

COLLEGE ENGLISH VOCABULARY  
WORKBOOK (BAND 6)

# 大学英语六级词汇速记手册



主编 陈幼平

ENGLISH

上海交通大学出版社

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## COLLEGE ENGLISH VOCABULARY WORKBOOK (BAND 6)

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上海交通大学出版社

## 内 容 提 要

本书以《大学英语教学大纲通用词汇表(5~6级)》为依据,共收录了1296个六级单词,其主要特点在于通过对英语单词的使用范围和语言使用环境加以阐明和解释,帮助读者较为准确地掌握英语单词的词义和用法。此外,本书配有形式多样的词汇练习,特别是构词法知识的练习,旨在帮助读者通过单词的内部结构的分析和比较,找出单词构造与词义的关系,达到快速掌握六级单词的目的。本书的适用对象为欲参加国家英语六级考试的高校学生,也适用于同等英语水平的读者学习使用。

### 大学英语六级词汇速记手册

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## 前 言

英国语言学家 D. A. Wilkins 说过:“事实是:没有语法不能传达很多东西,没有词汇就不能传达任何东西。”词汇是语言的建筑材料,无论是母语习得,还是外语学习,词汇的掌握都是其中的一个重要环节。对于英语学习来说,学习者的英语水平达到一定程度后,能否进一步提高,在某种程度上取决于其词汇量是否能够不断增加,对单词的词义、用法的掌握是否能够不断加深,不断精确化。一个词汇量不足的人,在英语听、说、读、写、译各方面的能力都会受到很大限制,对英语考试中所遇到的问题也往往不知如何作答。

有鉴于此,我们特为高校学生精心编写了《大学英语六级词汇速记手册》一书。本书以《大学英语教学大纲》及《大学英语教学大纲通用词汇表(5~6级)》为依据,采用较为科学的学习和记忆方法加以编写,旨在帮助高校学生在较短的时间内较好地掌握教学大纲规定的 1296 个单词及 94 条词组,为顺利通过六级考试、提高英语的使用能力奠定坚实的词汇基础。

通常学习者均感到英语单词难记,意义、用法难以掌握。本书作者在多年的教学生涯中,潜心研究,反复实践,找到了一种既科学简捷、又行之有效的单词学习方法。现将其总结成书,奉献于广大英语学习者。

归纳起来,该方法有如下特点:

### 1. 重视单词的英语解释

不少英语学习者满足于掌握和英语单词相对应的汉语意义,以为英语词汇和汉语词汇存在着完全的吻合。其实这是很大的误解。英语与汉语分属不同的语系,其词汇不仅仅在用法上相差很大,而且在意义上——即词汇所反映的现实世界、主客观事物的语



义切分上——也并非一一对应。以六级单词 **allege** 和 **assert** 为例,根据汉语解释,都有“声称、断言”之意,二者的区别在哪里?这只能求助于英语解释。**allege**: “If you **allege** that something is true, you say it but do not prove it.”而 **assert** 的英语解释为: “If someone **asserts** a fact or belief, they state it firmly.”看懂了英文解释, **allege** 和 **assert** 的语义区别也就一目了然了。

采用英语解释的另一个好处在于能使学习者准确理解和掌握单词使用的搭配关系。本书采用了《柯林斯精选英语词典》的释义方式对六级单词加以解释,以期学习者掌握单词在具体使用环境里的搭配关系。例如:

**abolish** 彻底废除 If you **abolish** a system or practice, you formally put an end to it.

**assimilate** 吸收 If you **assimilate** ideas, customs, or techniques, you learn them and make use of them.

**elicit** 引起,使发生 If you **elicit** a response or a reaction, you cause it to happen by saying or doing something.

比较以上三个单词的中英文解释,不难看出,它们提供的有关一个词的信息不同。中文解释仅仅从单词的语义角度给出对应的中文表达,相当于英文解释的后半部分的内容, **abolish**: put an end to; **assimilate**: learn and make use of; **elicit**: cause to happen. 这也是大多数词典所采用的单词解释方式。然而《柯林斯精选英语词典》中的单词解释还包含着单词在使用时如何与其他词语搭配的信息,这一部分信息由英文解释中的 *if* 结构表达出来,它明确地说明了某个词与其他词语的横向组合关系,即语言学中的共现 (*co-occurrence*) 和选择限制 (*selection restriction*)。从以上例词可以看出三个词在使用时其行为主体都是表达 *human* 的词语 (*you*), 而不可能是表达 *non-human* 的词语,因此,它们的主语必须是具有 *human* 语义特征的词。这种语言现象就是词汇的选择限制。由于这三个词都是及物动词,还需要考虑选择作宾语的词语。仅仅依据中文解释来作出正确的选择,对于学习者来说显然有一定的难度,“彻底废除” ? , “吸收” ? , “引起” ? 。然而,这三个词的英

文解释却明确地表明了它们的搭配情况: *to abolish a system or practice*; *to assimilate ideas, customs or techniques*; *to elicit a response or reaction*. 学习者可以根据处于宾语位置的词语推断出适当的搭配关系。既然动词 *elicit* 后接的词语是 *response* 这样十分概括的名词, 那么各种表达具体意义的下义词也可以作 *elicit* 的宾语, 可以有如下搭配: *to elicit a reply* (诱使回答), *to elicit applause from an audience* (博得观众的喝彩), *to elicit the truth* (诱使吐露真相) 等。从以上讨论可以看出, 在词汇学习过程中注意词汇的共现和选择限制, 可以有效地提高学习者的语言使用能力。

## 2. 词源分析, 成倍提高记忆效率

由于历史渊源关系, 英语词汇中词与词之间多存在词源上的联系, 表面看毫不相干的若干单词, 其实存在着构词意义上的内在联系。如果能揭示这种内在联系, 便可以简驭繁, 成倍提高单词的记忆效率。一个不熟悉构词法的学习者遇到 *aspect*, *expect*, *expectation*, *inspect*, *inspection*, *inspector*, *perspective*, *prospect*, *respect*, *spectacle*, *spectacular*, *spectator*, *spectrum*, *speculate*, *speculation* 等 15 个单词时, 往往采用死记硬背的方式一个一个地记忆。但是, 如果了解到词根 *spect* 源于拉丁语 *specere*, 意思是 *to look*, 再了解一些前缀、后缀知识, 要记住这 15 个单词便易如反掌。基于这一思想, 本书对大多数六级单词进行了词源分析, 以揭示英语单词之间的联系, 帮助读者掌握科学简捷的单词记忆方法, 提高学习效率。

## 3. 形式多样的词汇练习

为了便于读者使用, 全书共分 26 课, 每课 50 个单词, 并配有四种形式的词汇练习——词源分析, 词义解释, 选词填空和多项选择。通过这些练习, 使读者从不同的侧面加深对单词的理解和运用, 提高灵活使用词汇的能力。

本书作者认为, 词汇学习应当循序渐进, 不能企图一下子学好, 否则欲速则不达。只要采用科学记忆的方法, 持之以恒, 就能提高记忆效率, 在较短的时间内获得较大的收益。

本书的编写工作由陈幼平主持,参加编写工作的还有刘宇慧,郭黎波,冯晓梅,钦寅,刘雪慰,薛荣,刘万治。全书由陈幼平修改、定稿。

在本书编纂过程中,我们得到了上海交通大学外语系张彦斌教授的热情支持和大力帮助,还得到了王建辉博士的热情指导,对此,作者表示衷心的感谢。

编者

1997年9月

\*注:摘自 D. A. Wilkins(1972:11) *Linguistics in language Teaching*  
Edward Arnold, London

## 体 例 说 明

1. 有不同拼写形式的单词，若拼写接近，则列为一条。如：

**instal(l)ment**

**generalize/-ise**

若拼写形式差异较大，则分列两处，其中一处用“见”表示参见。  
如：

**despatch** 见 **dispatch**

**gaol** 见 **jail**

2. 意义差别较大的同形异义词分列词条，在右上角标以 1, 2, ……数码。如：

**clip**<sup>1</sup> n. 别针

**clip**<sup>2</sup> vt. 剪, 修剪

3. [ ] 内的词源分析中斜体部分表示外来语，如：

**acquisition** [ Lat. to acquire: *ad-*, to + *quaerere*, to seek ]

其中连字符-出现在几个字母组合之后时表示前缀，如：*ad-*；

出现在字母组合之前表示后缀，如：*-ition*。

4. 单词的词性用英语缩写形式注明：

v. 动词

vi. 不及物动词

vt. 及物动词

n. 名词

a. 形容词

ad. 副词

prep. 介词

conj. 连词



int. 感叹词

## 5. 其他符号

[ ] 用于:

(1) 国际音标

(2) 词源分析

(3) 对词汇用法方面的说明, 如:

**humanity** n. 1. 人类, [总称]人

<表示单词的演化来源, 如:

authentic[ < author < Lat. *augere*, to increase, create]

表示外来语的符号

Fr. 法语

Gk. 希腊语

Ital. 意大利语

Lat. 拉丁语

ME. 中古英语

OE. 古英语

缩写符号

(int.) 表示加强意义 (intensive)

suf. 表示后缀 (suffix)

标有星号 \* 的词为六级以上词汇

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# LESSON 1

**abnormal** [æb'nɔ:məl] a. 反常的, 异常的 Someone or something that is abnormal is unusual, especially in a way that is worrying. [Lat. *abnormis*: *ab-*, away from + *norma*, rule]

**abolish** [ə'bɒlɪʃ] vt. 彻底废除, 废止 If you abolish a system or practice, you formally put an end to it.

[Lat. *abolere*, to destroy]

✓ **abrupt** [ə'brʌpt] a. ①突然的, 意外的 ②(举止、言谈等)唐突的, 鲁莽的 If an action is abrupt, it is very sudden and often unpleasant. [Lat. to break off: *ab-off* + *rupt*, to break]

✓ **absurd** [əb'sɜ:d] a. 荒谬的, 荒唐的 Something that is absurd is ridiculous.

**abundance** [ə'bʌndəns] n. 大量, 丰富, 充足 An abundance of something is a large quantity of it. **in ~** 丰富, 充裕 If something is in abundance, there is a lot of it. [Lat. *abundare*, to overflow: *ab-*, from + *undare*, to flow]

**academy** [ə'kædəmi] n. 学院, 研究院, (中等以上)专门学校 Some

schools or colleges are called academies, especially ones that specialize in a particular subject. [Gk. *Akademia*, the school where Plato taught]

✓ **accessory** [ək'sesəri] n. ①附件, 配件 Accessories are extra parts added to a machine or tool in order to make it more efficient or able to perform extra jobs. ②(妇女的)装饰品(如手提包等)[常用复数] Accessories are articles, such as belts and handbags, which you wear and carry but which are not part of your main clothing. ③同谋, 包庇犯 A person who is an accessory to a crime knows that someone has committed the crime but does not tell the police. [Lat. *accedere*, to arrive: *ad-*, to + *cedere*, to come]

**accommodate** [ə'kɒmədeɪt] vt. ①向……提供住处(或膳宿) If you accommodate someone, you provide them with a place where they can stay, live or work. ②向……提供方便 If you accommodate someone, you do something to help them. ③容纳, 容……进入 If a place or building

acquaint  
acquisition  
activate

can accommodate a number of people or things, it has enough room for them. [Lat. *acomodare*, to fit : *ad* -, to + *com*-, with, + *modus*, measure]

**accord** [ə'kɔ:d] n. ①一致, 符合 If people are in accord, they agree about something. ②主动, 自愿 When you do something of your own accord, you do it freely and because you want to. vt. 授予, 给予 If you accord someone a particular kind of treatment, you treat them in that way. vi. (with) 相符合, 相一致 If an idea, policy, or situation accords with something else, it fits in with it. of one's own~出于自愿, 主动地 with one~一致的, 一致同意地 [Lat. *accordare* : *ad* -, to + *cor*, heart]

**acknowledge** [ək'nɒlɪdʒ] vt. ①承认, 认为...属实 If you acknowledge a fact or situation, you accept or admit that it is true or that it exists. ②对...打招呼, 理会 If you acknowledge someone, for example with a nod or smile, you show that you have seen and recognized them. ③告知 (信件, 礼物等) 已收到 If you acknowledge a message, letter, or parcel, you tell the person who sent it that you have received it. ④对...表示谢忱 If you acknowledge applause, compliments, or something

which is done for you, you show your appreciation.

**acquaint** [ə'kweɪnt] vt. (with) ①使了解 If you acquaint someone with something, you tell them about it or make them familiar with it. ②使认识, 介绍 If you are acquainted with someone, you have met him personally. [Lat. *accognoscere*, to know perfectly : *ad*-, (intensive) + *cognoscere*, to know]

**acquisition** [ækwi'zɪʃn] n. ①获得物, 增添的人(或物) An acquisition is something that you have obtained. ②取得, 获得 The acquisition of a skill or habit is the process of learning it or developing it. [Lat. to acquire: *ad*- to + *quaerere*, to seek]

**activate** [æktɪveɪt] vt. 使活动起来, 使开始作用 To activate something means to cause it to start working.

[Lat. *activus*, moving]

**acute** [ə'kjʊt] a. ①严重的, 激烈的, (疾病)急性的 An acute situation, feeling, or illness is very severe or intense. ②敏锐的 If your sight, hearing, or sense of smell is acute, it is very sensitive and powerful. ③尖的, 锐的 In geometry, an acute angle is less than 90 degree. [Lat. *acuere*, to sharpen < *acus*, needle]

**adhere** [əd'hɪə] vi. (to) ①粘附, 附着 If something adheres to something else, it sticks firmly to it. ②遵守,



坚持 If you adhere to a rule or agreement, you act in the way that it says you should. ③追随, 支持 If you adhere to an opinion or belief, you support or hold it. [ Lat. *adhaerere*, to stick to : *ad-*, to + *haerere*, to stick ]

**adjacent** [ə'dʒeɪsənt] a. (to) 邻近的, 毗邻的 If one thing is adjacent to another, the two things are next to each other. [ Lat. *adjacere*, to lie near : *ad-*, near to + *jacere*, to lie ]

**adjoin** [ə'dʒɔɪn] vt. 贴近, 与……毗连 If one room, place, or object adjoins to another, they are next to each other. [ Lat. *adjungere*, to join to : *ad-*, to + *jungere*, to join ]

**administer** [əd'mɪnɪstə] vt. ①掌管, 料理……的事务 To administer a country, company, or institution means to be responsible for organizing and supervising it. ②实施, 执行 If you administer the law, a punishment, or a test, you organize it and make sure everything is done correctly. ③给予, 投(药) If you administer a drug to someone, you give it to them to swallow. [ Lat. *ad-*, to + *ministrare*, to manage ]

**adolescent** [ˌædəʊ'lesnt] n. 青少年 An adolescent is a young person who is no longer a child but who has not yet become an adult. a. 青春期的,

青少年的 [ Lat. to grow up: *ad-*, toward + *alescere*, to grow ]

**advent** [ˈædvənt] n. 出现, 到来 The advent of something important is the fact that it starts or comes into existence. [ Lat. to come to: *ad-*, to + *venire*, to come ]

**adverse** [ˈædvɜ:s] a. 不利的, 有害的 Adverse decisions, conditions, or effects are unfavorable to you. [ Lat. *advertere*, to turn toward: *ad-*, toward + *vertere*, to turn ]

**advertise** [ˈædvətaɪz] vt. 为……做广告, (在报刊, 电视等中) 公告 If you advertise something such as a product, an event, or a job, you tell people about it in newspapers, on television, or on posters in order to encourage them to buy the product, go to the event, or apply for the job. vi. 登广告, 做广告, 登公告 If you advertise for something or for someone to do a job, you announce in a newspaper, on television, or on a notice board that you want that thing or want a person to do that job. [ Lat. *advertere*, to turn toward : *ad-*, + *vertere*, to turn ]

**advocate** [ˈædvəkeɪt] vt. 拥护, 提倡, 主张 If you advocate a particular action or plan, you support it publicly. n. ①拥护者, 提倡者 An advocate of a particular action or plan is someone who supports it publicly. ②辩护人,

律师 An advocate is a lawyer who speaks in favour of someone or defends them in court of law. [Lat. *advocare*, to summon for counsel : *ad-*, to + *vocare*, to call]

**aerial** ['æəriəl] a. 空中的, 架空的 You use aerial to describe things that are fixed above the level of the ground or that happen in the air. n. 天线 An aerial is a piece of wire that receives television or radio signals.

[Gk. *aer*, air]

**aesthetic** [is'θetik] a. 美学的, 艺术的, 审美的 Aesthetic means involving beauty or art, and people's appreciation of beautiful things.

**affiliate** [ə'filiət] vt. 使隶属(或附属)于 If you are affiliated with an organization, you are accepted or adopted as a subordinate member of it. n. 附属机构, 分公司 An affiliate is a person or organization associated with another in subordinate relationship. [Lat. to adopt; *ad-*, to + *filus*, son]

**affirm** [ə'fə:m] vt. ①断言, 坚持声称 If you affirm a fact, you state that it is definitely true. ②证实, 确认 If you affirm an idea or belief, you indicate clearly that you have this idea or belief. [Lat. *affirmare* : *ad-*, to + *firmus*, strong]

✓ **afflict** [ə'flikt] vt. 使苦恼, 折磨 If pain, illness, or sorrow afflicts some-

one, it affects them and makes them suffer. [Lat. to cast down; *ad-*, to + *fligere*, to strike]

**agenda** [ə'dʒendə] n. 议事日程 An agenda is a list of the items that have to be discussed at a meeting. [Lat. *agere*, to impel]

**aggravate** ['ægrəveɪt] vt. ①加重, 加剧, 使恶化 If you aggravate a situation, you make it worse. ②激怒, 使恼火 If someone or something aggravates you, they make you annoyed. [Lat. *ad-*, to + *gravis*, heavy]

**agitation** [ædʒɪ'teɪʃn] n. ①(for, against)鼓动, 煽动 Your agitation for something is your enthusiastic talk and campaign in an attempt to get it. ②激动, 不安 If you do something in agitation, you feel worried and unable to think clearly and calmly.

[Lat. *agere*, to impel]

**agony** ['ægəni] n. (极度的)痛苦, 创痛 Agony is great physical or mental pain.

✓ **agreeable** [ə'griəbl] a. ①令人愉快的 If something is agreeable, it is pleasant and you enjoy it. ②讨人喜欢的 If someone is agreeable, they are pleasant and try to please people. ③(欣然)同意的, 愿意的 If you are agreeable to something, you are willing to do it or to allow it to happen. [Lat. *ad-*, to + *gratus*, pleasing]

**alert** [ə'lɜ:t] a. ①留神的, 注意的 If

you are alert, you are paying full attention to what is happening. ②警觉

的, 警惕的 If you are alert to something, you are fully aware of it. n. ①

警戒(状态), 戒备(状态) An alert is a situation in which people prepare themselves for something dangerous that might happen. ②警报 vt. 向……报警, 使警惕 If you alert someone, you warn them of danger or trouble. on (the) ~ 警戒着, 随时准备着, 密切注意着

√alien ['eɪljən] a. ①外国的 Something that is alien belongs to a different country, race or group. ②陌生的 If you describe something as alien, you mean that it seems strange and perhaps frightening, because it is not part of your normal experience. ③性质不同的, (to) 不相容的 If something is alien to your normal feelings or behavior, it is not the way you would normally feel or behave. n. ①外国人 ②外星人 An alien is ① someone who is not a legal citizen of the country in which they live. ② a creature from outer space. [Lat. *alius*, other]

√allege ['æliʒ] vt. 断言, 宣称, 声称 If you allege that something is true, you say it but do not prove it.

[Lat. *ex-*, out + *litigare*, to sue]

alleviate ['æli:vieɪt] vt. 减轻, 缓解, 缓和 If something alleviates pain or

suffering, it makes it less intense or severe. [Lat. to lighten: *ad-*, to + *levis*, light]

√alliance [ə'laɪəns] n. 结盟, 联盟, 联姻 An alliance is a relationship in which two or more people or groups work together for some purpose. in ~ with 与……联盟 [Lat. to bind to: *ad-*, to + *ligare*, to bind]

allocate [ə'ləʊ(ə)keɪt] vt. 分配, 分派, 把……拨给 If something is allocated to a particular person or for a particular purpose, it is given to that person to use or is used for that purpose. [Lat. *ad-*, to + *locare*, to place]

allowance [ə'laʊəns] n. 津贴, 补贴, 零用钱 An allowance is money that is given regularly to someone, in order to help them pay for the things that they need. make~(s) for ①考虑到, 顾及 If you make allowances for something, you take it into account in your plans or actions. ②体谅, 原谅 [Lat. *allocare*, allocate]

ally ['ælaɪ] n. ①同盟国, 同盟者 A country's ally is another country that has an agreement to support it. ②支持者 Someone who is your ally helps and supports you, especially when other people are opposing you. vt. (with) 使结盟 If you ally yourself with someone, you support them. [see alliance]

✓ **alongside** [ə'lɒŋ'saɪd] prep. ①在……旁边, 沿着……的边 If something is alongside something else, it is next to it. ②和……在一起 If several people work alongside other people, they are working in the same place and are co-operating with each other. ③和……相比 When you talk about one system or attitude existing alongside another one, you are comparing them and considering whether they can exist well or properly together.

✓ **alternate** ['ɔ(:)ltəneɪt] vi. 交替, 更迭 When you alternate between two things, you regularly do or use one thing and then the other, and when one thing alternates with another, the two things regularly occur after each other. [ɔ(:)'ltənət] a. ①交替的, 轮流 the Alternate actions, events, or processes regularly occur after each other. ②间隔的 If something happens on alternate days, it happens on one day, then does not happen on the next day, then happens again on the day after it, and so on. In the same way, something can happen in alternate weeks, years, or other periods of time. [Lat. *alternus*, by turns < *alter*, other]

**amateur** ['æmətə(:), -tjuə] n. (艺术、科学等的)业余爱好者 An amateur is someone who does something as a hobby and not as a job. a. ①业

余(爱好)的 ②外行的 [Lat. *amator*, lover]

**ambassador** [æm'bæsədə] n. 大使, (派驻国际组织的)代表 An ambassador is an important official who lives in a foreign country and represents his or her own country's interests there.

**ambiguous** [æm'biɡjuəs] a. ①含糊不清的, 不明确的 ②引起歧义的, 模棱两可的 Something that is ambiguous can be understood in more than one way. [Lat. *uncertain* < to go about; *ambi-*, around, on both sides + *agere*, to drive]

**ambitious** [æm'bɪʃəs] a. 有抱负的, 雄心勃勃的, 有野心的 Someone who is ambitious wants to be successful, rich, or powerful. [Lat. *ambire*, to go around (for votes)]

**amend** [ə'mend] vt. 修改, 修订 If you amend something that has been written or said, you change it. [Lat. *emendare*, to correct: *ex-*, out of + *menda*, fault]

**amends** [ə'mendz] [pl.] n. 赔罪, 赔偿 **make** ~ 赔罪, 赔偿 If you make amends when you have harmed someone, you show that you are sorry by doing something to please them. [see amend]

**ample** [æmpl] a. ①大量的, 充裕的 If there is an ample amount of something, there is enough of it and some