

全国专业技术人员 职称英语等级考试 新大纲词汇详解

▲人事部专业技术人员职称司

原司长 王雷保主编

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全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试

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前 言

词汇是语言的基本建筑材料。记得一位语言学家曾经说过:如果没有语法就很难表达思想,然而,没有词汇就什么也不能表达。词汇量的大小在各级各类等级考试中都有着举足轻重的作用。对于参加职称英语等级考试的广大专业技术人员来讲,认识并掌握大纲规定的词汇量是顺利通过职称考试的必备条件之一。尤其是新大纲规定了对专业技术人员词汇能力的考查标准,这样,如何在短时间内牢记并掌握这些词汇就成了广大专业技术人员不可回避的一个现实问题。

为了帮助广大专业技术人员突破词汇关,加强复习备考的针对性,提高应试能力,我们以《全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试大纲》所附词汇表为依据,以易读、易记、易复习为原则,精心编写了《全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试新大纲词汇详解》。本书有以下特色:

- 1.记忆单词要从音、形、义三个方面着手,才能记得准、记得牢。本书为全部职称英语考试词汇注有国际音标,使读者能够掌握每个单词的正确发音,还为有关词语提供了同义词、反义词、常用短语以及词语辨析,使读者能够触类旁通,举一反三,达到学习与记忆的最佳效果。
- 2.记忆单词要结合句子,即所谓"词不离句"。本书把单词的含义融入具体的语境中,使读者能准确掌握其内涵,便于融汇贯通。孤立地记单词不仅掌握不了单词的用法,而且忘得也快。
- 3.为了帮助应试者准确了解句子的含义,我们为每条例句配备了中文翻译,以解决应试者理解上的困难。
- 4. 为了提高应试者记忆单词的效率,我们将全部词汇分成二十四个单元,每个单元中设有多项词汇练习,并附有答案以便读者边学边练,巩固记忆。
- 5.把各类词汇考试中经常出现而又被广大应试者所忽视的一些问题,归纳为"辨析",本《……词汇详解》共有辨析条目 1500 个左右,足以覆盖职称英语等级考试中有关词汇测试的"考点",我们把这些"考点"——指出来的目的,是使广大应试者做到有备无患。
- 6.本着"学以致用"的原则,本书配备了十套"综合练习"题,通过它应试者可以检查自己的学习及记忆效果。

本书的作者均来自北京的著名高校,具有丰富的英语教学和应试辅导经验。希望本书能够成为广大专业技术人员的良师益友。由于编写时间较短,本书肯定还存在着许多不足之处,恳切希望广大读者给我们提出宝贵的意见。

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第一单元 词汇学习(A~Axis)

a[ei;ə], an [n;ən;æn] art. ●一,一个: He gave me a pear for an apple. 他给了我一个梨换一个苹果。(注:a 用于以辅音音素开始的词前, an 用于以元音音素开始的词前。) ❷任何一个: A table has four legs. 桌子有四条腿。❸每一(个): There are seven days in a week. 每星期有七天。●同一(个): They are of an age. 他们是同龄人。●某一(个): A Mr. Wang from the Foreign Ministry gave us a talk yesterday. 有位来自外交部的王先生昨天给我们作了个报告。

【辨析】a 和 one 两词都表示"一(个)",a 侧重指类别,one 侧重指数量。在整百、千等数词前可互换,如 a/one hundred, a/one thousand.

abandon [əˈbændən] vt. ●丢弃,抛弃(同义 desert); How should the cruel parents ~ their daughter? 那狠心的父母怎么竟遗弃了他们的女儿? ❷放弃(同义 give up); We shouldn't ~ all hopes.我们不应放弃一切希望。

【辨析】abandon, desert 和 give up 在表示"抛弃,离开"时 abandon 与 desert 同,如 They decided to abandon (desert) the camp.他们决定放弃该营地。在表示"放弃,停止做某事"时 abandon 与 give up 同,如 We abandoned (gave up) the attempt.我们放弃了尝试。

abbey ['æbi] n. ①修道院 ②大教堂

abbreviation [əˌbriːviˈeiʃən] n. (用词首字母组成的)缩写

abide [ə'baid] vi. (by) 遵守,坚持

ability [ə'biliti] (pl. abilities) n. ●(U)能力,本领; He showed ~ in (for) organization.他表现出了很好的组织能力。❷(U)聪明,才智; His sister is a girl of ~ .他姐姐是个富有聪明才智的女孩。❸(C)才能,技能; This shows his many ~ ies.这显示了他多方面的才能。

【辨析】ability, capacity, capability, faculty 和 power 这几个词都可表示"能力", 其中 ability 指做事情的实际能力, 后接不定式或介词 in, for; capacity 指人的理解接受能力或事物的容纳能力, 后接介词 of, for; capability 指从事或胜任某项工作的特殊能力, 后接介词 of, for; power 含义广泛, 指智力、做事或行动的能力或身体机能, 后接不定式或介词 of; faculty 则指常人具有的能力或心理上的几种具体能力如意志、记忆或推理能力。

able ['eibl] a. ●能(够),会(= can): We shall be ~ to finish the work tomorrow. 我们明天能够完成这项工作。(注: be ~ to 常用来表示 can 所不能明确表示的将来时或完成时,后接主动的不定式,不接被动的不定式) ❷精明的,能干的(同义 capable): She is the ~ st secretary I know. 她是我所认识的最能干的秘书。

【辨析】able, capable 和 competent 三词均可表示"有能力的",但 able 指人的实际才能和才干,含义较强; capable 指人的潜在能力,含义较弱; competent 则指在某一限度范围内有能力胜任。

abnormal [æb'nɔml] a. ①反常的,变态的 ❷不规则的

aboard [əˈbɔxd] I. ad. 在船(飞机、火车)上;上船(飞机、火车); The captain was the first to go ~,船长第一个上了船。 Ⅱ. prep. 在船(飞机、火车)上; They went to New York ~ a plane.他们乘飞机去了纽约。

abolish [ə'bolif] vt. 废除,取消

aboriginal [ˌæbəˈridʒinl] a. 土著的 n. 土著居民,土生动植物

abortion [əˈbɔːʃən] n. 流产,堕胎

about [a'baut] I . prep. ●关于,对于: a story ~ Lei Feng 一个关于雷锋的故事 / talk ~ current affairs 谈论时事 ❷到处: Her records were lying ~ the room.房间里到处是她的唱片。●在…周围(附近): We planted flowers ~ the house.我们在房子周围种了花。 II .ad. ●大约,差不多: They waited for ~ an hour.他们等了大约一小时。❷周围,到处: Don't throw waste paper ~ . 不要乱扔废纸。❸附近: They looked around and found there was no one ~ .他们向四周张望,发现附近没有人。

【短语】be ~ to (do)即将,正要:We were ~ to leave when it began to rain. 我们正要离开时天下起雨来了。

【辨析】 1 about, of 和 on 三词都可表示"关于",但 about 涉及到细节或详情, of 不涉及详情, on 则多用于书或文章的标题,有论述的意思。

【辨析 $\}^2$ be about to 和 be going to 两个短语都表示"即将做某事",但前者多用于书面语,有紧迫感,指"很快就做";后者多用于口语,无紧迫感,指"打算做或不久将做"。

above [ə'bʌv] I . prep. ●在…之上(上面)(同义 on, over,反义 below): There is a slogan ~ the blackboard. 黑板的上方有一条标语。●(数目、价格等)大于;高于: The price is ~ ¥ 2,000. 价格超过了两千元。 II . ad. 在上面;以上: The thing as mentioned ~ is a real one. 上述事情是一件真事。 / She lives in the flat ~ . 她住在上面的单元里。

【短语】~ all 首先,尤其:A~ all, we must believe in ourselves.首先,我们必须自己有信心。

【辨析】above, on 和 over 三词都可表示"在…上",其中 above 指位置高于某物但不一定是在正上方,指地位高于某人但不一定直接领导; on 指位置在某物上面并与其表面接触; over 则指位置在某物的垂直上方,有时有"覆盖"的意思,指地位高于某人时有直接领导的意思。

abroad [ə'broxd] ad. ❶出国,在国外(同义 overseas); at home and ~国内外 / She will go ~ next month.她下个月要出国。❷到处,传开:The news quickly spread ~.消息很快传开了。

abrupt [ə'brʌpt] a. ●突然的 ●粗鲁的,(态度)生硬的

absence ['aebsəns] n. ●(U)缺席,不在(反义 presence): Who came during my ~ ? 我不在家时谁来了? ❷(C)—次缺席:~s from school 旷课 ❸缺乏,不存在: in the ~ of air 在真空条件下 ●心不在焉

absent [ˈeebsənt] a. ❶缺席,不在(反义 present): No one was ~ yesterday.昨天没有人缺席。❷茫然的,心不在焉的; She looked at me in an ~ way.她茫然地望着我。

absolute ['aebsəlut] a. 绝对的(反义 relative),完全的: an ~ fact 绝对的事实 / ~ trust 完全信任

absolutely ['æbsəlutli] ad. ●完全地, 极其:What he said was ~ right.他的话完全正确。❷肯定地,绝对地:As a soldier, you should ~ obey orders.作为一名士兵,你应该绝对服从命令。

词汇练习 (a~absolutely)

程。

从上述词汇中选出一个最恰当的单词填入下列句中的空白处,必要时词形要作适当调整。 1. His wages were eight hundred yuan _____ month. 2. They had _____ their journey before it was well begun. 3. Everyone must _ by the rules of the game. 4. She has lost all faith in her _____ 5. You might be _____ to persuade them. 6. It is _____ ___for a man to walk in his sleep. 7. What are they busy _____ today? 8. As a scholar, she is far _____ the others. 9. Why were you ___ _____from the meeting yesterday? 10. You must tell us the __ 【答案】 1. a 2. abandoned 3. abide 4. ability 5. able 6. abnormal 7. about 8. above 9. absent 10. absolute absorb [əb'sɔːb] vt. ❶吸收(液体、光、声、知识):We ~ knowledge from books. 我们从书中吸取知识。❷吸引…的注意力,全 神贯注: He was ~ ed in a novel. 他在全神贯注地读一本小说。 abstract [ˈæbstrækt] [.a.(无比较级和最高级)抽象的(反义 concrete); an ~ noun 抽象名词 / Beauty itself is ~ .美的本身是抽 象的。Ⅱ.n.(C)摘要,梗概:an~ of a book 一本书的摘要 Ⅲ.vt.提炼,取出:~ metal from ore 从矿石中提炼金属 absurd [əb'sə:d] a. 荒谬的,荒唐可笑的 abundant [ə'bʌndənt] a. 大量的,充足的,丰富的(同义 plentiful,反义 scarce); ~ proof 充足的证据 / be ~ in minerals 矿产丰富 abuse [əˈbjuːs; əˈbjuːz] n. & vt. ❶辱骂:personal ~人身攻击 ❷虐待(古) ❸滥用:Don't ~ your authority.不要滥用职权。 academic [ˌækəˈdemik] a. 学术的,学院的: an ~ degree 学位 / the ~ year 学年 academy [əˈkædəmi] n. ①(高等)院校,研究院 ②学会,协会 accelerate [əkˈseləreit] vt. & vi. (使)加速,催促:The car ~d as soon as it got onto the highway.汽车上了公路便加快了速度。 accent ['æksənt] n.(U/C) ●口音;腔调:She speaks English without ~.她说英语不带地方口音。●重音:The ~ of this word falls on the second syllable. 这个单词的重音在第二个音节。 accept [ək'sept] vt. ❶接受,领受(反义 decline, reject); She ~ ed my invitation.她接受了我的邀请。❷认可,承认: He ~ ed the truth of it.他承认了这件事情属实。 【辨析】accept 和 receive 前者表示"接受,答应",指由主观意愿决定的行为;后者表示"接到,收到",指与主观意愿无关的 行为,如 She received his gift, but did not accept it.她收到了他的礼物,但没有接受。在表示"接待,接见"时用 receive 而不用 accepto acceptable [ək'septəbl] a. ●可接受的 ❷合意的,受欢迎的 acceptance [ək'septəns] n.(U) ●接受,接纳:an ~ test 验收试验 ●承认,认可 access [ˈækses] n.(U) ❶(to)接近(或进人)的机会:Students must have ~ to good books.学生必须有机会读到好书。❷通道,人 口(反义 outlet): I know the ~ to the farmhouse. 我认识去那农舍的通道。 accessible [əkˈsesəbl] a. 可得到的,易接近的,可进入的 accessory [əkˈsesəri] I.n. 附件,附属品 II.a. ●附属的 ❷同谋的 accident [ˈæksidənt] n.(C) ●意外的事,偶然的事:This is a mere ~.此事纯属偶然。❷事故:a traffic ~交通事故 【短语】by ~偶然 : I got to know her by ~ . 一个偶然的机会使我认识了她。 【辨析】accident, event, incident 和 occurrence 这几个词都可表示"事故、事件", 其中 accident 指无法预料的事故或灾难。 event 指重大的事件。incident 则指不太重要但却引人注意的小事件,又指有预谋的政治事件,如 the July 7th I~ of 1937 一 九三七年的"七七事变"。occurrence 则指日常发生的事情或事件。 accidental [æksiˈdentl] a. 意外的,偶然的: Some scientific discoveries were quite ~ . 有些科学发现很偶然。 accmmodation [əˌkɔməˈdeiʃən] n. (U/C)住处,膳宿:Hotel ~ was scarce during the Olympic Games.奥运会期间旅馆房间很难找。 accommodate [əˈkɒmədeit] vt . ●为…提供住宿 ❷容纳,接纳 ●使适应,调节 accommodation [ə,kɒməˈdeiʃən] n. ●膳宿供应 ●(pl.)提供便利的设备(或用具) ❸适应,调节 accompany [əˈkʌmpəni] (accompanied) vt. ❶陪伴,陪同:He ~ied me to the station.他陪同我去火车站。❷伴随,和…同时发 生:Strong winds ~ ied the rain.风雨交加。●为…伴奏:He ~ ied the children on the organ.他用风琴为孩子们伴奏。 【辨析】accompanied by 和 accompanied with 前者表示由别人陪伴,如 She came here ~ ied by her mother.她是由妈妈陪同来这

【辨析】accomplish, achieve, complete 和 finish 这几词都可表示"完成",其中 accomplish 着重指成功地做完某事或取得成就,后接名词或代词; achieve 着重指达到预期的目标或取得成功、成就,后接名词或代词; complete 侧重指圆满完成或竣工,后接名词或代词; finish 仅指事情的完成或结束,后接名词、代词或动名词。另外, finish 可表示"吃完、喝完",其他几词则不

accomplish [əˈkʌmplif] vt. 完成,实现(同义 achieve, finish, complete): We'll ~ the project in a year. 我们将于一年内完成这项工

里的。后着表示与···同时发生或做出,如 His speech was ~ied with gestures.他一边演说一边做着手势。

词汇练习 (absorb~accomplish)

| 从上述词汇中选出一个最恰当的单词填入下列句中的空白处,必要时词形要作适当调整。 |
|--|
| 1. We a great deal during our first year. |
| 2. The car can six people quite comfortably. |
| 3. Googyear found a new way to treat natural rubber by |
| 4. A doctor must have a telephone at all times. |
| 5. The management finally the terms of the Union. |
| 6. Fertilizer will the growth of these plants. |
| 7. Rice is in this river valley. |
| 8. He used a sponge to the spilt water. |
| 9. Of course this isnecessary. |
| 10. Please write an of this article. |

【答案】 1. accomplished 2. accommodate 3. accident 4. accessible 5. accepted 6. accelerate 7. abundant 8. absorb 9. absolutely 10. abstract

accordance [əˈkəxdəns] n.(U)一致,符合:We did it in ~ with the usual practice.我们是按照惯例来做的。/ out of ~ with 违反.和…不一致

according [a'koxdin] ad.(只用于下列两个习语) ● ~ as(后接从句)依照,根据:You will be praised or criticized ~ as your work is good or bad.依照你工作的好坏,你将受到表扬或批评。❷ ~ to(后接名词)根据,按照:A ~ to our plan, we'll go camping tomorrow.根据计划,我们明天将去野营。

accordingly [əˈkoxdiɪthi] ad. ●因此,于是:The situation has changed and we have to cancel our plan ~. 形势已发生变化,因此我们只得取消了计划。❷照着,相应地:They made clear the actual conditions and arranged ~. 他们摸清了具体情况并作出相应的安排。

accordion [əˈkəːdjən] n.(C)手风琴

account [əˈkaunt] I .n. (C) ●叙述,说明,报道(同义 report): Please give an ~ of your plan.请谈谈你的计划。❷理由,原因: You shouldn't tell us a lie on any ~ .无论如何你也不该对我们撒谎。❸帐目,帐户: keep ~ s 记帐 / open an ~ with a bank 在一家银行开立户头 II .vt.& vi. ●认为,视为(同义 consider): We ~ him a scholar.我们认为他是学者。❷(for)说明,解释(同义 explain): That ~ s for the failure of the plan.这就是该计划失败的原因。

【短语】on ~ of 因为,由于: They didn't go to the park on ~ of the weather.因为天气的原因他们没去公园。/ take sth into ~ 考虑: You should take the factor of her age into ~ . 你应把她的年龄因素考虑进去。

accountant [əˈkauntənt] n.(C)会计,会计师

accumulate [əˈkjuːmjuleit] vt. & vi. 积累,积聚;堆积: By working hard he soon ~ d profound knowledge. 通过努力学习,他很快便积累了渊博的知识。/ Dust soon ~ s if we don't sweep our room. 如果我们不打扫房间,灰尘很快就会堆积起来。

accuracy [ˈekjurəsi] n.(U)准确(性),精确(性): We measured the length of the ground with great ~.我们精确地测量出了场地的长度。

accurate [lackjurit] a. 准确的,精确的(反义 inaccurate): A watch in a station should be very ~ . 车站的钟表应该非常准确。【辨析】accurate, correct, exact, precise 和 right 这几词近义。accurate 指准确无误或精确; correct 指正确或合适得体; exact 侧重指照原样不加改动,如 Give me his ~ words.把他的话一字不差地告诉我。precise 则指"精确、精密",如 ~ measurements 精确的尺寸; right 多指行为或观点正确,常与 correct 互换。

accusation [ˌækjuːˈzeiʃən,ˌækju-] n. 告发,控告

accuse [əˈkjuz] vt. ❶指责,非难:He was ~d of laziness.他因懒惰而受到指责。❷指控,控告(同义 charge):The young man was ~d of theft.那年轻人被指控犯有偷窃罪。

【辨析】accuse 和 charge 前者既可指对过失行为的指责与非难,又可指对犯罪行为的指控,要求与 of 搭配;后者则专指控告和指控,要求与 with 搭配。

accustom [əˈkʌstəm] vt . 使习惯 be accustomed to: 习惯于

accustomed [ə¹kʌstəmd] a. ●通常的,惯常的:He sat in his ~ seat every time he came to class.他每次来上课都坐在自己通常坐的位子上。❷(to)习惯于(同义 used):I soon became ~ to the climate there.我很快便习惯了那儿的气候。

【辨析】accustomed 和 used 两词在表示"习惯于"之义时可互换,如 They are accustomed/used to life at college now.现在他们习惯了大学生活。此外 used 还可表示"过去惯常",如 Mr. Brown ~ to smoke a pipe.布朗先生过去抽烟斗。

ace [eis] n. ●"A"牌 ● 能手,专家 ❸ 发球得分

ache ['eik] I . vi.痛,疼痛: My back ~ d after the day's work.干了一天的活我觉得后背疼。 II . n. (C) 疼痛(同义 pain): He had an ~ in the stomach.他胃痛。

【辨析】ache 和 pain 前者多指比较持久的疼痛或因小病或失调所致的局部疼痛;后者则指由于严重受伤或疾病所致的疼痛,有时也指局部疼痛造成的全身不适以及精神或感情上的痛苦。

achieve [ə'tʃiɪv] vt. ❶完成,实现(同义 accomplish,反义 fail): By hard work, we have ~d our task.通过努力,我们已完成了任物。❷达到,得到: She ~d her purpose at last.她终于达到了目的。

【辨析】achieve, accomplish, complete 和 finish (见 accomplish)

achievement [ə'tfirvmənt] n. ●(C)成就,成绩(反义 failure): Our country has won great ~s in its socialist construction. 我们国家在社会主义建设中已经取得了伟大的成就。●(U)完成,达到: This is impossible of ~.这是不可能做到的。

acid [ˈaesid] I.n. (U/C)酸,酸性物质; sulphuric ~硫酸 II.a.酸的; We all have heard of the ~ rain.我们都听说过酸雨。

acknowledge [ək'nɔlidʒ] vt. ❶承认(同义 admit, confess,反义 deny): He refused to ~ defeat. 他拒绝承认失败。/ Mary ~ d herself to be wrong. 玛丽承认自己错了。❷感谢: We ~ his services to our cause. 我们感谢他对我们的事业所作出的贡献。

【辨析】acknowledge, admit, confess, own 和 recognize 这几词都可以表示"承认",其中 acknowledge 主要指承认某事为事实; admit 可意为"承认",等于 acknowledge,也可意为"招认",等于 confess; confess 语气较强,指比较正式地坦白或交待; own 指承认弱点或过失,可与 admit 互换; recognize 则指认可或接受某一事实。

acquaint [əˈkweint] vt. 使熟悉,使认识

acquaintance [əˈkweintəns] n. ●(U)认识,了解:She has some ~ with Russian.她略懂一点俄语。●(C)相识的人,熟人:My father doesn't have a wide circle of ~ s. 我父亲熟人不太多。

acquire [əˈkwaiə] vt.取得,获得,学到(同义 gain, get, obtain): During his stay in Paris, he ~d a good knowledge of French.在巴黎 逗留期间,他精通了法语。

【辨析】acquire, gain, get 和 obtain 四词都表示"获得,取得",其中 acquire 指通过努力而获得,尤指一点一点地获得知识或技能; gain 指通过努力或竞争而获得某种有益或有利的东西; get 是最普通用词,几乎可指任何方式的获得; obtain 是书面用词,指通过多种努力而得到自己想要的东西。

acquisition [ˌækwi ziʃən] n. 获得(物)

| 词汇练习 | (accordance ~ | acquisition) |
|------|---------------|--------------|
|------|---------------|--------------|

| 从上述词汇中选出一个最恰当的单词填入下列句中的空白处,必要时词形要作适当调整。 |
|---|
| 1. Encouraged by her friends, Sophia has confidence. |
| 2. We the truth of their statements. |
| 3. We should always gifts promptly. |
| 4. Flying across the Atlantic for the first time was a great |
| 5. You will soon get to the weather there. |
| 6. Mary her father of having broken his words. |
| 7. They a lot of experience during their work in the factory. |
| B. He gave us an statement of what had happened. |
| 9. Early frosts for the poor fruit - crop. |
| 10. We must take local condition into |
| |

【答案】 1. acquired 2. acknowledged 3. acknowledge 4. achievement 5. accustomed 6. accused 7. accumulated 8. accurate 9. accounted 10. account

acre ['eikə] n.(C)英亩(等于 4,840 平方码,约 4,000 平方米,或 40.47 公亩,或 6.07 亩)

across [əˈkrɔs] I . prep. ●横过,穿过:He swam ~ the English Channel last week. 上周他泅渡了英吉利海峡。❷在…对面:The park is just ~ the street. 公园就在街的对面。 II . ad. (无比较级或最高级) ●横过,穿过:Don't walk ~ when the road is busy. 当路上拥挤时不要穿行。●宽…,从这边到那边:The river is one mile ~ .河面宽一英里。

【辨析】across 和 through 前者表示"横过,跨过",指从河流、道路等的一边到另一边;后者则表示"穿过,通过",指从一端进去从另一端出来。

act [ækt] I. vi. & vt. ●行动,做:We've talked enough, it's time to ~. 咱们谈得够多了,该行动了。●表演,扮演:Who is ~ ing the part of Hamlet? 谁扮演哈姆雷特? ●起作用:The medicine ~ s on the heart.这药能对心脏起作用。II. n. (C) ●行为,举动 (同义 action):To help the weak is a noble ~. 帮助弱者是一种高尚的行为。●法令,条例:the Acts of Congress(美)国会法案 ④ (戏剧的)幕:It's a play of five ~ s. 这是个五幕话剧。

【短语】~ as 充当,担任:I ~ ed as an interpreter during the visit.这次访问我担任翻译。

action ['eekʃən] n. ❶(U)动作,行动过程(同义 act); He is a man of ~. 他是个讲求行动的人。/ A ~ s speak louder than words. 百说不如一干。❷(C)作用(反义 reaction); the ~ of acid on metal 酸对金属所起的作用

【短语】put into ~使行动起来;启动,开动 / put out of ~使失去效用 / take ~采取行动:They decided to take military ~. 他们决定采取军事行动。

【辨析】act 和 action 两词都可表示"行为动作",但前者指一时的或个别的行为或动作,注重效果而不强调过程;后者则指持续而又复杂或长期的行动,强调动作的过程或作用。

activate [ˈæktiveit] vt. ❶使活动 ❷使激活,使活化

active ['æktiv] a. ●活跃的,积极的(同义 energetic,反义 inactive, passive): The teacher asks us to be ~ in class. 老师要求我们上课时活跃。/ take an ~ part in 积极参加 ●(无比较级和最高级)(语法)主动的(反义 passive): the ~ voice 主动语态

activist ['æktivist] n. 活动分子,积极分子

activity [sek'tiviti] n. ●(U)活动性;能动性;活跃:The volcano is in ~ .火山在活动中。●(C)活动:Young people should take an active part in social ~ ies.青年人应积极参加社会活动。

actor ['æktə] n.(C)男演员

actress [ˈæktris] n.(C)女演员

actual [ˈektʃuəl] a. (无比较级和最高级) 实际的,真实的,事实上的(同义 real, genuine,反义 ideal): an ~ fact 实实在在的事

实 / the ~ conditions 实际情况

【辨析】actual, genuine, real 和 true 这几词都可表示"真实的",其中 actual 着重指某事物确实存在或发生了; genuine 指某物 是真品,不是冒充的; real 既可指事物是真的不是仿造的,又可指事实上存在,非虚构想象的; true 则指与某种标准,事实或 实际情况相符合,或名副其实。

actually [ˈsektjuəli;ˈsektʃuəli] ad. (无比较级和最高级)实际上,事实上,真正地; A~ I know nothing about him,实际上我对他一 无所知。

acute [əˈkiuɪt] a. ①(头脑或五官)灵敏的,敏锐的 ② 急性的

ad. [æd] n. 见 advertisement[WTHZ]adapt [ə'dæpt] vt.& vi.①(使)适应,(使)适当(同义 adjust); You must ~ yourself to the new conditions. 你必须使自己适应新的情况。❷改编,改写:The TV series is ~ ed from a novel. 该电视连续剧是根据小说改编的。 【辨析】adapt 和 adjust 两词在表示"使适应"时同义,有时可互换,但前者强调做出修改或改动以适应;后者则强调经调整 或校正而适应。

adapt [əˈdæpt] vt. ●使适应,使适合 ❷改写,改编 adapt...to: 使适合,使适用

add [æd] I.vt. ●加,添加(同义 sum, total,反义 substract): Three ~ ed to five makes eight. 三加五等于八。/ He ~ ed some sugar to the milk.他往牛奶里加了些糖。❷进一步说(或写):" Do be careful," he ~ ed."一定要小心。"他补充说。Ⅱ.vi.(to)增加 (同义 increase): Your success ~ ed to our confidence. 你的成功给我们增添了信心。

【短语】~ up 加起来,合计:A~ing it all up, we can find the answer.把这些都加起来我们就可以找到答案。/~ up to 总计 是;意味着:All this ~ s up to a new concept of the universe.这一切意味着对宇宙的新看法。

addict ['aedikt] vt . 使成瘾,热衷于 be addicted to: 嗜好,爱好

addiction [əˈdikʃən] n. 沉溺,吸毒成瘾

addition [əˈdiʃən] n. ❶(U)加,加法(反义 subtraction) ❷(C)附加物;They have built an ~ to their house.他们给房子修了一个

【短语】in ~另外,还:In ~, he is an amateur actor.另外,他还是一位业余演员。/ in ~ to除…之外:He likes swimming in ~ to tennis.除打网球之外,他还喜欢游泳。

【辨析】in addition to, aside from, besides, except, beyond, except for 和 with the exception of (见 besides)

| 从上述词汇由选出 | ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~ |
|---------------------------|---|
| 1 We ordered some fur | iture in to the TV set. |
| | yourself to the new situation. |
| | from a novel of the same name. |
| | lidn't witness the accident. |
| 5. The bus stop is just _ | |
| 5. The two lines cut | |
| | _ the part of the president? |
| 3. A man of | |
| | imagination |
| | sults differed greatly from our expectations. |

【答案】 1. addition 2. adapt 3. adapted 4. actually 5. across 6. across 7. act 8. action 9. active 10. actual

additional [ə'difənl] a.(无比较级和最高级) 附加的,另外的(同义 extra): ~ charge 附加费 / ~ pay 额外的工钱

address [ə'dres] I.n.(C) ●地址,住址:This is my ~.这是我的住址。❷演说;讲话(同义 speech):The chairman is making an opening ~. 主席在致开幕词。Ⅱ. vt. ❶向…讲话:The president ~ed the meeting.总统向大会致了词。❸写地址(姓名):The γ letter was ~ ed to you.这封信是写给你的。

【辨析】address 和 speech 前者是正式用词,指隆重场合的正式演说,后者是普通用词,指各种公众场合的演说。

adequate ['ædikwit] a. ●充足的,足够的(同义 enough, sufficient,反义 inadequate): The supply is not ~ to the demand.供不应求。 ❷适当的,胜任的:He is ~ to his position.他胜任自己的职位。

【辨析】adequate, enough 和 sufficient 三词均可表示"足够的",其中 adequate 着重指符合客观的需求; enough 是普通用词,多 指欲望的满足; sufficient 是书面用词, 指对需要的满足。

adhere [əd'hiə(r),æd-] vi.(to) ●粘着 ❷坚持,遵守 ❸依附,追随

adjacent [əˈdʒeisənt] a. (to) ●(时间上)紧接着的 ❷邻近的,毗邻的

adjective [ˈædʒiktiv] n.(C)形容词

adjoin [ə'dʒəin] vt. 贴近,与…毗邻

adjust [əˈdʒʌst] vt. ●调节,使适应(同义 adapt): The instrument can ~ itself to the changes of temperature. 该仪器可以自行调节 以适应气温度化。❷校正,调整(同义 regulate):We are asked to ~ our watches.要求我们把手表对准。

administer [əd'ministə(r)] vt. ●管理,支配 ❷实行,实施 ❸给予,用(药等)

administration [əd ˌminis treifən] n. ●(U)管理,经营 ❷(C)管理部门,行政机关,政府(同义 government)

admire [əd'maiə] vt. 钦佩,赞赏,羡慕:We ~ your hard ~ working spirit. 我们敬佩你的刻苦精神。/I ~ d him for his success. 我

羡慕他的成功。

admission [əd'mifən] n. ●(U)准许进入,推许加入: ~ to school 准许入学 / A~ free.免费人场。●(C)承认,供认: an ~ of guilt 承认犯罪 / by his own ~ 如他自己所承认的

admit [əd'mit](admitted, admitting) vt. ①承认,供认(同义 confess, acknowledge,反义 deny); She has ~ ted theft.她已供认了偷窃。/ I ~ that I don't know French.我承认不懂法语。②准许…进入,接纳(反义 bar, exclude); Children are not ~ ted.儿童免进。/ We have ~ ted her into our club.我们已吸收她加入俱乐部。

【短语】~ to 坦白,承认: I must ~ to feeling ashamed. 我得承认自己感到惭愧。/ ~ of 容许,有…余地: The matter ~ s of no delay. 此事不容拖延。(注:该短语不可用人作主语。)

【辨析】admit, acknowledge, confess, own 和 recognize (见 acknowledge)

adolescence [ˌædə(u)'lesns] n. 青春期,青少年

adolescent [ˌædə(u)'lesnt] Ⅰ.a. 青少年的,青春期的 Ⅱ.n. 青少年

adopt [ə'dəpt] vt. ❶收养: He is an ~ ed orphan. 他是个被人收养孤儿。❷采取,采用,采纳: We decide to ~ a new teaching method. 我们决定采用一种新的教学方法。❸表决通过: A resolution was ~ ed at the meeting. 会上通过了一项决议。

adult ['ædʌlt; ə'dʌlt] I.a. 成年的,成熟的(注:adult 作定语时重音在第一音节,作表语时重音在第二音节。) II.n.(C)成年人(同义 grown - up): ~ education 成人教育

advance [ad'vans] I.vi. ●前进,向前移动:Our troops ~ d against the enemy.我们的军队向敌人出击。●取得进展(同义 develop):Science and technology are ~ ing.科学技术在发展。 II.vt.推进,促进:The Chinese government is determined to ~ the reform to a new stage.中国政府决心把改革推向一个新阶段。●提出(建议等):May I ~ my opinion on this matter? 我可以就此事发表看法吗? ❸提升(同义 promote):His father was ~ d to general manager.他父亲被提升为总经理。 III.n.(U/C) ●前进,进展(同义 progress):China has made a great ~ in science.中国的科学有了巨大的进步。●预付,预支:He asked for an ~ on his salary.他要求预支薪水。

advanced [əd'vanst] a. ●先进的(同义 progressive,反义 backward): ~ world level 世界先进水平 ❷高级的(反义 elementary): ~ mathematics 高等数学 ❸年老的

【辨析】advanced 和 progressive (见 progressive)

advantage [əd'varntidʒ] n. ●(C)优点,优势(反义 disadvantage): Socialist society has many ~ s. 社会主义社会有很多优越性。● (U)利益,好处(同义 benefit, profit): The present world situation is to our ~ . 目前的国际形势对我们有利。

【短语】gain (have) an ~ over 胜过,优于;You have an ~ over me in English.在英语上你比我强。/ take ~ of sb.欺骗:You shouldn't take ~ of the children.你不该糊弄小孩子。/ take ~ of sth.利用;We should take ~ of this opportunity.我们应该充分利用这一机会。

【辨析】advantage, benefit 和 profit 三词都可表示"利益,好处"。其中 advantage 指对自身的益处或在竞争中获得成功的优势; benefit 指对身体、智力、道德或精神的好处,也指物质的利益; profit 指从某事中获得益处,尤指商业上的赢利。

advent ['ædvənt,-vent] n. 出现,到来

adventure [əd'ventʃə] n. ❶(U/C)冒险,冒险活动(同义 risk, venture): Have you read "The A~s of Tom Sawyer"? 你该过《汤姆·索耶历险记》吗?❷(C)奇遇: The explorer told us about his ~s in the African forest.那探险家把他在非洲森林中的奇遇讲给我们听。

【辨析】adventure, risk 和 venture 三词都表示"冒险",其中 adventure 主要指冒险的活动、经历和奇遇; risk 指遭遇危险、损失或伤害的可能; venture 则指冒险事业或商业投机。

词汇练习 (additional ~ adventure)

advert ['ædvəxt] n. 广告

advertisement [advactisment] n.(C)广告(缩写成 ads.)

| 从上述词汇中选出一个最恰当的单词填入下列句中的空白处,必要时词形要作适当调整。 |
|---|
| 1. He gave an proof of his innocence. |
| 2. The chairman is going to the meeting in a minute. |
| 3. His salary is not to support his family. |
| 4. Don't let the two surfaces to each other. |
| 5. We resolutely to our statement at the meeting. |
| 6. You can't see through a telescope unless it is correctly |
| 7. A new method was in making the machine. |
| 8. The terms in the contract have all been negotiated in |
| 9. The businessman took of my lack of experience. |
| 10. They have us into their club. |
| 【答案】 1. additional 2. address 3. adequate 4. adhere 5. adhere 6. adjusted 7. adopted 8. advance 9. advantage 10. admitted |
| adverb ['ædvəɪb] n.(C)副词 adverbial [əd'vəɪbjəl] I.a.副词的,状语的; an ~ clause 状语从句 II.n.(C)状语 adverse ['ædvəɪs] 。 不利的 有字的 |

advice [əd'vais] n.(U)劝告,忠告;意见:She didn't follow my ~.她没听我的劝告。

advisable [əd'vaizəbl] a. 可取的,明智的(同义 wise, sensible):Do you think it ~ to try again? 再试一次你看好不好?

advise [ad'vaiz] vt. ①劝告(同义 persuade), 建议(同义 recommend); The doctor ~ d an immediate operation. 医生建议马上做手术。④通知,告知(同义 inform); Please ~ us when the goods are shipped.货物装运后请通知我们。

【辨析】advise, persuade 和 urge (见 persuade)

adviser [əd'vaizə(r)] n. 劝告者,顾问

advocate ['ædvəkeit] I.vt. 提倡,鼓吹Ⅱ.n. 提倡者,鼓吹者

aerial ['eəriəl] I.a. ●空气的,大气的 ❷航空的 II.n. 天线

aeroplane ['sərəplein] n.(C)(英)飞机(=美 airplane)

affair [ə¹fsə] n. (C) ●事情,事件(同义 matter, event): Car accidents are terrible ~ s. 汽车车祸是一些可怕的事。❷事务(同义 business): The Foreign Ministry is in charge of international ~ s. 外交部负责处理国际事务。

【辨析】affair, business, metter 和 thing 这几词都可表示"事情",其中 affair 泛指所发生的各种事情,用复数时指重大或复杂的事情; business 是口语用词,指事务,业务或生意,含有任务或工作的意思; matter 意义比较含糊,一般指需要考虑或处理的事情,如 I must think the ~ over.我必须考虑一下这件事; thing 是普通用词,泛指各种事情、事件和情况。

affect [ə'fekt] vt. ●影响(同义 influence): Changes in climate will ~ the amount of rainfall. 气候的变化会影响降雨量。❷打动,感动(同义 move): The audience was deeply ~ ed by her speech. 听众被她的演讲深深打动了。

【辨析】affect 和 influence 两词都可表示"影响",但前者多指一事物对人或其他事物的客观影响;后者则既可指这种客观影响,又可指主观上的感化。

affection [əˈfekʃən] n.(U)深情,爱(同义 love); Every mother has ~ for her children. 每一位母亲都爱她的孩子。

【辨析】affection, emotion, feeling 和 passion 这几词都可表示"感情",其中 affection 指爱或亲爱的感情,程度强烈浓厚,比如父爱和母爱; emotion 指人的喜、怒、哀、乐之感情; feeling 是最普通用词,泛指人的各种感情和感觉; passion 则指强烈的感情和激情,比如爱、恨、愤怒等。

affirm [əˈfɜɪm] vt. ①断言,肯定 ②批准,使生效

afford [s'ford] vt. ●买得起,花得起,担负得起:We can't ~ the time for a vacation.我们抽不出时间去度假。/ Many people can ~ a computer now.现在许多人都买得起计算机了。❷提供,给予(同义 give, supply): History ~ s us lessons. 历史给我们提供经验教训。

【辨析】afford, furnish, provide 和 supply (见 furnish)

afraid [əˈfreid] a. (只作表语) ❶(of)害怕的,恐惧的; Many people are ~ of dogs. 许多人都怕狗。❸(of)担心,恐怕; She was ~ of waking her mother. 她怕吵醒了妈妈。❸(to do)害怕,不敢; Don't be ~ to ask questions. 别不敢提问题。(注:本词常用 much 来强调,口语中也用 very。)

【辨析】afraid of (doing) 和 afraid to do 前者只表示某种害怕与担心,而后者却表示因害怕而不敢做,如 Some people are ~ to travel by sea because they are ~ of getting drowned.有些人不敢在海上旅行,因为他们害怕淹死。

Africa ['æfrikə] n. 非洲

African ['æfrikən] I .a.非洲的,非洲人的 Ⅱ.n.(C)非洲人

after ['arfta] I. prep. ❶(指时间)在…之后(反义 before): ~ class 下课后 / ~ school 放学后 ❷(指顺序、空间)在…后面(同义 behind): Please shut the door ~ you. 请随手关门。❸追捕;探求;寻找: What is she ~? 她追求什么? / The ploice are ~ a thief. 警察在追捕一个小偷。❶模仿;按照: Read ~ me. 跟我读。Ⅱ. conj. 在…之后,晚于: We set off after the rain stopped. 我们是在兩停了之后才动身的。Ⅲ. ad. 以后,后来(同义 afterwards, later): two days ~ 两天后 / soon ~ 不久以后 Ⅳ. a. (无比较级和最高级) 以后的,后来的: I worked on a farm in ~ years. 在以后的几年里我在农场干活了。

【辨析】¹ after 和 behind 前者多指在某一时间之后或指顺序、位置在后面;后者主要指位置在后面,或指时间晚了、迟了,如 There is a garden behind the house.房子后面有一个花园。/ The train was behind time.火车晚点了。

【辨析】² after, afterwards 和 later (见 afterwards)

词汇练习 (adverb~after)

| 从上述词汇中选出一个最恰当的单词填入下列句中的空白处,必要时词形要作适当调整。 |
|---|
| 1. He was still weak his long illness. |
| 2. My brother is to drink even a drop of wine. |
| 3. I'myou wouldn't recognize him. |
| 4. He was envious of the others because they could to buy computers. |
| 5. We thanked her with genuine |
| 6. The speaker's words deeply the audience. |
| 7. No country has the right to interfere in the internal of other countries. |
| 8. He is an of reform. |
| 9. A company may its products by means of newspapers. |
| 10. Would you me where I should spend my holiday this summer? |
| 【答案】 1. after 2. afraid 3. afraid 4. afford 5. affection 6. affected 7. affairs 8. advocate 9. advertise 10. advise |

afterward(s) ['aftəwəd(z)] ad.以后,后来(同义 after, later): She didn't go there ~ .以后她再也没去过那里。

【辨析】afterwards, after 和 later 三词都可表示"以后,后来",其中 afterwards 指在一个过去动作之后的一整段时间或指先后顺序,一般不与具体时间连用,如 Let's take a rest first and go on with the work ~.咱们先休息一下,然后再继续做这项工作。 later 指在一个过去动作之后的某一段时间,可与具体时间连用,如 two years ~两年以后; after 作副词仅用于非正式英语,与前两词同义,如 She cleaned the office and went home ~.(= afterwards)她清扫完办公室便回家了。/ He started the work last May and finished it three months ~.(= later)他去年五月开始做那项工作,三个月之后便完成了。

again [ə'gein] ad.(无比较级和最高级) ❶再一次,又一次:She was late ~.她又一次迟到了。❸重新;恢复原状:You will soon be well ~.你很快就会康复。

【短语】~ and ~再三地,反复地: I have warned you ~ and ~.我曾再三地警告过你。/ once ~再 次: Try it once ~.再试一次。/ time and ~反复地,一次又一次地

against [əˈgeinst] prep. ●倚在,紧靠在:He placed the ladder ~ a tree.他把梯子靠在一棵树上。●逆、违反: ~ the stream 逆流而上 / ~ the law 违法 ●反对(反义 for): Are you for or ~ my proposal? 你是赞成还是反对我的建议? ●防备;准备:We should be on guard ~ accident.我们应提防事故的发生。❺与…对比;以…为背景: The trees were black ~ the morning sky.在晨空的衬托下,树显得黑幽幽的。

age [eidʒ] I.n. ●(C)年龄:We are the same ~.我们是同龄人。❷(C)时代,时期(回义 era):the space ~太空时代 ❸(U)老年,晚年:Her eye sight was weak with ~.她因年老而视力衰退。●(pl.)很长时间:I haven't seen you for ~s.我好久没见到你了。 II.v.(使)变老:Men are ~ing faster than women.男子比女子衰老得快。

【短语】at the ~ of 在…岁时: In China children go to school at the ~ of seven. 在中国孩子们七岁上学。

【辨析】age 和 era 两词均可表示"时代",但前者通常指具有某种显著特征、以某杰出人物命名的历史时代,也指考古学和地质学上的时代;后者则指发生了重大事件或巨大变化的时代。

agency ['eidʒənsi] n.(C)代理(处),代办处

agenda [əˈdʒendə] n. 议事日程,记事册

agent ['eidzənt] n.(C)代理人,代理商(同义 deputy, representative):a shipping ~货运代理

aggression [əˈgreʃən] n. 侵略,攻击

aggressive [əˈgresiv] a. ●侵略的,好斗的: ~ policy 侵略政策 ●敢做敢为的,有进取心的:This young man is rather ~ .这小伙子很敢闯。

aggressor [əˈgresə] n.(C)侵略者(同义 invader)

ago [əˈgəu] ad.以前(同义 before); long ~很久以前 / a few days ~几天前

【辨析】ago 和 before 两个副词都可与表示时间的名词连用,表示"以前"。但前者指从此刻算起的若干时间以前,动词用一般过去时;后者则指从过去某一时刻算起的以前,动词用过去完成时。此外,before 可泛指"以前",动词用现在完成时或一般过去时,如 I (have) met her ~ .我以前见过她。另外,before 可作介词和连词,ago 则不能。

agony ['ægəni] n.(极度的)痛苦,创痛

agree [əˈgri:] I .vi. ●同意,允诺(同义 consent,反义 disagree): I asked her to come and she ~d. 我请她来,她答应了。❷同意, 意见一致: I ~ with what you said. 我同意你的话。 II .vt. 同意,答应: He ~d to help us. 他答应帮助我们。

【辨析】agree about, ~ on, ~ to 和 ~ with 这几个短语均由 agree 与介词构成,其中 agree about 后接讨论范围或某一事物,如 The two governments don't ~ about human rights. 两国政府在人权问题上意见不同。agree on 后接需要确定的一件事情,如 The two sides have ~ d on all the terms.双方就所有条款达成了一致意见。agree to 后接提案或建议,如 I ~ to your proposal.我赞成你的建议。agree with 后接某人,如 I quite ~ with you on that point.在这一点上我完全同意你的看法。

agreeable [əˈgriːəbl] a. ●令人愉快的 ❷ (to)一致的,符合的

agreement [əˈgrizmənt] n. ●(U)同意,意见一致(反义 disagreement): We are in ~ on that point. 关于那一点我们的意见一致。 ●(C)协定,协议: a trade ~ 贸易协定

agriculture [ˈægrikʌltʃə] n.(U)农业

ahead [ə'hed] I .ad. 在前, 向前(反义 behind): We know there will be difficulties ~ .我们知道前面会有困难。/ look ~ 展望未来 II .a. (仅作表语) 在前, 向前: He is ~ of his class in English. 他的英语居全班第一。

and [end] I.n. ●(U) 帮助, 援助(同义 help): He came to my ~ in time. 他及时帮助了我。/ first ~ 急救 ❷(C) 助手, 辅助手段: A dictionary is an important ~ in language learning. 词典是语言学习的重要工具。 II. vt. 帮助, 援助(同义 assist, help, 反义 hinder): We ~ ed them in their project. 我们为他们的工程助了一臂之力。

【辨析】aid, assist 和 help 三词都表示"帮助",其中 aid 是较正式用词,多指援助,暗示受助者处于困难或危险之中急需救援;assist 是正式用词,多指协助,通常是次要人物帮助主要人物;help 是普通用词,指积极地给予精神或物质的帮助,并暗示帮助者可信赖。

aim [em] I.vt.把…瞄准,把…对准:He ~ ed the gun at a tiger.他用枪瞄准了一只老虎。/ My remarks are not ~ ed at you.我的话不是针对你的。 II.vi. ❶(at)瞄准,对准:She is ~ ing at the target.她正在瞄准靶子。❷致力,旨在:Tom ~ s at becoming (=美 to become) a lawyer.汤姆立志要做一名律师。 III.n. ❸(U)瞄准,对准:take ~ at 朝…瞄准 ❷目标,目的(同义 end, goal,object,purpose):achieve one's ~ 达到目的

【辨析】aim, end, goal, intention, object 和 purpose 这几词都可表示"目的,目标",其中 aim 指比较明确具体的奋斗方向或计划; end 着重指希望得到的结果; goal 指需要艰苦努力才能达到的长期目标或目的; intention 指人做某事的意图和打算; object 与 aim 接近,也指具体的奋斗目标; purpose 是最普通用词,指人的目的、计划、意图或意向等。

air [云] I.n. ●(U)空气:Let's go out to have some fresh ~ .我们出去呼吸点新鲜空气吧。●(U)大气(同义 atmosphere);空中,天空(同义 sky):~ transport 空运/ Birds fly in the ~ .乌在空中飞翔。●(C)气派;神情;风度(同义 manner):He showed an ~ of importance.他显出很了不起的样子。 II.vt. ●通风;晾:Let's ~ the room.咱们给房间通通风吧。●发表,抒发:Please

~ your views on this matter. 请就这个问题发表—下您的意见。 【短语】by ~乘飞机 / in the ~在空中,在流传中 / in the open ~在露天 / on the ~在广播中 / put on ~ s 摆架子 【辨析】air 和 atmosphere 表示空气时多用 air,表示环绕地球的大气时两词通用。此外,air 可表示风度或气派,atmosphere 则可表示气氛或氛围。

词汇练习 (afternoon~air)

| ————————————————————————————————————— |
|---|
| 1. You must make up your mind not to do such a thing |
| 2. I will speak anything I know to be wrong. |
| 3. The firm has all over the world . |
| 4. A salesman has to be in order to succeed. |
| 5. I quite with your argument. |
| 6. The music is to the ear. |
| 7. You must put your mother's welfare of yours. |
| 8. They encouraged and him in his scientific studies. |
| 9. The visit was at expanding relations between the two countries. 10. These programmes come on the every day. |
| every day. |
| 【答案】 1. again 2. against 3. agencies 4. aggressive 5. agree 6. agreeable 7. ahead 8. aided 9. aimed 10. air |
| aircraft ['səkraft] n.(单复同) 飞机,航空器(同义 airplane) |
| airline ['səlain] n.(C) ●航空公司 ❷(飞机)航线 |
| airmail [ˈsəmeil] n. 航空邮件,航空邮政 |
| airplane [ˈsəplein] n.(C)飞机(=英 aeroplane) |
| airport [so'pot] n.(C)飞机场 (= airfield) |
| aisle [ail] n. 走廊,通道 |
| alarm [əˈlaːm] I.n. ●(U)惊恐,忧虑: She jumped up in ~ at the sight of the snake.她一看见那条蛇便惊慌地跳了起来。● |
| · (C)警报(器):an air ~空袭警报 II.vt. ①使惊恐:There is nothing to get ~ ed about.没有什么可大惊小怪的。②向…报警 |
| andum [ˈælbəm]n. 相片册,邮票簿 |
| alcohol [ˈælkəhəl] n.(U)酒精,乙醇:an ~ lamp酒精灯 |
| alert [əˈlɜt] I.a. ●机警的,警觉的 ❷机灵的,活泼的 II.vt. 使…警觉 |
| alien ['eiljən] I.a. ●外国(人)的,异己的 ❷性质不同的 II.n. 外国人,外来人,外侨 |
| alienate [ˈeiljəneit] vt. ❶使疏远,离间 ❷让渡(财产)所有权 |
| align [əˈlain] Ⅰ. vt. ❶使成一线,校直 ❷结盟,合作 ❸调节,调准 Ⅱ.vi. ❶成一线,排成一行 2.(with)结盟 |
| alike [əˈlaik] I.a. (作表语)相像的,相似的(同义 like, similar, 反义 different): The twin sisters look very much ~ 这对双胸胎组 |
| 殊以得一模一样。 U.ad.一样地,相似地:We treat everyone ~ 我们对任何人都一视同仁 |
| 【辨析】alike, like 和 similar 三词都可表示"相似的",但 alike 只用作表语, like 和 similar 则兼作表语和定语。 |
| alive [ə'laiv] a. (只作表语)(无比较级和最高级) • 活着的:在世的(同义 living 反义 deed). An enemy officer was south |
| 看故羊目数循矩。❸有循刀的,循跃的(同义 active, lively): Although they're retired, they're still very much ~ 虽然退休了 可 |
| 地间仍然十分值域。 |
| 【辨析】alive, live 和 living 三个形容词都表示"活着的",可用法上有所区别, alive 不可置于名词之前作定语,所以名词前用 live 或 living, 如 a live (living) fish 一条活鱼。 |
| Ni [에] I a |
| all [xd] I.a. ① 一切的,所有的:women of ~ ages 各种年龄的妇女 ②全部的,整个的(同义 whole): ~ one's life 一辈子 / ~ day(year)全天(年) II. prop. 全体 全部 一切人人 - are arrows 十字教到了 / / ********************************* |
| day(year)全天(年) II. pron.全体,全部,一切:A~ are present.大家都到了。/A~ was silent.万籁俱寂。Ⅲ. ad.完全地,十分(同义 entirely):I am~ for your suggestion.我十分赞成你的建议。Ⅳ.n.(与物主代词连用)所有的一切:He gave his ~ to edu- |
| cation.他把他的一切都献给了教育。 |
| 【短语】above ~首先,尤其是 / after ~毕竟,终究 / ~ alone 独自地,单种地 / ~ at once 空伏 / ~ but ● 『巫 差不夕 ● 吟 |
| …~クア゙チル / ~ over 到处, 週及 / at ~ (用す否定句)丝毫.一点/ in ~ 总共 合计 |
| 【辨析】all 和 whole 两词都可用于单数名词前表示"整个的,全部的",但 all 的位置在冠词等限定词之前 如 at the morning |
| ELLT / ~ nis life Tell ni — 生; III whole 的位置在过词之后, 如 the ~ morning 整个上午 / the ~ truth 全部直相 此外 all |
| 引 三名 问复数连用,whole 则一般个能。 |
| allegation [ˈˌediˈgeijən] a. 断言,主张,见解 |
| allege [əˈledʒ] vt. 断言,声称 |
| alleged [əˈledʒd] a. 被说成的,被指称的 |
| allegedly [əˈledʒidli] ad. 据说 alleviate [əˈliːvieit] vt. 减轻,缓解,缓和 |
| |

从上述词汇中选出一个最恰当的单词填入下列句中的空白处,必要时词形要作适当调整。 1. The newspaper article ______ that the hostage was dead. Everyone opposed it, but they got married ______ the same. 3. She _____ but fainted when she heard the bad news. 4. My grandmother is more _____ than most young people. 5. The twin brothers were _____ _ in characters. 6. A sparrow is very _____ _ in its movements. 7. Orange trees are ___ ___ to Canada. 8. I am _____ by your irresponsible attitude. __ as soon as I saw what was happening. 10. Their child posted his photos in an ____ 【答案】 1. alleged 2. all 3. all 4. alive 5. alike 6. alert 7. alien 8. alarmed 9. alarm 10. album alley ['æli] n. ●小巷,胡同 ❷小径,小路 alliance [əˈlaiəns] n. 结盟, 联盟, 联姻 allied [ə'laid, 'ælaid] a. 联合的,同盟的,联姻的 allocate ['ælə(u)keit] vt. 分配,分派,派给,拨给 allow [ə'lau] vt. ●允许,准许(同义 permit);Smoking is not ~ ed here.此处禁止吸烟。❷给予,同意给予(同义 give,let);Her aunt ~ s 50 yuan to her every month. 她姨妈每月给她 50 元钱。 【短语】~ for 考虑到: You must ~ for her inexperience. 你必须体谅她缺乏经验。/ ~ of 容许,容得: The situation ~s of no delay.形势刻不容缓。 【辨析】allow, let 和 permit 三词都表示"让,允许",其中 allow 是普通用词,指允许某人做某事或给某人以权力,有时有"听 任,默许"的含义;let 多用于口语,可与 allow 互换,但不用于被动语态,不用动名词作宾语,宾语后接不带 to 的不定式,有 时有"命令、警告"的含义; permit 是正式用词,常与 allow 通用,但多指积极的态度、肯定的允许或准许。 allowance [əˈlauəns] n. ●补贴,津贴 ❷允许,准许 alloy ['ælɔi] n.(C)合金; ~ steel 合金钢 ally ['ælai] n.(C)盟国;盟友;同盟者 almost [ˈxɪlməust] ad.几乎,差不多(同义 nearly): A~ everyone likes music.几乎每个人都喜欢音乐。(注:almost 不用于否定 式,表示否定意义时用 scarcely any 或 hardly any,如 There was scarcely any petrol left.几乎没剩下多少汽油了。) 【辨析】almost 和 nearly 两词都表示"几乎,差不多",而且常常可以互换,但 almost 所表示的含义更强。 alone [a'loun] I.a.(仅作表语,无比较级和最高级) 单独的,独自的:You are not ~ in this opinion. 持这种观点的不只你一人。 Ⅱ.ad. •●单独地,独自地:She likes to live ~.她喜欢独居。❷仅仅,只有:Money ~ cannot make you happy.光有钱并不能使 【短语】let ~ 更不用说: He can't read English, let ~ writing in English.他读不懂英文,更不用说用英文写作了。 【辨析】alone 和 lonely 前者兼作表语形容词和副词,表示"单独的(地)",强调没有同伴的事实;后者仅作形容词,表示"孤 独的",带有很强的感情色彩,强调心理上的寂寞。 along [əˈləŋ] I. prep.沿;顺着:They were planting trees ~ the river.他们正沿着河岸植树。Ⅱ.ad. ❶向前(同义 forwards, onwards): Move ~, please. 请向前走。❷和…一起,一同: I will go ~ with you. 我将和你一起去。 alongside [əˈlɔŋsaid] prep. ●在…旁边,沿着…的边 ❷和…在一起 ❸和…相比 ad.在旁边,并排地 aloud [əˈlaud] ad.(无比较级和最高级) 出声地,大声地(同义 loud, loudly); read ~ 朗读/ She shouted ~ for help.她大声呼救。 【辨析】aloud, loud 和 loudly 这三词近义。aloud 是副词,主要指发出声音,并不表示声音高,只有在修饰 cry, shout 时才表示 "大声地"; loud 兼作形容词和副词,主要指说话时声音响亮; loudly 是副词,词义与 loud 相同,但有时含有"喧闹"之义。 alphabet ['ælfəbet] n.(C)字母表 already [oil'redi] ad. 早已,已经:I have ~ learned ten lessons. 我已经学完了十课书。 .also [ˈɔːlsəu] ad. (无比较级和最高级) 也,还,并且(同义 too, either, as well):He can ~ swim.他也会游泳。 【短语】not only...,but ~不但…而且:He not only listened to the teacher, but ~ took notes.他不仅听老师讲解,而且还做笔 记。 【辨析】also, as well, either 和 too 这几词都表示"也",其中 also 比较正式,多用于书面语肯定句中,位于主要动词之前; as well 多用于口语肯定句,位于句中或句尾; either 用于否定句的句尾; too 是普通用词,多用于口语肯定句句中或句尾。 alter ['o:ltə] vt. 改变,变更(同义 change): The ship ~ ed her course. 轮船改变了航线。 【辨析】alter 和 change 两词都表示"改变",但前者多指局部的变化或变更,如 The shirt is too large, it must be ~ ed. 这件衬衫 太大,必须修改一下。后者则多指完全改变或更换,如 He ~ d into his working clothes.他换上了工作服。 alternate ['odtoneit] I. v. (使)交替,(使)轮流 II.a. ●交替的,轮流的 ❷间隔的 ❸候补的 alternative [ox'to:notiv] I.n.(C) ●供选择的东西: This is my only ~.这是我唯一可选择的。●取舍,抉择: We have no ~ in the matter.在此事上我们无选择余地。 II.a. 两者择一的,供选择的: an ~ question 选择疑问句 although [cal bou] conj. 虽然,尽管(同义 though): A~ it was late, they were still working in the field. 虽然天晚了,他们仍在地里

干活。(注:although (though)不能和 but 连用,但可与 yet 连用。)

不能用 even although。另外, though 还可作副词在句尾表示"然而", although 则不能这样用。 altitude [ˈæltitjuːd] n.(C)高度,海拔 词汇练习 (alley~altitude) 从上述词汇中选出一个最恰当的单词填入下列句中的空白处,必要时词形要作适当调整。 1. Half of the medical supplies have been _ ___ to the victims of the earthquake. __ me into the room. 2. He wouldn't 3. He has an _____ _ from his company for travelling expenses. 4. The English language is ___ ____ with the German language. 5. She hurries off without a word, _____ __ running. _____for a moment. 6. I think we should leave her ___ 7. This shirt is too large for me. It has to be _ 8. The boat was _____ the wharf. 9. Work should _____ with sleep. 10. There is but one ______. You must sleep on the ground. 【答案】 1. allocated 2. allow 3. allowance 4. allied 5. almost 6. alone 7. altered 8. alongside 9. alternate 10. alternative altogether [ˌoːltəˈgeðə] ad. ●完全,全部地:Your composition is not ~ bad.你的作文并非完全不好。❷总起来说,总之:A~ it was a nice trip. 总的来说那次旅行很愉快。❸总共,总计: Rose has five toy cars ~ . 罗斯总共有五辆玩具汽车。 alumin(i)um [əˈluːminəm; ˌæljuˈminjəm] n.(U)铝 always ['ɔːlwəz; 'ɔːlweiz] ad. ❶一再;老是(反义 never): Why do you ~ get up so late? 你为什么老是起得这么晚? ❷总是,永 远:The sun ~ rises in the east.太阳总是从东方升起。(注:表示事情发生频率的副词有 always > usually > frequently > often > sometimes > seldom > rarely > never) amateur ['æmətə(r),-tjuə(r),-tfə(r), æmə'tx(r)] I.a. 业余的 II.n. 业余爱好者 amaze [əˈmeiz] vt. 使惊奇, 使惊愕(同义 astonish, shock, surprise): She was ~ d at the news. 她听到这个消息后很吃惊。 【辨析】amaze, astonish, shock 和 surprise 这几词都表示"惊奇,惊异",其中 shock 程度最强,指"震惊,大吃一惊"; amaze 和 astonish 程度较强,指"惊讶或吃惊";surprise 程度最弱,指"诧异或意外"。 amazing [əˈmeizin] a. 令人惊讶的,令人吃惊的 ambassador [æmˈbæsədə(r)] n. 大使,专使 ambiguous [æm'bigjuəs] a. 模棱两可的,有两种(或多种)解释的 ambition [æm'bifən] n.(U/C)雄心,野心:My brother is a man of great ~s.我哥哥是个雄心勃勃的人。 ambitious [æm'bifəs] n. ●有雄心的,有抱负的 ❷热望的 ambulance ['æmbjuləns] n. (C)救护车 amend [əˈmend] vt.修改,修订 amendment [əˈmendmənt] n. ① 改正,修正,改善 ❷ 修正案 America [əˈmerikə] n. 美洲:美国 American [əˈmerikən] I .a.美洲的,美国的,美国人的 II .n.(C)美国人,美洲人 amid [əˈmid] prep. 在…中,在…当中 among [əˈmoŋ] prep. ●在…中间:The woodcutter hid himself ~ the bushes. 樵夫躲在灌林丛中。❷(后接形容词最高级)…之 一:Beijing is ~ the largest cities in the world.北京是世界上最大的城市之一。❸(三者或更多)之间:He divided the money ~ his sons. 他把钱分给了儿子们。 【辨析】among 和 between 前者指在三个以上的人或事物之间;后者指在两者之间,偶尔也指在多者之间。 amount [əˈmaunt] I .n. ❶(U)总额,总数:He gave me 1,000 yuan, but I need only half that ~.他给了我 1,000 元钱,可我仅需 要一半。❷(C)数量(多与不可数名词连用):a large ~ of coal 大量的煤炭 II.vi. ❶(to)合计,总计:His debts ~ to \$ 3, 500. 他的债务共计 3,500 美元。❷(to)等同,接近: Her answer ~ s to a refusal. 她的答复等于拒绝。 【辨析】a large amount of, a great deal of, a large number of 和 plenty of (见 deal) ample [ˈæmpl] a. ● 充分的,足够的 ❷ 大的,宽敞的 词汇练习 (altogether ~ ample) 从上述词汇中选出一个最恰当的单词填入下列句中的空白处,必要时词形要作适当调整。 1. It was raining. But _ _ it was a good trip. are not allowed to play in most professional golf tournaments. ____ me to hear that you didn't pass the exam. ____ at the news was immense.

【辨析】although 和 though 两词用法基本相同,常可互换。但 though 用得更普遍些,表示"纵然,即使"时只能用 even though,

_____ to get through high school in only three years.

5. John was

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____ change that has taken place.
6. It is truly an ___
              _ the speech by making some deletions.
8. The Prime Minister hoped that the bill be passed without further ___
9. Their income that year ______ to $ 10,000.
10. With _____ moisture stored in the subsoil, the crops grow more rapidly.
【答案】 1. altogether 2. Amateurs 3. amazed 4. amazement 5. ambitious 6. amazing 7. amended 8. amendment 9.
   · amounted 10. ample
amplify ['aemplifai] vt. ①扩大,加大 ②引伸,详述
amuse [əˈmjuzz] vt. ❶逗笑,逗乐:His jokes ~d all of us. 他说的那些笑话把大家都逗乐了。❷给…提供娱乐(同义 entertain):
  The boys ~ d themselves by drawing a portrait of the teacher. 男孩子们给老师画像来取乐。
analogy [əˈnælədʒi] n. ● 类似,相似 ❷ 类比,类推
analyse, analyze ['ænəlaiz] vt. 分析, 分解: They have ~ d the causes of the accident. 他们已分析了事故的原因。
analysis [əˈnæləsis] (pl. analyses [əˈnæləsiz]) n.(C)分析,分解:chemical ~ 化学分析
analyst ['ænəlist] n. 分析者,善于分析者,化验员
ancestor ['ænsistə] n.(C)祖宗,祖先(同义 forefather)
anchor [ˈænkə] I .n.(C)锚 Ⅱ .vi.抛锚,停泊
ancient ['einfənt] a. 古代的, 古老的: an ~ castle 一座古城堡
and [ænd;ənd] conj. ●和,及,与 ❷那么,则:Work hard ~ you will succeed.只要努力工作,你就会成功。❸加:Two and six is
  eight.二加六得八。
  【短语】~ so on 等等 / ~ that 而且: She can speak Spanish ~ that very well.她会讲西班牙语,而且讲得很好。/ ~ then 其次,
  然后 / ~ yet 然而,可是 / both... ~ 既…又…
angel ['endʒəl] n. 天使,守护神
anger [ˈængə] I.n.(U)生气,愤怒(反义 pleasure): be filled with ~满腔怒火 Ⅱ.vt.使发怒;激怒: The boy's bad conducts ~ed
 his parents. 那男孩的不良行为使父母生气。
angle [ˈaengl] n. (C) ❶角,角度:an external ~外角 / an internal ~内角 ❷观点,看法:Let's view the matter from a different ~. 让
 我们从另一角度来看看这件事。
angry ['aengri] a. 生气的, 愤怒的(同义 annoyed): She was ~ with me. 她生我的气了。(注: angry 与 about 连用后接某事, 与 at
 连用后接某人之言行,与 with 连用后接某人。)
  【辨析】angry 和 annoyed 两词都表示"生气的",但前者程度较重,指"发火,发怒",后者程度较轻,指"很不高兴,很不满
animal ['æniməl] I .n.(C)动物;牲畜;走兽:domestic ~家畜 / wild ~野兽 Ⅱ .a.动物的,野兽的
animate ['ænimeit] I.a. ●有生命的 ❷有生气的,生气勃勃的 II. vt. ●赋于生命 ❷鼓励,激励
ankle [ˈæɪjkəl] n.(C)踝,脚脖子
anniversary [ˌæniˈvɜːsəni] n. ●周年 ❷周年纪念
词汇练习
          (amplify ~ anniversary)
从上述词汇中选出一个最恰当的单词填入下列句中的空白处,必要时词形要作适当调整。
1. The vacuum tubes in a radio _____
                             _____ the variations of the current.
2. The children were all _____
                            __ by the story-teller's jokes.
3. They _____ the various factors.
4. The newspaper has made a good _____
                                    _ of the present situation.
5. We tried to look at the affair from a different
6. She was _____ with him for having broken his promise.
7. When I showed him a toy, curiosity _____ his face.

8. The day chanced to fall on the _____ of their wedding.
9. A few minutes earlier, ____
                           ___ we would have caught the train.
                      ___ between their proposal and yours.
【答案】 1. amplify 2. amused 3. analyzed 4. analysis 5. angle 6. angry 7. animated 8. anniversary 9. and 10. analo-
     gy
announce [əˈnauns] vt. 宣布,宣告(同义 declare, publish): It has been ~ d that the Asian Games will be held in Bejing. 已经宣布亚
 运会将在北京举行。
 【辨析】announce, declare 和 publish 三词都可表示"宣布,公布",其中 announce 有预告之意; declare 指声明一件事情; publish
 则指用印刷品为媒介来公布一件事情。
announcement [əˈnaunsmənt] n. ①布告,通告 ②预告,声明
annoy [ə'noi] vt. 使烦恼,使生气(同义 anger); I felt somewhat ~ ed when he refused to help. 当他拒绝帮忙时我有些恼火。
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