



天道教育
TIANDAO EDU

国际教育高端领先品牌

新 SAT 高频词汇

- 一线名师八年教学经验最新成果
- 全面覆盖 SAT 官方阅读词汇
- 16 天搞定 16 个核心、经典词汇 LIST
- 最易理解的中文词义和最权威的英文注解

常志诚 刘君涛 编著



中国人民大学出版社

Vocabulary



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推荐序

这本书是天道教育奉献给所有参加新 SAT 考生的一份厚礼。本书内容针对的是改革后的新 SAT (NEW SAT) 考试, 本书内容的选择和编排基于对全球新 SAT 考生的普遍调查。

SAT 之所以改革, 目的是让考试更严密, 分数更权威。因此, 改革后的 SAT 要求更高, 更实用, 在词汇方面尤其如此。

本书包括四章。第一章是新 SAT 经典词汇, 主要是新 SAT 和以往考试共同出现的词汇, 难度较大, 是所有考生都必须掌握的内容。第二章是新 SAT 核心词汇, 主要是在新 SAT 中影响得分的词汇。这部分内容亦为必备词汇。第三章是预备词汇, 针对年龄偏小、基础偏弱的学习者。第四章是学科词汇, 以识读为主。

这种按照学生特点和考试要求编排词汇的方式有助于提高学习效率, 节省备考时间。

在本书出版之际, 欣闻天道教育已经培训出大批新 SAT 高分学员, 谨以此文为贺, 并预祝本书可以帮助更多考生考试成功。

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吕蕾

前言

一、本书特色

众所周知，SAT 考试在 2016 年有一次大的改革。这次改革不仅体现在考查内容和考试形式上，在考试难度上也有所表现。根据官方给出的新 SAT 样题，原本以“变态难”著称的 SAT 阅读考试，在文章难度和词汇难度上都有所调整，整体要求的语言水平和词汇数量都下降了一个档次。

新 SAT 考试虽然是比“老 SAT”的词汇需求少很多，但是对于打算出国的高中生们来说，所要求掌握的数量，还是多出了不少。我们这本新 SAT 词汇书，就是针对不同需求和程度的考生准备的。

1. 作为主要内容的阅读词汇分为了三个阶段：经典词汇、核心词汇和预备词汇。

在处理比较繁重的工作或者学习任务的时候，分清主次，先解决重要的，再解决次要的，这是每个人都懂的道理。背单词这件事也是一样。但是编者在长期的教学实践中发现，学生使用的大部分词汇书并不会有这样的分类。这些词汇书通常会把相应考试中出现过的词汇一股脑地全塞到书里，然后就让学生去背，这样的做法无疑是很不负责任的。在考试的复习中，词汇的准备需要花掉大量的时间，如果还不讲求效率的话，那浪费的精力可想而知。本词汇书词汇编排有主有次，帮助学生先解决掉重点词汇，学生再配合 ACT 阅读的学习解决掉相对次要词汇，做到背单词时，有主次，讲效率，重结果。

2. 选用市面上最权威中文及英文释义，不用例句也能完全掌握单词用法。

传统的词汇书之所以会添加例句是因为最早的考试类词汇书都是英文单词中文解释，而这样的注解方法使得考生在理解一些英文单词时产生了很多误区。实际上，熟悉查英英词典的人应该知道，理解一个单词是不需要例句的，只需要这个单词对应的英文解释即可。所以本词汇书放弃了所有单词的例句，转而添加单词的详细英英注解，考生可以仔细斟酌每一个单词的中文释义，以求达到最简单易懂。

二、本书使用说明

本书分为四大部分，第一部分是新 SAT 经典词汇，第二部分是新 SAT 核心词汇，第三部分是新 SAT 预备词汇，第四部分是 SAT Subject 数理化词汇。

第一、二部分为经典和核心词汇，分为 16 个单元，旨在帮助学生在 16 天内建立起 SAT 词汇的完整概念。

第三部分分为 15 个单元。这一部分为 SAT 预备词汇，即为能力达不到学习 SAT 的学生准备的词汇（使用对象为托福阅读 20 分以下或未接触过任何出国留学培训的考生），帮助学生以 15 天为周期完成此难度单词的记忆。

第四部分为数理化三科的词汇。SAT 1 考试迎来大改，而 SAT 2 考试却没有变化。所以本书保留了 SAT 科学考试中，考生参加考试最多、比较需要词汇量的三门学科的词汇，以便查阅和记忆。

三、背单词时的注意事项

1. 多次少量。

一天学习一个单元经典核心词汇，大概 100 个词，要遵循人的记忆规律，不要贪多。一天内如果安排两小时去记单词，那应该把这两小时分为三段以上的独立时间。切忌连续背两小时单词，这样背单词效率会非常低。科学研究证明，人的短期记忆效果最好，单词记忆时间一次最好不要超过半小时。

2. 时常复习。

人在记住相应概念之后会忘记是非常正常的生理规律。首先，学生们不应该因为记完之后忘记了而沮丧。其次，及时复习是解决这一问题的关键。在准备学习新的一个单元之前应复习之前背过的单词，并且还要做到复习不止一遍，最好在一周内复习四到五遍。

3. 理解记忆。

语言都是有历史和规律的，了解这些能够帮助我们更容易记住一个单词。英语中常见的语言的历史性为词源学，即词汇的源头及其发展；常见的语言的规律性为词根、词缀。了解一定数量词汇的词源和词根、词缀理论不仅能加深理解记忆，而且能丰富我们对于英语的了解。

4. 归纳记忆。

人是讲求逻辑的。人对于任何新兴概念的理解和掌握都是基于对已知概念的逻辑扩充。词汇中比较体现逻辑归纳的是同、反义词。对于一个新单词，如果你能联系到你已知的相同或相反含义的单词，那这个新单词会变得非常容易记住。或者，可以把很多表示相同或相似意思的单词概括在一起，这样，这些单词也会变得容易记住。

四、感谢

在天道公司高层领导的鼓励和同事的帮助下，我们总结多位 SAT 阅读老师和科学老师的经验，组成专门的创作团队，反复甄选词汇及其释义并进行编写，历时近 6 个月的时间，终于使这本书与同学们见面了。本书得以顺利完成，要感谢天道教育高层领导石凌佳和李芷熙的大力支持以及主编常志诚老师的通力合作。天道教育的王一冰、范金迪、武文、刘博、郭方舟、陈明珠、李帅、丁洋、张晔、王双瑜、何柯达、谢东旭、向淼等同事的辛勤工作和辛苦努力使本书能够及时与读者见面。

对于任何一种语言类考试，词汇都是很重要的。学习记忆词汇的过程虽然枯燥并且艰辛，但克服困难的经历对未来的学习和生活都是很有益处的。希望每位学习本书的考生都能有所收获，排除英语词汇学习的障碍，在最终的考试中获得优异的成绩。

刘君涛

2016 年 11 月于北京

词性说明

词性表

英文缩写	英语词性	中文词性
ADJ	adjective	形容词
ADV	adverb	副词
N-COUNT	count noun	可数名词
N-COUNT-COLL	collective count noun	可数集合名词
N-PLURAL	plural noun	复数名词
N-SING	singular noun	单数名词
N-SING-COLL	collective singular noun	单数集合名词
N-UNCOUNT	uncount noun	不可数名词
N-VAR	variable noun	可变名词
PREP	preposition	介词
V	verb	动词
V-LINK	link verb	连系动词
V-I	intransitive verb	不及物动词
V-T	transitive verb	及物动词
V-RECIP	reciprocal verb	相互动词

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第 1 章

新 SAT 经典词汇

Vocabulary

List 1

abate [ə'beɪt] *v.* 减弱

- **V-I** If something bad or undesirable abates, it becomes much less strong or severe. 减弱

【同】alleviate

accolade [ˈækələɪd] *n.* 荣誉

- **N-COUNT** If someone is given an accolade, something is done or said about them which shows how much people admire them. 荣誉

【同】award/glory

acquiesce [ˌækwi'es] *v.* 默许

- **V-I** If you acquiesce in something, you agree to do what someone wants or to accept what they do. 默许

【派】词根 qui = still 静

acquiescent *adj.* 默许的quiescent *adj.* 静止的**acrid** [ˈækɹɪd] *adj.* 刺激的; 辛辣的

- **ADJ** An acrid smell or taste is strong and sharp, and usually unpleasant. 刺激的; 辛辣的

【派】词根 acri = sour, sharp 尖, 锐利

acrid *adj.* 刺激的, 辛辣的acrimony *n.* 尖刻的言辞, 刻薄的言辞**acrimony** [ˈækɹɪməni] *n.* 尖刻的言辞

- **N-UNCOUNT** Acrimony is bitter and angry words or quarrels. 尖刻的言辞

【派】acrimonious *adj.* 尖刻的, 激烈的**aggregate** [ˈægrɪgət] *adj.* 合计的 *v.* 汇集, 合计

- **ADJ** An aggregate amount or score is made up of several smaller amounts or scores added together. 合计的

- **V** If amounts or things are aggregated, they are added together and considered as a single amount or thing. 汇集, 合计

【派】词根 greg = group 群

aggregate *v.* 汇聚congregate *v.* 聚集segregate *v.* 隔离gregarious *adj.* 群居的**amorphous** [ə'mɔːfəs] *adj.* 无固定形状的; 无固定结构的

- **ADJ** Something that is amorphous has no clear shape or structure. 无固定形状的; 无固定结构的

【派】词根 morph = form 形

morphology *n.* 形态学; 语态学polymorphic *adj.* 多形的metamorphosis *n.* 变形**anachronistic** [əˌnækrə'nɪstɪk] *adj.* 过时的

- **ADJ** You say that something is anachronistic when you think that it is out of date or old-fashioned. 过时的

【派】词根 chron = time 时间

chronic *adj.* 长期的; 慢性的chronicle *n.* 编年史 *v.* 记录synchronize *vt.* 使同步; 使同时发生**anomaly** [ə'nɒməli] *n.* 反常的事物

- **N-COUNT** If something is an anomaly, it is different from what is usual or expected. 反常的事物

【同】exception

【派】anomalous *adj.* 反常的; 例外的**antediluvian** [ˌæntɪdɪ'lʊːviən] *adj.* 陈旧的; 过时的

- **ADJ** Antediluvian things are old or old-

fashioned. 陈旧的; 过时的

【同】antiquated/archaic

antipathy [æn'tɪpəθi] *n.* 反感; 憎恶

- **N-UNCOUNT** Antipathy is a strong feeling of dislike or hostility toward someone or something. 反感; 憎恶

【派】词根 path = feeling, suffering 感情, 痛苦

apathy *n.* 无感情; 冷淡

sympathy *n.* 同情

empathy *n.* 同感

pathetic *adj.* 可怜的

arable ['ærəbl] *adj.* 耕种的

- **ADJ** Arable farming involves growing crops such as wheat and barley rather than keeping animals or growing fruit and vegetables. Arable land is land that is used for arable farming. 耕种的

【同】cultivable

ardent ['ɑ:dnt] *adj.* 热情的; 热烈的

- **ADJ** Ardent is used to describe someone who has extremely strong feelings about something or someone. 热情的; 热烈的

【同】zealous/passionate/fervent

assiduous [ə'sɪdjʊəs] *adj.* 勤奋的; 刻苦的

- **ADJ** Someone who is assiduous works hard or does things very thoroughly. 勤奋的; 刻苦的

【同】sedulous/industrious/diligent

assuage [ə'sweɪdʒ] *v.* 缓解; 减轻; 使满足

- **V-T** If you assuage an unpleasant feeling that someone has, you make them feel it less strongly. 缓解; 减轻

- **V-T** If you assuage a need or desire for

something, you satisfy it. 使满足

【同】relieve

atrophy ['ætrəfi] *v.* 萎缩; 变小, 退化

- **V-I** If a muscle or other part of the body atrophies, it decreases in size or strength, often as a result of an illness. 萎缩
- **V-I** If something atrophies, its size, degree, or effectiveness decreases because it is not used or protected. 变小, 退化

audacious [ɔ:'deɪʃəs] *adj.* 大胆的

- **ADJ** Someone who is audacious takes risks in order to achieve something. 大胆的

【同】bold/daring/dauntless

【派】audacity *n.* 大胆

avarice ['ævərɪs] *n.* 贪婪; 贪财

- **N-UNCOUNT** Avarice is extremely strong desire for money and possessions. 贪婪; 贪财

【同】greed

【派】avid *adj.* 渴望的; 贪婪的

avert [ə'vɜ:t] *v.* 防止; 转移(视线)

- **V-T** If you avert something unpleasant, you prevent it from happening. 防止
- **V-T** If you avert your eyes or gaze from someone or something, you look away from them. 转移(视线)

【派】词根 vert = turn 转

avert *v.* 转移; 避免

controvert *v.* 反驳

convert *v.* 转换; 改变信仰

invert *v.* 颠倒; 反转

vertigo *n.* 头晕

beguile [br'gaɪl] *v.* 使着迷; 诱骗

- **V-T** If something beguiles you, you are

charmed and attracted by it. 使着迷

- V-T If someone beguiles you into doing something, they trick you into doing it. 诱骗

【同】dupe/deceive

bequeath [bi'kwɪ:ð] *v.* 遗赠

- V-T If you bequeath your money or property to someone, you legally state that they should have it when you die. 遗赠

bleak [bli:k] *adj.* 黯淡的; 荒凉的; 沮丧的

- ADJ If a situation is bleak, it is bad, and seems unlikely to improve. 黯淡的
- ADJ If you describe a place as bleak, you mean that it looks cold, empty, and unattractive. 荒凉的
- ADJ If someone looks or sounds bleak, they look or sound depressed, as if they have no hope or energy. 沮丧的

blight [blart] *n.* 祸因 *v.* 使损害; 使(地区)遭殃

- N-VAR You can refer to something as a blight when it causes great difficulties, and damages or spoils other things. 祸因
- V-T If something blights your life or your hopes, it damages and spoils them. If something blights an area, it spoils it and makes it unattractive. 使损害; 使(地区)遭殃

bombastic [bɒm'bæstɪk] *adj.* 浮夸的

- ADJ If you describe someone as bombastic, you are criticizing them for trying to impress other people by saying things that sound impressive but have little meaning. 浮夸的(表不满)

【同】exaggerated

buttress ['bʌtrəs] *n.* 支撑物 *v.* 加强; 支持

- N-COUNT Buttreesses are supports, usually

made of stone or brick, that support a wall. 支撑物

- V-T To buttress an argument, system, or person means to give them support and strength. 加强(论点或制度); 支持(某人)

cacophonous [kə'kɒfənəs] *adj.* 刺耳嘈杂的

- ADJ If you describe a mixture of sounds as cacophonous, you mean that they are loud and unpleasant. 刺耳嘈杂的

【派】词根 phon = sound 声音

cacophony *n.* 刺耳的声音

euphony *n.* 悦耳的声音

carp [kɑ:p] *v.* 吹毛求疵

- V-I If you say that someone is carping, you mean that they keep criticizing or complaining about someone or something, especially in a way you think is unnecessary or annoying. 吹毛求疵(表不满)

【同】nitpick

charlatan ['ʃɑ:lətən] *n.* 骗子

- N-COUNT You describe someone as a charlatan when they pretend to have skills or knowledge that they do not really possess. 骗子

【同】fraud/impostor

circumlocution [ˌsɜ:kəmlə'kju:ʃn] *n.* 托词; 推诿的话

- N-VAR A circumlocution is a way of saying or writing something using more words than are necessary instead of being clear and direct. 托词; 推诿的话

【派】locution *n.* 用语

cliche ['kli:ʃeɪ] *n.* 陈词滥调

- N A cliché is a statement which is considered meaningless and boring because it has been

made many times before in similar situations.

陈词滥调

【同】platitude/banality/triteness

coalesce [ˌkəʊəˈles] *v.* 合并; 联合

- **V-T** If two or more things coalesce, they come together and form a larger group or system. 合并; 联合

【派】前缀 co- 合

cooperate *v.* 合作

co-worker *n.* 同事

coexist *v.* 共存

colloquial [kəˈlɒkwɪəl] *adj.* 口语的; 白话的

- **ADJ** Colloquial words and phrases are informal and are used mainly in conversation. 口语的; 白话的

【派】词根 loqu = speak 说

loquacious *adj.* 话多的

eloquent *adj.* 有口才的

colloquy *n.* 对话

combustible [kəmˈbʌstəbl] *adj.* 易燃的; 可燃的; 可能引起冲突的; 可能带来麻烦的

- **ADJ** A combustible material or gas catches fire and burns easily. 易燃的; 可燃的
- **ADJ** A combustible situation is likely to result in conflict or trouble. 可能引起冲突的; 可能带来麻烦的

【同】flammable/fiery

complementary [ˌkɒmplɪˈmentri] *adj.* 互补的; 辅助性的

- **ADJ** Complementary things are different from each other but make a good combination. 互补的
- **ADJ** Complementary medicine refers to ways of treating patients which are different

from the ones used by most Western doctors, for example acupuncture and homeopathy. 辅助性的

【派】词根 ple = ful/fill 满

complement *v.* 补充

supplement *v.* 增补

implement *v.* 完成; 实现

confluence [ˈkɒnflʊəns] *n.* 合流处; 汇合处

- **N-SING** The confluence of two rivers is the place where they join and become one larger river. 合流处; 汇合处

【派】词根 flu = flow 流

effluent *adj.* 流出的

affluent *adj.* 丰富的

superfluous *adj.* 多余的

conjecture [kənˈdʒektʃə(r)] *n.* 推测 *v.* 推测

- **N-VAR** A conjecture is a conclusion that is based on information that is not certain or complete. 推测

【同】speculation/hypothesis

- **V-I** When you conjecture, you form an opinion or reach a conclusion on the basis of information that is not certain or complete. 推测

【同】suppose/surmise/speculate

converge [kənˈvɜːdʒ] *v.* 聚集; 会合

- **V-I** If people or vehicles converge on a place, they move toward it from different directions. (人或车辆等) 聚集
- **V-I** If roads or lines converge, they meet or join at a particular place. (道路、江河等) 会合

【派】diverge *v.* 分歧; 背离

corrode [kəˈrəʊd] *v.* 腐蚀

- **V-I** If metal or stone corrodes, or is corroded,

it is gradually destroyed by a chemical or by rust. 腐蚀

【派】corrosive *adj.* 腐蚀的

culpable ['kʌlpəbl] *adj.* 难辞其咎的

- **ADJ** If someone or their conduct is culpable, they are responsible for something wrong or bad that has happened. 难辞其咎的

【同】guilty

【派】词根 culp = fault 罪

exculpate *v.* 脱罪

inculpate *v.* 证明有罪

debilitate [di'bilɪteɪt] *v.* 虚弱; 逐步削弱

- **V-T** If you are debilitated by something such as an illness, it causes your body or mind to become gradually weaker. 虚弱
- **V-T** To debilitate an organization, society, or government means to gradually make it weaker. 逐步削弱

【同】enervate/weaken

debunk [di:'bʌŋk] *v.* 曝光; 揭露……的真相

- **V-T** If you debunk a widely held belief, you show that it is false. If you debunk something that is widely admired, you show that it is not as good as people think it is. 曝光; 揭露……的真相

【同】disclose/expose

dehydrate [di:'haɪdreɪt] *v.* 使脱水

- **V-T** When something such as food is dehydrated, all the water is removed from it, often in order to preserve it. 使脱水

【派】词根 hydro = water 水

carbohydrate *n.* 碳水化合物

hydrous *adj.* 含水的

hydrophobia *n.* 狂犬病 (症状怕水)

deleterious [ˌdelə'tɪəriəs] *adj.* 有害的

- **ADJ** Something that has a deleterious effect on something has a harmful effect on it. 有害的

【同】adverse/pernicious/baneful

depose [di'pəʊz] *v.* 罢免

- **V-T** If a ruler or political leader is deposed, they are forced to give up their position. 罢免

【派】词根 pose = put 放

depose *v.* 罢免 (de 下 + pose 放 = 下放, 职位降低)

expose *v.* 暴露 (ex 外 + pose 放 = 放在外, 暴露)

compose *v.* 组合 (com 合 + pose 放 = 放在一起, 组合)

diffident ['dɪfɪdənt] *adj.* 羞怯的; 胆怯的; 缺乏自信的

- **ADJ** Someone who is diffident is rather shy and does not enjoy talking about themselves or being noticed by other people. 羞怯的; 胆怯的; 缺乏自信的

【派】confident *adj.* 自信的

dilatory ['dɪlətəri] *adj.* 拖拉的

- **ADJ** Someone or something that is dilatory is slow and causes delay. 拖拉的

discourse ['diskɔ:s] *n.* 会话

- **N-UNCOUNT** Discourse is spoken or written communication between people, especially serious discussion of a particular subject. (某专题的) 会话

【同】converse

discrepancy [dɪs'kreɪnsɪ] *n.* 差异

- **N-VAR** If there is a discrepancy between two things that ought to be the same, there is a

noticeable difference between them. 差异

【同】 difference/divergence

distend [dɪ'stend] *v.* 膨胀; 肿胀

- **V-T** If a part of your body is distended, or if it distends, it becomes swollen and unnaturally large. 膨胀; 肿胀

【派】 distension *n.* 膨胀

dupe [dju:p] *v.* 欺骗 *n.* 受骗者

- **V-T** If a person dupes you, they trick you into doing something or into believing something which is not true. 欺骗
- **N-COUNT** A dupe is someone who is tricked by someone else. 受骗者

【同】 beguile/deceive

ebullient [ɪ'bʌliənt] *adj.* 精力充沛的; 热情洋溢的

- **ADJ** If you describe someone as ebullient, you mean that they are lively and full of enthusiasm or excitement about something. 精力充沛的; 热情洋溢的

【同】 exuberant/effusive

edify ['edɪfaɪ] *v.* 启发

- **V** to improve the morality, intellect, etc, of, esp by instruction 启发

【同】 enlighten/illuminate

efface [ɪ'feɪs] *v.* 消除; 抹去

- **V-T** To efface something means to destroy or remove it so that it cannot be seen anymore. 消除; 抹去

【同】 erase/remove

elegy ['elədʒɪ] *n.* 挽歌

- **N-COUNT** An elegy is a sad poem, often about someone who has died. 挽歌

【同】 lament

elicit [ɪ'lɪsɪt] *v.* 引起; 探得

- **V-T** If you elicit a response or a reaction, you do or say something that makes other people respond or react. 引起(反应)
- **V-T** If you elicit a piece of information, you get it by asking the right questions. 探得(信息)

【同】 evoke/educe

elucidate [ɪ'luːsɪdeɪt] *v.* 阐明; 解释

- **V-T** If you elucidate something, you make it clear and easy to understand. 阐明; 解释

【派】 lucid *adj.* 清楚的

emaciated [ɪ'meɪʃɪeɪtɪd] *adj.* 极瘦的; 骨瘦如柴的

- **ADJ** A person or animal that is emaciated is extremely thin and weak because of illness or lack of food. (因疾病或缺乏食物而)极瘦的; 骨瘦如柴的

emend [ɪ'mend] *v.* 校订

- **V** to make corrections or improvements (in a text) by critical editing 校订(文稿)

【派】 mend *v.* 修理; 改善

equanimity [ˌekwə'nɪməti] *n.* 平静; 坦然

- **N-UNCOUNT** Equanimity is a calm state of mind and attitude to life, so that you never lose your temper or become upset. 平静; 坦然

【派】 词根 anim = spirit 精神

magnanimous *adj.* 心胸宽大的

animated *adj.* 有活力的

disanimate *v.* 使灰心

equitable ['ekwɪtəbl] *adj.* 公平合理的

- **ADJ** Something that is equitable is fair

and reasonable in a way that gives equal treatment to everyone. 公平合理的

【派】词根 *equi* = equal 平等

equitable adj. 公平的

equivalent adj. 等价的

equilibrium n. 平衡

evanescent [i:və'nesnt] *adj.* 逐渐消失的; 逐渐忘却的

- **ADJ** Something that is evanescent gradually disappears from sight or memory. 逐渐消失的; 逐渐忘却的

【派】词根 *van* = empty 空

vanity n. 空虚

vanish v. 消失

evanescence n. 消失; 幻灭

excerpt ['eks3:pt] *n.* 摘录; 节选

- **N-COUNT** An excerpt is a short piece of writing or music taken from a larger piece. 摘录; 节选

【同】abstract/extract

fallow ['fæləʊ] *adj.* 休耕的; 空档的

- **ADJ** Fallow land has been dug or ploughed but nothing has been planted in it, especially so that its quality or strength has a chance to improve. 休耕的
- **ADJ** A fallow period is a time when very little is being achieved. 空档的(时期); 无为的

【同】unplowed/undeveloped

falter ['fɔ:lʔə(r)] *v.* 衰退; 犹豫

- **V-I** If something falters, it loses power or strength in an uneven way, or no longer makes much progress. 衰退
- **V-I** If you falter, you lose your confidence

and stop doing something or start making mistakes. 犹豫

【同】waver

fathom ['fæðəm] *v.* 想通

- **V-T** If you cannot fathom something, you are unable to understand it, although you think carefully about it. 想通

【同】comprehend

fitful ['fitfl] *adj.* 断续的; 间歇的

- **ADJ** Something that is fitful happens for irregular periods of time or occurs at irregular times, rather than being continuous. 断续的; 间歇的

【同】sporadic

florid ['flɒrɪd] *adj.* 面色红润的; 过分花哨的

- **ADJ** Someone who is florid always has a red face. 面色红润的
- **ADJ** If you describe something as florid, you disapprove of the fact that it is complicated and extravagant rather than plain and simple. 过分花哨的(表不满)

【同】flamboyant/showy

foolhardy ['fu:lha:di] *adj.* 莽撞的

- **ADJ** If you describe behaviour as foolhardy, you disapprove of it because it is extremely risky. 莽撞的(表不满)

【同】reckless/heedless/rash

glacial ['gleɪʃl] *adj.* 冷淡的; 冷若冰霜的; 非常缓慢的

- **ADJ** If you say that a person, action, or atmosphere is glacial, you mean that they are very unfriendly or hostile. 冷淡的; 冷若冰霜的
- **ADJ** If you say that something moves or