Authority of English Vocabulary for College Students

大学英语词汇通

李洪涛 = 5%



HongTao Li



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记英语单词时,我们大都有这样的体会:利用卡片记单词。开始时,把中英文写在一面上,后来惊喜地发现,若将中英文分别写在两面上会收到意想不到的效果。原来写在一面上时,无论反复记忆几次,以为已记住,实则不扎实;而写在两面上,既可看英文想中文,亦可看中文想英文,单词记得非常扎实,并且记没记住一目了然。

值得一提的是,我们还将重点词条给出了典型例句。经验证明,在一定语境下记忆单词会事半功倍。

基于此,我们将这本小册子奉献给亲爱的大学生朋友。我们相信,拥有并利用好它定会使您受益匪浅。

愿所有的大学生朋友,都能顺利通过国家四级 英语考试!



1. abandon [ə'bændən] v.

In his early days he abandoned medicine for literature.

He abandoned his wife and went away with all their savings.

2. ability [a'biliti] n.

She has the ability to go to college, but she doesn't want to.

From each according to his abilities, to each according to his work.

3.aboard[ə'bəd] I ad.

It's time to go aboard.

prep.

They went aboard the ship.

4. **abroad**[ə'brə:d] ad.

The happy tidings soon got abroad.

5. absence['æbsəns] n.

In the absence of the Manager, Mr. Smith is in charge of the business. In the absence of exact data, these discussions are bootless.

6. absent['æbsənt] a.

Four students are absent from class today.

When I asked him a question, he looked at me in an absent way but did not answer.

7. absolute['æbsəlurt] a.

He is a man of absolute honesty.

8. absorb [ab'sab]v.

The clever boy absorbed all the knowledge that his teachers could give him.

His business absorbs him.

be absorbed in

She was completely absorbed in her own affairs.

9. abundant[ə'bʌndənt] a. (in)

Rice is abundant in the river valleys.

China is abundant in minerals.

10. abuse $I [\exists' bjuz] v$.

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

Another problem with children involved is child abuse.



1.放弃;抛弃

他早年弃医学文。

他抛弃了妻子并带走了他们所有的积蓄。

2.能力,智能;才能,才干 她有能力上大学,但她不愿去。 各尽所能,按劳分配。

- 3. I 在船(飞机,车)上,上船(飞机,车) 该上船(飞机,车)的时候了。 Ⅱ在(船,飞机,车)上,上(船,飞机,车) 他们上了轮船。
- 4.到国外,在国外;到处 喜讯不久就传播开来。
- 5.缺席,不在场;缺乏,没有 在经理离开的期间,由史密斯先生管理业务。 在缺乏精确资料的情况下,这些讨论是徒劳的。
- 6.(from)缺席,不在场;漫不经心的 今天四个学生缺课。 当我问他一个问题时,他茫然地望着我而未回答。
- 7. **绝对的,完全的** 他是一个**绝对**诚实的人。
- 他是一个绝对诚实的人。 8.**吸收;吸引,使专心**

那聪明的男孩把他老师所能教他的知识完全**吸收**了。 他的业务使他全神贯注。

专心于

她完全专注于她自己的事情。

- 9.丰富的,充分的,充裕的 稻米盛产于河谷。 中国矿产丰富。
- 10. **I 滥用;虐待;谩骂**不要滥用他们对你的信任。
 涉及到孩子的另一个问题就是**虐待儿童**。

II [ə'bjus] n.

Borrowing money is an abuse of friendship.

He greeted me with a stream of abuse.

1. academic [a academic a.

He remembered his academic days fondly.

the academic year

2. accent['æksənt] n.

She complained about me to the police with a tearful accent.

The accent in the word "important" is on the second syllable.

3. acceptance [ak' septons] n.

It took years for Einstein's theory to gain acceptance.

The employer gave his acceptance to the workers' suggestions.

4. access['ækses] n.

He is a man of difficult/easy access.

The only access to the farmhouse is across the fields.

have/gain access to

Students have access to the library during the vacation.

5. accidental [a.

Our meeting was quite accidental.

6. accommodation(s) [$\exists_i k \exists m \exists' dei j \exists n (s)] n.$

Hotel accommodation was scarce during the Olympic Games.

These travellers found accommodation at moderate term.

He was accompanied by his secretary.

The Singer was accompanied at the piano by Mr. More.

8. **accomplish** [\Rightarrow ' kəmpli \int] v.

We tried to settle the argument but accomplished nothing.

9. accordance [a' kaxdans] n.

Everything has been done in accordance with the rules.

in accordance with(见 accordance)

10. accordingly [ə'kə:dinli] ad.

The weather has changed suddenly, and we must alter our plans for rush-harvesting accordingly.

Please inform us if you are not satisfied with the car, and we will act accordingly.

11. account[ə'kaunt] I n.

I opened an account with the People's Bank of China.

She gave him a full account of her conversation with the doctor.

 \mathbf{I} v.

He couldn't account for his absence from school.

Ⅱ 滥用;虐待;谩骂 向人借钱是滥用友谊。 他一见到我就不停地谩骂。

- 1.学院的;学术的;学位 他天真地回忆起他上学的日子。 学年
- 2.腔调,口音;重音(符号) 她用悲泣的腔调向警察控诉我。 这个词的重音在第二个音节。
- 3.接受,验收;承认,认可 爱因斯坦的理论经过多年才被人们接受。 雇主同意了工人们的建议。
- 4.接近,进入;入口,通路;接近(或进入)的方法 他是个很难(容易)接近的人。 要到农舍去的唯一通路是穿过田间。 可以获得 学生假期中可以使用图书馆。
- 5.**偶然的,意外的** 我们的相遇十分**偶然**。
- 6.住宿,留宿;膳宿供应 奥运会期间,旅馆房间很难找。 旅客们感到那儿的膳宿费是公道的。
- 7. **陪同,伴随;为……伴奏** 他由秘书**随行。** 那位歌唱者由穆尔先生钢琴**伴奏**。
- 8.完成 我们试图解决争端,但没起什么作用。
- 9.一致 一切都是按照规则做的。 与…一致(见 accordance)
- 10.因此,从而,相应地,照着(办) 天气突然变了,因而我们必须改变抢收计划。 如果你对这辆汽车不满意,请通知我们,我们将照您的吩咐办。
- 11. I 帐(目,户);叙述,说明 我在中国人民银行开立了一个帐户。 她把她与医生的谈话都一五一十地告诉了他。 II 说明,解释 他不能说明缺席的原因。

on account of

I was thinking of going down to Richmond for a fortnight, on account of my health.

On account of holiday our store will be closed tomorrow.

take...into account

This is not a heavy stone, its size being taken into account.

1. accumulate $[\exists' kjumjuleit] v$.

He quickly accumulated a large fortune.

A pile of work accumulated on his desk.

2. accuracy['ækjurəsi] n.

There is need to check the accuracy of the report.

3. accurate['ækjurit] a.

He is always accurate in what he says and does.

4. accuse [a'kjuz]v. (of)

The police accused him of stealing.

5. accustomed [a'kastamd] a.

He is accustomed to a simple way of living.

be accustomed to(见 accustomed)

I've achieved only half of what I hoped to do.

They are capable of achieving this by stubborn and consistent work.

7. acid['æsid] I n.

Acids react with bases to form salts.

II a. Vinegar has an acid taste.

8. acquaintance [a'kweintans] n.

Few of my acquaintances like him.

9. **acquire**[θ' kwai θ] v.

It is sometimes possible for a student to master English grammar and acquire a large vocabulary, even without the help of a teacher.

Usually we can acquire the knowledge through experience.

10. acre['eikə] n.

The grounds comprise six hundred and thirty-five acres.

11. across[ə'krəs] İ prep.

There is no bridge across the river.

My flat was just across the street.

 $\prod ad$.

Can you swim across?

The man sawed the plank across.

因为,由于

因为健康原因,我正考虑南下里士满两个星期。

由于明天是假日,我们的商店停止营业。

考虑

从体积考虑,这不是一块很重的石头。

1.积累,积蓄,堆积

他很快积蓄了一大笔财富。

一大堆工作堆积在他的办公桌上。

2.准确,精确度

有必要核对一下报告的准确性。

3.精确的,准确的

他说话做事都很精确。

4.控告,遺责

警察指控他偷盗。

5. 惯常的, 习惯的

他习惯于简朴的生活方式。

习惯于(见 accustomed)

6.完成;达到,达成,获得

我仅完成了我希望完成的一半。

他们能够依靠坚韧不拔的努力达到这一目标。

7. [酸

酸和碱反应形成盐。

Ⅱ酸的

醋有酸味。

8.熟人,相识

我的熟人中很少有人喜欢他。

9.取得,获得;学到

有时候学生在没有老师的帮助下掌握英语语法和**获得**大量词汇是可能的。

通常我们可以从经验中学到知识。

10.英亩

这院子占地英亩。

11. [横越,穿过;在……的对面,与…交叉

这条河上没桥。

我的公寓就在街道对面。

Ⅱ横过,穿过,横断

你能游到对岸去吗?

他把木板锯开。

1. action ['æk \int ən] n.

We must take action before it is too late.

Photographs are made possible by the action of light on film.

2. activity [æk' tiviti] n.

She has many activities that take up her time when she's not working.

When a man is over seventy, his time of full activity is usually past.

3. adapt[a' dx pt] v.

When you go to a new country, you must adapt yourself to new manners and customs.

Novels are often adapted for the stage, television and radio.

4. addition [a' di an] n.

This brought an addition of \$10,000 to the original estimate. They've just had an addition to the family.

5. additional [a'difanl]a.

There is an additional charge for heavy bags.

It will take an additional two weeks to finish the work.

6. adequate['ædikwit] a.

Three pounds a week is not adequate to support a family.

They still have not come up with a solution adequate to the problem.

7. adjective ['ædziktiv] I n.

a demonstrative adjective

a relative adjective

 $\prod a$.

an adjective phrase

8. administration [administreifen] n.

It has all along been under my administration.

These expenses are paid out directly by the administration.

9. admission [$\operatorname{ad'mi}$] n.

Admission to the school is by examination only.

His admission of guilt surprised everyone.

10. admit[ad'mit] v.

He admitted having done wrong.

You must admit that the task is difficult.

11. adult['ædslt] I n.

Nobody is willing to be a dependent adult.

a.

He is completely adult.

- 1.行动,行为;动作,活动;(on)作用 我们必须采取行动,否则就太晚了。 照片是由于光线对感光软片发生作用而形成的。
- 2.活动;活性,活力 她活动很多,把她的业余时间占满了。 当人活到七十岁以后,他的充满活力的时期通常都已过去 了
- 3.(to)(使)适应,适合;改编,改写 当你到一个新的国家时,你必须使你自己适应新的风俗习惯。

小说常被改编成剧本,电视和广播节目。

- 4.(增)加,加法;附加(物) 这使原来的估计增加了一万美元。 他们的家庭刚又增加一口人。
- 5.附加的,另外的,额外的 重提包另收费。 还得再花两星期才能完成这项工作。
- 6.足够的,充分的,恰当的 三镑一周不足以维持一个家庭。 他们还没有找到解决这个问题的适当的方法。
- 7. I 形容词 指示形容词 关系形容词 I 形容词的 形容词短语
- 8.管理,经营;行政(机关,部门);政府 这一直在我的管理之下。 这些开支直接由政府行政部门支付。
- 9.允许进入,接纳,收容;承认 就读该校必须经过考试。 他供认犯了罪,使大家感到惊奇。
- 10.让·····进入,接纳,承认 他承认做了错事。 你必须承认这项工作是很困难的。
- 11. I成(年)人 没有哪个成年人甘愿寄人篱下。 Ⅱ成年人的,已成熟的 他完全成年了。

1. advanced[əd'vamst] a.

He is spending a year in advanced studies.

2. advantage [ad vantida] n.

He had the advantage over other boys of being born into a rich family.

They obtained an important advantage from conducting scientific experiments.

3. adventure [ad' vent [a] n.

A flight in an aircraft is no longer such an adventure as it used to be.

An adventure happened to him.

4. adverb['ædvə:b] n.

a relative adverb

an interrogative adverb

5. advisable [əd'vaizəbl] a.

It is not absolutely necessary, but highly advisable.

6. affect [θ' fekt] v.

The economic crisis has seriously affected the country's exports.

All the people in the room were affected to tears.

7. **affection**[$\exists' fek \exists n$] n.

Every mother has affection for her children.

8. afford [e^{t} ford] v.

We can't afford a holiday this summer.

This letter seemed to afford her peculiar satisfaction.

9. afterwards['aftewedz] ad.

She had her supper and went to bed soon afterwards.

Four days afterwards they were on the Zenith train.

10. agency ['eidzənsi] n.

He found a job through an employment agency.

11. agent ['eid3ənt] n.

Our agent in Rome deals with all our Italian business.

12. aggressive [$\Rightarrow' gresiv$] a.

The aggressive nature of imperialism will never change.

If you want to be a success in business, you must be aggressive.

13. agreement [θ' griment] n.

There is no agreement upon what should be done.

I'm sorry we could not come to an agreement.

14. aid[eid] I v.

She made no effort to aid Sophia.

We are determined to aid their struggle against violent repression.

- 1. **高级的,先进的,前进的** 他正在花一年的时间进行**深造**。
- 2.**优点,长处,有利条件;利益,好处** 他出生于有钱人家,所以比其他男孩子**条件优越**。 他们从进行科学实验中得到了巨大好处。
- 3.**冒险,惊险活动;奇遇** 乘飞机已不再象以前那样是件**冒险**的事了。 他遇到了一件**奇事**。
- 4.**副**词 关系副词 疑问副词
- 5.可取的,适当的 这并非绝对必要,但却是非常可取的。
- 6.**影响;感动** 经济危机已严重**影响**了这个国家的出口。 屋子里所有的人都感动地流泪了。
- 7. 爱,慈爱,感情;影响 每个母亲都爱她的孩子们。
- 8.担负得起,买得起,花得起(时间);供给,给予 今年夏天我们无力度假。 这封信似乎给予了她特别的满足。
- 9.后来,以后 她吃过晚饭之后不久就睡觉了。 四天后,他们乘上了"天顶号"列车。
- 10.代理(处),代办处 他经由职业介绍所找到了一份工作。
- 11.代理商(人),代表 我们在罗马的代理商处理我们在意大利的一切事务。
- 12. 侵略的,好斗的;敢做敢为的,有进取心的 帝国主义的侵略本性是决不会改变的。 如果你想要生意成功,就一定要**有闯劲**。
- 13. 同意,一致;协定,协议 应该怎么办,大家没有一致的意见。 很遗憾我们不能达成协议。
- 14. **I 援助,救援,帮助**她没有尽力去帮助索菲亚。
 我们决心帮助他们抵抗暴力镇压的斗争。

 $\prod n$.

He went to the aid of the hurt man.

A dictionary is an important aid in learning a new language.

1. aircraft[' \approx kro:ft] n.

An unidentified aircraft overflew the island.

2. airplane ['səplein] / aeroplane ['sərəplein] n.

We are going to Beijing by airplane.

3. airport[' \approx port] n.

All his colleagues went to see him off at the airport.

4. alarm[ə'lam] I n.

The alarm was given for a fire.

He set the alarm to go off at 6.

Small earthquakes are so common here that people don't feel much alarm at them.

II v.

The idea somewhat alarmed his mother.

When the cold wave comes near, the weatherman alarms the residents.

5. alcohol['ælkəhəl] n.

Alcohol is made from grain and molasses.

6. alike $[\exists' laik] a$.

The houses in this row are just alike.

They are much alike in character.

7. alloy['ælɔi] n.

Brass is an alloy of copper with zinc.

8. alphabet ['ælfəbit] n.

English alphabet has only 26 letters to represent more than 40 sounds.

9. alter['oltə] v.

These clothes are too large; they must be altered.

10. alernative [o:1' təmətiv] I a.

There are alternative answers to your question.

 $\prod n$.

We have no alternative but to move.

11. altitude ['æltitjud] n.

The mountain has an altitude of 4,000 meters above sea level.

12. aluminum [a' luminəm] aluminium [aelju' miniəm] n.

Many cooking untensils are made of aluminum.

13. amaze $[\vartheta' \text{meiz}] v$.

Visitors were armazed at the soaring drive of our shipbuilders.

Ⅱ援助,救护;助手,辅助物,辅助设备 他帮助那个受伤的人。 词典是学习新语言的重要工具。

- 1. 航空器,飞机
 - 一架国藉不明的飞机飞越小岛上空。
- 2.飞机

我们将乘飞机去北京。

- 3. **机场, 航空站** 他所有的同事去**机场**为他送行。
- 4. [警报:惊恐,惊慌

报的是火警。

他把闹钟定在六点钟。

这儿小地震是常见的事,人们并不为此而大惊小怪。

Ⅱ使惊恐,惊动,惊吓;向……报警

这个想法使他母亲感到惊恐。

寒潮临近的时候,气象员向居民发出警报。

5.酒精,乙醇

酒精是用谷类或糖蜜制成的。

6.相同的,相像的

这一排房子完全一样。

他们的性格很相似。

7.合金

黄铜是铜和锌的合金。

8.字母表

英语字母表只有26个字母、表示40多个语音。

9.改变,变更

这些衣服太大,必须加以修改。

10. [两者挑一的

回答你的问题有两种可能的答案。

[[可选择的事物,替换物,选择对象

我们除了搬家外没有别的选择。

11.高度,海拔

这座山高达海拔4,000米。

12. 铝

许多炊具是用铝制造的。

13.使惊奇,使惊愕,使惊叹

参观者对我国造船工人的冲天干劲感到惊奇。