

天骄之路大学系列

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大学英语六级应试突破

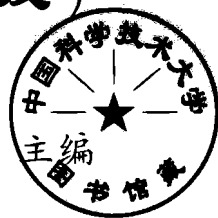
(词汇突破)

北京邮电大学出版社

大学英语六级 应试突破

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杨彩云 张亚敏



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内 容 提 要

为正确引导广大师生进行大学英语六级考试的复习,我们组织了北京大学英语系、清华大学外语系及北京外国语大学部分知名专家教授编写了本丛书,作者长期从事六级考试命题、阅卷研究工作,并多年工作在大学英语教学指导第一线,具有丰富教学及应试经验。该书严格按照国家教育部最新颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》编写,并融合了六级考试的最新动态,内容丰富,覆盖面广,对学生备考有很大帮助。

本丛书封面均贴有“天骄之路系列用书”激光防伪标志,凡无此标志者为非法出版物。盗版书刊因错漏百出、印制粗糙,对读者会造成身心侵害和知识上的误解,希望广大读者不要购买。盗版举报电话:(010)62755320。

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编写说明

本丛书是大学英语六级考试的配套复习用书。

长期以来,我们感到:在六级考试阶段,考生迫切需要有一套既能夯实基础、以不变应万变;又能在基础上有所拔高,掌握解题技巧及提高应试能力;同时还能与六级考试新形势、新变化、新理论保持同步的参考书籍。为此,我们特组织了北京大学英语系、清华大学外语系及北京外国语大学知名专家教授共同编写了《大学英语六级应试突破》丛书,包括“听力训练”(含4盘磁带)、“阅读与翻译”、“改错与简答”、“词汇突破”与“最新模拟题及精解”(含2盘磁带)共五个分册。该丛书具有以下特点:

1. 该丛书立足于1999年教育部最新颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语六级考试大纲》的新精神,遵照1999年6月中央关于深化教育改革全面推进素质教育的有关规定,融合近年来大学英语六级考试命题的新特点,在总结和吸收众多成功指导六级考试复习的经验基础上编写而成;

2. 该书紧紧抓住六级考试能力要点和知识点,做到突出重点、解决难点,帮助考生了解、掌握一个科学合理的知识网络,既便于贮存,又便于提取应用;而且各书所选材料均为最新材料,如科索沃危机,台湾问题,中东和平进程,《财富》论坛上海年会,高速发展的IT产业,外电评述国庆五十周年等;

3. 该书在深刻分析近年来(1995—1999)历年历次六级考试命题特征的基础上,总结出命题的趋势和规律,并能结合大量的、典型的、新颖的例析,拓宽解题思路,总结解题技巧和方法,使考生真正做到融会贯通、举一反三;

4. 该书针对考生在六级考试中经常出现的典型错误给予具体指导,帮助考生在查缺补漏的同时,巩固已有的知识,避免许多考生在复习时经常走的弯路和回头路;

5. 该书不搞“题海战术”,不以繁杂的习题充斥内容,而全部是编者群体智慧、心得体会的汇总,这些智慧来源有四:一是编者长期的教学实践;二是全国各大名著名刊的优秀作品;三是各地教研会、经验交流会的一流成果;四是专家对六级考试命题不断深入研究的结晶。

本书博采众长,匠心独运,有的放矢,注重实效,各科单元结构设计成“考点精要扫描”、“重点难点突破”、“历年真题研读”、“解题技巧导引”、“能力强化训练”、“参考答案提示”等板块:

考点精要扫描与知识点一致,主要是抓住历年来六级考试经常涉及的知识要点、考点,概括和阐述力求精练、解释清晰、视角广阔;

重点难点突破对部分内容繁杂的“重点”、“难点”、“热点”、“误点”进行整理和提炼,做到举一反三,触类旁通;

历年真题研读通过对历年六级考试命题的探寻与研究,为考生提供历年命题热点、命题趋向及合理的复习备考方法,以致事半功倍,胸有成竹;

解题技巧导引注重启发性和培育兴趣原则,讲究“题眼”布局,有助于形成正确的解题思路,把握解题技巧;

能力强化训练精心设计题型,不搞题海战术,务求实效性、典型性和启发性,意在培养学生的学科思想与悟性;

参考答案提示对于能力强化训练题,其答案中均附有解题提示或分析,大大提高了资料的利用率及效果。

总之,该书既注重基础知识的强化、把关,又重视应试能力的培养、提高;既注意到知识的系统性、条理性,又有重点、难点的把握和突破;既有基本方法的总结强化,又有综合解题技巧的训练提高。因而它含金量高,考生在复习时采用必定在有限时间内获得最佳的复习效果。

需要说明的是,为照顾广大考生的实际购买能力,使他们能在相同价位、相同篇幅内能汲取到比其它书籍更多的营养,本书采用了小五号字和紧缩式排版,如有阅读上的不便,请谅解。

虽然在编写过程中,本着对考生认真负责的态度,章章推敲、节节细审、点点把关,力求能够帮助考生提高应试能力及解题技巧、方法,但书中也难免有疏忽和纰漏之处,恳请广大读者和有关专家不吝指正,读者对本书如有意见、建议和要求,请来信寄至:(100080)北京大学燕园教育培训中心大厦 1408 室 天骄之路丛书编委会收。电话:(010)62750867。相信您一定会得到满意的答复。

本丛书在编写过程中,得到了各参编大学及北京邮电大学出版社有关领导的大力支持,丛书的统稿及审校工作得到了北京大学有关专家教授的协助和热情支持,在此一并谨致谢忱。

编者

1999年12月于北京大学燕园

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Unit 1

Vocabulary

1. AAA

美国汽车协会。[企业]

AAA 是 American Automobile Association(美国汽车协会)的缩写,美国人通常叫它 Triple A。

2. abbreviation /ə'brɪ:vi'eɪʃən/

n. shorten (a word, phrase, etc.), esp by omitting letters. 缩写(形式);节略,缩短

【记忆法】abbreviate /ə'brɪ:vi'eɪt/ *vt.* 缩写,节略,缩短

3. abide /ə'baɪd/

v. act in accordance with sth. be faithful to sth.; tolerate (sb./sth.) endure; bear 信守(诺言),遵守(法律、决定等);承受(后果等);(否定句与疑问句中)忍受,容忍

【考点】abide by sth. 遵守,服从,(无条件)接受

【记忆法】abiding /ə'baɪdɪŋ/ *adj.* 持续的,持久的

4. abnormal /æb'no:məl/

a. 不正常的,变态的(not normal; not average; not typical; not usual; irregular, esp. to a considerable degree)

【记忆法】ab + norm(标准) + al → 不正常的

【考点】~ weather 反常的天气 / ~ social phenomenon 异常的社会现象 / ~ psychology 变态心理学; Did you notice the old man's ~ behaviour? 你可注意到这位老人的反常行为? / It's ~ for a man to walk in his sleep. 一个人梦游是不正常的。

【引申】[同]unusual, extraordinary [反]normal

abnormity *n.* 反常,不规则,畸形,畸态

5. abolish /ə'bɒlɪʃ/

vt. 废除,废止(to do away with sth. completely; put an end to)

【记忆法】由名词 abolition 而来; *adj.* abolitionary; *n.* abolition

【考点】~ sex discrimination 废除性别歧视 / ~ bad customs 废除不良习俗 / Abraham Lincoln, the 16th President of the United States, advocated ~ ing the Negro slavery in the South. 美国第 16 任总统阿伯拉罕·林肯主张彻底废除美国南部的黑奴制度。 /

In New Zealand, capital punishment (death penalty) was ~ ed many years ago. 在新西兰,极刑在很多年前就废除了。/There are many bad customs and outdated laws that ought to be ~ ed. 有很多陋习和过时的法律需要废除。/In order to relieve the burden of students, many schools have decided to ~ homework. 为减轻学生负担,很多学校决定取消家庭作业。

【引申】[同]destroy, dissolve, cancel, wipe out [反]support

6. **abortion** /ə'boʊʃən/

n. (esp. deliberately induced) expulsion of a foetus from the womb before it is able to survive, esp. in the first 28 weeks of pregnancy. 流产; 怪胎; 中途失败的计划(或安排等)

【记忆法】abort /ə'bo:t/v. (使)流产; 早产; (计划等)中途失败/中止

7. **abrupt** /ə'brʌpt/

a. ①突然的,意外的(sudden or unexpected)②(举止、言谈等)唐突的,鲁莽的(curt or brusque or rude in speech or manner)

【记忆法】由名词 abruption (中断)而来

【考点】sb.'s ~ departure 某人的突然离去/~ behaviour 唐突行为/The driver made an ~ turn as the car laboured up the hillside. 当车子吃力地爬上山腰时司机突然急转弯。/The train came to an ~ stop, making many passengers fall off their seats. 火车突然刹车,使许多乘客从座位上跌下来。/The road is full of ~ turns. 这条路有很多急转弯。/There are ~ weather changes. 天有不测风云。/I'd rather you give up your further attempt since they made an ~ reply. 既然他们的答复无礼生硬,我宁愿你放弃再次努力的企图。/Research work can never be done in an ~ manner. 永远不要草率地从事科研工作。/His ~ refusal hurt our feelings. 他无礼的拒绝伤害了我们的感情。

【引申】[同]sudden, unexpected, rude [反]leisurely, expected, polite

8. **absentee ballot** /,æbsən'ti'bælət/

n. 缺席投票。[选举]

指选民不必到投票所,而以其它方式投票。

9. **absurd** /əb'sə:d/

adj. 荒谬的,可笑的(so clearly untrue or unreasonable as to be laughable or ridiculous; ludicrous; silly; ridiculous)

【记忆法】与 absurdity 一起记 accommodate (oneself) 使...适应... accommodate sb. with sth. 向某人提供某物

【考点】~ ideas 荒谬的思想/utterly ~ 荒谬透顶/an ~ speech 一篇荒唐的演说/

Sometimes even sensible men do ~ things. 有时甚至聪明人也做傻事。/The idea that the number 13 brings bad luck is (utterly) ~. 数字 13 带来恶运的想法是(极其)荒唐的。/It was totally ~ of you to put forward such a suggestion. 你提出那样一个建议纯属荒唐可笑。

【引申】[同]ridiculous, fantastic [反]rational, reasonable, sensible

10. absorption /əb'sɔ:pʃən/

n. absorbing or being absorbed 吸收; 兼并; 专注

【考点】one's absorption in sth. 专注于某事 the absorption into sth. 被某物吸收/兼并

【记忆法】absorb /əb'sɔ:b/v. 吸收; 专注于; 兼并

11. abundance /ə'bʌndəns/ *

n. [u] 大量, 丰富, 充足 (a great supply; more than sufficient quantity)

【记忆法】和 abundant (*adj.* 丰富的)一起记。

【考点】in ~ 丰富, 充裕: food and drink in ~ 丰富的饮食/Now people live in ~. 现在人们过着丰衣足食的生活。/(与介词 of 连用, 仅用单数) There is an ~ of rice in this area this year. 今年该地区稻谷丰收。

【引申】[同]plenty, affluence, prosperity [反]scarcity, lack, shortage

12. academy /ə'kædəmi/

n. (仅用单数) 学院, 研究院, (中等以上) 专门学校 (a school or college for special instruction or training in a subject; an association for the advancement of art, literature, or science)

【记忆法】与 academic (*adj.*) 一起记。Academy Award 奥斯卡奖 (Oscar)

【考点】a military ~ 军事学院, 陆军军官学校/an ~ of music 音乐学院/(常大写)/the Chinese A ~ of Sciences 中国科学院

【引申】[同]college, institute, school

13. accessory /æk'sesəri/ (AmE.) (BrE. accessory) thing that is a useful or decorative extra but that is not essential; minor fitting or attachment

n. [c] ① 附件, 配件 (a subordinate or supplementary part or object that adds to convenience, attractiveness, safty, etc.) ② (常 *pl.*) (妇女的) 装饰品 (如手提包等) ③ (常用单数), 同谋, 包庇犯 (a person who is guilty of having aided another who committed a crime)

【记忆法】access (靠近, 接近) + ory (表示 *adj.* 的后缀)

【考点】This belt makes (is) a beautiful ~ to your dress. 这腰带配上你的衣服非常漂亮。/The car ~ ies include the heater, roof rack and radio. 汽车附件包括暖气装

置、车顶架和收音机。/The handle-bar bell is an indispensable ~ to a bicycle. 自行车的车铃是自行车必不可少的附件。/The ~ ies of a bicycle include the bump, lamp and the brake. 自行车的附件包括汽筒、车灯及车闸。/A fashionable dress with matching ~ ies makes a young lady more charming. 相称的装饰品能使年轻的女士更加迷人。/an ~ to the crime 参与犯罪的一名从犯/(法律术语) ~ before[after] the fact 事前[事后]从犯

【引申】[同]supplement, associate, component [反]essential, principal

14. accommodate/ə'kɒmədeɪt/

vt. ①向…提供住处(或膳宿)(to provide with a room or other accommodations)②向…提供方便(to provide; supply to lend money to)③容纳(to hold)④使…适应(to adjust or make suitable; adapt)

【记忆法】与 accommodation(*n.*)一起记

【考点】The small hotel ~ s only fifty guests. 这家小旅馆仅供 50 名客人住宿。/The kind lady ~ ed me with a lodging. 好心的女人留我住宿。/The landlady could not ~ us (with a night's lodging), because all her rooms were booked. 女房东不能留我们住宿(一夜), 因为所有的房间都已预订了。/Delegates will be ~ d at this hotel. 代表们将下榻在这家旅馆。/~ sb. with a loan 向某人提供贷款/~ orphans with kinds of life necessities 给孤儿提供各种生活必需品/I shall endeavour to ~ you whenever possible. 只要有可能, 我将尽力帮你。/She kindly ~ d me with a seat. 她友好地让我有一个座位。/A train can ~ hundreds of people. 一辆火车可载数百人。/~ oneself to new surroundings 使某人适应新的环境/We should ~ ourselves to the constantly changing world. 我们应当使自已适应这个不断变化的世界。/The eye can ~ itself to seeing objects at different distances. 眼睛能自动调节, 以看到远近不同的物体。/You must ~ the statement to facts. 你必须使这项声明与事实相符。

【引申】[同]supply, hold, adapt, provide [反]discommode, constrain, unfit.

office accommodations 办公室设备; accommodation address 权宜通讯地址(用以隐匿真实地址); accommodation bill 融通票据; accommodation sale 转手销售

15. accord/ə'kɔ:d/

n. [c][u]①一致, 符合 (agreement, harmony)②(尤指国与国之间达成的)谅解与协议 (an international agreement, cocurrence of opinions or wills)

v. ① *vt.* 授予, 给予 (to grant, bestow)② *vi.* 相符合, 相一致 (to be in agreement or harmony; agree)

【记忆法】ac + cord(心)→心心相通→一致, 同意; *n.* accordance

【考点】in (out of) ~ with sth. 与…一致(不一致): What she said is in ~ with the

fact. 她所说的与事实吻合。/of one's own ~ 出于自愿, 主动地: He always helps others of his own accord. 他总是主动帮助别人。/with one ~ 一致同意地, 一致地: The important decision was passed with one ~ at the meeting. 会上一致通过此项重要决议。/make an ~ with sb. 与某人达成协议: The newly made ~ between the two countries will inevitably bring peace to people. 这两国之间所达成的谅解势必给人们带来和平。/~ sb. an honour 将荣誉授予某人/~ sb. a warm welcome 向某人表示热烈欢迎/~ with... 与...相吻合: His words do not ~ with his action. 他言行不一致。

【引申】[同] agreement, concord, correspond, grant, confer, endow [反] discord, hostility, differ, deny.

16. **Achilles' heel** /ə'kilɪʃɪl /

致命伤。[文学]

典故出自荷马史诗《伊利亚特》(The Iliad)特洛伊战争中, 希腊联军阵营最骁勇善战的一支军队 the Myrmidons 是由 Achilles 率领的。

17. **acid rain** /'æsɪd ren /

酸雨。[环境]

燃烧石油、煤、天然气等化石燃料(fossil fuel)所排放出的硫氧化物及氮氧化物等物质, 会使雨水变酸, 称之为酸雨

18. **acquaint** /ə'kweɪnt /

vt. ①使了解(to furnish with knowledge; inform)②使认识, 介绍(to bring into social contact; introduce)

【记忆法】与 acquaintance (n. 熟人)一起记。ac + quaint(知道)→认识, 了解。acquaintanceship n. 认识

【考点】~ sb. with the truth 使某人了解真相/~ oneself with sb. or sth. 使自己了解某人或某物: The new teacher is trying his best to ~ himself with each student in class. 这位新老师尽力使自己了解班上每一个学生。/be scarcely ~ ed with poetry 对诗歌几乎不了解/be well ~ ed with history 精通历史/be ~ ed with sb. 与某人相识: We are quite ~ ed with each other. 我们彼此很熟悉。/make sb. ~ ed with sb. else 使某人认识他人: The hostess made her children ~ ed with all the guests at the dinner party. 女主人让孩子们认识宴会上所有的客人。/~ sb. with sth. 给某人介绍某物: The boss will ~ me with the working conditions here. 老板将给我介绍这儿的工作条件。

【引申】[同] familiarize, know, instruct, introduce, inform, notify [反] conceal, hide, reserve

19. acquisition /,ækwi'ziʃən/

n. [c][u] ①获取物,增添的人(或物)(something acquired; addition) ②取得,获得
(the act of acquiring or gaining possession)

【记忆法】ac + + quisit(得到) + ion → 得到的东西 *adj.* acquisitive 贪心的

【考点】she is a valuable ~ to our school basketball team. 她是我们学校篮球队不可多得的人物。/ This dictionary is my latest ~. 这本字典是我最近新添的东西。/ the ~ of information 信息的获取 / Students should devote their time and energy to the ~ of knowledge. 学生应当将时间和精力花在求知上。/ The museum displayed its recent ~s. 博物馆展出了它最近获得的物品。/ He is a valuable ~ to the teaching staff of our school. 他是我校教职工中不可多得的新成员。/ This art museum almost entirely depends upon the gifts and donations for making new ~s. 这家艺术博物馆几乎完全靠捐赠来获得新展品。/ The ~ of abundant knowledge of society is essential for a writer. 获得丰富的社会知识对于一位作家来说是非常必要的。/ The ~ of a foreign language is a prerequisite for the job-hunter. 对于求职者来说,掌握一门外语是一先决条件。

【引申】[同] gaining, acquirement

Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome 艾滋病(略为 AIDS, 即获得性免疫缺损综合症)。

20. acute /ə'kju:t/

adj. ①严重的,激烈的(extremely great or serious; critical) ②敏锐的(extremely sensitive even to slight details or impressions) ③急性的(brief and severe) ④尖的(sharp at the end; pointed)

【记忆法】与名词 acuteness 一起记。

【考点】have an ~ sense of... 有敏锐感觉 an ~ shortage of... 严重缺乏 have ~ headache 头疼厉害 / The sportsmen will have an ~ competition. 运动员们即将展开一场激烈的竞争。/ She manifested ~ regret for what she had done. 对她的所作所为, 她表示极度懊悔。/ An ~ shortage of skilled workers is becoming a handicap to our expanded reproduction. 熟练工人的严重短缺正成为我们扩大再生产的一大障碍。/ What an ~ pain it is! 太疼了! / Dogs have an ~ sense of smell. 狗有灵敏的嗅觉。/ Dr. Smith has wide and profound scholarship and possesses an uncommonly ~ insight. 史密斯博士有广博的知识和非同常人的敏锐的洞察力。/ ~ eyesight 敏锐的目光 / ~ disease 急性病: Pneumonia is an ~ disease. 肺炎是一种急性疾病。/ an ~ angle 锐角。

【引申】[同] severe, violent, keen, sharp, penetrating [反] mild, tender, dull

21. **addict**/'ædɪkt/

n. person who is unable to stop taking drugs, alcohol, etc. 吸毒者; 瘾君子

22. **advocate**/'ædvəki:t/

vt. 拥护, 提倡, 主张 (to support, recommend publicly)

n. [c] ① 提倡者, 拥护者 (a person who speaks or writes in support of a course or person etc.) ② 辩护人, 律师 (a person who pleads the cause of another in a court of law)

【记忆法】与 vote (投票赞成) 形似

【考点】~ sb.'s suggestion 拥护某人的建议 / ~ economic reforms 拥护经济改革 / ~ fair competition 提倡公平竞争 / ~ peace 主张和平 / ~ doing sth. 提倡 (主张) 做某事: We do not ~ learning all day without having any rest. 我们不主张成天学习而不休息。 / They ~ d that one candidate (should) withdraw. 他们主张一个候选人退出。 / The report ~ d setting up a training college for adults. 这个报告赞成建立一所成人培训大学。 / Some have ~ d such a procedure as a solution to the population problem. 有些人曾提倡把这一步骤作为解决人口问题的一个办法。 / The specialist firmly ~ d reform in classroom methods and curriculum. 这位专家坚决主张改革课堂教学和课程设置。 / He is a strong ~ of free trade. 他坚决拥护自由贸易。 / The forest ranger is a strong ~ of environmental protection laws. 森林管理者是环境保护法的强有力的支持者。 / He hired the best ~ he could find to represent him in court. 他雇了他能找到的最好的律师代表他在法庭上为其辩护。 / the enthusiastic ~ s of free trade 自由贸易的热心拥护者 / the ~ of non-smoking day 禁烟日的提倡者 / Who will act as your ~? 谁将做你的辩护人? / a local ~ 地方律师。

【引申】[同] support, defend uphold, propose, promoter; pleader, lawyer, attorney [反] deprecate, impugn, oppose, combat
advocacy journalism 鼓吹性新闻

23. **allocate**/'æləkeɪt/

vt. 分配, 分派 (to set apart for a particular purpose; assign or allot)

【记忆法】al + locate (地点, 位置) → 分到各处 → 分配 allocation *n.* 拨款; 分配

【考点】~ duties to sb. 给...分配任务 / ~ sb. to certain duty 分派某人任某职 / The teacher has ~ d him to monitor of the class. 老师已派他担任班长。 / ~ sb. sth. 把某物拨给某人: ~ him funds for new project. 为新的工程项目向他拨出资金。

【引申】[同] assign, distribute [反] hold, keep

24. **allowance**/'ə'lauəns/

n. [c] 津贴, 补贴, 零用钱 (a sum of money allotted or granted)

【记忆法】allow (允许) + ance → 允许拿出的钱 → 补贴

【考点】post ~ 岗位津贴/travelling ~ s 旅游津贴/traffic ~ s 交通补贴/set aside ~ s 积攒零花钱/make ~ (s)for...①顾及,考虑到:You should ~ the child's age and interest. 你应考虑到孩子的年龄和兴趣。②体谅,原谅:We'd better ~ her inexperience. 我们得体谅她经验不足。

【引申】[同]grant, subsidy

a trade-in allowance 以旧换新交易中的折价(折扣)

25. **alteration** /'ɔ:l'teɪʃən/

n. changing; making a change 改变,变化;蚀变

【考点】the alteration of sth. ...的变化 an alteration to sth. 对某物的改动

【记忆法】alter /'ɔ:l'teɪ/v. 改变,变化

26. **ambiguous** /æm'bigjuəs/

adj. ①含糊不清的,不明确的(having two or more possible meanings)②模棱两可的,引起歧义的(vague; obscure; uncertain; not clear)

【记忆法】am + bi(两个) + guous → 两个以上的意思 → 有歧义的

【考点】give sb. an ~ reply 给某人一个不明确的答复/an ~ choice item 模棱两可的选项/What she said sounds ~ . 她的话令人费解。

【引申】[同]vague, obscure [反]clear, explicit

27. **ambitious** /æm'biʃjəns/

adj. ①雄心勃勃的,有抱负的(having ambition)②有野心的(strongly desirous of achieving power, wealth etc.)

【记忆法】与 ambition(*n.*)一起记。

【考点】an ~ young man 一个有抱负的年轻人/make an ~ attempt 做一番雄心勃勃的尝试/be ~ to do sth. 雄心勃勃做某事:He is ~ to become a world-famous inventor. 他立志要成为闻名世界的发明家。/be ~ for(或 of) sth. 奢望得到某物:Everybody is ~ for fame. 谁都奢望成名。/an ~ politician 一个有野心的政客/Men tend to be ~ . 男人往往有野心。

【引申】[同]eager, daring, arduous, assertive [反]unambitious, apathetic, lazy, modest, unassuming

28. **analogy** /ə'nælədʒi/

n. [c][u] 比拟,类比(similarity or comparability)analogue /'ænləɡl/ *n.* 类似物 a nalogous /ə'næləɡəs/ *adj.* 类似的,相似的

【记忆法】ana(并列) + log(说话) + y → 放在一起说 → 类比

【考点】draw an ~ between... 把...比作...:Shakespeare drew an ~ between the world and a stage. 莎士比亚把世界比作舞台。/bear(show) ~ to(with)... 与...具有相似

之处/by ~ 用类推法/argue by ~ 通过类比论证/on the ~ of 根据...来类推/~
computer 模拟计算机/anologue 代用品

【引申】[同]similarity, resemblance, likeness [反]difference

29. appraisal /ə'preɪzəl/

n. [c][u] ①估计,估量(the act of judging the value of sth. or sb.) ②评价(an opinion of the nature, quality, importance, etc.)

【记忆法】ap + prais(表扬) + al → 评价

【考点】the ~ of one's property 对某人财产的估计/They're making an ~ survey. 他们正进行估价调查。/give (make) an ~ of sb. (sth.) 评价某人(某事)/make an objective ~ of sb.'s ability 客观评价某人的能力

【引申】[同]evaluation, estimate

30. ascribe /ə'skraɪb/

vt. ①把...归因于(to credit or assign, as to a cause or source) ②把...归属于(to attribute or think of as belonging)

【记忆法】与 describe(描述)一起记(可归于...的(后跟 to))

【考点】~ sth. to sb. or sth. else 把某事归因于某人或某事: He ~s his final success to your help. 他将最终的成功归因于你的帮助。/Don't ~ your failure to others. 不要将你的失败归咎于他人。/These plays are surely ~ed to Shakespeare. 这些剧作当然属莎士比亚的创作。

【引申】[同]attribute(to), attach

31. ASEAN

东南亚国家联盟。[国际组织]

aspiration

是 Association of South East Asian Nations 的简称,故译为“东南亚国家联盟”,简称东盟。

32. ashore /ə'ʃɔ:/

adv. to or on the shore or land 在岸上,在陆地上

33. aspiration /ˌæspi'reɪʃən/

n. strong desire or ambition 志气,志向,企望

【记忆法】aspire /ə'spaɪə/ vi. 立志;渴望,向往(后跟 to/after)

34. ass /æs/

n. animal related to the horse, with long ears and a tuft at the end of its tail; stupid person. 驴;傻瓜,笨人

35. assassination /ə,sæsi'neɪʃən/

n. 暗杀。[政治]

暗杀的行为自古有之,最有名的例子是公元前 44 年恺撒大帝遭刺。

36. **assault** /ə'sɔ:lt/

n. [c](武力或口头上的)攻击,袭击(a sudden attack; a violent attack)

vt. 攻击,突袭(to attack suddenly)

【考点】make an ~ on (upon) sb. or sth. 袭击某人或某物/take sth. by ~ 强行攻占某物/lead an ~ against sb. 对某人进行攻击/~ sb. openly 公开攻击某人/A gang of robbers ~ ed a small bank. 一伙强盗突袭了一家小银行。

【引申】[同]attack, invade [反]defend, protect

37. **assert** /ə'sɜ:t/

vt. ①肯定地说,断言(to state positively; declare; affirm)②维护,坚持(to support; to insist)

【记忆法】as + sert(参与)→一再参与(讨论)→主张

【考点】~ sth. to be true 断言某事属实/She ~ ed the charge against her to be incorrect. 她断言对她的指控是错误的。/~ that... 肯定地说(后接宾语从句): The young man ~ ed that he was innocent. 年轻人肯定地说自己是清白的。/~ national independence 维护民族独立/~ oneself 坚持自己的权利(或意见),显示自己的权威(或威力): All the representatives will ~ themselves. 所有的代表将坚持其权利。/Some leaders are apt to ~ themselves. 某些领导好显示自己的权威。

【引申】[同]declare, affirm [反]deny, contradict

38. **asset** /'æset/

n. [c]①宝贵(或有益)的人(或事物),优点,长处(a valuable or desirable thing to have)②(仅 *pl.*)资产(anything owned that has exchange value)

【记忆法】as + set(固定)

【考点】Good health is a great ~ to anyone. 身体健康对任何人都是极宝贵的东西。/Honesty is his chief ~. 诚实是他主要的长处。/liquid ~ s 流动资产/freezing of ~ s 资产冻结/~ income 资产收益/He has inherited considerable ~ s from his father. 他从其父那儿继承了相当可观的资产。

【引申】[同]possession, property

39. **assimilate** /ə'simileit/

vt. ①吸收,消化(to absorb)②使同化(to change sth. into a form that can absorb into the body)

vi. 被同化

【记忆法】as + simi(相同) + ate→使相同→同化

【考点】~ knowledge 吸收知识/Fruits can be easily ~ d. 水果容易消化。/Many