考研英语词汇
记忆指南与考点详解

2002

星火记忆研究所 马德高 编著

中国对外经济贸易出版社

考研英语词汇

记忆指南与考点详解

（2002）

主编　马德高

前　言

　　英语星火式巧记速记系列出版以后，以其不容置疑的速记效果赢得了广大读者的普遍欢迎。为了使用更为方便，应广大读者的要求，我们按字母顺序编写了星火式巧记便查系列。这样，星火式巧记便查系列和星火式巧记速记系列优势互补，两者结合使用，则既可解除您记忆单词之苦，又可省去查找检索的不便。

　　在众多的考研词汇用书中，《考研英语词汇记忆指南与考点详解》与众不同。除给出了《研究生入学考试英语考试大纲》（非英语专业）中的所有单词及其音标、释义外，它还为广大读者提供了相应的记忆方法和考点详解。

　　记忆指南：在比较难记的词条下，作者利用其首创的星火式记忆法帮助读者全面突破记忆难点：（1）由中学英语熟词帮助记忆大学英语生词；（2）帮助记忆难记的一词多义；（3）帮助记忆动词短语。

　　比如，当你遇到 Mediterranean 时，你会感到难记易忘；熟悉的 cock 为何能莫名其妙地表示"水龙头"；动词短语 come to 为何意为"苏醒"；……所有如此各类记忆难点，都可以在本书中找到令人满意的记忆诀窍。

　　考点详解：在研究生入学考试的关键词下列有相应的"考点"，"考点"多以近几年全真考题或典型考题的形式体现，内容包括动词、介词搭配，人称或数的一致，形容词的位置，句子结构，易错易混的同义词、形近词、同根词等各方面。

　　比如，你想知道 the aim of doing sth. 为什么不对，"对某人很诚实"是用 be honest with sb. 还是用 be honest to sb.，numerous 修饰单数名词和复数名词在意义上有什么不同，recommend 后面是跟动词不定式还是跟动名词，cheat 和 deceive 有何区别，access，assess，excess 如何区分等等，都可以在本书中找到答案。

　　由于作者知识水平有限，本书虽经反复修改、审校，仍可能有不妥或错漏之处，恳请读者批评指正。来信请寄：（250014）济南市历山路 148 号 星火记忆法研究所。来电请拨：（0531）2947406。

A

a [ei, ə]/**an**[ən, æn] *art*. ①一（个）②任何一个（any）③每，每一（per）

[试题] Birds of _____ flock together.
A) a feather   B) the feather
C) feathers   D) the feathers

[答案] A）。不定冠词 a 在"be of a/an + *n*."结构中表示"相同的，同一的"。题意为：物以类聚。再如：They are of an age. 他们同岁。

abandon [ə'bændən] *vt*. ①抛弃（desert）②放弃（give up, quit）：~ an attempt 放弃尝试/He was obliged to ~ that idea. 他被迫放弃了那个想法。

[考]＜搭配＞ { abandon / give up }（放弃）+ doing sth.

[考]＜短语＞ abandon oneself to 纵情，沉溺于；with abandon ①放任地，放纵地 ②纵情地

[试题] Because of financial difficulties, the project was _____.
A) abandoned   B) deserted
C) discarded   D) excluded

[答案] A）。abandon 指因外界压力和影响而放弃自己负有责任或感兴趣的东西。放弃一个项目，通常用 abandon，亦可用词组 give up；C) discard 往往是抛弃一样具体的东西，如废纸等；B) desert 表示抛弃自己的天职或应尽的义务，通过离开的方式而抛弃，也就是说，不是把物扔掉，而是人走掉。

abide [ə'baid] *v*. (by) 坚持，遵守

[试题] Californians and New Englanders speak the same language and _____ by the same federal laws.
【考研 1992 年】
A) stand   B) conform
C) abide   D) sustain

[答案] C）。abide 与 by 搭配，表示"遵守"。题意为：加利福尼亚人和新英格兰人说同样的语言，遵守同样的联邦法律。A) stand by 的意思是"袖手旁观"；B) conform 后接 to，表示"遵守"；D) sustain 为及物动词，意思是"支撑，维持"。

ability [ə'biliti] *n*. ①能力，智能：He has enough ~ to manage the business. 他有能力管理企业。②才能，才干，能耐：a man of great ~ 很有本领的人

[记]［熟］able *a*. → ［生］{ ability *n*. 能力 / enable *v*. 使能够 }

[考]＜搭配＞ the ability { of doing〔误〕/ to do〔正〕}

[考]＜短语＞ to the best of one's ability 尽自己最大努力

[试题] According to Darwin, random changes that enhance a species' ability for surviving are naturally
　　　　　A)　　　　　B)　　　　　C)
selected and passed on to succeeding generations.
　　　　　　　　D)
【考研 1998 年】

[答案] B）。ability 做"能力"解时，后面通常接动词不定式做定语，故应将 B) for surviving 改为 to survive。A) 中 species "生物种类"单复数形式相同，根据题意此处用单数没有错。C) are 是 random changes 的谓语，是正确的。D) passed on to 表示"传递给"，是固定用法，也是正确的。

[试题] The storage vessel has a _____ of 10 000 litres.
A) capacity   B) capability
C) ability   D) faculty

[答案] A）。capacity 指生产能力或容纳能力；B) capability 用于人指智力方面的潜在能力，用于物指可能性或适应性；C) ability 指人可通过学习来获得的做好事情的能力；D) faculty 指人在某方面的特殊能力。

able ['eibl] *a*. ①有能力的，能干的（capable）②显示出才华的，出色的：an ~ speech 一篇出色的演说/He is an ~ lawyer. 他是个出色的律师。

be able to (do) 能，会

[试题] He's not _____ of learning German in six months.
A) possible   B) likely
C) able   D) capable

[答案] D）。be capable of doing sth. 有本领或有能力做…。C) able（做定语）能干的；（做表语）有能力（后面跟不定式）。

abnormal [æb'nɔːməl] *a*. 反常的，不正常的：~ phenomena 反常现象

[记]［熟］normal 正常的 → ［生］{ abnormal 反常的 / norm 常规，标准 }

aboard [ə'bɔːd] ［a-(＝on/to) + board(甲板)］*prep*./ *ad*. 在船上 → ［意义扩大］在飞机或车上 It's time to go ~. 上船（或上车、登机）时间到了。

[记]［熟］blackboard 黑板 → ［生］board 板，甲板

→ on board 在船(车,飞机)上;aboard 在或到船(车,飞机)上。

△ a-表示"在,到",类例:aside *ad*.在(到)旁边;abroad *ad*.在(到)海外,户外

abolish [ə'bɔliʃ] *vt*.废除,取消(do away with):~ a law 废除一项法律/~ slavery 废除奴隶制度

[试题] We have _____ the system of exploitation of man by man.

A) cancelled   B) abolished
C) refused   D) rejected

[答案] B)。题意为:我们已经废除了人剥削人的制度。B) abolish 和 A) cancel 都有"取消"的意思:abolish 强调废除,如制度、做法、风俗等;cancel 多指取消已安排或决定的计划、会议等,如:The meeting has been cancelled. C) refuse 拒绝(请求或提供),如:refuse an invitation,refuse a gift;D) reject 与 refuse 意思一样,但语气更强。

about [ə'baut] *prep*.①关于,对于(on):talk ~ current affairs 谈论时事/a book ~ welding 关于焊接的书 ②在…周围,在…附近(around):They gathered ~ the table. 他们围桌而坐。 *ad*.①大约,差不多(approximately):~ a kilometre 大约1公里 ②在周围,附近,到处:There was no one ~.附近一个人也没有。

be about to (do) 即将[= be on the point of (doing)]:I was ~ to say when you interrupted me. 我正要说,你就打断了我。

[考]<语法> be about to 不跟表示将来的时间状语。

[试题] Marlin is a young man of independent thinking who is not about _____ compliments to his political leaders. 【考研 1999 年】

A) paying   B) having paid
C) to pay   D) to have paid

[答案] C)。be about to do sth. 是一固定搭配,意为"即将做某事,正要做某事"。题意为:马丁是一位有自己思想的年青人,他绝不会对他政治上的领导阿谀奉承。

above [ə'bʌv] *prep*.在…上面,超过,高于:We were flying ~ the Sahara. 我们在撒哈拉沙漠上空飞行。 *ad*.在上面,以上:As was stated ~,...如上所述 *a*.上面的,上述的:for the ~ reasons 根据上述理由

above all 首要,尤其

[试题] I would like to rent a house,modern,com-fortable and _____ in a quiet neighbourhood.

A) all in all   B) above all
C) after all   D) over all

[答案] B)。above all,相当于 most importantly"首要,尤其是",用于强调几个事物中的最后一个比其他几个更为重要。题意为:我想租一所房子,要新式的,舒适的,尤其是周围环境要安静。又如:The political, social and, above all, economic pressures are growing. 政治压力,社会压力,尤其是经济压力都在不断增加。C)after all 相当于 in spite of everything"毕竟、终究"。如:It had to be recognized, after all, that I was still a schoolboy. 不得不承认,我毕竟还是个小学生。D)overall 做副词时应当连写,表示"大体上、总的说来"。如:Overall, imports account for half of our stock. 总的说来,进口货占我们存货的一半。A) all in all 相当于 considering everything"从各方面来说"。如:All in all, I'm not in favour of the project.总之,我不赞成这个项目。

abroad [ə'brɔːd] [a-(到或在)+ broad(广阔)] *ad*.[根义]到(在)广阔的环境中 → [多义]①到国外,在国外(overseas):go ~ 出国/at home and ~ 在国内外 ②传开:The news quickly spread ~. 消息迅速传开。

[考]<辨异> 形近词:aboard,abroad

aboard *prep*./*ad*.在(到)船(车,飞机)上

——所谓"在(到)船(车,飞机)上"就是"在(到)其板(board)上"。

abroad *ad*.在(到)国外、户外

——所谓"在(到)国外、户外"就是"在(到)广阔(broad)的环境中"。

abrupt [ə'brʌpt] [ab-(= off)+ rupt(= break)] *a*.①突然的,意外的:an ~ stop 突然停止/an ~ death 暴毙 ②(举止,言谈等)唐突的,鲁莽的:an ~ young man 鲁莽的年轻人

[记] [熟] interrupt 打断(= break in) → [根] rupt(= break) → [生] bankrupt 破产;disrupt 使中断;erupt 爆发(= break out);rupture 破裂,断绝(= break off)

[试题] The road is full of _____ turns.

A) accidental   B) urgent
C) abrupt   D) swift

[答案] C)。abrupt 没有意料到的,意外的。题意为:这条路有很多急转弯。A) accidental 偶然的,如:an accidental meeting with a friend 偶然遇到一

个朋友;B) urgent 紧急的,如:an urgent case 紧急情况;D) swift 迅速的,如:The river is too swift to swim in.这条河水流太急不能在里面游泳。

absence ['æbsəns] n.①(from)缺席,不在场:His ~ from school was caused by illness. 他因病缺课。②缺乏,没有(lack):The visitors to Venice notice at once the ~ of noise. 去威尼斯的游客马上会发现那儿没有噪音。

[考] <短语> in the absence of ①在(人)不在时 ②在(物)缺乏时,在缺乏(或没有)⋯的情况下

[试题] We were obliged to accept it as true in the _____ of other evidence.

A) presence　　　　　B) absence
C) lacking　　　　　　D) shortage

[答案] B)。in the absence of 在缺乏(或没有)⋯的情况下。再如:in the ~ of air 在真空条件下/In the ~ of the director, I shall be in charge. 主任不在时,我负责。A) in the presence of 当着⋯的面,在⋯在场的情况下;C) lacking 缺乏⋯的;不说 D) in the shortage of。

absent ['æbsənt] a.①[表语](from)缺席,不在场 ②[定语]漫不经心的,心不在焉的:an ~ look on my son's face 我儿子一副心不在焉的神情

[记][熟] present a.出席的 ←→ [生] absent a.缺席的

[形] present ←→ [形] absent
　　 ↓　　　　　　　↓
[名] presence ←→ [名] absence

[试题] He has been absent _____ class for quite some time.

A) of　　　B) for　　　C) from　　　D) in

[答案] C)。be absent from... 表示"缺席,不在",为固定搭配。比较:

be { absent **from** (the meeting) 缺席(会议)
　　 present **at** (the meeting) 出席(会议)

absolute ['æbsəlu:t] a.绝对的,完全的:~ value 绝对值/Please tell the ~ truth. 请说出事情的全部真相。

[试题] A child has _____ trust in its mother.

A) complete　　　　　　B) perfect
C) absolute　　　　　　D) thorough

[答案] C)。absolute 指事物完全,不掺杂别的成分,绝对真实,只做定语,语义很强;A) complete 着重强调各部分都齐备无缺;B) perfect 指完美无缺;D) thorough 指各个方面都很完美或完善,尽善尽美。

absolutely ['æbsəlu:tli] ad.①完全地,极其:~ right 完全正确 ②肯定地,绝对地:~ impossible 绝对不可能

[形] absolute 绝对的 ←→ [形] relative 相对的
[副] absolutely 绝对地 ←→ [副] relatively 相对地

absorb [əb'sɔ:b] vt.①吸收(take in):Vitamin D is slowly ~ed by the body. 维生素 D 慢慢地被人体吸收。②吸引,使专心:She was ~ed in the novel. 她全神贯注地读着那本小说。

[考] <搭配> be absorbed **in** 专心于⋯

absorption [əb'sɔ:pʃən] n.吸收:In the ~ of light rays by black objects, light energy is changed to heat energy. 在黑色物体吸收光线的过程中,光能转变为热能。

[试题] Changing from solid to liquid, water takes in heat from all substances near it, and this _____ produces artificial cold surrounding it.

【考研 1996 年】

A) absorption　　　　　B) transition
C) consumption　　　　D) interaction

[答案] A)。absorption 意为"吸收",与题中 take in(吸收)相吻合。题意为:水由固体变为液体时,吸收其周围所有物体的热量,从而在其周围形成人工降温。B) transition 意为"转变,过渡";C) consumption 意为"消耗,消费";D) interaction 意为"相互作用"。

abstract { [æb'strækt] v.提(抽)取
　　　　　　 ['æbstrækt] { a.抽象的
　　　　　　　　　　　　 n.摘要,提要

an ~ concept 抽象概念/an ~ of the book 那本书的摘要/make an ~ of 摘录⋯的要点

[记] abs-= away from, tract = draw;该词根意为"抽取"。

[考] <辨异> abstract 的易混同根词:
attract vt.吸引　　　 ← [at-(=ad-,to)]
abstract vt.抽取　　　← [ab-(=away)]
contract vt.缩小,缩短 ← [con-(=together)]
subtract vt.减(去)　　← [sub-(=down)]

absurd [əb'sə:d] a.荒唐的:an ~ suggestion 荒唐的建议/~ reasoning 不合理的推论

[试题] It was _____ to predict that the sun will not rise tomorrow.

A) ridiculous　　　　　B) absurd
C) irrational　　　　　D) abnormal

[答案] B)。absurd 指在常识和理性上的不合理

而使人感到荒唐可笑。题意为：预言太阳明天不会升起是荒唐可笑的。A) ridiculous 指事物不合常理令人发笑，贬义较浓，如：You look ridiculous in that hat! 你戴那顶帽子显得滑稽可笑! C) irrational 无理性的，如：change irrational rules and regulations 改革不合理的规章制度；D) abnormal 不正常的。

abundance [ə'bʌndəns] n. 丰富，充裕(= great plenty)：an ～ of evidence 大量的证据

[考] <短语> an abundance of 大量的，丰富的；in abundance 丰富，充裕：We are now living in abundance. 我们现在过着富裕的生活。

[试题] In the Persian Gulf area, oil is found in _____ and its production has been able to keep up with world demand.

  A) elaboration   B) abundance
  C) elegance   D) efficiency

[答案] B)。in abundance 意为"大量，丰富"。题意为：波斯湾地区石油储量丰富，其产油量能满足世界的需求。A) elaboration 意为"详尽"；C) elegance 意为"优雅"；D) efficiency 意为"效率"；A)、C)、D)三项一般都不与 in 连用。

abundant [ə'bʌndənt] a. (in)充分的，充裕的，丰富的(= very plentiful, rich)：We have ～ proof for his guilt. 我们有大量的证据证明他有罪。a land ～ in minerals 矿产丰富的地方

[记] [根] und(= overflow) → [生] abundant 丰富的，充足的；redundant 多余的，过剩的

[考] <搭配> be {abundant / rich} in sth. …丰富，富于…

Our country is {abundant / rich} in natural resources.

[试题] There are ____ supplies of firewood in the forest.

  A) plentiful   B) abundant
  C) plenty of   D) many

[答案] B)。abundant 一般指数量充足，常用于人、动物、物产、雨量、资源等，含有"过多"之意；A) plentiful 一般指量多，常用于食物、收获、财产、金钱等，不能用于时间、空间、语言、思想等方面；C) plenty of 指数量充足而多于需要，强调富足或充裕的状况；D) many 指很多，修饰可数名词。

abuse {[ə'bjuːz] v. / [ə'bjuːs] n.} [根义]滥用 ← use {[z] v. / [s] n.} [根义]用

①[根义]滥用：alcohol ～ 酗酒/～ one's power 滥用权力

②[滥用] {言 / 行} → {漫骂(insult)：personal ～ 人身攻击 / 虐待(maltreat)：child ～ 虐待儿童}

academic [ˌækə'demik] [academy 的形容词] a. ①学院的：an ～ degree 学位 ②学术的：～ exchanges 学术交流/an ～ discussion 学术讨论

academy [ə'kædəmi] n. 学院：the Chinese Academy of Sciences 中国科学院/a military ～ 军事学院

△Some **schools** or **colleges** are called **academies**, especially ones that specialize in a particular subject.

[记] <词源> 古希腊雅典(Athens)附近有一森林称为"阿卡迪米亚"(Akademeia)。因为苏格拉底(Socrates)的弟子柏拉图(Plato)曾在此开设学院，"阿卡迪米亚"便具有"学院"(academy)之义。

accelerate [æk'seləreit] v. 加速，促进(speed up)：～ one's step 加快步伐/～ economic growth 加速经济发展

[记] [根] celer(= speed) → [生] accelerate = speed up 加速；decelerate = slow down 减速

[试题] Their political action ____ the fall of the government.

  A) promoted   B) accelerated
  C) hastened   D) advanced

[答案] B)。accelerate"加速，促进"，主要指动作加快，速度提高；A) promote 指"促进"繁荣、谅解或"增进"友谊等，含有用某种方式使事物向前发展达到一个预期结果之意；C) hasten 催促某人尽快做某事，或使某事物尽早出现或结束；D) advance 加快进程，大多指比较具体的事物。

acceleration [əkˌselə'reiʃən] n. 加速(度)

accent ['æksənt] n. ①口音，腔调(tone)：He had a strong American ～ to his English. 他讲英语时美国口音很重。②重音(符号)(stress)：The ～ is on the second syllable. 重音在第二个音节上。

[试题] He speaks with a strong southern _____, making it difficult for northerners to understand him.

  A) tone   B) accent
  C) language   D) dialect

[答案] B)。accent 是一个人讲话的口音。C) language 是一个民族、一个国家的语言；D) dialect 是一种语言之下的某种方言。如，上海话是汉语的一种 dialect。上海人在家里大多讲上海话，出门办事一般会讲普通话，但仍带有上海口音(accent)。我们还能从一个人讲话的语调(tone)里听出其喜怒哀乐。

accept [ək'sept] v. ①接受,认可 ②同意,承认:~ the truth of a statement 承认某个说法是真实的

[考]<辨异> receive 指客观上"收到",accept 指主观上(愿意)"接受"。客观上 receive,主观上不一定 accept。

acceptable [ək'septəbl] a. 可接受的

acceptance [ək'septəns] n. ①接受,验收:The proposal met with general ~. 这个建议为大家所接受。②承认,认可:find ~ with/in 得到认可

access √ ['ækses] [ac-(= ad-, to) + cess(= go);going to/into→] n. ①(to)接近,进入:have immediate ~ to the president 有直接晋见总统的机会 ②通道,入口(entry, entrance):the only ~ to the building 进入大楼的惟一通道 ③接近(或进入)的方法

[考]<辨异> 形近词:
{ access 接近,通道
excess 超过,过度

[记][根] cess(= go) {
↓ ac- = ad- = to
access [原义] going to/into
excess [原义] going out (of)
↑ ex- = out (of)
}

[考]<短语> have/gain access to 可以获得(或接近)…

[试题] _____ to some parts of South America is still difficult, because part of the continent are still covered with thick forests.　　**【考研 2000 年】**

A) Orientation　　　B) Access
C) Procession　　　D) Voyage

[答案] B)。access 与介词 to 搭配使用。题意为:仍然很难进入南美洲某些地区,因为那片大陆上的部分地区还覆盖着浓密的森林。A) orientation "方向;熟悉,适应";C) procession "队伍,行列";D) voyage "航行",尤指海上的航行。

[试题] Before liberation the labouring people had no _____ to education.

A) access　　　　　B) approach
C) entrance　　　　D) admission

[答案] A)。access 指接近或进入的方法、机会或权力(means of entering, means or right of reaching or obtaining):have/gain access to education 获得受教育的机会;B) approach 指接近的动作;C) entrance 指进入或加入的动作(the act of entering or joining):the entrance of university 入学;D) admission 指允许或被允许进入或加入的动作(allowing or being allowed to enter or join):admission to the university 被大学录取

accessory [æk'sesəri] n. ①附件,配件:the accessories of a car 汽车配件 ②(常 pl.)(妇女的)装饰品(如手提包等) ③同谋,包庇犯:an ~ before the fact 事前从犯 a. 附属的

[记]<一词多义>
[principal a. 主要的 → n. 主犯
[accessory n. [物] 附件 → [人] 从犯

[试题] She often wears _____ such as a diamond bracelet, a necklace and earings.

A) decorations　　　B) ornaments
C) decorate　　　　D) accessories

[答案] D)。accessories 指妇女的装饰品。题意为:她常常戴钻石手镯、项链、耳环等一类首饰。A) decorations 指使某物外观艳丽夺目或特别指节日的装饰品,如:festival decorations;B) ornaments 指一般的装饰品,如:The shelf is crowded with ornaments. 书架上摆满了装饰品。C) decorate 是 decoration 的动词。

accident ['æksidənt] n. ①意外的事,偶然的事 ②事故

accident 意外的事　　　　incident 小事件

by accident 偶然 ←→ on purpose 故意,有意

accidental [,æksi'dentəl] a. 意外的,偶然的:an ~ meeting with a friend 与一位朋友偶然相遇

accommodate [ə'kɔmədeit] vt. [根义](使)适应(需求或使用)→ [多义] ①向…提供住处(或膳宿) ②容纳,收容:This hotel can ~ more than 500 guests. 这家旅馆可容纳 500 位以上的旅客。③供应,供给:accommodate sb. with sth. = supply sb. with sth. 向某人提供… ④使适应:accommodate oneself to = adapt (oneself) to 适应,顺应

[记][熟] modify(修改)原义"使适合,适应" → [根] mod 适合,适应 → [生] accommodate vt.

[试题] The new hotel built a few months ago is large enough to _____ over two hundred people.

A) contain　　　　B) hold
C) provide　　　　D) accommodate

[答案] D)。accommodate 指(旅馆等)能为(多少旅客)提供住处(或膳宿),也指(交通工具)能搭载(多少乘客)。而 A) contain 和 B) hold 用于:(容器)能容纳(多少物品);(建筑物)可容纳(多少观

众、听众等）。C）provide 提供,其结构为 provide sb. with sth. 或 provide sth. for sb.。

accommodation [ə,kɔmə'deiʃən] *n*.①住宿,留宿 ②膳宿供应(lodging):top-quality hotel ～ 第一流的旅馆房间

accompany [ə'kʌmpəni] *vt*.①陪同,陪伴(= go with) ②为…伴奏(on/at):The singer was accompanied at/on the piano by her sister.那位演唱者的姐姐用钢琴给她伴奏。③伴随,和…一起发生:～ one's words with gestures 一边说一边打手势

[记] [熟] company *n*.同伴,陪伴 → [生] accompany *v*.陪伴,陪同

[考] <搭配> accompany 准确含义为"陪同…去"(go with...),里面已包含了 go 的含义,因而:

[误] He accompanied us to go to the park.

[正] He accompanied us to the park.

accomplish [ə'kɔmpliʃ] *vt*.完成(achieve,attain)

[记] [熟] complete 完成 → [根] compl(e) 完成 → [生] accomplish 完成

[考] <辨异> accomplish,complete accomplish 指成功完成预期目标,如:He worked, but accomplished very little. 而 complete 则强调完整地终结。

accordance [ə'kɔ:dəns] *n*.一致(agreement)

in accordance with 与…一致,依照

[考] <辨异> in accordance with 可做表语、状语;according to 只做状语。在含义上,in accordance with 指依据法律、规则、惯例等,语气更重一些;依据某人、某报告、某学说等只用 according to。

according [ə'kɔ:diŋ] *a*.相符的,一致的

according to 按照,根据:According to the TV, it will be fine today.据电视报道,今天会是个晴天。

[考] <搭配> according to 不能与 me 和 my opinion 等连用。

[译] 以我之见,…

[误] According to me/my opinion,…

[正] In my opinion,…

记住 according to 用来引出来自他人或他处的消息。

accordingly [ə'kɔ:diŋli] *ad*.①照着(办),相应地:You must make clear the actual conditions and arrange ～.你必须摸清具体情况,做出相应的安排。②因此,从而:The weather has changed suddenly, and we must alter our plans ～.天气突然变化,我们必须更改计划。

[记] [熟] according to 按照,根据 → [生] accordingly 照着,相应地

account [ə'kaunt] *n*.①账(目,户)(bill):keep ～s 记账/open an ～ with a bank 在银行开账户 ②叙述,说明(statement):Give us an ～ of what happened.给我们说明一下发生的事。 *vi*.说明,解释(原因等)

[记] [熟] count 点数,计算 → [生] account 账,账户

account for 说明(原因等)

on account of 因为,由于

(a) His illness accounted for his absence from school. =

(b) He was absent from school on account of illness.

take into account 考虑(take account of)

[记] <一词多义> 小结

[汉] 盘算,算计 = 考虑

[英] count *v*.值得考虑 ⟷ discount *v*.不考虑 take...into account 考虑(take...into consideration)

[试题] On no account _____ do anything that will benefit ourselves but harm the interest of both the state and the collective.

A) we should   B) we will

C) should we   D) we may

[答案] C)。on no account = under no circumstances 决不。位于句首,句子要求倒装。类似词组有:at no time, by no means, in no way, in no sense 等。

accumulate [ə'kju:mjuleit] [ac-(= ad-,to) + cumul(= pile,heap) + -ate (*v*.)] *v*.积累,积蓄,堆积:He quickly ～d a large fortune. 他很快就积聚了一大笔财富。Dust soon ～s if the rooms are not swept. 房间不打扫,很快就会积满灰尘。

[试题] _____ energy must be released in one form or another, for example, an earthquake.

A) Gathered   B) Collected

C) Accumulated   D) Assembled

[答案] C)。accumulate 指点点滴滴长时期地积聚,其重心在积聚起来的整体,而不在一个一个的个体;A) gather,B) collect,D) assemble 均有一件一件收集的内涵,但 assemble 仅能指人员,所以中文为"召集"。

accuracy ['ækjurəsi] [accurate 的名词] *n*.准确,精

确度(precision)：absolute ～ 绝对精确/with great ～ 非常精确地

accurate [ˈækjurit] [原义"done with care"(仔细做的)→] *a*. 精确的，准确的(precise，correct)：Clocks in railway stations should be ～. 火车站的钟应该准确。

[记] <注意> $\begin{cases} \text{cure} & \text{(单词)治愈} \\ \text{cur(e)} & \text{(词根)} = \text{care} \end{cases}$

[试题] Missiles are now more _____ than ever. It can hit a target within 20 meters.
A) exact   B) accurate
C) correct   D) definite
[答案] B)。accurate 是准确无误，其名词 accuracy 为精确度；A)exact 为一模一样的，正好的；C)correct 仅区别对与错；D)definite 旨在区别确定与不确定。

accuse [əˈkjuːz] [ac-(= ad-, to) + cuse(原因)；原义：找原因，找茬→] *vt*. ①控告：～ sb. of a crime 指控某人犯罪 ②谴责：He was ～d of incompetence. 他被指责为不称职。

[记] [熟] cause 原因 → [根] cuse →[生] $\begin{cases} \text{accuse 指控} \\ \text{excuse 借口} \end{cases}$
[试题] The Prime Minister had to resign as he was _____ of bribery.
A) accused   B) charged
C) indict   D) blamed
[答案] A)。这几个词均有"谴责，控告，责备"之义，但后面的介词不一样：A) accuse sb. of...控告某人…；B) charge sb. with...控告，起诉某人…；C) indict sb. for...控告某人…；D) blame sb. for...责备某人…

accustom [əˈkʌstəm] *v*. (to) 使习惯
[记] [熟] custom *n*. 习惯，风俗 → [生] accustom *v*. (使)习惯
[考] <搭配> accustom 用于下列两种结构：① accustom oneself to ② be accustomed to

accustomed [əˈkʌstəmd] *a*. (to) 习惯的，惯常的(habitual)：in the ～ way 按通常方法/an ～ practice 惯常的做法
[考] <搭配> be $\begin{cases} \text{accustomed} \\ \text{used} \end{cases}$ to doing sth. 习惯于…

ache [eik] *vi*. 痛，疼痛：Her head ～s. 她头痛。 *n*. 疼痛，酸痛
[考] <辨异> pain 泛指"疼痛"；ache 仅指身体某一部位的持续的隐痛，而不指一时的痛。即：
[动] to ache = suffer a continuous dull pain
[名] an ache = a continuous dull pain

achieve [əˈtʃiːv] [a-(= to) + chief(头)；原义"到头或踏上顶峰"→] *vt*. ①完成(accomplish)：If you go on like this, you'll never ～ anything. 如果这样下去，你将一事无成。②达到，达成，获得：～ one's purpose 达到目的
[记] 由此可知彼：believe *v*. → belief *n*.
由彼亦知此：chief *n*. → achieve *v*.
[试题] He went back home without having _____ any success.
A) completed   B) achieved
C) finished   D) accomplished
[答案] B)。achieve 指完成伟大功业；A) complete 强调可使某事物完美、完善；C) finish 强调事情的终结；D) accomplished 指成功地完成预期的计划、任务等，后面往往不接具体事物。

achievement [əˈtʃiːvmənt] *n*. ① 成就，成绩：the greatest scientific ～ 最伟大的科学成就 ②完成，达到：the ～ of their political goals 实现他们的政治目的
[试题] According to the psychoanalyst Sigmund Freud, wisdom comes from the _____ of maturity. 【考研 1993 年】
A) fulfilment   B) achievement
C) establishment   D) accomplishment
[答案] B)。achievement 得到，达到。题意为：根据精神分析学家西格蒙德·弗洛伊德的观点，智慧来自于成熟。A) fulfilment 实现，满足；C) establishment 建立；D) accomplishment 完成。A)、C)、D)这三个词都不适合描写 maturity"成熟"的获得，只有 achievement 表示"达到"，所以 B) 对。

acid [ˈæsid] *n*. 酸：sulphuric ～ 硫酸 *a*. 酸的(sour)：We all know about the ～ rain. 我们都听说过酸雨。

acknowledge [əkˈnɔlidʒ] *vt*. ①承认：～ one's mistake 承认错误 ②对…打招呼，理会：He ～d Jane with a nod. 他向简点头招呼。③致谢：The actors ～d the audience. 演员们向观众致谢。She ～d his help in her book. 她在书中对他的帮助表示感谢。④告知(信件、礼物等)已收到：～ a letter 表示收到来信
[记] <一词多义>
[熟] know 知道 → [生] acknowledge 告知(信件、礼物等)已收到 → 对(礼物等)表示谢意

[熟] know 认识 → [生] acknowledge (以微笑、挥手等)表示相识 →对…打招呼,理会

[考] <搭配>

(1) acknowledge…as 认为…是

(2) acknowledge、admit、confess (承认) + doing ←→ deny (否认) + doing

[试题] I _____ with thanks the help of my colleagues in the preparation of this new column.

A) express　　　　　　B) confess

C) verify　　　　　　D) acknowledge

[答案] D)。acknowledge 意为"对…致谢",其宾语为 help,意为"对帮助致以谢意"。A) express 意为"表达,表示",若后接 thanks 也可以选,但它后接的是 help,可以排除;B) confess 意为"坦白,供认";C) verify 意为"证实,证明"。

[试题] He _____ having been frightened.

A) acknowledged　　　　B) confessed

C) recognized　　　　　D) admitted

[答案] A)。acknowledge 指公开承认隐瞒或否认过的事。题意为:他承认受了惊吓。又如:He acknowledged that I was right. 他承认我是对的。B) confess 通常指自愿服罪或认错,如:He confessed that he had stolen the money. 他承认曾偷过钱。C) recognize 指正式承认主权、权利等,如:They refused to recognize the country's independence. 他们拒绝正式承认这个国家的独立;D) admit 则指在外界或自己良心的压力下承认,如:The accused man admitted his guilt. 被告承认了他的罪行。

acquaint [ə'kweint] vt.①使了解:I'm already ~ed with the facts. 我已知道这些事实。②使认识:She is ~ed with my mother. 她认识我母亲。

[记] [熟] acquaintance n.认识,了解 → [生] acquaint vt.使了解,使认识

[考] <搭配>

[译] 我已经了解了他们的风俗。

[误] I've acquainted their customs.

[正] I've acquainted myself with their customs.

[正] I've been acquainted with their customs.

[注] acquaint 搭配有二:(1)用反身代词 oneself 做宾语;(2)用被动形式。

[试题] Ms. Green has been living in town for only one year, yet she seems to be _____ with everyone who comes to the store.

A) accepted　　　　　B) admitted

C) admired　　　　　D) acquainted

[答案] D)。acquaint 用于 be/get/become acquainted with sb./sth.,意为"知道,熟悉"。题意为:格林小姐虽然在这个镇子只住了一年,然而似乎每个来店铺的人她都认识。A) accept 主要做及物动词,后直接跟宾语;而做不及物动词时,后跟 of,不与 with 搭配;B) admit 意为"承认",与 of 搭配表示"容许,留有余地"的意思,常与否定词连用;C) admire"羡慕,钦佩",可用于 admire sb. for sth. 结构中,不与 with 搭配。

acquaintance [ə'kweintəns] n.①相识,熟人:friends and ~s 朋友和熟人 ②认识,了解:He has some ~ with French, but can't speak it fluently. 他略懂一些法语,但说得不流利。

[考] <搭配> make the acquaintance of sb. = make sb.'s acquaintance 与人结识;have a (nodding) acquaintance with sb. 与某人有(点头)之交

[考] <辨异> know, make one's acquaintance

[译] 我两年前认识他的。

[误] I knew him two years ago.

[正] I made his acquaintance two years ago.

[注] know 虽也可做"认识"讲,但它是个持续性动词。表示"结识"的短暂动作常用 make one's acquaintance/make the acquaintance of。

[考] <辨异> acquaintance 只是认识,交情不深,谈不上是 friend(朋友);associate 意为"同事,同行"。

acquire [ə'kwaiə] vt.①取得 ②学到:~ a habit 养成一种习惯/~ a good reputation 建立起良好声誉

[记] [根] quire (问,求) → [生] acquire 取得,学到;inquire 询问,调查;require 要求,需要

[试题] Learning a foreign language is a question of learning new skills, of _____ new knowledge.

A) attaining　　　　B) achieving

C) obtaining　　　　D) acquiring

[答案] D)。词根 quire 表示"问,求",因而 acquire 多用于通过不断地"学"、"问"等慢慢地获取"学问"、"技术"等较抽象的东西。A) attain 较庄重,常用于一般人不易达到的目的、繁荣等:attain to prosperity 走向繁荣,attain to power 掌握大权;B) achieve"达到、得到",指达到既定目标或实现某种意愿,常与抽象名词 victory,aim 等连用;C) obtain "得到",表示经过相当长的时间或经过很大的努

力,获得期望已久的东西。

acquisition [ˌækwiˈziʃən] [acquire 的名词] n. ①获得物 ②获得:language ～语言获得

[动] acquire → [名] acquisition 获得(物)

[动] require → [形] requisite 必需的

acre [ˈeikə] [acre 是 agr 的变体] n. 英亩:an ～ of orchard 1 英亩果园

[记]"农业"离不开"耕田、种地",agriculture 原义即为"耕种田地"。

[熟] agriculture

[根]
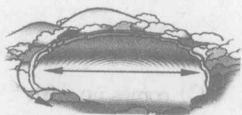$$\begin{cases} agr(i)(田地) → [生] \text{ acre 英亩} \\ cult(耕种) → [生] \text{ cultivate 耕种} \end{cases}$$

across [əˈkrɔs] prep. ①横越,穿过:walk ～ the street 横穿马路 ②在…对面,与…交叉:My apartment is just ～ the street. 我的公寓正好在街的对面。 ad. ①横过,穿过,横断:Will you row me ～? 请你把我渡到河对岸好吗? ②…宽,阔:The river is half a mile ～. 这河面宽半英里。

[记] <一词多义>

around ①围绕 →②周长
across ①横过 →②…宽

act [ækt] vi. ①行动,做事:Think carefully before you ～. 三思而后行。②(on)起作用:The medicine failed to ～. 药未见效。Alcohol acts on the brain. 酒精对大脑有影响。③表演(perform):He ～s very well. 他表演出色。 n. ①行为,动作:a kind ～ to help a blind man across the street 帮助盲人过马路的好行为 ②法令,条例(decree):an ～ of Parliament 议会法案/pass an ～ 通过法案 ③(一)幕[△ scene (一)场]:a play in four ～s 四幕话剧/Act Ⅲ,Scene 2 第三幕,第二场

[试题] He is remembered for his many good _____.

A) acts   B) deeds
C) actions   D) activities

[答案] B)。deed"行为,行动",指一个人做过的事,尤其指事迹或恶行,指行为的结果;A) act,C) action"行动,行为",强调的是行为过程,而不是结果;D) activity 活动

action [ˈækʃən] [act 的名词] n. ①行动,行为:take (quick) action (迅速)采取行动 ②动作,活动 ③作用(effect):the ～ of light on films 光对胶卷的作用

[试题] The policeman caught the thief in the very _____ of stealing.

A) act   B) action
C) deed   D) performance

[答案] A)。in the act of doing sth. 表示"在做…时",为固定搭配,其中 act 不能换用 action 或 deed;D) performance 多指特意在众人面前做出的表演和举动。

activate [ˈæktiveit] [active 的动词] v. 使活动,起动

[试题] Researchers discovered that plants infected with a virus give off a gas that _____ disease resistance in neighboring plants. 【考研 1999 年】

A) contracts   B) activates
C) maintains   D) prescribes

[答案] B)。activate 意为"激活,加速…反应",如:Drugs that activate or block these receptors more selectively are detailed in this and next chapter. 选择性激活或阻断这些受体的药物将于本章和下一章中详述。A) contracts 意为"缩小;订(约)";C) maintains 意为"保持";D) prescribes 意为"开药方"。

active [ˈæktiv] a. ①有活动力的,活跃的,敏捷的:Although he is over 70, he is still ～. 虽然他 70 多岁了,但仍很活跃。②在活动中的:an ～ volcano 活火山

activity [ækˈtiviti] [active 的名词] n. ①活动:physical ～ 体力活动/mental ～ 脑力活动 ②活性,活力

actor [ˈæktə] n. 男演员

[记] <小结>

act
①行动 → action 行动
active 活动的 → activate 激活 / activity 活动
②表演 → actor 男演员 → actress 女演员

actress [ˈæktris] [act(o)r + -ess(表示阴性)] n. 女演员

△类例:waiter(男)服务员 → waitress 女服务员
prince 王子,亲王 → princess 公主,王妃

actual [ˈæktjuəl] a. 实际的,现实的(real, true):the ～ conditions 实际情况

[试题] The _____ amount of money was not known though they knew that it was large.

A) actual   B) real
C) genuine   D) apparent

[答案] A)。actual"实际的,真实的",指实际存在着的事实,而非理论上存在或想像中的事情:the

actual amount 确切数目；B) real "真的，真正的"，指事物的外表符合其实际内容，而非伪造的；C) genuine "真正的"，强调正宗、地道而非冒牌的；D) apparent "表面上的，显然的"。

actually ['æktʃuəli] *ad*. 实际上；money ~ paid 实付金额

acute [ə'kju:t] [acu(=sharp)] *a*. ①敏锐的，尖锐的 (sharp, sensitive)：an ~ sense of smell 敏锐的嗅觉 ②(疾病)急性的(←→chronic)：an ~ disease 急性病 ③严重的，激烈的：~ shortage of food 严重的食物短缺 ④成锐角的(←→obtuse)：an ~ angle 锐角

adapt [ə'dæpt] [ad-(=to) + apt(适合)] *v*. (to) ①(使)适应，适合→ ②改编，改写

[考] <辨异> 勿混：adapt, adopt

| apt 适合→adapt[根义](使)适合→[多义] | ①适应 ②改编 |
| opt 选择→adopt[根义]选取→[多义] | ①采取，采用 ②收养，领养 |

[试题] In spite of the wide range of reading material specially written or _____ for language learning purposes, there is yet no comprehensive systematic programme for the reading skills. 【考研 1995 年】

A) adapted　　　　B) acknowledged
C) assembled　　　D) appointed

[答案] A)。adapt 意为 "改编"。题意为：尽管有各类专门为学习语言而编写或改编的读物，但还没有阅读技巧方面的综合性系统课程。B) acknowledge 意为 "承认"；C) assemble 意为 "装配；集合"；D) appoint 意为 "任命"。

[试题] Some animals will modify their behaviour to _____ to their environment.

A) suit　　　　　　B) conform
C) reconcile　　　 D) adapt

[答案] D)。adapt 意为 "使适应"，常指改变以适应新的情况、需要和用途，后常接介词 to。题意为：一些动物更改它们的习性以适应环境。A) suit 表示 "适合、适应" 时，为及物动词，如：Does the climate suit your health? 这气候有益于你的健康吗? B) conform 意为 "符合，遵守"，常指遵守一般人所接受的规则、准则，后常接介词 to；C) reconcile "(使)甘心，(使)忍受，顺从于"，常用被动语态或与反身代词连用，如：You must reconcile yourself to a life of hardship and poverty. 你必须甘心过艰苦贫穷的生活。

adaptation [,ædəp'teiʃən] *n*. ①改编 ②适应

add [æd] *v*. ①(to)加，增加(increase) ②补充说，又说："And I hope you'll come early"，he ~ed. "而我希望你早些来。"他补充说。

add up to 合计，总计(amount to, total)：The figures ~ up to 365. 这些数加起来总和是 365。

[试题] We were pleased to note that the early morning delivery didn't _____ to the traffic jam of the busy city. 【考研 2000 年】

A) aid　　　　　　B) amount
C) add　　　　　　D) attribute

[答案] C)。add to 意为 "增加"。题意为：我们注意到清早的送货并没有加剧这繁忙城市的交通堵塞问题，非常满意。A) aid 意为 "帮助"；B) amount 和 to 是正确搭配，但其意为 "达到"；D) attribute 和 to 也是正确搭配，但其句型应是：attribute sth. to sb./sth. 意为 "把⋯归因于⋯"。

[试题] All the information we have collected in relation to that case _____ very little. 【考研 1993 年】

A) makes up for　　B) adds up to
C) comes up with　　D) puts up with

[答案] B)。adds up to "总和，总计"，与题意相符。题意为：我们收集到的所有与这个案子有关的线索加在一起仍少得可怜。A) makes up for "补偿"；C) comes up with "赶上"；D) puts up with "忍受"。

[试题] Although he had looked through all the reference materials on the subject, he still found it hard to understand this point and her explanation only _____ his confusion.

A) added to　　　　B) added
C) added up　　　　D) added up to

[答案] A)。add to = increase 增加，使⋯更加：Her explanation only added to his confusion. 她的解释只能使他更加迷惑不解。B) add *vt*. 加，主要用于 add A to/and B 结构中；C) add up 加起来；D) add up to = amount to 加起来总共，合计达。

addition [ə'diʃən] *n*. ①(增)加，加法：The sign "+" stands for ~. "+" 号代表 "加"。②附加(物)：They are building an ~ to their house. 他们在给房子修一个套间。

| $\begin{array}{r} 25 \\ +\ 5 \\ \hline 30 \end{array}$ | [动] add 加 [名] addition 加法 | $\begin{array}{r} 25 \\ -\ 5 \\ \hline 20 \end{array}$ | [动] subtract 减 [名] subtraction 减法 |

in addition 另外（＝ as well,相当于连接副词）：In ~ , the owner of the land may charge an extra fee. 此外,地主可能还要额外收费。

in addition to 除…之外（＝ as well as,用做介词）：In ~ to swimming, she likes tennis. 除游泳外,她还喜欢打网球。

[考] ＜搭配＞ in addition to 后接（动）名词。

[试题] Over one thousand people visited the exhibition _____ those who were present at the opening ceremony on the first day.

A) except　　　　　B) except for

C) with the exception of　D) in addition to

[答案] D)。in addition to ＝ as well as,besides 除…之外（还有）；except for, with the exception of ＝ except 除…之外（没有）。

additional [əˈdiʃənl] a. 附加的,另外的,额外的（extra）：~ charges 附加费用/~ troops 增援部队

address [əˈdres] [根义] 致 → [多义]

v. { ①致（函）→ 写姓名、地址 ②致（辞）→ 向…讲话 } → n. { ①地址 ②致辞 }

[考] ＜搭配＞

向大会致辞 { [误] to address to a meeting [正] to address a meeting }

adequate [ˈædikwit] [ad-（＝ to）+ equ（＝ equal）+ -ate（＝ of）] a. ①（for）充分的,足够的（＝ only just enough）②（to）恰当的（＝ only just good enough）：She could not think of an ~ answer. 她想不出一个适当的答复。

[记] [熟] equal 相等 → [根] equ 相等 → [生] adequate [原义] 趋向相等的

[考] ＜辨异＞"足够"的程度：

enough（足够）＞ adequate（刚够）
sufficient

[记] adequate 表示足够的程度比 enough, sufficient 低,表示"刚够"、"刚好",有不多不少正合适的意思,是因为它自身含有 equ（＝ equal 相等）的含义。

┌─ 利用词中词巧记同义词的区别 ─┐

equal（相等）⇨ adequate 所以表示"①only just enough ②only just good enough",是因为它自身含有 equ（＝ equal 相等）的含义。We had adequate food but none to waste. 即,我们现有的食物与我们的需求量刚好 equal。

[考] ＜搭配＞ be adequate to (doing) sth. 胜任,适合（做）…

adhere [ədˈhiə] [ad-（＝ to）+ her(e)（＝ stick 粘,粘附）] vi.(to) ①胶着,粘附 → ②坚持：~ to one's ideas 坚持自己的观点 ③追随,支持：~ to a political party 支持某一政党

[试题] He _____ his decision.

A) adhered to　　　B) stick up

C) adhered with　　D) cohered with

[答案] A)。adhere to ＝ stick to ＝ cling to ＝ insist on 坚持；cohere with 与…凝结,与…连贯。

[记]"犹豫,含糊"→"粘粘糊糊,含含糊糊"

[熟] hesitate { 犹豫 含糊 } → [根] { hes(it) her(it) }（粘）

[根] her(e)（粘）→[生] { ad-＝ to adhere ＝ stick (to) cohere ＝ stick together co-＝ together }

adjacent [əˈdʒeisənt] [ad-（＝ to）+ jac（＝ join）+ -ent（＝ of）] a. 邻近的,毗连的（adjoining）：~ rooms 邻近的房间

[考] ＜搭配＞ be adjacent to 与…毗连,邻近：The cinema is ~ to the post office. 电影院与邮局毗连。

adjective [ˈædʒiktiv] n./a. 形容词（的）

adjoin [əˈdʒɔin] [ad-（＝ to）+ join] v. 靠近,毗连

(a) Mexico adjoins the United States. ＝

(b) Mexico is joined to the United States.

[试题] This irrigation canal _____ up with the reservoir there.

A) links　　　　　B) connects

C) adjoins　　　　D) joins

[答案] A)。link (up) with ＝ connect with 与…相连接：通常"水域"用 link up with,"车辆（道路、交通）"用 B) connect with；C) adjoin (to) 与…毗连

adjust [əˈdʒʌst] [ad-（＝ to）+ just（正,恰当）；使…趋恰当、正好→] vt. ①调节,改变…以适应：He ~ed himself quickly to the heat of the country. 他很快使自己适应了这个国家酷热的天气。②校正,调整：She carefully adjusted her clothes before going out. 出门之前,她仔细地整了整衣服。

[记] 中文调"整"中有"正"字,英文 adjust 中也有"just"。

[试题] My camera can be _____ to take pictures in cloudy or sunny conditions.

A) adapted　　　　B) adjusted

C) adopted　　　　D) remedied

[答案] B)。adjust 意为"调节,调整",adjust a camera 表示"调节照相机的速度、距离或光圈"等。

题意为:我的照相机可以进行调节,不管阴天还是晴天都可以照相。又如:You have to adjust the TV to get a good picture. 要使图象清晰,你得把电视机调一调。A) adapt"使适应",如:Can you adapt yourself to the new conditions? 你能使自己适应新的情况吗? C) adopt"采取,采用",如:I thought your idea was a good one, so I adopted it. 我认为你的意见很好,所以就采纳了。D) remedy 意为"纠正",如:Your faults of pronunciation can be remedied. 你的发音缺陷是可以纠正的。

administrate/administer [əd'ministreit]/[əd'ministə] [ad-(=to)+minister(部长)+-ate;部长所为→] vt.①掌管,料理…的事务:~ the affairs of the state 管理国家大事 ②实施,执行:~ laws 执行法律/~ aid 实施救助 ③给予,投(药):~ relief 发救济品

[记] [熟] minister 部长 → [生] administer [部长所为→] v.掌管,施政;ministry n.部

administration [əd,mini'streiʃən] [administer 的名词] n.①经营,管理:~ business 企业管理/She works in library ~. 她做图书馆管理工作。②(sing.)行政(机关,部门)③政府:the ~ chief 行政首脑

admiration [,ædmə'reiʃən] n.钦佩,赞美。

admire [əd'maiə] vt.钦佩,赞赏,羡慕(envy):I ~ her for her success in career. 我钦佩她事业上的成功。

admission [əd'miʃən] [admit 的名词] n.①允许进入,接纳,收容:an ~ ticket 入场券/~ to school 准许入学 ②承认:make an ~ of guilt 承认有罪/To resign now would be an ~ of failure. 现在辞职等于承认失败。

[记] <规则> [动] ~mit → [名] ~mission △类例:[动] permit 允许 → [名] permission 允许

admit [əd'mit] vt.①让…进入,接纳:He was ~ted to hospital. 他被接收住院。~ sb. into the club 吸收某人加入俱乐部 ②承认:I ~ted that I was mistaken. 我承认我错了。

[记] [熟] permit → [生] admit = permit to enter/join

(a) He opened the door and admitted me. =
(b) He opened the door and permitted me to enter the room.
(a) He was admitted into the Party. =
(b) He was permitted to enter/join the Party.

[试题] The boy admitted _____ the window while playing football.
A) having been broken B) to have broken
C) breaking D) to be breaking
[答案] C)。动词 admit 后接动名词。句中用一般式即可,无须用 A)项的完成被动式。

adolescent [,ædəu'lesnt] [ad-(to,趋向)+ole(成熟)+-scent(后缀)] n.青少年 a.青春期的,青少年的:a father with an ~ son 带着年少儿子的父亲
[记] [熟] old → [根] ole(成熟)
△ A young person who is no longer a **child** but who has not yet become an **adult** is an **adolescent**.

adopt [ə'dɔpt] vt.[根义]选取 → [多义]①采用,采纳 ②收养 ③正式通过,批准
[试题] As they haven't a child of their own, they're going to _____ a little girl.
A) adapt B) adopt
C) accept D) receive
[答案] B)。勿混 A) adapt 和 B) adopt:adapt 表示"适应",还表示"改编";adopt 表示"采纳",还表示"收养":adopt a little girl 领养一个小女孩。勿混 C) accept 和 D) receive:C) accept 表示"接受"(某事物);D) receive 表示"接受"(某事物),"接待"(某人)。客观上 receive,主观上未必愿意 accept。

[考] <语法> adopted { [前置定语]收养的 / [后置定语]采用的 }
the adopted children 收养的孩子
the methods adopted 采用的方法
[考] <辨异>
adoptive 收养(某人)的:the ~ father 义父,养父
adopted (被某人)收养的:the ~ son 义子,养子

adoption [ə'dɔpʃən] n.①采用,采纳 ②收养
[记] 注意词的拼写差异
[动] adapt 适应 → [名] adoptation 适应
[动] adopt 采用 → [名] adoption 采用

adult ['ædʌlt/ə'dʌlt] n.成(年)人(grown-up):~ education 成人教育/Children and ~s should have equal rights. 儿童和成人应该享有平等的权利。
a.成年人的,已成熟的(mature):assume ~ responsibilities 担负起成年人的职责
△infant n.婴儿,幼儿 a.婴儿的,幼稚的
[考] <辨异> adult 强调法律规定的"成年人";grown-up 指身体发育成熟的人。

advance [əd'vɑːns] v.①前进,进展 ②推进,促进

(promote,further) ③提出(建议等)(raise,put forward) n.①前进,进展(progress);make an ～ 取得进展 ②预付,预支:He asked for an ～ on his salary. 他要求预支薪水。

in advance 预先,提前:I paid $ 500 in ～. 我预付了500美元。

[记]＜一词多义＞类比:

forward 向前
advance 前进 ⎬→ advance = put forward

[试题]Science has made great _____ during the past 30 years.

A) progresses　　　　B) increase
C) advances　　　　D) development

[答案]C)。advance(可数)"进步,进展";A) progress(不可数)"进步,进展";B) increase(指数量、规模、程度上的)"增长,增加,增进";D) development"发展,进展,发达",一般不说 make development,而说 achieve/affect/attain/promote/undergo development。

advanced [əd'vɑːnst] a.先进的,高级的,前进的:～ experience 先进经验/The professor is engaged in ～ studies. 教授在从事高深的研究。

[记]＜归类＞

elementary ——→ intermediate ——→ advanced
初级的　　　　 中级的　　　　 高级的

advantage [əd'vɑːntidʒ] n.①优点,长处,有利条件 ②利益,好处(benefit):draw ～ from associating oneself with those in power 与当权人关系甚密,从中捞取好处

gain/have an advantage over 胜过,优于

[试题]Your fluency in English gives you an advantage _____ the other candidates for the job.

A) than　B) with　C) over　D) for

[答案]C)。have an advantage over 表示"比…具有优势",为固定搭配。

take advantage of 利用

[试题]I didn't expect that he would _____ my failure to achieve his own goal.

A) make use of　　　　B) make the most of
C) take advantage of　　D) make the best of

[答案]C)。take advantage of 指为了自己的利益而对某人或某事加以利用:take advantage of my failure to achieve his own goal 利用我的失败来达到他自己的目的;A) make use of 指很好地使用;B) make the most of 表示做最大程度的利用之意;

D) make the best of 表示将不利之事充分利用之意。

advantageous [ˌædvən'teidʒəs] a.有利的

[考]＜注意拼写＞勿漏掉其中无声的"e"。

adventure [əd'ventʃə] n.①冒险,惊险活动:Robinson has a life full of ～. 罗宾逊的一生充满了冒险。②奇遇:Her ～s in Africa were exciting. 她在非洲的奇遇令人惊心动魄。

[考]＜辨异＞生命危险或经济风险大时就用 venture;想使人心振奋、寻求刺激性的冒险就用 adventure。

adverb ['ædvəːb] [ad-(=to,趋向)] n.副词

[记][熟] verb n.动词 → [生] adverb n.副词
△adverb 原义:修饰动词(的词)

adverse ['ædvəːs] a.不利的,有害的(hostile,unfavorable):in ～ conditions 在不利的条件下

[记][熟] conversely 相反地(= in turn)→ [生] adverse 反对的,敌对的;不利的,有害的
△详见 anniversary 条。

advertise ['ædvətaiz] vt.做广告:～ one's goods 为商品做广告　vi.登广告,做广告,登公告:～ on TV 在电视上做广告

[记][熟] advertisement n.广告 → [生] advertise v.登广告,做广告

advice [əd'vais] n.劝告,忠告,(医生等的)意见(counsel):ask sb.'s ～ about sth. 征求某人对某事的意见/a piece of useful ～ to sb. 对某人的一个有益劝告

[试题]"That's a very good _____ you've just put forward,"said Professor Fu.

A) advice　　　　B) description
C) suggestion　　D) information

[答案]C)。suggestion"建议",可数名词:put forward a suggestion 提出一项建议;A) advice"劝告,忠告",不可数名词,常说 give sb. some advice/a piece of advice。

[试题]My advice is that you _____ a doctor.

A) saw　　　　B) see
C) will see　　D) will be seeing

[答案]B)。动词 advise 后接的宾语从句中,一般须用虚拟语气;名词 advice 后接的表语从句中一般也须用虚拟语气。这类名词还有 suggestion,proposal,motion,order,recommendation,idea 等。

advisable [əd'vaizəbl] [advis(e) + able(可…的)→能听人劝的→] a.适当的,可取的,明智的(= that is