难的例句则给出了汉语释义; 对超纲词汇亦给出了汉语注释, 以便读者准确理解例句的意义。

3. 主攻四级核心词汇, 针对积极词汇作出详尽解释。本书着重对积极词汇中的重要义项进行解释, 并提供例句。

4. 针对疑难词汇进行词义辨析。英语的词汇量非常丰富, 有大量的近义词, 如 base, basis, foundation, ground。这些词是非英语专业学习者的难点。同时, 英语中还存在相当数量的易混词、形近字, 如 adapt 与 adopt。这些词亦是学习者易混淆的地方, 本书对常用的近义词和易混词进行了辨析。

5. 给出派生词, 进行联想记忆。非英语专业学习者往往感觉记忆词汇困难, 记忆词汇的速度慢。本书提供了相当数量的派生词。这些派生词的词根均属于 4538 个词的词汇范围。学习者可进行联想学习。例如, 听到单词 table (桌子), 人们会联想到单词 food (食物), 因为该词常与 table 一起出现。听到单词 delicate (脆弱的), 人们会联想到单词 fragile (脆的), 因为这是一对近义词, 这是相似联想 (association by similarity)。听到单词 happy (高兴的), 人们会联想到单词 sad (悲伤的), 这是对比联想 (association by contrast)。本书正是针对学习者的上述学习特点, 给出派生词, 如 manage, mismanage; individual, individualism, individualized 等, 学习者通过派生词学习, 不仅记住一词的正反意义, 还可记住该词的辐射意义。

这样，词汇学习变得容易、有趣；学习者可迅速扩大词汇量。

6. 提供反馈测试以检验学习者学习词汇的效果。为了使学习者了解自己学习词汇的情况，本书编写了反馈测试，这些测试均出自历年四级真题。因此，试题的可信度高，针对性强。此外，反馈测试配以汉语译文，可帮助读者理解题干意义。反馈测试的答案解释简洁、精辟。

阅读说明：本书为便于读者学习和区分，在派生词和新词之间加“——”分隔以示区别。由于每个词的“短语”和“辨析”与新的单词比较容易区别，中间未进行分隔。请读者注意。

本书在编写过程中因时间仓促，疏漏之处在所难免，欢迎广大读者指正。

编者

2007 年 2 月

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A

积极词汇

a/an [ə]/[æn] *art.* 一(个)、每一(个): *I want to buy a lemon, please.*

abandon [ə'bændən] *v.* 1 丢弃、抛弃: *He abandoned his wife and went away with all their money.* 2 放弃、停止做(某事): *They abandoned the game because of rain.* *n.* 放纵、尽情: *The girls jumped up and down and waved their arms with abandon.*

■ 短语

abandon oneself to 沉湎于、陷入: *He abandoned himself to despair.*

■ 派生词

abandonment [ə'bændənmənt] *n.* 放弃: *abandonment of a right*

abandoned [ə'bændənd] *a.* 1 被弃的、报废的、废弃的: *There is an abandoned car on the parking lot.* 2 放纵的; 无耻的; 邪恶的: *She doesn't want to be an abandoned young woman.*

■ 辨析

abandon *v.* 强调永远或完全放弃或抛弃人或事物等, 这可能是被迫的, 也可能是自愿的。尤其是指遗弃以前感兴趣或负有责任的人或物: *He abandoned his wife and child.* **desert** *v.* 着重指违背法律责任和义务, 或自己的信仰与誓言的行为, 多含非难的意味: *As he hated army life, he decided to desert his regiment.* **quit** *v.* 突然或不意地弃去, 常指“停止”: *She quit her job.* **forsake** *v.* 侧重断绝感情上的依恋, 自愿抛弃所喜欢的人或物; 也指抛弃信仰或改掉恶习: *You must forsake your bad habits.* **leave** *v.* 普通用词, 指舍弃某事或某一职业, 或终止同某人的关系, 但不涉及动机: *He has left the country and gone to India.* **give up** *v.* 普通用语, 侧重指没有希望或因外界压力而放弃: *He gave up teaching only two years ago.*

able ['eɪbl] *a.* 1 能: *I shall be able to come tomorrow.* 2 有能力的、出色的: *He is an able teacher.*

■ 派生词

disable [dis'eɪbl] *v.* 使残废、使丧失能力: *An accident disabled him from playing football.*

disabled [dis'eɪbld] *a.* 身体有残疾的: *The new insurance rules speculate that the disabled for the public benefit are to receive more money.*

enable [i'neɪbl] *vt.* 使能够、使可能、使可行: *A bird's wings enable it to fly.*

unable [ʌn'eɪbl] *a.* 不能的、不会的: *The boy is unable to reach the apple.*

disability [disə'biliti] *n.* 无力、无能、残疾

inability [ɪnə'biliti] *n.* 无能、无力: *inability to defend oneself*

ability [ə'biliti] *n.* 1 能力、本领: *We found him work more suited to his abilities.* 2 天才: *He is a man of*

great ability in music.

■ 短语

to the best of one's ability 尽自己最大的努力: *Although the translation is not perfect, he did it to the best of his ability.*

■ 辨析

able *a.* 能够做到…的、有资格做…的, 一般指人, 表示现在有做某事的能力, 有时意味着“高超的能力或技艺”: *She is old but still able.* **capable** *a.* 能干的、聪明的, 指人或物均可, 表示有潜在的或能达到一般要求的能力: *She is my most capable student.* **competent** *a.* 适当的、符合要求的, 强调对某项工作有足够的技能及其他所需条件: *He is competent for the task.* **skillful** *a.* 灵巧的, 具有或运用技能的: *He is a skillful and effortless mechanic.* **skilled** *a.* 灵巧的、熟练的: *She was skilled enough in French to translate a novel.* **qualified** *a.* 做某工作的必需条件、合格的, 所表示的能力则更有“保留(最低限度)”的意思: *A qualified stenographer is not necessarily a competent secretary.*

ability *n.* 做某事的能力、去实施某事的体力、智力。普通用词, 指人先天的或学来的各种能力: *To make a fortune some assistance from fate is essential.* **capacity** *n.* 侧重指人的潜在能力, 通常不指体力, 多指才智, 尤指接受与领悟能力: *Not by age but by capacity is wisdom acquired.* **faculty** *n.* 指特殊的才能或智力: *An unerring faculty for detecting hypocrisy is one of her most useful attributes.* **genius** *n.* 语气最强, 指天赋的高度才能与智力: *He had a genius for poetry.* **talent** *n.* 着重指人某方面具有可发展和培养的突出天赋才能, 但语意比 genius 弱。它强调天生的才能, 尤其是在艺术方面: *There is no substitute for talent.* **skill** *n.* 强调由经验而获得或发展的能力: *She plays the piano with great skill.* **competence** *n.* 正式用词, 侧重指令人满意但并不一定特别出众的业务能力与水平, 达到胜任某项工作等的要求: *The concerto was performed by a violinist of unquestioned competence but limited imagination.* **aptitude** *n.* 多指先天或后天习得的运用自如的能力, 常暗示接受能力强, 能迅速掌握一种学术训练或艺术技巧: *Even as a child he showed an unusual aptitude for mathematics.* **capability** *n.* 多用于人, 指胜任某项具体工作的能力, 也指本身具有、尚未发挥的潜在能力。常与 of 或 for 连用: *The boy has great capabilities in long-distance running.* **gift** *n.* 着重个人的天赋的才能或在某方面的显著本领, 常暗含不能用一般规律作解释的意味: *He is a man of many gifts.*

abundant [ə'bʌndənt] *a.* 1 大量的、充足的: *We have abundant proof of his guilt.* 2 丰富的、富裕的: *It is a land abundant in minerals.*

■派生词

abundance [ə'bʌndəns] *n.* 丰富、充足、充裕: *Carpets are available in abundance.*

■短语

in abundance 丰富地: *There was good food in abundance at the party.*

■辨析

abundant *a.* 着重某物极为丰富有或大量的供应: *The country is abundant in natural resources.* **plentiful** *a.* 普通用词, 指某物的数量多得称心如意, 不过剩, 但较少用于描写抽象之物: *Tomatoes are plentiful in the summer.*

about [ə'baʊt] *prep.* 1 关于、对于: *Tell me something about your trip.* 2 在...附近、在...周围: *He lives somewhere about here.* 3 忙于、从事于: *What are you about?* *a.* 1 在活动着的: *She was up and about very early.* 2 康复的: *He is eager to be up and about again.* *ad.* 1 附近、在周围: *He must be somewhere about.* 2 大约、差不多: *The work is about finished.*

■短语

be about to do *v.* 将要、正打算: *My aunt is about to publish her third book.*

■辨析

about *ad.* 四处、到处, 系常用词。既可表静态, 也可表动态: *The news is going about.* **around** *ad.* 主要用于美国, 静态或动态均可。它具有 about 的基本意思, 因此 look about = look around. round 和 around 在非正式用法中可以互换, 但一般用 round 时更简练。在正式用语中, 一般用 round 指“旋转”, 而用 around 指“处处、到处”: *She turned round at such a noise. I have been looking for it all around.* 另外, round 主要用于英国, 多半指动态: [英] *Winter comes round.* [美] *Winter comes around.*

above [ə'baʊv] *prep.* 1 在...上面; 2 多于、大于; 3 超越、超出: *Tom is above average in his lessons.* *ad.* 1 在上方; 2 在上文: *See the examples given above.* *a.* 上面的、上述的: *The above (articles) are of no interest to us at present.*

■短语

above all 首先、尤其、最重要的是: *Above all, I love Tchaikovsky.*

above board 光明正大: *The deal was completely above board.*

above/over one's head 1 在...头上: *The plane is flying above my head.* 2 超过某人的理解力、太难的: *It's above my head, so I can't make sense of it no matter how hard I have tried.*

■辨析

above *prep.* 一般指位置高于某物, 但不一定在正上方, 也不接触另一物: *We were flying above the clouds.* **on** *prep.* 指与另一物表面相接触: *He stood on the cliff top looking out to the sea.* **over** *prep.* 指一物在另一物的垂直上方, 多暗示悬空, 但也含“覆盖于...之上”之意: *The lamp hung over the table.*

absence ['æbsəns] *n.* 1 缺席、不在场; 2 缺席的时间: *He came back after an absence of three months.* 3 缺乏、不存在: *We can't make the decision in the absence of definite information.*

■派生词

absent ['æbsənt] *a.* 1 缺席的、不在场的: *He was ab-*

sent from the meeting. 2 缺乏的、不存在的: *Snow is absent in some countries.* 3 心不在焉的、茫然的: *He looked at me in an absent way.*

absent-minded *a.* 心不在焉的、出神的

absentee [æbsən'ti:] *n.* 缺席者、未上班者: *She didn't mean to be an absentee voter, but she went shopping and forgot it.*

absently ['æbsntli] *ad.* 心不在焉地、茫然地: *He looked out of the window absently.*

absolute ['æbsəlu:t] *a.* 1 绝对的、完全的: *A child usually has absolute trust in his mother.* 2 专制的、有绝对权力的、无限制的: *An absolute ruler need not ask anyone for permission to do anything.*

■派生词

absolutely ['æbsəlu:tli] *ad.* 绝对地、完全地、无条件地: *He refused absolutely.*

absorb [əb'sɔ:b] *v.* 1 吸收(液体)、吸取(知识): *The plant absorbs moisture from the air.* 2 吸引...的注意、使全神贯注: *He is completely absorbed in his business.*

■派生词

absorbent [əb'sɔ:bənt] *a.* 能吸收的、有吸收力的: *You'd better ask for some absorbent cotton wool.*

absorber [əb'sɔ:bə] *n.* 吸收者、吸收体; 减震器: *This part is the shock absorber.*

absorbing [əb'sɔ:bɪŋ] *a.* 吸引人的、非常有趣的: *This is an very absorbing film.*

absorption [əb'sɔ:pʃ(ə)n] *n.* 吸收、专心: *His absorption in study is wonderful.*

■辨析

absorb *v.* 普通用词, 词义广泛, 既可指吸收光、热、液体等具体东西, 又可指吸收知识等抽象概念的东西: *A sponge absorbs water.* **suck** *v.* 作“吸收”解时, 可与 absorb 换用, 但还可有“吮吸”之意: *The baby was sucking milk from its mother.* **digest** *v.* 侧重在消化道内改变食物的化学结构后被人体吸收: *Sugar digests easily.*

abstract ['æbstrækt] *a.* 抽象的: *Astronomy is an abstract subject.* *n.* 摘要: *The editor asks the writer to offer an abstract of the article.* *v.* 提炼、抽取: *The teacher helps them abstract a lengthy speech in class.*

■短语

in the abstract 从抽象的方面看; 观念上、理论上: *I like dogs in the abstract, but I can't bear this one.*

■派生词

abstractly ['æbstræktli] *ad.* 抽象地、深奥地: *He gave us an explanation of this abstractly and nobody understood him.*

accelerate [æk'seləreit] *v.* 加快、促进: *He decided to accelerate his advertising.*

■派生词

acceleration [æk'selə'reiʃən] *n.* 加速、加速度

accept [ək'sept] *v.* 1 接受、收下: *I've received a gift from him, but I'm not going to accept it.* 2 承认、同意: *Scientists have accepted the new theory.*

■派生词

acceptance [ək'septəns] *n.* 1 接受、接纳; 2 赞同、承

认: *The proposal met with general acceptance.*
acceptable [ə'kseptəb(ə)l] *a.* 1 可接受的、受欢迎的: *His proposal is quite acceptable.* 2 令人满意的、合意的: *Flowers are usually acceptable gifts in France.*

■辨析

accept *v.* 强调主动地或自愿地接受,或者说,经过考虑后同意接受: *I accept your advice.* **receive** *v.* 着重仅仅接到或收到,而不含采取主动或积极行动的意思: *The police received several complaints about the noise from the plant.* **admit** *v.* 作“接受”讲时,强调准许或批准: *The rules and regulations admit of no other explanation.* **take** *v.* 与 receive 同义,是 receive 的日常用法,侧重不带主观意愿地收下或接受: *I'll take that telephone call myself.*

access ['ækses] *n.* 1 通道、入口: *The only access to the town is across the bridge.* 2 (接触、使用)接近…的机会(方法、门路)、捷径: *Citizens may have free access to the library.*

■派生词

accessible [ə'ksesibəl] *a.* 1 能接近的、容易会见的、可亲的: *He is proud that his wife is an accessible person.* 2 易得到的: *Accessible money always stays short.* 3 易受影响的、可以理解的: *An open minded person is accessible to reasons.*

accessibly [ə'ksesibli] *ad.* 可接近地、可亲地: *Susan walks toward me accessibly.*

accompany [ə'kʌmpəni] *v.* 1 陪伴、陪同: *She accompanied me to the doctor's.* 2 伴随: *Lightning usually accompanies thunder.* 3 伴奏: *Mary sang and I accompanied her on the piano.*

■派生词

company ['kʌmpəni] *n.* 1 公司、商号: *He is working in a shipping company.* 2 伴侣、同伴: *I had no company on the journey.* 3 同伴、朋友、客人: *The people at this party are really boring, present company excepted, of course!* 4 (一)群、(一)伙: *A company of students are playing basketball on the playground.* 5 连队: *The whole company assembled on deck for inspection.*

companion [kəm'pænjən] *n.* 伴侣、同伴

accompanist [ə'kʌmpənɪst] *n.* 同伴、伴唱者、伴奏者
accompaniment ['kʌmpənɪmənt] *n.* 伴随物、伴奏: *She sang to the accompaniment of the piano.*

accompanying [ə'kʌmpəniɪŋ] *a.* 陪伴的、伴随的: *He sent me an e-mail with an accompanying diagram.*

■辨析

accompany *v.* 与人结伴、做伴,常含有彼此之间关系平等之意。它既可指人也可指物。用于人时,侧重关系紧密或同时发生: *He accompanied her to the theater.* **attend** *v.* 随侍、随从。侧重主从关系,即下级对上级的,学生对老师等表示恭敬、服侍: *Some students attended Prof. Jones on a field trip.* **escort** *v.* 和 **convoy** *v.* 以警卫等身份陪伴: *This merchant ship was convoyed by a destroyer.* **escort** *v.* 通常指用车或人在陆上伴随、护送,其目的是保护或出于礼节: *He escorted a lady to a party.* **conduct** *v.* 无论用于人或物均指引导带领。

accomplish [ə'kʌmplɪʃ] *v.* 完成、实现: *You should accomplish the task within the allotted time.*

■派生词

accomplishable [ə'kʌmplɪʃəbl] *a.* 可达成的、可完成的: *It's accomplishable, don't worry.*

accomplished [ə'kʌmplɪʃt] *a.* 完成的、熟练的、多才多艺的: *Helen is an accomplished lady.*

accomplishment [ə'kʌmplɪʃmənt] *n.* 1 成就、完成、实现、达到: *The accomplishment of their aim turns out to be very difficult.* 2 [pl.] 技艺、才能: *Among her accomplishments were sewing, cooking, playing the piano and dancing.*

■辨析

accomplish *v.* 通常接 task, aim, journey, voyage 等名词,有时兼有“达成(效果)”之意: *The explorers accomplished the voyage in five weeks.* **complete** *v.* 比 accomplish 具体,可接建筑、工程、书籍等名词,指按预期目的把未完成的工作经过进一步的努力完成,主要含义是“补足缺少的部分”: *The building will be completed by the end of this month.* **finish** *v.* 在许多情况下可与 complete 换用,但不及 complete 正式,常含有“认真仔细地完成工作的最后阶段的精工修饰、使之完美”的意思: *I have finished the book.*

accord [ə'kɔ:d] *n.* 1 一致、符合: *All the students are with one accord.* 2 (尤指国与国之间的)谅解、协议: *Japan signed an accord with that country.* *vi.* 相符合、相一致、相和谐: *What you have just said does not accord with what you told us yesterday.* *vt.* 授予、给予: *He was accorded permission to use the library.*

■短语

in accord with 与…一致: *His action is in accord with his words.*

of one's own accord 出于自愿、主动地: *You mustn't complain. You went there of your own accord.*

with one accord 一致地、一致同意地: *All the classmates praise him with one accord.*

■派生词

accordable [ə'kɔ:dəbl] *a.* 可一致的: *This is not accordable with facts.*

accordance [ə'kɔ:dəns] *n.* 一致、协调、和谐: *People should act in accordance with the rules.*

■短语

in accordance with 与…一致;依照: *In accordance with your orders I sold the boat.*

accordant [ə'kɔ:dənt] *a.* 可一致的: *His opinion is accordant to reason.*

according [ə'kɔ:dɪŋ] *a.* 相符的、一致的、根据…而定的: *According to my watch it is 10 o'clock.* *ad.* 根据

■短语

according to 根据: *Most students study and rest according to schedules.*

accordingly [ə'kɔ:dɪŋli] *ad.* 1 照着、相应地: *You told me to lock the door and I acted accordingly.* 2 据此、于是、因此、所以: *He was asked to leave the city and accordingly he went.*

■辨析

accordingly *ad.* 书面用词,强调根据某种原因而得出的结果,其前可用冒号或分号,但不用逗号: *He was asked to leave the city and accordingly he went.* **consequently** *ad.* 正式用词,侧重符合逻辑的结果: *Mr*

Foster has never been to China. Consequently he knows very little about it. **hence** *ad.* 较正式用词, 指接下来的东西是理所当然的必需的东西, 但强调其重要性: *He was hence unable to agree.* **so** *ad.* 用于比较随便的场合, 口语中多用: *It was late, so we went home.* **therefore** *ad.* 通常指指出一个推断出的必然结论: *We do not have enough money. Therefore we cannot afford to buy the new car.* **thus** *ad.* 多用于书面语中, 可与 **therefore** 换用: *There has been no rain—thus, the crops are drying.*

account [ə'kaunt] *n.* 1 报道、报告(书面或口头): *The newspaper's account of the so-called reshuffle of the financial ministry was a complete fiction.* 2 账目: *All the accounts of the firm were certified as correct.* 3 解释、说明: *I am going to give you an account of my experiences.* *vi.* 说明原因、是...的原因: *His illness accounts for his absence.*

■ 短语

account for 解释、说明: *She could not account for her mistake.*

of no account 不重要: *This matter is of no account.*

on account of 为了...的缘故、因为、由于: *On account of the weather, we cancelled the football match.*

on no account 绝不、切莫: *On no account must you go there.*

take account of/take...into account 考虑到、顾及; 体谅: *Please take account of what the teacher said.*

■ 派生词

accountable [ə'kauntəb(ə)l] *a.* 应负责的、有责任的、可解释的: *Each government worker is accountable for his own work.*

accounting [ə'kauntɪŋ] *n.* 会计学、清算账目

accountant [ə'kauntənt] *n.* 会计员、出纳: *My sister is an accountant.*

■ 辨析

account *n.* 普通用词, 不如 **report** 正式, 侧重对亲身经历或目睹之事所作的书面或口头的报道或叙述: *These accounts show no consistency.* **report** *n.* 正式用词, 多指报刊上的报道, 强调对情况经过调查或审核后作出的详尽叙述, 具有一定的权威性: *The newspaper report was on the front page.*

accumulate [ə'kju:mjuleɪt] *vt.* 积累、积存: *By buying ten books every month, he soon accumulated a good library.* *vi.* 堆积、积聚: *Dust quickly accumulates if we don't sweep our room.*

■ 派生词

accumulation [əkju:mju'leɪf(ə)n] *n.* 积聚、堆积物: *Little things grew by continual accumulation.*

accumulative [ə'kju:mjələtɪv] *a.* 积聚的、累积的: *My father has an accumulative disposition.*

■ 辨析

accumulate *v.* 强调经过一段比较长的时间由少到多的积累, 使用范围较广, 几乎可用于指任何事物量的增加, 侧重连续不断地, 一点一滴地聚积: *However, as the evidence began to accumulate, experts from the zoo felt obliged to investigate.* **amass** *v.* 着重大量地积聚, 尤指对如金钱、财富、信息、所有物、珠宝等有价值东西的大量积累。这种积累可能一下子完成, 也可能在短期内完成, 也可能在较长的时间内完成, 但是数量总是很大的: *People tend to amass possessions,*

sometimes without being aware of doing so. **collect** *v.* 普通用词, 多用于指物, 侧重指有区别地作选择或有安排有计划地把零散物集中起来: *A crowd had collected to watch the ceremony.* **gather** *v.* 普通用词, 指人或物或抽象事物都可用。侧重于围绕一个中心的集合、聚集: *The teacher gathered the pupils round her.* **accurate** ['ækjʊrɪt] *a.* 1 正确无误的: *Clocks in railway stations should be accurate.* 2 准确的、精确的: *You should be accurate in your work.*

■ 派生词

accuracy ['ækjʊrəsi] *n.* 精确性、准确性: *Accuracy is most important in translation.*

accurately ['ækjʊrɪtli] *ad.* 准确地、精确地: *He gave accurately the answer to that question.*

accurateness ['ækjʊrɪtnɪs] *n.* 准确性、精确: *You should pay attention to the accurateness.*

■ 辨析

accurate *a.* 准确的、精确的, 指通过谨慎的努力达到符合事实或实际, 侧重不同程度的准确性, 与事实无出入: *She gave an accurate account of the accident.* **correct** *a.* 正确的, 最常用词, 主要指按一定标准或规则来衡量, 没有谬误和差错或无缺点错误: *He gave correct answers to the questions.* **exact** *a.* 确切的、精确无误的, 指与事实完全相符。着重在质与量方面的准确, 语气比 **accurate** 强: *His answer is quite exact.* **precise** *a.* 侧重极端准确, 更强调细节的精确无误: *A lawyer needs a precise mind.* **right** *a.* 使用广泛, 可与这些词中的 **correct** 换用, 但常暗示道德、理解、行动等方面的正确: *Fill in the blanks with the right words.*

true *a.* 暗指绝对准确, 尤指复制品与原件丝毫不差: *Is it true that he has left London?*

accuse [ə'kju:z] *vt.* 控告、指控: *Mary was accused as an accomplice.*

■ 短语

accuse sb. of sth. 控告某人有罪: *They accused him of taking bribes.*

■ 派生词

accusation [ækju:'zeɪf(ə)n] *n.* 控告、指控

accuser [ə'kju:zə] *n.* 上诉人、责难者、原告: *According to the law, the accuser, the accused, and the judge were each allowed to talk for the same length of time.*

accusable [ə'kju:zəbl] *a.* 可指责的、可指控的: *His action is accusable in many respects.*

accusing [ə'kju:zɪŋ] *a.* 非难的、谴责的、归咎的: *The woman points an accusing finger at that person.*

■ 辨析

accuse *v.* 普通用词, 正式或非正式场合, 私人或法律上均可用。被指控的情节可轻可重。常与 **of** 连用。通常表示直接而严厉地指出某人的过错: *His neighbor accused him of playing the musical instrument too loudly.* **charge** *v.* 在表示“指控”时仍然包含着这个动词的基本含义——使承担责任或任务, 多指较严重的错误或罪行, 而且往往向法院提出正式起诉: *The police charged the driver with careless driving.* 这两个词的常用短语是 **to accuse sb. of doing sth.** 和 **to charge sb. with sth.**

achieve [ə'tʃi:v] *v.* 1 完成、达到、实现: *The university has achieved all its goals this year.* 2 成功: *He*

achieved because he was a hard worker.

■派生词

achievement [ə'tʃi:vmənt] *n.* 1 成就、功绩: *Flying across the Atlantic for the first time was a great achievement.* 2 达到、完成、实现: *It is an achievement test.*

■辨析

achieve, attain, reach, arrive 这些动词均有“达到”之意。**achieve v.** 侧重为达到目的所需的技巧、忍耐和努力: *He hopes to achieve all his aims soon.* **attain v.** 侧重指在抱负或雄心的激励下, 以最大的努力去达到一般所不及或不敢追求的目的: *Leo Ioacoco attained the position of President of the Ford Motors.* **reach v.** 常用词, 指到达某一空间、时间、目标或发展过程中的某一点: *The two sides were unable to reach an agreement.* **arrive v.** 指得出结论, 达成某项协议或作出某一决定等: *After long discussion, they arrived at the same conclusion.*

acid [æ'sid] *n.* 酸、酸性物 *a.* 1 酸的、酸性的、酸味的、像醋的; 2 尖刻的、刻薄的: *The girl has an acid wit.*

acknowledge [ək'nɒlɪdʒ] *vt.* 1 承认: *I acknowledge the truth of his statement.* 2 告知收到、确认: *He called me and acknowledged the letter I sent to him last week.* 3 对...表示感谢、致谢、报偿: *We must not fail to acknowledge his services to the town.*

■派生词

acknowledged [ək'nɒlɪdʒd] *a.* 世所公认的、已有定评的: *Einstein is an acknowledged genius.*

acknowledgement [ək'nɒlɪdʒmənt] *n.* 承认、确认、感谢

■辨析

acknowledge v. 通常指公开承认某事的真实情况或自己的过错: *He acknowledged that the purchase had been a mistake.* **admit v.** 强调因外力或良心驱使或经判断而明确承认, 多含不情愿或被迫意味: *There are some faults which men readily admit, but others not so readily.* **own v.** 强调对某人的思想和行为的个人接受或个人责任: *She owned that she had fears for the child's safety.* **confess v.** 语气较强, 着重承认自己意识到的错误或罪行, 含坦白忏悔的意味。通常指揭露对某人不利或有损害的事: *I have to confess that I lied to you.* **recognize v.** 作“承认”解时, 系书面用词, 主要指合法的或外交上的承认, 也指公认: *They refused to recognize this government.*

acquaint [ə'kweɪnt] *vt.* 使熟悉、使了解、使通晓 (with): *You must acquaint yourself with your new duties.*

■派生词

acquaintance [ə'kweɪntəns] *n.* 1 相识、熟人; 2 认识、相识、了解: *I have some acquaintance with English, but I do not know it well.*

acquainted [ə'kweɪntɪd] *a.* 有知识的、知晓的: *I am already acquainted with him.*

unacquainted [ˌʌnə'kweɪntɪd] *a.* 不知道的、不懂的、不熟的、陌生的、不接近的、缺乏知识 (经验) 的: *The manager was unacquainted with the legal issues at hand.*

■辨析

acquaint v. 使某人了解前所未知的事: *She acquainted us with her problems.* **inform v.** 以任何方式直接告

知: *He informed me of your decision.* **notify v.** 官方正式通告: *We've notified our loss to the police.*

acquire [ə'kwaɪə] *vt.* 1 取得、获得、招致: *Some people go back for their education to acquire another degree or diploma to impress the society.* 2 学到 (知识等): *We must work hard to acquire a good knowledge of English.*

■派生词

acquired [ə'kwaɪəd] *a.* 已获得的、已成习惯的、后天通过自己的努力得到的: *Abstract art is an acquired taste.* 抽象派艺术要慢慢才会欣赏。

acquisition [ækwi'zɪʃən] *n.* 1 获得、取得、习得: *He devotes his time to the acquisition of knowledge.* 2 获得物、增添的人 (或物): *He is a valuable acquisition to the firm.*

acquisitive [ə'kwɪzɪtɪv] *a.* 想获得的、有获得可能性的、可学到的: *In an acquisitive society the form that selfishness predominantly takes is monetary greed.*

■辨析

acquire v. 书面语用词。强调通过不断的、持续的努力而获得某物, 也指日积月累地渐渐地获得: *She acquired a knowledge of the English by careful study.*

obtain v. 较正式用词, 着重通过巨大努力、要求而得到所需或盼望已久的东西: *The journalist immediately set out to obtain these important facts.*

gain v. 侧重指经过努力或有意识的行动而取得某种成就或获得某种利益或好处: *During that time, she so gained my aunt's confidence that she was put in charge of the domestic staff.*

get v. 普通用词, 使用广泛, 可指以任何方式得到某物, 也不一定要经过努力: *I sat in the front of the bus to get a good view of the countryside.*

win v. 主要指通过努力、斗争、比赛等而获得胜利: *It seemed certain that this would win the prize.* **earn v.** 侧重指依靠自己的劳动或因付出代价与有功而获得: *His achievements earned him respect and admiration.*

secure v. 强调要通过努力或竞争, 或需要付出代价才能获得所渴望的东西: *Can you secure me two good seats for the concert?*

act [ækt] *vi.* 1 行动、做事: *Think before you act!* 2 举止、表现: *to act bravely and quickly* 3 起作用: *Does the drug take long to act?* 4 表演、假装: *Sam is acting tonight.* *vt.* 扮演、装作: *He is always acting the experienced man.* *n.* 1 行为、举动: *a foolish act*

2 法令、条例: *Parliament has passed an Act forbidding the killing of rare animals.* 3 戏剧中的幕: *Act 5 Scene 2*

■短语

act on 对...起作用、按...行动、作用于: *The governor has not yet acted on the bill.*

act out 用动作而不是用言语表达、将...付诸行动: *He wanted to act out his theory.*

act up 出毛病: *My bicycle is too old and is always acting up.*

in the act of 正在做...的过程中: *The thief was caught in the act of breaking into the house.*

■派生词

action ['ækʃən] *n.* 1 行动、行动过程: *The time has come for action.* 2 已做的事、行为: *Actions speak louder than words.* 3 作用: *Photographs are made possible by the action of light on film.* 4 (戏剧或书中

的) 情节: *The action took place in a village.*

active ['æktiv] *a.* 1 活跃的、积极的: *He has been able to tell us more about active volcanoes than any man alive.* 2 起作用的: *The market is very active.*

actively ['æktivli] *ad.* 活跃地、积极地: *Your proposal is being actively considered.*

activate ['æktiveit] *v.* 刺激、使产生活动、赋能、使具有放射性: *His lofty spirit has greatly attracted and activated others.*

activist ['æktivist] *n.* 积极分子、积极参加者、实践主义者: *The tall man is a student activist.*

activity [æk'tiviti] *n.* 1 活动、行动: *Police fight against the activists of thieves.* 2 活跃、活力: *When a man is over 70, his time of full activity is usually past.*

transact [træn'zækt] *v.* 办理、处理; 执行、交易、谈判: *transact business over the phone*

transaction [træn'zæksən] *n.* 交易、业务: *All transactions, from banking to shopping, will be performed electronically.*

interact [intər'ækt] *vi.* 相互作用、相互影响: *All things are interrelated and interact on each other.*

interactive [intər'æktiv] *a.* 相互作用(影响、配合、干扰)的, 交互性的: *The psychotherapy is carried out in small interactive groups.*

interaction [intər'ækʃən] *n.* 相互作用、相互影响: *There should be a lot more interaction between the social services and local doctors.*

react [ri'ækt] *v.* 1 反应、做出反应: *How did your mother react to the news? She reacted by getting very angry.* 2 反对、反动; 反其道而行: *The people will react against the political system that oppresses them.* 3 起化学反应: *Hydrogen reacts with oxygen.* 4 影响、起作用: *Unkindness often reacts on the unkind person and makes him unhappy.*

reaction [ri'ækʃən] *n.* 1 反应、反作用: *What is his reaction to your proposal?* 2 反动、对抗: *His work has never been a reaction against abstract expressionism.*

reactor [ri'æktə] *n.* 1 引起(或经受)反应作用的人或物; 2 反应堆: *nuclear test reactor* 核试验反应堆

acting ['æktɪŋ] *a.* 1 代理的: *an acting principal* 2 起作用的; 3 演戏的 *n.* 行为、演技、演出: *a play suitable for acting*

actor ['æktə] *n.* 男演员、行动者、参与者

actress ['æktris] *n.* 女演员

■ 辨析

act *n.* 一般指具体的、短暂的或个别的行为, 强调行为的完成及其效果: *It is an act of kindness to help a blind man across the street.* **action** *n.* 普通用词, 着重行动的过程: *His actions do not live up to his words.* **deed** *n.* 较庄重用词, 除泛指各种行为外, 还可用于指某种高尚或伟大的行为, 故常译作“功绩、业绩”: *He is praised for his good deeds.* **operation** *n.* 多指一连串行动或行为的完成方式: *The skilful operation of a computer is hard to learn.* **performance** *n.* 主要指行动的方式方法: *He is faithful in the performance of his duties.*

active *a.* 指有活动能力, 强调与消极或休止相反的积极活动状态: *He was a boy with an active brain.* **energetic** *a.* 指精力充沛、奋力地从事某事业: *He is an*

energetic boy, he enjoys sports. **vigorous** *a.* 指不仅表现积极、有生气, 而且固有精力和活力十分旺盛: *He is a vigorous 70.* **lively** *a.* 侧重有生气的、鲜明的、生动的: *She is as lively as a bird.*

actual ['æktʃuəl] *a.* 实际的、事实上的、真实的: *The actual cost of repairs was a lot less than we had expected.*

■ 派生词

actually ['æktʃuəli] *ad.* 1 现在、如今、实际上: *What did he actually say?* 2 真实地、竟然: *He actually expected me to pay for his ticket.*

adapt [ə'dæpt] *vt.* 1 使适合、使适应: *When he moved to Canada, the children adapted to the change very well.* 2 改编、修改: *The movie was adapted from a novel.*

■ 派生词

adaptive [ə'dæptiv] *a.* 适应的: *What we can do is to develop our adaptive abilities to deal.*

adaptation [ədæp'teɪʃən] *n.* 1 适应、适合: *mental adaptation* 2 改编、改写、改编本: *This film is an adaptation from literary works.*

adaptable [ə'dæptəbl] *a.* 能适应的、可修改的: *He is not very adaptable.*

adaptability [ədæptə'biliti] *n.* 适应性、顺应性、可用性、灵活性: *The adaptability of youth to new surroundings is one of their good qualities.*

■ 辨析

adapt *v.* 指人或物在原有情况下作某些改变以适应新的环境或不同的条件, 强调改变的目的和重要性: *You should adapt yourself to the new environment.*

adjust *v.* 与 adapt 含义很接近, 但 adjust 所改变的幅度要小一些, 侧重过程, 主要用于调整角度、高度、光点等: *You can't see through the telescope until it is adjusted to your eyes.* **fit** *v.* 含义广, 指人或物适合或适应某一目的或用途, 多指“大小适合”, 引申为“吻合”: *The shoes fit me well.* **suit** *v.* 多指“合乎要求、口味、性格、情况”, 从而使人满意愉快: *No dish suits all tastes.* **match** *v.* 指“大小、色调、形状、性质等相配或相称”: *A red jacket doesn't match green trousers.* **conform** *v.* 多指与某模式或规则相符, 也引申指改变习惯等以适应新的环境: *A coat must conform to the figure of the wearer.*

add [æd] *v.* 1 添加、增加: *Add a few more names of labourers to the list.* 2 把…加起来、计算…的总和: *If you add 4 to 3 you get 7.* 3 进一步说(或写)、附带说明: *I should like to add that we are pleased with the test result.*

■ 短语

add in 算入、包括: *Please add in these items.*

add on 加上、附加、包括: *You'd better add a postscript on to the letter inquiring about her health.*

add up 加起来; 说得通: *He wrote down the weight of each stone and then added up all the weights.*

add up to 构成、总括起来、总数达; 意味着: *Your long answer just adds up to a refusal.*

addition [ə'dɪʃən] *n.* 1 加、加法: *The sign “+” stands for addition.* 2 增加的人(或物): *Our baby brother is an addition to our family.*

■ 短语

in addition 另外: *When Diane fell, she hurt her arm and, in addition, broke her glasses.*

in addition to 除...之外: *In addition to English, he has to study a second foreign language.*

■ 派生词

additional [ə'dɪʃənəl] *a.* 另外的、附加的、额外的: *An additional charge is made for heavy bags.*

additive [ə'dɪtɪv] *n.* 添加剂、添加物: *color food additive* 食用色素

■ 辨析

add *v.* 是最普通的词,可用于一切有形的和无形的东西: *The index adds appreciably to the usefulness of the book.* **attach** *v.* 附加;外形的结合、可以连得上去也可拆得开来,还可用于比喻的意义: *He attached labels to all his bags.* **attach** 是比较正式的词,还可指“扩充”或“兼并”: *attach a condition to a contract* **fasten** *v.* 结牢、拴住,用于有形的东西,有时可与 **attach** 互用: *fasten an ox to the tree*

addition *n.* 仅强调数量的增加: *A new baby is an addition to the family.* **appendix** *n.* 指书末的附录: *This dictionary has several appendices, including one on irregular verbs.* **attachment** *n.* 指用于扩大原物用途的附件: *He has a camera with a flash attachment.*

additional *a.* 由名词 **addition** 派生出的形容词,指在原有基础上添加上去的: *I have to pay an additional charge.* **extra** *a.* 指不包括本身而额外加上去的部分: *I had an extra serving of dessert.* **supplementary** *a.* 由名词 **supplement** 派生而来,指对原有的追加或补充: *The new students received supplementary instruction.*

adequate [ˈædɪkwɪt] *a.* 1 充足的、足够的: *We took adequate food for the holiday.* 2 胜任的、适当的: *I hope you will prove adequate to the job.*

■ 派生词

adequately [ˈædɪkwɪtli] *ad.* 充分地: *Are you adequately insured?*

■ 辨析

adequate *a.* 足够的、充分的,指数量上足够,质量上适当。对于必不可少的东西在数量上应当是合理的、公平的或不苛刻的: *His wages are adequate to support three people.* 这句话说的是:他的工资够养活3个人的。即这些钱养活3个人够得上一般生活水平,并不苛刻。**enough** *a.* 最通用用词,口语、书面语可用,较侧重分量或数量的足够,多指希望的满足。它和 **sufficient** *a.* 在含义上几乎没有差异,只是 **enough** 的用法较多,这两个词都表示“完全满足需要,而且既不多余、也不缺少”: *Five men will be quite enough (or sufficient).* 这句话说的是:5个人就十分充足了,再多给一个人就没有必要了。可见其差异非常细微。词义差别越细微,表意越准确。例如:“我为他干了3小时的活,他付给我20英镑。我觉得那20英镑的工钱是足够的。”这两句话在英译时,其中的“足够的”必须用 **adequate**,因为这里说的“足够”包含了“公平、合理”的意思。故这两句可译为: *I worked for him three hours, and he paid me 20 pounds. I think the 20 pounds are adequate for my work.* **sufficient** *a.* 正式用词,侧重数目或数量或程度达到某一特定要求或需要: *Sufficient data have been collected for the building project.*

adjust [ə'dʒʌst] *vt.* 1 调整、校准、校正: *The driver*

adjusted the rear mirror carefully. 2 调节、改变...以适应: *He adjusted himself very quickly to the heat of the country.*

■ 派生词

adjustable [ə'dʒʌstəbəl] *a.* 可调整的、可调节的: *The seat-belts in the newly built theatre are adjustable.*

adjustment [ə'dʒʌstmənt] *n.* 调整、调节、调节器

admire [əd'maɪə] *vt.* 1 钦佩、赞赏、羡慕: *Everybody admires him for his fine sense of humour.* 2 称赞、夸奖: *Don't forget to admire the baby.*

■ 派生词

admirer [əd'maɪərə] *n.* 赞美者、爱慕者、求爱者、求婚者、爱人

admiration [ˌædmə'reɪʃən] *n.* 1 钦佩、赞美、羡慕、赞赏: *Maria looked at the skirt with admiration.* 2 人人赞美的人(物): *The Great Wall of China is the admiration of the world.*

admiring [əd'maɪərɪŋ] *a.* 赞赏的、钦佩的: *The professors gave him admiring glances after he finished his thesis defense.*

admiringly [əd'maɪərɪŋli] *ad.* 钦佩地、羡慕地: *The audience looked at the violinist admiringly after his perfect performance.*

■ 辨析

admire *v.* 侧重指对某人或某物的仰慕、钦佩,并含欣赏爱慕之情: *We admire them for their great successes.* **honor** *v.* 侧重指对某人或某物表示极大的敬意: *Fear God and honor the King.*

respect *v.* 指对人的行为、品德、才华或成就等的仰慕尊重,尤指对年长或地位高的人的尊敬: *Our teacher is highly respected by all.* **regard** *v.* 最正式用词,中性,含义不很明确,一般需用修饰语加强或明确其意: *He does not regard my advice.* **esteem** *v.* 除表示尊敬之外,还暗示由此而产生的称赞: *He is highly esteemed in business circles.*

admit [əd'mɪt] *vt.* 1 承认、供认: *He admitted his crime.* 2 准许...进入、准许...加入: *This ticket admits two people to the football match.* *vi.* 承认: *I must admit to feeling ashamed of my conduct.*

■ 派生词

admission [əd'mɪʃən] *n.* 1 准许进入、准许加入; 2 入场费、入场券: *Admission to the concert costs £5.* 3 承认、供认: *Her resignation amounts to an admission of failure.*

admittance [əd'mɪtəns] *n.* 入场权、准入: *No admittance except on business.*

admittedly [əd'mɪtɪdli] *ad.* 公认地、诚然、无可否认地: *Admittedly, I've never actually been there.*

admissible [əd'mɪsəbəl] *a.* 可容许的、有资格加入的、可接纳的: *Such behavior is not admissible among our staff.*

adopt [ə'dɒpt] *vt.* 1 收养: *Having no children of their own they decided to adopt an orphan.* 2 采用、采取、采纳: *They adopted our methods.* 3 正式通过、批准: *The resolution was adopted by a vote of 180 in favor to 10 against it.*

■ 派生词

adoption [ə'dɒpʃən] *n.* 1 收养: *If you can not have children of your own, why not consider adoption?*

2 采用: *This textbook has had adoptions in many countries.*

adoptive [ə'dɒptɪv] *a.* 收养关系的、采用的: *His adoptive parents are both teachers.*

■辨析

adopt *v.* 1 收养: *Mr and Mrs Williams adopted a child whose parents were dead.* 2 采用、采取: *They adopted our methods.* 3 批准: *The meeting adopted a resolution.* **adapt** *v.* 1 适应: *She lacked the ability to adapt easily.* 2 改编: *The movie was adapted from a novel.*

advance [əd'vɑːns] *vi.* 1 前进、向前移动: *The troops advanced.* 2 取得进展: *The work is not advancing.* 3 (价格等) 上涨、增加: *Prices have never advanced.* *vt.* 1 预先支付、预先发放: *He asked his employer to advance him a month's salary.* 2 促进: *Chemical fertilizers advance the growth of crops.* 3 提出(建议等): *They advanced many reasonable proposals.* *n.* 1 前进、前移: *His advance was slow.* 2 进展、改进: *This invention is a great advance.* 3 预付(款等): *I obtained an advance on my salary.* *a.* 1 预先的: *advance information* 2 先行的: *It is an advance troop.*

■短语

in advance 提前、预先: *You must pay for the book in advance.*

■派生词

advanced [əd'vɑːnst] *a.* 先进的、高级的: *He has been an advanced worker for years.*

advancement [əd'vɑːnsmənt] *n.* 前进、进步: *personal advancement*

■辨析

advance *v.* 主要用于具体的人或物,也可指科学技术和运动等。向某一目标或方向前进的运动或效果,并非常强调“前进的终点”: *Our soldiers advanced bravely against the enemy.* **promote** *v.* 作“提升”解时可与 advance 通用,强调“促使某种事业向前发展以达到预期的结果,并侧重于对该人或事物(尤指公开性质)的赞助和鼓励”: *John was promoted/advanced from a clerk to a manager.* **progress** *v.* 指按某一既定目标前进,取得发展,目的性很明确,强调经常和稳定地前进,这种进步可能有间隔,常用于抽象事物: *Our research work is progressing steadily.* **proceed** *v.* 侧重指继续前进: *This being done, let's proceed to the next.* **move on** *v.* 非正式用语,侧重从某一停止点向某地前进,但不表示前进的目的地: *The police moved us on.* **go** *v.* 最常用词,含义宽泛而不确切,依上文确定其具体意思: *She has gone out to do some shopping.* **advantage** [əd'vɑːntɪdʒ] *n.* 1 优点、有利条件、有利因素: *Mary speaks good English, but she has an advantage because her mother is English.* 2 好处、利益: *Is there any advantage in getting there early?*

■短语

take advantage of 利用、占…的便宜: *Peter took advantage of his visit to Paris to improve his French.*

to advantage 有利地、使优点突出地: *The painting is seen to better advantage from a distance.*

■派生词

advantageous [əd'vɑːntɪdʒəs] *a.* 有利的、有益的、便利的: *It is highly advantageous to us.*

disadvantage [dɪsəd'vɑːntɪdʒ] *n.* 1 不利、不利条件:

His inability to speak English puts him at a disadvantage when he attends international conferences. 2 缺点、缺陷: *The washing machine has two serious disadvantages.*

■辨析

advantage *n.* 指因某方面占优势或利用某机会以及对对方弱点而获得利益与好处: *This hall combines the advantages of the ball room and of a meeting place.* **benefit** *n.* 普通用词,指通过正当手段从物质或精神方面得到的任何好处或利益: *It is said that Yoga is of great benefit to human health.* **interest** *n.* 作“利益”解时,多用复数形式,既可指集团、群体的利益,又可是指个人的利益: *The interests of the individual must be subordinated to the interests of the collective.* **favor** *n.* 指在竞争中获得的 advantage,也可指狭隘的个人利益: *I have a favor to ask of you.* **profit** *n.* 着重收益,尤指从物质、钱财等方面获得的利益: *This new invention will bring you great profits like a goldmine.* **gain** *n.* 指获得的物质利益,也暗示不损坏他人利益而得的无形好处: *No gains without pains.*

advantageous *a.* 指在相对的位置上或成功的机会方面给予改善: *It is highly advantageous to us.* **beneficial** *a.* 意指对健康有利: *Sunshine is beneficial to plants.* **profitable** *a.* 意指获得物质收益或有用的补偿: *a profitable meeting to resolve difficulties*

adventure [əd'ventʃə] *n.* 1 奇遇、异乎寻常的经历: *adventures in the mountains* 2 冒险、冒险活动: *All the children listened to his adventures with eager attention.*

■派生词

adventurer [əd'ventʃərə] *n.* 冒险者、冒险家、投机分子

adventuresome [əd'ventʃəsəm] *a.* 爱冒险的、乐于参加冒险性活动或事业的: *She is an adventuresome person.*

venture ['ventʃə] *n.* (尤指商业上的) 风险项目、风险投资、冒险事业: *A bold venture is often successful.* *vi.* 冒险、大胆行事: *Today is the first time I've ventured out of doors since my illness.* *vt.* 冒…的风险、拿…去冒险: *He ventured his whole fortune on one throw of the dice.*

advertise ['ædvətaɪz] *vt.* 为…做广告、宣传: *I advertise my goods in the local newspaper.* *vi.* 登广告、做广告、登公告: *The company advertised for a new secretary.*

■派生词

advertiser ['ædvətaɪzə] *n.* 广告商: *The report gives advertisers a new picture of women today.*

advertisement [əd'vertɪsmənt] *n.* 1 广告、公告、启事: *If you want to sell your piano, put an advertisement in the newspaper.* 2 广告活动、宣传: *Advertisement helps to sell goods.*

advertising ['ædvətaɪsɪŋ] *n.* 广告业、广告: *Advertising is one of the biggest businesses in America.* *a.* 广告的: *He is an advertising agent.*

■辨析

advertise *v.* 指通过文字和图像资料等的反复宣传而引起公众的注意,有时隐含令人不快或言过其实的意味: *Stop advertising yourself.* **announce** *v.* 多指首次

宣布大家感兴趣或可满足大家好奇心的事情: *The government announced that they would build a new highway to the mountain.* **declare** *v.* 侧重正式就某事清楚明白地宣布: *I declared at the meeting that I did not support him.* **proclaim** *v.* 指官方宣布重大事件或施政方针, 语体比 *announce* 正式: *The ringing bells proclaimed the news of the birth of the prince.* **pronounce** *v.* 词义与 *announce*, *declare* 接近, 但较多用于指法律判决方面的宣布: *The expert pronounced the picture to be a forgery.* **broadcast** *v.* 专指利用广播或电视传播消息或发表见解: *The President will broadcast his message on all stations tonight.* **publish** *v.* 专指通过报刊或其他媒介向公众公布事情: *News of the general's sudden death was not published for several days.*

advise [əd'vaɪz] *v.* 1 劝告、向…提供意见: *She advised me to wear my best clothes.* 2 建议: *We advised an early start.* 3 通知、告知: *We are to advise you that the matter is under consideration.*

■派生词

advice [əd'vaɪs] *n.* 1 劝告、忠告、意见: *That's my advice to you.* 2 (商业) 通知、通知书: *We received advice that the goods had been dispatched.*

advisable [əd'vaɪzəbl] *a.* 明智的、可取的: *It is not advisable just to sit there brooding about the unpleasant by-gones.*

advisably [əd'vaɪzəbli] *ad.* 明智地、可劝告地、适当地 **advised** [əd'vaɪzd] *a.* 考虑过的、细想过的: *be kept thoroughly advised*

advisory [əd'vaɪzəri] *a.* 顾问的、咨询的、劝告的: *an advisory committee*

■辨析

advise *v.* 普通用词, 泛指劝告, 不涉及对方是否听从劝告: *I shall act as you advise.* **caution** *v.* 主要指针对有潜在危险而提出的警告, 含小心从事的意味: *The dean cautioned him against being late.* **warn** *v.* 含义与 *caution* 相同, 但语气较重, 尤指严重后果: *She warned me about the dangerous road, so I crossed it carefully.*

advice *n.* 普通用词, 侧重依据个人经验、学识和正确判断而提出的忠言: *On his advice I am staying in bed.* **opinion** *n.* 常用词, 泛指对某事物的想法和意见: *He asked his father's opinion about his plans.* **proposal** *n.* 指正式提出来供研究、采纳或实行的建议: *They made proposals for an international management of the Suez Canal.* **suggestion** *n.* 普通用词, 语气比 *advice* 婉转客气, 也不如 *proposal* 正式。着重为改进工作、解决困难等提出的建议, 有时含所提建议不一定正确, 仅供参考的意味: *He made the suggestion that we go by train.* **recommendation** *n.* 指在自己经历的基础上而提出的有益建议、意见或忠告: *I went to the new hotel on your recommendation.* **view** *n.* 侧重指对重大的或引起公众关注的问题所持的看法和态度: *I wonder if this will meet your views.*

advocate [əd'veɪkət] *vt.* 拥护、提倡、主张: *He advocates building more schools.* *n.* 1 拥护者、提倡者: *an advocate of peace* 2 辩护律师

affair [ə'feə] *n.* 1 事务、事情、事件: *The press exaggerated the whole affair wildly.* 2 (个人的) 事: *It's not my affair.*

■辨析

affair *n.* 含义较广, 侧重指已发生或必须去做的任何事情或事务。复数形式多指重大或较复杂的事务: *Last Saturday we listened to a report on current affairs.* **business** *n.* 通常指较重要或较难而又必须承担的事情, 也可指商事: *Business has been bad this year.* **matter** *n.* 普通用词, 着重指一件考虑中的或需要处理的事: *I have an important matter to talk to you about.* **concern** *n.* 往往强调与个人或团体利害有直接或重大关系的事: *The managing director's only concern was how to improve the quality of their products.* **thing** *n.* 用作“事情”解时, 词义较笼统、含糊, 多用于指不很具体的事: *A strange thing happened.*

affect [ə'fekt] *vt.* 影响: *Smoking affects health.*

■派生词

affection [ə'fekʃən] *n.* 喜爱、感情、爱慕之情: *Every mother has affection for her children.*

affectionate [ə'fekʃənɪt] *a.* 亲爱的、挚爱的: *He is affectionate to me.*

affectionately [ə'fekʃənɪtli] *ad.* 亲爱地、挚爱地: *He patted her affectionately on the head.*

affecting [ə'fektiŋ] *a.* 令人感动的、动人的、可怜的、引起同情的: *an affecting sight*

■辨析

affect *v.* 指“产生的影响之大足以引起反应”, 作主语通常是物而不是人, 着重“影响”的动作, 有时含有“对…产生不利影响”的意思: *This article will affect my thinking.* **effect** *v.* 指“实现、达成”, 着重“造成”一种特殊的效果: *This book effected a change in my opinion.* **influence** *v.* 侧重在思想、性格、行为等方面所产生的潜移默化的影响, 也可指自然力的影响: *Influenced by a high-school biology teacher, he took up the study of medicine.* **impress** *v.* 强调影响既深刻又持久: *His words are strongly impressed on my memory.*

affection *n.* 指对人的爱慕或深厚、温柔的感情, 侧重感情的深沉: *Every mother has affection for her children.* **love** *n.* 比 *affection* 的语气更强, 表示一种难以控制的激情: *The boy fell in love with the girl.* **attachment** *n.* 通常用于书面文字中, 既可指对某人某物的喜欢, 又可指出自理智对某人或某物的热爱, 尤指长时间的爱: *His attachment to his old home is very great.*

afford [ə'fɔ:d] *v.* 1 担负得起…、买得起: *He can afford an apartment.* 2 提供、给予: *The transaction afforded him a good profit.*

afraid [ə'freɪd] *a.* 1 害怕的: *At the news the old lady was so afraid that her face was drained of blood.* 2 担心的、担忧的: *He was afraid that he would lose.* 3 (表示抱歉) 恐怕、我想…: *I am afraid you are wrong about that.*

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■辨析

afraid *a.* 指由于胆小或怯懦而不敢说或做某事。只用作表语, 不能做定语。多用于习惯经常地“惧怕”某事物, 泛指一种“恐惧心理”: *I'm afraid of a dog.* **be afraid of** 后可跟名词或动名词: *I wasn't afraid of the car. I was afraid of the driver. They didn't play volleyball near the window. They were afraid of breaking it.* **be afraid** 后可跟动词不定式, 此语的含义是“怕”或“不敢”: *He is afraid to go there.* **be**

afraid 后可跟 that 从句, 其含义是“恐怕”: *I'm afraid I didn't see the speed limit, I must have been dreaming.* afraid 是形容词, 但通常不用 very 修饰, 而用 very much 修饰, 特别是在它的含义为“抱歉”时。frightened a. 指一种“强烈的、突然的恐惧”, 其经历时间较短: *He was frightened out of life.* timid a. 指“缺乏勇气和自信的、胆怯的”, 暗指“易惊怕的”和“过分谨慎的”: *He was timid about investing money.* terrified a. 指感受到“很强烈的、突如其来的恐惧”: *The terrified children ran home.* fearful a. 指“担心可能发生的结果的”, 普通用词, 既指外界情况变化而引起的恐惧, 又指来自内心的害怕与焦虑: *She was fearful of falling.* awful a. 指威严得令人害怕或敬畏, 有一定的感情色彩: *An awful accident has happened.* dreadful a. 指使人非常恐惧, 毛骨悚然, 也指使人感到讨厌而退缩: *This is a dreadful disaster.* frightful a. 指使人陷入短暂的惊恐或产生毛骨悚然的感觉: *Due to the unremitting efforts of the leaders of the two countries, a frightful disaster was avoided.* terrible a. 侧重指给人以长久的惊骇, 极端的恐怖, 令人难以忍受: *The flood last year was a terrible catastrophe in which many people died.* horrible a. 指因骇人听闻的丑恶而令人毛骨悚然, 着重厌恶的成分多于害怕: *There was a horrible accident here yesterday.* terrific a. 多指外表、形状或力量等的可怕: *A terrific earthquake shook Japan.*

after ['ɑ:tə] prep. 1 在…以后、次于; 2 模仿、依照: *Please read after me.* 3 与…一致: *He's a man after my own heart.* 4 寻找、跟踪、追捕: *The policeman ran after the thief.* 5 以…命名: *The boy was named after his uncle.* conj. 在…之后: *The sun came out after the storm ceased.* ad. 在后、后来: *We arrived soon after.* a. 后来的、后面的: *The after results of the explosion were terrible.*

■ 短语

after all 1 终究、毕竟: *It has turned out to be a nice day after all.* 2 记着、记住: *I know he hasn't finished, but, after all, he is very busy.* 3 尽管: *After all my care in packing it, many of the ceramics arrived broken.*

■ 派生词

afterwards ['ɑ:təwədz] ad. 后来、以后: *We saw the film and afterwards walked home together.*

■ 辨析

after prep. 和 behind prep. 用来表示地点时, 前者强调的是顺序的先后, 而后者侧重方向和位置的前后关系。请比较: *The student sat after me. The student sat behind me.* after 与 behind 用于指时间时, 前者强调时间的先后顺序, 而后者则着重于表示“落后…”或“迟于…”的概念。试比较: *Who ruled after James? You are forty minutes behind schedule.* after 多用于表示因时间上的先后而造成顺序的前后的场合, behind 则常用于仅指位置上的前后关系。请比较: *Please shut the door after you. Please shut the door behind you.* at the back of 这个前置词短语既可指具体的位置的先后, 又可用于指抽象的概念: *She sat at the back of the hall and couldn't hear clearly.*

afterward (s) ad. 与 later ad. 的不同之处有两点。(1) afterwards 指一整段时间之后, 一般不分具体时间连用, 而 later 常指一个具体的时间点之后。(2) af-

terward (s) 强调事物的先后顺序, 而 later 侧重“迟、推迟”。

again [ə'geɪn] ad. 1 又一次: *Please say that again.* 2 而且、还有: *Again, there is another matter to consider.* 3 此外、另一方面: *This is better, but then again it is more expensive.*

■ 短语

again and again 一次又一次地、反复地、再三地: *I've told you again and again not to do that.*

against [ə'geɪnst] prep. 1 逆、反(对)、违反: *We sailed against the wind.* 2 倚在、紧靠着、紧贴着: *to lean against the wall* 3 和…比、和…对照: *The picture looks better against the light wall.* 4 防备、预防: *We are all taking medicine against the flu.*

age [eɪdʒ] n. 1 年龄: *She died in 1936 at the age of 84.* 2 老年、老; 3 时代、时期: *The period in which man learnt to make tools of iron is called the Iron Age.* 4 很长的一段时间: *I haven't seen her for ages.* v. (使)显老、(使)变陈旧: *Grief ages us.*

■ 辨析

age n. 常指具有显著特征或以某杰出人物命名的历史时代或时期: *Man did not use metal in the Stone Age.* epoch n. 正式用词, 侧重指以某重大事件或巨大变化为起点的、新的历史时期: *mark an epoch era* n. 书面语用词, 指历史上的纪元、年代, 可与 epoch 和 age 互换, 侧重时期的延续性和整个历程: *Our era produces a host of heroes and heroines.* period n. 最普通用词, 概念广泛, 时间长短不限, 既可指任何一个历史时期, 又可指个人或自然界的一个发展阶段: *We read about the Civil War period.* times n. 侧重某一特定时期: *There was a house in this field in Roman times.*

agenda [ə'dʒendə] n. 议事日程: *Let's come to the next item on the agenda.*

ago [ə'ɡəʊ] ad. (用于被修饰词之后) 以前: *She left 30 minutes ago.*

■ 辨析

ago ad. 应注意两点(1) 用于一般过去时: *A short while ago, my sister helped me to carry one of my old bookcases up the stairs.* (2) 它所指的时间是从现在算起: *It was stolen twenty years ago when Ted was a boy of fifteen.* before ad. 也应注意两点(1) 它用于过去完成时: *A short time before, great trees had covered the countryside for miles around.* (2) 它所指的时间不是从现在算起, 而是从过去某一时刻算起, 有时可以与 previously 换用: *Last summer, I finally left the firm that I had joined eighteen years before.* 注: 有时 before = earlier, 如 *A few hours earlier, someone had told the police that thieves would try to steal the diamonds.*

agree [ə'ɡri:] vi. 1 同意、赞同: *She agreed to my idea.* 2 相同、相符、一致: *We agree on this count.* 3 (气候、食物等) 相宜、相和: *The liquor did not agree with me.* vt. 同意、承认: *We couldn't agree how it should be done.*

■ 派生词

agreement [ə'ɡri:mənt] n. 1 协定、协议、契约; 2 一致、(感情)融洽: *They have made an agreement about the plan.*

agreeable [ə'ɡriəbl] a. 1 令人愉快的、惬意的: *We are all agreeable to do what you suggest.* 2 (欣然) 同意