

王怡/编著

# SAT

## 阅读词汇

Scholastic Assessment Test  
vocabulary workbook

陕西师范大学出版总社有限公司



# SAT 阅读词汇

王怡/编著

陕西师范大学出版总社

图书代号 JY14N1291

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

SAT 阅读词汇 / 王怡编著. —西安:陕西师范大学出版  
总社有限公司, 2014. 8

ISBN 978 - 7 - 5613 - 7833 - 5

I. ①S… II. ①王… III. ①英语—阅读教学—高等  
学校—入学考试—美国—自学参考资料 ②英语—词汇—高  
等学校—入学考试—美国—自学参考资料 IV. ①H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2014)第 198293 号

SAT 阅读词汇

王怡 编著

责任编辑 刘 定 丁 波

责任校对 丁 波

封面设计 杨小强

出版发行 陕西师范大学出版总社有限公司  
(西安市长安南路 199 号 邮编 710062)

网 址 <http://www.snupg.com>

印 刷 西安市建明工贸有限责任公司

开 本 880mm × 1230mm 1/32

印 张 9.5

字 数 248 千

版 次 2014 年 8 月第 1 版

印 次 2014 年 8 月第 1 次

书 号 ISBN 978 - 7 - 5613 - 7833 - 5

定 价 36.00 元

读者购书、书店添货或发现印刷装订问题,请与本社营销部联系、调换。

电 话:(029)85307864 85251046(传真)

# 序言 \ Preface

作为新东方的 SAT 阅读老师,对历年的 SAT 阅读真题进行分析后,我发现真题阅读中的大量词汇会反复出现。如果参加 SAT 的同学掌握了这些阅读词汇,他们的 SAT 阅读成绩会快速提高。本书总结的就是在真题阅读中反复出现的词汇。

本书总结的阅读词汇可以分成两类。第一类是同学相对陌生的词汇,例如 spellbound (a. 入迷的)。第二类是同学相对熟悉的词汇,我着重总结的是这类词汇在 SAT 阅读中的意思。例如, betray 这个单词在 SAT 阅读中通常是流露感情的意思,而不是背叛的意思。

在本书中,我为每个单词提供了中文解释,英文解释【英】,例句【例】和例句翻译。还为部分单词提供了派生词【派】。使用本书时,请读者务必关注每个单词的英文解释,这样才能掌握单词的精确含义。例如,“wistful”这个单词一般翻译成“渴望的”。但是同学只有看了英文解释,“Someone who is wistful is rather sad because they want something and know that they cannot have it”,才知道这个单词的精确含义是“得不到想要的东西时而感到伤感的,渴望的”。SAT

阅读三次都考查了“wistful”的精确含义。另外,我还为很多单词注明了派生词【派】。比如单词 skeptical (a. 怀疑的)的名词形式 skepticism(n. 怀疑)也经常出现在真题阅读中,所以掌握这些派生词也很重要。

在编写本书过程中,由于时间仓促,加之编写水平有限,书中错误和不当之处在所难免,欢迎读者批评指正,使用本书的读者如果对于 SAT 阅读词汇或 SAT 阅读有任何问题,欢迎共同探讨和学习。微信号:adria625。我将不胜感激。

王 怡

2014 年 7 月

# 目录 \ Contents

List 1	1
List 2	17
List 3	23
List 4	45
List 5	69
List 6	87
List 7	99
List 8	106
List 9	113
List 10	132
List 11	135
List 12	141
List 13	155
List 14	159
List 15	167
List 16	190
List 17	211
List 18	251
List 19	266
List 20	272
附录:态度语气词汇	286

## List 1

**abolish** [ə'bɒlɪʃ] *v.* 废除, 废止(制度、习俗等)

英: If someone in authority abolishes a system or practice, they formally put an end to it.

例: The whole system should be abolished.

整个制度应该被废除。

**accessible** [ək'sesəbl̩] *a.* 可理解的

英: If a book, painting, etc. is accessible to people, they are able to understand it and appreciate it.

例: For the reader armed with these data, the story becomes more accessible.

如果读者掌握了这些数据, 就可以理解这个故事了。

反: inaccessible *a.* 无法理解的

**accidental** [æksɪdɪntl̩] *adj.* 意外的, 偶然的

英: An accidental event happens by chance or as the result of an accident, and is not deliberately intended.

例: I did not think our meeting was accidental—he must have known I would be there.

我认为我们的相遇不是偶然的——他肯定知道我要去那里。

派: accidentally *adv.* 意外地, 偶然地

**acclaim** [ə'kleɪm] *v. + n.* 称赞

英: If you acclaim someone or something, you praise them or talk about them with great enthusiasm.

例: He has been widely acclaimed for his paintings.

他因为他的画而受到了普遍的称赞。

**accountable** [ə'kaʊntəbl̩] *a.* 有责任的

英: If you are accountable to someone for something that you do, you are responsible for it and must be prepared to justify your actions to that person.

例: We are all accountable for our actions.

我们要对自己的行为负责。

派: accountability *n.* 有责任

[police accountability to the public 警方对公众应尽的责任]

**accusatory** [ə'kjuzətəri] *a.* 指责的

英: An accusatory remark or tone of voice suggests blame or criticism.

例: He spoke in an accusatory tone.

他说话时带有指责的口气。

派: accusation *n.* 指责

**accustomed** [ə'kʌstəmd] *a.* 习惯的, 适应的

英: If you are accustomed to something, you know it so well or have experienced it so often that it seems natural, unsurprising, or easy to deal with.

例: We are accustomed to working hard.

我们习惯于努力工作。

派: unaccustomed *a.* 不习惯的

**acknowledge** [ək'nɒlɪdʒ] *v.* 承认(事实、局面等)

英: If you acknowledge a fact or a situation, you accept or admit that it is true or that it exists.

例: Most people will now acknowledge that there is a crisis.

大多数人现在都承认确实有危机存在。

派: acknowledgement *n.* 承认

acknowledged *a.* 公认的, 得到普遍承认的 [acknowledged leader 公认的领导者]

**acquainted** [ə'kweɪntɪd] *a.* 了解的, 熟悉的

英: If you are acquainted with something, you know about it because you have learned it or experienced it.

例: He was well acquainted with the literature of France.

他对于法国文学很了解。

派: acquaintance *n.* 了解, 熟悉

**acute** [ə'kju:t] *a.* (情况)严重的, (感觉)强烈的

英: You can use acute to indicate that an undesirable situation or feeling is very severe or intense.

例: The labour shortage is becoming acute.

劳动力匮乏越来越严重。

**admonition** [ædmə'nɪʃn] *n.* 告诫, 警告

英: An admonition is a warning or criticism about someone's behaviour.



例: The most common parental admonition must surely be "don't stay out late".

父母最常用的告诫肯定是“别回来太晚”。

**advent** ['ædvənt] *n.* (重大事件、发明或情况的) 出现, 问世

英: The advent of an important event, invention, or situation is the fact of it starting or coming into existence.

例: The advent of e-mail changed communication.

电子邮件的出现改变了人们的交流方式。

**advocate** ['ædvəkət] *v.* 提倡, 主张

英: If you advocate a particular action or plan, you recommend it publicly.

例: He advocates fewer government controls on business.

他主张政府应减少对商业的控制。

派: advocacy *n.* 提倡, 主张

**aesthetic** [i:s'θetɪk] *a.* 美的, 美学的

英: Aesthetic is used to talk about beauty or art, and people's appreciation of beautiful things.

例: Art products often give us aesthetic satisfaction.

艺术品经常给我们带来美的享受。

派: aesthetically *adv.* 在美学上, 在审美上

**affect** [ə'fekt] *v.* 假装, 佯装

英: If you affect a particular characteristic or way of behaving, you pretend that it is genuine, or natural for you.

例: Ms. Redgrave affects a heavy Italian accent.

雷德格雷夫女士假装带有浓重的意大利口音。

**affection** [ə'fekʃn] *n.* 喜爱, 喜欢

英: If you regard someone or something with affection, you like them and are fond of them.

例: I have a great affection for New York.

我很喜欢纽约。

派: affecting *a.* 感人的, 动人的 [an affecting story 感人的故事]

**affirm** [ə'fɜ:m] *v.* (1) 声称; (2) 证实

英: (1) When you affirm something, you state that it is true.

(2) If you affirm a belief or impression, you strengthen and renew it.

例: They affirmed that the girls did quite a bit of reading.

他们声称, 那些女孩子读过不少东西。

Everything I had accomplished seemed to affirm that opinion.

我所做的每件事似乎都证实了那个观点。

派:affirmation *n.* 宣称,证实

reaffirm *v.* 重申,再次声明

**afflict** [ə'flikt] *v.* 折磨

英:If something such as pain or sorrow afflicts someone, it causes them severe physical or mental suffering.

例:Chronic back pain afflicts millions of people.

长期的背痛折磨了几百万的人。

**affluent** ['æfluənt] *a.* 富裕的,富足的

英:Someone who is affluent has a lot of money or a high standard of living.

例:They both come from relatively affluent backgrounds.

他们两人都来自比较富裕的家庭。

派:affluence *n.* 富裕,富足

**aftermath** [ɑ:ftəməθ] *n.* (重大事件的)后果

英:The aftermath of an important event, especially a harmful one, is the situation that results from it.

例:In the aftermath of the civil war many families were separated.

内战带来的后果是许多家庭被拆散。

**aggressive** [ə'gresiv] *a.* 积极进取的

英:People who are aggressive in their work or other activities behave in a forceful way because they are very eager to succeed.

例:They are aggressive in pursuing a new policy.

他们积极推行新政策。

派:aggression *n.* 侵犯,侵略 [military aggression 军事侵略]

**agile** ['ædʒaɪl] *a.* 敏捷的,灵活的

英:Someone who is agile can move quickly and easily.

例:He was quick and agile.

他动作轻快敏捷。

派:agility *n.* 敏捷,灵活

**agitated** ['ædʒɪteɪtɪd] *a.* 焦急的,不安的

英:Someone who is agitated is so worried about something that they are unable to think clearly or act calmly.

例:The doctor becalmed the agitated patient.

医生使烦躁不安的病人镇静了下来。

**alarm** [ə'lɑ:m] (1) *v.* 使……惊恐,使……忧虑;(2) *n.* 惊恐,恐慌

英: (1) If something alarms you, it makes you afraid or anxious that something unpleasant or dangerous might happen.

(2) Alarm is a feeling of fear or anxiety that something unpleasant or dangerous might happen.

例: They were alarmed to find her dead.

他们惊恐地发现她死了。

I felt a growing sense of alarm when he did not return that night.

那天夜里他没有回家,我越来越感到恐慌。

派: alarming *a.* 惊人的 [an alarming increase in crime 犯罪活动惊人的增加]

alarmist *n.* 大惊小怪的,危言耸听的

[TV programme was alarmist. 电视节目危言耸听。]

**alien** ['eɪljən] *a.* 外国的,陌生的

英: Alien means belonging to a different country, race, or group, usually one you do not like or are frightened of.

例: Alien rulers determined the social system.

外国统治者决定了社会制度。

派: inalienable *a.* (正式)不可剥夺的 [inalienable rights 不可剥夺的权利]

**align** [ə'laɪn] *v.* 使……一致

英: To change something slightly so that it is in the correct relationship to something else.

例: Domestic prices have been aligned with those in world markets.

国内价格已与世界价格一致。

**allege** [ə'ledʒ] *v.* (证据不足的)声称

英: You claim or assert that someone has done something illegal or wrong, typically without proof.

例: The newspaper alleges the mayor's guilt.

报纸声称市长有罪。

派: alleged *a.* 声称的 [alleged police brutality 据称而未经证实的警察暴行]

**allegiance** [ə'li:dʒəns] *n.* (对组织、人物、信仰的)忠诚,拥护

英: Your allegiance is your support for and loyalty to a particular group, person, or belief.

例: You have seen allegiance in the determined faces of our soldiers.

你可以从士兵坚毅的表情中看到忠诚。

**allegory** ['æləgəri] *n.* 寓言

英: An allegory is a story, poem, or painting in which the characters and events are symbols of something else. Allegories are often moral, religious, or political.

例: I read an allegory about the nature of man.

我读了一个关于人性的寓言故事。

**alluring** [ə'ljʊəriŋ] *a.* 吸引人的

英: Someone or something that is alluring has a quality or appearance which makes them very attractive to people.

例: His voice was alluring, whether he was aiming for that or not.

不管他是有意还是无意的, 他的声音都太有吸引力了。

派: allure *n.* 吸引力

**allusion** [ə'lu:ʒn] *n.* 间接提到, 暗指

英: An allusion is an indirect reference to someone or something.

例: She made no allusion to the incident.

她没有提到那个事件。

派: allude *v.* 间接提到, 暗指

[I would rather never allude to the past for it is very painful to me. 我不愿再提到过去, 因为那使人痛苦。]

**aloof** [ə'lu:f] *a.* 冷漠的, 疏远的

英: Someone who is aloof is not very friendly and does not like to spend time with other people.

例: She held herself aloof from the others.

她和其他人疏远。

**ambiguous** [æm'bigjuəs] *a.* 含糊不清的, 模棱两可的

英: If you describe something as ambiguous, you mean that it is unclear or confusing because it can be understood in more than one way.

例: This agreement is very ambiguous and open to various interpretations.

这份协议非常含糊, 可以有多种解释。

派: ambiguity *n.* 含糊不清, 不明确

unambiguous *a.* 明确的, 不含糊的

[The rules are unambiguous. 那些规则十分明确。]

**ambitious** [æm'biʃəs] *a.* 规模宏大的, 艰巨的

英: An ambitious idea, program, plan, etc. is on a large scale and needs a lot of hard work and skill for it to be achieved or carried

out successfully.

例: The ambitious project was completed in only nine months.

这个宏大而艰巨的项目仅仅9个月之内就完成了。

**ambivalent** [æm'bivələnt] *a.* 矛盾情绪的(例如悲喜交加的)

英: Someone who is ambivalent has both good and bad feelings about someone or something.

例: She seems to feel ambivalent about her new job.

她对新工作有着喜忧参半的矛盾情绪。

派: ambivalence *n.* 矛盾情绪, 矛盾态度

**amid** [ə'mid] *prep.* 在……之中

英: If something happens amid noises or events of some kind, it happens while the other things are happening.

例: Children were changing classrooms amid laughter.

孩子们在欢笑声中换教室。

**amplify** ['æmplifai] *v.* 加强, 增强

英: If you amplify the power of strength of something, you increase its intensity, range or importance.

例: This will amplify the impact of our activities.

这件事将扩大我们活动的影响。

**amusement** [ə'mju:zmənt] *n.* 可笑, 愉悦

英: Amusement is the feeling that you have when you think that something is funny or amusing.

例: To my amusement he could not get the door open.

使我感到好笑的是, 他竟然打不开门。

派: amused *a.* 被逗乐的, 愉快的 [an amused look 愉快的神情]

amusing *a.* 有趣的, 逗人发笑的 [an amusing story 有趣的故事]

**anachronism** [ə'nækrənizəm] *n.* (书, 戏剧等中的) 时代错误

[提到了与时代不符的事物]

英: Something in a book, play, film, etc. that seems wrong because it could not have happened or existed at the historical period in which the book, play, or film is set.

例: The last paragraph contains an anachronism. The Holy Office no longer existed at that time.

最后一段有一个时代错误。宗教裁判所在那个年代已不复存在了。

派: anachronistic *a.* 时代错误的

**analogy** [ə'nælədʒi] *n.* 类比, 比喻

英: If you make or draw an analogy between two things, you show that they are similar in some way.

例: The teacher drew an analogy between the human heart and a pump.

老师打了个比喻, 把人的心脏比作水泵。

派: analogous *a.* 相似的, 类似的

[The task was analogous to the one that we had finished before.

这个任务和我们先前完成的极为相似。]

**anecdote** [ˈænikdəʊt] *n.* 轶事, 趣闻

英: An anecdote is a short, amusing account of something that has happened.

例: Peter was telling them an anecdote about their mother.

皮特正在给他们讲一件他们母亲的趣闻。

派: anecdotal *a.* 轶事的, 趣闻的

**annoyance** [əˈnɔɪəns] *n.* 烦恼, 厌烦

英: Annoyance is the feeling that you get when someone makes you feel fairly angry or impatient.

例: To her annoyance the stranger did not go away.

让她厌烦的是, 那个陌生人并没有走。

派: annoyed *a.* 烦恼的, 厌烦的

annoying *a.* 令人厌烦的, 恼人的 [an annoying noise 恼人的噪声]

**antipathy** [ænˈtɪpəθi] *n.* 憎恶, 反感

英: Antipathy is a strong feeling of dislike or hostility towards someone or something.

例: She'd often spoken of her antipathy towards London.

她常提及她对伦敦的反感。

**antiquated** [ˈæntɪkwetɪd] *a.* 陈旧的, 过时的

英: If you describe something as antiquated, you are criticizing it because it is very old or old-fashioned.

例: Antiquated technologies were not replaced.

过时的技术没有得到替换。

派: antique *n.* 古物, 古董

**antithetical** [æntɪˈθetikəl] *a.* 对立的, 不相容的

英: Something that is antithetical to something else is the opposite of it and is unable to exist with it.

例: This conception is antithetical to science.

这种思想与科学是对立的。

**apathetic** [ˌæpəˈθetɪk] *a.* 漠不关心的, 无动于衷的

英: If you describe someone as apathetic, you are criticizing them because they do not seem to be interested in or enthusiastic about doing anything.

例: Most people were just too apathetic to go out and vote.

多数人太无动于衷了, 都懒得出门去投票。

派: apathy *n.* 漠不关心, 冷淡 [public apathy about politics 公众对政治的冷淡]

**apologetic** [ˌɒpələˈdʒetɪk] *a.* 表示歉意的, 认错的

英: If you are apologetic, you show or say that you are sorry for causing trouble for someone, for hurting them, or for disappointing them.

例: As I reproached him, he gave me an apologetic smile.

当我责备他的时候, 他报以歉意的微笑。

**appeal** [əˈpi:l] (1) *v.* 呼吁; (2) *v.* 有吸引力 + *n.* 吸引力

英: (1) If you appeal for something that you need, especially money, help, or sympathy, you make a serious and often urgent request for it.

(2) If something appeals to you, you find it attractive or interesting. A appeal is a quality that makes someone or something attractive.

例: He appealed for funds to build a new school.

他呼吁筹集资金, 兴建一所新的学校。

These books are designed to appeal to children.

这些书旨在吸引儿童。

派: appealing *a.* 有吸引力的

**applaud** [əˈplɔ:d] *v.* 赞同

英: When an action, attitude, etc. is applauded, people say that they approve of it and admire it.

例: I applaud your decision.

我赞同你的决定。

派: applause *n.* 赞同

**appraise** [əˈpreɪz] *v.* 评估, 评价

英: When you appraise someone or something, you consider them carefully and form an opinion about their character, quality, worth, etc.

例:She appraised me shyly.

她在羞涩地评估我。

**appreciation** [əˈpriːʃiˈeɪʃn] *n.* (1) 欣赏,赞赏;(2) 理解,领会

英:(1) Appreciation of something is the recognition and enjoyment of its good qualities.

(2) An appreciation of a situation or problem is an understanding of what it involves.

例:She gazed in appreciation at the scene.

她赞赏地看着这景色。

She had no appreciation of the difficulties we were facing.

她不了解我们所面临的困难。

派:appreciative *a.* 欣赏的,赞赏的

appreciable *a.* 相当大的,相当多的 [appreciable influence 相当大的影响]

**apprehension** [ˌæpriˈhenʃn] *n.* 担忧,恐惧

英:Apprehension is a feeling of fear that something bad may happen.

例:She felt apprehension for her son's safety.

她担忧儿子的安全。

派:apprehensive *a.* 担心的,恐惧的

**apprenticeship** [əˈprentɪʃɪp] *n.* 训练期

英:Someone's apprenticeship is also a period of time at the beginning of their career during which they gain experience in a particular area of activity or work which will be useful to them later.

例:He served his apprenticeship in the military art.

他接受了军事技术的训练。

派:apprentice *n.* 学徒,初学者 [an apprentice in cooking 烹调技术的初学者]

**apt** [æpt] *a.* (话语、描述或选择)合适的,恰当的

英:An apt remark, description, or choice is especially suitable.

例:The words of this report are apt.

这份报告的措词是恰当的。

**arbitrary** [ˈɑːbitrəri] *a.* (1) 任意的;(2) 专横的

英:(1) Something that is arbitrary is not done or decided according to any plan or system, or for any particular reason.

(2) Something that is arbitrary is done without consideration for the wishes of the people affected and cannot be prevented or



changed.

例: He made an arbitrary choice.

他的选择是随意的。

He is an arbitrary governor.

他是一个专横的, 独断独行的长官。

派: arbiter *n.* 仲裁者

[The Court was an arbiter between the States and the federal government. 法院是各州与联邦政府之间的仲裁者。]

**archaic** [ɑ:'keɪɪk] *a.* 陈旧的, 过时的

英: Old-fashioned or out of date, and need to be replaced.

例: There is an archaic stove in the corner of the kitchen.

厨房角落有一只陈旧的火炉。

**archetypal** [ɑ:'kɪ'taɪpl] *a.* [正式] 典型的, 有代表性的

英: Someone or something that is archetypal has all the most important characteristics of a particular kind of person or thing and is a perfect example of it.

例: Cricket is the archetypal English game.

板球是典型的英格兰运动。

**ardent** ['ɑ:dənt] *a.* 热情的, 热切的

英: Someone who is ardent about something is very keen and enthusiastic about it.

例: He has been one of the most ardent supporters of the administration's policy.

他是政府政策最热情的支持者之一。

派: ardently *adv.* 热切地

**arduous** ['ɑ:dʒu:əs] *a.* 艰苦的, 费力的

英: Something that is arduous is difficult and tiring, and involves a lot of effort.

例: Travelling in ancient China was arduous.

旅行在古代中国是件艰苦的事情。

**aristocratic** [ˌærɪstə'krætɪk] *a.* 贵族的, 贵族式的

英: Aristocratic means belonging to or typical of the aristocracy.

例: He is from a wealthy, aristocratic family.

他来自一个富有的贵族家庭。

派: aristocracy *n.* 贵族

**arrogant** ['ærəɡənt] *a.* 傲慢的

英: Someone who is arrogant behaves in a proud, unpleasant way to-