

成功外语

30天

主编 方富民

搞定英语四级

• 备考词汇

真正的30天突破

测、讲、练完美组合

重点考点突出，分项突破

紧扣最新大纲和命题趋势

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前言

《30天搞定英语四级》系列丛书是一套为非英语专业(公共英语)的英语学习者快速高分挑战“全国大学英语四级考试”量身定制的自主复习用书。丛书由七个分册组成,分别是备考词汇分册,基础知识分册,听力分册,阅读分册,语法与词汇分册,完形填空·翻译·简答分册以及写作分册。丛书的主创人员为多年从事四、六级英语教学的教师,他们教学经验丰富,备考指导有方,其门下弟子历年的四级通过率几近百分之一百。本丛书还吸纳了个别四、六级攻关高手参加部分章节的编写工作,他们成功的备考经历为丛书提供了独到的见解,也将为广大意欲奋战四级沙场的莘莘学子奉献宝贵的经验。

本书为《30天搞定英语四级》系列丛书之一——备考词汇。众所周知,词汇是语言的基础,听、说、读、写、译等各项技能都是建立在词汇基础之上的。语言能力的提高与词汇量的扩大和词汇知识的增加是密不可分的。从历年的四级考试中可以看出,考生们最大的苦恼就是词汇量不够,当然最大的愿望也是掌握四级词汇。

为了帮助广大四级考生进行系统化的词汇复习,迅速提高词汇运用能力,并在考前进行集中检测,我们编写了此书。本书按照国家教育部《大学英语课程教学要求》(2004年8月),增加了新颁布的所有词汇和短语,共收录词汇3000多个(初高中的基础词汇没有收录)。

作为《30天搞定英语四级》词汇复习书之一,本书具有如下特点:

一、真正的30天突破

本书的30天突破是科学合理地以一定的四级词汇量划分的,每一天收录了100个单词和词组,有助于学生在较短时间内有序全面有重点的抓住重点,有助于合理有效地安排时间,逐步掌握四级词汇,从而彻底征服大学英语四级。

二、极具代表性的真题和打靶练习

每一天都收录有当天词汇在历年四级考试中出现过的真题及其相应的打靶练习。真题和打靶练习紧扣每天需掌握的词汇,有助于考生进行系统的回顾和温习以及强化记忆,最终完成四级词汇的复习。

三、充分到位的注解

每个单词和词组的注解是有针对性的对各词需掌握的词义、用法、辨析、考点和例句的讲解,与传统同类书相比,更注重了单词中扩展出来的用法和考点,使考生在复习词汇

时有的放矢。同时,便于考生彻底理解,逐题给出真题答案,且逐项进行分析、释义,以便考生区分。

四、极富人性化的服务体系

我们根据《艾宾浩斯遗忘曲线》为读者安排了本书的学习计划,只要读者严格遵循复习,将确保学习效果(详见使用说明)。

在本书的后面,我们都为读者准备了学习心得财富本,方便读者记录每天的学习心得和难点重点,读者在学完本书后可以将其剪下装订成册,方便复习。

总之,该书既可以成为学生四级备考的良师益友,又可以是学生随身携带的小词典,它将对考生在短期内提高英语词汇量大有裨益。

祝广大考生顺利过关!

编者

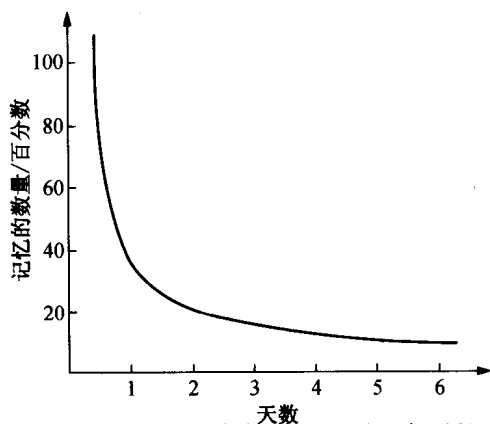
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使用说明

本书将四级词汇编为三十天突破,为真正达到记忆效果,使用本书时必须严格按照《艾宾浩斯遗忘曲线》来背诵词汇。赠送大家一句肺腑之言:复习比背诵重要一万万倍,只背不复习,那只是 Nothing!

如何运用《艾宾浩斯遗忘曲线》背诵?《艾宾浩斯遗忘曲线》是一位德国有一位著名的心理学家名叫艾宾浩斯(Hermann Ebbinghaus, 1850~1909)提出的,他发现人的遗忘规律是:随着时间的推移,人的遗忘速度逐渐减慢。如下图:



按照这条曲线来安排学习本书,就要求复习的间隔逐渐延长;如果每天练习完一天的内容,三十天即可学完本书,但学的越多,遗忘的也越多;所以必须在第一天学习一次,第二天复习一次,第四天复习一次,第七天复习一次,共四轮;完全掌握本书内容学习加上复习共需四十三天! 具体安排如下:

- 第一天: 1 天
- 第二天: 1, 2 天
- 第三天: 2, 3 天
- 第四天: 1, 3, 4 天
- 第五天: 2, 4, 5 天
- 第六天: 3, 5, 6 天
- 第七天: 1, 4, 6, 7 天
- 第八天: 2, 5, 7, 8 天
- 第九天: 3, 6, 8, 9 天
- 第十天: 4, 7, 9, 10 天
- 第十一天: 5, 8, 10, 11 天
- 第十二天: 6, 9, 11, 12 天

第十三天: 7,10,12,13 天
第十四天: 1,8,11,13,14 天
第十五天: 2,9,12,14,15 天
第十六天: 3,10,13,15,16 天
第十七天: 4,11,14,16,17 天
第十八天: 5,12,15,17,18 天
第十九天: 6,13,16,18,19 天
第二十天: 7,14,17,19,20 天
第二十一天: 8,15,18,20,21 天
第二十二天: 9,16,19,21,22 天
第二十三天: 10,17,20,22,23 天
第二十四天: 11,18,21,23,24 天
第二十五天: 12,19,22,24,25 天
第二十六天: 13,20,23,25,26 天
第二十七天: 14,21,24,26,27 天
第二十八天: 15,22,25,27,28 天
第二十九天: 16,23,26,28,29 天
第三十天: 17,24,27,29,30 天

虽然您已经学完三十天的所有内容,但复习尚未完成,考生仍需努力!

第三十一天: 18,25,28,30 天
第三十二天: 19,26,29 天
第三十三天: 20,27,30 天
第三十四天: 21,28 天
第三十五天: 22,29 天
第三十六天: 23,30 天
第三十七天: 24 天
第三十八天: 25 天
第三十九天: 26 天
第四十天: 27 天
第四十一天: 28 天
第四十二天: 29 天
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第1天

abandon /ə'bændən/

vt. 1. 抛弃, 丢弃 2. 放弃, 中止

【搭配】abandon oneself to something 沉湎于, 放纵
with abandon 放纵地, 纵情地

ability /ə'biliti/

n. [U; C] 1. 能力, 本领 2. 才能, 才智

【搭配】have the ability to do something/in doing something 有能力做某事
to the best of one's ability 尽自己最大的努力

aboard /ə'bɔ:d/

prep. 在(船、飞机、车)上, 上(船、飞机、车)

ad. 在船(或飞机、车)上, 上船(或飞机、车)

abroad /ə'brɔ:d/

ad. 1. 到国外, 在国外 2. 在传播, 在流传

【搭配】at home and abroad 国内外

absence /'æbsəns/

n. 1. 缺席, 不在 2. 缺席的时间, 外出期
3. 缺乏, 不存在, 心不在焉

【搭配】absence of mind 心不在焉

absent /'æbsent/

a. 1. 缺席的, 不在场的 2. 缺乏的, 不存在的 3. 心不在焉的, 出神的

【搭配】absent from 缺席的
absent with leave 请假不在
absent-minded 心不在焉的

absolute /'æbsəljut/

a. 1. 十足的, 道地的 2. 绝对的, 完全的
3. 不受任何限制(或约束)的

absolutely /'æbsəljutli/

ad. 完全地

absorb /əb'sɔ:b/

vt. 1. 吸收 2. 吸引...的注意, 使全神贯注
3. 把...并入, 同化

【搭配】be absorbed in 全神贯注于

abstract /'æbstrækt/

【例】1. He abandoned his wife and children.

2. They abandoned all hope of finding the child.

【例】1. He abandoned himself to grief.

2. Many children love to go skiing with abandon in winter.

【例】1. We need to buy a machine with the ability to cope with large loads.

2. He is a man of great ability.

【例】1. He has the ability to do the work.

2. They dealt with this problem to the best of their ability.

【例】He has never been aboard a ship.

【例】We must not take any dangerous articles aboard.

【例】1. He lived abroad for many years.

2. The news soon spread abroad.

【例】He's famous at home and abroad.

【例】1. His repeated absence from school is worrying.

2. In the absence of the manager, I shall be in charge.

3. In the absence of definite proof, the police were unable to solve the murder.

【例】1. She is absent from duty today.

2. Love was totally absent from his childhood.

3. He displayed an absent expression on his face.

【例】1. Sorry, Tom is absent with leave today.

2. He is always absent-minded in class.

【例】1. You are an absolute fool.

2. There is no absolute standard for beauty.

3. The general's power is absolute.

【例】It's difficult to cross the desert by car, but not absolutely impossible.

【例】1. The sponge absorbed all the spilt water.

2. He is absorbed in the pursuit of knowledge.

3. The larger firm absorbed the smaller one.

【例】1. An abstract idea may lead to concrete plans.

a. 1. 抽象的 2. 抽象派的

n. 1. 摘要, 梗概 2. 抽象派艺术作品

/æb'strækt/

vt. 1. 做...的摘要 2. 提取, 抽取

【搭配】in the abstract 抽象地, 在理论上

abundant /ə'bʌndənt/

a. 1. 大量的, 充足的 2. 丰富的, 充足的

【搭配】be abundant in 盛产

abuse /ə'bju:z/

n. 1. 滥用, 妄用 2. 虐待, 伤害 3. 辱骂, 诽谤

/ə'bju:z/

vt. 1. 滥用, 妄用 2. 虐待, 伤害 3. 辱骂, 诽谤

academic /,æk'demik/

a. 1. 学校的, 学院的 2. 学术的 3. 纯理论的, 不切实际的

n. 大学教师

academy /ə'kædəmi/

n. 1. 研究院, 学会 2. (中等以上) 专门学校

accelerate /æk'seləreit/

v. (使) 加快, (使) 增速

accent /'æksənt/

n. 1. 口音, 腔调 2. 重音, 重音符号

vt. 1. 重读 2. 强调

acceptance /ək'septəns/

n. 1. 接受, 接纳 2. 赞同, 承认

access /'ækses/

n. 1. 通道, 入口 2. 接近, 进入 3. 接近(或进入、享用)的机会

vt. 存取(计算机文件)

2. an abstract painting

【例】1. Please write an abstract of this scientific article.

2. a painter of abstracts

【例】1. Would you like to abstract this lengthy speech.

2. abstract metal from ore

【例】Consider the problem in the abstract, as if it had no relation to any specific object, person, fact, etc.

【例】1. We have abundant proof of his guilt.

2. The country is abundant in natural resources.

【例】1. What went on here was an abuse of power.

2. She cannot endure her husband's abuse any more.

3. The word "bastard" is often used as a term of abuse.

【例】1. It is illegal to abuse one's authority.

2. She was abused by her husband so much so that she took him to court.

3. She abuses her ex-husband mercilessly.

【例】1. In Britain, the academic year runs from October to July.

2. Zhejiang University enjoys a pleasant atmosphere of academic freedom.

3. The question is purely academic, is not relevant to practical affairs but still interesting.

【例】She wants to be an academic after graduation.

【例】1. the Academy of Science 科学院

2. She graduated from a very famous academy of music.

【例】Fertilizer will accelerate the growth of these potato plants.

【例】1. She has a strong American accent.

2. Please indicate the accent of the word.

【例】1. The first syllable should be accented.

2. Accent the positive, and you will be increasingly optimistic.

【例】1. It took years for Einstein's theory to gain acceptance.

2. The doctrine(教义) will win acceptance.

【例】1. The only access to the farmhouse is across the fields.

2. Access to the town was across a narrow bridge.

【搭配】access 后应该接介词 to

accidental /ˌæksɪ'dentl/

a. 意外的,偶然(发生)的

accommodation /əˌkɒmə'deɪʃən/

n. 住处,膳宿

accompany /ə'kʌmpəni/

vt. 1. 陪伴,陪同 2. 伴随,和...一起发生

3. 为...伴奏

accomplish /ə'kʌmplɪʃ/

vt. 完成(任务等),做成功

accord /ə'kɔ:d/

n. 1. 一致,符合 2. (尤指国与国之间的)谅解,协议

vi. (with)相符合,相一致,相和谐

vt. 授予,赠与,给予

【搭配】of one's own accord 出于自愿,主动的

in accord with 与...一致,与...相符合

with one accord 一致地,一致同意地

accordance /ə'kɔ:dəns/

n. 一致,和谐,符合

【搭配】in accordance with 与...一致,依照,根据

accordingly /ə'kɔ:dɪŋli/

ad. 1. 照着,相应地 2. 因此,所以,于是

account /ə'kaunt/

n. 1. 记述,描述,报告 2. 账,账户 3. 解释,说明

vi. (for) 1. 说明...的原因,是...的原因

2. (在数量、比例方面)占

【搭配】of no account 不重要的

on account of 为了...的缘故,因为,由于

on no account 绝不,绝对不

take account of 考虑到,顾及,体谅

take...into account 见 take account of

3. Students must have access to a good library.

【例】She accessed three different files to find the correct information.

【例】Their meeting is quite accidental.

【例】This hospital has accommodations for 300 patients.

【例】1. His wife accompanied him on his trip to London.

2. My illness is accompanied with intense headache.

3. He accompanied her singing on the piano.

【例】I don't feel our visits really accomplished anything.

【例】1. Such an act would not be in accord with our policy.

2. They hope that there will be an accord between countries.

【例】His behavior does not accord with his principles.

【例】She was accorded a tremendous welcome at the party conference.

【例】1. He joined the army of his own accord.

2. They lived in perfect accord with each other.

3. With one accord, they all stood up and cheered.

【例】In accordance with your order, I cancelled the meeting.

【例】1. We must ascertain the actual condition and arrange accordingly.

2. He was asked to go, and accordingly he left at once.

【例】1. She gave the police a full account of the incident.

2. I would like to open an account with/at a bank this afternoon.

3. He took a leave with no account.

【例】1. That accounts for the delay of the train.

2. North Sea oil accounts for a high proportion of our export earnings.

【例】1. a man of no account

2. We delayed our departure on account of the bad weather.

3. On no account should you give up.

account for 解释;占…比重

accountant /ə'kju:mjuleit/

n. 会计人员, 会计师

accumulate /ə'kju:mjuleit/

vt. 堆积, 积累, 积聚

vi. 累积, 聚积

accuracy /'ækjʊrəsi/

n. 准确(性), 精确(性)

accurate /'ækjʊrit/

a. 1. 准确无误的 2. 准确的, 精确的

【辨析】precise, exact, accurate

这三个词都表示“正确的, 准确的”。accurate 强调准确性以及与事实无出入, exact 强调各细节均与事实、标准等完全相符, precise 用于物时与 exact 同义; 用于人时, 指待人接物严密谨慎。

accuse /ə'kju:z/

vt. 指控, 控告, 指责

【搭配】accuse somebody of something 控告某人

【辨析】accuse, charge

这两个词都表示“控告”, 但是两者在用法上有区别。accuse 后接介词 of, 而 charge 后接介词 with, 即 charge somebody with something。

accustomed /ə'kʌstɪmd/

a. 1. (to) 习惯于…的, 适应了 2. 通常的, 惯常的

【搭配】be accustomed to (doing) something 习惯于做某事

【同】be used to (doing) something

achievement /ə'tʃi:vmənt/

n. 1. 成就, 成绩 2. 达到, 完成, 实现

acid /'æsid/

n. 酸, 酸性物质

a. 酸的, 酸味的

acknowledge /ək'nɒlɪdʒ/

vt. 1. 承认, 承认…的权威(或主张) 2. 告知收到, 确认 3. 对…表示谢忱, 报偿

4. When judging his performance, don't take his age into account.

5. We should take account of the actual condition when putting the plan into practices.

【例】His ambition is to be a chartered accountant.

【例】1. Dust and dirt soon accumulate if a house is not cleaned regularly.

2. They had accumulated a certain amount of experience.

【例】It is a trifle difficult to predict something with high accuracy.

【例】1. Is your watch accurate?

2. Journalists are not always accurate in what they write.

【例】He is accused of corruption.

【例】1. I am not accustomed to getting up so early in the morning.

2. He took his accustomed seat.

【例】1. It is perceived to be the greatest scientific achievement of the decade.

2. We felt a great sense of achievement when we reached the top of the mountain.

【例】Vinegar contains acetic(醋酸的) acid.

【例】A lemon is an acid fruit.

【例】1. He acknowledged it to be true.

2. Please bear in mind that you are supposed to acknowledge receipt of a letter.

【搭配】It is universally acknowledged that... 人们普遍认为...

acquaintance /ə'kweɪntəns/

n. 1. 相识的人, 熟人 2. 认识, 相识, 了解

【搭配】make the acquaintance of somebody/make one's acquaintance 结识某人
have a wide acquaintance 结交很广
a speaking acquaintance 泛泛之交

acquire /ə'kwaɪə/

vt. 1. 取得, 获得 2. 学到

acquisition /,ækwi'zɪʃən/

n. 1. 取得, 获得, 习得 2. 获得物, 增添的人(或物)

acre /'eɪkə/

n. 英亩

action /'ækʃən/

n. 1. 行为, 行动过程 2. 已做的事, 行动 3. 作用 4. 情节

【搭配】out of action 不起作用, 不运转
Actions speak louder than words.
行动胜于语言。

activity /æk'tɪvɪti/

n. 1. 活动, 行动 2. 活跃, 活力

acute /ə'kju:t/

a. 1. 严重的, 激烈的 2. 敏锐的 3. (疾病)急性的 4. 尖的, 锐的

ad /æd/

n. 1. 广告, 公告, 启事 2. 广告活动, 宣传

adapt /ə'dæpt/

vt. 1. 使适应, 使适合 2. 修改, 改编

vi. (to)适应

【搭配】adapt (oneself) to 适应

addition /ə'dɪʃən/

3. His services to the country were never officially acknowledged.

【例】1. He has a wide circle of acquaintance.

2. I have some acquaintance with the Russian.

【例】1. Some smoking and alcoholic drinks are an acquired taste and are not in born.

2. She acquired a knowledge of the English by careful study.

【例】1. He made the acquisition of antiques, knowledge, a fortune.

2. This motor-scooter is my latest acquisition.

【例】They own a three-acre farm.

【例】1. Actions are more important than words.

2. Her quick action saved his life.

3. The action of salt on ice causes it to melt.

4. The action is set in France.

【例】The machine is out of action.

【例】1. Too many extracurricular activities take up too much of our precious time for study.

2. The classroom was full of activity; every child was busy.

【例】1. There is an acute shortage of food.

2. She still has very acute hearing, though she is eighty years old.

3. He died of an acute disease.

4. An acute angle is one with a degree less than 90.

【例】1. If you want to sell your old sofa, why not put an ad in the local paper?

2. Ad can promote the sale of the new products.

【例】1. You should adapt yourself to the new environment.

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

【例】Our eyes slowly adapt to the dark.

【例】1. The child is good at addition.

n. 1. 加, 加法 2. 增加的人(或物)

【搭配】in addition 另外, 加之
in addition to 除...之外(还)

【辨析】in addition to, besides, except, apart from

这四个词都可表示“除...之外”, 但是它们还是有区别的。in addition to 和 besides 都可以表示“除...之外还有”的意思; except 表示“除...之外”时, 往往不包括后者; 而 apart from 既可以表示“除...之外还有”, 也可以表示不包括后者。

additional /ə'dɪʃənəl/

a. 添加的, 额外的, 另外的

adequate /'ædɪkwɪt/

a. 1. 充足的, 足够的 2. 适当的, 胜任的

【辨析】adequate, enough, sufficient

三个词都可以作“足够的”讲。adequate 强调符合一个客观要求或标准, 这个要求或标准可能不太高或不太严格, 并兼有“适当的”之意。enough 比 adequate 的份量重, 主要侧重份量和数量的足够。enough 在这三个词中是最普通的词, 可用于正式或非正式文体中。sufficient 相比于 enough 更多用于正式文体。

adjective /'ædʒɪktɪv/

n. 形容词

adjust /ə'dʒʌst/

vt. 1. 校正, 校准, 调整 2. 调节, 改变...以
适应

vi. (to) 适应

【搭配】adjust (oneself) to 适应

administration /əd,mɪnɪ'streɪʃən/

n. 1. 管理, 经营, 支配 2. 管理部门, 行政
机关, 政府 3. 实行, 执行

admission /əd'mɪʃən/

n. 1. 准许进入, 准许加入 2. (to) 入场费,
入场券 3. 承认, 供认

adopt /ə'dɒpt/

vt. 1. 收养 2. 采取, 采纳, 采用 3. 正式
通过, 批准

2. Our baby brother is an addition to our family.

【例】1. You need money and time; in addition, you need diligence.

2. In addition to gene, intelligence also depends on an adequate diet, a good education and a decent home environment.

【例】An additional charge is made for heavy bags.

【例】1. An adequate water supply for city people is already a problem no government can take lightly.

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

【例】The word “adequate” is an adjective.

【例】1. You can adjust the color on the TV by turning this knob.

2. He adjusted himself very quickly to the heat of the country.

【例】He soon adjusted to army life.

【例】1. You will need some experience in administration before you can run this department.

2. Not much was done by the last administration.

3. This department is to be responsible for the administration of justice, the law, charitable aid.

【例】1. Admission by ticket only.

2. Admission to the concert costs \$ 5.

3. The accused man refused to make an admission of his guilt.

【例】1. They adopted an orphan.

2. You'd better adopt an optimistic outlook on life.

adult /ə'dʌlt, 'ædʌlt/

n. 成年人(或动物)

- a.* 1. 成年的, 充分长成的 2. 成年人的, 适宜成年人的

advanced /əd'vænst, əd'vɑ:nst/

- a.* 1. 超前的, 先进的 2. 高级的, 高等
3. 年迈的, 后阶段的

advantage /əd'væntidʒ, əd'vɑ:ntidʒ/

- n.* 1. 优点, 有利条件, 有利因素 2. 利益, 好处

【搭配】take advantage of 利用, 占…的便宜

to one's advantage 对…有利

have an advantage over 比…更有利

【辨析】advantage, benefit, profit

advantage 利益, 优势, 优于别人的利益和好处, 如: We had the advantage of elevated ground. benefit 常指物质利益, 也可指精神上的益处, 如: You will derive the benefit from the machine. profit 利润, 特指金钱上的利益, 如: The tradesman who charges too much profit loses his customers.

adverb /'ædvə:b/

n. 副词

advertise /,ædvə:taiz,

'ædvətaiz/

- vt.* 1. 为…做广告, 宣传 2. (在报刊、电视、广播等中)公告, 公布

vi. (for) 登广告, 做广告, 登公告

【搭配】advertise for somebody to do something 登广告招聘某人做某事

advertisement

/,ædvə:'taizmənt, 见 ad

'ædvətaizmənt/

advisable /əd'vaizəbl/

- a.* 可取的, 适当的, 明智的

【搭配】在 advisable 后接的从句中谓动词应该用 should 加动词原形式的虚拟语气, should 可以省略。

advocate /'ædvəkeit/

vt. 拥护, 提倡, 主张

3. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 180 in favor to 10 against it.

【例】These films are suitable for adults only.

【例】1. She is adult enough to marry.

2. Adult education gains in popularity nowadays.

【例】1. As a well-educated woman, she has a lot of advanced ideas.

2. He teaches advanced math in the university.

3. His illness has reached an advanced stage.

【例】1. You have an advantage over me in experience.

2. A better education gave us the advantage.

【例】You'd better take full advantage of this opportunity to express your love to her.

【例】“Which” is a relative adverb.

【例】1. This company is investing a lot of money advertising their product.

2. It may be safer not to advertise your presence.

【例】We should advertise for someone to look after the garden.

【例】It is always advisable that you (should) wear a safety belt while you are driving.

【例】I advocate a policy of gradual reform.

【例】1. He is a lifelong advocate of disarmament.

/ˈædvəkiːt/

n. 1. 拥护者, 提倡者 2. 辩护者, 律师

【搭配】advocate 后常跟动名词形式。

affect /əˈfekt/

v. 1. 影响, 起作用 2. 感动, 激起... 的情绪 3. (疾病) 侵袭

【辨析】affect, influence, effect, impact

四个词都有“影响”的意思, 但具体用法不同。affect 指直接对人或物产生强烈的影响或造成不好的结果。influence 是指通过行动, 榜样对某人的思想、观念、心理、情绪等内在的东西产生潜移默化的影响, 或者对某人的决定, 行为造成某种程度的影响, 如: Don't let others influence your decision. affect 与 effect 形式上近似, 但意义差别较大。effect 只有在作名词时才表示“影响”, 而作动词时, 意为“引起, 产生, 实现, 完成”的意思。如: I will effect my purpose, and no one will stop me. impact 是名词, 表示影响, 用于“have an impact on”的结构中。

affection /əˈfekʃən/

n. 喜爱, 感情, 爱慕之情

【搭配】have an affection for 喜欢

afterward(s) /ˈæftəwəd(z), ˈɑːftəwəd(z)/

ad. 以后, 过后, 后来

agency /ˈeidʒənt/

n. 1. 代理行, 经销处 2. (政府等的) 专业行政部门

agenda /əˈdʒendə/

n. 议事日程

【搭配】put something (high) on the agenda
把... 提上议程

agent /ˈeidʒənt/

n. 1. 代理人, 代理商, 经纪人 2. 政府特工人员, 政府代表 3. 动因, 原因 4. 剂

2. You may rely on him, as he is a successful advocate.

【例】1. The changes in taxation have seriously affected his income.

2. The sight affected her to tears.

3. His lung is affected by cancer.

【例】She has a great affection for the town where she grew up.

【例】Let's go to the theater first and eat afterwards.

【例】1. Our company has agencies all over the world.

2. Central Intelligence Agency (中央情报局)

【例】What is the next item on the agenda?

【例】1. Being a successful insurance agent calls for his diligence.

2. He is designated as an agent in the Middle East.

3. Addiction to drinking and gambling is the agent of his own ruin.

4. Soap is a cleansing agent(清洁剂).

常用词组

be about to (do)

刚要, 即将

by accident

【例】He met her in the doorway, just as she was about to leave.

【例】By accident he discovered that Lenny had paid a

偶然

act on

1. 遵照...行动,奉行 2. 作用于,影响

act up

1. 出毛病,运转不正常 2. 耍脾气,捣蛋

in the act of

正做...的过程中

add up

1. 加起来 2. 说得通

add up to

总计达,总括起来,意味着

in advance

1. 在前面 2. 预先,事先

visit to that country.

【例】1. The committee acted on the suggestion the experts made.

2. The acid acts on metal.

【例】1. The car's engine is beginning to act up again.

2. The children have been acting up all the morning, which made their parents very angry.

【例】I was in the act of shooting him when I suddenly recognized him.

【例】1. Every time I added these figures up, I got a different answer.

2. I can't understand this case; the facts just don't add up.

【例】Your long answer just adds up to a refusal.

【例】1. Don't get too far in advance of the others.

2. You should tell them in advance that you are leaving.

实战演练

I. 挑战全真

Directions: There are incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence.

1. He soon received promotion, for his superiors realized that he was a man of considerable _____. (2002年6月)
A) ability B) future C) possibility D) opportunity
2. I should like to rent a house, modern, comfortable and _____ in a quiet neighborhood. (1990年1月)
A) all in all B) above all C) after all D) over all
3. She was so _____ in her job that she didn't hear anybody knocking at the door. (1996年1月)
A) attracted B) absorbed C) drawn D) concentrated
4. He is quite sure that it's _____ impossible for him to fulfill the task within two days. (2002年1月)
A) absolutely B) exclusively C) fully D) roughly
5. Over a third of the population was estimated to have no _____ to the health service. (1998年6月)
A) assessment B) assignment C) exception D) access
6. There is no _____ to the house from the main road. (2002年1月)
A) access B) avenue C) exposure D) edge
7. In British government often says that furnishing children with _____ to the information superhighway is a top priority. (2003年9月)
A) procedure B) protection C) explore D) access