

考研英语精选

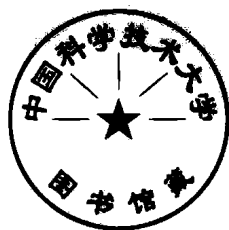
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内 容 提 要

本书以中华人民共和国教育部最新制定的《2002 年全国硕士研究生入学英语考试大纲》为依据编写。重点选取了考研核心词汇 2 000 个。均标注音标、给出释义和适量例句,并且兼顾了派生词。考点突出,记忆方法多样,练习丰富且实用。

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前 言

全国硕士研究生入学考试是公认的为高等院校和科研机构招收硕士生而举行的考试,英语为全国统考。国家教育部颁发的《2002 年全国硕士研究生入学考试大纲》对原大纲的词汇进行了调整,更换了部分题型。修订后的大纲词汇量增多,要求明显提高。根据对历年试题的对比分析,不难看出 2002 试题更科学,更能全面评价考生的英语水平。同时,词汇测试更全面、更灵活,例如,有几个题就是测试考生对派生词的掌握,也就是说,单纯地领会式地掌握大纲词汇已不够了。考虑到参加报考硕士的考生毕竟有了一定的基础,没有必要泛泛地重复一些已掌握的词汇。为了帮助广大读者迅速适应与掌握大纲规定的重要考点词汇,我们经过仔细筛选,编写了这本《考研英语精选 2000 词》。

本书从大纲要求掌握的 5 300 个单词中精选出 2 000 词作为核心词汇,并配编了派生词。按字母顺序编为 20 课,每课又分为 4 节,每节包含 25 个单词。每个单词均标注音标,给出释义和适量例句,指明了测试要点并介绍了多种诸如“联想法”、“词根串记法”、“归类法”等记忆方法,帮助读者摆脱孤立记忆单词的枯燥。每课后有适量习题,可复习本课词汇,举一反三,帮助读者熟悉词汇测试题型。经过对多套试卷或模拟试卷分析,基本覆盖了命题范围。考前复习时间紧,任务繁重,这种强化训练,定会收到事半功倍的效果。该书也可作为报考博士生或参加大学英语六级考试复习用书。本书参编人员:张树臻、李成明、李新元、李延波、薛磊均为山东科技大学英语教师;杨敏为泰安公安干校英语教师。

编者多年研究词汇教学,曾出版多本词汇学习指导书籍,努力探索词汇学习的有效途径,但因水平所限,书中不足之处,恳请读者批评指正。

编 者

2001 年 5 月



编辑体例

1. 本书依据硕士生入学词汇测试重点, 单词按字母顺序排列, 词组分列在其关键词条中。

2. 词性用斜体英语缩写形式注明, 如果一词有几个词性, 则用黑体 I., II., III. 等标出。

a. 形容词

ad. 副词

num. 数词

n. 名词

v. 动词(兼指及物动词与不及物动词)

vt. 及物动词

vi. 不及物动词

prep. 介词

sb. somebody

sth. something

3. 使用符号说明

() 用于:

(1) 对释义的补充说明, 如: *entitle v.* 给予权利(或资格)

(2) 释义中可以替换的部分, 如: *aboard ad./prep.* 在船(或飞机、车)

上

(3) 可以省略的部分, 如: *chip n.* 切屑, 碎片; (土豆等的) 薄片

(4) 动词、名词、形容词等常用的搭配关系, 如: *adapt (to)* 适应; *dependent (on, upon) a.* 依靠的, 依赖的

(5) (C) 可数名词; (U) 不可数名词; (C, U) 可数名词兼作不可数名词; (U, C) 不可数名词兼作可数名词; (*pl.*) 复数; (常 *pl.*) 常用复数; (*sing.*) 单数; (常 *sing.*) 常用单数; (*sing.* 同 *pl.*) 单复数相同

(6) (根) 一词根

(7) 练习题中, (1999.6/4-56) 表示该试题选自 1999 年 6 月全真 4 级第 56 题。(1999.1/6-36) 则表示该题选自 1999 年 1 月全真 6 级第 36

题。(1999. 35) 表示该题选自 1999 年考研第 35 题。(1999. 6/M - 31) 表示该题选自 1999 年 6 月在职硕士考试第 31 题。

[] 用于:

- (1) 表示国际音标;
- (2) 表示可数名词与不可数名词的单、复数;
- (3) [同] — 同义词;
- (4) [反] — 反义词;
- (5) [褒] — 褒义;
- (6) [贬] — 贬义;
- (7) [熟] — 熟词
- (8) [生] — 生词

【 】 用于:

- (1) [派] — 派生词;
- (2) [记] — 记忆方法;
- (3) [测] — 测试要点;

<辨> — 辨析, 变异

<搭> — 搭配

<记忆法>

<短语>

<语法>

<谚> — 谚语

/ 表示前后两部分可任选;

~ 代词符号, 表示代替本词;

前面加▲号的词为六级词;

前面加·号的词为考研大纲独有词汇(少量为六级后词);前面不标注的词为大纲要求的四级词。

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Lesson One

Section 1-1

Lesson
One

考研英语精选
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abandon [ə'bændən] *vt.* 放弃, 抛弃, 遗弃, 离弃 [同] leave, quit, cancel: The lost car of the Lees was found abandoned in the woods off the highway. 有人发现李家丢失的汽车被遗弃在公路旁的树林里。

【测】1. 〈搭〉 *abandon doing sth.* 放弃做某事

2. 〈辨〉 **abandon, leave, quit, cancel**

abandon 表示“抛弃, 离开”解, 与 *desert, leave* 同义。如: The crew abandoned their ship after a hard struggle. 表示“放弃想法”与 *give up, quit* 同义。表示“放弃建议、计划”与 *cancel* 同义。如: He abandoned his unpractical idea.

• **abide** [ə'baɪd] *vt.* 坚持, 遵守

【测】〈搭〉 *abide by* 服从, 履行: Californians and New Englanders speak the same language and abide by the same federal laws.

ability [ə'bɪlɪti] *n.* (C, U) 1. 能力, 本领 [同] capacity, capability 2. (pl.) 才能, 才识: She thinks nothing is beyond her abilities.

【测】〈辨〉 **ability, capacity, capability**

ability 指人的脑力和体力的能力, 做事的本领。 *capacity* 指物的接纳、吸收能力; 人的潜在能力。 *capability* 指才干或资格, 侧重先天素质。

▲ **abnormal** [æb'nɔ:ml] *a.* 反常的, 不正常的 [反] normal (正常的): If an animal finds itself in abnormal

conditions, it may show abnormal aggressiveness. 如果动物发现自己所处情况反常, 它可能表现出反常的攻击性。 / His body temperature has been abnormal for 3 days.

▲ **abolish** [ə'bɒlɪʃ] *vt.* 废除, 取消 [同] do away with [反] establish: Only when poverty has been abolished will it be possible to abolish unemployment. 只有在消除贫困之时才可能消除失业。 / The Negro slavery was abolished in Lincoln's presidency. 在林肯的总统任期内废除了黑人奴隶制。

▲ **abrupt** [ə'brʌpt] *a.* 1. 突然的, 意外的: The bus came to an abrupt halt. 2. (举止、言谈等) 唐突的, 鲁莽的: He is a man with an abrupt manner. 他是个举止粗鲁的人。
【记】〈根义联想法〉[根] rupt (= break) → [熟] interrupt 打断 → [联想] bankrupt 破产 → erupt 爆发 → rupture 破裂, 断绝

absence ['æbsəns] *n.* (U) 1. 缺席, 不在场 [反] presence, appearance 2. 缺乏, 没有 [同] lack

【测】〈搭〉 *in the absence of* 缺乏: The court ruled against him because of the absence of any such laws. 因为缺少这方面法律, 法院裁定他败诉。此外, 该词组常用于虚拟语气句中, 表示条件, 如: In the absence of friction, we couldn't walk.

【派】 **absent** *a.* 1. (from) 缺席的, 不



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One

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在场 2. 漫不经心的; 茫然的

• **absorption** [əb'sɔ:pʃən] *n.* (U) 吸收, 专注

【试题】Changing from solid to liquid, water takes in heat from all substances near it, and this _____ produces artificial cold surrounding it. (1996. 29)

A. absorption B. transition
C. consumption D. interaction
答案: A

【派】**absorb** *v.* 吸收, 吸引, 使专心
be absorbed in: She was so absorbed in her job that she didn't hear anybody knocking at the door.

abstract [æb'strækt] *I. v.* 抽取, 提炼: They abstract metal from ore.

['æbstrækt] *II. a.* 抽象的, 不具体的 [反] concrete: In abstract paintings, you can use your imagination to "see" things in pictures. *III. n.* (C) 摘要, 提要; 抽象 [同] brief, summary: He wrote a three-page abstract for his term paper. -

【辨】〈记与辨〉近形词:

(根) tract = draw 提取

attract *vt.* 吸引 * at + tract

abstract *vt.* 抽取 * abs + tract

contract *vt.* 收缩 * con + tract

subtract *vt.* 减去 * sub + tract

▲ **absurd** [əb'sɜ:d] *a.* 荒唐的, 可笑的, 荒谬的: It was absurd to believe a lucky number.

【辨】〈辨〉 **absurd, ridiculous**

absurd 指与真理、常识或经验不符, 往往到了荒谬可笑的程度。 **ridiculous** 指因不合常理令人发笑, 强调行为的结果, 多带贬义。如: He looks ridiculous in those tight trousers.

▲ **abundance** [ə'bʌndəns] *n.* 丰富, 充裕: There was such an abundance of apples last year that many were left or rot under the trees.

【辨】〈搭〉 **in abundance** 大量地: Oil flows in abundance. 石油滚滚流。

abundant [ə'bʌndənt] *a.* 丰富的, 充裕的, [同] plentiful, rich [反] short, scarce: Texas, the second largest state of America, is abundant in natural resources.

【辨】1. 〈搭〉 **be abundant / rich in sth.** ... 丰富, 富于 ... : Our country is abundant in coal resources. 我国煤炭资源丰富。

2. 〈辨〉 **abundant, plentiful**

abundant 侧重指自然存量丰富, 如雨量、鱼、鸟等量大。如: The rivers and forests here are abundant in fish and game (猎物)。 **plentiful** 指量的充足丰富, 尤指食物等供应品的丰富。如: Ten gallons of gasoline is a plentiful supply for a short trip.

abuse [ə'bjʊz] [ə'bjʊ:s] *vt. / n.* (C)

1. 滥用, 妄用 [同] misuse, spoil: The privilege has been much abused. 特权被滥用了。 / On the final session of the conference there will be debates on problems such as drug abuse and unemployment. 2.

✓ 辱骂, 诬蔑: His father gave him much abuse. 他父亲大骂他一顿。

【辨】〈辨〉 **abuse, insult, scold** *v.*

abuse 指口出恶言骂人。如: You should not abuse others at will. **insult** 侮辱, 谩骂, 指用污秽的言语侮辱。 **scold** 责骂, 忿愤地表示不满, 加以高声斥责。

accelerate [æk'seləreit] *v.* 加速, 促进 [同] speed up: We accelerated

the separation of government function from enterprise management. 我们加快了政企分开的步伐。

【派】• acceleration *n.* 加速(度)

accept [ək'sept] *v.* 1. 接受, 认可 [同] take, receive [反] refuse, turn down: It is not difficult to accept the idea that machines can communicate information to us. 2. 同意, 承认 [同] acknowledge, admit [反] reject, oppose: He asked her to marry him and she accepted him.

【辨】〈辨〉 **accept, receive**

accept 语气较强, 表示事实上的接受, 如建议、请求、帮助等; 而 **receive** 只指收到某物的一种行为, 不涉及到本人愿意与否。如: He received our invitation and accepted it.

• **acceptable** [ək'septəbl̩] *a.* 1. 可接受的: This kind of attitude is simply not acceptable. 2. 合意的, 受欢迎的: Flowers are an acceptable gift to a sick person. 花是送给病人的合适的礼物。

acceptance [ək'septəns] *n.* (U) 1. 接受, 验收: The acceptance of economic aid from western countries benefits our construction. 2. 承认, 认可: The boss gave his acceptance to the workers' suggestions.

【记】accept + -ance (名词后缀) → acceptance *n.* 接受 → acceptable *a.* 可接受的

access ['ækses] *n.* (U) 1. 接近; 获得(机会等): Over a third of the population was estimated to have no access to the health service. 2. 入口, 通道 [同] entrance, entry, passage [反] exit, outlet 3. 接近(或进入)的方法

【搭】〈搭〉 have/gain access to 有

(机会、手段)权力接近/进入/获得/利用...: All the students of our university have access to the lab.

【派】• accessible *a.* 可得到的, 易接近的, 可进入的 [反] inaccessible: The White House is accessible to ordinary visitors.

accident ['æksɪdnt] *n.* (C) 事故, 意外事件, 偶然的事

【辨】1. 〈搭〉 **by accident** 意外地, 偶然地: Last week I met him in the train by accident.

2. 〈辨〉 **accident, incident, event, occurrence**

accident 指意外发生的“事故”, 如车祸, 交通事故。 **incident** 一般指较小的事故, 但在新闻报道中常指“严重事件”。 **event** 指重大事件, 特指历史事件。 **occurrence** 指偶然发生的事, 尤指普通日常发生的事。

【派】 **accidental** *a.* 意外的, 偶然(发生的) [同] unexpected [反] on purpose 蓄意, 故意/ **accidentally** *ad.* 偶然地: While shopping in a department store, I accidentally left my purse lying on a counter of handbags.

▲ **accommodate** [ə'kɒmədeɪt] *vt.* 1. 住宿, 留宿, 膳食供应: The Delegates were accommodated at the Grand Hotel. 代表们下榻在大酒店。 2. 容纳, 接纳: The new hotel is large enough to accommodate over two hundred people. 3. 使适应, 调节: Some new students find it difficult to accommodate themselves to the cold weather here.

【派】 **accommodation** *n.* 留宿, 膳食供应: All the seating accommodation is reserved, I'm glad to say.

accompany [ə'kʌmpəni] *vt.* 1. 陪同, 伴随 2. (on/at) 为...伴奏

Lesson
One

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【测】〈搭〉 *accompany sb. to some place* 陪同某人去某处; *accompany sb. on the piano* 为某人钢琴伴奏; Mr. Jones played the violin and his daughter accompanied him on the piano.

【记】[熟] company(同伴;公司)→
[生] accompany 陪伴

accomplish [ə'kɒmplɪʃ] *vt.* 完成, 实现, 成就

【测】〈辨〉 accomplish, complete, achieve

accomplish 指坚持到底而成功完成预期目标。如: It took us twenty-three days to accomplish the return journey. *complete* 指加上缺少的部分或消除缺陷完成所要做的事。如: to complete the sentence 把句子补充完整。 *achieve* 指排除困难, 完成伟大功业。如: All this cannot be achieved overnight.

【试题】She _____ her set of dishes by buying the cups and saucers.

- A. accomplished B. completed
C. finished D. achieved

答案: B

accord [ə'kɔ:d] I. *n.* (U) 一致, 符合 [同] *accordance, agreement* II. *v.* 给予; 允准, 使一致: We accorded them a hearty welcome. / The government's recent statement of the unemployment figures does not accord with the facts.

【测】〈搭〉 *in accord with...* 与...一致: What you do must accord with what you've promised. *of*

one's own accord 出于自愿, 主动地: They provided the materials for us on their own accord.

【派】*accordance n.* 一致, 相符; in accordance with 与...一致; 按照, 根据: The Army and Navy of Japan were reformed in accordance with Western models. / *according to prep.* 按照, 根据 / *accordingly ad.* 因此, 从而, 相应地, 照着(办): I've told you what the situation is; you must act accordingly.

【记】〈词根串记法〉 *accord n./v.* → *accordance n.* → *according to prep.* → *accordingly ad.*

account [ə'kaunt] I. *n.* (C) 1. 账户, (pl.) 账目 [同] *bill*: What's your bank account number? 你的银行账户号码是多少? 2. 陈述, 说明: Prof. Lee gave his audience a vivid account of his lecturing tour in the United States. II. *vi.* (for) 说明(理由等)

【测】〈搭〉 *account for* 说明, 解释(原因等): He should account for his failure. *on account of* 基于, 由于: He can not come to the meeting on account of illness. *on no account* 决不(放在句首, 句子要倒装): On no account should we forget the past. *take... into account* 考虑, 重视: We must take his suggestion into account.

【记】*count* 值得考虑 → *take... into account (= take... into consideration)* (那就) 考虑考虑 → *discount* (打折) 不考虑

Section 1-2

Lesson
One

考研英语精选
2000 词

accumulate [ə'kju:mjuleit] *v.* 积累, 聚集; 堆积, 累积 [同] store up, pile up: He has accumulated a large fortune through hard working.

accuracy ['ækjʊrəsi] *n.* (U) 准确性, 精密度 [同] precision: A map must be drawn with remarkable accuracy.

【派】 *accurate a.* 准确的, 精确的 [同] exact, precise [反] inaccurate: It is important to make sure that the calculation is accurate.

accuse [ə'kju:z] *vt.* 控告, 谴责 [同] blame, charge: It is wrong to accuse a person of a crime unless you have proof that he is guilty.

【测】〈辨〉 **accuse of, blame for, charge with** 控告, 指控, 指责, 谴责

accuse of 指官方或个人指控某人犯有罪行或过失。如: Some people accused him of taking bribes. 有些人指控他受贿。 *blame for* 常指弄清罪责, 专指归咎罪责。如: Movies have been blamed for crime rate. *charge with* 正式法律用词或指因违反了公认的行为准则而受到的指责。如: They charged him with negligence of duty. 他们指控他玩忽职守。

【派】 • *accusation n.* (U) 告发, 控告: The murderer is under an accusation.

【试题】 Since you changed lanes without signaling, you are as much to _____ for the accident as us.

- A. guilt B. charge
C. blame D. accusation

答案: C

accustom [ə'kʌstəm] *vt.* (to) 使习

惯

【测】〈搭〉 *be accustomed to sth. / doing sth.* 习惯于(做) ... [同] be used to sth. / doing sth. She is accustomed to swimming in winter.

ache [eik] *vi. / n.* (C) 痛, 疼痛 [同] pain

【测】〈辨〉 **ache, pain**

ache 指连续的, 局部的“疼痛”或“酸痛”。如: She feels that her head still aches dizzily. 她感到她的头还隐隐作痛。 *pain* 泛指局部或总体的疼痛、(内心)痛苦。如: a severe pain in the chest

achievement [ə'tʃi:vmənt] *n.* 1. (C) 成就, 成绩 [同] fulfillment: brilliant achievements in socialist construction 2. (U) 完成, 达到 [同] accomplishment [反] failure

【试题】 According to the psychoanalyst Sigmund Freud, wisdom comes from the _____ of maturity. (1993. 17)

- A. fulfillment B. achievement
C. establishment
D. accomplishment

答案: B

acknowledge [ək'nɒlɪdʒ] *vt.* 1. 承认: Women's role in protecting the environment has been overlooked more often than it has been acknowledged. 2. 致谢: His long service with the company was acknowledged with a present. 3. 告知收到(信件等): It is appreciable that you acknowledge us the arrival of our samples by fax.

【测】〈辨〉 **acknowledge, admit,**

Lesson

One

考研英语精选
2000 词

confess *v.*

acknowledge 普通用语,着重指不情愿而被迫公开承认。用馈赠或言辞表示感谢。如: With so much evidence against him, he could not but acknowledge his error. /She acknowledged my help with some beautiful gifts. **admit** 指屈于外力或自责而大胆承认本想否认事实等。**confess** 指对所犯罪行或过错承认、坦白自首,如: He has confessed his crime in court.

▲ **acquaint** [ə'kweɪnt] *vt.* 使熟悉,使认识,使了解: They are well acquainted with each other since they once studied in the same university.

【测】〈搭〉 **acquaint with** 使了解,使认识: Have you acquainted yourself with the customs there?

√ **be acquainted with** 熟悉,认识: I am not acquainted with your friend.

【派】 **acquaintance** *n.* 1. (C) 认识的人,熟人 [同] **colleague**: Do you have any acquaintance in this city? 你在这个城市有熟人吗? 2. (U) 认识,了解 (亦可用 **an ~**): My first acquaintance with these words comes from my teachers.

acquire [ə'kwaɪə] *vt.* 1. 取得,获得 [同] **achieve, gain**: It is only after we have acquired that wisdom that we will know how to make use of what information we have acquired. 2. 学到 (知识/技能); 养成 (习惯等): The ability to use a language can be acquired only by the act of using it.

【测】〈辨〉 **acquire, gain, obtain** 获得,得到

acquire 指依靠自己的努力获得知识、技能等。**gain** 指强有力的夺取,或经过竞争获得有价值的东西。如: They gained the victory after a bloody battle. **obtain** 指经过很大努力获得很久就想得到的东西,强调达到目的。如: We wish to obtain first-hand information.

【派】 **acquisition** *n.* (U, C) 获得 (物): The acquisition of knowledge cannot be accomplished within one day.

act [ækt] *I. v.* 1. 行动,做 (事) [同] **behave, conduct**: Man must act quickly now to save his environment from pollution. 2. 起作用 [同] **work, operate**: The drug failed to act. 3. 表演 [同] **perform, 扮演 (角色)**: She acted the part of White-haired Girl very well. *II. n.* (C) 1. 行为,动作 [同] **action** 2. 法令,条例 [同] **bill**: the Endangered Species Act 3. (戏剧的一) 幕: Hurry up, or we'll miss Act One.

【测】 1. 〈搭〉 **act as** 充当: He acts as assistant. 他当助手。 **act on** 1. 对...起作用: Acid acts on metal. 2. 遵照 (指示或劝告) 行事: I shall certainly act on your advice.

2. 〈辨〉 **act, action**

act 指一时的具体行为,如: We frown on the act of cheating. 我们不赞许作弊行为。 **action** 表示抽象、概括或较长时期的动作,如: It is time for us to take action. 我们采取行动的时候到了。

【派】 **action** *n.* 1. 活动,行为 [同] **act** 2. 作用,功能 [同] **effect**

▲ **activate** ['æktiveɪt] *vt.* 1. 刺激,使活动,起动: The whole system is activated by computer. 2. 使具有辐射性,激活: activate a molecule

【派】active *a.* 有活力的, 积极的, 主动的[同]lively; energetic [反]inactive / activity *n.* 1. 活动; campus activities 课外活动 2. 活性, 活力

actual ['æktʃuəl] *a.* 事实上的, 实际的; 真实的, 现实的: This is the actual piano on which the composer created some of his greatest works.

【测】〈辨〉actual, real, true

actual 指所形容之事物实际存在, 并非想像, 强调现实性。如: the actual life/condition/range 实际生活/情况/射程。real 1. 真的, 真实的, 强调真实(存在)性; 指人表示品格高尚。如: a real diamond 真宝石; real gold 纯金 2. 实际的, 现实的, 如: real money 现金; real life 现实生活; real image 实像。true 真正的; 忠实的; 正确的[反]false, 强调真实性与正确性。

【派】actually *ad.* 实际上[同]virtually

acute ['ækjʊt] *a.* 1. (头脑或五官)灵敏的, 敏锐的: An acute person is quick to notice things. 头脑敏锐的人善于观察事物。2. (医)急性的[反]chronic: He is suffering from acute appendix. 他患急性阑尾炎。

adapt ['ædæpt] *vt.* 1. 使适应, 使适合: They soon adapted themselves to the new environment. 2. 改写, 改编: Novels are often adapted for the stage and for radio. 小说常被改编为舞台剧本和广播脚本。

【测】1. 〈搭〉adapt to 使适合, 使适用: Many software companies have adapted popular programs to the new operating system.

2. 〈辨〉近形词: adapt, adopt, adept

adapt 做“适应”解时, 常和 to 连用;

adopt 为采纳; 收养; adept *a.* 熟练的(超纲词, 但常作为干扰项)

【派】adaptation *n.* 改编; 适应

add [æd] *v.* 1. 加, 增加[反]subtract 2. 接着讲(或写), 补充说: “They don't want to go with us” he added. 他补充说“他们不想和我们一起去”。

【测】〈搭〉add to 增加: The heavy rain added to our difficulties. add ... to 把...加到...上: You can't add oil to fire. add up to 合计, 总计: The figures add up to 3 000.

【试题】All the information we have collected in relation to that case _____ very little. (1993. 14)

- A. makes up for
 - B. adds up to
 - C. comes up with
 - D. puts up with
- 答案: B

addition ['ə'dɪʃən] *n.* 1. (U) 加, 加法 2. 附加部分, 增加

【测】〈辨〉in addition, in addition to

in addition “另外, 此外”, 其作用相当与副词, 常用逗号与主句分开。如: In addition, there are some spelling mistakes in your composition. in addition to “除...之外(还)”, 为介词短语, 后接名词或代词。如: Some states use income tax in addition to sales tax to raise their revenues. 有些州为了提高收入, 除征收销售税外, 还征收所得税。

【派】additional *a.* 附加的, 另外的: An additional charge is made for heavy bags. 超重的包裹要多加钱。

【记】〈联想法〉addition(加法) → subtraction(减法) → multiplication(乘法) → division(除法)

Lesson
One

考研英语
语 精 选
2000
词

address [ə'dres] I. *n.* (C) 1. 地址, 住址 2. 讲话, 演说, 致词[同]lecture, speech: The presidential address will be broadcast at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning. II. *vt.* 1. 向...讲话 2. 在...上写姓名地址

【测】〈辨〉**address, speech**

address 指正式的演讲。如: inaugural address 就职演说。speech 为普通的讲话、发言。

▲ **adhere** [əd'hɪə] *vi.* 1. 粘附, 胶着[同]stick 2. 坚持: Both parties promised to adhere to the contract to be signed the following day.

【测】〈搭〉**adhere to** 粘附, 坚持: We adhere to the one-China principle.

▲ **adjacent** [ə'dʒeɪsənt] *a.* 邻近的, 毗连的[反]remote, distant: Nowadays, more and more people choose to work in cities but live in their adjacent suburbs. 当今越来越多的人选择在城里工作而住在邻近的郊区。

【测】〈搭〉**be adjacent to** 与...毗邻: His house is adjacent to a big store.

▲ **adjoin** [ə'dʒɔɪn] *v.* 毗连, 靠近: Almost everyone knows that Canada adjoins the United States.

adjust [ə'dʒʌst] I. *vt.* 1. 调整, 调节: The desks and seats can be adjusted to the height of any child who use them. 2. 校准, 校对: You can't see through a telescope unless it is adjusted correctly to your sight. II. *vi.* 1. 调整, 校准 2. (to) 适应于

【测】〈搭〉**adjust to** 适应[同]adapt to: The body adjusts itself to changes in temperature.

【派】• **adjustment** *n.* 调整, 调节: There were structural adjustments

in the economy. 经济结构有所调整。

▲ **administer** [əd'mɪnɪstə] *vt.* 1. 管理, 料理...的事务: We need the best man to administer the affairs of the state. 2. 实施, 执行: administer laws 执法 3. 给予, 用(药等): administer medicine to a patient 给病人吃药

【派】**administration** *n.* 1. (U) 管理, 经营: We are under the administration of the same Department. 2. (C) 管理部门, 行政机关: Scientific administrations must have strategic and management skills.

admire [əd'maɪə] *vt.* 羡慕, 赞美, 钦佩[同]envy: We admire him for what he has achieved. 我们羡慕他所取得的成绩。

【派】• **admiration** *n.* 钦佩, 赞美

admission [əd'mɪʃən] *n.* (U, C) 1. 准许进入: He is among those lucky Chinese students who have won admission to first-rate U. S. universities. 2. 入场费: The admission is 3 dollars. 入会费 3 美元。3. 坦白, 承认: He made a full admission of his guilt. 他完全认罪。

【测】〈搭〉**admission to** 准许进入: Admission to the university is by examination only. 只有通过考试才准许入大学。

admit [əd'mɪt] *vt.* 1. 承认, 供认: He admitted that he wronged that kind old man. 他承认他冤枉了那位善心的老人。2. (to) 接纳, 招收: He was admitted to the Party. 他被接纳入党。

▲ **adolescent** [ædəʊ'lesənt] I. *n.* (U, C) 青春期, 青少年: There are many children and adolescents

whose behavior is generally unacceptable. II. *a.* 青春期的, 青少年的: With the promotion in the civil-

ians' education, there has been a sharp decline in adolescent crime.

Section 1-3

adopt [ə'dɒpt] *vt.* 1. 采用, 采纳, 通过 [同] accept, assume [反] reject 2. 收养, 领养: The old couple decided to adopt a boy and a girl.

【测】〈辨〉**adopt, adapt, adept** (见 adapt 条)

【派】adoption *n.* 采用, 采纳, 通过; 收养

advance [əd'vɑ:ns] I. *vi.* 1. 前进, 进展 [同] progress, proceed: The angry crowd advanced toward the Capitol. 愤怒的人群朝州议会大厦进发。2. 推进, 促进 [同] promote, further 3. 提出 (建议等) II. *n.* (U, C) 1. 前进, 进展 2. 预付, 预支: He was given an advance of a month's pay.

in advance 预先, 事先

【派】advanced *a.* 先进的, 高级的: We learn the advanced technology from other countries.

【记】〈联想〉: advanced (高级的) → intermediate (中级的) → elementary (初级的)

advantage [əd'vɑ:ntidʒ] *n.* 1. (C) 优势, 优点, 长处 [反] disadvantage 2. (U) 利益, 好处 [同] benefit

【测】〈搭〉*gain/have an advantage over* 胜过, 优于: Socialism has an advantage over capitalism. 社会主义比资本主义优越。 *take advantage of* 利用, 趁...之机: They took advantage of these rainy days to plant trees around the lake. *to one's advantage* 对某人有利: It

will be to your advantage to study Spanish before you go to South America. *to the best advantage* 最有效, 效果最好: The pictures are arranged to the best advantage. 这些图画安排的极好。

【派】advantageous *a.* 有利的: What they did is advantageous to our cause.

adventure [əd'ventʃə] *n.* 1. (U, C) 冒险, 惊险活动 [同] venture 2. (C) 奇遇: The explorer told the boys about his adventures in the African forests.

【测】〈辨〉**adventure, venture**
adventure 指有刺激性的惊险活动。
venture 多指经济风险或生命危险, 去拼, 去闯。

adverse ['ædvə:s] *a.* 不利的, 敌对的, 逆的: an adverse wind 逆风; adverse circumstances 逆境: The country is disturbed at the developments which seem adverse to its interests.

advise [əd'vaiz] *vt.* 1. 劝告, 忠告 [同] counsel, recommend: They advised her not to take a walk by the river in the evening, but she wouldn't listen to them. 2. 建议, 通知, 告知 [同] inform

【派】advice *n.* (U) 劝告, 意见 / advisable *a.* 可取的, 适当的

【测】1. 〈辨〉近形词: **advice** *n.* 劝告 **advise** *vt.* 劝告

2. 〈搭〉*advise doing sth.* 建议