

最新

大学英语四级词汇  
用法手册

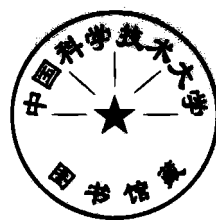
主编/李颖 张而立



# 最新大学英语四级词汇用法手册

(修订版)

主编 李 颖 张而立



吉林大学出版社

本书编写人员:

**主 编:** 李 颖 张而立

**编 委:** (按姓氏笔画为序)

闫 旻 许京兰 李 颖 张大为 张而立  
邵 阳 赵冬梅 徐敏惠 唐 颖

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主编 李颖 张而立

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责任编辑、责任校对:刘岩峰

封面设计:张沐沉

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# 序 言

经国家教委批准，从 1994 年 9 月起开始执行新的《大学英语教学大纲通用词汇表（1～4 级）》，并以此作为大学英语 1～4 级教学及大学英语四级考试命题的依据。为了帮助众多大学生在最短时间内全面、正确地掌握和应用该词汇表并顺利通过 1～4 级考试，我们编写了这本《最新大学英语四级词汇用法手册》。它对表中每个词的意义、用法和常用搭配等作了详细的说明，例句新颖、实用。在编写本书过程中，我们参考了大量国内外出版的词典和著作，从而保证了本书结构严谨，语言规范，是大学生和其他英语学习者有益的参考资料。

由于编者水平和经验有限，本书不足之处在所难免，恳请读者批评指正。

编者

1995 年 6 月

## 体例说明

一、本书采用国际音标注音，放在方括号内。

二、意义差别较大的同形异义词分别列条说明，在右角标以数码，如：

**long**<sup>1</sup> *a.* 长的，长时间的，长期的 *ad.* 长久，长期地

**long**<sup>2</sup> *vi.* 渴望，渴想

三、词性用英语缩写形式注明，共分十类：名词 *n.*，动词（包括及物动词 *vt.*，不及物动词 *vi.*，助动词 *aux. v.*），代词 *pron.*，数词 *num.*，形容词 *a.*，副词 *ad.*，前置词 *prep.*，连接词 *conj.*，感叹词 *int.*，冠词 *art.*。

四、[pl.] 或 [常 pl.] 表示该名词（或名词的该义项）常用复数。如 [pl.] 直接放在词条后，表示该名词只有复数形式，如：

trousers [pl.] *n.* 裤子

五、在〔用法〕中，《大学英语教学大纲通用词汇表》所规定的词组排列在前，用黑体印刷，同时给出其它常用的搭配。

六、在〔例句〕中，每个词有 3 个例句来说明其用法。例句力求新颖、简洁。

七、代字号 ~ 用于代表〔用法〕中词条的本词。（ ）用于对释义的补充说明，标示释义中可以替换或省略的部分，或形容词、名词、动词等常用搭配关系。[ ] 用于说明词汇用法，如：us *pron.* [we 的宾格] 我们

八、〔辨析〕主要包括大学英语四级试题中常出现的同义词或近义词，每个词用 2 个例句加以说明。

## A

**a** [强 ei, 弱 ə], **an** [强 æn, 弱 ən] *art.* 一(个); (同类事物中的)任何一个; 每一(个)

〔用法〕~ high building 一座高楼/an honest man 一个诚实的人/~ square 一个正方形/sixty kilometers an hour 每小时六十公里/~ year or two ago 一两年前/in an hour's time 在一小时的时间里/~ friend of my father's 我父亲的一个朋友/~ knife and fork 一副刀叉

〔例句〕1. The farmer has a black and white horse.

2. My father is an honest man.

3. There is an egg on the plate.

**abandon** [əˈbændən] *vt.* 丢弃; 离弃; 放弃

〔用法〕~ smoking 戒烟/~ an attempt 放弃尝试/~ regret-fully 遗憾地放弃/~ one's wife and child 遗弃妻儿/~ sth. to the mercy of ... 听任某人受...摆布/~ oneself to pleasure 恣意享乐.

〔例句〕1. The sailors abandoned the burning ship.

2. He abandoned his wife and moved to Switzerland.

3. The search was abandoned when night came, even though the child had not been found.

〔辨析〕abandon, give up 均可表示“放弃”的意思。

abandon 指绝对的和决定的舍弃, 不愿第二次再看见或想到它, 比如说抛弃事物、人、场所等。例如:

1. He abandoned his desolate home, and set out upon a long journey.

2. He abandoned his subject of medicine and wanted to be an artist.

give up 是一般的用语, 其感情色彩不如 abandon 强烈, 例如:

1. The doctor told him to give up smoking.

2. The president declared that he would give up his position because of his poor health.

**ability** [əˈbiliti] *n.* 能力; 能耐

〔用法〕organizing ~ 组织能力/literary ~ 文学才能/the ~ to do sth. 做某事的能力/his ~ as a journalist 他做记者的能力/cultivate one's ~ 培养能力/have ~ 有能力/lose the ~ 失去...的能力/measure ~ 衡量能力/all-round ~ 各方面的能力/financial ~ 财力/impressive ~ 感人的能力/intellectual ~ 智力/an outstanding ~ 卓越的才干/practical ~ 实践能力/speaking ~ 会话能力

〔例句〕1. He has the ability to make good model planes.

2. Shi Guangnan was a man of great musical ability.

3. The boss pays his employees according to their abilities.

\* **able** [ˈeɪbl] *a.* 有能力的 出色的

〔用法〕be ~ to do sth 能做某事/an ~ leader 有才干的领导者/particularly ~ 特别能干/poorly ~ to sit up 勉强能坐起来/be not so ~ in ... as expected 并不象所期望的那样善于...

〔例句〕1. A sparrow is able to fly any a short distance.

2. You are better able to do it than I am.

3. His wife is an able woman.

〔辨析〕be able to do sth., can do sth.

be able to do sth., 是一个形容词加不定式的结构, 它常用以表示 can 所不能表示的未来或完成的概念, 另外还可以和情态动词或某些系动词连用, 例如:

1. We are able to finish the work tomorrow.

2. My brother won't be able to visit us next week.

can do sth. 是一个情态动词加动词原形的结构, 常用于表示现在和过去的情况。例如:

1. I can swim and dive.

2. I couldn't do the job because I knew little about computers.

able, capable, efficient 均可表示“有能力的”。

able 指人的才智而言, 表示多才多艺, 有做某事的足够才干。例如:

1. He is an able lawyer.

2. As I had money I was able to help her.

capable 该词有褒、贬两层含义。可指人, 也可指物。例如:

1. He is capable of winning the scholarship because he studies hard.

2. The scoundrel is capable of the basest tricks.



efficient 指有做某一技术性较强的工作的能力,办事效率高,例如:

1. A lawyer needs an efficient secretary.
2. An efficient worker does his job well and on time.

**aboard** [ə'bo:d] *ad; prep* 在船(或飞机,车)上,上船(或飞机,车)

〔用法〕 All ~ 请各位上船(车、飞机)! /close ~ 紧靠船边/go ~ of a ship 乘船/fall ~ of another ship 与他船相撞

〔例句〕 1. She went aboard the train with the bag in his hand.

2. The boat is ready to leave. All aboard, please!

3. The captain is aboard.

\* **about** [ə'baʊt] *prep.* 关于,对于 在……周围 *ad.* 大约,周围,附近,到处

〔用法〕 be ~ to 刚要即将/~ the street 在街道周围/a book ~ the Mars 关于火星的书/~ 5 kilometres 大约五公里

〔例句〕 1. I was about to say something when he interrupted.

2. This building is about two hundred years old.

3. I have been reading about an hour.

〔辨析〕 about, around 在做副词使用时,均可表示“到处,附近”的含义。

about 主要用于英国英语中,例如:

1. The children were rushing about.
2. Waste paper was lying about everywhere.

around 则主要用于美国英语中。例如:

1. The children were rushing around.
2. Waste paper was lying around everywhere.

be about to do sth. 表示就要做某事。例如:

1. I was about to leave when the phone rang.
2. Her father is about to retire.

请注意,在 be about to do sth. 这个结构之后,不能加表示时间的词或短语。例如:

I am about to learn Japanese tomorrow. 这是一个错句,不能加 tomorrow 一词。

be going to do sth. 表示计划要做的事情。例如:

He is going to go to New York next month.

about, approximately, roughly 均表示“大约”,“大概”

about 指距离、时间、数额等接近某一标准。例如:

1. I usually have supper about six o'clock.
2. We walked about five miles.

\* **above** [ə'boʊv] *prep.* 在…上,高于 *ad.* 在…上面,以上 *a.* 上面的,上述的

〔用法〕 500 kilometres ~ sea level 海拔五百米/fly ~ the clouds 云上飞行/the authorities ~ 上级机关/the sentence ~ 上述句子/for the ~ reasons 根据上述理由

〔例句〕 1. The plane is flying above the clouds.

2. My office is just above.

3. The above books can be obtained from the bookstore down the street.

〔辨析〕 above, over 在作为介词使用时,均可表示“在…之上;高于”的含义。在表示“在…之上”的位置时,二者没有区别。例如:

1. The sun rises above/over the horizon in the morning.
2. The bed had a light over/above it.

当表示“在…之上”的运动时,则只能用 over。例如:

1. The girl threw the ball over the fence.
2. We are flying over the Atlantic Ocean.

**abroad** [ə'brɔ:d] *ad.* 国外,海外;传开

〔用法〕 be ~ 在国外/visitors coming from ~ 从外国来的游客/at home and ~ 国内外/the news spreading ~ 四处传播的消息/letters for ~ 寄往国外的信件/letters from ~ 国外来信

〔例句〕 1. My brother lived abroad for about five years.

2. The manager of our company is abroad at the moment.

3. The news soon spread abroad that the price of food would be doubled.

**absence** [ˈæbsəns] *n.* 缺席,不在,缺乏,不存在

〔用法〕~ from school 缺课/in the ~ of sth. 在缺乏…的情况下/mark the ~ of students 记录学生的缺席情况/one's ~ 某人的缺席/momentary ~ 短暂的离开/an unexcused ~ in a class 无故旷课/be conspicuous by one's ~ 因缺席而引人注目/during the ~ of sb. 在某人离开期间/~ of vulgarity 脱俗/~ without leave(军) 开小差

〔例句〕1. My sister looked after my house during my absence.

2. In the absence of their parents, the children stayed with their grandmother.

3. His absence from the meeting surprised us.

**absent**['æbsənt] *adj.* 缺席, 不在; 心不在焉的

〔用法〕~ from school 缺课/go ~ without leave 擅离职守/an ~ look on sb's face 某人脸上心不在焉的神情/be unavoidably ~ 不得已缺席/be ~ from roll call 点名时缺席/be ~ on a tour 外出旅行

〔例句〕1. How many students are absent today?

2. He was absent for two weeks.

3. The boy had an absent look on his face when the teacher asked him how to solve that maths problem.

**absolute**[ˌæbsə'lʊt] *a.* 绝对的, 完全的

〔用法〕~ trust in sb. 绝对相信某人/tell the ~ truth 完全说实话/~ majority 绝大多数/~ temperature 绝对温度/~ truth 绝对真理

〔例句〕1. I have absolute trust in my doctor.

2. The police have absolute proof that he was the murderer.

3. The bill was passed by an absolute majority.

**absolutely**[ˌæbsə'lʊtli] *ad.* 完全地, 极其; 肯定地, 绝对地

〔用法〕~ impossible 绝对不可能/~ right 完全对/refuse ~ 完全拒绝

〔例句〕1. The theory is absolutely wrong.

2. The boy refused to answer the teacher's question absolutely.

3. We are absolutely confident that our team will win.

**absorb**[əb'sɔ:b] *vt.* 吸收; 吸引…的注意, 使全神贯注

〔用法〕be ~ed in sth. 专心于某事/~ water and sunlight 吸收水分和阳光/~ incessantly 持续不断地吸收/~ moisture from the air 吸收空气中的水分/become completely ~ed in scientific work 心思完全集中在科学工作上/~ it into the system through the skin 通过皮肤把它吸收到身体里

〔例句〕1. This kind of material absorbs water easily.

2. Mr Smith's lesson absorbed everyone of our class.

3. The student was so absorbed in his studies that he did not notice the passage of time.

〔辨析〕absorb, soak 均可表示“吸收”

absorb 是一个较为通俗的词, 使用范围较广, 主要指吸收水、热、光知识等。例如:

1. Dry earth absorbs the rain, but paved streets do not.

2. The clever boy absorbed all the knowledge his teacher could give him.

soak 可与 absorb 通用。后接 up.

1. Sponge soaks up water.

2. The soil soaked up a huge volume of water.

**abstract**['æbstrækt] *a.* 抽象的 *n.* 摘要, 梗概

〔用法〕~ noun 抽象名词/~ art 抽象艺术/an ~ of an article 一篇文章的摘要/make an ~ 做摘要/in the ~ 抽象地(说), 一般地说

〔例句〕1. A flower is beautiful, but beauty itself is abstract.

2. Please write an abstract of this novel.

3. They talked about this social problem in the abstract.

**abundant**[ə'bʌndənt] *a.* 大量的, 充足的, 丰富的

〔用法〕an ~ harvest 丰收/a land ~ in minerals 矿产丰富的地方/an ~ year 丰年/be ~ in 有丰富的…, 有大量的…/particularly ~ 特别丰富

〔例句〕1. We have abundant proof of his guilt.

2. This country is abundant in natural resources.

3. We had an abundant harvest last year.

**abuse**[ə'bjʊ:z] *n. / vt.* 辱骂, 虐待, 滥用

〔用法〕~ one's power 滥用权力/personal ~ 人身攻击/heap ~ on sb. 肆意谩骂某人/an ~ of trust 辜负别人



的信任/greet sb. with a stream of ~ 一见某人就破口大骂/shower ~ on sb. 大骂某人/check ~ 制止弊端/direct slanderous ~ against... 诽谤性地辱骂/social ~s 社会时弊/harl ~ at... 对...破口大骂/the ~ of privileges 滥用特权/remedy an ~ 纠正陋习/root up ~s 革除弊端/political ~ 政治弊端/civic ~ 市政弊病/a word of ~ 骂人话/the ~ of one's authority 滥用职权

〔例句〕1. They abused him in the foulest language.

2. Don't abuse the confidence they have placed in you.

3. There is no freedom that is not open to abuse.

**academic**[ˌækə'demɪk] *a.* 学院的, 学术的

〔用法〕an ~ degree 学位/~ discussion 学术讨论/ the ~ year 学年/~ freedom 学术自由/an ~ curriculum 大学课程/~ rank 学衔/~ research 学术研究

〔例句〕1. He failed to meet the academic qualifications.

2. She wants her child to have an academic education.

3. The young man is better at practical rather than academic.

**accelerate**[æk'seləreɪt] *vt.* (使)加快;(使)增速

〔用法〕~ the body 使物体加速/~ the pace 加速步调/~ the heartbeat 使心跳加快

〔例句〕1. This event accelerated our departure.

2. The car accelerated as it came onto the highway.

3. Sunlight, water and fertilizer accelerate the rate of growth of crops.

**accent**[ˈæksənt] *n.* 口音;腔调;重音,重音符号

〔用法〕a primary ~ 主重音/a secondary ~ 次重音/with a strong Shanghai ~ 带有很重的上海口音/speaking English with a foreign ~ 说英语带外国腔调/an Irish ~ 爱尔兰口音/in tender ~s 用柔和的声调/acute ~ 重音符号/affected ~ 做作的音调/circumflex ~ 音调符号/grave ~ 抑音符号/pleasant ~ 悦耳的口音/tearful ~ 哭腔/speak without an ~ 语音纯正/with ~ of grief 以悲哀的声调

〔例句〕1. In the word "today" the accent is on the second syllable.

2. He speaks English with a German accent.

3. You pronounced the word with a wrong accent.

**accept**[ək'sept] *vt.* 接受;领受;认可

〔用法〕~ criticism with an open mind 虚心接受批评/~ the truth of a statement 认为某句话是真理/~ a present 接受礼物/~ an offer 接受建议/~ an invitation 接受邀请/~ eagerly 热切地接受/reluctantly ~ 勉强接受/as authoritative ~ 看作是可靠的/be ~ed as evidence in court 在法庭上被当作证据/~ it as a fact 把它看作事实

〔例句〕1. She accepted his proposal.

2. I am pleased to accept your kind invitation.

3. I know that he is dead, but I just can't accept it.

〔辨析〕accept; receive 均可表示“接受”,“接到”。

accept 指行为本身以外,还表示接受者在经过考虑以后自己同意或愿意接受。例如:

1. The police accepted the engineer's report of how the accident happened.

2. Will you accept the invitation?

receive 指行为本身,不涉及接受者是否愿意。例如:

1. She has received many invitations.

2. I received a letter from my brother today.

**acceptance**[ək'septəns] *n.* 接受,接纳;承认

〔用法〕an ~ test 验收试验/the people's ~ 人民的承认/beg one's ~ of sth. 恳请某人接受某物/meet with a cold ~ 受到冷遇/receive wide ~ 得到广泛的承认/refuse the ~ of sth. 拒绝接受某物/social ~ 社会的承认

〔例句〕1. How many acceptances have you received?

2. The suggestion met with everyone's acceptance.

3. Yesterday I had a letter of acceptance from the editor.

**access**[ˈækses] *n.* (to)接近(或进入)的机会,享用机会;通道,入口

〔用法〕a place easy of ~ 易于进入的地方/the ~ to 到达...的通路/allow them ~ to... 允许他们进入.../deny ~ 不让进入/gain ~ to a person 得以接近某人/a man of difficult ~ 难接近的人/Japan's ~ to raw materials 日本获取原料的途径

〔例句〕1. He is a man of difficult access. (或 He is difficult of access.)

2. The only access to the top of the mountain is taking the cable car.

3. Students must have access to good books.

\* **accident** ['æksɪdnt] *n.* 意外的事,偶然的事,事故

〔用法〕by ~ 偶然/a mere ~ 纯粹是偶然的事/a traffic ~ 交通事故/an aeroplane ~ 飞机失事/avoid an ~ 避免事故/cause an ~ 引起事故/meet with an ~ 遇到事故/prevent an ~ 防止事故/a car ~ 汽车事故/an inevitable ~ 不可避免的事故/an unfortunate ~ 不幸的事故

〔例句〕1. Bad driving causes bad accidents.

2. I made a grammar mistake by accident.

3. An awful accident has happened.

〔辨析〕accident, event, incident 均可表示事故。

accident 特指意料不到的或突然发生的事故。例如:

1. The scientists know that some important discoveries result from lucky accidents.

2. Many people lost their lives in the accident.

event 多指重大历史事件,也指日常生活中较重要的事情。例如:

1. The restoration of China's lawful rights in UN was a great event in 1971.

2. To a child, a trip to Beijing is a great event.

incident 指不如 event 重要的事情,尤指争端。例如:

1. There occurred some bloody incidents in that city last year.

2. Being visited by a foreign lady from Canada was one of the strangest incidents in my life.

**accidental** [æksɪ'dentl] *a.* 意外的,偶然(发生)的。

〔用法〕an ~ meeting with a friend 偶然遇见一位朋友。/~ error 偶然的错误/an ~ visit 偶然的访问。

〔例句〕1. They paid us an accidental visit.

2. What happened was accidental. he didn't mean to do it.

3. His death was completely accidental.

**accommodation** [ə,kəmə'deɪʃən] *n.* 住处;膳宿

〔用法〕luxurious ~ 豪华的住宿条件/engage sleeping ~ 预订住宿的房间/get ~ for the night 找到过夜的地方/give good ~s 提供良好的膳宿/reserve the ~ in advance 预订房间/supply ~ for... 为...提供食宿/hotel ~ 旅馆设施

〔例句〕1. What kind of accommodation can you get in this city?

2. There is a shortage of accommodation in the city.

3. The building provides an accommodation for 200 students.

**accompany** [ə'kʌmpəni] *vt.* 陪伴,陪同,伴随,和...一起发生;为一伴奏

〔用法〕~ a friend to the railway station 陪朋友去火车站/be accompanied by sb. 由某人陪同/sing accompanied by piano 在钢琴伴奏下演唱/~ a guest to the door 送客人到门口/~ one's speech with gestures 边说边做手势/rain accompanied with thunder 雷雨交加

〔例句〕1. I had a headache accompanied with fever.

2. My father accompanied me to Guangzhou.

3. He came out of the hall accompanied the host.

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

〔用法〕~ a task 完成一项任务/~ one's purpose 达到目的/effectively ~ 有效地完成

〔例句〕1. This task is accomplished by great effort.

2. The task will not be accomplished in one generation.

3. Have you accomplished your task?

\* **accordance** [ə'kɔ:dəns] *n.* 一致,符合

〔用法〕in ~ with 与...一致;按照;根据/in ~ with your wishes 根据你的愿望/in ~ with reason 合乎情理/in ~ with the rules 按照规则/in ~ with Western models 根据西方的模式

〔例句〕1. His speech is not in accordance with common sense.

2. We do it in accordance with the order.

3. This is in accordance with reason.

\* **according to** *prep.* 按照;根据

〔用法〕~ today's papers 根据今天的报纸/~ his account 根据他的叙述/~ one's age 按照年龄/~ one's income 根据个人的收入

〔例句〕1. He came according to his promise.

2. According to the radio, it will rain tomorrow.

3. He will be punished according to his crime.

**accordingly**[ə'kɔ:diŋli] *ad.* 因此; 于是; 照着, 相应地

〔用法〕arrange the room ~ 照着这样布置房间/act ~ 照着这样做

〔例句〕1. He was asked to go, and accordingly he left at once.

2. I have told you what the situation is. You must act accordingly.

3. Will you arrange accordingly?

**account**[ə'kaunt] *n.* 叙述; 说明; 帐户 *vi.* (for) 说明(原因等)

〔用法〕on ~ of 因为; 由于/take into ~ 考虑/keep accounts 记帐/charge it to sb.'s ~ 把它记在某人帐上/open an ~ 开立一个帐户/by sb.'s own ~ 根据某人自己所讲/adjust ~s 调整帐户/check ~s 审核帐目/close an ~ with a bank 与银行结束帐户/collect ~s 收帐/a current ~ 活期存款帐户/give an ~ of one's experience 讲述自己的经历/give a brief ~ 作简短的叙述/elaborate ~ 详尽的记述

〔例句〕1. Li Ping was late for class this morning on account of the traffic.

2. I shall take your advice into account seriously.

3. Yesterday I opened an cash account in the Commercial Bank.

**accumulate**[ə'kjʊ:mjuleit] *vt.* 积累, 积聚 *vi.* 累积; 聚积

〔用法〕~ funds for 为...积累资金/accumulated fund 公积金/~ data 积累资料/~ great wealth by hard work 靠勤劳积聚大量财富

〔例句〕1. He has accumulated a large sum of money.

2. Dust soon accumulates if the rooms are not swept.

3. By working hard you may accumulate fortune.

**accuracy**['ækjʊrəsi] *n.* 准确(性); 精确(性)

〔用法〕study the matter with ~ 精确地研究这件事/explain the history event with scholar-like ~ 用学者般的精确来解释历史事件/absolute ~ 绝对准确/check the ~ of the report 核对一下报告的准确性

〔例句〕1. Most people admire accuracy in work.

2. The accuracy of the new weapon was really astonishing.

3. She typed the letters with high speed and accuracy.

**accurate**['ækjʊrit] *a.* 准确的, 精确的

〔用法〕quick and ~ in the computation 计算迅速而准确/~ statement 正确的叙述/~ measurement 精确的测量/~ in one's observation 观察准确

〔例句〕1. Clocks in railway stations should be accurate.

2. If your watch is accurate, you know the exact time.

3. He was not an accurate historian.

**accuse**[ə'kju:z] *vt.* 1. 指责 2. 指控

〔用法〕~ sb. of carelessness 指责某人粗枝大叶/~ sb. of a crime 控告某人犯罪/~ sb. of theft 控告某人盗窃/~ sb. of cowardice 责备某人怯懦

〔例句〕1. Everybody knows he was wrongly accused.

2. He was accused as accomplice.

3. They accused him of theft.

**accustomed**[ə'kʌstəmd] *a.* (to) 习惯的, 惯常的

〔用法〕be ~ to hard work 习惯于艰苦的工作/in his ~ seat 坐在他通常的座位上/get ~ to the new teaching method 习惯于新的教学方法/grow ~ to the place 变得习惯这个地方

〔例句〕1. The boy soon became accustomed to hard work and poor food.

2. This is not the kind of treatment I am accustomed to.

3. I am accustomed to this sort of work.

\* **ache**[eik] *vi./n.* 痛, 疼痛

〔用法〕have aches and pains all over 周身疼痛/backache 背痛/toothache 牙痛/stomach ~ 胃痛/headache 头痛/feel an ~ in one's bosom 感到胸痛/badly ~ 疼得厉害/~ intolerably 痛得受不了

〔例句〕1. His head aches.

2. I am aching all over.

3. I have an ache in the ear.

〔辨析〕ache, pain 均可表示“痛, 疼痛”。

ache 常指隐患所引起的身体某一部分发生持续较长的、隐隐约约的疼痛或酸痛。常与其他词构成复合词, 表达人们某部分的疼痛。例如:

1. The ache in her head was terrific.

2. I ache all over.

pain 常指身体方面的疼痛,既可指一般的,也可指剧烈的疼痛,有时指局部的、有时指周身的或由局部而影响到全身的疼痛,还可指精神上的痛苦、苦恼、例如:

1. The pain in my arm soon went away.

2. The boy was crying with pain after he broke his leg.

**achieve**[ə'tʃi:v] *vt.* 完成,实现,达到,得到

[用法] ~ one's purpose 达到某人的目的/~ one's objective 实现某人的目标/~ some victories 取得了一些胜利

[例句] 1. He will never achieve anything.

2. I have achieved only half of what I had expected.

3. How did he achieve his aim?

**achievement**[ə'tʃi:vmənt] *n.* 成就,成绩,完成,达到

[用法] the ~ of one's object 达到目的/brilliant ~s in socialist construction 社会主义建设的辉煌成就/the ~ of an undertaking 任务的完成/evaluate the ~s of pupils 评定学生的学业成绩/academic ~ 学术成就/artistic ~ 艺术成就/brilliant ~ in a war 辉煌的战绩

[例句] 1. His achievements are worthy of citation.

2. The achievement of the aim comes only out of hard work.

3. She was rewarded by the government for her educational achievements.

**acid**['æsid] *n.* 酸,酸性物质 *a.* 酸的

[用法] ~ reaction 酸性反应/~ test 酸性试验/hydrochloric ~ 盐酸/nitric ~ 硝酸/sulphuric ~ 硫酸

[例句] 1. It tastes acid.

2. This is an acid got by distilling a mixture.

3. This substance is soluble in dilute acids.

**acquaintance**[ə'kweɪtəns] *n.* 认识,了解;相识的人,熟人

[用法] a worker of my ~ 我认识的一个工人/a mere ~ not a friend 只是相识,不是朋友/a speaking ~ 见了面谈几句的朋友/drop an ~ 断绝来往/have a nodding ~ with 和...有点头之交/make the ~ of sb. 结识某人

[例句] 1. He has some acquaintance with French but does not speak it fluently.

2. He has a wide circle of acquaintances.

3. I got the job through an acquaintance of my brother.

**acquire**[ə'kwaɪə] *vt.* 取得,获得,学到

[用法] ~ experience through practice 通过实践获得经验/~ a knowledge of English 学到英语知识/~ land by purchase 通过购买获得土地

[例句] 1. Sugar acquires a brown colour by being burnt.

2. He acquired the habit of smoking when he was 15 years old.

3. He tried to acquire the information he needed.

[辨析] acquire, gain, get, obtain 均可表示“取得”,“获得”。

acquire 指想方设法或通过连续不断的努力而逐渐获得知识、能力、荣誉等;也可指得到具体的东西。例如:

1. He acquired a knowledge of the language by careful study.

2. My grandmother finally acquired a college degree after attending classes part time for twenty years.

gain 多指通过付出极大努力或有意识的行动而获得某种利益或好处。例如:

1. I hope you will gain the victory this time.

2. He could hardly gain his living in Paris.

get 是普通用语。含义非常广泛,可指以各种方式获得各种东西。例如:

1. He has got what he wanted.

2. He got help from his friend.

obtain 正式用语。多指凭努力或恳求得到急需或盼望的东西,强调愿望得到满足。例如:

1. Only when you have obtained sufficient data you come to sound conclusion.

2. We obtained a loan from the government.

**acre**['eɪkə] *n.* 英亩

[例句] 1. The building stands in nine acres of ground.

2. The playground covers over an acre in extent.

3. The college campus includes three hundred acres.

\* **across**[ə'kros] *prep.* 横过, 穿过; 在...的对面 *ad.* 横过, 穿过; ...宽

〔用法〕~ from[美] 在...对过/400 metres ~ 四百米宽/~ a street 过街/live ~ the road 住在马路对面

〔例句〕1. Let's help push the cart across the bridge.

2. He lives across the road.

3. If the road is busy, don't walk across.

〔辨析〕across, through 均可表示“穿过”

across 指在空间或物体表面横向从一边到另一边。例如:

1. He swam across the river.

2. The bridge goes across the river.

through 指穿过一边和另一边, 着重指从物体中间穿过。例如:

1. A railroad tunnel was dug through the mountains.

2. The gunman shot his victim through the head.

\* **act**[ækt] *vi.* 行动, 做; 起做用; 表演 *n.* 行为, 动作; 法令, 条例; (一)幕

〔用法〕~ as interpreter 当口译/an ~ of justice 正义行动/a play in three ~s 三幕剧/a brave ~ 勇敢的行为

〔例句〕1. Think carefully before you act.

2. The brakes refused to act.

3. He acted as interpreter for us during the conference.

**action**[ækʃən] *n.* 行动, 行动过程; 作用

〔用法〕a man of ~ 实干家/back ~ 反作用/by the ~ of 因...作用/chemical ~ 化学作用/take ~ 采取行动

〔例句〕1. They decided upon immediate action.

2. Actions speak louder than words.

3. You should put these ideas into action.

\* **active**['æktiv] *a.* 活跃的, 积极的; 在活动中的

〔用法〕~ in one's movements 动作灵敏的/an ~ volcano 活火山/an ~ child 一个活跃好动的孩子/take an ~ part in 积极参加/a boy with an ~ brain 一个头脑灵活的男孩

〔例句〕1. The market is active.

2. He is active politically.

3. The proposal is now under active discussion.

**activity**[æk'tiviti] *n.* 活动, 活跃; 行动

〔用法〕be in ~ 在活动中/practical activities 实践活动/extracurricular activities 课外活动/coordinate one's activities with 和...协调自己的活动/devote one's activities to 专心致力于

〔例句〕1. The students have a lot of extracurricular activities.

2. We still know very little about the state of brain activity.

3. I find basketball a very enjoyable activity.

**actor**['æktə] *n.* 男演员

〔用法〕cast an ~ for a part 选派演员扮演角色/a character ~ 性格演员/minor role ~s 配角演员/a movie ~ 电影演员/a part time ~ 兼职演员/a star ~ 明星演员

〔例句〕1. He is a bad actor.

2. He is not only a dramatist, but also an excellent actor.

3. The actor played two different roles in the same film.

**actress**['æktris] *n.* 女演员

〔用法〕a comedy ~ 喜剧女演员/a motion-picture ~ 女电影演员

〔例句〕1. She is an actress.

2. An actress should not be judged only by her appearance.

3. As an actress she has been very successful.

\* **actual**['æktʃuəl] *a.* 实际的, 事实上的, 真实的

〔用法〕the ~ conditions 实际情况/the ~ state 现状/~ cost 实际本/~ distance 实际距离/~ measurement 实地测量/in ~ life 在现实生活中/

〔例句〕1. The actual cost was much higher than the imagination.

2. Can you give me the actual figures?

3. What is the actual state of affairs?

**actually**['æktʃuəli] *ad.* 实际上

〔例句〕1. I actually found him there.

2. He looks honest, but actually he is a rogue.

3. No one actually saw a ghost.

**adapt**[ə'dæpt] *vt.* 使适应, 使适合; 改编, 改写 *vi.* (to) 适应

〔用法〕 ~ one's thinking to the new conditions 使自己的思想适应新的情况/books adapted for beginners 为初学者改写的书/~ sth. for a particular use 使某物适合某一特殊用法/a play ~ed from a novel 由小说改编的剧本

〔例句〕 1. He is not adapted for such words.

2. This novel has already been adapted for the cinema.

3. The post is adapted to his ability.

\* **add**[æd] *vt.* 加; 添加; 进一步说(或写) *vi.* (to) 增添

〔用法〕 ~ up to 合计达/~ sth. in 将某事物加进去/~ sth. together 将某些事物结合起来/~ sth. up 求…的总数/~ constantly to one's knowledge 不断增进知识

〔例句〕 1. Three added to four makes seven.

2. Fireworks added to the attraction of the festival night.

3. All this adds up to a new concept of the universe.

〔辨析〕 add, increase 均可表示“增加”

add 是普通用语, 表示加入或联合, 或增加某物的重要性, 大小, 数量或规模等。例如:

1. If the tea is too strong, add some more water.

2. It adds to her beauty.

increase 指增加距离, 面积, 数量, 强度, 价值, 程度等。例如:

1. Suddenly the driver increased speed.

2. Melting snow increases the flow of water in many streams during spring thaw.

**addition**[ə'dɪʃən] *n.* 加; 加法; 附加物

〔用法〕 in ~ 另外; 加之还/in ~ to 除…之外/a welcome ~ to historical literature 历史文献中受欢迎的新作

〔例句〕 1. There is no room for additions.

2. A new baby is an addition to the family.

3. When Diane fell, she hurt her arm and, in addition, broke her glasses.

**additional**[ə'dɪʃənl] *a.* 附加的; 另外的

〔用法〕 an ~ tax 附加税/an ~ charge 附加的费用/an ~ difficulty 又一个困难

〔例句〕 1. It will take an additional two weeks to finish the work.

2. This is something additional.

3. We need some additional help.

\* **address**[ə'dres] *n.* 地址; 住址; 演说; 讲话 *vt.* 在…上写姓名地址; 向…讲话(或发表演说)

〔用法〕 deliver an opening ~ 致开幕词/a return ~ 回信地址/~ the rally 在群众大会上讲话/change one's ~ 改变地址/draft an ~ 起草讲话稿/give an ~ 发表讲话

〔例句〕 1. Address all the mail to Mr Smith when I am away.

2. I addressed the envelope to Mr Jones.

3. Mr Green will now address the meeting.

〔辨析〕 address, speech, lecture 均可表示“演说”。

address 是正式用语, 指事先经过认真准备, 在重要场合发表的正式演说。例如:

1. The president gave an address over the radio.

2. Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg Address has been remembered for more than one hundred years.

speech 是普通用语, 一般指为某事对听众所作的正式或非正式的讲话, 可以是有准备, 也可以是无准备的。

1. He was interrupted in the course of the political speech.

2. He gave a speech there last week.

lecture 着重指学术性的演讲。例如:

1. The lecture was illustrated throughout with lantern slides.

2. The subject of these lectures has been announced by the lecture committee.

**adequate**[ˈædɪkwɪt] *a.* 充足的, 足够的; 适当的, 胜任的

〔用法〕 take ~ measures 采取适当措施/a remedy ~ for the disease 能治疗这种病的药物/~ for the purpose 适合于这个目的/be ~ to the demand 能够满足需求

〔例句〕 1. The supply is not adequate to the demand.

2. We took adequate food for the short holiday.

3. I hope you will prove adequate to the job.

**adjective**['ædʒɪktɪv] *n.* 形容词

〔用法〕an ~ phrase 形容词短语/use too many ~s 堆砌形容词/demonstrative ~ 指示形容词/derivative ~s 派生形容词/interrogative ~ 疑问形容词/relative ~ 关系形容词

〔例句〕1. There are several kinds of adjectives.

2. "Red" is an adjective.

3. Move the adjective phrase to the beginning of the sentence.

**adjust**[ə'dʒʌst] *vt.* 调节, 改变...以适应; 校正, 调整

〔用法〕~ the errors 校正误差/~ one's watch 把表拨准/~ oneself to 使自己适应于

〔例句〕1. The body adjusts itself to changes in temperature.

2. You should adjust your expenditure to your income.

3. He quickly adjusted himself to the new environment.

**administration**[əd,mɪnɪ'streɪʃən] *n.* 管理, 经营; 管理部门, 行政机关, 政府

〔用法〕civil ~ 民政/military ~ 军政/set up a food ~ 设立食品管理机构/the chief ~ of a company 一家公司的主管部门/personnel ~ 人事管理

〔例句〕1. Successive administrations failed to solve the country's problems.

2. Henry Kissinger was the Secretary of State during the administration of Nixon.

3. Our college is under the administration of the State Education Commission.

\* **admire**[əd'maɪə] *vt.* 钦佩, 赞赏, 羡慕

〔用法〕~ sb.'s capacity for work 钦佩某人的工作能力/~ sb. 赞扬某人

〔例句〕1. He admires her cleverness.

2. He was admired for his knowledge.

3. We drove along the avenue admiring the autumn maples.

〔辨析〕admire, respect 均表示“尊敬”, “崇敬”。

respect 指对人的行为, 品德, 才华, 成就等的羡慕钦佩。例如:

1. He respected their opinions even though he could not agree with them.

2. Children should respect their parents.

admire 指对德高望众的优秀人物的崇敬。例如:

1. Ba Jin's *Family, Spring and Autumn* have been long and deeply admired in France.

2. Lots of young people in the neighbourhood admire him as the city's best football player.

**admission**[əd'mɪʃən] *n.* 准许进入, 准许加入; 承认, 供认

〔用法〕an ~ ticket 入场券/~ to a school 准许入学/make an ~ of guilt 认罪/an ~ that one has done wrong 承认做了错事/deny ~ to an applicant 拒绝申请者入学/by sb.'s own ~ 据某人自己承认

〔例句〕1. Admission by ticket only.

2. They charged two yuan admission.

3. He applied for admission in the graduate program.

**admit**[əd'mɪt] *vt.* 承认, 供认; 准许...进入, 准许...加入

〔用法〕~ sb. into the Party 吸收某人入党/~ of 容许有; 有...的余地/~ one's guilt 认罪/~ having doing wrog 承认做错了事/~ the task to be difficult 承认这项任务是艰巨的

〔例句〕1. We do not admit children to this film.

2. Only ticket-holders are admitted.

3. I admit that I was wrong.

**adopt**[ə'dɒpt] *vt.* 收养, 采取, 采用

〔用法〕an ~ed son 养子/~ our suggestion 采纳我们的建议

〔例句〕1. Finally they adopted the suggestion.

2. European dress has been adopted by people in many parts of the world.

3. As they had no children of their own, they adopted an orphan.

**adult**['ædʌlt] *n.* 成年人 *a.* 成年的, 成熟的

〔用法〕~ education 成人教育/~ ticket 成人票/~ age 成年

〔例句〕1. What do you think of adult education?

2. Children and adults should have equal rights.

3. I spent all my adult life in the army.

\* **advance**[əd'vɑ:ns] *vi.* 前进, 向前移动; 取得进展 *n.* 前进, 进展; 预付, 预支



〔用法〕in ~ 预先,事先/~ along the socialist road 沿着社会主义道路前进/make a ~ 取得很大进展/a new ~ in medical science 医学科学的新进展/make an ~ to sb. 贷款给某人

〔例句〕1. China is advancing rapidly in industry.

2. With the advance of old age he could no longer do the work well.

3. Our troops have advanced two kilometres.

**advanced**[əd'vɑ:nst] *a.* 先进的;高级的

〔用法〕~ algebra 高等代数/~ experience 先进经验/an ~ country 先进的国家/~ education 高等教育/~ mathematics 高等数学/~ age 高龄

〔例句〕1. He is advanced in age.

2. This is a book of advanced.

3. He is the most advanced of all the students.

**advantage**[əd'vɑ:ntidʒ] *n.* 优点,优势;好处

〔用法〕have/gain an ~ over 胜过;优于/take ~ of 利用,趁...之机/to one's ~ 有利于某人/enjoy the ~ of 享受...的优惠/gain an ~ over 胜过/have the ~ of 胜过.../offer ~s to 向...提供方便/an overwhelming ~ 压倒的优势/a personal ~ 个人优势

〔例句〕1. This school has many advantages.

2. This system will have an advantage over that one.

3. We should take full advantage of these good conditions.

〔辨析〕advantage, benefit, 均可表示“利益”,“好处”。

advantage 多指有利的条件或优越的地位。例如:

1. He has the advantage over all others.

2. We should take the advantage of the dry weather to paint our house.

benefit 指在物质或精神方面获得直接的好处。例如:

1. The benefit derived from frequent visits to a museum is very great.

2. I derived great benefit from the baths.

**adventure**[əd'ventʃə] *n.* 冒险、冒险活动,奇遇

〔用法〕military ~ 军事冒险/a story of ~ 冒险故事/be fond of ~ 喜爱冒险/at all ~s 冒险地/by ~ 偶然地

〔例句〕1. A flight in an aeroplane used to be quite an adventure.

2. The explorer told the boys about his adventures in the Arctic.

3. The trip was full of adventures.

**adverb**['ædvə:b] *n.* 副词

〔用法〕a relative ~ 关系副词/an interrogative ~ 疑问副词

〔例句〕1. “How” is an adverb.

2. An adverb can be used to modify a verb in a sentence.

3. The adverb is a large word-class.

**advertisement**[əd've:tismənt] *n.* 广告

〔用法〕the ~ manager 广告部经理/insert an ~ in a magazine 在杂志上登广告

〔例句〕1. Our company spends a lot of money on advertisement.

2. Advertisement helps to sell goods.

3. They want to improve their sales through advertisements.

\* **advice**[əd'vaiz] *n.* 劝告;意见

〔用法〕a piece of 一个劝告/do sth. by sb.'s ~ 按某人的劝告做某事/ask for sb.'s ~ 向某人征求意见/give ~ 提出劝告/follow sb.'s ~ 接受某人的意见/accept ~ 接受劝告/act against sb.'s ~ 不听某人的劝告/adopt the ~ of 接受...的忠告/ask sb. for ~ 请教某人.../follow the ~ of 听从...的劝告

〔例句〕1. I want your advice on this work.

2. I took my father's advice and went to the station early.

3. You will not get well unless you follow your doctor's advice.

**advisable**[əd'vaizəbl] *a.* 明智的;可取的

〔用法〕an ~ choice 明智的选择/usually ~ 通常可取的

〔例句〕1. This course of action is advisable.

2. Do you think it advisable to try again.

3. It's an advisable choice.

\* **advise**[əd'vaiz] *vt.* 劝告,建议;通知,告知

〔用法〕~ sb. to do sth. 劝某人做某事/~ sb. against the danger 劝某人提防危险/~ sb. against doing sth. 劝某人不要做某事/~ sb. of sth. 把某事通知某人

〔例句〕1. We advise that steps be taken at once to prevent pollution.

2. We advise an immediate decision.

3. We'd like to advise you that the matter is under consideration.

〔辨析〕advise, inform 均可表示“通知,告知”。

advise 是正式用语,指告诉某人与其本身利益有关的事实或资料,以供决定政策,制定计划所用。例如:

1. Please advise us when the goods are dispatched.

2. I have advised her that we are coming.

inform 是正式用语,提供与某人有关的资料或情况。例如:

1. The radio announcer informed his audience of the accident.

2. He informed us that he was coming.

\* **affair** [ə'feə] *n.* 事情,事件

〔用法〕a public ~ 公事/a private ~ 私事/the ~s of state 国家大事/current ~s 时事/family ~s 家事/arrange ~s 安排事务/conduct ~s 处理事情/conduct state ~s 处理国事/domestic ~s 国内事务/financial ~s 财政事物/foreign ~s 外交事务

〔例句〕1. How do affairs stand?

2. Ruth's birthday party was a happy affair.

3. It's no affair of yours.

〔辨析〕affair, matter, 均可表示“事情,事件”。

affair 含义较广,指已发生或必须去做的事情。复数形式常指重大或复杂的事务。例如:

1. The railway accident was a terrible affair.

2. The president is busy with affairs of state.

matter 指需要处理和考虑的事情,其词义不够明确,不强调行动。例如:

1. I have to think the matter over.

2. That is a matter that does not concern me.

**affect** [ə'fekt] *vt.* 影响;(在感情方面)打动

〔用法〕~ed by the climate 受到气候的影响/be deeply ~ed 深受感动

〔例句〕1. The climate affected the amount of the rainfall.

2. The audience was deeply affected.

3. The noise from the street affected our work.

〔辨析〕affect, influence 均可表示“影响”

affect 强调有影响的动作,常含有因影响而产生的改动或变化,例如:

1. This liquid destroys iron but does not affect gold.

2. Some plants are quickly affected by cold.

influence 指对人或事物起某种作用,使其行为、性格或观点等发生变化,这种变化或影响常常含有潜移默化的作用。例如:

1. Children are easy to be influenced by their parents.

2. I don't want my parents to influence me in my choice.

**affection** [ə'fekʃən] *n.* 爱,感情

〔用法〕cherish (或 have) an ~ for 怀有对...的爱/conceal one's ~ 隐瞒爱情/win sb.'s ~ 赢得某人的爱/deep ~ 深厚的感情

〔例句〕1. He cherished the deepest affection for his mother.

2. She conceived a great affection for her son.

3. He tried every way he knows to gain her affection.

**afford** [ə'fɔ:d] *vt.* 买得起,花得起,担负得起,提供,给予

〔用法〕~ sth. 买得起某物/cannot ~ 不堪,力不足以.../can ~ a bicycle 买得起自行车/~ shelter 提供蔽身之处

〔例句〕1. In accomplishing our task, we can not afford the waste of a single minute.

2. With the completion of the reservoir thousands of mu of farmland were afforded irrigation facilities.

3. I can not afford the expense

\* **afraid** [ə'freɪd] *a.* 害怕的,恐惧的;担心的

〔用法〕be ~ of...怕.../be ~ that...担心...