

考研图书全国知名品牌
全国十二大考研辅导机构指定用书



金榜® 考研英语系列

全国硕士研究生入学考试

夏倚荣英语 词汇一本通

XIAJIRONG YINGYU CIHUI YIBENTONG

主编 夏倚荣
XIAJIRONG



引领考研英语词汇学习风潮

2008

新华出版社



考研图书全国知名品牌
全国十二大考研辅导机构指定用书



金榜® 考研英语系列

全国硕士研究生入学考试

夏倚荣英语 词汇一本通

XIAJIRONG YINGYU CIHUI YIBENTONG

主编 夏倚荣
XIAJIRONG

新华出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

夏倚荣英语词汇一本通/夏倚荣主编. —北京:

新华出版社, 2007. 1

ISBN 978-7-5011-7847-6

I. 夏... II. 夏... III. 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 001170 号

敬告读者

本书封面粘有专用防伪标识,凡有防伪标识的为正版图书,请读者注意识别。

夏倚荣英语词汇一本通

主 编:夏倚荣

责任编辑:李树林

装帧设计:金榜图文设计室

出版发行:新华出版社

地 址:北京石景山区京原路 8 号

邮 编:100043

经 销:新华书店

印 刷:北京云浩印刷有限责任公司

开 本:787mm×1092mm 1/16

印 张:32.5

字 数:880 千字

版 次:2007 年 3 月第 1 版

印 次:2007 年 3 月第 1 次印刷

书 号:ISBN 978-7-5011-7847-6

定 价:45.00 元

若有印装质量问题,请与印厂联系(010)82570560

使用说明

为了帮助读者充分利用本书提供的信息和方法,现将本书的主要符号做出一个介绍:

一、汉语符号的解释和说明:

- 【助记】 解释词汇的核心含义,词根、词缀构成或记忆方法。
- 【辨析】 解释考试中常考的同义或近义词汇之间的主要差异。
- 【透视】 解释词汇的惯用法,特殊文化含义,或者在使用过程中的语用失误。
- 【搭配】 解释常用名词、动词或形容词与其他词汇之间的搭配关系。
- 【短语】 解释词汇在考试中常见的短语搭配。
- 【同义】 解释在字面意义角度重要的同义词和近义词。
- 【反义】 解释在字面意义角度重要的反义词。
- 【派生】 解释某些派生词汇的特殊含义。

二、英语符号的解释和说明:

- “abbr.”:词汇的缩写形式。
- “adj.”或“a.”:形容词。
- “adv”或“ad.”:副词。
- “art.”:冠词。
- “attrib.”:形容词作定语修饰的用法。
- “aux v.”:助动词。
- “C”:可数名词的属性。
- “conj.”:连词。
- “fml.”:词汇或词汇的意义为较文气或正式的用法。
- “int.”:感叹性用法。
- “n.”:名词。
- “num.”:数词。
- “passive.”:被动语态用法。
- “phr.”:短语性用法。
- “pl.”:复数形式。
- “pred.”:形容词作主语、补语或表语的用法。
- “prep.”:介词。
- “pron.”:代词。
- “pt. pp.”:动词的过去式以及过去分词。
- “sing.”:单数形式。
- “U”:不可数名词的属性。
- “v.”:动词。

三、其他重要符号的解释和说明:

1. 单词释义中的下划线,说明该含义为考试中常考或重要含义。
2. 解释中的“US”为美国英语读音、拼写或惯用。

序 言

我自 6 岁开始接触教会英语,至今已 30 多年。回顾自己的英语习得和学习历程,似乎从来没有体会到英语单词学习之“痛苦”,而觉得英语词汇的认知和使用皆乃顺理成章的“乐事”。

如今我常年奔波于祖国的大江南北,一心致力于提高同学们的英语水平,以帮助他们完成人生的伟业。可在教学中却深感同学们的词汇能力之薄弱,英语单词记忆和掌握之痛苦。没有掌握好单词,那么再好的技巧,再好的思路,再准确的方向,所有的一切最终也只会成为空中楼阁。

没有掌握好单词,是接触英语的时间太少,或没有投入足够的精力吗?也许是吧。我固“接触”英语 30 多年了,当然不会感知单词记忆之苦。然而,许多非英语专业的同学不也把一天绝大部分宝贵的时间用来学英语吗?可最后的成效又如何?最终的考试成绩又如何?恐怕还有更深层的原因吧。

是选择的书籍不好吗?不完全是。只要是有责任心、有学术水平、有教学经验的编者多少都能够产出较好的作品。可同学们并不能把所有的书籍都认真消化、吸收,并在学习过程中加以使用。

我认为根本的原因在于缺乏科学的记忆方法,缺乏准确的文化视角,缺乏正确的测试指导。

正是基于这些考虑,我花了足足四年的时间 and 精力,编写了这一本考试应试词汇书籍。目的只有一个:为所有参加英语考试的读者提供科学的记忆方法,提供准确的文化学习视角,提高考生的应试能力。

在本书的编写过程中,我曾经历了多少不眠之夜!是同学们对知识渴求的目光,是我对中国英语教学要有所贡献的使命感促使我孜孜不倦,坚持写完。追求卓越是我人生的信条,尊重知识和尊敬奋斗的人士是我前进的动力。正是由于这种宝贵的精神动力,我常年辗转于祖国大江南北辅导课堂上,利用一切可以利用的时间,激励自己给读者奉献佳品。我只想把自己多年所学、所研、所悟与我的读者分享,自信本书能为你提供实现人生伟业的精准航向。

夏待荣

2007 年 3 月

前 言

考研英语的测试主要是围绕着篇章进行题目命制的。如果把英语篇章的学习比作建造高楼,那么词汇就是建筑的材料。要想建造一座楼房,离不开建筑材料。要想把英语学好并在考试中取得佳绩,必须认知、通悟、驾御其词汇——这些都是外语教学中教师和学生的共识。

对于在非母语环境中学习英语的学习者来说,首先必须花工夫记住词汇,然后通过大量的阅读活动来理解和同化所记住的词汇知识,最后通过在书面或口头产出能力的培养过程中使用所学到的词汇,最终掌握英语词汇的用法。这应该是大多数学习者学习英语词汇的最终目的。

当然,万丈高楼从地起,词汇记忆是整个英语学习过程的基础。教学的实践表明,机械性记忆远远不如规律性记忆的效果好。为此,本书编者本着为读者提高学习效率,提供科学方法的目的编写了此书。现将本书的四大特色作一简单介绍。

创新体例。按照英语词汇在英语权威语料库中的使用频率进行科学的排序,而不是按照字母表进行简单的排序或根据编者的主观判断进行随机的排序,是本书最显著的特色。本书共有六个主要部分,其中第一部分和第二部分为频率较高的词汇,第三部分与第四部分为中等频率词汇,第五部分为频率较低词汇,第六部分中多数为使用频率相对最低的超纲词汇。

合理编排。在本书各个部分的编排中最大限度地体现词汇认知和使用的合理化程度。前两个部分注重词汇的搭配和使用等惯用知识。中间两个部分为过渡部分,在考试中常构成考点。最后两个部分主要注重词汇的理解和认知。

融会贯通。在索引中列出了教育部颁布的考试大纲给出的词汇表。一方面帮助读者把握测试的范围和方向,另一方面为读者在使用中查询单词提供了方便。此外,附录中系统而完整的词缀和词根小结使本书的内容更加完善。

权威引证。本书在词汇释义、搭配关系、核心含义等解释方面参照的是国际和国内的权威书籍。只有这样做才能为读者提供一个权威的、正确的和准确的学习与备考航向。

限于编者的水平与时间,书中难免存在缺点和错误,恳请专家和读者批评指正。

夏待荣
2007年3月

目 录

第一部分	五星级别词汇	(1)
第二部分	四星级别词汇	(73)
第三部分	三星级别词汇	(163)
第四部分	二星级别词汇	(275)
第五部分	一星级别词汇	(400)
第六部分	零星级别词汇	(438)
索引	考试大纲的完整词汇表	(477)
附录一	不规则动词表	(499)
附录二	英美常用词拼写差异表	(502)
附录三	常用前缀的小结	(504)
附录四	常用词根的小结	(505)
主要参考书目	(514)

第一部分 五星级别词汇

【特别提示】 本部分包括现代英语语言使用中频率最高的约 650 个词汇。编写主要从词汇的透视、辨析、搭配和短语等惯用角度出发。这些词汇是读者在写作中必须把握的词汇,应熟练掌握这些词汇的意义。

a [ə] an [ən] **art.** (前者是用于以辅音音素开头的词前;后者是用于以元音音素开头的词前。)

【透视】 ①某些不能使用冠词的抽象名词在有形容词修饰时要使用该冠词,如:an eternal love. ②a 表示种类时,不翻译,但是在写作时需写出。(正) A bicycle has two wheels. (误) Bicycle has two wheels. ③选择时不是按照字母开头,而是按照读音。(误) a M. (正) an M. (误) an university student. (正) a university student. ④与名词、形容词等修饰词连用,原则上不定冠词放在修饰词的前面,但也有例外情况,如:half a mile, quite (rather) a tall boy, such a man 等。

able ['eɪbl] **adj.** (-r, -st ['eɪblɪst]) ①[后接不定式]能够...的,得以...的: Will you be able to come? 你能来吗? ②能力出众的,显示才华的: select the ablest (或 most ~) man 挑选一个最能干的人

【辨析】 able 常表达某种实际或实在的能力。而 capable 可用于表示贬义的能力,如: He is capable of making such mistakes. 他居然会犯这样的错误。

【搭配】 hardly, perfectly, scarcely able to...

about [ə'baʊt] **adv.** ①周围,附近: tools lying about on the floor 散在地上的工具 ②大约,差不多: walk for about three kilometers 步行 3 公里光景 **adj.** [一般作表语]活动中的;在起作用的;在流行(或传播)中的: The rumor went about that... 谣言不胫而走,说是……。 **prep.** ①关于: a discussion about how to improve language skills 关于如何提高语言技能的讨论 ②在...周围: cottages dotted about the fields 田野上星罗棋布的农舍

【透视】 be about to (do) 刚要,即将,表达某种计划和打算。它比 be going to do 更为正式,比其所表示的未来性更近,表示即将发生的动作。

accept [ək'sept] **v.** ①领受,接受: accept an invitation 接受邀请 ②承认,同意,认可: People accept him as a genius. 人们承认他是天才。 ③相信: We have never accepted the belief that... 我们从来不相信……。 ④承担(责任等): accept a position as treasurer 担任了司库的职位

【助记】 前缀“ac”表示加强的含义,而词根“cept”表达“take”的含义。

【透视】 本词强调的是主动地、不加反抗地“接受”。而 receive 强调的是被动的接受。It is widely accepted... 用

于表达人们广泛接受的观点。

【搭配】 cheerfully, readily, uncritically, unhesitatingly accept

accord [ə'kɔ:d] **n.** ①[U]一致,符合: There is no accord on what we should do now. 我们现在应该做什么,大家意见不一。 **v.** ①(fml 文)相符合,相一致,相和谐: His violent actions do not accord with his peaceful words. 他的暴力行为同他平和的言词不相符合。 ②(fml 文)授予,赠与,给予: The praise accorded to him was fully deserved. 对他的赞扬他完全受之无愧。

【助记】 “ac”加强意义,“cord”意为“heart”。

【短语】 ①of one's own accord 出于自愿,主动地 ②with one accord 全体一致,一致地 ③in accord (with sth./sb.) 一致,融洽

according to [ə'kɔ:dɪŋ] **prep.** ①据...所说,按...所载: According to the weather forecast, it will rain tomorrow. 据天气预报,明天有雨。 ②根据,按照: Adverbials may be classified according either to their function or to their position. 状语可按其功能或位置进行分类。

【助记】 “ac”加强意义,“cord”意为“heart”。

account [ə'kaʊnt] **n.** ①(abbr 缩写 a/c) 账,账户: Will you pay cash or shall I charge it to your account? 您愿意付现金还是记入您的账里? ②叙述,描述,报告: The book presents an unbiased account of the historical event. 这部书对于那次历史事件提供了不偏不倚的介绍。 ③解释,说明: No satisfactory account was given of these phenomena. 对这些现象还没有令人满意的解释。 **v.** ①说明...的原因,是...的原因,解释: He could not account for the time spent away from his post. 他无法解释自己职务之外的时间是如何度过的。 ②(在数量、比例方面)占: Injuries, intentional and unintentional, account for 16% of the global burden of disease. 有意的和无意的伤害构成全球疾病死亡原因的 16%。

【助记】 “ac”加强意义,“count”意为“count”。

【搭配】 check, provide, receive, send in, write account; account appeared, is consistent with..., has come in; accurate, balanced, brief, detailed, false, misleading, (un)reliable, vivid account

【短语】 ①on no account 决不 ②account for 说明...的原因(用途等) ③take into account 考虑 ④of no ac-

count 不重要的 ⑤on account of 为了…的缘故,因为,由于 ⑥take account of 考虑到,顾及,体谅 ⑦put / turn sth. to good account 善用(钱,才智等),利用 ⑧by / from all accounts 据说,根据报道 ⑨on one's own account (1)为自己的利益甘冒风险 (2)为了自己

across [ə'kros] *prep.* ①横过,穿过: Walking across the street, I found there is a shop in the corner. 走过这条街,我发现在街角有一间商店。②在…的对面: France lies across the Channel. 法国在英吉利海峡的那一边。
adv. ①横过,穿过: Will you row me across? 你划船把我送过去行吗? ②…宽: The river is half a mile across. 这条河有半英里宽。

【助记】“a”加强意义,“cross”意为“十字形”。

act [ækt] *n.* ①[C]行为,动作: Running away is a cowardly act. 逃跑是懦夫的行为。②[C]法令,条例: Parliament has passed an act forbidding the killing of animals for pleasure. 议会已通过一项法令,禁止以猎杀动物为乐。③[C](一)幕: Hamlet kills the king in Scene 2 Act 5. 哈姆雷特在第五幕第二场中把国王杀死。
v. ①表演,假装: He was just acting and wasn't really sorry. 他只是装模作样,并不真的很难过。②行动: The police acted promptly. 警方立即行动起来。③扮演,装作: He is always acting the experienced man who has been everything. 他老是装作是个饱经世故的人。

【助记】act 可作为词根,含义为“to do”。

【辨析】①act on 指扮演“某一角色”,侧重动作。②act as 担当③perform 指演出“某一节目”,扮演“某一角色”,演奏“某种乐器”,侧重于表演的能力、技巧、效果。

【搭配】act cautiously, foolishly, freely, (dis) honestly, (il) legally, independently, (un) reasonably, (ir) responsibly, (un) wisely

【短语】①act as 担任,充当 ②act on (1)遵照…行动,奉行 (2)作用于,影响 ③in the act of 正做…的过程中

action ['ækʃn] ①[U]行动,动作: He is all action now. 他现在正忙得不可开交。②[C]成为已做的事,行为: Actions are more important than words. 做比说更重要。③[sing.]作用: It resists the action of acids. 它不受酸的腐蚀。④[U]情节: The action took place in a mountain village. 故事发生在一个山村里。

【助记】act 可作为词根,含义为“to do”。

【辨析】①action[C]往往指不止包含一个步骤且持续时间较长的“行为、行动”,强调抽象的“行动”,与“语言(words)”相对。②act 指具体、短暂、个别的行为,强调结果;扮演,装作。③deed[C]正式用词,指业已完成的“行为”,多指伟大的、显著的、感人的行为。

【搭配】call for, decide on, postpone, prevent, rouse sb. to, take action; bold, careless, clumsy, drastic, energetic, further, immediate, prompt, quick, slow,

unwise, urgent action

【短语】①in action 在运转,在操作;在某项活动中 ②out of action 不(再)起作用,不(再)运转 ③into action 实施,进行其活动

add [æd] *v.* ①加上,增加,补充: Many words have been added to this edition of the dictionary. 本词典的这一版里新增加了很多词。②进一步说(或写),附带说明: I should like to add that we are pleased with the result. 我想补充说一句,我们对于结果感到满意。③把…加起来,计算…的总和: Add 5 to 5 and you get 10. 5加5得10。

【搭配】add hastily, hopefully, jokingly, quickly, thoughtfully; add appreciably, slightly, substantially to sth.

【短语】①add up (1)加起来 (2)说得通 ②add up to 合计达,总括起来,意味着 ③add in 把…包括在内;把…算作一分子 ④add to 增加,增长

after ['ɑ:ftə(r)] *prep.* ①[表示时间]在…后: He will return after two o'clock. 他将在两点钟以后回来。②[表示位置]在…后面: You come after me in line. 你排在我后面。③[表示地位或重要性]低于,次于: After water, food is the most important need for human life. 食物仅次于水,是人生的必需。
conj. 在…以后: I shall start after he comes. 我将在他到来以后开始。
adj. 以后的: He grew feeble in after years. 在以后几年中,他的身体越来越弱。
adv. 后来: We had dinner and went home after. 我们吃了晚饭,然后就回家。

【助记】“af-”意为“off”,“-ter”为古时的比较级。

【短语】after all 毕竟; So you've come after all! 你到底还是来了!

again [ə'geɪn] *adv.* ①再一次,又一次: He never saw her again. 他没有再见到过她。②(回)到原处(或原来状态等): You won't get the money back again. 你收不回那笔钱了。③再则,而且: The job is interesting, and again, the pay is good. 这件工作很有趣,而且待遇也不错。

【短语】again and again 再三地,反复不止地

against [ə'geɪnst] *prep.* ①逆,反对,违反: Arson is against the law. 纵火是犯法的。②对…不利: All evidence was against him. 所有证据都对他不利。③靠在…上: He rested his bicycle against the wall. 他把自行车靠在墙上。④和…比,和…对照: The salaries here are low against the rates elsewhere. 这里的薪水与别处相比是太低了。

age [eɪdʒ] *n.* ①[C, U]年龄: I'm forty years of age. 我40岁。②[C]时代,时期: Galileo was ahead of his age. 伽利略是超时代的。③[C]老年,老: He was barely forty but gave an impression of age. 他还只40岁,可是已显老了。④[常pl.]很长的一段时间: It's been ages since we met. 我们好久没见面了。
v. ①(使)变

老,(使)变陈旧,His face hadn't aged, even though he was over fifty. 他虽然已年过 50,但脸并不显老。②(使)成熟,(使)变陈:The wine aged well. 这陈酿口味香醇。

【助记】 古代为 lifetime,强调一生的时间间隔。

【辨析】 ①age 通常指具有某种显著特征的,由某个事件为标志的,或以某重要人物命名的历史时期或考古学、地质学上的时代,首字母常大写。②era 指的是历史上相对独立的或重要的时代。③epoch“时代”,强调一个新时代的开始,特指某个事件意义重大从而标志着一个新的历史时期。

【搭配】 arrive at, be at, come of, reach age; advanced, difficult, early, mature, middle, retirement, ripe, old age

【短语】 for ages 长期

ago [ə'gəʊ] adv. (used after the word or phrase it modifies, esp with the simple past tense, not with the perfect tense 用于其所修饰的词语之后,尤与简单过去时态连用而不与完成时态连用) 以前, ...前: That was nine years and two American Presidents ago. 那是 9 年前的事,其间换过两任美国总统。

agree [ə'gri:] v. ①同意,赞同: He agreed that he had been thoughtless. 他承认自己轻率。②一致,适合: The story agrees with the facts. 报道和事实相符。

【助记】 词根为“gree”,本词的本意为“随意的,快乐的”含义。

【搭配】 agree enthusiastically, reluctantly, wholeheartedly to do sth.; absolutely, (not) / completely / fully, entirely, rarely, readily agree; not agree at all that...

【短语】 ①agree to 接“计划,安排,建议”等 ②agree on/upon 接双方协商同意的事 ③agree with 接“人”或 what 从句,作“适应”之意。

aid [eid] n. ①[U]援助,救护: He went to the aid of the hurt man. 他前去帮助那个受伤的人。②[C]助手,辅助物: A dictionary is an important aid in learning a new language. 词典是学习一种新语言的重要工具。v. 帮助,援助: Universities often aid their graduates in their application for jobs. 学校经常帮助毕业生谋职。

【助记】 来自于“adjut”,意为“help”。

【辨析】 ①aid“帮助,援助”,带有被帮助者是弱者,处于需要帮助及安慰状态这个含义。②assist 正式用词,意为“协助、帮助、扶持”,帮助者往往是被帮助者的助手,居于次要地位。该词常用于短语 assist... in 和 assist... with,表示“帮助”学习某种东西或“帮忙做某事”。③help“帮助”,指帮助某人达到一个目的,普通用语。

【搭配】 be in need of, call for, depend on, get, give, offer, provide, seek, stop aid; (in) direct, economic, effective, essential, financial aid

【短语】 aid sb. (in / with sth.) 帮助,援助

air [eə] n. ①[U]空气,大气: We breathe air. 我们呼吸空气。②[C]样子,神态: He smiled with a triumphant air. 他带着胜利的神情微笑。③[U]天空,航空: The kite rose high in the air. 风筝升上高空。v. ①晾干: He aired damp clothes by the fire. 他在炉火旁烘干潮湿的衣服。②使通风: Open the windows and air the room out. 打开窗户使房间通风。③使公开,使公众注意: The question was being aired. 这个问题正被公开提出。

【助记】 词根“aer”与“air”为变体。

【搭配】 clear, filthy, fresh, mountain, polluted, sea, stale, thin air

【短语】 ①by air 乘飞机 ②on the air 正在广播 ③in the air 流传中 ④off the air 停播 ⑤up in the air 悬而未决的

all [ɔ:l] adj. ①一切的,所有的: All the men went. 所有的男人都去了。②全部的,总的,整的: The mice ate all the cake. 老鼠把蛋糕全吃光了。③尽量的,极度的: She was all smiles when I saw her again the next morning. 第二天早晨我再看到她时,只见她满脸堆笑。pron. 全部,一切: We've all made up our minds. 我们大家都已下了决心。adv. 完全,都: I'm all in a muddle. 我全糊涂了。

【短语】 ①above all 首先,尤其是 ②after all 毕竟 ③all but (1)几乎,差不多 (2)除了...都 ④all in all 从各方面说,总的说来 ⑤all over 到处,遍及 ⑥at all [用于否定句]丝毫,一点 ⑦for all 尽管,虽然 ⑧in all 总共,合计 ⑨all alone 独个儿,独立地 ⑩all along 始终,一直,一贯 ⑪all out 竭尽全力,全力以赴 ⑫all right (1)安全的;安然无恙的;(健康)良好的 (2)正确的,对的 ⑬all round 在...周围,绕...一周;在周围;以整整一圈 ⑭all that 那么,如此 ⑮all up (即将)完蛋;无望 ⑯not at all 一点也不

allow [ə'laʊ] v. ①允许,准许,容许: Smoking is not allowed. 不准吸烟。②[esp passive 尤用于被动语态] (usu negative 通常作否定式) 允许...进入(或停留): Dogs are not allowed. 狗不准入内。③同意给: My father allows me some money for books. 我父亲给我一些钱买书。④承认: We must allow that he is a brave man. 我们得承认他是个勇敢的人。

【助记】 本词的词根是“laud”与“loud”的变体。

【短语】 ①allow for (1)考虑到,顾及,为...留出余地 (2)体谅 ②allow of 容许,容许有...的可能

almost ['ɔ:lmeʊst] adv. (used before advs, ns, adjs, vs, dets and prons 用于副词、名词、形容词、动词、限定词及代词之前) 几乎,差不多: The custom was born almost accidentally. 这种习俗的发端几乎是偶然的。

【辨析】 ①almost 副词,意为几乎、差不多。有时 almost 和 nearly 可以换用,但 almost 多表达“不足”或

“尚差一点儿”。注：句中若有 no, none, nothing, never 等词时，则不可以用 nearly，但可以用 almost。② nearly 几乎，密切地。当然表示“接近”或“就要到了”时最好用 nearly。

along [ə'lɒŋ] *adv.* ①向前地；We swayed along. 我们摇摇晃晃地前进。②一道，一起；He went on the journey along with his two friends. 他与他的两个朋友一起踏上旅途。*prep.* 沿着，循着；We walk along the road. 我们沿着马路走。

【短语】 ①along with 与...在一起 ②get along 生活，过得 ③all along 始终，一直

already [ɔ:l'redi] *adv.* ①(used esp with perfect tenses of a v 尤与动词完成时态连用) 早已，已经；He had already left when I called. 我打电话去时，他已走了。②(used in negative sentences or questions, to show surprise 用于否定句或疑问句，表示惊奇) 已经(如此之快或如此之早)；You're not leaving us already, are you? 你已经决定要离开我们了，是吧？

【助记】 本词的理解可以从其构成角度进行，词根“all”与“ready”。

also [ɔ:lsəʊ] *adv.* ①(not used with negative vs 不与否定式动词连用) 而且(也)，此外(还)；She not only plays well, but also writes music. 她不仅很会演奏，而且还会作曲。②同样地；Since you're having another cup of coffee, I'll also have one. 既然你再来一杯咖啡，我也再来一杯。

【透视】 not only... but (also) ①平行结构，如：He is not only a writer, but also is an actor. (误) 而 He is not only a writer, but also an actor. (正) ②连接主语时，句子谓语的形式依 but (also) 后的主语形式来确定，如：Not only you but (also) he are absent. (误) 而 Not only you but (also) he is absent. (正) ③连接句子时，not only 后的句子用倒装结构，如：Not only did he speak more correctly, but (also) he spoke more easily.

although [ɔ:lðəʊ] *conj.* ①虽然，即使；Although he says so little, he really cares very deeply. 他虽然说得不多，实际上却十分关心。②然而，可是；He said they were married, although I'm sure they aren't. 他说他们已经结婚，可是我肯定他们没有结婚。

always [ɔ:lweɪz] *adv.* ①总是，无例外地；Why is she always complaining? 为什么她老是抱怨个没完？②永远，始终；This is what I have always said and always shall say. 我过去一直说今后还将永远说的就是这话。

among(st) [ə'mʌŋ] *prep.* (followed by a plural n. or pron or a group n. 后接复数名词或代词或集合名词) 在...之中(或之间)；That book is the best among modern novels. 在现代小说中，那是最好的一部。

and [ænd] *conj.* (connecting words, phrases, or sentences) ①和，与，及；He was cold and hungry. 他又冷

又饿。②那么，则；Start acting like a hero and I'll hit you. 要是你要威风，我就揍你。③然后，接着；Have your lunch and get a bath. 先吃午饭，然后洗个澡。④而且，还，又；He tried and tried but without success. 他试了又试却未成功。

announce [ə'naʊns] *v.* ①宣布，宣告；The government announced that they would pay their debts. 政府宣布将偿还债务。②预告，预示；Gathering clouds announced the oncoming storm. 乌云密布，预示着暴风雨即将来临。

【助记】 核心意义为“messenger”，词根“nounce”含义为“messenger”。

【搭配】 announce sth. proudly, publicly, unexpectedly, with great pleasure, with great satisfaction

another [ə'nʌðə(r)] *pron.* 再一个，另一个；This hat doesn't fit. I'd like to try another. 这顶帽子尺寸不对，我想再找一顶试试。*adj.* ①又一个(或一批)的；Would you like another cup of coffee? 你要再来一杯咖啡吗？②另一的，别的，不同的；That's quite another matter. 那完全是另外一回事。

【助记】 本词由“an”与“other”构成。

【短语】 ①one after another 一个接一个，相继 ②one another 互相

answer [ɑ:nsə(r)] *n.* ①[C, U] 回答，答复；You don't have to give them an answer straight away. 你不用立即答复他们。②[C] 答案，解决办法；To him money was the answer to everything. 对他来说，钱能解决一切问题。*v.* ①回答，答复；Answer me this, will you? 回答我这个问题，好不好？②解答，解决(问题)；Can you answer this riddle? 你能解出这个谜吗？③(对...) 作出反应，响应；Could you answer the door, please? 你去开门好吗？

【助记】 前缀“an”含义为“against”，词根“swer-”意义是“to swear, speaker”。核心意义为“对某种说法作出回应”。

【辨析】 ①answer 常用词，指对问题、请求、要求或需要进行答复，可以口述、笔写，也可用相应的动作。②reply 多用于较正式的文体，表示经过考虑后对具体的问题(话语、信件、祝贺、攻击等)一一进行答复，除可直接引语或 that 从句外，还可后接介词 to。该词还带有以动作作答的含义。偶尔可与 answer 互换使用。③response 作“回答、回应”讲，多用于正式文体，表示对要求、号召等所作出的答复，往往体现在行动方面，后面常接介词 to。

【搭配】 answer (sb./sth.) confidently, fully, in detail, hesitantly, politely, truthfully

【短语】 ①in answer to 作为对...的回答 ②answer for 对...负有责任

any [eni] *pron.* (used in negative sentences and in questions; after if/whether, and after hardly, never, with-

out, etc 用于否定句及疑问句;用于 if/whether 之后;用于 hardly, never, without 等词之后) 无论哪个, 无论哪些: I promised not to lose any of the books. 我保证不弄丢任何书。adj. ①任何的, 任一的: Choose any book you like from my collection. 在我的藏书中间任挑一本你喜欢的。②什么, 一些(疑问, 条件句): Have you any money? 你有钱吗? adv. 略, 稍, 丝毫: Is he any better this morning? 他今天早晨好一点吗?

【短语】①if any 若有的话 ②any time 随便什么时候 anything ['eniŋg] pron. ①[肯定句中]无论什么东西, 随便什么事情: I want something to eat, anything will do. 我想吃点东西, 随便什么都行。②[否定, 疑问, 条件句中]任何东西, 任何事情: You can't believe anything she says. 她的话你可一句也信不得。

【辨析】①anything but 除...以外的任何事物, 根本不 ②nothing but 只有

【短语】①anything but 绝对不 ②anything like [否定, 疑问, 条件句中]完全像 ③for anything [否定句中]无论如何

appear [ə'piə(r)] v. ①出现, 出场, 显露, 到来: A car appeared over the hill. 一辆汽车出现在山头上。②仿佛, 好像是, 似乎: This doesn't appear (to be) an important matter. 这看来好像不是一桩重要的事情。③产生, 发表, 问世: His new book will be appearing in the spring. 他的新著将于春季问世。

【助记】“ap-”加强含义, 词根“pear”为“par”的变体, 含义是“to become visible”。

【搭配】appear as arranged, as expected, at the appointed time, promptly

【短语】it appears / appeared as if... / as though... 看来, 似乎

area ['eəriə] n. ①[C, U]面积: The garden is 300 square meters in area. 这花园的面积有 300 平方米。②[C]地区, 地域, 地方: Do you like the area where you're living? 你喜欢你居住的地区吗? ③[C]范围, 领域: His areas were advertising and distribution. 他的职务范围是广告宣传和推销。

【搭配】cover, develop, locate, map, mark, measure, reduce, survey area; area extends/stretches from... to..., increased, is situated (somewhere), lies (somewhere); central, disaster, extensive, huge, large, (un) limited, neighbouring, remote, total, vast, whole area

arm [ɑ:m] n. ①[C]手臂: She took the baby in her arms. 她把婴儿抱在怀里。②[C]臂状物: He grasped the arms of the chair firmly. 他紧紧地抓着椅子的扶手。③[pl.] 武装, 装备, 武器(用复数): Does the police force carry arms? 警察携带武器吗? v. ①以(武器)装备: The enemy is arming. 敌人正在备战。②提供, 配备, 支持: They were armed with warrants. 他们备

有逮捕状。

【搭配】bear, carry, lay down one's, pile up, take up, traffic in arms

【短语】①arm in arm 臂挽臂 ②with folded arms 袖手旁观 ③with open arms 热烈地, 友好地

army ['ɑ:mi] n. ①军队, 陆军, 军: Our army advanced against the enemy. 我军向敌进击。②大群, 大批: The children are watching an army of ants. 孩子们在观察一大群蚂蚁。③集团, 团体: He was one of the members of the Blue Ribbon Army. 他曾经是禁酒团的一员。

【助记】核心意义为“arm”(weapon)。

【搭配】defeat, equip, face, train, supply army; army advanced, fought, marched, retreated, went into action, withdrew; disciplined, ill/well-trained, mighty, rebel, victorious army

around [ə'raʊnd] adv. ①在周围, 在附近: They both looked around. 他俩环顾四方。②到处, 四周: The news soon got around. 消息很快传开了。③(infml 口 esp US) 大约: He arrived at around 10 o'clock. 他在 10 点钟左右到。prep. ①在...各处, 遍及: Chairs were left around the room. 房间里到处乱放椅子。②在...四周, 在...那边: She looked around her. 她环顾四周。

【短语】have been around <口> 见过世面; 经验丰富; 老于世故

art [ɑ:t] n. ①[U]艺术, 美术: She is interested in art and music. 她对美术和音乐感兴趣。②[C, U]技艺, 技术: Threading a needle is an art in itself. 穿针引线本身就是一种技巧。③arts [pl.] 文科: History is an arts subject. 历史是一门人文学科。

【助记】核心意义为“craftsmanship”。

【搭配】arts degree, sponsorship

as [əz] adv. 同样地, 一样地 (as... as 中前一个 as): The temperature is as high today as it was yesterday. 今天气温同昨天一样高。prep. ①作为, 当做: Cooke worked as a cashier in a bank. 库克在一家银行里当出纳员。②像, 如同, 这一点: He was dressed as a woman. 他打扮得像一个女人。conj. ①当...时, 在...的同时, 随着, 正当(时间状语): I met John as I was coming home. 我回家途中遇到约翰。②如同...那样, 以...的方式, 如...一样: I have told this story just as it happened. 我已如实地讲了这一情况。③由于(原因状语): She stayed at home as she had no car. 她因没有汽车而留在家中。④尽管, 虽然: Sick as he was, he came to work. 他虽然生病, 但还是来上班了。

【短语】①as... as 像...一样 ②as for 至于, 关于 ③as if / though 好像, 仿佛 ④as it is 实际上 ⑤as it were 可以说, 在某种程度上 ⑥as against 与...比较; 与...相对照 ⑦as to (1)至于; 关于 (2)按照, 根据 ⑧as regards 关

于,提到

ask [ɑːsk] *v.* ①问,询问; I asked him how old he was. 我问他多大岁数了。②要求,请求; We asked her to sing. 我们请她唱歌。③邀请; Now and again he was asked out to dinner. 他不时应邀去赴宴。④(phr *v.*) 探问,问起; My wife asked after you. 我的妻子问起你的健康情况。

【搭配】 ask anxiously, calmly, casually, hopefully, impatiently, (im)politely, repeatedly, thoughtfully

【短语】 ①ask after 询问,问候 ②ask for 请求,要 ③ask for trouble 自找麻烦,自讨苦吃

at [ət] *prep.* ①(表时间,年龄等)在...时刻,在...期间,在...岁时; He retired at 60. 他在60岁时退休了。②(表目标,方向等)对,向,朝; The dog barked at her. 狗朝她吠叫。③(表地点,位置,场合)在...里,在...上,在...旁; Our plane refueled at London. 我们的飞机在伦敦加油。④(表速度,价格等)以,达; The apples were sold at 6 pence a pound. 这苹果以每磅6便士的价格出售。⑤在...方面; He is a genius at mathematics. 他是数学方面的天才。⑥从事,忙于,处在...状态; I found him at his desk. 我发现他正伏案忙乎。⑦因为,根据,按照; I rang him up at the number he had given me. 我按照他给我的号码给他打电话。

attack [ə'tæk] *v.* ①侵袭,腐蚀; Worms attacked the cabbage plants. 害虫侵袭了卷心菜。②攻击,进攻; The watchdog attacked the intruder. 看门狗扑向闯入的人。*n.* ①[C, U]进攻,攻击,抨击; He made a big attack on the scheme. 他猛烈抨击这项计划。②[C](疾病等)突然发作; He had a heart attack. 他的心脏病发作了。

【助记】 前缀“at-”加强含义,词根“tack”与“tach”为变体,意为“stake”,含义为“fasten; to fasten with a stake”,核心意义为“用棍棒打击”。

【搭配】 come under, fend off, suffer, sustain, ward off attack; attack escalated, failed, got into its stride, reached a new pitch, succeeded; bold, courageous, cruel, dangerous, furious, sudden, surprise, unexpected, violent attack

attempt [ə'tempt] *n.* [C]尝试,企图,试图,努力; He made no attempt to escape. 他未企图逃跑。*v.* 尝试,企图,努力; He was guilty of attempted robbery. 他犯抢劫未遂罪。

【助记】 前缀“at-”加强含义,词根“tempt”为“tent”变体,含义为“to try; to strive for”。

【搭配】 be involved in, cancel, embark on, fail in, give up, succeed in attempt; attempt collapsed, failed, succeeded, went badly wrong; bold, courageous, daring, fruitless, misguided, (un)successful, sudden, well-meaning attempt

authority [ɔːθərəti] *n.* ①[U]权力,管辖权; Who is in

authority here? 这里谁当权? ②[pl.] 当局,官方; He's in the care of the local authority. 他归地方当局管。③[C often pl. 常作复数] 权威者,当权者,行政管理机构; The authority asked me why Tom wasn't in school. 领导问我为什么汤姆没有来学校。④[C] 权威,专家; He is an authority on plant diseases. 他是植物病虫害方面的专家。

【助记】 词根“auth”为“auc”的变体,意义为“to increase”,“-ity”为名词后缀。核心意义为“不断增加,发起”,自然表达了增加的高度,即“权利,权威”。

【搭配】 abuse, accept, have, rebel against, use authority; absolute, great, superior, supreme, wide authority

available [ə'veɪləbl] *adj.* ①(用于物)可利用的,可得到的,在手边的; All the available money has been used. 手头所有的钱都用完了。②(用于人)可得到的,可取得联系的; I'm available in the afternoon. 我下午有空。

【助记】 前缀“a”加强含义,词根“vail”为“val”变体,意义为“worth; strong”,“-able”为形容词后缀。本词核心意义为“价值可以利用的”。

away [ə'wei] *adv.* ①远离,离开,远处; He swam away from the shore. 他从岸边游开。②连续不断地; The young people chatted away like old friends. 那些年轻人像老朋友似地不停地聊着。③直至完全消失; The water boiled away. 水已烧干。

【短语】 away (from sb./sth.) 远离,离开,远处

back [bæk] *adv.* ①回原处,回原状; I'll be back at six. 我6点钟回来。②向后,后仰着; Please go back three steps. 请后退三步。③还,回; I'll pay you back next week. 下周我还你钱。④以前,往回; He left his friends two miles back. 在倒回去2英里处他和朋友们分了手。*n.* ①背,背部; She split her coat up the back. 她的上衣后部撕开了。②后面,后部; There is a garden at the back of the house. 那屋子后面有个园子。③背面,反面; Write your address on the back of the check. 把你的地址写在支票的背面。*adj.* (esp attrib and in compounds; no comparative or superlative 尤用于定语及复合词中,无比较级或最高级) ①后面的,背后的; We sat in the back row of the movie theater. 我们坐在电影院的后排。②向后的,反向的; He took a back step. 他向后退了一步。*v.* ①(使)后退,(使)倒退; The car backed through the gate. 汽车倒车开大门。②支持; I always back my boss on department policy. 在部门决策问题上,我一直支持我的上司。

【短语】 ①back and forth 来回地,反复地 ②back down / off 放弃,后退 ③(in) back of 在...的后面,在...的背后 ④back out (1)退出,撒手 (2)食言 ⑤back up (1)(使)倒退 (2)支持 ⑥behind sb.'s back 背着某人,暗中 ⑦turn one's back on 轻视,不理睬

bad [bæd] *adj.* ①坏的,不利的,低劣的; He had a bad day at the office. 这天上他碰上许多倒霉事。②差的,有缺陷的; The failure of the company was due to bad management. 这家公司的失败是由于管理不善。③邪恶的,道德败坏的; Gossip had it that she was a bad girl. 有流言说她是个不正派的姑娘。④严重的,厉害的; He had a bad headache. 他头痛得厉害。⑤腐败的,腐烂的; The house was in bad condition. 房屋已破败不堪。⑥顽皮的; Don't be a bad child. 别做淘气孩子。

【短语】 ①go from bad to worse 每况愈下 ②go to the bad 堕落; 没落 ③not bad 不错,比预料的要好

bank [bæŋk] *n.* ①银行,库; The bank suffers while its officers benefit. 银行遭受损失,而它的高级职员们却得到好处。②(河等的)堤,岸; Can you jump over to the opposite bank? 你能跳到对岸吗? ③(长条形的)堆; The sun went behind a bank of clouds. 太阳钻到云堆里去了。v. 把(钱)存入银行; I have banked my whole savings. 我把余钱全部存入了银行。

【助记】 核心意义为“bench; money changing's table”。

【搭配】 central, commercial, savings bank; bank account, balance, charges, loan, manager, transfer

base [beɪs] *n.* ①[常 sing.] 基础,底座; We picnicked at the base of the mountain. 我们在山脚下野餐。②[常 sing.] 基础,根据; The base of his argument is that our price is too high. 他的论据是我们的价格太高了。③总部,基地; New York is his base of operation. 纽约是他进行活动的据点。v. 把…建立在…的基础上; The novel is based on historical facts. 这部小说是以历史事实为根据的。

【助记】 词根“base”核心意义为“of low height; pedestal”,核心意义为“较低的基础”。

【搭配】 (be) entirely, mainly, originally, partly, soundly based on...

【短语】 base sth. on sth. 把…建立在…的基础上

be [bi] *aux. v.* ①[与动词的现在分词连用,构成进行时态]; He is reading. 他正在看书。②[与及物动词的过去分词连用,构成被动语态]; The letter was written yesterday. 这封信是昨天写的。③[后接动词不定式,表示命令、安排等]; We are to meet at the school gate. 我们约定在校门口碰头。

beat [bi:t] *v.* (pt beat, pp beaten [bi:tən]) ①(接连地)打,击,敲; In those days children were often beaten at school. 那时候,孩子们在学校常常挨打。②打败,战胜,胜过; We beat them at football yesterday. 我们在昨天的足球赛中打败了他们。③难倒,使无法解答; That problem has beaten me. 那个问题把我难倒了。④(心脏等)跳动; Her heart is beating fast. 她的心跳得极快。*n.* ①(心脏等的)跳动(声); The doctor lis-

tened to the beat of the patient's heart. 医生听诊了病人的心音。②有节奏的敲击(声),敲打; She heard the beat of the drum. 她听见了击鼓声。③(音乐的)拍子,节拍; The song has a good beat. 这歌曲节奏很强。

【搭配】 beat sb. by a wide/narrow margin, convincingly, easily, narrowly

【短语】 ①beat down ①(太阳等)强烈地照射下来 ②打倒,平息 ②beat it 跑掉,走开,溜走 ③beat up 痛打,狠揍 ④beat about(焦急地)四处寻找(for) ⑤beat in 敲破,砸碎

because [bi'kɔ:z] *conj.* 因为; The boy was absent because he was ill. 那个男孩因病缺席。

【透视】 ①reason 不与 because 搭配,如: The reason for my absence from the meeting is because I was ill. (误)。而 The reason for my absence from the meeting is that I was ill. (正)。②在 It is/was... that 强调句型中,被强调的原因状语从句,只能用 because 引导,不用 for 引导。③原因状语从句受 simply, only, merely 之类的词修饰时,用 because 引导,不能用 for 引导。④注意原因状语从句的“否定转移”,如: He does not deserve respect because a man is rich. 译文一: 因为他富裕,所以不值得尊敬。译文二: 一个人不因为他富裕就受到尊敬。

become [bi'kʌm] *v.* ①成为,变成,开始变得(连系动词); Our technique is becoming increasingly specialized. 我们的技术正在变得越来越专业化。②适宜,同...相称; Her clothes become her. 她的衣服穿在她身上显得很匹配。

【助记】 核心意义为“to happen, to come about”。

【短语】 become sth. in the end; eventually, gradually, inevitably, steadily, suddenly, swiftly become sth.

before [bi'fɔ:(r)] *prep.* ①(指时间)在...以前; He left before noon. 他是在午前走的。②(指顺序、重要性等)在...之前,先于; Put quality before quantity. 把质量看得比产量重要。③(指方位,位置)在...前面,在...面前; He stood before the window. 他站在窗前。*conj.* 在...以前(不具体的); I'll do it now before I forget it. 趁还没有忘记,我这就把事情办了。*adv.* 以前,从前,以往; I've heard that song before. 那首歌我以前听到过。

【辨析】 ①before long 不久之后,很快。②long before 远在...之前。

begin [bi'gin] *v.* (-nn-, pt began [bi'gæn], pp begun [bi'gʌn]) 开始; I began English last year. 我去年开始学英语。

【辨析】 ①begin 是最常用词,与 end 意义相反。②start 与 stop 意义相反,原义为“动身、启程”,指从某一点出发,往往是在静止和等待之后,该词所体现的动作性较强,而 begin 所体现的动作性较弱。③commence 是书面语,经常指有正式程序或一定仪式的开始。

【搭配】 *begin afresh*, (all over) again, in earnest, right away

【短语】 ①to begin with (1)首先,第一 (2)自始;原先,本来 ②begin with 以...开始;以...为起点

behind [bi'haind] *prep.* ①在...背后,(遗留)在...后面: Look behind you. 回头看看你的背后。②落后于,不如: They are behind us in technology. 他们在技术方面不如我们。③隐藏在...的背后,作为...的原因: There's something behind the news. 消息背后另有隐情。④作...的后盾: He had the people behind him. 他有人民作他的后盾。 *adv.* ①在背后,向背后: The dog was running behind. 狗儿在后面跑着。②(落)在后面,(留)在原处: He alone stayed behind. 只有他一人留下没走。

【短语】 ①fall (lag) behind 落后(于) ②be behind sth. 是某事物的原因

believe [bi'li:v] *v.* ①相信: I warn you not to believe a word he says. 我警告你,他说的话你一句也不要相信。②认为: The rumour is believed to have been set afoot by him. 据认为,这谣言是他率先传播的。③(in) 信任,相信: His story divided the audience into those who believed and those who didn't. 他的叙述把听众分裂成为相信的和不相信的两派。

【搭配】 firmly, fully, readily, scarcely, strongly, truly, wrongly *believe* that...

【短语】 ①believe in (1)信仰,相信...的存在 (2)相信...的效用,认为...有益 (3)信任,信赖 ②Believe it or not 信不信由你

best [best] *adj.* (superlative of good) 最好的: He is best at painting. 他最擅长绘画。 *adv.* (superlative of well) 最好,最: Do as you think best. 你认为怎样最适当就怎样做。

【短语】 ①at best 充其量,至多 ②do / try one's best 尽力,努力 ③get / have the best of 战胜 ④had best 应当,最好 ⑤make the best of 充分利用 ⑥(all) for the best (1)(尽管看来不尽如此)(完全)出于好意 (2)(虽说初时不妙)终于(十分)圆满了结 ⑦as best one can (或 may) 尽最大努力 ⑧at one's best 处于最佳状态;在全盛时期

better ['betə(r)] *adj.* ①更好的,较好的: This is good but that is better. 这个好,可是那个更好。②(病况;心情)有好转的: I'm feeling much better today. 我今天感觉好多了。 *v.* 改善,改进,提高: Our living conditions have bettered a great deal. 我们的居住条件已大有改善。 *adv.* 更,更好地: He sings better than I do. 他唱得比我好。 *n.* (加 the) 较佳者,较优者: Which is the better of these two pens? 这两支钢笔哪一支较好?

【短语】 ①better off 境况好起来,生活充裕起来 ②for the better 好转,向好的方向发展 ③get / have the better of 战胜,在...中占上风 ④had better 应该,还是

...好 ⑤no better than (1)实际上和...一样 (2)仅仅

between [bi'twɪn] *prep.* ①(指时间、空间等)在...之间: The river runs between the two countries. 这条河在两国之间流过。②(指数量、距离、范围、程度等)介乎...之间: He felt something between laughter and anger. 他既觉得好笑,又感到气愤。③由...所共有,为...所分享: We had one desk between us. 我们合用一张写字桌。 *adv.* (also in between) 当中,中间: It isn't rain and it isn't snow. It's something between. 不是下雨,也不是下雪,而是雨中夹雪。

【短语】 in between 在中间,介乎两者之间; between you and me 你我私下说说,不能向外泄露

big [big] *adj.* (-gger, -ggest) ①大的,巨大的: The bill was approved by a big margin. 议案经绝大多数同意获得通过。②重大的,主要的: This area is one of the big shopping centers. 这个地区是主要的商业区之一。③年龄较大的,长大了的: You're a big boy now. 你现在是一个大孩子了。④成功的,大受欢迎的: Soft drinks are very big there. 软饮料在那儿大受欢迎。

billion ['bɪljən] *n.* (pl. unchanged or ~s 复数或不变或作 billions) (美)十亿,(英)万亿: The money is a financial crumb compared to the needed billion dollars. 这钱与所需的亿万元相比真是沧海一粟。

【助记】 “bi”含义为“two”,词根为“million”,本词的核心意义为“million”的二次幂。

bit [bit] *n.* [C] ①一点儿,少许: Two persons told a story together, bits each. 两人你一段我一段地合讲一个故事。②小片,小块: I'll go and search that bit of wasteland. 我将去荒原的那一段地搜查。

【短语】 ①a bit 多少,有点儿,相当 ②bit by bit 一点一点地 ③do one's bit 做自己的份内事 ④every bit 从头到尾,完全 ⑤a bit of (1)有几分...(特征)的人(或地方、局面) (2)微不足道的一个 (3)相当数量的,相当规模的;相当不小的一个(或一次) ⑥bits and pieces 零星碎片;七零八碎,零星 ⑦bits of [作定语修饰名词] 微不足道的一群(或一堆) ⑧quite a bit 相当数量;相当程度

bite [baɪt] *v.* (pt bit [bit], pp bitten ['bɪtn]) 叮,咬: Stop biting your nails! 别再咬指甲! *n.* ①[C] 叮,咬: I took a bite at the apple. 我咬了一口苹果。②[C] 咬(或叮)的伤口: His face is covered with insect bites. 他满脸是虫咬的痕迹。③[sing.] 一口食物,量不多的一顿饭、一口(之量): He hasn't had a bite since morning. 他从早晨到现在还没吃过一点东西。

black [blæk] *adj.* ①黑色的,暗淡的,黑暗的: His face was black with rage. 他气得脸色铁青。②(关于)黑人的: They wanted black rule. 他们要求黑人执政。③(咖啡或茶)不加奶的: I'll have my coffee black, please. 请给我清咖啡。④暗淡的,毫无希望的: He described it as one of the blackest days of his political career. 他说那是他政治生涯中最倒霉的一天。 *v.*

(使)变黑: The sky blacked over. 天空变得一片漆黑。

n. ①[U]黑, 黑色, 黑衣服: She looks beautiful in black. 她穿黑衣服好看。She puts a lot of black around her eyes. 她在眼睛周围涂上许多黑色的眼影膏。②(usu 通常作 Black)[C]黑人: Discrimination against Blacks is still common. 歧视黑人仍是普遍现象。

【短语】①black and blue 青一块, 紫一块 ②in black and white 白纸黑字

blue [blu:] **adj.** ①蓝色的: The sky is deep blue. 天空呈深蓝色。②沮丧的, 忧郁的: What's the point of feeling blue? 有什么好悲伤的? ③下流的, 色情的: He dislikes making blue jokes. 他不喜欢开下流的玩笑。
n. [C, U]蓝色, 蓝衣服: She always dresses in blue. 她总是穿蓝色衣服。

body ['bɒdɪ] **n.** ①[C]身体, 躯体: Children's bodies grow steadily. 儿童的身体不断成长发育。②[C]躯干, 主体: He has a strong body, but rather thin legs. 他身躯魁梧, 但腿却很瘦。③[C]尸体: Neighbors were called in to identify the body. 邻居们被叫来辨认尸体。④[C]物体: I've got a foreign body in my eye. 我眼中有异物。⑤(视作整体的)一群, 一批: The chamber of commerce is an important commercial body. 商会是一个重要的商业社团。

【透视】成双、成组、成群单位词总结。这类单位词包括 bench, body, flock, group, herd, litter, pair, swarm, pack, school 等, 通常只限于某些固定搭配。例如: a pair of shoes(一双鞋); a flock of birds(一群鸟); a herd of sheep(一群羊); a litter of kittens(一窝小猫); a swarm of ants(一窝蚂蚁); a school of fish(一群鱼); a group of people(一群人); a gang of hooligans(一帮流氓); large bodies of unemployed men(大量失业工人)等。

【短语】①body and soul 全身心地; 整个儿地 ②in a body 全体一致地, 一块儿 ③keep body and soul together 勉强活下去

book [buk] **n.** ①[C]书, 书籍: He has written three books in economics. 他已写了三本经济学方面的书。②[C]本子, 簿册: She bought a note book in the stationer on her way home. 她在回家的路上在文具店里买了一本笔记本。③[pl.] 账目: How many names are there on your books? 你们的登记名册上共有多少人? **v.** 预订, 预约(戏票、车票、房间等): The flight is fully booked. 这次航班的票已全部预订完了。

【搭配】glance through, publish, research, revise, scan, write book; book is out of print/stock, is unavailable, came out, dealt with..., described..., explored..., revealed..., touches on..., absorbing, delightful, dull, informative, instructive, interesting, moving, thought-provoking, trite book

both [bəʊθ] **adj.** 两个…(都): He is blind in both eyes.

他双目失明。**pron.** 两者(都), 双方(都): Both (of them) passed their exams. 两人都通过了各自的考试。
boy [bɔɪ] **n.** [C]男孩子, 儿子: John has two boys and one girl. 约翰有两个儿子, 一个女儿。

break [breɪk] **v.** (pt broke [breɪk], pp broken ['breukən]) ①打碎, 打破, 打断: If you don't leave this lady alone, I'll break you in two. 假使你缠着这位小姐不放, 我就把你劈成两半。②损坏, 弄坏: My radio is broken. 我的无线电坏了。③破坏, 违反: His actions remain indefensible because he broke his word and his contract. 他的所作所为是无可辩解的, 因为他既食言又违约。④中止, 中断, 打断: An electric circuit may break. 电路可能发生断路。⑤透露, 说出: I don't want to break the news to him. 我不想对他透露这个消息。⑥打破(记录): He broke the record for the high jump. 他打破了跳高的纪录。⑦减弱…的势头, 减小(打击等)的力度: A giant stone slab was used to break the wind. 一块大石板被用来挡风。⑧破碎, 断裂: Glass breaks easily. 玻璃易碎。⑨(天)破晓, (天气)转晴: The next morning broke clear. 翌日破晓时天气晴朗。
n. ①打断, 中止: He worked for 20 hours without a break. 他不间断地工作了20小时。②(课间、工间的)休息, 间隙: I thought a 15-minute break from his work would do him good. 我想15分钟的工间休息对他有好处。

【搭配】break off sth. abruptly, for good, for no reason, suddenly

【短语】①break away 突然离开, 强行逃脱 ②break down (1)损坏 (2)(健康等)垮掉, 崩溃 ③break in (1)非法闯入 (2)打断, 插嘴 ④break into 非法闯入, 强行进入 ⑤break off 中断, 突然停止 ⑥break out (1)爆发, 突然出现 (2)逃脱, 逃走 ⑦break through (1)突围, 冲破 (2)取得突破性成就 ⑧break up (1)粉碎, 打碎 (2)散开, 驱散 (3)终止, 结束

bring [brɪŋ] **v.** (pt, pp brought [brɔ:t]) ①拿来, 带来: Take this empty can away and bring me a full one. 把这空罐拿走, 给我拿一罐满的来。②把…引来: Her screams brought the police. 她的惨叫声招来了警察。③促使, 说服, 劝使: I could not bring myself to hate him. 我无法使自己恨他。④使发生, 使处于某种状态: The letter brought tears to his eyes. 这封信使他热泪盈眶。

【辨析】①bring 指从别处把某人或物“带到、领到或拿到”说话者或作者所在地或要去的地方。②carry 意为“随身携带”, 有时有“负担”的含义, 与其它几个词不同, 该词不说明携带的方向。③fetch, get 均表示到别处去把别人或某物取来, 但 get 比 fetch 常用, 尤其在口语中。④take 指把人或东西“带去”或“拿走”, 带到远离说话者或作者所在地的地方。

【搭配】badly-, strictly-, well-brought up

【短语】 ①bring about 导致,引起 ②bring around / round (1)说服,使信服 (2)使恢复知觉(或健康) ③bring down (1)使落下,打倒 (2)降低,减少 ④bring forth 产生,提出 ⑤bring forward (1)提前 (2)提出,提议 ⑥bring off 使实现,做成 ⑦bring on 引起,助长,促进 ⑧bring out (1)出版,推出 (2)使显出 (3)激起,引起 ⑨bring through 使(病人)脱险,使安全度过 ⑩bring to 使恢复知觉 ⑪bring up (1)养育,教养 (2)提出

brother ['brʌðə(r)] *n.* [C] ①兄弟,同胞: He cast out with his brother. 他与他弟弟争吵。②教友,会友,同事: My brother happened along right that minute. 我的会友正好就在那时来到。

【助记】 词核心意义与“member of the same clan”相关。

brown [braʊn] *adj.* (-er, -est) 棕色的,褐色的: In autumn the leaves change from green to brown. 秋天,树叶由翠绿变为褐黄。*n.* [C, U] 棕色,褐色: He was burnt brown with Tibetan sun. 西藏的太阳把他晒得黝黑。

build [bɪld] *v.* (pt, pp built [bɪlt]) ①建造,修建: They built him a house. 他们给他盖了一所房子。②建立,创立: He went to New York to build a new career. 他到纽约去开创新事业。③向顶点发展,增长: The plot builds steadily toward a climax. 情节不断向高潮发展。*n.* [U, C] 体形,体格: An elephant has a heavy build. 大象身体笨重。

【搭配】 badly-, newly-, solidly-, well- built

building ['bɪldɪŋ] *n.* ①[C] (abbr 缩写 bldg) 建筑物,房屋,楼房: The old building has a lot of atmosphere. 这座古老的建筑物很有魅力。②[U] 建筑: The next major step is the building of a gym. 下一步主要计划是建造一个体育馆。

business ['biznis] *n.* ①[U] 交易,生意,营业(额): This company was doing a great business. 这家公司生意兴隆。②[C] 工商企业,商店: Many small businesses have gone bankrupt recently. 近来有许多小商店倒闭。③[C, U] 职业,工作,任务: What is your business here? 你来有何贵干? ④[sing.] (often derog 常作贬义) 事务,事情: He asked who I voted for and I said it was my business. 他问我投谁的票,我说那是我个人的事。

【搭配】 build up, close down, give up, have, set up, start, take over business; business closed down, declined, is expanding, failed, went bankrupt, prospered; excellent, family, flourishing, profitable, prosperous, successful, thriving business

【短语】 ①get down to business 认真着手办事 ②go out of business 歇业

but [bət] *conj.* (often used to introduce a word or phrase contrasting with or qualifying what has gone

before 常用以引出与前文相对照或修饰前文的词语) ①但是,可是,然而: John is poor, but he is happy. 约翰虽穷但很快活。②[用于否定句] 而(是),若不是,而不: No man is so old but that he may learn. 没有人因为太老而不能学习。prep. [用于 nobody, all, who 等词后面] 除...以外: Nobody heard it but me. 除我以外,没有人听到。adv. [bʌt] 只,仅仅,不过: He is but a child. 他只不过是娃娃。

【短语】 ①but for 倘没有,要不是 ②can not but (1)不得不 (2)不能不,不禁要

buy [baɪ] *v.* (pt, pp bought [bɔ:t]) ①买,买得,购买: You can buy it cheap. 你可以廉价买到它。②向...行贿,收买: He can't be bought. 收买不了他。③相信,接受

【辨析】 ①buy 常用词,泛指付钱“购买、买东西”,常用于 buy something for somebody 或 buy somebody something 等结构中。②purchase 正式用词,尤指购买大宗或重要的东西或在较高级的商店中购买。

【搭配】 buy cheaply, on impulse, on the spur of the moment, secondhand, wholesale

【短语】 ①buy off (1)出钱摆脱 (2)向...行贿,收买 ②buy out 买下...的全部股份 ③buy in (1)买进(一批东西) (2)买进公司股份;(为自己)买得某种身份 ④buy into 出钱人(某组织或企业) ⑤buy up 全部买下;大量买进

by [baɪ] *prep.* ①被,由: He was hit by a stone. 他被一块石子击中。②(表示方式、方法、手段等)凭借,通过,以: He earns his living by teaching. 他以教书为生。③从...旁过去,通过,经由: enter by the back door 从后门进入 ④在...旁边,靠近: He was sitting by me. 他挨着我坐。⑤到(某时)之前,不迟于: I was very tired by the evening. 我到晚上已很疲乏了。⑥由于,根据,按照: Never judge a person by his looks. 千万别以貌取人。⑦握(或抓)住(身体的某部分): catch sb. by the coat (hair) 抓住某人的上衣(头发) ⑧以...之差,按...计算: I was paid by the day. 我的工资按日计算。⑨经过,过去: The train went thundering by. 火车隆隆地驶过。

【短语】 ①by and large 大体上 ②by the way 顺便说一下 ③by far (修饰比较级和最高级,强调程度) 最, ...得很

call [kɔ:l] *v.* ①把...叫做,把...称为: Nobody calls him a liar. 没人说他是说谎大王。②打电话给: He called her at home. 他打电话到她家里。③喊,大声说出: Please call the names of all the people who are present. 请宣读全体出席人员的名字。④呼唤,召唤,传唤: The sirens are calling the men to assemble. 警报声在召令士兵集合。⑤召开,召集: Some suggested calling another mass meeting. 有些人建议再召集一次群众大会。*n.* ①[C] 喊叫,鸣,叫: Did you hear a call in the