新世纪 英语考试大纲 词汇手册丛书

同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平考试词汇详解手册

王勋 主编

名校大学英语教师的解读 严格依据最新考试大纲 全面注解词汇释义 例句解读重点释义 重点解析核心词汇的惯用法



青华大学出版社

新世纪英语考试大纲词汇手册丛书

王勋 主编

同等学力人员申请硕士学位 英语水平考试词汇详解手册

清华大学出版社 北京

内容简介

本书以国务院学位委员会办公室最新颁布的《同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一考试大纲》为依据,共收录考试大纲中要求的词汇5500多个、词组550多个。

书中词汇皆出自《同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一考试大纲》中的词汇表。根据词汇在考试中的出现形式,将词汇分为听、写所必须掌握的复用词汇和阅读所需掌握的一般词汇。对复用词汇,进行比较详细的注释,并给出应用例句,以帮助考生熟练掌握词汇的词义,同时能灵活运用;而对阅读所必须掌握的词汇,给出词汇的多种注释,同时对较难理解的注释给出了例句,帮助考生从多角度全面理解词汇,以满足阅读考试的要求。对一些重点、常考词汇,给出了其惯用法。本书还给出了一些常用词汇的前级和后级及其范例,目的是帮助考生掌握词汇分解方法,提高词汇拓展能力和猜测生词能力。每个词都标有音标,并列出动词、名词、形容词和副词的不规则变化,便于学习使用。本书的主要读者对象为准备参加同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一考试的考生。

本书封面贴有清华大学出版社防伪标签,无标签者不得销售。 版权所有,侵权必究。侵权举报电话: 010-62782989 13501256678 13801310933

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平考试词汇详解手册/王勋主编.一北京:清华大学出版社,2007.8

(新世纪英语考试大纲词汇手册丛书)

ISBN 978-7-302-15583-6

I. 同… II. 王… II. 英语 - 词汇 - 研究生 - 入学考试 - 自学参考资料 IV. H313 中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2007)第 096740 号

地

邮

编:100084

邮购热线: 010-62786544

客户服务: 010-62776969

址: 北京清华大学学研大厦 A 座

责任编辑: 冯志强 战晓雷

责任校对:梁 毅责任印制:何 莘

出版发行: 清华大学出版社

http://www.tup.com.cn

c-service@ tup. tsinghua. edu. cn

社 总 机: 010-62770175 投稿咨询: 010-62772015

印装者:北京鑫海金澳胶印有限公司

经 销:全国新华书店

开 本: 185×230 印 张: 22.75 字 数: 517 千字

版 次: 2007 年 8 月第 1 版 印 次: 2007 年 8 月第 1 次印刷

印 数: 1~4000 定 价: 29.00 元

本书如存在文字不清、漏印、缺页、倒页、脱页等印装质量问题,请与清华大学出版社出版部联系调换。联系电话: 010-62770177 转 3103 产品编号: 023879-01

编委会成员名单

主 编 王 勋

编 者 李新生 纪 E 傅建·平 熊志勇 熊建国 王小红 徐平国 蔡红昌 王多多 雪 马莹莹 乐贵明 赵

曹 隽 陈 楠 左新杲 邵舒丽

冯 洁 张 镇 张文绮 黄福成

郑 佳 孟宪行 王业伟 聂利生

徐 鑫 王晓旭 周丽萍 王婷婷

彭 勇 龚桂平 熊红华 傅 颖



为了客观地测试同等学力人员的英语水平,确保学位授予的质量,国务院学位委员会要求,以同等学力人员的身份取得硕士学位必须参加由国务院学位委员会办公室组织的《同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一考试》,并取得合格证。为了使参加考试的考生了解考试要求,国务院学位委员会办公室组织编写了《同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一考试大纲》。

考试大纲要求考生要具有较强的阅读理解能力和一定的听说能力,同时也必须具有一定的英语写作能力和翻译能力,具有研究生英语教学大纲所规定的各项语言运用能力。考试重点考查考生的口语交际、阅读、写作和翻译能力。由于技术的原因,考试目前没有统一的听力测试和口语测试,口语交际测试采用书面形式,听力能力的测试由各院校在考生学习期间进行。

按考试大纲,考生应在词汇量、语法知识、阅读理解、口语交际、翻译能力和英语写作等方面分别达到以下要求:(一)词汇,掌握 5500 个英语词汇和约 550 个常用词组(本书全部列出);(二)语法知识,掌握英语的全部基本语法结构和常用句型;(三)口语交际,能用英语进行日常对话;(四)阅读理解,能综合运用英语语言知识和阅读技能读懂一般性题材的文章及科技文献,阅读速度应达到每分钟 100~120 个词;(五)翻译能力,在不借助词典的情况下,把一般性材料的文章及科普文章中的句子或段落从英语翻译成汉语或从汉语翻译成英语,英译汉的速度为 400 词/小时,汉译英的速度为 250~300 汉字/小时;(六)英语写作,考生应具有用英语书面表达思想的基本能力,写作速度应不少于 300 汉字/小时。

考试分试卷一和试卷二。试卷一以客观试题为主;试卷二为主观试题。两卷满分为100分。试卷一占总分的65%,试卷二占总分的35%,达到总分的60%为及格。试卷二得分低于18分者,

无论试卷一得分多少,均为不及格。在基本题型相对稳定的前提下,每次考试可能是不同题型的组合,每种题型的题量也可能有所变化。试卷一包括口语交际、词汇、阅读理解、综合填空和辨识错误五个部分,考试时间为 90 分钟。试卷二包括翻译(包括英译汉和汉译英)和英语写作两个部分,考试时间为 60 分钟。试卷一和试卷二的考试时间共计 150 分钟。

第一部分,口语交际。本部分共设 10 题,每题 1 分。考试时间 10~15 分钟。本部分包括一节或两节,每次考试设以下一种或两种题型。A 节为完成对话,包括 5~10 题。每一题中,考生将在试卷上读到一段不完整的对话和用以完成这段对话的 4 个备选答案,要求考生从 4 个备选答案中选出一个最符合对话情景和口语交际习惯用法的答案,使整个对话能顺利完成。B 节为对话理解,包括 5~10 题。在每一题中,考生将在试卷上读到一段对话和对话之后的问题,以及针对问题的 4 个备选答案。要求考生能理解对话的情景、说话人的意图和对话的含意,从所给的 4 个备选答案中选出一个最佳答案。

第二部分,词汇。本部分共设 20~30 题,每题 0.5 分。考试时间为 10~15 分钟。本部分包括两节。A 节包括 10~15 题,形式为单句选择替换。要求考生对单句中带下划线的一个词或词组进行替换选择,即从所给的 4 个备选答案中选出一个最佳替换词或词组。B 节包括 10~15 题,形式为单句选择填空。要求考生根据句意从所给的 4 个备选答案中选出一个最佳答案,填入空白处,使句子完整。词汇命题范围为大纲所规定的约 5500 个单词和约 550 个词组。

第三部分,阅读理解。本部分共设 25~30 题,每题 1 分。考试时间为 40~50 分钟。阅读理解的短文为 5~6 篇,每篇 300~400 个单词,要求考生在理解短文的基础上从每题所给的 4 个备选答案中选出一个最佳答案。

第四部分,综合填空。本部分共设 10~15 题,每题 1 分。考试时间为 10~15 分钟。本部分设两种题型,每次考试设其中的一种题型。题型一:在一篇难易适中的短文中设置 10~15 个空白,每个空白为一题,要求考生从所给的 4 个备选答案中选出一个最佳答案,备选答案可以是单词,也可以是短语。题型二:在一篇与题型一同样难度和长度的短文中设置 10~15 个空白,在短文前所设的方框中给出同样数量的备选答案,考生从备选答案中为每个空白选择一个最佳答案,备选答案可以是单词,也可以是短语。

第五部分,辨识错误。本部分共设 10 题,每题 0.5 分。考试时间为 10~15 分钟。题型为识别单句或短文中的错误。每次考试设其中的一种题型。题型一:单句辨错,每题标出 4 个词语或词组,要求考生找到其中有错误的一个。题型二:短文辨错,要求考生根据上下文找出短文中的错误,并将有错误的部分填入答题卡上相应的位置。

第六部分,翻译。本部分包括英译汉和汉译英两节,共20分,每节10分。考试时间为30分钟。要求译文意思准确,文字通顺。A节为英译汉,B节为汉译英。

第七部分,英语写作。本部分设 1 题,共 15 分。考试时间为 30 分钟。要求考生在规定的时间内,按照题目要求用英语写出一篇不少于 150 个词的短文。考试形式为根据提纲作文、看图作文、描述图表或根据一篇所给的文章写出内容提要或读后感。

从以上大纲中描述的题型、题量和分值可以知道,同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一考试特别注重对考生英语综合应用能力的测试,而词汇的应用能力则是英语综合应用能力的基石。因此,如何熟练使用英语词汇,特别是教学大纲上要求的词汇,是提高英语综合应用能力的基础,同时也是提高英语应试能力的重中之重。为了帮助准备参加同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一考试的考生更好地理解和掌握英语考试大纲所要求的词汇及其用法,引导考生正确地复习应考,我们编写了本书,同时,编写本书的目的还有助于考生加深对英语考试大纲的理解。

与普通的大纲词汇手册不同的是,本书为每个词汇给出了读音、全面释义、重点释义例句等,且所有释义例句皆出自以往的同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一考试,大学英语四、六级考试和硕士研究生英语入学考试等考试试题,特别是给出了一些易混淆词的惯用法,因而具有一定的针对性和科学性。本书作者大部分是来自英语基础教学与研究第一线的青年教师,是相应教学和科研岗位上的中坚,他们中的一些人直接参与了大纲的制定或修订工作,因而本书具有较高的权威性。

使用说明

一、编排顺序

①词条 ②音标 ③词性 ④用法

如:abandon[ə'bændən]

vt. ①抛弃,遗弃: He abandoned his dog, though it is loyal to him. ②放弃,停止做(某事): In his early days, he abandoned medicine for literature. ③离弃: The order was given to abandon the ship.

二、单词

- 1. 一个单词如有两种拼法,在词目上按下列办法处理:
- ① 加圆括号,如 dialog(ue), hono(u)r 等。
- ② 分别排列,英国拼法排在前,美国拼法排在后;如 kilometre, kilometer 等。
- 2. 由形容词加后缀 ~ly 构成的副词和加后缀 ~ness 构成的名词,如果词义相同或部分相同,则附在形容词后,不另注释义,或注出其相当的释义。如词义差别太大,则另立词目。

三、符号约定

- ① 尖括号〈〉内是学科用语或修饰用语,例如〈物理〉、〈数学〉、〈美语〉、〈英语〉。
- ② 圆括号()表示括号中的词是可有可无的或注释性文字;如果是放在动词的释义中,表示加上括号中的词,该动词可以作为及物动词使用,例如 stand (使)竖立,(使)位于。
 - ③ 波纹号~表示词目的代替符号。

四、词语的其他形式

本手册在正文中列出了所有不规则动词的过去式,过去分词及第三人称单数形式;不规则名词单数的复数形式和不规则形容词、副词的比较级和最高级。例如 come (came, ~); bath(~s); big(~ger, ~gest); far(~ther, ~thest 又 further, furthest)。



五、缩略语

本手册使用的语法缩略语如下:

a. = adjective 形容词

ad. = adverb 副词

art. = article 冠词

conj. = conjunction 连词

int. = interjection 感叹词

n. = noun 名词

num. = numeral 数词

prep. = preposition 介词

pron. = pronoun 代词

sb. = somebody 某人

sth. = something 某事

ν. = verb 动词

vi. = verb intransitive 不及物动词

vt. = verb transitive 及物动词

mod. v. = modal verb 情态动词

aux. v. = auxiliary verb 助动词



大纲标准词汇及标准注释	1
考试样卷及答案 31	6
部分国家(或地区)、语言、国民及国籍表 33	12
常用地名表 33	,∠
常用缩写词表 33	6
常用前、后缀 34	.]
不规则动词表 34	4



a/an[ei,ə]/[æn,ən] art. ①(非特指的)—(个) ②(同类事物中的)任何—(个)③每(一)

abandon [ə'bændən] vt. ①抛弃,遗弃: He abandoned his dog, though it is loyal to him. ②放弃, 停止做(某事): In his early days, he abandoned medicine for literature. ③离弃: The order was given to abandon the ship.

abide [ə'baid] vt. /vi. ①遵守, 坚持: abide by revolutionary discipline 遵守革命纪律 ②(用于否定句)容忍: I can't abide such treatment.
abide by 遵守,履行

ability [ə'biliti] n. ①能力,本领: the ability to speak a foreign language 说一种外语的能力②才能,才智: have both ability and moral integrity 德才兼备

to the best of one's ability 尽自己最大的努力 able ['eibl] a. ①有才干的,有能力的: He is old but still quite able. ②显示出才华的: an able portrait 笔法娴熟的肖像画 be able to 能…的,会…的

[慣用法] can 无法构成将来时和完成时,因而常用 shall, will, have to 后接 be able to do sth. 未表示。在用法上, can 表示会做能做某事,而be able to 则表示不仅能做,而且能做成某事,如: I could swim, but I wasn't able to save the boy。

abnormal [æb'nɔ:məl] a. 反常的,异常的: This is an abnormal phenomenon.

aboard [ə'bɔ:d] ad./prep. 在船(飞机、车)上, 上船(飞机、车): It's time to go aboard.

abolish [ə'bəlif] vt. 废除,废止,取消: to abolish the outdated law 废除过时的法律

abortion [ə'bɔ:ʃən] n. ①流产,堕胎: induced

abortion 人工流产 ②(计划等的)失败,夭折: prove an abortion 终于失败

about [ə'baut] prep. ①关于,对于: What is all this about? ②在…周围,在…附近: Have you a pen about you? ad. ①在周围,到处,附近: Don't drop cigarette ashes about. ②大约,差不多,左右: The work is about finished.

above [a'bav] prep. ①在…上方: The sun rose above the horizon. ②多于,大于: It weighs above five tons. ③高于,优于: The girl's voice rose above the piano's sound. ad. ①在上面,向上,在高处: His room is just above. ②(指书籍文章)上文,前文: as indicated above 如上面所指出 a. 上面的,上述的: for the above reasons 根据上述的理由 n. 上面,上级: We should rely on our own efforts instead of asking help from above. above all 首先,尤其

abroad [ə'brɔ:d] ad. ①到国外,在国外: Nowadays, many young people want to go abroad. ②到处,广泛: The news quickly spread abroad.

abrupt [ə'brʌpt] a. ①突然的,意外的: The train came to an abrupt stop, making many passengers fell off their seats. ②(举止、言谈等)粗鲁的,生硬的: an abrupt manner 粗鲁的态度

absence ['æbsəns] n. ① (from) 不在, 錄席:
Please look after my house during my absence.
②缺乏,缺少: in the absence of these conditions
在缺乏这些条件的情况下 ③缺席的时间,外出期: He returned home after an absence of two
years.

absent ['æbsənt] a. ①(from)不在场的,缺席的: He was absent from the meeting. ②心不在焉的: He was absent in his mind then.

be **absent** from 缺席

absolute ['æbsəlu:t] a. ①绝对的,完全的: He is

a man of absolute honesty. ②纯粹的,完全的: absolute liberty 完全自由

absorb [əb'sɔ:b] vt. ①吸收: Sponge absorbs water. ②吸引…的注意,使全神贯注: The TV was totally absorbing the children's attention. ③把…并入.同化

be absorbed in 专心于

[惯用法] absorb 作"使专心致志"、"使全神贯注"解时,常用被动语态,后接 in 或 with。

abstract ['æbstrækt] a. ① 抽象的: an abstract noun 抽象名词②抽象派的: an abstract artist 抽象派画家 n. ①摘要,文摘,梗概: an abstract of a lecture 讲演的摘要②抽象派艺术作品 vt. [əb'strækt]提取,抽取: to abstract metal from ore 从矿石里提炼金属

in the abstract 在理论上的,抽象的

- absurd [əb'sə:d] a. 荒谬的, 荒唐的, 可笑的: He looks absurd in that hat!
- abundant [ə'bʌndənt] a. (in)丰富的,大量的,充 足的: abundant proof 充分的证据
- abuse¹ [ə'bju:z] vt. ①滥用(职权等),妄用: I'll lend you my camera but don't abuse it. ②(常用被动语态)虐待,伤害,辱骂: a muchabused wife 备受虐待的妻子
- abuse² [ə'bju:s] n. ①滥用,虐待: an abuse of power 滥用权力 ②辱骂,谩骂: He greeted me with a stream of abuse.
- academic [ækə'demik] a. ①学院的,学校的: the academic year 学年 ②学术的: The question is purely academic. n. 大学教师
- academy [ə'kædəmi] n. ①高等学校,专科学校: a military academy 军事学院 ②学会,研究院: the Chinese Academy of Sciences 中国科学院
- accelerate [æk'seləreit] vt./vi. (使)加快,(使)加速: to accelerate the growth of crops 加快作物的生长

accelerator [æk'seləreitə] ·n. 加速器

- accent ['æksənt] n. ①口音,腔调: He speaks English with a French accent. ②重音符号 ③重音: In this word the accent is on the second syllable. vt. 重读: accent the second syllable 重读第二个音节
- accept [ək'sept] vt. ①接受,收受: accept a gift 接 受礼物 ②同意,承认,认可: accept the view 同意这观点
- acceptable [ək'septəbl] a. 可接受的: His proposal is quite acceptable.
- access ['ækses] n. ①通路,人口: access to the mountain 到达山峰的通路 ②接近,进入: We gained access into the house through the window. vt. 存取(计算机文件): He accessed the data from his personal computer.

have/gain access to 有机会,可以获得

- accident ['æksidənt] n. 事故, 意外的事, 偶然的事: He was killed in a motoring accident.
 - by accident 偶然
- accidental [aæksi'dentl] a. 偶然的, 意外的: It is by no means accidental.
- accommodate [ə'kəmədeit] vt. ①向…提供住处 (膳宿): The hotel can accommodate 500 guests. ②使适应,顺应: accommodate oneself to changed conditions 使自己适应变化的情况 ③容纳: This elevator accommodates twelve people.
- accommodation [ə,kəmə'deifən] n. ①(用复数) (膳宿)供应: This hospital has accommodations for 300 patients. ②(用复数)留宿,住宿: top quality hotel accommodation —流的旅馆住宿条 件
- accompany [ə'kʌmpəni] vt. ①陪伴,陪同: accompany a guest to the door 送客到门口 ②伴随,和…—起发生: The storm was accompanied with thunder.

[惯用法] 表示"陪某人去学校"时,不能用accompany sb. to go to school,因 accompany 本身

已包含 go with sb. 的意思, to go 应去掉,但可以用accompany sb. to go with。汉语中"与某人做伴"应用 keep sb. accompany。

accomplish [ə'kəmplif] vt. 完成(任务),实现(计划、诺言等),达到(目的): We can't accomplish this on our own.

accord [a'ko:d] vt. /vi. ① (with) 一致,符合:
Your words should accord with your deeds. ②给予,授予: They accorded a warm welcome to me.
n. ①一致,符合 ②谅解,协议: peace accord 和平条约

accordance [a'ko:dans] n. 一致,和谐,符合 in accordance with 与…一致,依照,根据 according to 按…所载,据…所说;根据,按照

accordingly [ə'kɔ:diŋli] ad. ①因此,所以,于是:
He was tired out, accordingly, we sent him to
bed. ②照着,相应地: You told me to lock the
door and I acted accordingly.

account [ə'kaunt] n. ①账目,账户: cast accounts 算账 ②记述,描述,报告: When you return, please give an account of your trip. ③说明,解释: No satisfactory account was given of these phenomena. vi. (for)说明,解释: He could not account for the mistake.

on account of 为了…的缘故,因为,由于 on all accounts 无论如何 on no account of 决不,绝对不 take account of 考虑到,顾及,体谅 take into account = take account of

accountant [ə'kauntənt] n. 会计人员,会计师: a chartered accountant 会计师

accumulate. [əˈkjuːmjuleit] vt. /vi. 积累,积蓄,堆积,积聚: Dust soon accumulates if a house is not cleaned regularly.

accuracy ['ækjurəsi] n. 准确(性),精确度(性):
I wasn't convinced about the accuracy of the report.

accurate ['ækjurit] a. 准确的,精确的,正确无误的: Your statements about the cost of the house were not accurate.

accusation[ackju(:)'zeifən] n. 告发,控告

accuse [ə'kju:z] vt. ①谴责,指责: accuse sb. of carelessness 指责某人粗心大意 ②(of)控告,告发: He accused Bill of hitting his cat.

accuse ... of 为…指责别人,控告某人

accustom [ə'kʌstəm] vt. (to)适应,使习惯: accustom oneself to country life 使自己适应乡村生活

be accustomed to 习惯于

ache [eik] n. 疼痛,酸痛 vi. 疼痛,酸痛

achieve [ə'tʃi:v] vt. ①完成,达到(目的): By hard work we can achieve anything. ②得到,达到: achieve one's purpose 达到目的

achievement [ə'tfi:vmənt] n. ①完成,达到(目的),实现: the achievement of one's object 达到目的②成就,成绩,成功: The inventor was rewarded by the government for his scientific achievements.

acid ['æsid] a. ①酸的: A lemon is an acid fruit.
②尖刻的,刻薄的: His remarks were rather acid.
n. ①酸: Strong acid corrodes metal. ②酸性物质
acknowledge [ək'nɔlidʒ] vt. ①承认,承认…的权威(主张): acknowledge defeat 承认失败②公认为,认为: He was acknowledged as their leader.
③致谢,鸣谢: We should acknowledge his services to the town. ④告知收到,确认: We must acknowledge his letter.

acquaint [ə'kweint] vt. (with) 认识,相识,了解: I am acquainted with him, but only on a professional basis.

acquaintance [ə'kweintəns] n. ①(with)熟悉,熟知,相识,了解: a little acquaintance with English稍微会一点英语②熟人,相识的人: He is an old acquaintance.

acquire [əˈkwaiə] vt. 取得,求得,获得,学得:

He acquired an appreciation of classical music.

acquisition [ækwi'ziʃən] n. ①取得,获得: Some people are only interested in the acquisition of wealth. ②获得物,增添的人(物): the library's most recent acquisitions 图书馆最近增添的书籍

acre ['eikə] n. 英亩(约合 0.4 公顷)

across [ə'krɔs] prep. ①穿过,越过,横越: They built a bridge across the river. ②在…对面,在…那边: My house is across the street. ad. ①有…宽: The river is a mile across. ②从一边到另一边,横过: Can you swim across?

act [ækt] vt./vi.①行动,做: Think carefully before you act. ②(on)起…作用: The brakes refused to act. ③表演,扮演: He acted Sampson very well. n.①行为,动作: an act of justice 正义行为②法令,条例③(戏剧的)一幕: a play in three acts 三幕剧

act on 遵守…行动,奉行;作用于,影响 act up 出毛病,运转不正常;耍脾气,捣蛋 in the act of 正在…的过程中

action ['ækʃən] n. ①行动,动作: The continuous action of the sewing machine shook the table. ②作用: It resists the action of acids.

out of action 不起作用

activate ['æktiveit] vt. 使活动起来,使开始起作用: The smoke activated the fire alarm.

active ['æktiv] a. ①活跃的,活泼的,积极的: His personal life is very active. ②主动的,起作用的: an active volcano 活火山

activist ['æktivist] **n.** (政治活动的)积极分子, 活动家

activity [æk'tiviti] n. ①活动,所做的事情: practical activities 实践活动 ②活跃,活力,活动性: be in activity (火山等)在活动中

actor[ˈæktə] n. 男演员

a screen actor 影视演员

actress [ˈæktris] n. 女演员

actual ['æktjuəl, 'æktʃuəl] a. 现实的,实际的,事

实上的: Is this vase an actual antique or a copy? **acute** [ə'kju:t] **a.** ①严重的: an acute shortage of water 严重缺水 ②敏锐的: Dogs have an acute sense of smell. ③锐的,尖的④(疾病)急性的: Dogs have very acute hearing.

adapt [ə'dæpt] vt. ①使适应,使适合 ②改编,改写: The novel has been adapted for radio. vi. (to) 适应: He adapted quickly to the new procedures. adapt ... to 使适合,使适用

add [æd] vt. ①添加,增加: Three added to four makes seven. ②进一步说(写),附带说明: I'll add a few words when you finish the letter. vi. (to)增添: Fireworks added to the attraction of the festival night.

add up 加起来;说得通

add up to 合计达,总括起来,意味着

addict¹ [ə'dikt] vi. 使成瘾,热衷于: He is addicted to alcohol.

be addicted to 嗜好,爱好

addict² ['ædikt] n. ①有瘾的人 ②入迷的人:
John is an addict when it comes to cigarettes.

addition [ə'difən] n. (增)加,加法,附加物: valuable additions to the library 图书馆中新添的有 价值的书刊

in addition 另外,加之

in addition to 除…之外(还)

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

address [ə'dres] n. ①通讯处,地址: He wrote wrong address on the envelope. ②致词,讲话: The headmaster gave a short address to the boys. vt. ①向…致词(说话): address to the meeting 向大会演讲②(在信封或包裹等上)写姓名地址: The letter was wrongly addressed to our old home.

adequate ['ædikwit] a. ①充足的,足够的: What you have given us is not adequate, you must find more. ②适当的,胜任的: take adequate precautions 采取适当的预防措施

- adhere [əd'hiə] vi. ①(to)粘着,附着: We use paste to make one surface adhere to another. ②(to)忠于,拥护: adhere to a political party 拥护一个政党 ③(to)坚持,坚信: We should always adhere to the truth.
- adjust [ə'dʒʌst] vt. /vi. ①(to) 调整,调节: The boy adjusted the TV set to get a clearer picture. ②整理,使合适: She carefully adjusted her clothes before going out.
- adjustment [əˈdʒʌstmənt] n. 调整,调节
- administer [əd'ministə] vt. ①管理,照料: The personnel director administers the attendance policy. ②给予,实施: administer medicine to the patient 给病人服药
- administration [əd,minis'treifən] n. ①管理,经营, 支配: under his administration 在他的管理下 ②管理部门,行政机关,政府: the college administration 大学行政部门 ③实行,执行: the administration of the law 执行法律
- admiration [ˌædməˈreiʃən] n. 赞美,羡慕,钦佩:
 The Nanjing Yangtse River Bridge is the admiration of us all.
- admire [od'maia] vt. ①钦佩, 赞赏, 羡慕: I admire him for his success in business. ②称赞, 夸奖: I have always admired my mother's charm.
- [惯用法] admire 可用在讥讽的语句中作反语; 该词后面可接名词、代词或动名词,但不能接 that 引导的从句。
- admission [əd'mifən] n. ①准许进入,准许加人:
 No admission after 5 p. m. ②承认,供认: She
 made an admission that she had lied. ③人场费,
 人场券: Admission \$10.
- admit [əd'mit] vt. /vi. ①准许…进来,准许…加人: He was admitted into the school. ②(to)承认,供认: The club was sued for refusing to admit minorities. ③(of)容许有: The matter admits of no delay.

- adolescence [aedou'lesns] n. 青春期,青春
- adopt [a'dopt] vt. /vi. ①采用,采纳,采取: adopt an idea 采纳意见 ②正式通过,批准: The committee adopted the report. ③收养(子女): an adopted son 养子
- adult ['ædʌlt] a. 已成熟的,成年人的: adult vote 成人票 n. 成年人(动物): The movie is suitable for adults only.
- advance [əd'vɑ:ns] vi. ①前进 ②取得进展: Has civilization advanced during this century? ③(价格等)上涨: Prices have advanced five percent during the past year. ④促进,推进,助长: advance the growth of wheat 促进小麦生长 vi. ①预先发放,预先支付: He asked his employer to advance him a month's salary. ②提前,使提前发生 ③提出(建议等): Tom advanced his idea at the beginning of the meeting. n. ①前进,进展,发展: make an advance in science 科学上取得进步 ②预付;提前: He asked for an advance on his salary.
 - in advance 在前面;预先,事先
- advanced [əd'vɑ:nst] a. ①超前的,先进的: advanced experience 先进经验 ②高等的,高级的 ③年迈的,后阶段的: She died at an advanced age.
- advantage [əd'vɑ:ntid3] n. ①优点,有利条件,有利因素: The advantages of a good education are great. ②利益,好处: What are the advantages of air travel?

gain/have an advantage over 胜于,优于 take advantage of 利用,占…便宜

- adventure [əd'ventʃə] n. ①奇遇, 异乎寻常的经历: I had a singular adventure. ②冒险, 冒险活动: a story of adventure 历险故事
- adverse ['ædvə:s] a. ①不利的,有害的: The adverse weather conditions made travel difficult. ②相反的,逆的: adverse winds 逆风
- advertise ['ædvətaiz] vt. ①为…做广告,宣传: advertise a job 登一则招聘广告 ②(在报刊、电

视、广播等中)公告,公布: The time and place of the meeting will be advertised later.

advertisement [əd'və:tismənt] n. ①广告 ②登广告,做广告

advice [əd'vais] n. ①忠告, 劝告, 意见: I want your advice on this work. ②(医生等)的建议: You won't get well unless you follow your doctor's advice.

advisable [əd'vaizəbl] a. 适当的,明智的,可取的: It is advisable to save part of your paycheck each month.

[惯用法] 在"It is advisable that..."结构中, that 从句中的谓语动词要用虚拟语气。

advise [əd'vaiz] vt. ①劝告,建议,向…提供意见: We advise that steps (should) be taken at once. ②通知,告知: I have advised her that we are coming.

[惯用法] advise 可接动名词作宾语或"名词 (代词)+不定式"作复合宾语,不能接不定式 作宾语。该词表示"劝告"、"建议"时,可用 that 从句作宾语,从句中的谓语动词要用虚拟语气。

advocate ['ædvəkit] n. ①倡导者,拥护者: an advocate of world peace 世界和平的倡导者 ②辩护人 vt. ['ædvəkeit]拥护,提倡,主张: He does not advocate building large factories.

aeroplane [ˈɛərəplein] n. 飞机

aerospace [ˈɛərəuspeis] n. 宇宙空间,太空,宇宙空间学

aesthetic, esthetic [i:s'@etik] a. ①美学的,美感的,美的: I added an aesthetic touch to the living room with silk flowers. ②审美的,有审美能力的: aesthetic standards 审美观

affair [ə'fɛə] n. ①事情,事件: a public affair — 件公事 ②(用复数)业务,事务: The minister deals with important affairs of state.

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

affection [ə'fekʃən] n. 喜爱,慈爱,感情,爱慕之情: have an affection for sb. 喜欢某人

affluent ['æfluent] a. 富裕的,富足的: Tom is not from an affluent family, but he has traveled a lot anyway.

afford [ə'fɔ:d] vt.①(与 can, could, be able to 连用)买得起,担负得起: We can't afford the waste of a single minute. ②提供,给予: History affords us lessons that merit attention.

afraid [ə'freid] a. ①恐惧的,害怕的: A postman is not afraid of dogs. ②恐怕: I'm afraid I am late.

[惯用法] afraid 后可接不定式、介词 of 引起的短语或以 that (lest) 引起的从句。 afraid to do sth. 表示"因害怕而不敢做某事"; afraid of sth. (doing sth.)表示"害怕某事或害怕做某事"; afraid that (lest)表示"担心…"、"恐怕会…"。

after ['a:ftə] prep. (表示时间)在…以后,(表示位置顺序)在…后面: We shall leave after breakfast. ad. ①后来,以后: He left on Monday and returned two days after. ②后面: look before and after 向前看再向后看 conj. 在…后: After the work was done, we sat down to sum up experience.

[惯用法]表示位置时,常用 behind。

afternoon ['a:ftə'nu:n] n. 下午,午后

[惯用法] this afternoon 等短语作状语时,前面不用 in 或 on。

afterward(s)['a:ftəwəd(z)] ad. 其后,以后,后来: She stayed for a while afterwards.

again [ə'gen, ə'gein] ad. ①再(次),又,重新:
Let me try once again. ②此外,还有: Then again,
we must consider the other aspects of the problem.
again and again 再三地,反复不止地
now and again 不时地,常常地

time and again 反复地,一次又一次地

- against [ə'genst, ə'geinst] prep. ①对(着),相反, 逆: No one is against this proposal. ②和…比: Red flags stand out brightly against the blue sky. ③靠着,倚着: Place the ladder against the wall.
- age [eid3] n. ①年龄,年纪: They two are of an age. ②时代,时期 vi./vi. ①变老,老化: An unusual amount of wear aged the door hinges prematurely. ②成熟,变陈旧
- **agency** ['eidʒənsi] n. ①代理行,代办处,经销店: an employment agency 职业介绍所 ②(政府等 的)专业行政部门: the Central Intelligence Agency 中央情报局
- agenda [ə'dʒendə] n. 议事日程: Now let's come to the next item on the agenda.
- agent ['eidʒənt] n. ①代理人,代理商,经纪人: a shipping agent 运货代理商 ②政府特工人员,政府代表 ③(发生作用或影响的)动因,力量: a natural agent 自然力(如风、水等) ④剂: drying agent 干燥剂
- aggression [ə'greʃən] n. 侵略,攻击
- aggressive [ə'gresiv] a. ①进攻的,侵略的,侵犯的: an aggressive policy 侵略政策②敢作政为的,有进取心的: The young man is rather aggressive.
- **ago** [əˈɡəu] *ad*. (常和一般过去时的动词连用) 以前,以往,…前
- agony ['ægəni] n. 创痛, (极度的)痛苦: He lay in agony until the doctor arrived.
- agree [ə'gri:] vi. /vi. ①(to) 同意,(on) 赞同: I agree with what you say. ②相符,一致: They two don't agree at all, we have to do more ideological work with them. ③应允: He agreed to help us.

agree on/upon 对…意见一致

agree to 同意,答应

agree with 赞同,适合

[惯用法] 1. agree 后的 that 从句可用或不用虚拟语气。2. agree with 表示同意某人(的意见、想法、解释等); agree on (about) 表示在某件事上取得一致意见; agree to 表示同意某事或某项建议,有时表示不但同意而且愿意协力合作。

- agreeable [ə'griəbl] a. ①令人愉快的,惬意的: agreeable weather 舒适的天气 ②易相处的 ③(to)(欣然)同意的,乐意的: I am agreeable to do what you suggest.
- agreement [ə'gri:mənt] n. ①同意, 达成协议: We are in agreement on that point. ②协定,协议, 契约: sign an agreement 签订合同
- agricultural [ˌægriˈkʌltʃərəl] a. 农业的: agricultural economy 农业经济
- agriculture [ˈægrikʌltʃə] n. 农业,农学: the modernization of agriculture 农业现代化
- ahead [ə'hed] ad. 向前,在前,提前,前头: He will get ahead of others in English.

ahead of 比…提前,比…更早

- aid [eid] vt. 帮助, 援助, 救援: aid him in his work 在工作中助他一臂之力 n. ①帮助, 救护: He went to the aid of the hurt man. ② 助手, 辅助物, 辅助手段: A dictionary is an important aid in language learning.
- aim [eim] vt. /vi. ①(at)(以枪等)瞄准,把…对准: The archer aimed the arrow at the target. ②(for)旨在,目的在于: What are you aiming at? n. ①瞄准,对准②目的,目标,意图: What is your aim in life?
- [惯用法] 1. aim 通常与 at 连用,如果着重指达到最终目的,而不强调所做的努力,可用 for。
 2. aim at 可用被动语态, aim for 不能。3. aim to do sth. 表示"打算做某事",常用于美国英语中。
- air [sə] n. ①空气,大气: fresh air 新鲜空气 ②天空,空中: the open air 露天,户外 vt. ①晾 (干): Grain must be aired in the sun. ②使(房间