

2003年MBA联考辅导教材

- ◎ 轻松记忆
- ◎ 查漏补缺
- ◎常用短语

2003MBA联考 英语大纲词汇

考点·记忆法·用法详解

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郑州某大学学生的来信

双博士:

您好!

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我曾购买了"双博士"的《大学英语精读课文辅导》(3)、(4)册,并且我认为质量很好,因为我在准备2001年6月份的全国四级考试前没买太多的辅导资料,仅是每天背《辅导》上的知识点,另外又做(看)了双博士的模拟题、真题解析及词汇,而我却考出了94.5分的骄人成绩,真应感谢双博士为我们带来了如此上乘的资料。我信赖双博士,也相信考研中借助双博士的力量,会取得更好的成绩。所以我在您寄来的书目中挑了一下,如果可以的话,我想得到代号为"RB12"的《考研应试教程(英语分册)》,或者是代号为"B18A"的《研究生入学考试英语词汇备考手册》。两本书中的任何一本,我都相信会给我带来好运!

另外,……

最后,预祝双博士前途无量,事业有成!

李 XX 2001 年 11 月 22 日

天津某高校学生的来信

双博士:

你们好!

期待中,我们收到了所需要的书目,同时也收到了对我们学生工作热情的支持与无偿的帮助,这更加证明"双博士"是我们真诚的朋友,你们已经用你们的信誉与忠诚占领了一个将永远信任你们的市场!我在此代表我校所有爱好英语的同学;向你们道一声:谢谢!

我们都知道,英语学习中,口语是非常重要的,而《英美流行口语》正是我们所需要的,是一场及时雨。五一、五四前后,我校将举办一次口语演讲比赛,我们将把这几本书作为奖品赠送给口语出色的同学,相信他们会很意外,也很高兴的。双博士为我们着想,我们也希望能以微小之力量,给她的工作以支持和回报。其实,我想,只要我们真正为爱好英语的同学做了事,使他们从中受了益,英语有了提高,就是对"双博士"最好的回报了,对不对?

还有,我校对购买"双博士"图书比较困难,到书店买,常被抢购一空,由老师定购又"姗姗来迟",所以,我想与你们联系,能否帮同学们统一定购?如可以,请将你们的订购时间、办法等以传真方式告诉我。

好了,再次感谢我们的朋友——双博士!

祝:

一马当先! 马到成功!

> 英语俱乐部会长:于 XX 2002 年!月

前 言

本书根据 MBA 大纲规定的词汇表编写,采用词汇表与试题相结合形式,以典型例题作例句,这样便于考生记忆单词时能准确把握考点,有的放矢。本书每个词条包含下列几个内容

记忆法:从词性、词意多角度对单词进行组合、串联。

考 点:该单词的习惯性词组。

典型例题:重点词汇的典型运用。

例题解析:相应的例题解析。

以上四条都是考生实践检验过的记忆单词的有效方法,考生在学习中可以借鉴并找出适合自己的最好方法。

愿所有考生一路走好!

本书作者在2002年11、12月份开始进行考研网上免费押题讲座,届时敬请垂询;http:www.bbdd.cc。

同时,本书采用双色排版,用 60 克特制的防盗版黄色胶版纸印刷,且每印张的价格并不上涨,其直接目的是以广大考生利益为中心,并遏制盗版。

MBA 联考命题研究组 2002 年 10 月北京

A

a [ei,a]

an [æn,ən]art. [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] ①代表种类 ②一,一个(表数量) ③同样 [同] the same ④某一(专有名词性) ⑤每一 [同] per

[考点]习惯用法:表种类时,不翻译

A square has four sides. (iE)

Square has four sides. (误)

放在名字前时,表示不特定的某人

A Miss Denie is waiting to see you.

abandon [ə'bændən] u. ①离弃,抛弃 [同] desert, forsake ②放弃 [同] give up,quit [记忆法] ab-相反 + bandon 拥有(与"拥有相反"

[记忆法]ab-相反 + bandon 拥有(与"拥有相》 →)

[考点]习惯搭配:abandon doing sth.

The coastguard has abandoned searching for the lost sailboat.

The policeman has abandoned searching for the lost child.

[用法详解]

1. abandon 是"完全、永远地抛弃",后面既可以跟被抛弃的物,也可跟被抛弃的人,尤指对之负有责任或义务的人。如:They abandoned the drought area. (他们离弃了旱灾区。) The man shamelessly abandoned his wife and child for another woman. (那个男人无耻地遗弃了妻儿,另觅新欢。)

2. 面作为 abandon 同义词的 desert,则侧重于故意 违背自己的义务、责任等。如: The soldier deserted the army. (那个士兵在军队里开了小差。)

[典型例题]The search for the lost car was ______when night came.

A. scattered

B. vanished

C. abandoned

D. abashed

答案:C

[例题解析] abandoned 被放弃的; scattered 分散、驱散; vanished 消失; abashed 使羞愧; 题意为"随着夜色的降临, 人们放弃了对丢失汽车的寻找,"

abatement [əˈbeitmənt] n. 减(免)税,打折扣,冲销 abbreviation [əˌbriːviˈeiʃən] n. 缩写,节略,缩短

[问]abridgment, abstract [反] expansion, extension ability [o'biliti] n. 能力,才能[同] competence, capacity [反] inability, incompetence

able ['eibl] adj. ①有能力的,能于的 ②出色的,显

示出才华的

[考点]词组搭配: be able to inf. 能,会 Are you able to finish the draft before May 1st?

「辨析]

able 表示行得通的或做得到的,在表示"才能"之意时比 capable 表达的才能更强;

capable 指人的潜能或经训练后而具备的工作能力:

competent 指一人有能力去完成某项特定任务。 注意:capable 可用于表示贬义的才能。如 He is capable of making such noises.

[记忆法]

, able [反] unable

ability [反] inability

【enable [反] disable

aboard [ə'bɔ:d] *adv.* 在船(飞机、车)上,上船(飞机、车) *prep.* 在(船、飞机、车)上;上(船、飞机、车)车;

[用法详解]

aboard 原先在英国通常指"上船,在船上",由 a-(=on)和 board(=shipboard)构成。现在词义有所扩大,在美国英语中,"上车,在车上;上飞机,在飞机上"也可用 aboard。如;aboard a plane(在飞机上)。

about [ə'baut] *prep.* ①在……周围,在……附近 ② 在于,对于 *adv.* ①周围,附近,到处 ②大约,差不多

[考点]习惯用法;be about to +inf. 即将

We are about to leave.

What about doing sth.? (你觉得)…怎么样? above [ə'bʌv] prep. ①[表示位置,职位等]在……上面 [反] helow ②高于;超出 [同] over, beyond adv. ①在上面 ②在(书或页)的前面 adj. 上面的,上述的

[考点]above all 首要,尤其

We should always be faithful to our friends, and above all, we should keep our words.

abroad [ə'brə,d] adv. ①在国外,在海外 [问] overseas [反] at home ②到处,广泛,在四下流传中 The news soon got abroad. 消息很快传到国外。

absence ['æbsəns] n. ①缺席,不在场 ②缺乏,不存在 [反] presence, appearance [同] omission, unavailability

[记忆法] ab-从……离开 + sence 在场 absent ['æbsənt] adj. ①不在意的,心不在焉的

[同]dreamy, inattentive [反] wideawake ②不在的, 缺席的 [同] missing [反] present ③缺乏的

[记忆法] absent-minded 心不在焉的

[考点]固定词组:be absent from 未出席

The boy has been absent from school for two days.

absolute ['æbsəluɪt] adj. 绝对的,完全的 [同] complete, entire [反] relative, comparative

[记忆法] ab-加强意义 -solute 完全松开 (完全放开不管的→)

[用法详解]

- 1. absolute 作"绝对的"解时,主要用于指权力或者处于权力圈中的人物,有达到极限、无以复加的程度。如: Long ago some rulers had absolute power. (很久以前,一些统治者拥有绝对的权力。)
- 2. absolute 作"绝对的;完全的"解时,反义词是 limited。如:limited power(有限的权力)。
- absorb [ab'so:b] ut. ①吸收(水、热、光等)[同] take in, assimilate [反] give out ②使专心,使全神贯注[同] preoccupy, immerse [反] disperse, exude ③ 吞并,兼并

[记忆法] ab-加强语气 + sorb 吸 (吸掉)

[考点]习惯搭配: be absorbed in 专心于

She is completely absorbed in her reading.

[用法详解]

- 1. absorb 常与介词 from 或 into 搭配。如: Plants absorb energy from the sun. (植物吸取太阳的能量。) Most little shops have been absorbed into big businesses. (大多数小商店已被并人大公司。)
- 2. absorb 从严格的角度来说是指"吸收液体、光线、声音";从引申的角度可指对精神、注意力和时间等抽象事物的吸收,这时比较强调其彻底性。如;absorb new ideas(汲取新思想)。
- 3. he absorbed in 作"全神贯注于"解, 与 be engrossed in 同义。

[典型例题] I have to use cloth to _____ the spilled ink on the desk.

A. drain

B. digest

C. absorb

D. soak

答案:C

[例题解析] drain 排去; digest 消化, 领悟; soak 浸湿, 此三项显然在题中讲不通。

abstract ['æbstrækt] adj. ①抽象的 [反] concrete, actual ②难解的,深奥的 n. 摘要,梗概 [同] brief, summary

[记忆法]

attract vt. 吸引

contract ut. 缩小,缩短

subtract ut. 减去

[用法详解]

- 1. abstract 作形容词"抽象的"解时,其反义词是concrete(具体的)。如: Sweetness is abstract; a lump of sugar is concrete.(甜是抽象的;糖块是具体的。)
- 2. abstract 作名词"摘要,梗概"解时,是可数名词。如;make an abstract of(做……的摘要)。

abundant [ə'bʌndənt] adj. 丰富的,大量的,充足的 [同]plentiful,rich [反]short,scarce

[记忆法] ab-离开 + und 溢,流 + ant 形容词后缀 (多得流出来→)

[考点]习惯搭配; be abundant in 富于……

America is abundant in natural resources.

[辨析]

abundant 指雨水、鱼、鸟等量大

plentiful 指量的丰富,特指食物等。如 a plentiful supply of food

academic [ækə'demik] adj. ①学院的 ②学术的,纯 理论的

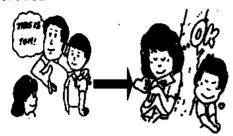
accelerate [ək'seləreit] vt. /vi. ①(使)加快,(使)增速②促进[同]quicken, promote [反]decelerate, delay

[记忆法] 词根 celer 表示 speed; accelerate 加速; decelerate 减速

[用法详解]

- 1. accelerate 强调运动速度或进展的加快,但并不一定非指速度不可。如; accelerate (= speed up) the process even further (进一步加速进程)。
- 2. accelerate, speed, quicken, hasten 均指加快速度, 但 speed 强调运动或进展的快速。如: speed up an engine(使发动机加速); quicken 强调所需时间的 缩短,并含有激发、刺激的意思。如: quicken one's pace(加快步子); hasten 含有急迫快速或加快达到 结果等意思。如: hasten to apologize(急忙道歉)。
- accent ['æksənt] n. ①口音,音调 [同] dialect ②重音 [æk'sent] v. 重读,强调 [同] stress, emphasize [记忆法] ac-朝,向 + cent 唱歌 (声调向某一方面发展→)
- accept [ək'sept] u./vi. ①接受,收受 [同] take, receive [反] refuse, turn down ②同意,承认,认可 [同] acknowledge, admit [反] reject, oppose ③ 票据

等的承兑



[考点]

accept 语气较强,指思想上的接受,如帮助、建议、要求等

receive 只表示收取,尤指事实上的接受。如:

He accepted my invitation.

I received an invitation from my cousin.

acceptable [ək'septəbl] adj. 可接受的,受欢迎的 [同] suitable, welcome [反] unacceptable, unwelcome

acceptance [ək'septəns] n. ①接受,验收 [同]accepting, acquiring [反] refusal ②承认,认可 [同] approval, consent [反] dissent

[记忆法] acceptable = accept + -able(形容词后缀, 意为"能……的"); acceptance = accept + -ance(名词后缀)

[典型例题] She won _____ in her new job through a lot of hard work.

A. abuse

B. sarcasm

C. dependence

D. acceptance

答案:D

[例题解析] acceptance 认可,接受合题意;而 abuse 虐待, sarcasm 讽刺和 dependence 依赖性均不可选。

access ['ækses] n. ①接近,进入,接近的方法 [同] admission, approach ②通道; 人口 [同] entrance, gateway [反] exit, outlet

[记忆法] excess 超过,过度

[考点]习惯搭配: have/gain access to 可以获得如 All students have access to the library.

[用法详解]

- 1. access 强调接近或达到某物或某处的通路,而不是人口,后面常跟介词 to 引导的短语。如: gain access to a building(能进人某一大楼)。
- 2. access 作"人口,通路;接近,进入"解时,是不可数名词。
- 3. access→accessible(a. 可达到的;可进入的;易接

近的)。

[典型例题] Only a few people have _____ to the full facts of the case.

A. approach

B. admission

C. access

D. acquaintance

答案:C

[例题解析] access 在此表示"接近,了解……的方法,权利或机会等",为不可数名词,后接 to,本题不能选 A,因为 approach 意为"处理方法"或"接近,到达……的路"。

accident ['æksident] n. ①意外的事,偶然之事 [反] design , intent ②事故



[考点]

accident 指偶然发生的不可预测的事件,强调"意外,突发"

incident 指附属性的小事件,如某件大事中的小环节,同时,incident 也用来指政治事变。

[词组搭配] by accident 偶然

如 I met him in the train by accident.

accommodation [əkəmə'deifən] n. ①住处,膳宿② (车、船、飞机等的)预定铺位 ③通融 ④贷款

accompany [ə'kʌmpəni] ut. ①陪伴,陪同[同] attend, escort [反] leave ②为……伴奏 Mr. Wang accompanied me on the piano when I was singing.

[记忆法] accompany = ac-(即 ad-,意为"朝,向") + company(名词,有同伴、陪伴的意义)(作为同伴走到一起)

[用法详解]

- 1. accompany 是及物动词, 因此不能说 accompany with sb.,但可以说 accompany sb. to a place.,如: accompany her to the market(陪她去市场)。
- 2. accompany 的宾语后不能接动词不定式作宾补。 不能说 accompany her to visit Shanghai, 而要说 accompany her to a visit to Shanghai (陪她去游览上海)。

accomplish [ə'kʌmtplif] vt. 完成(任务);达到,做成

[岡] achieve , finish

[记忆法] ac-到 + com 完全 + pl 装满 + -ish 动词 词缀

[考点]

accomplish 指坚持到底而终于实现了计划 achieve 指排除各种困难而完成宏作目标 finish 指完成日常的事

例: accomplish the experiment

achieve great victory

finish one's homework

[用法详解]

1. uccomplish = succeed in,是及物动词,后面多接名词,有时也可接动名词,但不能接动词不定式。

2. accomplish 通常强调的是过程完成的成功,而非过程完成的手段。常指胜利地完成某次行动或某个目的,尤其是在困难的情况下。同义词是 achieve,但 achieve 强调通过持久的努力去达到预期的目标。如: achieve one's purpose(或 aim)(达到目的); achieve fame(成名)。

[典型例题] We tried to settle the argument but nothing.

A. accomplished

B. clung

C. compensated

D. evoked

答案:A

[例题解析]accomplish 完成; cling 抓住; compensate 赔偿; evoke 唤起,引起(回忆等)。

accomplishment [əˈkʌmpliʃmənt] n. 完成,成就
accordingly [əˈkɔ; diŋli] adv. ①因此,所以,于是

[同]therefore, so, thus ②相应地 [同]correspondingly

[典型例题] When circumstances changed, you should have revised your plan.

A. therefore

B. nevertheless

C. accordingly

D. thus

答案:C

[例题解析] 具有选 accordingly 相应地符合题意, 其他三项均为于扰项。

account [a'kaunt] n. ①账,账目,账户 [同] bill, check ②记述,叙述 [同] description, statement ③原因,解释 [同] reason vi. 说明,解释

France 1 to 10 to

[记忆法] ac-加强意义 + count 计数

faccountable adj. 有责任的

]accountant n. 会计

[考点]习惯用法:

①on account of = because of 由于,因为

He retired on account of poor health.

②take sth. into account = take account of 考虑到 They had to take every possibility into account/take account of every possibility when drawing up the plan.

③on no account 不论什么理由,都不(放在句首倒装)

On no account will I do it.

(Paccount for 解释,说明[同]clear up

That accounts for his delay.

[用法详解]

1. account 作不及物动词时,与 for 连用,表示"作出解释,作出说明"。如:There is no accounting for tastes.(人们的趣味各异,这是无法解释的。)

2. account 作名词"叙述"用时,是可数名词。如; give a brief account of what has happened(就发生的情况作一简短叙述)。

3. account 作名词"说明,理由"用时,是不可数名词。常用结构有:on account of (因为)(= because of);on any account (一般用于否定句,表示"无论如何");on no account(决不,绝对不)。

[典型例题] I want you to _____ every cent you spent.

A. count on

B. account for

C. make for

D. go for

答案:B

[例题解析]account for 说明;count on 依靠,指望; make for 冲向;go for 喜欢,拥护;题意为"我要你说 清楚花掉的每分钱的用途。"

accounting [əˈkauntiŋ] n. 会计,会计学;借贷对照表

accuracy ['ækjurəsi] n. 准确,精确(度) [同] correctness, exactness [反] inaccuracy, incorrectness

accurate ['ækjurit] adj. 准确的,精确的 [同] preeise, perfect, exact [反] inaccurate, incorrect

[记忆法] ac-加强语气 + cura(= care) 仔细 +-(a) te 形容词后缀(仔细再仔细,小心再小心。)

[典型例题]According to the weather forecast, which is usually _____, it will snow this afternoon.

A. accurate

B. careful

C. perfect

D. commonsense

答案:A

[例题解析] accurate 准确的; careful 细心的; perfect 完美的; commonsense 有常识的

accuse [əˈkjuːz] vt. ①指责,指控[同]allege,

blame, charge ②归咎干

[记忆法] ac-向 + cuse 诉讼

[用法详解]

1. accuse 常用于 accuse sb. of ··· 的结构之中。如: accuse sb. of carelessness(指责某人粗枝大叶); accuse sh. of a crime(指控某人犯罪)。当 accuse 作 "指控"解时, accuse sb. of = charge sb. with。如: The driver was accused of (= charged with) speeding. (司机被指控超速。)

2. accuse 后面不能接以 that 引导的宾语从句。如 不能说: They accused that the girl had stolen the watch.

[辨析]表示"指控"的两对词组

be accused of

The suspect is accused of murder.

be charged with

The suspect is charged with murder.

[典型例题] It was said the president of the university had to resign as he was _____ of bribery.

A. charged

B. blamed

C. accused

D. indicted

答案:C

[例題解析] be accused of 为固定搭配,意为"被指 控,"其他选项虽都有"指控"的意思,但搭配错误。

accustomed [əˈkʌstəmd] adj. 惯常的,习惯的[同] adapted, habitual [反] unaccustomed, unusual

He has already been accustomed to the tropical climate in the area since he has stayed there for almost ten years.

[考点]固定用法: be accustomed to 习惯于,后接 名词、代词或-ing 分词。

ache [eik] vi. ①痛 [同] pain, hurt ②(口语,与 for 连用)想念,渴望[同]long,desire n. 疼痛[同] pain, grief

[考点]

ache 指连续的,局部的疼痛

如:headache

pain 可用来指局部或总体的疼痛

如:The pain is unbearable.

[典型例题] His stomach began to because of the bad food he had eaten.

C. harm

A. pain

B. ache

D. be hurt

答案:B

[例题解析] ache (肉体)痛,是不及物动词; pain 既可指精神上也可指肉体上的痛,但一般作及物

动词;harm 伤害,损害,也是及物动词;hurt 使…… 受伤,使……疼痛,常指感情上受到伤害。

achieve [a't fi:v] ut. ①完成,实现 [同]accomplish, complete 「反 fail ②达到,获得 「同] acquire, attain [记忆法] a-加强语气 + chieve(= end)终,结尾→ 「考点] accomplish 与 achieve, 参见前 accomplish。

achievement [ə't fiː vmənt] n. ①完成, 达到 [同] accomplishment [反]failure ②成就、成绩 [同]fulfilment, exploit

[考点]用法: According to the psychoanalyst Sigmund Freud, wisdom comes from the achievement of maturity. (1993 年试题)

acid ['æsid] n. 酸,酸性物质 adj. 酸的,酸性的 [同]bitter, sour [反] sweet, alkaline

acquaint [əˈkweint] ut. 使认识,使了解 [同]inform, notify, enlighten

[记忆法] ac-加强意义 + quaint 知道 (使知道→) [考点]用法:Ms. Green has been living in town for only one year, yet she seems to be acquainted with every one who comes to the store, (1996 年试題)

[用法详解]

1. 注意 acquaint 的几种主要用法: acquaint oneself with(知悉,了解)。如:acquaint oneself thoroughly with every aspect of a question (使自己对一个问题 的每个方面了如指掌); acquaint sb. with(把…… 通知某人、使某人了解)。如: acquaint Western readers with recent happenings in China (向西方達 者介绍中国最近的动态); be acquainted with each other.(我们互相认识。)

2. acquaint→acquaintance(n. 认识;了解;相识的 人)。have some acquaintance with (对……有一些 了解);a casual acquaintance(一个泛泛之交)。

[典型例題] They did considerable work to the government with the elementary problems of South Africa.

A. comply

B. acquaint

C. cope

D. submit 答案:B

[例题解析]acquaint sb. with sth. 意为"使……对 ……了解",符合题意,其他选项皆搭配错误。

acquaintance [ə'kweintəns] n. ①认识,了解 [同] knowledge, understanding ②熟人,相识[同]friend,

5

colleague

[记忆法] acquaintance 由动词 acquaint 转化而来 acquaint oneself with

I got acquainted with him in America.

acquire [ə'kwaiə] vt. ①取得,获得 [同] achieve, gain [反] forfeit, lose ②学到(知识)

[记忆法] acquire 名词形式为 acquirement(取得, 学得); inquire 询问,调查; require 要求,需要 [考点]

get 为一般用语,指得到、到手的意思 acquire 指依靠自己的努力,花费一些时间而获 得,学得(知识),如:The writer acquired a good reputation.

gain 指得到或赚到(有利益的东西)

[用法详解]

acquire 的同义词 obtain 指经过努力,或付出代价,或经过很长时间得到所需或所盼望的东西。如:obtain a degree(获得学位);obtain a reputation(获得声誉);obtain one's right(获得权利)。gain 指通过努力,往往是通过竞争获得某些有价值的东西。如:gain a fortune(获得一笔财产);gain the upper hand(占上风);gain the battle(打胜仗)。

[典型例题] Mr. Smith gradually ______some knowledge of the subject.

A. attained

B. achieved

C. required

D. acquired

答案·D

[例題解析] attain 和 achieve 均强调目的的实现, 只有 acquire 强调经过长期努力而获得,故选 D。 acre ['eikə] n. 英亩,

The landlord bought twenty acres of land.

across [ə'krəs] prep. ①横过,穿过 ②在……对面,与……交叉 adv. ①横过,穿过,从一边到另一边 ②宽,嗣,如 The road is fifty yards across. ③在对面,向对面

[考点]

across 指在事物的表面(上面)穿过如 swim across the river through 指从事物的中间穿过如 go through the forest [记忆法] come across 偶然遇到,如

I came across him in the store.

act [ækt] vi. ①行动,做事 [同] behave, conduct ② 起作用,见效 [同] work, operate ③表演 [同] perform vi. 扮演,装作,以……自居 [問] pretend n. ①行为,动作 [同] action, achievement ②法令, 法案,条例,(法院的)判决 [同] bill, measure ③ [戏](一)幕

[考点]介词搭配:

(act as 充当

act on 对······起作用

[辨析]

act 指具体的动作,如 in the act of learning
action 指抽象、概括的动作,如 take action
[典型例题]The question was so unexpected that, for
a moment, this eight-year-old girl was at a loss how to
_ properly.

A. act as

B. act up

C. act for

D. act out

答案:B

[例题解析] act up 意为"对……做出相应的反应"; act as 意为"(临时)提任,起作用"; act for 意为"代表,代理"; act out 意为"扮演某一角色(通常在现实生活中为某种目的)"。题意为"问题来得这么突然,八岁的小女孩一时不知道如何反应才恰当"。

action [ˈækʃən] n. ①行动,行动过程 [同] activity, effect ②作用,功能 [同] functioning, influence [考点]固定搭配:

take action 采取行动

We will take action when time is ripe.

action on sth. (一物质对另一物质起)作用

The medicine seems to have good action on influenza.

activate ['æktiveit] u. 使活跃,使活动,活化[同] invigorate

active ['æktiv] adj. ①活跃的,敏捷的 [同] lively, nimble [反] inactive ②积极的,勤奋的 [同] energetic, diligent ③在活动中,起作用的 [同] running, working

activity [æk'tiviti] n. 活动,活力;(用复数形式)各种活动,事业 [反] inactivity。如 campus activities 课外活动

actor [ˈæktə] n. 男演员,演剧的人 actress [ˈæktris] n. 女演员 [记忆法]-ess 表示阴性。如

waiter 男侍者

waitress 女侍者

[prince 王子,亲王

host 男主人

l princess 公主,王妃

Uhostess 女主人

actual [ˈæktʃuəl] adj. ①实际的,事实上的 [同] realistic, factual [反] imaginary ②现行的,现实的 [同] current, present

[考点]

true 真正的,强调真实性,如:a true story actual 是强调实际、现实的东西

Michie actual experience

[典型例题] This is the _____ piano on which the composer created some of his greatest works.

A. actual

B. genunie

C. real

D. true

答案:A

[例题解析]actual 现实的; genunie 真正的; real 真的; true 正确的;题意为"这就是那架钢琴, 作曲家用它创作了很多伟大的作品。"

actuals [ˈækt ʃuəlz] n. 现货

acute [əˈkjuːt] adj. ①激烈的,强烈的 [同] keen, powerful ②尖的,尖端的 [同] sharp, penetrating ③ 尖锐的,敏锐的 [反] dull

[典型例题] Although most birds have only a negligible sense of smell they have _______ vision.

A. vigorous

B. exact

C. acute

D. vivid

答案:C

[例題解析]acute 敏锐的;vigorous 充满活力的;exact 精确的;vivid 栩栩如生的,逼真的。

ad [æd] n. 广告,是 advertisement 的缩写形式

adapt [o'dæpt] vi. ①改编,改写 [同] adjust, alter ②使适应 [同] suit, fit [反] unfit vi. adapt 与 to 连用,表示"使适应"

[记忆法] ad-使 + apt 适合

[考点]

radapt 适应,改编

ladopt 采纳, 收养

In spite of the wide range of reading material specially written or adapted for language learning purposes, there is yet no comprehensive systematic programme for the reading skills. (1995 年试题)

[用法详解]

- 1. adapt 作"使适应"解时,后面接介词 to。如:Can you adapt your way of working to the job? (你能使你的工作方式适应新的工作吗?) His style is not adapted to adults. (他的风格不适合成年人)。
- 2. adapt 作"使适应"解时,与 accommodate 同义。如:We must adapt (= accommodate) ourselves to our changed circumstances. (我们必须改变我们自己,以适应于改变了的环境。)
- 3. adapt 作"改编,改写"解时,后面接介词 from 或 for。如:It was adapted from a novel by him. (那是由他从一本小说改编而成的。)The author himself will adapt the story for the screen. (作者本人将把故事改编为电影。)

[典型例题]You must try your best to _____ to the new environment.

A. adopt

B. adapt

C. diffuse

D. affect

答案:B

[例题解析]选择 adapt 与介词 to 连用符合题意, "你必须尽最大的努力去适应新环境。" adopt 接 受;diffuse 传播;affect 影响。

add [æd] vt. ①增加 [同] count, attach [反] subtract, reckon ②进一步说,附带说明 [同] explain [考点] 固定搭配:

①add to 增加

Just as the value of a telephone network increases with each new phone added to the system, so does the value of a computer system increase with each program that turns out. (1997 年试题)

②add up 合计

The teacher asks his pupils to add up a column of figures.

③add up to 共计为,加起来总计

All the information we have collected in relation to that case adds up to very little. (1993 年试题)

addition [ə'difən] n. ①加,加法②增加的人,附加物

[记忆法]

,加法 addition

减法 subtraction

乘法 multiplication

、除法 division

[考点]

[考点]

in addition "另外,此外",在句中相当于副词; in addition to "加上,除……之外",后接名词或代词。如 In addition to the car, they bought the garage.

additional [ə'diʃənl] adj. 附加的,额外的 [同]extra,supplementary

address [ə'dres] n. ①地址,住址 [同] abode, residence ②致词,演说 [同] lecture, speech n. ①向 ……讲话 ②写姓名地址(信封上),致函

, address 是指正式的演讲

如:inaugural address 就职演说

speech 是指普通的讲话、发言

adequate ['ædikwit] adj. ①足够的,充分的 [同] e-nough [反] inadequate, insufficient ②可以胜任的 [同] competent

[记忆法] ad-加强意义 + equ 相等 +-ate 形容词 后缀 (与要求相等的→)

[用法详解]

- 1. adequate 后可接介词 for。如: His knowledge of French is adequate for the job. (他所懂的法语足够他干这项工作了。)也可接介词 to。如: The means is not adequate to the demand. (这种方法不足以达到目的。)
- 2. adequate 可以放在名词前。如: an adequate description of the situation(对形势的恰当描述);也可以放在名词后,但这时多有其他短语跟着。如: a remedy adequate for the disease(一种能治这种病的药物)。
- 3. adequate 的副词形式为 adequately,名词形式为 adequacy

[典型例题]Roads in the cities should be ______ to traffic.

A. adequate

B. available

C. applicable

D. automatic

答案:A

[例题解析]adequate 足够的; available 可供应的; applicable 可应用的; automatic 自动的, 机械的。

adjective ['ædʒiktiv] n. 形容词,修饰词 adj. ①形容词的 ②从属的,辅助的

adjust [ə'dʒʌst] u. ①调整,调节 [同] adapt, modify ②校正,校对 [反] upset, disarrange

[记忆法]adjust 名词形式 adjustment(调整);形容词形式 adjustable(可调节的)

[考点]"使适应于",用法

į adjust…to

adapt…to

He adjusted (adapted) himself to the new life.

administration [əd,minis[†]treifn] n. ①管理,经营 [同]management, control ②行政机关,管理部门 [同]department ③政府 [同]government

[用法详解]

- 1. administer 作"管理"解时,指政府或官员行使行政职权或管理权。如: administer a government department(掌管一个政府部门);而 manage 作"管理"解时,指进行管理或处理特殊事物。如: manage a company(管理一个公司); govern 作"管理"解时,指运用权力或通过宪法进行管理。如: govern a nation(治理一个国家)。
- 2. administer→administrator(n. 管理人;行政官员); administer→administration (n. 管理;支配;经营;管理部门,行政机关,政府)。如: business administration(企业或工商管理); the Roosevelt Administration(罗斯福政府)。

[记忆法] administer vt. 管理; administrative adj. 管理上的

admire [ədˈmaiə] u. 钦佩,羡慕 [同] appreciate, honor [反] despise, abhor

「考点]介词搭配:

admire sb. for sth. 因……而羡慕某人

[记忆法]其名词形式 admiration [ædməˈreiʃən] 称赞,钦佩;形容词形式 admirable [ˈædmərəbl] 出 色的

- admission [ədˈmiʃən] n. (与 to, into 连用) ①允许进入(人场,人学) [同] entrance, access [反] prohibition ②承认,供认 [同] confession, affirmation [反] denial
- admit [ad'mit] v. ①认为,承认 [同] affirm, profess ②(后跟 to)许可人学(入场) [同] permit [反] forbid, prohibit ③准许……加入,接纳

[记忆法](+ 动名词或 that 从句或不定式)[考点]习惯搭配:

I admit the story to be true /that the story is true/the

truth of the story. 我承认故事是真实的。

[典型例題] People improperly dressed will not be to this hotel.

A. accepted

B. permitted

C. admitted

D. allowed

答案:C

[例题解析]admit 让……进人符合题意"衣冠不整的人不得进人饭店";permit 和 allow 都有"允许"之意,却不能表达"进人"之意;accept 接受。

adopt [ə'dəpt] vs. ①接受,采用 [同] accept [反] reject, repudiate ②收养

[记忆法] ad-加强意义 + opt 选择

[考点]习惯用法:

adopted 可以作前置、后置定语,但意义不同 adopted son 养子; methods adopted 采用的方法

[用法详解]

- 1. 注意 adopt 作"采取,采纳,采用"解时的一些常见用法; adopt a positive attitude (a tough line)(采取积极态度/强硬路线); adopt an idea (a policy)(采纳一个意见/政策); adopt press censorship(采取新闻检查制度); adopt the Jewish faith(开始信奉犹太教)。
- 2. 其名词形式为 adoption。
- adult ['ædʌlt] n. 成年人 [反] child [同] grown-up adj. 成年的,成熟的 [反] childlike [同] mature [记忆法] infant n. 嬰儿,幼儿;adj. 幼稚的
- adulteration [ə,daltə'reifən] n. 掺假;劣等货,假 货,次品
- advance [əd'va:ns] vi. ①前进,进展 [同] march, proceed [反] retreat ②提高,提升,(物价)上涨 [同] promote, increase [反] decrease n. ①前进,进展 [同] break through, progress ②预付款,贷款 (价格,工资)增长,增高

[记忆法] ad-向 + vance 前

[考点]固定搭配:

in advance 预先,预付定金

Please tell me the time of your arrival in advance. in advance of 比……前进,在……之前

He walked in advance of his wife.

[用法详解]

1. advance 作名词"前进,进展"用时,与 progress 同义。可以说:Science made no advance. 也可以说:Science made no progress. 可以说:There were no advances in science at that time. 但不可以说:There

were no progresses at the time.

2. advance 作不及物动词"前进"用时,要强调向一个目标前进的运动和效果。如: The soldiers got an order to advance at dawn. (士兵奉命于黎明向前进发。);而 progress 的含义通常与一个过程或一个周期的早期发展阶段有关,所以多用于指正常的成长、发展的进步。如: The trial is progressing. (审判正在深人进行。)

advanced [ad¹vanst] adj. 先进的,高级的[同] foremost, progressive [反] elementary, retarded [记忆法] elementary(初级的)→intermediate(中级的)→advanced(高级的)

advantage [əd'va:ntidʒ] n. ①优点,有利条件[同] convenience, superiority ②好处,利益[同] benefit, profit

[记忆法] ad-加强语气 + vant 在前边 + -age 名词 后缀 (排在前边→优先……→)

[考点]固定搭配:

take advantage of 利用……, 乘……

The man always tries to take advantage of his friends. You should take full advantage of the opportunity.

have (gain, get) an advantage over 比……有利 The host team generally has an advantage over its visiting competitor.

be of advantage to 有利于(to 作介词,后跟名词)
The situation is of advantage to the booming economy.

[用法详解]

- 1. advantage 多指物质利益或竞争中所占的优势或有利条件。如 Your fluency in the English language gives you an advantage over the other candidate for the job. (你那流利的英语使你有了胜过另一位求职者的有利条件。)而同义词 profit 多局限于物质或金钱方面的利益。如: They are trying to make a profit from trade. (他们试图从贸易中获利。)
- 2. of advantage to 作"对……有利"解,等于 advantageous (a. 有利的;有助的)。如: The camel's hump is of most advantage (= highly advantageous) to it in conditions of drought. (在于早条件下,驼峰对骆驼好处极大。)
- 3. 其形容词形式为 advantageous。

adventure [ədˈventʃə] n. ①冒险、冒险活动, 惊险 [同]risk, exploit ②投机活动

[记忆法]其形容词为 adventurous (冒险的);其名词为 adventurer (冒险家)

adverb['ædvə;b] n. 副词

[记忆法]其派生词 adverbial adj. 副词的

advertise['ædvətaiz] v. ①通知 [同] announce, declare ②为……做广告

advertisement[əd'və:tizmənt] n. 广告,公告[同] announcement, notice

advice[əd'vais] n. 劝告,忠告[同]caution,warning [考点]"一条建议"应为"a piece of advice" [固定搭配]

take (give) ones advice 接受(给予)建议

The younger generation should take the advice of their

advisable [əd'vaizəbl] adj. 明智的,贤明的

[用法详解]

advisable 常用于 It is advisable that…的句型中,该句型的 that 从句须用虚拟语气。如:It is advisable that you (should) ring up first to make a reservation. (你最好先打电话去预订。)

advise [əd'vaiz] w. ①劝告,向……提意见[同] counsel, caution ②建议[同] suggest ③通知,告知[同]inform, notify

「考点]习惯用法:

advise sb. to do sth. 建议某人做某事

I advised him to take a part-time job.

advise sb. not to do sth. / against doing sth. 建议 某人不要做某事

Mr. Brown has advised me not to abandon the effort. advise doing sth. 建议干某事

They advise me taking the offer.

advise (inform) sb. of sth. 通知某人某事

The committee advised the public of a general election.

aeroplane [ˈɛərəuplein] n. 飞机

affair[ɔˈfɛə] n. ①事情,事件[同]event, matter ② [以复数形式表示]事务,业务,事态

[考点]

matter 指平时所说的事 affair 指已发生的事,重大事件

如 political affairs

习惯用法:That's my affair. = It's none of your business. 不关你的事(多管闲事)。

affect [əˈfekt] vi. ①影响 [同] influence ②打动,感动 [同] impress, move ③(疾病)侵袭

[记忆法] af-向,到 + fect 作用,行动(作用于.....)

[用法详解]

affect 作"影响"解时,"影响"可以是好的,也可以是不好的,但往往是指不好的影响。如:affect sb. shealth (interests)(影响某人的健康/利益)。而其同义词 influence 所表示的"影响",总是指有一种使人或物在某种程度上或者在本性、性格、行为上发生变化的动因。如:The judge was never influenced in his decisions by his sympathies or prejudices. (在断案时,这位法官从没受同情或偏见的影响。)

affection [ə'fekʃən] n. ①慈爱,爱 [同] love, kindness ②[常用复数]爱慕,钟爱 ③感情 [同] feeling, passion

「考点 個定搭配:

have an affection for sb. 热爱某人

He has an affection for his parents.

affilliate[əˈfiliət] n. 附属公司;联营公司

affix[əˈfiks] n. 附件,附录 vt. 附贴,盖(章),签署 afford[əˈfɔːd] vt. ①担负得起[费用],买得起,花得起[同] manage, sustain ②提供,给予[同] pro-vide, offer

[记忆法]af-加强意义 + ford 执行 (能执行→) [考点]afford 常接在 can, be able to 之后, afford 可用为 afford to do sth.

He can afford to travel abroad.

He can afford a luxurious car.

He can afford his son a college education.

「用法详解」

- 1. afford 作"买得起,花得起,担负得起"解时,常与can,could, be able to 等连用。用于否定结构中,表示"经不起(发生某事、做某事)"。如: We cannot afford to go away for a holiday. (我们抽不出闲暇去度假。)
- 2. afford sb. sth. = provide sb. with sth. 如: It afforded him an opportunity. = It provided him with an opportunity. (这给了他一个机会。)
- 3. afford 作"提供"解时,后面一般多接抽象名词。如;His son's success afforded him great pleasure.(他儿子的成功给他带来了极大的欢乐。)
- afraid [əˈfreid] adj. ①[作表语]客怕的,恐惧的 [同] frightened, timid [反] bold, confident ②担心的

[考点]

be afraid to do 由于害怕而不敢做 be afraid of doing 担心会不会……

afraid 做"担心"讲时,用 be afraid of sth.

(that) + 宾语从句。如 I'm afraid of his coming. = I'm afraid (that) he will come.

[用法详解]

Im afraid 是英语中常见的短语,用来委婉地表示不同意,或告诉别人坏消息时。如: Im afraid I really cant agree with you. Im afraid I have some rather bad news for you.

Africa ['æfrikə] n. 非洲

African [fæfrikan] adj. 非洲的,非洲人的

n. 非洲人

after ['a:ftə] prep. 在……以后,在……后面 adv. 后来,以后

[考点]习惯用语:

after all 毕竟

After all we are friends.

one after another 一个接一个

Unexpected things occurred one after another.

run / be after 追赶,追逐

The fans are after the footballers all the time.

afternoon [/a:ftəˈnu:n] n. 下午,午后

afterward(s) ['a:ftəwəd(z)] adv. 以后,后来 [詞]after

again [ə'gein] *adv.* ①又一次,再一次 ②而且,其次 [考点] 固定搭配:

again and again 好几次

The mother told the boy again and again not to use dirty words.

once again 再一次

The town changed greatly when he came back once again after ten years.

now and again (then) 常常

Now and again he comes to me.

against [ə'geinst] prep. ①倚着,紧靠着 ②反对,违 反 [反] for ③以……为背景,与……对比

[考点]词组搭配:be against 反对

Lots of people are against his proposal.

age [cid3] n. ①年龄 ②时代,年代 [同] era, period ③[复数]很长一段时间 vt. (使)变老,(使)成熟 [同] mature, ripen

[记忆法] aged ['eidʒd] adj. 年老的,如: an aged man agency ['eidʒənsi] n. ①经办,代办 [同] operation ②代办处 [同] bureau

agent ['eidʒənt] n. 代理商,代理人 [同] delegate, deputy

[记忆法] ag 作,办理 +-ent 名词后缀,表示人

aggregate [ˈægrigit] adj. 总的, 聚积的 ~ GNP 国民 生产总值

aggression [ə'grefen] n. 侵略

aggressive [a'gresiv] adj. ①侵略的,好斗的 [同] hostile, offensive [反] friendly, peaceable ②敢做敢为的,有进取心的 [同] vigorous, forceful [反] modest

[用法详解]

1. aggressive 作"有进取心的"解时,常含裹义。如:an aggressive salesman(一个得力的推销员);ba aggressive in doing sth. (积极做某事)。

2. 注意 aggressive 作"侵略的;挑衅的"解时的一些常见的用法; an aggressive nation(侵略成性的国家); an aggressive war(侵略战争); an aggressive act against a neutral nation(对中立国的侵略行为); The unidentified disease made him aggressive. (查不出起因的疾病使他暴躁好斗。)

[典型例題] Animals can become unusually ______ when they are upset by a sudden environmental change.

A. puzzled

B. predominant

C. vigorous

D. aggressive

答案:D

[例题解析] puzzled 感到糊涂; predominant 占优势的; vigorous 精力旺盛; 只有 aggressive 合題意"遇到突然的环境变化,动物异常地具有攻击性。"

ago [əˈgəu] adv. 以前[常用在一般过去时中]

[考点]

ʃago 是"从现在起……以前"

before 是"从过去某时起……以前"

agree [ə'gri:] vt. /vi. ①同意,赞同 [同] consent, approve, grant [反] disagree, differ, protest ②持相 同意见,一致 [同] conform, correspond

[记忆法] a-加强意义 + gree 使高兴(为取悦而同意→)

[考点]介词搭配

agree to 赞成"提案,计划"

His father agreed to his changing a job.

agree with 接人,表示"赞成"(别人的意见)还可表示"适应"