

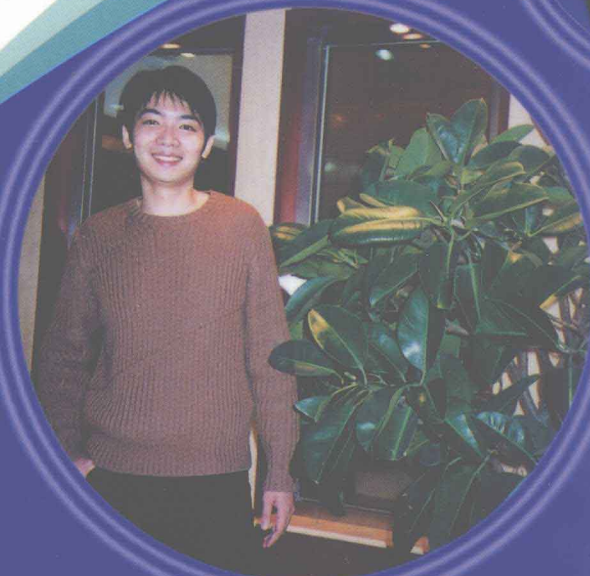
跟雅思考官学雅思 IELTS

# 我的雅思词汇

*My IELTS Vocabulary*

我的雅思我做主

王冰 主编



九爱雅思网 ([www.9iabc.com](http://www.9iabc.com))的心血结晶  
雅思机警词汇的全面整理  
“Cambridge IELTS Vocabulary”的精华  
全力打造“我的雅思词汇”



大连理工大学出版社  
Dalian University of Technology Press

跟雅思考官学雅思

Learning the IELTS with IELTS Examiner

# 我的雅思词汇

My IELTS Vocabulary

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# 前言

写完整本书之后,我长舒了一口气。

一本应属于时效性的雅思书,花了将近一年的时间,反反复复多次,其中辛酸经历三言两语真是难以说得清楚。

我正式接触雅思,不到3年,比不少现役雅思考生接触的还要晚。但三年以来,就一直同时从事着雅思教学和管理的双重工作,到2004年,更是与“宝宝姐姐”合力创办了国内最好的雅思网站:九爱雅思网([www.9iabc.com](http://www.9iabc.com)),对雅思题型、雅思教学进行了深入的挖掘。面对众多中国考生的困惑,一直希望可以出一本真正对学生英语提高有帮助的雅思书籍,于是,就有了您现在看到的这本《我的雅思词汇》

这本雅思词汇书不同于国内市面上所有的雅思词汇书,它有以下几个特点:

1. 所有词汇均在雅思考试中出现。不像很多其他类型书籍,打着“真题”的幌子骗人。当然,这也得益于所有的雅思考生,他们将每次考试的情况反馈给九爱雅思网,我们才有了这些可贵的第一手资料。

2. 70%的例句来自于雅思考试。

道理同上,再次感谢各位考生。

3. 所有词汇采用“纯英文原意+经典例句”辅助法。两点之间的最短距离是直线。不能再“中文解释”误人子弟了。单凭英文释义可能把握不住词义,那么看看经典的雅思例句,用法就清楚了。断章取义不可取,词在句中始有义。

4. 根据“Cambridge的词汇在用教程”结合“雅思近10年考题”,细分了共38个经典TOPIC,全面揭示雅思考试真谛,不再使用字母顺序排列,不再使用词根记忆法排列。词汇是用来使用的,而不是记忆的。

5. 抛开单词狭义理解,重在词汇使用和表达方式。我们使用词汇不能再局限于“一个单词”了,词汇必须是单词和词组的一个整合,我们可以叫它为“表达方式”。



6. 大量词汇测试、雅思写作范文、阅读原文全方位地刺激着我们的眼球,多种形式让我们真实理解“词汇”的真正含义。单词本身是没有意义的,只有放在段落中才有意义,句子也是没有意义的,只有在段落中,才能体现它的精神。

7. 由九爱雅思工作小组为考生提供了有史以来最全面的听力机警词汇。还是先谢谢各位考生的回忆。这份有宝宝姐姐整理的机警,由 Cherriesk 一个个筛选出来的听力机警词汇,应该说是目前市面上最最权威的机警词汇了,当然这也是最功利的雅思表现形式。

英语的能力总是属于我们自己的,记得我总是和考生说:“我的雅思,我作主。”也希望这本词汇书也能够成为你们的良师益友,希望里面可以给予你们的那些知识,就像这书名一样,成为你们的“我的”。

本书主编:王冰;副主编:徐进、李莉;参加编写的还有:王岩、吴爱丹、齐丽霞、于桂敏、安雪花、马建军、时真妹、李虹、湛新、伊建中、曲文艳、钟淑清、陈亮、胡涛、于风军。在此,我还很想感谢一个人——钟晶,没有你的支持,就不会有这本书的付梓。谢谢!

编 者

2005 年 3 月

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### 四、九爱雅思听力机警词汇大全

## 一、雅思基础 TOPIC 词汇系列

词汇有四个等级：认、读、写、用，在雅思阅读中，我们需要的是“认”，而在写作中，我们需要掌握的是“写”和“用”，听力主要是“读”，口语的要求是“读”和“用”，但口语中的“用”的程度和写作中还是不一样，一个是口语表达和书面表达的区别，一个是使用难度上的区别，写作对于词汇使用的要求更高一些。

在这个系列里面，我们收集了所有雅思四项中出现的和常用的词汇。在基础词汇部分，所有出现过的词，请大家务必做到能认、能读、能写、能用。

### TOPIC 1: Condition (条件)

在这个章节里面，我们学习“Condition”的词汇和表达方式，主要是在写作和口语中正确地表达条件句型。通过各类型词汇的比较，熟练掌握各类“条件表达法”。

请仔细阅读每个单词的英文原意，并通过英文原意和例句，体味相近意思的单词的不同用法。

---

*A: providing (that) • if • on condition( that) • only if • as long as • assuming \**

---

1. Of course we'll look after your kids, providing you can drop them off at our house.

[conjunction] used to say that something will only be possible if something else happens or is done

2. If she does well in her exams, she will be going to college in October.

[conjunction] used when talking about something that might happen or be true, or might have happened

3. Many surgeons(外科医生) offer patients an operation only on condition that they stop smoking.

[conjunction] use this when you agree to do something only if someone first promises or agrees to do something else

4. Seat belts(安全带) are effective only if they are correctly adjusted.

[conjunction phrase] use this to emphasize that something will only happen if something else happens first, but will definitely not happen if the first thing does not





5. You'll be quite safe as long as you follow my instructions.

[conjunction] use this when something will be possible or satisfactory only if something else happens or is done

6. Assuming that this painting really is a Van Gogh (梵高: 荷兰画家), how much do you think it's worth?

[conjunction] use this when something will happen or something is possible only if what you think might be true is really true

\* Grammar: A. 在正式的英文或写作中, 当主语是 I, he, she, it, there 或者一个单数名词的时候, 用 were 而不是 was, 例如: 1. If I were in that position, I'd get legal advice. 2. Imagine how you would feel if your child were killed.

但在一般口头交流的时候, 是可以 use was 的, 例如: If I was ten years younger, I'd go out with him.

B. "if I were you" 这个表达总是固定的。Do not say "if I was you", even in normal conversation. 例如: If I were you, I'd have a talk with your parents.

---

*B: If not • unless • otherwise • or/ or else • without • barring \**

---

1. Try these gloves on. If they're not the right size, I'll take them back.

2. You won't pass your examinations unless you study hard.

[ən'les] [conjunction] use this to say that something will happen if something else does not change the situation

3. I'm glad you told me about the show being cancelled. Otherwise I'd have travelled all the way to Glasgow (格拉斯哥, 苏格兰最大的城市) for nothing.

['ʌðəwaiz] [adverb] use this when there will be a bad result if someone does not do something or if something does not happen

4. Stop making so much noise or else the neighbours will start complaining.

[conjunction] use this when you are warning someone what will happen if they do not do what you are telling them to do

5. No one can succeed in business without taking certain risks.

[wi'ðaut] [preposition] use this when you cannot do something if you do not do something else first

6. Barring unexpected delays, work on the tunnel (隧道) should be completed by the end of next month.

['bʌ:riŋ] [preposition] use this when something will happen or continue in the way that you want, if something does not happen to prevent it

\* 都强调“除非”、“否则”的意思。A. “if not”主要指你知道某些事情没有发生或不会发生, 例如:

1. If he had not tripped, he would have won (=but he didn't win). 2. I would go out if it wasn't raining (=but it is raining, so I am not going out). B. “or/ or else”主要指的是如果



一些事情不发生的话,那么不利的事情就会发生,例如:You'd better go, or else you'll miss the train (NOT unless you miss the train).

---

**C: no matter • however • whatever/whoever/whichever • regardless of • irrespective of something • never mind • come what may \***

---

1. I'm determined to go to New York, no matter how much it costs.

[adverb] use this when you want to make it clear that nothing will change a situation, your intention etc

2. Each one of us, however old or young, is a valuable member of society.

[haʊ'evə] [adverb] use this when the fact that something is very big, good etc does not change a situation

3. He's a capable man. I'm sure he can deal with whatever problems arise.

[wɒt'evə] [pronoun/determiner] used when it is not important what happens, who does something etc, because it does not change the situation or your intentions

4. The rate of contribution to the pension plan \* (养老金计划) is the same to all employees, regardless of age.

[adverb] use this when what is done is not affected by different situations, problems etc.

5. The job is open to anyone with the right qualifications, irrespective of their age.

[prepositional phrase] use this when the same thing happens in every case without being affected by factors such as age, size, time, or position

6. I want this wedding to be perfect, never mind the cost.

[adverb] use this to say that something should be ignored because it does not affect the situation or your intention

7. Some people are getting out of the country fast, but my cousin's family has decided to stay, come what may.

[adverb] use this when what is done is not affected by anything that happens

\* 多注意 regardless 和 irrespective of something 的表达,特别是在写作中,我们需要学会多样表达方式。

\* 也可以用 pension scheme 表示。

---

**D: 根据你自己的想法,用上面出现过的一个合适的词或表达方式,完成下面的句子。**

---

1. British universities will accept students from abroad
2. Working for a large company can be a fulfilling experience



3. Most banks are happy to lend customers money
4. The government will reduce income tax
5. The environmental situation will continue to worsen
6. There will always be long waiting lists at our hospitals
7. Travelling helps you understand more about the world around you

## TOPIC 2: Changes (变化)

第二个章节里面,我们学习的是 **changes**,各种类型的变化,有“上升”、“下降”,有“完全改变”、“部分改变”、“稀释”、“退色”等等。对雅思各个部分的帮助都非常明显,特别是表示“上升”、“下降”等词汇,在写作 task 1 中的使用,是极其频繁甚至是不可避免的。所以这个章节里面,我们就要掌握各种的“change”,并熟练运用它。特别是要结合后面的 TOPIC—Describing & analyzing tables。

请仔细阅读每个单词的英文原意,并通过英文原意和例句,体味相近意思的单词的不同用法。

---

### A: *adapt* • *modify* • *convert*

---

1. They have adapted \* their house so they can look after their disabled son more easily.  
[ə'dæpt] [transitive verb] to change something so that it can be used in a different way
  2. We can modify the design to make it suitable for commercial production.  
[ˈmɒdɪfaɪ] [transitive verb] to make small changes to something such as a piece of equipment, a set of ideas, or a way of behaving in order to improve it or to make it more suitable for a particular purpose
  3. A Swiss company has found a way to convert animal waste into fuel(燃料).  
[kən'vɜ:t] [transitive verb] to change something completely so that it has a different form and can be used for a different purpose
- \* **adapt** 也可做不及物动词,后面接 **to**,表达“改变态度或行为,以达到更好的效果”,请注意: **adapt to**,后面的 **to** 是介词,不是“不定式”,所以 **to** 的后面要接名词




---

**B: adjust • make adjustments • amend • revise**

---

1. The amount of any of these ingredients (成分) can be adjusted according to your taste.

[ə'dʒʌst] [transitive verb] to make small changes in the position or level of something in order to improve it or make it more suitable

2. You can use this tool to make adjustments in all kinds of machines.

[verb phrase] to make small changes to something such as a machine, a system, or the way something looks

3. Programs written in languages such as BASIC are very easy to edit and amend

[ə'mend] [transitive verb] to make small changes to something written, for example, a law or legal agreement

4. The publisher will not accept your manuscript until it has been thoroughly revised \*.

[rɪ'vaɪz] [transitive verb] to check a piece of writing from beginning to end and make any changes that are necessary to improve it

\* reviser [rɪ'vaɪzə(r)] *n.* 修订[正, 改]者; 校对员, 再校员

---

**C: change • changing • alter • turn into • go from... to • vary**

---

1. It's amazing how many things have changed since we were young.

[tʃeɪndʒ] [intransitive verb] to become different, or to make something become different

2. The town where I grew up has changed out of all recognition (=change completely).

3. Businesses need to be flexible enough to adapt to changing conditions in a rapidly changing \* world.

[tʃeɪndʒɪŋ] [adjective] becoming different

4. His defence lawyer (辩护律师) said that Wilson's lifestyle had altered \* dramatically since the offences three years ago.

[ɔ:l'tɜ] [intransitive verb] to change—use this especially about someone's feelings or behaviour, or about a situation

5. In fairy tales when the princess kisses a frog, it turns into a handsome prince.

[transitive phrasal verb] to become something completely different

6. The Mexican economy went from boom to bust very quickly, with disastrous (损失惨重的) results for the people.



[verb phrase] to stop being one thing and start being something else, especially something very different

7. Salaries of assistant managers also varied because of differences in duties and responsibilities.

['vɛəri] [intransitive verb] to change often if something varies, it changes according to what the situation is

- \* 又是一个雅思写作中常用的词汇,强调“变化中的”,需要注意的是,changing 是一个 adjective。
- \* 说一个无关这类词的,但和 alter 有联系的。在雅思阅读中考过一篇文章,里面详细介绍了一个叫 Alter 的名人: American physicist, physician, and inventor noted for his work in spectroscopy.

---

*D: solve • find/come up with a solution • resolve • put right • cure • remedy \**

---

1. The government is to launch a new building programme in an attempt to (试图) solve the housing crisis.

[sɒlv] [transitive verb] to find the correct answer to a question, problem, or sum by thinking about it carefully or doing calculations

2. Civil war seems increasingly likely unless the government comes up with a solution.

[verb phrase] to think of a way to solve a problem, especially a complicated political or social problem

3. It is difficult to see how this conflict can be resolved without taking the matter to court.

[ri'zɒlv] [transitive verb] to successfully deal with a problem or unpleasant situation so that it no longer exists

4. This government intends to put right everything that the last government did wrong.

[verb phrase] to deal with an unsatisfactory situation, especially by making sure that any damage that has been caused is paid for, removed, stopped etc

5. If your computer stops working, rebooting \* might cure the problem.

[kjuə] [transitive verb] to permanently solve a practical problem so that it does not happen again

6. Equal rights for women were necessary to remedy \* the injustices done to them over the centuries.

['remidi] [transitive verb] to deal with an unsatisfactory situation, especially an unfair one, so that the situation no longer exists or is greatly improved

- \* 雅思的写作就是“解决问题”,我们给出了 6 种“解决问题”的表达方式,其中,resolve 是很 formal 的说法。



- \* 电脑里的重启, 俗称“冷启动”, 玩电脑的人都知道。re(重来) + boot(引导) = 重启
- \* 虽然是一个很 formal 的词, 但在口语中, 我们常常用 What remedy? 来表达“有什么补救办法?”

---

**E: demote • degrade • downgrade**

---

1. Dismiss, suspend, or demote all or any employees who participate in such strike or violation (侵害).  
[di'məʊt] [transitive verb usually in passive] to make someone's rank or position lower or less important.
2. The dolphin's habitat(生活环境) is being rapidly degraded.  
[di'greɪd] [transitive verb] to make a situation or the condition of something worse
3. After the merger(合并), many reporters were reassigned or downgraded.  
[daʊnɡreɪd] [transitive verb] to make a job less important, or to move someone to a less important job

---

**F: disappear • vanish • go missing • vanish( disappear) without trace**

---

1. By the time of the trial(审判), the tape had mysteriously disappeared \*.  
[ˌdɪsə'piə] [intransitive verb] if someone or something disappears, you do not know where they are and cannot find them
2. The company that supplied the missing cargo(货物) seems to have vanished into (thin) air (=vanish quickly, leaving no sign).  
['væniʃ] [intransitive verb] if someone or something vanishes, they disappear and you cannot understand what has happened to them
3. Security was tightened up(加强) at the embassy(大使馆) after a number of important files went missing.  
[verb phrase] if an object goes missing, it is no longer in the place where it should be and may have been stolen; if a person goes missing, they cannot be found, and may be in danger
4. Several aircrafts and ships have vanished without trace in the notorious(声名狼藉的) Bermuda Triangle(百慕大) \*.  
[verb phrase not in progressive] to disappear completely without leaving any sign of what happened

\* dis(表否定) + appear(出现) = 消失

\* An area in the West Atlantic Ocean between Bermuda, Florida, and Puerto Rico; some peo-



ple believe that many ships and aircraft have disappeared here without any reason.

---

**G: melt • dissolve • melt down • condense \***

---

1. The chocolate had melted and was all over the inside of her pocket.

[melt] [intransitive verb] if something solid melts or if heat melts it, it becomes liquid

2. The crystals dissolve in water to create a purple(紫色的) liquid.

[di'zɒlv] [intransitive verb] if something solid dissolves or if you dissolve it, it is added to a liquid and mixed with it, so that it becomes liquid itself

3. He melts down coins to make into earrings(耳环) and ornaments(装饰品).

[melt] [transitive phrasal verb] to melt something such as a metal object, especially so that you can make it into something different

4. During cold nights, air condenses \* on the grass to form dew(露珠).

[kən'dens] [intransitive verb] if gas or steam condenses, it becomes liquid by becoming colder

\* 出现在雅思阅读的可能性较大,特别是在物理、化学类科普文章中。当然,其实像 melt 和 dissolve 这样的词口头表达也很多,只不过对于母语为非英语的我们来说,它们有些生僻罢了。比如在口语中,我们用 I'm simply melting (with heat) 来表达“我简直热死了”。

\* con(加强) + dense(浓密的) = 浓缩

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**H: exchange • swap • trade • do a swap • trade in • barter • switch \***

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1. Foreign currency can be exchanged for sterling(英国货币) at any bank.

[iks'tʃeɪndʒ] [transitive verb] to give something to someone and receive a similar thing from them at the same time

2. I'm trying to sell my bike, or swap it for a slightly bigger one.

[swɒp] [intransitive/transitive verb] to exchange something with someone, especially with someone you know well, so that you both get something that you want

3. We liked each other's clothes, so we traded

[treɪd] [intransitive/transitive verb] to exchange something that you have for something that someone else has

4. If you can't work a particular shift, you can always do a swap with a colleague.

[verb phrase] if two people do a swap with each other they exchange things so that they both get what they want

5. They traded in their Porsche(保时捷) for a family car.





[transitive phrasal verb] to give your old car, washing machine etc to the shop that you are buying a new one from, so that they will let you buy the new one for a slightly lower price

6. In the local market, meat and vegetables are bartered for electrical goods.

[ˈbɑ:tə] [intransitive/transitive verb] to exchange something that you have for something that you want or need without giving or taking money for it

7. He was accused of switching the price labels on goods.

[switʃ] [intransitive/transitive verb] to exchange something so that two or more things or people change the places that they are in

- \* 这里全部是交易中的转换,可能是“物物交换”,可能是“不同货币的兑换”,也可能是“货币和物品的交换”。一般来说,在阅读中出现的可能性较大。

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*!; expand • grow • get bigger • swell up • stretch • blow up/enlarge • magnify • extended • increase • step up • broaden • intensify • go up/rise • climb • gain • escalate • pick up • widen • build up \**

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1. The universe is constantly expanding.

[ɪkˈspænd] [intransitive verb] to become bigger in size or amount. If a business, organization, or system expands, it becomes bigger and more successful

2. The university is planning to expand the number of students to over 20,000.

3. Trade between developing countries and industrialized countries is beginning to expand.

4. We can expand our effectiveness enormously (非常地) by the use of up-to-date \* (最新的) technology.

5. Mark's business grew rapidly in the first year.

[grəʊ] [intransitive verb] use this especially about amounts, organizations, and places

6. The hole in the ozone layer (臭氧层) is getting bigger all the time.

[verb phrase] to become bigger

7. His face had swollen up because of the operation.

[intransitive phrasal verb] if a part of your body swells up, it becomes larger than usual, especially because of an illness or injury

8. Your jeans (牛仔裤) will stretch \* a little once you start wearing them.

[stretʃ] [intransitive verb] if something such as a piece of clothing stretches, it gets bigger and changes its shape especially because it has been pulled

9. The new photocopier (影印机) will enlarge \* documents by up to 100%.

[ɪnˈlɑ:dʒ] [transitive verb] to make something bigger, for example a photograph or an image on a computer. "Enlarge" is more formal than "blow up"





10. This microscope can magnify an object up to forty times.  
[ˈmæɡnɪfaɪ] [transitive verb] to make an image or detail bigger, especially by using a microscope
11. The hotel has been recently renovated and extended.  
[ɪkˈstend] [transitive verb] to make a building bigger by adding more room or more space
12. The US government is still trying to extend its influence over European politics.
13. Gradually the noise and traffic increased as they approached the city.  
[ɪnˈkri:s] [transitive verb] if you increase something, or if it increases, it becomes bigger in amount, number, or degree
14. The price of cigarettes(香烟) has increased by 30% in the last two years.
15. The number of high school students using LSD\*(摇头丸) has increased to its highest level since 1986.
16. Health care costs increased from £ 1.9 billion in 2000 to £ 4 billion in 2001.
17. The imposition of martial law(戒严法) will only increase violence and repression(镇压).
18. The US government stepped up its war against terrorism(恐怖主义).  
[transitive phrasal verb] to increase your efforts or activities, especially in order to improve a situation that is not as good as you want it to be
19. The library is installing new technology to broaden access to its huge store of information.  
[ˈbrɔ:dn] [transitive verb] to increase something such as knowledge, experience, or your range of activities
20. China is intensifying efforts to fight crime.  
[ɪnˈtensɪfaɪ] [intransitive/transitive verb] if an effort or an activity such as fighting intensifies, it increases so that more people do it or the people already doing it use more effort
21. The jobless rate hit 9.3% last month, after rising for four months in a row.  
[intransitive verb] to increase—use this about numbers, prices, or temperatures etc, but also about the level or standard of something
22. The original estimate of \$500 million has now climbed to a staggering(令人惊讶的) \$1300 million.  
[klaɪm] [intransitive verb] if the temperature, prices, profits etc climb, they increase until they reach a very high level
23. A new-born baby will gain weight at around one ounce per day.  
[geɪn] [transitive verb] if something or someone gains speed, weight, or height, their speed, weight, or height increases
24. Staff saw costs escalating and sales slumping(暴跌) as the effect of the recession(不景气)