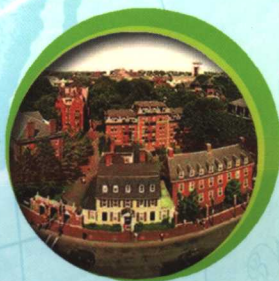
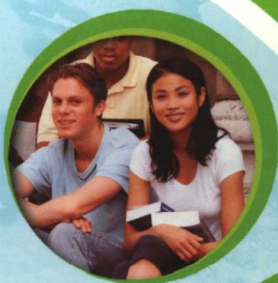


NEW SAT

词汇必备

汪海涛 王文山 [主编]



群言出版社

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汪海涛 王文山 [主编]

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前言

PREFACE

20世纪末，出国潮涌向东方，一批批怀着伟大梦想的学子在新东方征服了高难度的TOEFL和GRE考试，奔赴世界一流名校求学，攻读硕士、博士学位，这其中诞生了无数新一代的科学家、学者、律师和管理精英。随着英联邦国家对中国敞开了教育大门，雅思考试迅速风靡全国，报考的学生由白领、大学生迅速扩展到中学生领域，去英国、澳洲读本科成为年轻人的一种新时尚。领略国外浓郁的历史积淀、传统文化和现代科技，在崭新的环境中感受不同文化的魅力，接受截然不同的教育模式，在“大熔炉”中结识新的朋友，锻炼自我生存能力，形成活跃乐观的个性，这一切对年轻学子都有着无法抗拒的吸引力。

2003年初，去美国读本科似乎还属于一种不切实际的空想。不少怀有留学梦的高中生对赴美留学一无所知，而流行的概念中似乎只有考雅思一条出路，很多中学里的尖子学生挑战了GRE，饱受词汇的折磨，分数却一般，美国高校的录取结果并不理想。其实，在美国有规模庞大的本科生入学考试，也就是美国的高考(SAT)，其影响不亚于国内的高考。SAT成绩在某种程度上决定一个考生能否考取名校、获得奖学金，甚至影响到未来的就业，不少大公司在面试过程中要求出示SAT成绩，作为评判求职者综合能力的一种标准。也就是说，赴美读本科的学生一定要参加SAT考试，还要获得较为理想的成绩。

2003年暑假，上海新东方凭借深厚的国外考试培训经验，开拓出了成体系的SAT课程，并命名为“赛达”，成为国内首家SAT培训中心，并且一开始就吸引到数十名优秀的高中生。新东方先进的教学模式、奋斗理念、技巧与实力并重的课程内容让这些学生受益深远，教师与学生一直保持着紧密联

系。第一批同学在香港考点顺利通过了考试,分别以理想的成绩考取了哥伦比亚大学、杜克大学、加州大学、芝加哥大学等一流名校。2004年,喜讯更是接二连三,一名上海的高中生获得了SAT满分1600的优异成绩,成功申请麻省理工学院。同年诞生了好几个“哈佛女孩”和“耶鲁男孩”,为新东方这个造梦工厂制造了新的传奇。来自于东北、北京、上海、天津、广州、深圳、武汉的高中生越来越多,以高中学习尖子和学生干部为主,甚至还有一百多名在美国生活的学生利用圣诞或其他假期慕名赶到上海,在老师的指导下挑战SAT。由于他们自身出色的学业成绩和校园活动经验,他们在申请过程中稳操胜券,为未来的人生打开了广阔的世界。

SAT学员多为高中生,词汇量普遍单薄,在题目讲析时常因为词汇问题而在理解上困难重重,而记忆GRE红宝书又略失针对性。鉴于此问题,上海新东方的教学专家在授课之余专门编纂了《NEW SAT 词汇必备》一书。本书精选了SAT I以及SAT II试题中的难词以及高频词汇,用中英文双语注释,便于考生高效记忆。此外,书中还选编了各学科的专业术语,对于考生攻克SAT中学术性较强的阅读文章以及数学逻辑题目都有很大帮助,成为应对考试的理想辅导材料。外语考试复习中,词汇是根本,希望这本词汇书能为考生带来语言知识的飞跃,帮助他们快速突破各类障碍,赢取最后的高分。

本书共分两部分,第一部分为SAT I词汇,第二部分为SAT II专业词汇。在第一部分中精选了4000个SAT考生应掌握的词汇,给出了音标和中英文释义,重点词汇给出同义词(解释中大写字母拼写的单词即为同义词)和例句,帮助考生在SAT I考试中取得高分。第二部分给出了数学、物理、化学和生物的专业词汇,也是读者在SAT II考试中取得高分的基石。

陈祎和王少华是上海新东方著名的词汇教学专家,在SAT教学方面有着独到的研究。王文山老师进行了全程的策划指导。他们为SAT在国内的普及和教学付出了艰苦的努力。关于SAT的其他研究著作也将陆续推出,欢迎读者批评指正。

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12. 看到“新东方”三个字,您首先想到什么? _____

13. 您的其他意见和建议(可另附页): _____



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第一部分 SAT I 词汇



abandon [ə'bændən] v. 放弃(to give up with the intent of never again claiming a right or interest in) 放纵(to give oneself over unrestrainedly)

【例】*abandon* one's home 离弃家园 He *abandoned* himself to despair. 他自暴自弃。

abase [ə'beis] v. 降低(to lower in rank, office, prestige, or esteem)

【例】A man who betrays a friend *abases* himself. 叛友者实为自贬身份。

abash [ə'bæʃ] v. 使局促不安, 使困窘(to destroy the self-possession or self-confidence of)

【例】Nothing can *abash* him. 没有什么能使他感到惭愧。

abate [ə'beit] v. 减少(to reduce in value or amount, make less especially by way of relief); 减轻(to reduce in degree or intensity)

【例】to *abate* the smoke nuisance in big cities 消除大城市中讨厌的煤烟

abbess ['æbis] n. 女修道院院长, 女庵主持(the lady superior of a nunnery)

abbey ['æbi] n. 修道院(buildings which collectively form the dwelling-place of a society of monks or nuns); 修道士(总称)(community of monks or nuns)

abbreviate [ə'bri:vi'eit] v. 缩写, 缩短, 简化(to reduce to a shorter form intended to stand for the whole)

【例】to *abbreviate* the December to Dec. 把December 简写为 Dec.



| | |
|--------------------|---|
| abdicate | [ˈæbdikeɪt] <i>v.</i> 退位(to cast off); 放弃(职位,权力等)(to relinquish formally a high office or responsibility) |
| abdomen | [ˈæbdəmən] <i>n.</i> 腹, 腹部(belly) |
| abdominal | [æbˈdɒmɪnəl] <i>adj.</i> 腹部的(of, pertaining to, or situated on the abdomen) |
| abduction | [æbˈdʌkʃən] <i>n.</i> 诱拐, 诱导(the action of abducting) |
| abed | [əˈbed] <i>adv.</i> 在床上(in bed) |
| aberration | [ˌæbəˈreɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 失常(the fact or an instance of being aberrant especially from a moral standard or normal state) |
| abet | [əˈbet] <i>v.</i> 教唆, 煽动(to actively second and encourage); 帮助, 支持(assist or support) |
| abeyance | [əˈbeɪəns] <i>n.</i> 暂时无效, 中止(temporary inactivity) |
| abhor | [əbˈhɔː] <i>v.</i> 极端厌恶(to regard with extreme repugnance) 【例】I <i>abhor</i> to tell lies. 我憎恶撒谎。 |
| abhorrence | [əbˈhɒrəns] <i>n.</i> 痛恨, 憎恶(the act of detesting extremely) |
| abhorrent | [əbˈhɒrənt] <i>adj.</i> 可恶的(very repugnant, hateful) |
| abidance | [əˈbaɪdəns] <i>n.</i> 持续(continuance); 遵守(an act or state of abiding) |
| abject | [ˈæbdʒekt] <i>adj.</i> 卑贱的(expressing or offered in a humble and often ingratiating spirit) |
| abjure | [ˈæbdʒʊə] <i>v.</i> 发誓放弃(to renounce upon oath); 避免(avoid) |
| ablution | [əˈbluːʃən] <i>n.</i> 清洗(the washing of one's body or part of it) |
| abnegate | [ˈæbnigeɪt] <i>v.</i> 放弃(DENY, RENOUNCE) |
| abnormal | [æbˈnɔːməl] <i>adj.</i> 反常的, 变态的(not conformed to the ordinary rule or standard) |
| abominable | [əˈbɒmɪnəbl̩] <i>adj.</i> 讨厌的, 令人憎恶的(very hateful) |
| abominate | [əˈbɒmineɪt] <i>v.</i> 痛恨, 憎恶(to hate intensely) 【例】to <i>abominate</i> sin 痛恨罪恶 |
| abomination | [əˈbɒmɪˈneiʃən] <i>n.</i> 憎恨, 厌恶(extreme disgust); 可憎的事物(something abominable) |
| aboriginal | [ˌæbəˈrɪdʒənəl] <i>adj.</i> 土著的, 原始的(primitive) <i>n.</i> 土著居民(being the first or earliest known of its kind present in a region) |
| aborigine | [ˌæbəˈrɪdʒɪniː] <i>n.</i> 土著居民 (the original of earliest known inhabitants of a country) |
| abrade | [əˈbreɪd] <i>v.</i> 磨损, 摩擦(to wear away the surface or some part of by friction); 折磨(to wear down in spirit) |



- abrasion** [ə'breiʒən] *n.* 磨损(the process of wearing down or rubbing away by means of friction)
- abridge** [ə'bridʒ] *v.* 删节, 削减, 精简(to make shorter in words, keeping the essential features)
- abridgment** [ə'breɪdʒmənt] *n.* 删节, 节略(a condensed form as of a book or play)
- abrogate** ['æbrəʊgeɪt] *v.* 废除, 取消(to abolish by authoritative action)
Synonyms NULLIFY, NEGATE, ANNUL, ABROGATE, INVALIDATE mean to deprive of effective or continued existence.
【例】This law has been *abrogated*. 这项法令现已取消。
- abrupt** [ə'brʌpt] *adj.* 突然的(beginning, ending, or changing suddenly or with a break); 陡峭的(steep)
- abscission** [æb'sɪʒən] *n.* 切断, 除去(the act of cutting off, as in a surgical operation)
- abscond** [əb'skɒnd] *v.* 潜逃, 避债(to depart suddenly and secretly)
- absence** ['æbsəns] *n.* 不在, 缺席, 缺乏, 没有(the fact of not being present or available)
- absent-minded** [ˌæbsənt'maɪndɪd] *adj.* 心不在焉的, 出神的(lacking in attention)
- absolution** [ˌæbsə'lʊ:ʃən] *n.* 免罪, 赦免(forgiveness)
- absolve** [əb'zɒlv] *v.* 免除(to set free from an obligation or the consequences of guilt)
【例】to *absolve* a person from blame 赦免某人
- absorb** [əb'sɔ:b] *v.* 吸收, 吸引(to drink in or suck up)
【例】A sponge *absorbs* water. 海绵吸水。
- absorption** [əb'sɔ:pʃən] *n.* 吸收(the act or process of absorbing)
- abstain** [əb'steɪn] *v.* 禁绝, 放弃(to keep oneself back from doing or using something)
- abstemious** [æb'stɪmjəs] *adj.* 有节制的(eating and drinking in moderation); 节约的(sparingly used or consumed)
- abstract** ['æbstrækt] *n.* 摘要, 概要, 抽象(something that summarizes or concentrates the essentials of a larger thing or several things) *adj.* 抽象的(disassociated from any specific instance); 深奥的(difficult to understand); 理论的(dealing with a subject in its abstract aspects: THEORETICAL)
[æb'strækt] *v.* 摘要, 提炼(to make an abstract of: SUMMARIZE)



abstruse [æb'stru:s] *adj.* 奥妙的, 深奥的(difficult to comprehend)

【例】an *abstruse* question 一个难解的问题

absurd [æb'sɜ:d] *adj.* 荒谬的(ridiculously incongruous or unreasonable)

abundance [ə'bʌndəns] *n.* 丰富(an ample quantity: PROFUSION)

【例】The tree yields an *abundance* of fruit. 这树结果甚多。

abundant [ə'bʌndənt] *adj.* 丰富的, 充裕的(plentiful)

abusive [ə'bjʊ:sɪv] *adj.* 辱骂的, 滥用的(employing harsh words or ill treatment)

abut [ə'bʌt] *v.* 邻接, 毗邻(to touch at the end or boundary line)

abyss [ə'bis] *n.* 深渊(bottomless gulf)

academic [ækə'demɪk] *adj.* 学院的, 理论的(of or pertaining to an academy, college, or university)

academician [əkædə'miʃən] *n.* 学会会员, 院士, 学者(a member of an academy of literature, art, or science)

academy [ə'kædəmi] *n.* (高等)专科院校, 研究院, 学会, 学术团体, 学院(any institution where the higher branches of learning are taught)

accede [æk'sɪd] *v.* 同意(to express approval or give consent); 加入(to become a party to an agreement or treaty)

accelerate [æk'seləreit] *v.* 加速, 促进(to move faster)

accentuate [æk'sentʃueɪt] *v.* 着重强调(ACCENT, EMPHASIZE)

【例】Her black hair *accentuated* the delicateness of her skin. 她那乌黑的头发更衬托出她洁白的肌肤。

access ['ækses] *n.* 通路(passage); 入门(a way of approach or entrance)
v. 接近(to get at)

accessible [ək'sesəbl̩] *adj.* 易接近的, 可到达的(approachable); 易受影响的(capable of being influenced); 可理解的(capable of being understood or appreciated)

accession [æk'seʃən] *n.* 就职, 就任(induction or elevation, as to dignity, office, or government); 添加, 增加(increase by something added)

accessory [æk'sesəri] *n.* 附件, 零件, 附加物(a thing of secondary or subordinate importance); 从犯, 同谋者(a person or thing that aids the principal)
adj. 附属的, 补充的(aiding or contributing in a secondary way) 同谋的(assisting as a subordinate)

acclaim [ə'kleɪm] *v.* 欢呼, 称赞(APPLAUD, PRAISE); 欢呼着同意(to declare by acclamation)

【例】He was *acclaimed* as the winner. 在欢呼声中他被承认为胜利者。

acclimate [ə'klaimit] v. 使适应新环境(to adapt to a new temperature, altitude, climate, environment, or situation)

acclivity [ə'kliviti] n. 向上的斜坡(an ascending slope)

accolade ['ækəleɪd] n. 赞美(an expression of praise)

【例】The play received *accolades* from the press. 这部戏受到报纸的称赞。

accommodate [ə'kɒmədeɪt] v. 供应, 供给(to provide with something desired, needed, or suited); 使适应(to make fit, suitable, or congruous); 调节, 和解(to bring into agreement or concord)

【例】Wherever he goes, he readily *accommodates* to new circumstances. 不管到哪儿, 他都能迅速适应新环境。

accompaniment [ə'kʌmpənɪmənt] n. 陪伴物(a subordinate part or parts, enriching or supporting the leading part); 伴奏(an instrumental or vocal part designed to support or complement a melody)

accompanist [ə'kʌmpənɪst] n. 伴奏者(one who or that which accompanies)

accompany [ə'kʌmpəni] v. 陪伴(to go with, or be associated with, as a companion); 伴奏(to perform an accompaniment to or for)

accomplice [ə'kɒmplɪs] n. 同谋者, 帮凶(an associate in wrongdoing)

accomplish [ə'kɒmplɪʃ] v. 完成, 达到(to succeed in doing); 实现(to bring about a result by effort)

accost [ə'kɒst] v. 对...说话, 搭话(to approach and speak to, often in a challenging or aggressive way)

【例】He was *accosted* by a beggar. 乞丐向他乞讨。

accountant [ə'kauntənt] n. 会计师(one who is skilled in the practice of accounting or who is in charge of public or private accounts)

accouter [ə'ku:tə(r)] v. 装备, 配备(to provide with equipment or furnishings)

accredit [ə'kredit] v. 信任(to provide with credentials); 授权(to give official authorization to or approval of)

accumulate [ə'kju:mjuleɪt] v. 积聚, 堆积(to become greater in quantity or number)

accuracy ['ækjʊrəsi] n. 精确性(exactness)

accursed [ə'kɔ:sɪd] adj. 被咒的(being under or as if under a curse)



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| accusation | [ˌækju(:)'zeɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 谴责, 指控(a charge of crime, misdemeanor, or error) |
| accusatory | [ə'kju:zətəri] <i>adj.</i> 非难的, 控诉的, 指责的(of, pertaining to, or involving an accusation) |
| accuse | [ə'kju:z] <i>v.</i> 控告, 谴责, 非难(to charge with wrong doing, misconduct, or error) |
| accustomed | [ə'kʌstəmd] <i>adj.</i> 通常的(often used or practiced); 习惯的(being in the habit or custom); 按照风俗习惯的(adapted to existing conditions) 【例】her <i>accustomed</i> smile 她惯常的微笑 be <i>accustomed</i> to work hard 一向勤奋工作 |
| acerbic | [ə'sə:bɪk] <i>adj.</i> 酸的, 尖刻的(acid in temper, mood, or tone) 【例】At times, the playwright allows an <i>acerbic</i> tone to pierce through otherwise arid or flowery prose. 有时剧作家在枯燥或华丽的散文中插入刻薄的语调。 |
| acerbity | [ə'sə:bɪti] <i>n.</i> 涩, 酸, 刻薄(sourness, with bitterness and astringency) |
| achromatic | [æk'rəu'mætɪk] <i>adj.</i> 非彩色的(colorless) |
| acidify | [ə'sɪdaɪfai] <i>v.</i> 使酸化, 使成酸(to change into acid) |
| acknowledge | [ək'nɒlɪdʒ] <i>v.</i> 承认(to recognize the rights, authority, or status of); 答谢(to express gratitude or obligation for) 【例】I <i>acknowledge</i> the truth of his statement. 我承认他说的是事实。to <i>acknowledge</i> a favor 答谢所受到的关照 |
| acme | ['ækmi] <i>n.</i> 顶点, 顶端(the highest point, or summit) |
| acne | ['ækni] <i>n.</i> 痤疮, 粉刺(a disorder of the skin caused by inflammation of the skin glands) |
| acoustic | [ə'ku:stɪk] <i>adj.</i> 有关声音的, 声学的 (pertaining to the act or sense of hearing) |
| acquaint | [ə'kweɪnt] <i>v.</i> 使熟知(to make familiar or conversant) |
| acquaintance | [ə'kweɪntəns] <i>n.</i> 相识, 熟人(the persons with whom one is acquainted) |
| acquainted | [ə'kweɪntɪd] <i>adj.</i> 有知识的, 知晓的(to make familiar) 【例】I am already <i>acquainted</i> with him. 我已经和他相熟。 |
| acquiesce | [ækwi'es] <i>v.</i> 默许, 勉强同意(to accept, comply, or submit tacitly or passively) 【例】We <i>acquiesced</i> in their plan. 我们只得默认他们的计划。 |
| acquiescence | [ækwi'esns] <i>n.</i> 默许(passive consent) |

- acquire** [ə'kwaɪə] *v.* 获得, 学到(to get as one's own)
- acquired** [ə'kwaɪəd] *adj.* 已获得的(coming into possession or control of, often by unspecified means); 后天通过自己的努力得到的(having as a new or added characteristic, trait, or ability)
- acquisition** [ækwi'ziʃən] *n.* 获得, 获得物(anything gained, or made one's own, usually by effort or labor)
- acquit** [ə'kwɪt] *v.* 宣告无罪, 脱卸义务和责任(to discharge completely as from an obligation or accusation); 还清(债务)(to pay off as a claim or debt)
- acquittal** [ə'kwɪt(ə)l] *n.* 宣判无罪(a discharge from accusation by judicial action)
- acreage** ['eɪkərɪdʒ] *n.* 英亩数, 面积(quantity or extent of land, especially of cultivated land)
- acrid** [ækrid] *adj.* 辛辣的, (言语或语调)刻薄的(harshly pungent or bitter)
- acrimonious** [ækri'mənjəs] *adj.* 恶毒的, 剧烈的(caustic, biting, or rancorous especially in feeling, language, or manner)
【例】an *acrimonious* quarrel 剧烈的争吵
- acrimony** [ækriməni] *n.* 言谈举止上的刻毒, 讽刺, 毒辣(sharpness or bitterness of speech or temper)
- actuary** [æktʃuəri] *n.* 保险精算师, 保险(业务)计算员(an officer, as of an insurance company, who calculates and states the risks and premiums)
- actuate** [æktʃueɪt] *v.* 开动, 促使(to move or incite to action)
- acumen** [ə'kju:mən] *n.* 敏锐, 聪明(keenness and depth of perception, discernment, or discrimination especially in practical matters)
【例】political *acumen* 政治才干
- acute** [ə'kjʊ:t] *adj.* 敏锐的(marked by keen discernment or intellectual perception especially of subtle distinctions); [医]急性的, 剧烈的(characterized by sharpness or severity)
【例】an *acute* sense of smell 灵敏的嗅觉 in *acute* pain 痛得厉害
- adamant** [ədəmənt] *adj.* 坚定不移的, 固执的(unshakable or immovable, especially in opposition)
Synonyms INFLEXIBLE, OBDURATE, ADAMANT mean unwilling to alter a predetermined course or purpose.
- addendum** [ə'dendəm] *n.* 附录, 补遗(something added, or to be added)



addle ['ædl] *v.* 使腐坏(to make inefficient or worthless); 使糊涂(to muddle)
adj. 腐坏的(ROTTEN)

adduce [ə'dju:s] *v.* 引证, 举出(例证、理由、证据)(to cite as an example or means of proof in an argument)

adept [ə'dept] *adj.* 熟练的, 拿手的(thoroughly proficient)

Synonyms PROFICIENT, ADEPT, SKILLED, SKILLFUL, EXPERT mean having great knowledge and experience in a trade or profession.

adhere [əd'hɪə] *v.* 粘附, 附着(to stick fast or together); 坚持(to bind oneself to observance)

adherence [əd'hɪərəns] *n.* 粘着, 坚持(the act, action, or quality of adhering); 忠诚(steady or faithful attachment)

adherent [əd'hɪərənt] *n.* 信徒, 追随者, 拥护者(a supporter, as of a cause or an individual)

adhesion [əd'hi:ʒən] *n.* 支持(the state of being attached or joined)

adjacency [ə'dʒeɪsənsi] *n.* 邻接(the state of being adjacent)

adjudge [ə'dʒʌdʒ] *v.* 宣判, 判决, 把...判给(to award or bestow by formal decision); 认为(to regard, consider)

adjunct ['ædʒʌŋkt] *n.* 附件(something joined to or connected with another thing, but holding a subordinate place); 助手(an associate or assistant of another) *adj.* 附属的(added or joined as an accompanying object or circumstance)

adjuration [ædʒʊə'reiʃən] *n.* 恳请, 请愿(a vehement appeal)

adjutant ['ædʒʊtənt] *adj.* 补助的(auxiliary) *n.* 副官(a staff officer in the army, air force, or marine corps who assists the commanding officer and is responsible especially for correspondence)

administrator [əd'mɪnɪstreɪtə] *n.* 管理人, 行政官(one who manages affairs of any kind)

admissible [əd'mɪsəbəl] *adj.* 可容许的, 可接纳的(capable or worthy of being admitted)

admittance [əd'mɪtəns] *n.* 入场权, 准入(entrance, or the right or permission to enter)

admonish [əd'məniʃ] *v.* 劝告, 训诫, 警告(to express warning or disapproval especially in a gentle, earnest, or solicitous manner)

