

天骄之路大学系列

英语词汇

考 研

速记·考点 与扩展手册

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北京邮电大学出版社

内 容 提 要

本书是针对参加硕士研究生入学考试考生的实际需要而编写的。全书所选词汇以教育部最新公布的《考研英语词汇表》为准。该书集词汇记忆、语法、考题、引申于一体,一书四用。

本书不同于一般的词汇手册,其特点是将每个词汇和该词汇在考试中经常被考核的语法项目、词义辨析、固定搭配等“考点”结合起来,另一个特点是通过给出每个词的同义词或反义词以及通过对单词的分类、归纳;近义、易混词对比等方法帮助学生循环联想记忆,克服机械记忆,达到事半功倍的效果。

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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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语词汇速记·考点与扩展手册:考研分册/刘治,徐凌培主编. —北京:北京邮电大学出版社,2000.5

ISBN 7-5635-0389-7

I. 英… II. ①刘… ②徐… III. 英语—词汇—水—考试—自学参考资料 IV. H313

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(1999)第 44933 号

北京邮电大学出版社出版发行

(北京市海淀区西土城路 10 号)

(邮政编码 100876)

各地新华书店经售

河北秦皇岛卢龙印刷厂印刷

787 毫米×960 毫米 32 开本 21.5 印张 680 千字

2000 年 5 月第 2 版 2000 年 5 月第 1 次印刷

全套定价:60.00 元 本册定价:22.00 元

编写说明

词汇是语言的建筑材料。词汇量的大小在大学英语学习和硕士研究生入学考试中有着举足轻重的作用。对于许多考生来说,记忆单词往往是事倍功半,有些人即使费了九牛二虎之力记住了单词,但在考试中也未能取得理想成绩。对此,不仅学生自己苦恼,作为英语教师,我们也感到困惑,同仁们为此作出了许多努力,各种考研词汇手册应运而生,甚至让考生目不暇接,不知所从。有没有一种方法可以帮助我们的学生从苦恼中解脱出来呢?

令人费解的是,最新出版的英语考研大纲所附的《词汇表》仍然有1600多个是重复中学词汇。比如在词表中还有诸如 father, mother, brother, cat, dog...这类词,而很多日常对外交往常用词及科技新词汇在该词表中却找不到,或有词但没有相应的释义。如:词表里有 telephone, telegram 这些常用词,却没有现代化的通讯手段 telex(电传)、fax(传真)、E-mail(电子邮件)等这类词;词表中的 property 一词,尽管有“财产,资产”释义,但不提 intellectual property(知识产权)这个很常用的术语,在词表中更没有知识产权所包括的 patent(专利)、trademark(商标)、copyright(版权)。有 page 一词,所给的基本词意只有“页、张”,却没有家喻户晓的 paging(寻呼)及 pager(寻呼机)。有 king、queen、prince、princess(国王、王后、王子、公主),但就是没有 premier(总理)。换句话说,一个学生从小学到中学再到大学,学了多年的英语,还有可能不知道国家的“总理”怎么说。

词表是外语教学内容和教材的关键依据,是外语教学的“联络图”。如何从词汇教学上改变大学英语词汇量不足且低层次重复的现状,是改变费时低效现象的一个重要方面。因此,我们带着这种构想,依据最新词汇表的词汇范围和规范性词义,根据我们的教学经验、对外交往感受和学习体会设计成这本集词汇记忆、语法学习和考题于一体的考研必备手册。该书的主要特点如下:

1. 本书收入的词汇中对大纲词汇表中极简单的中学词汇未作收录,增加了若干考研命题中不可缺少的词汇及现代新词汇(如 telex, fax, E-mail, pager 等,此类词汇覆盖面广,前面均冠以 * 号,并给予了具体分类),以满足大学生把握时代脉搏,了解最先进的科技信息及参

与对外交流的需要,而这些词也是一名现代大学生所应该掌握的,在考研试题中也经常出现;

2. 该书绝大部分词汇都给出了具体而有效的记忆方法,并将同一词汇的不同词性形式或形近词汇列举出来,以便大学生比较记忆,总结规律,举一反三;

3. 该书除总结词汇的记忆方法外,还将词条的特殊用法、习惯用法、易混易错的含义,以及经常在各种考试中出现而又容易被考生忽视的问题归纳为“考点”,并附有历届试题(1992年—2000年),使学生在记忆单词的同时,掌握与考试相关的必备知识;

4. 书中各词汇打破了一般词汇手册无英文注释的惯例,重要的词均有中英文注释,有利于培养考生的英语语感及写作能力,例句数量多,贴近当代生活实际,说出了读者想说而又一时表达不出的话来,并照顾到思想性;

5. 书中所给音标、词性力求精确,词义简明扼要,突出了主要的常用词,尤其是当代复用率较高的一些词,对习语与词的搭配十分重视,编排比较醒目,还适当将一些同义词、反义词及地道英语习语或常用词组搭配总结为“引申”,以扩大大学生的知识层面,同时可帮助大学生解决在实际阅读中遇到的问题。

任何事物都不可能完美无缺,本手册也不例外。由于编者与审阅者水平有限,书中难免存在不足之处。我们热切希望专家读者们不吝指正,使之日臻完善。读者对本书如有意见及建议,请来信寄至:(100080)北京大学燕园教育培训中心 1408 室 天骄之路大学系列丛书编委会收。相信您一定会得到满意的答复。

编 者

2000 年 4 月于北京大学燕园

A

* AAA

美国汽车协会。[企业]

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

abandon /ə'bændən/

vt. ① go away from, not intending to return to: 抛弃, 遗弃。eg. to abandon the ship/wife 弃船/抛弃妻子。② give up: 放弃: eg. abandon the attempt. 放弃尝试。

n. (u) carelessness: 放纵, 放任
相关词: abandoned

adj. give up to bad ways, 沉于恶习的, 堕落的。

【考点】abandon oneself to (= give oneself up completely to): 纵情, 沉溺。

【历届试题】The search for the lost car was _____ when night came.

- A. scattered B. vanished
C. abandoned D. abashed

答案: C

【试题解析】abandoned 被放弃的; scattered 分散、驱散; vanished 消失; abashed 使羞愧; 题意为“随着夜色的降临, 人们放弃了对丢失汽车的寻找。”

abbreviation /ə'bri:vi'eɪʃən/

n. 缩写, 节略, 缩短[同]abridgment,
abstract[反]expansion, extension

abide /ə'baɪd/

vi. 遵守(决定, 诺言), 坚持(意见)

vt. (用在否定句和疑问句中)忍

受, 容忍[同]bear, stand, tolerate

【考点】习惯搭配:

abide by 坚守, 坚持。如 Abide by your resolution.

Californians and New Englanders speak the same language and abide by the same federal laws.

【历届试题】If you join the club you must abide by its rules.

- A. abide B. abolish
C. abrupt D. abnormal

答案: A

【试题解析】abide 遵守, 相当于 be faithful to; keep; 符合题意“如果你加入这个俱乐部, 你必须遵守规则。”B、C、D 三项均为干扰项。

abnormal /æb'nɔ: məl/

adj. different from what is normal, ordinary. 不正常的, 反常的、变态的。[相关词汇]abnormally

adv. abnormality /æb'nɔ: mæləti/

【记忆法】ab(不)—normal(正常)

【历届试题】_____ human behavior may be caused by eating substances that upset the delicate chemical balance in the brain.

- A. Deliberate B. Abnormal
C. Primitive D. Consistent

答案: B

【试题解析】abnormal 反常的, 异常的; deliberate 故意的; primitive 早期的; consistent 前后一致的。A、C、D 三项均不合题意。

aboard /ə'bo: d/

adv. / prep. on (to) or in (to) a ship
aircraft, or (US) a train or motor

- coach 在(向)船上, 飞机上, 或(美)火车或公共汽车上。

eg. All aboard! 请各位上船(飞机等)。

【记忆法】a - board(板, 木板)到船上的木板上去→船上, 飞机上, 车上。

abolish/ə'bolɪʃ/

vt. put an end to, do away with: 废止、废除(习惯) eg. abolish a rule (system. etc.) 废除一项规定。

[相关词汇]abolition/æbə'liʃn/

n. (u) abolishing or being abolished 废止, 废除。

【历届试题】There are many bad customs and laws that ought to be _____.

- A. refused B. cancelled
C. refuted D. abolished

答案: D

【试题解析】refuse 拒绝; refuted 驳斥; abolish 和 cancel 均有“停止”之意, 但前者多用来指废除法律等正式场合, cancel 用来指取消原计划的事。

A - bomb/'eɪbɒm/

n. bomb of which the destructive power comes from the release of atomic energy in the shortest possible time. 原子弹

【记忆法】A (atomic[原子的])的首写字母—bomb(炸弹)→原子弹。

abominable/ə'bɒmɪnəbl/

adj. ① causing hatred and disgust (to sb.) 可憎恶的 ② (colloq) unpleasant, bad(俗)令人不快的,

恶劣的。eg. abominable weather 恶劣的天气。

【引申】[近]hateful *adj.* 可恨的, 讨厌的; 敌意的。

【考点】abominable to sb. 令某人讨厌
abrupt/ə'brʌpt/

adj. ① 意外的, 突然的, [同] sudden, unexpected [反] gradual ② 粗鲁的, 不礼貌的 [同] blunt, brusque, rough [反] courteous.

【历届试题】He is a very fine man even though he's sometimes _____ in manner.

- A. abrupt B. vicious
C. brutal D. shrewd

答案: A

【试题解析】vicious 邪恶的; brutal 残忍的; shrewd 精明的。题意为“他是个好人, 尽管有时有点粗鲁”

abscond/əb'skɒnd/

v. go away suddenly, secretly and aware of having done wrong esp. to avoid arrest 潜逃、逃亡(与 with/ from 连用, 表正式)。

absence/'æbs(ə)ns/

n. ① (u) being away (from) 缺席, 不在, 离开(与 from 连用), eg. absence from school 旷课。② (c) [注意此种作可数名词的用法] occasion or time of being away 一次缺席; 不在的时间 eg. numerous absences from school [注意是复数用法]

【引申】[习惯用语] leave of absence 请假许可 absence of mind 心不在焉。

absent/'æbsənt/

adj. ① absent (from) not present (at) 缺…旷…eg. absent from work 旷工。[相关词汇] absent-minded ② so deep in thought that one is unaware of what one is doing. 心不在焉的; 茫然的、恍惚的。

【记忆法】把 absent 与 absence 联系起来记

* 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。

absolute/'æbsəlj)u:t/

adj. complete, perfect. 完全的。eg. a child usually has absolute trust in his mother. 小孩通常完全信任其母亲。[相关词汇] absolutely *adv.*

absolution/'æbsə'lu:ʃən/

n. (u) (RC Church) freeing from the consequences of sin (天主教) 赦罪: eg. pronounce absolution from sin.

【记忆法】其词根为 absolve, 注意勿与 absolute 相混淆。

absorb/'əb'sɔ:b/

vt. ① take or suck in, eg. liquid, heat, etc. (fig) knowledge, etc. 吸收水份、热量等。(喻)吸收知识等。eg. Dry sand absorbs water. 干沙吸收水份 ② use up much of the attention, interest or time of: 吸引…的注意力, 或兴趣, 耗费…的时间, 使全神贯注。eg. His business absorbs him.

他的业务使他全神贯注。

【引申】习惯用法: to be absorbed in sth./doing sth. 全神贯注于某事。

【历届试题】I have to use cloth to _____ the spilled ink on the desk.

A. drain B. digest
C. absorb D. soak

答案: C

【试题解析】drain 排去; digest 消化, 领悟; soak 浸湿, 此三项显然在题中讲不通。

absorption/'əb'sɔ:pʃən/

n. ①吸收 ②(与 in 连用)专注

【考点】用法: Changing from solid to liquid, water takes in heat from all substances near it, and this absorption produces artificial heat around it.

abstain/'əb'steɪn/

vi. abstain (from) hold oneself back 戒除, 禁绝 eg. His doctor told him to abstain from beer and wine 他的医生告诫他要戒酒。

【记忆法】abs(不)—tain(拿住)→拿不住→放弃。[近]refrain.

abstract/'æbstrækt/

adj. separated from what is real or concrete. 抽象的: an abstract theory 一个抽象的理论。

n. (c) short account 摘要, 提纲

vt. abstract (from) take out, separate, 提炼出, 取出。eg. abstract metal from ore, 从矿砂中提炼金属。

【记忆法】abs + tract(拉)→从…中拉出→摘要

【反义词】concrete

absurd/'əb'sɜ:d/

adj. unreasonable; foolish; ridiculous; 不合理的, 荒唐的 *eg.* What an absurd suggestion! 多么荒唐的建议啊! [相关词语] absurdly *adv.*; absurdity *n.*

abundance/ə'bʌndəns/

n. 丰富, 充裕 [同] prosperity [反] lack, scarcity, shortage

【历届试题】At the party there were food and drink _____.

- A. in abundance B. in blossom
C. in context D. in duplicate

答案: A

【试题解析】in blossom 开花; in context 联系上下文; in duplicate 一式两份, 题意为“在宴会上有丰富的食品与饮料”, 故选 A。

abundant/ə'bʌdənt/

adj. more than enough; plentiful; 很多的, 丰富的. *eg.* an abundant year/abundant in natural resources: 丰足的一年/自然资源丰富。

【考点】abundant in. *eg.* a land abundant in minerals 矿产丰富的土地。

[相关词汇] abundance

abuse/ə'bjʊ:z/

vt. ① make a bad or wrong use of 滥用(职权)等 *eg.* abuse one's power. 滥用权力 ② say cruel or unjust things to sb. or about sb. 辱骂, 抵毁。③ ill-treat 虐待. *eg.* abuse an old man 虐待一位老人。

n. (u) ① abuse(of) wrong use; (c) instance of this 滥用, *eg.* an abuse of power. 滥用职权。② un-

just custom or practice 恶习. *eg.* put an end to abuses 禁止不正当的恶习。

[相关词汇] abusive/ə'bjʊ: sɪv/ *adj.* using, containing insults and curses. 辱骂的, 诅咒的。

academic/ækə'demɪk/

adj. ① of teaching, studying; of schools, colleges, etc. 学术的、学校的, *eg.* the academic year. 学年。② too much concerned with theory and logic 过于注重理论与逻辑的 *eg.* The question is academic. 此问题过于理论化。

n. (c) professional scholar 专业学者。

academy/ə'kædəmi/

n. (pl. -mies) ① school for higher learning. 高等学府; *eg.* the Academy of Sciences of China 中国科学院。② society of distinguished scholars. 学会, 研究院. *eg.* the Royal Academy of Arts (英国) 皇家艺术学会。[相关词汇] academic, academicals 学会服

【记忆法】把 academy 与 academic 联系起来记。注意两者都为名词的区别。

accelerate/æk'seləreɪt/

vt. vi. increase the speed of, 加速: *eg.* accelerate economic development 加速经济发展。

acceleration/æk'selə'reɪʃn/

n. (u) making or being made quicker, rate of increase of speed per unit of

time. 加速, 加速度。eg. negative (positive) acceleration 负(正)加速度。[相关词汇] accelerator (加速器)

accent /'æksənt/

- n. ① prominence (by means of stress or intonation) given to a syllable 重音: eg. place an accent on the second syllable 把重音符号标在第二个音节上。② individual local or national way of pronouncing: 口音, 方音, 腔调: eg. a strong Australian accent. 很重的澳大利亚口音。

acceptable /ək'septəbl/

adj. 可接受的, 受欢迎的[同] suitable, welcome [反] unacceptable, unwelcome

acceptance /ək'septəns/

- n. ① 接受, 验收 [同] accepting, acquiring [反] refusal ② 承认, 认可 [同] approval, consent [反] dissent

【记忆法】acceptable = accept + -able (形容词后缀, 意为“能…的”); acceptance = accept + -ance (名词后缀)

【历届试题】She won _____ in her new job through a lot of hard work.

- A. abuse B. sarcasm
C. dependence D. acceptance

答案: D

【试题解析】acceptance 认可, 接受, 合题意; 而 abuse 虐待, sarcasm 讽刺和 dependence 依赖性, 均不可选。

access /'ækses/

- n. (u) ① way into a place: 通路: an easy access 很容易进入的通路。

② access to: right, opportunity or means of reaching, using or approaching, 接近, 使用的权利、机会或方法。(注意同 to 连用), eg. Internet is a new efficient access to the latest information. 国际互联网是一种接触最新信息的新的而且有效的手段。[习惯用法] easy of access (指人) 容易接近; (指地) 容易达到

【历届试题】Only a few people have _____ to the full facts of the case.

- A. approach B. admission
C. access D. acquaintance

答案: C

【试题解析】access 在此表示“接近, 了解…的方法, 权利或机会等”, 为不可数名词, 后接 to, 本题不能选 A, 因为 approach 意为“处理方法”或“接近, 到达…的路”。

accessary /ək'sesəri/

- n. ① person who helps in any act, esp a crime. 同谋者, 从犯。eg. an accessary to a crime. 一个犯罪案的从犯。② sth. extra 附件, 附属品 accessories of a bicycle 自行车的附件

【记忆法】把 accessary 与 accessory 联系起来记, 同时注意二者与 access 不要搞混。

【历届试题】The car has attractive _____ such as built-in tape decks and radios.

- A. encounters B. accessories
C. datum D. cassettes

答案: B

【试题解析】accessories 附件; encounters 遭遇; datum 数据; cassettes 磁带。

accommodate /ə'kɒmə'deɪt/

vt. ① have, provide, lodging for, 供给住宿。eg. The hotel couldn't accommodate so many guests. 这家旅店不能容下这么多人住宿。② accommodate sth. to change sth. so that it fits with (sth. else) 使某事物能与……调和使适应。I will accomodate my plans with yours 我将修改我的计划以配合你的计划。

【历届试题】Scholarships are too few to _____ the high-school graduates who deserve a college education.

- A. meet B. adopt
C. accommodate D. feed

答案: C

【试题解析】meet 遇见; adopt 收养; feed 喂养, 均为干扰项, 只有 accomodate 提供合题意。

accomodation /ə'kɒmə'deɪʃn/

n. ① (u) rooms in a flat house etc. 房间(泛指公寓, 一般房屋) eg. Hotel accomodation was scarce 旅馆房间不足。② (c) sth. that helps, 有益之物。

【记忆法】同 accomodate 联系, 注意 accomodating *adj.*, 乐于助人的。

【引申】[同] board, house.

accompany /ə'kʌmpəni/

vt. ① go with. 伴随, 陪伴。[同] attend, escort [反] leave eg. accompany sb. to the gate. 陪某人到门

口。② (music) play an accompaniment to (音乐) 为……伴奏 eg. Mr Wang accompanied me on the piano when I was singing. 在我演唱时, 王先生为我作钢琴伴奏。

accomplish /ə'kʌmplɪʃ/

vt. perform, succeed in doing, 实行; 完成。[同] achieve, finish eg. accomplish a task 完成一项任务。[相关词汇] ① accomplished *adj.* 技巧的, 熟练的。eg. an accomplished dancer 舞技高超的舞蹈者。② accomplishment. *n.*

【记忆法】辨析: accomplish 指坚持到底而终于完成了计划; achieve 指排除各种困难而完成任务或宏伟目标; finish 指完成这一结果或动作, 通常用于日常事务。例: accomplish the experiment; achieve great victory; finish one's homework.

【考点】accomplish 强调结果, achieve 强调过程。

【历届试题】We tried to settle the argument but _____ nothing.

- A. accomplished B. clung
C. compensated D. evoked

答案: A

【试题解析】accomplish 完成; clung 抓住; compensate 赔偿; evoke 唤起, 引起(回忆等)

accord /ə'kɔ:d/

vt. vi. ① accord (with), match, agree (with); be in agreement or harmony (with): 与…相配合, 一致。[同] conform, concur; [反] dis-

cord, disagree eg. His behaviour does not accord with his principles. 他的行为和他的主张相矛盾。

② (formal) give grant (正式用语) 给与, 赠与。[同] confer, give [反] deny. eg. accord sb. a warm welcome 热烈欢迎某人。

【考点】accord 作不及物动词时与 with 搭配。

n. ① (c) treaty, agreement 条约协定。[注意] accord 须与 between 或 with 连用。② (u) of one's accord: willingly 自愿的, 自动的。in/out of accord (with): in/out of harmony (with), agreeing/not agreeing (with) (与...)(不)一致。with one accord: everybody consenting 全体一致。

【记忆法】ac (表示 to) - cord (心) → 心心相印 → 一致, 协调、符合。[同根词] cordial 衷心的 record 记录 concord 和谐、同意 discord 不一致, 不和谐 cordate 心脏形的

accordance / ə'kɔ: dəns /

n. ① (in) agreement or conformity (with) 一致、符合。[同] agreement eg. in accordance with what you have just said 据你刚才所说。② the action of giving or conforming. 援予, 给予, [同] agreement, conformity.

【记忆法】联想 accord. (v.) - ance (名词后缀)

according / ə'kɔ: dɪŋ /

① according as conj. in a manner that depends upon: 根据, 依照。You

will be praised or blamed according as your work is good or bad. 你将依照你工作成绩的好坏而受到奖惩。② according to, prep on the authority of: 根据: According to the book, ... 据那本书所说...

accordingly / ə'kɔ: dɪŋli /

adv. ① for that reason, 因此, 所以: [同] therefore, so, thus, ② as the circumstances suggest: 按照 (所说的) 情景。[同] correspondingly eg. I have told you the circumstances, so that you must act accordingly. 我已经告诉你一切情况, 所以你必须按照我所说的办理。

【历届试题】When circumstances changed, you should have revised your plan _____.

A. therefore B. nevertheless
C. accordingly D. thus

答案: C

【试题解析】只有选 accordingly 相应地符合题意, 其它三项均为干扰项。

account / ə'kaʊnt /

n. ① (c) (comm) statement of money (to be) paid or received (for goods, services, etc) (商) 帐目, 帐, 帐户。[近] bill, check. 辨析: account 是记录货币支付的帐目, 帐户, bill 是记录接受商品、劳务服务的帐单, 收据、发票, check 也写作 cheque (cheque 是美国写法) 是指支票, 在英语中也有 bill 的含义。

【引申】[相关词汇] bank account 银行帐户; 在银行开户叫: open a bank account. (向商人等) 结帐叫: settle one's account with... 预算帐户: budget account. 活期存款: current account. (需预先通知方可提取且可以获取利息的) 存款帐户: deposit account. 二人以上共有之银行帐户: a joint account 私人帐户: private account 储蓄存款: savings account. ② (c) report; description 报告, 叙述.

[同] description, statement eg. Nancy gave him a full account of her conversation with the doctor. 南希详细叙述了她与医生谈话的内容.

【考点】by one's own account: 据... 自己说. by/from all accounts: 人人都是这样说. 注意两个词组所用的介词. (u) reason; cause. 理由、原因. [同] reason. eg. on account of poor health. 因为身体不好.

【历届试题】I want you to _____ every cent you spent.

- A. count on B. account for
C. make for D. go for

答案: B

【试题解析】account for 说明; count on 依靠, 指望; make for 冲向; go for 喜欢, 拥护; 题意为“我要你说清楚花掉的每分钱的用途。”

account/ə'kaunt/

vt. vi. explain the cause of: 解释, 说明: [同] explain eg. His illness accounts for his absence. 他因为生病, 所以才缺席. [相关词汇] accountable 有责任的.

accountant: 会计员.

【考点】① on account of = because of 由于, 因为. ② take into account = take account of = take sth. into consideration 考虑到. ③ on no account: 不论什么理由, 都不(放在句首倒装) eg. On no account will I do it. ④ account for 解释, 说明 [同] clear up. eg. That accounts for his delay. 由于那个原因, 他耽搁了一下.

accumulate/'ækju:mjuleit/

vt. vi. make or become greater in number or quantity, come or gather together. 累积, 积聚: [同] collect, store; [反] waste, dissipate eg. accumulate energy (data, funds, knowledge) 积聚力量/积累数据/积累资金/积累知识. [相关词汇] accumulation, (积累) accumulative (积累起来的) accumulator (蓄电池, 累积器)

【记忆法】ac + cumul (堆积) + ate → 再堆积 → 积累

【历届试题】The books have _____ on the floor in this room for five years since her father's death.

- A. amassed B. collected
C. gathered D. accumulated

答案: D

【试题解析】amass 用于指聚集财富, 产业等; collect 意为“收集”; gather 指把东西集中. 只有 accumulate 堆积合题意.

accumulation/ə'kju:mju'leiʃn/

n. ① (u) accumulating; collection: 累积, 收集. eg. the accumulation of

useful knowledge 有用知识的积累。②(c) material, etc. accumulated, 累积物, 收集物. eg. accumulation of books. 收集的一批书籍。

【记忆法】联系 accumulate; accumulate(积累 v.) + ion(名词后缀) → 积累 n.

accumulator /ə'kju:mjuleitə/

n. (c) ①(GB) storage battery (英) (汽车等的) 蓄电池. eg. charge/discharge an accumulator 给蓄电池充电/放电。②(in a computer) device which stores numbers and progressively adds numbers (电脑中) 累积器(贮存及累加数字的装置)

accuracy /'ækjərəsi/

n. (u) exactness, correctness 精确、准确、正确。[同] correctness, exactness [反] inaccuracy, incorrectness. eg. technical accuracy 技术精度。[相关词汇] accurate adj. accurately adv.

accurate /'ækjəreit/

adj. ① careful and exact. 精确的. eg. be accurate in one's work 做事精确, 力求精益求精。② free from error: 正确无误的. eg. There should be clocks of great accuracy in railway stations. 在火车站应该有走时很准确的钟。

【引申】[同] precise, perfect, exact. [反] inaccurate, incorrect

【历届试题】According to the weath

forecast, which is usually _____, it will snow this afternoon.

A. accurate B. careful
C. perfect D. commonsense

答案: A

【试题解析】accurate 准确的; careful 细心的; perfect 完美的; commonsense 有常识的。

accusation /,ækju'zeɪʃn/

n. ①(u), accused or being accused 非礼、谴责、控诉、被非难。② (c) charge of doing wrong, of having broken the law, 控告。[同] charge, sue eg. bring an accusation of theft against sb. 控告某人盗窃。

【引申】[相关词汇] accusative ([文法], 受格[用作动词或介词的直接受词的一种]、accuse (v. 控告)

【记忆法】accuse (控告 v.) + ation (名词后缀) → 控告 n.

accuse /ə'kju:z/

vt. say that (sb.) has done wrong, broken the law. 控告(某人), 告发, 谴责。[同] allege, blame, charge. [习惯搭配] accuse sb. of sth./doing sth. eg. She accused him of lying. 她指责他说谎。

【考点】注意表示“指控”的两对词组 be accused of/ be charged with. 前者与介词 of 连用, 后者与 with 连用, 切记切记!

【引申】[相关词汇] accuser (指控者 n.) accusingly (adv. 以控诉或谴责的态度)

【历届试题】 It was said the president of the university had to resign as he was _____ of bribery.

- A. charged B. blamed
C. accused D. indicted

答案: C

【试题解析】 be accused of 为固定搭配, 意为“被指控,”其他选项虽都有“指控”的意思, 但搭配错误。

accustom/ə'kʌstəm/

vt. make used to, 使习惯于: eg.

When he became a soldier, he had to accustom himself to long marches 当他当兵以后, 他不得不使自己习惯于长途行军。

【考点】固定用法。① accustom sb. to (doing) sth. 注意在 accustom sb. to 后要接动词时, 动词必须变为现在分词形式。即 *v.* + *ing* 形式。② become/be accustomed to. 习惯于。

【记忆法】 ac - custom (风俗、习惯) → 使符合风俗习惯 → 使适应。习惯。

accustomed/ə'kʌstəmd/

part adj. usual, habitual: 通常的、惯常的。eg. in his accustomed seat. 坐在他通常的座位上。

ache/eik/

n. (c) (sing, with or without the indef. art) dull continuous pain: (单数时可与不定冠词连用, 不用不定冠词也可) 疼痛。[同] pain eg. suffer from headache. 头疼。

【考点】辨析: ache 与 pain 均为“疼痛”, 但搭配不同。除以下几种情况以外, 均用 pain; backache (背

疼), ear-ache (耳朵疼), headache (头疼), heart-ache (心脏不舒服), stomach-ache (肚子疼), tooth-ache (牙痛)

vi. ① have a steady or continuous dull pain. 隐隐作痛, 持续地痛。

[同] hurt. eg. My tooth ached all night, 我的牙疼了一夜。② ache (for): longing for. 渴望。My heart aches for her. 我的心苦念着她, He ached to be free. 他渴望自由。

【考点】注意①ache 与 pain 的区别, 考试常有此类选择! ②与介词 for 搭配, 可表示渴望。

【历届试题】 His stomach began to _____ because of the bad food he had eaten.

- A. pain B. ache
C. harm D. be hurt

答案: B

【试题解析】 ache (肉体) 痛, 是不及物动词; pain 既可指精神上也可指肉体上的痛, 但一般作及物动词; harm 伤害, 损害, 也是及物动词; hurt 使...受伤, 使...疼痛, 常指感情上受到伤害。

achieve/ə'tʃi:v/

vt. ① get sth. done. 完成, 实现。

[同] accomplish, complete, [反] fail eg. I've achieved only half of what I hoped to do. 我仅完成了我希望完成的一半。② gain or reach by effort. 经过努力而达到或获得。[同] acquire, attain. eg. achieve success. 获得成功, [相关词汇] achievable. *adj.* 可

完成的,可达到的, *achievement*
n. 完成、成就。

【考点】辨析: *accomplish* 与 *achieve*。
 参考前 *accomplish*。

achievement /ə'tʃi:vmənt/

n. ① (u) *achieving*. 完成: [同] *accomplishment*, [反] *failure*. eg. Such a goal is impossible of *achievement*. 这样一个目标是不可能实现的。② (c) *sth. achieved*, *sth. done successfully*. 成就、功绩。[同] *fulfillment*. *exploit*. eg. *academic ~* 学习成绩, 学术成就。

【记忆法】: *achieve* (完成、成就 *v.*)
 + *ment* (名词后缀) → 完成、成就。
n.

* *Achilles' heel* /ə'kilishil/

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。

acid /'æsid/

adj. ① *sour*, *sharp to the taste*. 酸的, 酸味的。[同] *sour*. [反] *sweet*, *alkaline* eg. A lemon is an *acid fruit*. 柠檬是一种带酸味的水果。② (fig) *sharp*, *sarcastic* (喻) 尖酸刻薄的, 讥讽的。[近] *biting*, *cutting*, *sarcastic*, *caustic*, *sharp*, *hurtful*, *trenchant*, *vitriolic* [反] *mild*. eg. *acid remarks* 刻薄话。

n. (u) (chem) *substance that contains hydrogen, which may be replaced*

by a metal to form a salt (化学) 酸。

【引申】[相关词汇] *acidify* /ə'sidifai/ *vt. vi.* 酸化。 *acidic* /ə'sidik/ *adj.* 带酸味的, 微酸的。 *acidulous* /ə'sidjələs/ *adj.* 坏脾气的, 尖刻的。

* *acid rain* /'æsid 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

acknowledge /ək'nɒlɪdʒ/

vt. ① *admit the truth, existence or reality of*. 供认, 承认。[近] *recognize*, *admit*, *grant*, *concede*, *allow*, *confess*, *profess*. [反] *deny*, eg. He *acknowledges* the crime of which he has been *accused*. 他对被指控的罪行供认不讳。② *report that one has received sth.* 说明已收到某物。eg. *acknowledge receipt of a letter*. 说明已收到一封来信。③ *express thanks for* 表示感谢。eg. We should always *acknowledge gifts promptly*. 我们收到礼物后应该立即致谢。

【引申】[相关词汇] *acknowledgement*. *n.* 承认, 感谢; 收条、回帖。

【历届试题】His long service with the company was _____ with a present.

A. *admitted* B. *attributed*
 C. *acknowledged* D. *accepted*

答案: C

【试题解析】admit 承认; attribute 把...归因于; accept 接受三项均不合题意, 只能选 acknowledge 感谢。

acme/'ækmi/

n. summit; highest point of development; point of perfection; 顶点; 极点, 极致。eg. the acme of his skill. 他的技术的顶点。

acquaint/ə'kweint/

vt. ① to introduce, make known, make familiar 熟悉, 使通晓 [同] inform, tell, familiarize eg. acquaint sb. with the facts of the case 使某人知道该事件之详情。[习惯用法] acquaint sb./oneself with. ② have met (sb.) personally. 与(某人)见过面, 认识。eg. I became acquainted with her only recently. 我和她才刚刚认识。[习惯用法] 此意项多用于被动式常用词组: be acquainted with sb.

【历届试题】They did considerable work to _____ the government with the elementary problems of South Africa.

- A. comply B. acquaint
C. cope D. submit

答案: B

【试题解析】acquaint sb. with sth. 意为“使...对...了解”, 符合题意, 其它选项皆搭配错误。

acquaintance/ə'kweintəns/

n. ① (u) knowledge gained through experience. 从经验中获得的认识。[同] familiarity. awareness,

knowledge, understanding. experience [反] ignorance eg. He has some acquaintance with maths. 他对数学略懂一二。[习惯用法] make sb's acquaintance, make the acquaintance of sb. 与某人结识。② (c) person whom one has met only a few times 熟人, 相识的人。[近] friend, companion, colleague, associate. eg. He has only a few friends, but he has a wide circle of acquaintances. 他只有很少的朋友, 但他所认识的人却不少。

【记忆法】: acquaint (v. 相识; 知晓) + ance (名词后缀) → 才知, 认识的人。

acquire/ə'kwaɪə/

vt. to gain sth. for oneself by skill or ability. by one's efforts of behaviour. 获得, 得到。[同] obtain, get, procure, gain, secure, achieve, attain, win. [反] lose, forfeit. eg. She has acquired a good reputation for punctuality. 她已经获得了守时的好名声。

【引申】[习惯用法] an acquired taste: 后天习得的嗜好。

【历届试题】Mr. Smith gradually _____ some knowledge of the subject.

- A. attained B. achieved
C. required D. acquired

答案: D

【试题解析】attain 和 achieve 均强调目的的实现, 只有 acquire 强调经

过长期努力而获得,故选 D。

acquirement /ə'kwaiəmənt/

- n.* ① (u) acquisition 获得, 得到。② (c) skill in a social or domestic art. 才艺, 教艺, 技艺。

acquisition /ækwi'ziʃn/

- n.* ① (u) acquiring eg. He devotes his time to the acquisition of knowledge 他把时间都花在求知上。② (c) sth. acquired: 获得物, 添加物。eg. He will be a valuable acquisition to our football team. 他将是我们的足球队生力军中的一员。

acquisitive /ə'kwizətiv/

- adj.* fond of, in the habit of, acquiring 好求得的, 好获取的。eg. acquisitive of new ideas, 好求新知。

【记忆法】: 把 *acquire*, *acquirement*, *acquisition*, *acquisitive* 联系起来一起记, 同时注意各自之间的区别: *acquire* (*v.* 获得), *acquire* + *ment* (名词后缀) → (获得 *n.*) *acquir(e)* + *ition* (名词后缀) → (获得 *n.*) *acqui(re)* + *sitive* (形容词后缀) → 获得 *adj.*

acquittal /ə'kwit/

- vt.* give a legal decision that (sb.) is not guilty. 宣告某人无罪。eg. He was ~ ted on two of the charges 在他被指控的罪状中有两项被宣告无罪。【习惯用法】~ sb. of/on sth.

【引申】acquittal (无罪的判决及无罪判决的实例)

acre /'eikə/

- n.* (c), measure of land. 英亩 (等于 40.4672 公顷)

acrid /'ækrid/

- adj.* (of smell or taste) sharp, biting. (指气味或味道) 辛辣的, 难闻的, [同] pungent sharp, biting, tart, harsh [反] sweet, eg. the ~ smell of burning feather. 烧焦羽毛的难闻气味。

act /'ækt/

- n.* (c) ① law made by a legislative body. (立法机构所立的) 法案 eg. an Act of Parliament (英) 议会的法案。[近] statute, law, decree, bill. ② main division of a play (戏剧的) 一幕。eg. a play in five ~ s 一个五幕剧。【习惯用法】Act of God: 天灾, 不可抗力 (如暴风、洪水、地震等) put on an act: 假装, 装模装样。

- vi. vt.* ① do what is required, function normally. 起作用, 操作正常。eg. The pump is not ~ ing well. 抽水机工作不太灵。【习惯用法】act on/upon 起作用, 对... 有功效。如: This medicine acts on heart. 这药品对心脏有功效。② take part in a play on the stage. 参加舞台演出, 扮演。eg. Who is acting the part of Romeo? 是谁扮演罗密欧这个角色?

【历届试题】The question was so unexpected that, for a moment, this eight-year-old girl was at a loss how to _____ properly.