

新世纪  
英语考试大纲  
词汇手册丛书

# TOEFL考试词汇详解手册

王勋 主编

名校大学英语教师的解读

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



清华大学出版社

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北京

## 内 容 简 介

本书根据新托福考试的特点,对考试中各项内容涉及的词汇及出现频次进行认真分析,共收录考试必备词汇 4500 多条。根据词汇在考试中的出现形式,将词汇分为听、说、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。

本书可以作为准备参加新托福考试的基础参考书。

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# Preface

前

言

TOEFL(Test of English as a Foreign Language, 简称“托福”考试)由美国教育考试服务中心(Educational Testing Service, ETS)举办,主要目的是测试申请就读美国、加拿大、法国、德国等国家的大学或研究机构的非英语国家学生的英语水平考试。虽然录取分数线没有统一的规定,但考试成绩却是许多大学或研究机构是否授予奖学金和奖学金多少的重要依据。TOEFL 考试的有效期为两年,是从考试日期开始计算的。

从 2005 年 9 月开始,托福考试采用新的考试形式,即“新托福”考试,它是基于网络的英语全面能力测试,整个考试过程都在计算机上完成。考试分四个部分,取消了原托福考试中的语法板块,而将原本独立的托福口语测试(TSE, Test of Spoken English)整合进来。

新托福是以网考的形式进行,整个考试运行都要通过计算机加网络来完成。首先,考生要用计算机答题,所有的考题都是在计算机屏幕上显示,通过耳机传送音频材料,考生通过鼠标和键盘或麦克风说话答题;其次,考试的题目是通过网络传送的,考生的回答也都将通过网络系统传送给位于 ETS 总部的考试中心阅卷人员。人机对话在口语部分表现得最为明显,在口语测试中,主考官被计算机取代,考生需要回答的问题将会显示在屏幕上,有多少时间准备、可以回答多少时间,何时开始何时结束完全由计算机下达指令。考生听不懂或看不懂问题无法请求再问一遍,也无法使用肢体语言辅助交流。

新托福由四部分组成,分别是阅读(Reading)、听力(Listening)、口试(Speaking)、写作(Writing)。考试组成及结构如下:

## 第一部分 阅读(Reading)

阅读共有三篇文章。考生不需要在答题之前通读全文,而是

在做题的过程中分段阅读文章。每篇文章对应有 11 道试题,均为选择题。除了最后一道试题之外,其他试题都是针对文章的某一部分提问,试题的出现顺序与文章的段落顺序一致。最后一题针对整篇文章提问,要求考生从多条选择项中挑选若干项对全文进行总结或归纳。新托福考试的阅读文章篇幅比原来托福考试的阅读文章的篇幅略长,难度也有所增加。这部分持续时间为 1 小时,在此时限中考生可以复查、修改已递交的答案。

### 第二部分 听力(Listening)

听力考试是由两篇较长的校园情景对话和四篇课堂演讲组成,课堂演讲每篇长约 5 分钟。由于是计算机考试,考生在听录音资料之前无法得知试题。在播放录音资料时,计算机屏幕上会显示相应的背景图片。考生可以在听音过程中记笔记。考生不能复查、修改已递交的答案。这个部分持续大约 50 分钟。

### 第三部分 口试(Speaking)

这个部分共有 6 题,持续约 20 分钟。第 1、2 题要求考生就某一话题阐述自己的观点。第 3、4 题要求考生先在 45 秒内阅读一段短文,随后短文隐去,播放一段与短文有关的对话或课堂演讲;之后,要求考生根据先前阅读的短文和播放的对话或课堂演讲回答相关问题,考生有 30 秒钟的准备时间,然后进行 60 秒钟的回答。例如,短文中描述了对学校体育馆进行扩建的两种方案,对话中一位同学阐述了自己的立场,即赞成哪种方案,反对哪种方案,并列出了若干理由。要求考生叙述对话中同学的立场并解释他/她列举了哪些理由支持这一观点。第 5、6 题要求考生听一段校园情景对话或课堂演讲,然后回答相关问题。考生有 20 秒钟的准备时间,之后进行 60 秒钟的回答。例如,先播放一段市场学课堂演讲,演讲中教授列举了两种市场调查的方法,然后要求考生使用课堂演讲中的观点和例子描述教授列举出的两种市场调查的方法。考生可以在听音过程中记笔记以帮助答题。在准备和答题时,屏幕上会显示倒计时的时钟。

### 第四部分 写作(Writing)

要求考生在 1 小时内完成两篇作文。其中一篇要求考生在 30 分钟内就某一话题阐述自己的观点,字数要求为 300 字以上。另一篇则要求考生首先阅读一篇文章,五分钟以后,文章隐去,播放一段与文章有关的课堂演讲。课堂演讲列举了一些论据反驳文章中的论点、论据。随后要求考生在 20 分钟内写一篇作文,总结课堂演讲的论点、论据,并陈述这些论点、论据是如何反驳文章的论点、论据的,字数要求为 150 字到 225 字之间。在写作时,文章会重新显示在屏幕上。这篇作文不要求考生阐述自己的观点。

新托福考试采用真实场景,将听、说、读、写 4 部分有机地组合在考试中,以考核学生综合运用英语进行交流的能力。例如,学生在考试中阅读一段文章,然后就该文章写作,或听一段大学授课片段,然后用英文谈论相关内容。考试将对听、说、读、写四种能力进行评分,分别给出成绩和说明。每部分得分为 1~25 分。此外,读、写、听 3 部分将有一个综

合得分,相当于原来的托福考试成绩。

新托福考试不会专门考语法、词汇,考生很难短时间突击提高水平,关键在于日常积累,特别熟练地综合运用英语语言的能力。对中国考生来说,新托福考试对词汇的要求还是比较高的(相对于大学英语四、六级考试来说,新托福考试对词汇量的要求还是比较高的),因此了解和掌握考试中出现的基本词汇,特别是出现频次较高的词汇是很有必要的。如果在考试之前,能够对词汇进行全面筛理和背诵,将对考试的整体把握是有益的。为了帮助准备参加新托福考试的考生更好地理解 and 掌握考试出现频次较高词汇及其用法,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新托福考试对词汇要求的理解。特别要说明的是,本书所收录的词汇全部是托福考试出现频次较高的词汇。

与普通的托福词汇手册不同的是,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托福考试的各类试题中,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。本书作者是新托福考试培训教师,对新托福考试有较深入的研究,且有考试实战经验,因而本书具有一定的实际参考性。尽管如此,本书还可能存在不足之处,欢迎读者批评指正。

# 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：

<b>a.</b> = adjective	形容词
<b>ad.</b> = adverb	副词
<b>art.</b> = article	冠词
<b>conj.</b> = conjunction	连词
<b>int.</b> = interjection	感叹词
<b>n.</b> = noun	名词
<b>num.</b> = numeral	数词
<b>prep.</b> = preposition	介词
<b>pron.</b> = pronoun	代词
<b>sb.</b> = somebody	某人
<b>sth.</b> = something	某事
<b>v.</b> = verb	动词
<b>vi.</b> = verb intransitive	不及物动词
<b>vt.</b> = verb transitive	及物动词
<b>mod. v.</b> = modal verb	情态动词
<b>aux. v.</b> = auxiliary verb	助动词

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**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.

**abashed** [ə'bæʃt] *a.* 羞愧的, 局促不安的: Your kindness quite abashed me.

**abate** [ə'beɪt] *vt.* 减少: It is reported that flu has been abating due to a warm winter.

**abbreviate** [ə'bri:vieɪt] *vt.* 缩短, 缩写: The editor abbreviated the novel for young readers.

**abbreviation** [ə'bri:vɪ'eɪʃən] *n.* 缩短, 缩写, 缩写词: "Can't" is an abbreviation for "cannot."

**abdicate** [ˈæbdikeɪt] *vt.* 放弃权利: The old must abdicate new.

**abduct** [æb'dʌkt] *vt.* 绑架, 诱拐: The robber abducted the heiress and holds her to ransom.

**abhor** [əb'hɔ:] *vt.* 憎恨: I abhor violence.

**abhorrent** [əb'hɒrənt] *a.* 可恶的, 可恨的: Cruelty is abhorrent to him.

**abide** [ə'baɪd] *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

**abiding** [ə'baɪdɪŋ] *a.* 永久的, 永恒的: an abiding love of music 对音乐持久的爱好

**ability** [ə'bɪləti] *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

**ablaze** [ə'bleɪz] *a.* 闪耀的: After the firewood was ablaze, they felt warm.

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

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

**aboriginal** [æbə'ridʒən(ə)l] *a.* 土著的, 原来的: The Indians are the aboriginal Americans.

**abort** [ə'bɔ:t] *n.* 中止计划(任务)

**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

**abortive** [ə'bɔ:tɪv] *a.* 失败的, 无结果的: That was an abortive attempt.

**abound** [ə'bəʊnd] *vi.* 丰富, 盛产: Fish abound in the sea.

**abrasion** [ə'breɪʒ(ə)n] *n.* 表面磨损: She fell and suffered an abrasion on her left hand.

**abridge** [ə'brɪdʒ] *vt.* 缩短, 删节: He decided to abridge his stay here after he received a letter from home.

**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

**abruptly** [ə'brʌptli] *ad.* 突然地, 唐突地: The temperature changes abruptly.

**absence** [ˈæbsəns] *n.* ① (from) 不在, 缺席: 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** [ˈæbsənt] *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.

**absentee** [æbsən'ti:] *n.* 缺席者: Even the absentee members would endeavour to return home in time for it.

**absenteeism** [ˌæbsən'ti:zəm] *n.* 旷课, 旷工: The

rate of absenteeism at this school is so high that punishments were introduced for nonattendance.

**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

**absolve** ['æbzɒlv] *vt.* 赦免(罪行、过失等),解除(责任等): The dying man asked the priest to absolve him of his sins.

**absorb** ['æbsɔ: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。

**absorbing** ['æbsɔ:biŋ] *a.* 吸引人的,引人入胜的: internationally accepted methods of absorbing foreign investment 国际通行的吸引外资方式

**absorption** ['æbsɔ:pʃən] *n.* 吸收

**abstain** ['æb'steɪn] *vi.* ①弃权: abstain from speaking 不发言 ②(与介词 from 连用)戒除: to abstain from wine 戒酒

**abstinence** ['æbstɪnəns] *n.* 禁戒,节制: Abstinence from fatty foods and smoking can probably lengthen your life.

**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.* ['æb'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

**abstraction** ['æb'strækʃn] *n.* 抽象概念,摘要: By looking at what happened in many similar cases, we were able to create an abstraction that also covered other instances.

**abstruse** ['æb'stru:s] *a.* 难懂的,深奥的: a style

that uses the abstruse technical vocabulary of the law 使用深奥的法律术语的风格

**absurd** ['æb'sɜ:d] *a.* 荒谬的,荒唐的,可笑的: He looks absurd in that hat!

**abundance** ['æbʌndəns] *n.* 丰富,充裕,大量: There is a great abundance of sunshine here.  
in **abundance** 充足,丰富,充裕

**abundant** ['æbʌndənt] *a.* (in) 丰富的,大量的,充足的: abundant proof 充分的证据

**abuse**<sup>1</sup> ['əbju: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

**abuse**<sup>2</sup> ['əbju:s] *n.* ①滥用,虐待: an abuse of power 滥用权力 ②辱骂,漫骂: He greeted me with a stream of abuse.

**abut** ['əbʌt] *vi.* 邻接,毗邻: The library abuts to the old museum.

**academic** [ækə'demɪk] *a.* ①学院的,学校的: the academic year 学年 ②学术的: The question is purely academic.

**accelerate** [æk'seləreɪt] *vt./vi.* (使)加快,(使)加速: to accelerate the growth of crops 加快作物的生长

**acceleration** [æk'selə'reɪʃən] *n.* 加速(度): This bus has good acceleration.

**accentuate** [æk'sentʃueɪt] *vt.* 重读,强调: The tall girl wore short skirts that accentuated her height, making her look even taller.

**access** ['ækses] *n.* ①通路,入口: 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.* 接近: Students must have access to a good teacher.

have/gain **access** to 有机会,可以获得

**accidental** [æk'sɪdəntl] *a.* 偶然的,意外的: It is by no means accidental.

**acclaim** ['əkleɪm] *vt.* 向...欢呼,为...喝彩: The

crowd acclaimed the hero as he rode through the town.

**accommodate** [ə'kɒmədeɪt] *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.

**accompany** [ə'kʌmpəni] *vt.* ①陪伴,陪同: accompany a guest to the door 送客到门口 ②伴随,和…一起发生: 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“与某人作伴”应用 keep sb. accompany。

**accomplice** [ə'kɒmplɪs] *n.* 共犯,从犯: Bill and his accomplice Smith were arrested last week.

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

**accomplished** [ə'kɒmplɪʃt] *a.* 精通的,熟练的: Bill is the most accomplished musician I have ever known.

**accordion** [ə'kɔ:dʒən] *n.* 手风琴

**accost** [ə'kɒst] *vt.* 向人搭话

**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.

of no **account** 不重要

on **account** of 为了…的缘故,因为,由于

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

**accredit** [ə'kredit] *vt.* 委派官员到国外,授权: He was accredited to the U. K.

**accumulate** [ə'kju:mjuleɪt] *vt./vi.* 积累,积蓄,堆积,积聚: Dust soon accumulates if a house is not cleaned regularly.

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

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

**accusation** [ækju(:)'zeɪʃən] *n.* 告发,控告: Anne objected to the untrue accusations.

**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.

**accustomed** [ə'kʌstəmd] *a.* ①惯常的,通常的 ②(to) 习惯于…的,适应了: I soon got accustomed to his strange ways.

**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'tʃi: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'nɒlɪdʒ] *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** [ə'kwaɪə] *vt.* 取得, 求得, 获得, 学得: He acquired an appreciation of classical music.

**acquisition** [ˌækwi'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

**acquisitive** [ə'kwizitiv] *a.* 想获得的, 贪得无厌的: Jane has an acquisitive nature and will probably want a new car just like yours.

**acquit** [ə'kwit] *vt.* ① 宣判...无罪: The court acquitted him of all charges. ② 使(自己)作出某种表现: acquit oneself well 表现很好

**acrid** [ˈækrid] *a.* 辛辣的: Burning rubber produces an acrid smoke.

**acrimonious** [ˌækri'məniəs] *a.* 尖酸的: The acrimonious debate resulted in much resentment.

**acrimony** [ˈækriməni]. *n.* 尖刻: The dispute was settled without acrimony.

**acronym** [ˈækronim] *n.* 用大写字母表示的缩写词: AIDS is an acronym for the Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome.

**acting** [ˈæktiɪ] *a.* 代理的

**action** [ˈækʃən] *n.* ① 行动, 动作: The continuous action of the sewing machine shook the table. ② (on) 作用: It resists the action of acids. out of action 不起作用

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

**active** [ˈæktiv] *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

**actual** [ˈæktʃuəl, ˈæktʃuəl] *a.* 现实的, 实际的, 事实上的: Is this vase an actual antique or a copy?

**actually** [ˈæktʃuəli] *ad.* 实际上, 事实上: She was surprised that her kids actually cleaned their rooms.

**acumen** [ə'kju:men] *n.* 敏锐, 机智, 聪明: This president is famous for his political acumen.

**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.

**adage** [ˈædɪdʒ] *n.* 格言, 谚语: Isn't there an old adage that a stitch in time saves nine?

**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.

**adaptation** [ˌædæp'teɪʃən] *n.* ① 适应: adaptation to the ground 适应地形 ② 改编: The movie was an adaptation of a classic novel.

**addict**<sup>1</sup> [ə'dikt] *vt.* 使成瘾, 热衷于: He is addicted to alcohol.

**addict**<sup>2</sup> [ˈædikt] *n.* ① 有瘾的人 ② 入迷的人: John is an addict when it comes to cigarettes.

**addicted** [ə'diktɪd] *a.* 沉溺的, 上瘾的: Max smokes but he is not addicted.

**additive** [ə'ditiv] *n.* 添加剂: chemical additives for making plastics 塑料助剂

**adept** [ə'dept] *a.* 熟练的, 擅长的: Mary is very adept at tuning pianos.

**adequate** [ˈædikwɪt] *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'hɪə] *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.

**adherent** [əd'hɪərənt] *n.* 信奉者: The political party's loyal adherents contributed a lot of money.

*a.* 依附的

**adhesive** [əd'hɪ:sɪv] *n.* 粘合剂 *a.* 可粘着的, 粘性的: The adhesive power of the glue increased under pressure.

**adjacent** [əd'ʒeɪsənt] *a.* (to) 邻近的, 毗连的: Their house is adjacent to ours.

**adjoin** [əd'ʒɔɪn] *vt. / vi.* 贴近, 与...毗连: The playground adjoins the school.

**adjoining** [əd'ʒɔɪnɪŋ] *a.* 接近的, 邻接的: We requested adjoining rooms at the hotel.

**adjourn** [əd'ʒɔ:n] *vt. / vi.* (使)中止, 休会: Let's adjourn until tomorrow.

**adjust** [əd'ʒʌst] *vt.* 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.

**administer** [əd'mɪnɪstə] *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'mɪnɪ'streɪʃən] *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

**admirable** [ˈædmərəb(ə)l] *a.* 值得称赞的, 令人钦佩的: The child's honesty was admirable.

**admiral** [ˈædmərə(ə)l] *n.* 海军将领, 舰队司令

**admiration** [ˈædmə'reɪʃən] *n.* 赞美, 羡慕, 钦佩: The Nanjing Yangtse River Bridge is the admiration of us all.

**admire** [əd'maɪə] *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。

**admit** [əd'mɪt] *vt. / vi.* ① 准许...进来, 准许...加入: 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.

**admonish** [əd'ʒʌst] *vt.* 训诫, 警告: He was admonished for his ill behaviour.

**adobe** [əd'dəʊbi, ə'dəʊb] *n.* 泥砖, 土坯(房): Adobe is a type of brick made of clay baked in the sun.

**adolescence** [ˌædəʊ'lesns] *n.* 青春期, 青春

**adolescent** [ˌædəʊ'lesnt] *a.* 青少年的, 青春期的: adolescent boys 青春期的男孩子 *n.* 青少年

**adopt** [əd'dɒpt] *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

**adore** [ə'dɔ:] *vt.* ① 崇拜, 敬慕, 爱慕: Grandpa adored Grandma from the day they first met. ② 非常喜爱: adore icecream 喜欢冰淇淋

**adroit** [əd'drɔɪt] *a.* 熟练的, 灵巧的: The elderly man couldn't walk, but he was still adroit with his hands.

**adorn** [əd'dɔ:n] *vt.* 装饰, 使...生色: adorn the room with flowers 用花装饰房间

**adult** [ˈædʌlt] *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 5 percent during the past year. ④ 促进, 推进, 助长: advance the growth of wheat 促进小麦生长 *vt.* 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

**advent** ['ædvənt] **n.** 出现,到来: People are much better informed since the advent of TV.

**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

**adversary** ['ædvəsəri] **n.** 对手,敌手: He defeated his old adversary.

**adverse** ['ædvɜ: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

**adversity** [əd'vɜ:siti] **n.** 不幸,逆境: The adversity of losing one's job is difficult to bear.

**advice** [əd'vaɪs] **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'vaɪzəbl] **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'vaɪz] **vt.** ①劝告,建议,向...提供意见: We advise that steps 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.

**aesthetic, esthetic** [i:s'tetik] **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

**affable** ['æfəbl] **a.** 和蔼的,亲切的: His father seemed fairly affable.

**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

**affectionate** [ə'fekʃənət] **a.** 深情的,热情的: He was affectionate and considerate.

**affiliate** [ə'fɪliet] **vt. /vi.** ①(使...)加入,联合: an affiliated middle school 附属中学 ②(to, with) 使隶属(附属)于: We chose not to affiliate with our competitors. **n.** 附属机构,分公司

**affinity** [ə'fɪnɪti] **n.** 密切关系,姻亲关系: There is a close affinity between apes and monkeys.

**affirm** [ə'fɔ:m] **vt.** ①坚持声称,断言: She affirmed her innocence. ②(在法庭上)证实,确认: He was affirmed as a candidate.

**affirmative** [ə'fɔ:mətɪv] **a.** 肯定的: an affirmative sentence 肯定句

**afflict** [ə'flikt] **vt.** 使苦恼,折磨: be afflicted with a disease 害病

**afflicting** [ə'fliktɪŋ] **a.** 痛苦的

**affluence** ['æfluəns] **n.** 富裕,富足,流入: The town is known for the affluence of its citizens.

**affluent** ['æfluənt] **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.

**age** [eidʒ] **vi. /vt.** ①变老,老化: An unusual amount of wear aged the door hinges prematurely.



②成熟,变陈旧

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

**aggravate** [ə'grəveɪt] *vt.* ①加剧,加重,使恶化: Tom aggravated his financial difficulties by spending more money than he made. ②激怒,使恼火: She was aggravated by his stupid questions.

**aggregate** [ə'grɪɡɪt] *n.* ①总数,合计: Society is not just an aggregate of individuals. ②集结,集合 *vt.* [ə'grɪɡeɪt] ①合计达,总计: The TV audience aggregated 50 million. ②使聚集,使积累 in the **aggregate** 总共,作为总体

**aggression** [ə'ɡreʃ(ə)n] *n.* 进攻,侵略: War is a very serious form of aggression.

**aggressive** [ə'ɡresɪv] *a.* ①进攻的,侵略的,侵犯的: an aggressive policy 侵略政策 ②敢作敢为的,有进取心的: The young man is rather aggressive.

**aghast** [ə'ɡa:st] *a.* 惊骇的,吓呆的: Mary was aghast at the suggestion that she should dye her hair.

**agile** [ædʒaɪl] *a.* 敏捷的,活泼轻快的: The agile kid climbed up the tree in no time.

**agility** [ə'dʒɪlɪti] *n.* 敏捷,活泼: Bob's natural agility made him a great tap dancer.

**agitate** [ə'dʒɪteɪt] *vt./vi.* ①煽动,鼓动: Tom agitated the dog by poking it with a stick. ②搅动,摇动 ③使焦虑不安: She was agitated by his sudden appearance at the party.

**aging** [ˈeɪdʒɪŋ] *n.* 老化,成熟的过程: population aging 人口老龄化

**agitation** [ə'dʒɪ'teɪʃən] *n.* 焦虑,不安,煽动: Because of her agitation over losing her job, she could not sleep.

**agonize** [ə'ɡənaɪz] *vt.* 使受苦(身体上),使苦闷(精神上): The host agonized over every detail of the party.

**agony** [ə'ɡəni] *n.* 创痛,(极度的)痛苦: He lay

in agony until the doctor arrived.

**agrarian** [ə'ɡreəriən] *a.* 土地的,农业的: The small town has an agrarian economy.

**agreeable** [ə'ɡriəbl] *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.

**ailment** [ˈeɪlmənt] *n.* 小病,疾病: all kinds of diseases and ailments breaking out 百病缠身

**aim** [eɪm] *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** [eə] *n.* ①空气,大气,天空 ②神气,架子 *vt.* ①(指衣服,被褥等)风干,晾(干) ②使(房间等)通风

**airstream** [eə'stri:m] *n.* (尤指与飞机前进方向相反的)气流

**ajar** [ə'dʒɑ:] *a./ad.* 半开着: The door was ajar.

**akin** [ə'kɪn] *a.* 同族的,类似的: His beautiful writing is akin to drawing.

**alchemist** [ˈælkɪmɪst] *n.* 炼金术士,炼丹家

**alder** [ˈɔ:ldə] *n.* 桤木(一种植物木材,用于雕刻、制作家具等)

**alert** [ə'leɪt] *a.* ①注意的,警惕的,留神的: be alert to possible dangers 对可能发生的危险有警觉 ②机灵的,活跃的: She's old but still very alert. *n.* ①警戒(状态),警戒(期间) ②警报 *vt.* 使警觉,使…处于待命状态: The troops were alerted.

on the **alert** 警戒着,随时准备着,密切注意着

**algebra** [ˈældʒɪbrə] *n.* 代数: High school students