

天骄之路大学系列

COLLEGE ENGLISH

Band Six

英语词汇速记考点
与扩展手册
六级分册



北京外国语大学 刘 治 主编
北 京 大 学 徐凌培 审定
六级考试命题研究组

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英语词汇速记 考点与扩展手册 (六级分册)

刘 治 徐凌培 主编

北京邮电大学出版社

内 容 提 要

本书是针对大学生的实际需要而编写的。全书所选词汇以国家教育部考试中心 1999 年 5 月最新公布的《大学英语六级考试词汇表》为准。该书集词汇记忆、语法、考题、引申于一体,一书四用。

本书不同于一般的词汇手册,其特点是将每个词汇和该词汇在考试中经常被考核的语法项目、词义辨析、固定搭配等“考点”结合起来,另一个特点是通过给出每个词的同义词或反义词以及通过对单词的分类、归纳;近义、易混词对比等方法帮助学生循环联想记忆,克服机械记忆,达到事半功倍的效果。

本丛书封面均贴有“天骄之路系列用书”激光防伪标志,凡无此标志者为非法出版物。盗版书刊因错漏百出、印制粗糙,对读者会造成身心侵害和知识上的误解,希望广大读者不要购买。盗版举报电话:(010)62755320。

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编写说明

词汇是语言的建筑材料。词汇量的大小在大学英语学习和四、六级考试中有举足轻重的作用。对于许多大学生来说,记忆单词往往是事倍功半,有些人即使费了九牛二虎之力记住了单词,但在各种考试中也未能取得理想成绩。对此,不仅学生自己苦恼,作为英语教师,我们也感到困惑,同仁们为此作出了许多努力,各种词汇手册、四六级应试书应运而生,甚至让考生目不暇接,不知所从。有没有一种方法可以帮助我们的学生从苦恼中解脱出来呢?

令人费解的是,1999年5月新出版的大学英语教学大纲所附的《词汇表》仍然有1600个是重复中学词汇。比如在大学英语词表中还有诸如 father, mother, brother, cat, dog...这类词,而很多日常对外交往常用词及科技新词汇在大学英语词表中却找不到,或有词但没有相应的释义。如:词表里有 telephone, telegram 这些常用词,却没有现代化的通讯手段 telex(电传)、fax(传真)、E-mail(电子邮件)等这类词;词表中的 property 一词,尽管有“财产,资产”释义,但不提 intellectual property(知识产权)这个很常用的术语,在词表中更没有知识产权所包括的 patent(专利)、trademark(商标)、copyright(版权)。有 page 一词,所给的基本词意只有“页、张”,却没有家喻户晓的 paging(寻呼)及 pager(寻呼机)。有 king、queen、prince、princess(国王、王后、王子、公主),但就是没有 premier(总理)。换句话说,一个学生从小学到中学再到大学,学了多年的英语,还有可能不知道国家的“总理”怎么说。

词表是外语教学内容和教材的关键依据,是外语教学的“联络图”。如何从词汇教学上改变大学英语词汇量不足且低层次重复的现状,是改变费时低效现象的一个重要方面。因此,我们带着这种构想,依据最新词汇表的词汇范围和规范性词义,根据我们的教学经验、对外交往感受和学习体会设计成这本集词汇记忆、语法学习和考题于一体的大学生必备手册。该书的主要特点如下:

1. 本书收入词汇约 3500 个,词汇中对大纲词汇表中极简单的中学词汇未作收录,增加了若干四六级命题中不可缺少的词汇及现代新词汇(如 telex, fax, E-mail, pager 等,此类词汇覆盖面广,前面均冠以 * 号,并给予了具体分类),以满足大学生把握时代脉搏,了解最先进

的科技信息及参与对外交流的需要,而这些词也是一名现代大学生所应该掌握的,在四、六级考试试题中也经常出现;

2. 该书绝大部分词汇都给出了具体而有效的记忆方法,并将同一词汇的不同词性形式或形近词汇列举出来,以便大学生比较记忆,总结规律,举一反三;

3. 该书除总结词汇的记忆方法外,还将词条的特殊用法、习惯用法、易混易错的含义,以及经常在各种考试中出现而又容易被考生忽视的问题归纳为“考点”,使学生在记忆单词的同时,掌握与考试相关的必备知识;

4. 书中各词汇打破了一般词汇手册无英文注释的惯例,均有中英文注释,有利于培养考生的英语语感及写作能力,例句数量多,贴近当代生活实际,说出了读者想说而又一时表达不出的话来,并照顾到思想性;

5. 书中所给音标、词性力求精确,词义简明扼要,突出了主要的常用词,尤其是当代复用率较高的一些词,对习语与词的搭配十分重视,编排比较醒目,还适当将一些同义词、反义词及地道英语习语或常用词组搭配总结为“引申”,以扩大大学生的知识层面,同时可帮助大学生解决在实际阅读中遇到的问题。

任何事物都不可能完美无缺,本手册也不例外。由于编者与审阅者水平有限,书中难免存在不足之处。我们热切希望专家读者们不吝指正,使之日臻完善。读者对本书如有意见及建议,请来信寄至:(100080)北京大学燕园教育培训中心 1408 室 天骄之路大学系列丛书编委会收。相信您一定会得到满意的答复。

编 者

1999 年 10 月于北京大学燕园

A

* AAA

美国汽车协会。[企业]

AAA 是 American Automobile Association(美国汽车协会)的编写,美国人通常叫它 Triple A。

abbreviation/əˈbriːviˈeɪʃən/

n. shorten (a word, phrase, etc.), esp by omitting letters. 缩写(形式); 节略, 缩短

[记忆法] abbreviate/əˈbriːviːt/ *vt.* 缩写, 节略, 缩短

abide/əˈbaɪd/

v. act in accordance with sth. be faithful to sth.; tolerate (sb./sth.) endure; bear 信守(诺言), 遵守(法律、决定等); 承受(后果等); (否定句与疑问句中)忍受, 容忍

[考点] abide by sth. 遵守, 服从, (无条件)接受

[记忆法] abiding /əˈbaɪdɪŋ/ *adj.* 持续的, 持久的

abnormal/æbˈnɔːməl/

a. 不正常的, 变态的(not normal; not average; not typical; not usual; irregular, esp. to a considerable degree)

[记忆法] ab + norm(标准) + al → 不正常的

[考点] ~ weather 反常的天气 / ~ social phenomenon 异常的社会现象 / ~ psychology 变态心理学; Did you notice the old man's ~ behaviour? 你可注意到这位老人的反常行

为? /It's ~ for a man to walk in his sleep. 一个人梦游是不正常的。

[引申] [同] unusual, extraordinary [反] normal

abnormity *n.* 反常, 不规则, 畸形, 畸态

abolish/əˈbɒlɪʃ/

vt. 废除, 废止 (to do away with sth. completely; put an end to)

[记忆法] 由名词 abolition 而来; *adj.* abolitionary; *n.* abolition

[考点] ~ sex discrimination 废除性别歧视 / ~ bad customs 废除不良习俗 / Abraham Lincoln, the 16th President of the United States, advocated ~ ing the Negro slavery in the South. 美国第 16 任总统阿伯拉罕·林肯主张彻底废除美国南部的黑奴制度。/ In New Zealand, capital punishment (death penalty) was ~ ed many years ago. 在新西兰, 极刑在很多年前就废除了。/ There are many bad customs and outdated laws that ought to be ~ ed. 有很多陋习和过时的法律需要废除。/ In order to relieve the burden of students, many schools have decided to ~ homework. 为减轻学生负担, 很多学校决定取消家庭作业。

[引申] [同] destroy, dissolve, cancel, wipe out [反] support

abortion/əˈbɔːʃən/

n. (esp. deliberately induced) expulsion of a foetus from the womb before it is able to survive, esp. in the first 28 weeks of pregnancy.

流产;怪胎;中途失败的计划(或安排等)

【记忆法】abort/ə'bo:t/v. (使)流产;早产;(计划等)中途失败/中止

abrupt/ə'brʌpt/

a. ①突然的,意外的(sudden or unexpected) ②(举止、言谈等)唐突的,鲁莽的(curt or brusque or rude in speech or manner)

【记忆法】由名词 abrupton (中断)而来

【考点】sb.'s ~ departure 某人的突然离去/~ behaviour 唐突行为/The driver made an ~ turn as the car laboured up the hillside. 当车子吃力地爬上山腰时司机突然急转弯。/The train came to an ~ stop, making many passengers fall off their seats. 火车突然刹车,使许多乘客从座位上跌下来。/The road is full of ~ turns. 这条路有很多急转弯。/There are ~ weather changes. 天有不测风云。/I'd rather you give up your further attempt since they made an ~ reply. 既然他们的答复无礼生硬,我宁愿你放弃再次努力的企图。/Research work can never be done in an ~ manner. 永远不要草率地从事科研工作。/His ~ refusal hurt our feelings. 他无礼的拒绝伤害了我们的感情。

【引申】[同] sudden, unexpected, rude [反] leisurely, expected, polite

* absentee ballot /æbsən'ti'bælət/
n. 缺席投票。[选举]

指选民不必到投票所,而以其它方式投票。

absurd/əb'sɜ:d/

adj. 荒谬的,可笑的(so clearly untrue or unreasonable as to be laughable or ridiculous; ludicrous; silly; ridiculous)

【记忆法】与 absurdity 一起记 accommodate(oneself) to 使...适应... accommodate sb. with sth. 向某人提供某物

【考点】~ ideas 荒谬的思想/utterly ~ 荒谬透顶/an ~ speech 一篇荒唐的演说/Sometimes even sensible men do ~ things. 有时甚至聪明人也做傻事。/The idea that the number 13 brings bad luck is (utterly) ~. 数字13带来恶运的想法是(极其)荒唐的。/It was totally ~ of you to put forward such a suggestion. 你提出那样一个建议纯属荒唐可笑。

【引申】[同] ridiculous, fantastic [反] rational, reasonable, sensible

absorption/əb'sɔ:pʃən/

n. absorbing or being absorbed 吸收;兼并;专注

【考点】one's absorption in sth. 专注于某事 the absorption into sth. 被某物吸收/兼并

【记忆法】absorb /əb'sɔ:b/vt. 吸收;专注于;兼并

abundance/ə'bʌndəns/

n. [u] 大量,丰富,充足(a great supply; more than sufficient quantity)

【记忆法】和 abundant (*adj.* 丰富的)一起记。

【考点】in ~ 丰富, 充裕: food and drink in ~ 丰富的饮食/Now people live in ~. 现在人们过着丰衣足食的生活。/(与介词 of 连用, 仅用单数) There is an ~ of rice in this area this year. 今年该地区稻谷丰收。

【引申】[同] plenty, affluence, prosperity [反] scarcity, lack, shortage

academy/ə'kædəmi/

n. (仅用单数) 学院, 研究院, (中、等以上) 专门学校 (a school or college for special instruction or training in a subject; an association for the advancement of art, literature, or science)

【记忆法】与 academic (*adj.*) 一起记。Academy Award 奥斯卡奖 (Oscar)

【考点】a military ~ 军事学院, 陆军军官学校/an ~ of music 音乐学院/(常大写)/the Chinese A ~ of Sciences 中国科学院

【引申】[同] college, institute, school
accessory/æk'sesəri/(AmE.) (BrE. accessory) thing that is a useful or decorative extra but that is not essential; minor fitting or attachment

n. [c] ① 附件, 配件 (a subordinate or supplementary part or object that adds to convenience, attractiveness, safety, etc.) ② (常 pl.) (妇女的) 装饰品 (如手提包等) ③ (常用单数), 同谋, 包庇犯 (a

person who is guilty of having aided another who committed a crime)

【记忆法】access (靠近, 接近) + ory (表示 *adj.* 的后缀)

【考点】This belt makes (is) a beautiful ~ to your dress. 这腰带配上你的衣服非常漂亮。/The car ~ies include the heater, roof rack and radio. 汽车附件包括暖气装置、车顶架和收音机。/The handle-bar bell is an indispensable ~ to a bicycle. 自行车的车铃是自行车必不可少的附件。/The ~ies of a bicycle include the bump, lamp and the brake. 自行车的附件包括汽筒、车灯及车闸。/A fashionable dress with matching ~ies makes a young lady more charming. 相称的装饰品能使年轻的女士更加迷人。/an ~ to the crime 参与犯罪的一名从犯/(法律术语) ~ before [after] the fact 事前 [事后] 从犯

【引申】[同] supplement, associate, component [反] essential, principal

accommodate/ə'kɒmədeɪt/

vt. ① 向... 提供住处 (或膳宿) (to provide with a room or other accommodations) ② 向... 提供方便 (to provide; supply to lend money to) ③ 容纳 (to hold) ④ 使... 适应 (to adjust or make suitable; adapt)

【记忆法】与 accommodation (*n.*) 一起记

【考点】The small hotel ~s only fifty

guests. 这家小旅馆仅供 50 名客人住宿。/The kind lady ~ed me with a lodging. 好心的女人留我住宿。/The landlady could not ~ us (with a night's lodging), because all her rooms were booked. 女房东不能留我们住宿(一夜), 因为所有的房间都已预订了。/Delegates will be ~d at this hotel. 代表们将下榻在这家旅馆。/~ sb. with a loan 向某人提供贷款/~ orphans with kinds of life necessities 给孤儿提供各种生活必需品/I shall endeavour to ~ you whenever possible. 只要有可能, 我将尽力帮你。/She kindly ~d me with a seat. 她友好地让给我一个座位。/A train can ~ hundreds of people. 一辆火车可载数百人。/~ oneself to new surroundings 使某人适应新的环境/We should ~ ourselves to the constantly changing world. 我们应当使自己适应这个不断变化的世界。/The eye can ~ itself to seeing objects at different distances. 眼睛能自动调节, 以看到远近不同的物体。/You must ~ the statement to facts. 你必须使这项声明与事实相符。

【引申】[同] supply, hold, adapt, provide [反] discommode, constrain, unfit.

office accommodations 办公室设备; accommodation address 权宜通讯地址(用以隐匿真实地址); accommodation bill 融通票据; accommodation sale 转手销售

accord/ə'kɔ:d/

n. [c][u] ① 一致, 符合 (agreement, harmony) ② (尤指国与国之间达成的) 谅解与协议 (an international agreement, concurrence of opinions or wills)
v. ① *vt.* 授予, 给予 (to grant, bestow) ② *vi.* 相符合, 相一致 (to be in agreement or harmony; agree)

【记忆法】ac + cord(心) → 心心相通 → 一致, 同意; *n.* accordance

【考点】in (out of) ~ with sth. 与...一致(不一致): What she said is in ~ with the fact. 她所说的与事实吻合。/of one's own ~ 出于自愿, 主动地: He always helps others of his own accord. 他总是主动帮助别人。/with one ~ 一致同意地, 一致地: The important decision was passed with one ~ at the meeting. 会上一致通过此项重要决议。/make an ~ with sb. 与某人达成协议: The newly made ~ between the two countries will inevitably bring peace to people. 这两国之间所达成的谅解势必给人们带来和平。/~ sb. an honour 将荣誉授予某人/~ sb. a warm welcome 向某人表示热烈欢迎/~ with... 与...相吻合: His words do not ~ with his action. 他言行不一致。

【引申】[同] agreement, concord, correspond, grant, confer, endow [反] discord, hostility, differ, deny.

* Achilles' heel /ə'kilɪʃl /

致命伤。[文学]

典故出自荷马史诗《伊利亚特》(The Iliad)特洛伊战争中,希腊联军阵营最骁勇善战的一支军队 the Myrmidons 是由 Achilles 率领的。

addict/'ædɪkt/

n. person who is unable to stop taking drugs, alcohol, etc. 吸毒者; 瘾君子

* **acid rain**/'æsɪd reɪn/

酸雨。[环境]

燃烧石油、煤、天然气等化石燃料(fossil fuel)所排放出的硫氧化物及氮氧化物等物质,会使雨水变酸,称之为酸雨

acknowledge/æk'nɒlɪdʒ/

vt. ①承认,认为...属实(to admit to be real or true; recognize the existence, truth, or fact of) ②告知(信件、礼物等)已收到(to indicate or make known the receipt of, as with a reply) ③对...表示谢意(to show or express appreciation or gratitude for)

【记忆法】ac + knowledge(知识)→认识到

【考点】辨析:

acknowledge 指违背个人意愿,被迫做出的承认。如 He acknowledged that he was not a good husband. / admit. 指对原来想否认或推脱的事大胆地承认。如 He ~ that the story is true. / ~ one's defeat 承认失败. / ~ sb.'s statement 认为某人所说的属实. / ~ doing sth. 承认做某事. The student had to ~ having

cheated on exams. 这位学生不得不承认考试作弊. / ~ oneself to be beaten 认输. / ~ sb. to be (或 as) sth. 承认某人为...; We all ~ him to be (或 as) the top student in our class. 我们都承认他是我们班里的拔尖学生. / ~ that... 承认(后接宾语从句); She ~ d that she had made another mistake. 她承认自己又犯了一个错误. / It is universally ~ d that... 人们一致公认...; It is universally ~ d that knowledge is power. 人们一致公认知识就是力量. / ~ sb.'s gifts 告诉某人礼物已收到. / We'd better ~ her letter. 我们最好告诉她来信已收. / She ~ d me with a present for my help to her. 她以礼物答谢我对她的帮助.

【引申】[同] recognize, admit, confess, address, notice, greet, inform
[反] deny, ignore, disregard

acquaint/ə'kweɪnt/

vt. ①使了解(to furnish with knowledge; inform) ②使认识,介绍(to bring into social contact; introduce)

【记忆法】与 acquaintance (*n.* 熟人)一起记. ac + quaint(知道)→认识,了解. acquaintanceship *n.* 认识

【考点】~ sb. with the truth 使某人了解真相. / ~ oneself with sb. or sth. 使自己了解某人或某物. The new teacher is trying his best to ~ himself with each student in class. 这位新老师尽力使自己了解班上

每一个学生。/be scarcely ~ed with poetry 对诗歌几乎不了解/be well ~ed with history 精通历史/be ~ed with sb. 与某人相识: We are quite ~ed with each other. 我们彼此很熟悉。/make sb. ~ed with sb. else 使某人认识他人: The hostess made her children ~ed with all the guests at the dinner party. 女主人让孩子们认识宴会上所有的客人。/~ sb. with sth. 给某人介绍某物: The boss will ~ me with the working conditions here. 老板将给我介绍这儿的工作条件。

【引申】[同] familiarize, know, instruct, introduce, inform, notify
[反] conceal, hide, reserve

acquisition/ˈækwɪˈzɪʃən/

n. [c][u] ① 获取物, 增添的人(或物) (something acquired; addition) ② 取得, 获得 (the act of acquiring or gaining possession)

【记忆法】ac + + quisit(得到) + ion → 得到的东西 *adj.* acquisitive 贪心的

【考点】she is a valuable ~ to our school basketball team. 她是我们学校篮球队不可多得的人物。/This dictionary is my latest ~. 这本字典是我最近新添的东西。/the ~ of information 信息的获取/Students should devote their time and energy to the ~ of knowledge. 学生应当将时间和精力花在求知上。/The museum displayed its recent ~s. 博物馆展出了它最近获得的物品。/

He is a valuable ~ to the teaching staff of our school. 他是我校教职工中不可多得的新成员。/This art museum almost entirely depends upon the gifts and donations for making new ~s. 这家艺术博物馆几乎完全靠捐赠来获得新展品。/The ~ of abundant knowledge of society is essential for a writer. 获得丰富的社会知识对于一位作家来说是非常必要的。/The ~ of a foreign language is a prerequisite for the job-hunter. 对于求职者来说, 掌握一门外语是一先决条件。

【引申】[同] gaining, acquirement

Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome 艾滋病(略为 AIDS, 即获得性免疫缺损综合症)。

activate/ˈæktiveɪt/

vt. 使活动起来, 使开始起作用(to make active; cause to engage in activity), 加速反应(to make capable of reacting or of accelerating a chemical reaction)

【记忆法】active(活泼的) → activate (使...活泼) *n.* activation

【考点】A good teacher knows how to ~ his or her class. 一位好教师知道如何使课堂气氛活跃起来。/~ uranium 使铀开始起反应/These push buttons can ~ the elevator. 这些按钮能启动电梯。/The whole system is ~d by computer. 整个系统由计算机驱动。/The criminal confessed that he was ~d by selfish motives to commit the crime. 罪犯

承认他是在自私动机的驱使下犯罪的。

【引申】[同] vitalize, animate [反] restrain, frustrate

activated carbon 活性炭/active euthanasia 积极安乐死/activation analysis 放射性分析/active title 热门书/activator 活化剂, 催化剂/activism 激进主义/activator RNA 激活核糖核酸/activist 激进主义分子

acute/ə'kju:t/

adj. ①严重的, 激烈的 (extremely great or serious; critical) ②敏锐的 (extremely sensitive even to slight details or impressions) ③急性的 (brief and severe) ④尖的 (sharp at the end; pointed)

【记忆法】与名词 acuteness 一起记。

【考点】have an ~ sense of... 有敏锐感觉 an ~ shortage of... 严重缺乏 have ~ headache 头疼厉害/The sportsmen will have an ~ competition. 运动员们即将展开一场激烈的竞争。/She manifested ~ regret for what she had done. 对她的所作所为, 她表示极度懊悔。/An ~ shortage of skilled workers is becoming a handicap to our expanded re-production. 熟练工人的严重短缺正成为我们扩大再生产的一大障碍。/What an ~ pain it is! 太疼了! /Dogs have an ~ sense of smell. 狗有灵敏的嗅觉。/Dr. Smith has wide and profound scholarship and possesses an uncommonly

~ insight. 史密斯博士有广博的知识和非同常人的敏锐的洞察力。/~ eyesight 敏锐的目光/~ disease 急性病: Pneumonia is an ~ disease. 肺炎是一种急性疾病。/an ~ angle 锐角。

【引申】[同] severe, violent, keen, sharp, penetrating [反] mild, tender, dull

addict/'ædikt/

n. person who is unable to stop taking drugs, alcohol, etc

adhere/əd'hɪə/

vi. ①粘附, 附着 (to stick fast; stay attached) ②遵守, 坚持 (to hold closely or firmly) ③追随, 支持 (to be devoted in support or allegiance)

【记忆法】ad + here (粘连) → 粘在一起; *n.* adhesion; *adj.* adhesive adherence/əd'hɪərəns/*n.* 忠实, 支持 adherent/əd'hɪərəns/*n.* 支持者

【考点】~ to sth. 粘附于某物: It is common knowledge that wet clothes ~ to the skin. 湿衣服粘附着皮肤, 这是常识。/Glue and paste are used to make one surface ~ to another surface. 胶水和浆糊可用来把一个面和另一面粘附在一起。/It had rained all day long and the mud ~d to our shoes. 整日都在下雨, 我们的鞋子上都粘上了污泥。/We must ~ to the opening policy. 我们必须坚持对外开放政策。/Only those who are rigid in thinking ~ too closely to the regulations. 只有那

些思想僵化的人才过分拘泥于规则。/ ~ to one's promise [idea, opinion, belief] 遵守诺言 [坚持观点、看法、坚定信念] / They will ~ to their original plan in spite of your objection. 尽管你们反对, 他们仍将坚持其原有计划。/ People from all walks of life should do their best to ~ to economic reforms. 各行各业的人们应当尽力支持经济改革。

【引申】[同] stick to, hold to, attach to, cling to [反] depart from
adhesive tape 胶带

adjacent /ə'dʒeɪsənt/

adj. 邻近的, 毗连的 (near or close [to something]; adjoining; contiguous; neighboring)

【记忆法】ad + jacent (to lie 躺) → 躺在附近 → 接近的; *n.* adjacency be adjacent to 与... 邻近

【考点】My relatives and friends all live in the ~ streets. 我的亲戚朋友都住在邻街。/ ~ to... 与... 毗连: The tall building ~ to the school stadium is the new library. 毗连校体育馆的那幢高建筑物是新图书馆。

【引申】[同] near, close, next [反] distant, remote

adjoin /ə'dʒɔɪn/

vt. 贴近, 与... 毗连 (to be close to or in contact with)

【记忆法】ad + join (参加) → 邻近

【考点】The grassland ~s the garden. 草坪与花园毗连。/ A small breakfast room ~s the drawing

room. 一间小小的餐室与客厅相连。/ Canada ~s the United States. 加拿大与美国毗连。/ Our two houses ~. 我们这两栋房子相毗连。/ The garage ~s (to) the house. 车库与屋子毗连。

【引申】[同] attach [反] detach, separate

administer /əd'mɪnɪstə/

vt. ① 掌管, 料理... 的事务 (to direct or manage; have executive charge of) ② 实施, 执行 (to bring into use or operation) ③ 给予, 派给 (to give or apply)

【记忆法】ad + minister (大臣, 部长) → 掌管; administration *n.* (局、处、部)

【考点】~ a company 管理公司 / ~ a country 治理国家 / She is quite good at ~ing housework. 她很善于料理家务 / ~ the law 执法 / ~ relief 施舍 / ~ a devastating blow to sb. 给某人以毁灭性的打击 / The nurse is ~ing medicine to the patient. 护士正在给病人服药。/ ~ upon 执行遗产管理人的职责

【引申】[同] manage, control, execute
administrative assistant 行政助理 (秘书的婉称) / administrative law 行政法

adolescent /ædəu'lesnt/

n. [c] 青少年 (teenager)

adj. 青春期的, 青少年的 (characteristic of adolescence, immature, youthful)

【记忆法】与 adolescence (*n.*) 一起

记。

【考点】A ~s are apt to fancy ideas about life. 青少年对生活易抱幻想/
~ symptoms 青春期病症/an ~ gang 青少年犯罪集团/The film aimed at ~s will be very welcome to them. 这部专为青少年拍摄的电影将深受他们的欢迎/The ~ crimes are causing people's growing concern. 青少年的各种犯罪正日益引起人们的关注。/The movie's attitude towards life is ~. 这部电影对人生的看法是不很成熟的。/She often recalls her lovely ~ life. 她常回想起美丽的青少年时代。

【引申】[同] teenager, youth; youthful

adore/ə'dɔ:/

vt. love deeply and respect (sb.)
worship 崇拜, 敬慕; 很喜欢

【考点】adore 不用进行时代。

advent/'ædvənt/

n. (常与定冠词连用, 仅作单数)
出现, 到来(an arrival, a start or a beginning)

【记忆法】ad + vent(出现) → 到来

【考点】the ~ of sth 某人/事的出现 the ~ of spring 春天的到来/before the ~ of the final victory 在最终胜利到来之前/The Chinese society has been rapidly developing since the ~ of the economic reforms. 自从经济改革开放以来, 中国社会一直快速发展。/People are much better informed since the ~ of television. 自从电视问世以来, 人们的

消息灵通多了。/With the ~ of spring, trees began to put out new leaves. 随着春天的到来, 树木开始长出了新叶。/Before the ~ of synthetic fibers, people had to rely entirely on natural products for making fabrics. 在合成纤维问世以前, 人们不得不完全依赖天然的产品生产纤维。/The ~ of the car has changed considerably people's modes of living. 小汽车的出现极大地改变了人们的生活方式。

【引申】[同] arrival [反] departure

adverse/'ædvərs/

adj. 不利的, 有害的(harmful; disadvantageous)

【考点】adversity n. 麻烦, 不幸 adversary n. 对手, 敌人 ~ circumstances 逆境/be in ~ conditions 处境不利/~ to sb. or sth. 对某人或某事不利; Don't do anything that is ~ to other's interests. 不要做任何有害于他人利益的事情。/The judge gave us an ~ decision. 法官作出了对我们不利的判决。/Falling prices had an ~ effect on business. 价格下跌给生意带来了不良的影响。/The expedition encountered ~ weather conditions. 探险队遇到了恶劣的天气。/The result is ~ to his wishes. 结果与他的愿望相反。

【引申】[同] unfavourable, harmful [反] favourable

advertise/'ædvətaɪz/

vt. 为...做广告(在报刊, 电视中)
公告(to announce or praise; to

give information to public about)

vi. 登广告, 登公告 (to request sth. esp. by placing a notice in a newspaper)

【记忆法】与 advertisement (*n.*) 一起记。

【考点】~ one's goods 替自己的商品做广告/~ goods for sale 登广告出售货物/~ a child as lost 登启事寻找走失的孩子/~ that... 公告... (后接宾语从句): The TV station has ~d that there will be no supply of power in this area within twenty-four hours. 电视台公告, 该地区 24 小时内将不供电。/~ for sb. or sth. 登广告征求某人或某物: They ~d for teachers of English in the local newspaper. 他们在当地报纸上登广告招聘英语教师。/~ extensively 大规模地做广告/The school ~d on a bulletin-board. 学校在布告栏上发出公告。

【引申】[同] announce, broadcast, declare [反] conceal

advertising 广告业/advertising executive 广告业务经理

advocate/'ædvəkit/

vt. 拥护, 提倡, 主张 (to support, recommend publicly)

n. [c] ① 提倡者, 拥护者 (a person who speaks or writes in support of a course or person etc.) ② 辩护人, 律师 (a person who pleads the cause of another in a court of law)

【记忆法】与 vote (投票赞成) 形似

【考点】~ sb.'s suggestion 拥护某人的建议/~ economic reforms 拥护经济改革/~ fair competition 提倡公平竞争/~ peace 主张和平/~ doing sth. 提倡(主张)做某事: We do not ~ learning all day without having any rest. 我们不主张成天学习而不休息。/They ~d that one candidate (should) withdraw. 他们主张一个候选人退出。/The report ~d setting up a training college for adults. 这个报告赞成建立一所成人培训大学。/Some have ~d such a procedure as a solution to the population problem. 有些人曾提倡把这一步骤作为解决人口问题的一个办法。/The specialist firmly ~d reform in classroom methods and curriculum. 这位专家坚决主张改革课堂教学和课程设置。/He is a strong ~ of free trade. 他坚决拥护自由贸易。/The forest ranger is a strong ~ of environmental protection laws. 森林管理者是环境保护法的强有力的支持者。/He hired the best ~ he could find to represent him in court. 他雇了他能找到的最好的律师代表他在法庭上为其辩护。/the enthusiastic ~s of free trade 自由贸易的热心拥护者/the ~ of non-smoking day 禁烟日的提倡者/Who will act as your ~? 谁将做你的辩护人? /a local ~ 地方律师。

【引申】[同] support, defend uphold,

propose, promoter, pleader, lawyer, attorney [反] deprecate, impugn, oppose, combat

advocacy journalism 鼓吹性新闻

aerial/'æriəl/

adj. 空中的, 架空的 (of, in or produced by the air, done from the air)

n. [常用单数] 天线 (a radio or television antenna)

【记忆法】与 air 形似, aero(空中)去掉“o”+ial→空中的

【考点】an ~ line 航空线/an ~ rope way 架空索道/~ acrobatics 空中特技飞行/make an ~ attack 进行空袭/television ~ 电视天线

【引申】[同]airy, antenna

aerial ladder 架空消防梯, 云梯, aerial current 气流, an aerial view 鸟瞰图, aeronautics 航空学, aerospace 太空

aesthetic(al)/'isθetik(əl)/

adj. 美学的, 艺术的, 审美的 (related to a sense of beauty)

【记忆法】aesthetics (*n.* 美学) aesthete/'i:θit/ *n.* 审美家

【考点】~ feeling 美感/~ perception 艺术直觉/~ psychology 审美心理学/The painter is endowed with rich ~ perception. 这位画家富有艺术直觉。/a work of ~ value 具有艺术价值的作品/The course in art history is designed to develop the student's ~ judgement. 开设艺术史这门课是为了培养学生的审美能力。/This museum contains

many works of ~ value. 这家博物馆有许多具有艺术价值的作品。

【引申】[同]beautiful, artistic [反] unaesthetic

aestheticism 唯美主义, aesthetics 美学

affiliate/ə'filiɪt/

vt. 使隶属(或附属)于 (to bring into close connection)

n. [c] 附属机构, 分部 (a branch organization; associate)

【记忆法】两个“f”, 两个“i”, 两个“a”→附合在一起→附属

【考点】~ ... to (with) 将...隶属于: The research center has been ~d with the university. 这家研究中心隶属于这所大学。/~ oneself to (with) 加入: She has ~d herself to the student union. 她加入了学生会。/an ~d middle school 附属中学/Wuhan University has several ~s. 武汉大学有好些附属机构。/MacDonald Lt. has its ~s all over the world. 麦当劳有限公司的分公司遍布世界。

【引申】[同]join, connect, subordinate [反]separate, independent

affirm/ə'fɜ:m/

vt. ①断言, 坚持声称 (to assert positively; to maintain as true)

②证实, 确认 (to confirm; to ratify)

【记忆法】af + firm(坚定的)→坚持声称 affirmative *n.* / *adj.* 肯定(的) affirmation *n.* 迷信, 宣称 in the affirmative 肯定地

【考点】~ the truth of a matter 断言事情的真实性/~ sth. to sb. 向某人断言某事: The young man ~ed his honesty to the owner of the bookstore. 年轻人向书店店主肯定自己的诚实。/~ one's loyalty to sb. 坚持声称对某人的忠实/~ that... 坚持声称(后接宾语从句): She ~ed that she had nothing to do with the case. 她坚持声称她与本案无关。/~ one's statement 证实某人的话/~ sb. to be innocent 确认某人无辜: The court ~ed the accused to be innocent. 法庭确认这位被告无辜。

【引申】[同] declare, assert [反] deny

afflict /ə'flikt/

vt. 使苦恼, 折磨 (to trouble grievously)

【记忆法】af + flict(打击)→痛苦 affliction(*n.*)

【考点】~ sb. with sth. 用某物折磨某人: The owner of this factory used to ~ those child labourers with too much physical work. 这家工厂的头儿曾用过多的体力活折磨那些童工。/Don't ~ your child with excessive complaints. 不要使你的孩子遭受过多的责备。/A series of frustrations ~ her. 一连串的失意令她苦恼。/The young pretty widow is ~ed with kinds of slanders from others. 这位年轻、漂亮的寡妇常常遭受他人的各种诽谤。/be ~ with illness 害病

【引申】[同] trouble, torment [反]

please, console

agenda /ə'dʒəndə/

n. (常用单数) 待议诸事项(一览表), 议事日程(a list, plan, outline, etc. of things to be done, matters to be acted or voted upon)

【记忆法】ag(做) + enda(表示名词多数)→做很多事情→议事日程

【考点】put(place) sth. on the ~ 将某事提到日程上来: College English writing has been put on the ~ in various colleges and universities. 各大院校已将英语写作提上了日程。/an item on the ~ 议程上的一个项目

【引申】[同] program, schedule

aggravate /'ægrəveɪt/

vt. ①加重, 加剧, 使恶化(to make worse or more severe; intensify)

②激怒, 使恼火(to cause to become irritated or inflamed)

【记忆法】ag + grav(重) + ate→加重 be further ~ed 被进一步加剧。

【考点】~ one's illness 加重某人的病情/~ conflict with sb. 加剧与某人的矛盾/~ differences 加深分歧/~ sb. beyond endurance 使某人怒不可遏/Smoking ~s a cold. 抽烟加重感冒。

【引申】[同] intensify, worsen [反] lessen, tranquilize

aggregate /'ægrɪɡɪt/

n. total amount, mass or amount brought together; mass of minerals formed into one type of rock.