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《聚焦英语》总顾问：薄冰 翟象俊

薄冰

北京外国语大学英语系教授，从事英语教学工作 50 余年，尤其专长英语语法的教学与研究，对英汉翻译亦有较深的造诣。现主持《英语世界》、《英语沙龙》和《大学英语》等刊物的咨询专栏，其主要论著如《英语语法手册》、《英语时态详解》、《高级英语语法》、《薄冰英语语法(袖珍本)》等，几十年来，一直是广大英语学习者首选的优质工具书。

翟象俊

1960 年复旦大学外文系本科毕业，1966 年研究生毕业。曾任复旦大学英语部主任兼外文系副主任、教授、硕士生导师，享受国务院特殊津贴。上海市翻译家协会副会长，曾参与《英汉大词典》、《英汉双解英语短语动词词典》的编写。主编《大学英语》(精读)及“九五”国家重点教材《21 世纪大学英语》(共 16 册)；译著有《乱世佳人》、《钱商》和《阿马罗神父的罪恶》及英、美作家海明威、霍桑、贝克等的作品。



Introduction

词汇学习是英语学习的一个重要环节。我们在记忆单词时,如果能了解单词的构成及其含义,那么就能很快记住单词,从而扩大词汇量。同时,我们还要懂得单词的用法、使用场合以及与其他同义词之间的异同,这样,就能更深入地学会单词,达到正确使用、牢固掌握的程度。

本书作者根据自己多年来的教学经验,依据历年考研大纲的内容,对一些重要的考研英语词汇加以全面、系统地讲解。所列单词标有英文解释、构词([L]为拉丁语,[G]为希腊语,[OE]为古英语)、形近词、搭配、释义及例句,同时还有典型考题及解析、相关阅读片断,使读者记住该单词的同时,也记住其他相关单词,并通过例句、考题和阅读片断了解单词的使用场合,真正达到举一反三、牢固掌握的目的。



要掌握一定的词汇量并顺利通过研究生考试,不可能一蹴而就,也不能全靠死记硬背。相信本书给你提供的是学习和记忆单词的一条有效的途径,会使你收到意想不到的效果。

编者



abandon [ə'bændən] *v.*

(to leave completely and forever; desert; stop)

例解 丢弃, 离弃; 放弃

① I don't think he would abandon his friends if they were in trouble.

我认为他不会在朋友们处于困境时把他们抛弃。

② She is obliged to abandon her idea of trying again.

她不得不放弃再试一次的想法。

形近词 band [bænd] *n.* 带, 条; 乐队; 波段; 一群, 一伙

v. 缚, 绑, 扎

ban [bæn] *n.* 禁令; 禁止

v. 禁止, 取缔

搭配 abandon sth. /sb. to sb. 舍弃某物(人)而被别人取得

abandon oneself to sth. 沉湎于某事

with abandon 恣意地, 放肆地

辨析 abandon, desert

abandon 是“完全、永远地抛弃”, 后面既可以接被抛弃的物, 也可接被抛弃的人, 尤指对之负有责任或义务的人。如: They abandoned the drought area. 他们离弃了旱灾区。

desert 侧重于故意违背自己的义务、责任等。如: The soldier deserted the army. 那个士兵从军队里开了小差。

【典型考题】

1. The lost car of the Lees was found _____ in the woods off the highway.

(1991 年考题)

A. vanished

B. abandoned

C. scattered

D. rejected



【解析】答案 B。abandon “放弃, 遗弃, 抛弃”, 如: abandon a ship (a plan, an idea, a hope), abandoned 这里是过去分词, 做主语补足语, 修饰 the lost car of the Lees。A. vanished “消失”, 是不及物动词, 不能用在此处。C. scattered “分散, 散开”, 能够被分散的东西必须是复数。D. rejected “拒绝”。

2. Because of financial difficulties, the project was _____.

A. abandoned B. deserted C. discarded D. excluded

【解析】答案 A。abandon 指因外界压力 and 影响而放弃自己负有责任或感兴趣的东西, 放弃一个项目通常用 abandon, 亦可用词组 give up; C 项 discard 往往是抛弃一样具体的东西, 如废纸等; B 项 desert 表示抛弃自己的天职或应尽的义务, 通过离开的方式而抛弃, 也就是说, 不是把物扔掉, 而是人走掉。

相关阅读片段 Let me share with you My Truth. It is this: I try to abandon myself—to my life. I know that no one—no one church, no one creed, no one government—has Truth for me. I have to find my own. I do not assume that Life has a meaning. Already written out. For all of us. I do not ask: What is the meaning of Life? Rather, what is the meaning of my life?

 **abide** [ə'baɪd] v.

((usually. not in simple statements) to bear; tolerate; to obey (laws, agreements, etc.))

例解 坚持(意见), 遵守(法律, 诺言, 决定)

① Whenever he was criticized, he abided by his own opinions.

每当他受到批评时, 他都坚持自己的意见。

② If you join the club you have to abide by its rules.

你要是加入俱乐部就得遵守其章程。

形近词 bid [bɪd] v. 命令, 吩咐

n. 报价, 投标

aside [ə'saɪd] ad. 一旁, 一边

2 语法 该词旧用法为“停留; 居住(在某地)”, 其英文解释为“live (in or at a place)”。



搭配 abide by 坚持, 遵守

【典型考题】

Californians and New Englanders speak the same language and _____ by the same federal laws. (1992 年考题)

A. stand B. conform C. abide D. sustain

解析 答案 C。stand 意为“忍受”; conform 后接 to 表示“遵守, 符合”, 如 conform to the social conventions 遵从社会习俗; abide by 意为“遵守某事物”, 与 conform to 是同义词; sustain 意为“维持, 支持”。

相关例句 A new conference was held by the United Nations last weekend, and some rules were got through. It was stipulated definitely according to one of them that whichever country must abide by all the rules made by the U. N. as soon as the day when it enters the U. N. .

aboard [ə'bo:d] *adv. / prep.*

(on or into (a ship, train, aircraft, bus, etc.))

例解 在船(飞机, 车)上, 上船(飞机, 车)

① It's time to go aboard.

到上船(飞机, 车)的时候了。

② The boat is ready to leave. All aboard!

船要开了, 请上船!

语法 aboard 在英国原指“上船, 在船上”, 由 a- (= on) 和 board (= shipboard) 构成。现在在美国语中, “上车, 在车上; 上飞机, 在飞机上”也可用 aboard。如: aboard a plane (在飞机上)。

形近词 由词根 board (木板, 船舷) 知:

board [bo:d] *n. / v.* 板, 木板, 纸板; 全体委员, 委员会, 部门; 伙食; 船舷/上船(车、飞机)

blackboard ['blæk'bo:d] *n.* 黑板

[分解] black 黑, board 木板

cupboard ['kʌbə:d] *n.* 碗柜, 小橱



[分解] cup 杯子, board 板;

keyboard ['ki:bɔ:d] n. 键盘

[分解] key 键, board 板

相关阅读片段

He trained hard for a couple of years, made the arrangements and even went to England weeks early to train in the Channel before his attempt. The great day came, and he started swimming toward France. After swimming only one hour, he got out of the water and climbed aboard the boat, saying that he suddenly had lost the desire to swim the channel and it no longer meant anything to him.

abolish [ə'bɒlɪʃ] v.

(to bring to an end by law; stop)

例解 废除, 取消

① abolish a law 废除一项法律

② abolish slavery 废除奴隶制度

语法 abolish 多指完全废除某项制度、法律或风俗习惯等。如: abolish a system 取消一种制度; abolish death penalty 废除死刑。abolish 的宾语不可能是物质或人。abolish(废除, 取消)与 establish(制定, 规定)反义。如: abolish (establish) the rules 废除/制定规则。

【典型考题】

1. In order to relieve the burden of students, many schools have decided to _____ homework.

- A. abolish B. cancel C. eliminate D. get rid of

解析 答案 A。abolish 一般指(彻底)废除一些不合理的,但又常常是长期存在的制度、习俗等;cancel 指(临时)取消计划、会议、旅行等活动。

2. We have _____ the system of exploitation of man by man.

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

解析 答案 B。B 项 abolish 和 A 项 cancel 都有“取消”的意思;abolish 强调废除,如制度、做法、风俗等;cancel 多指取消已安排或决定的计划、会议等;C 项 refuse 拒绝(请求或提供);D 项 reject 与 refuse 意思一样,但语气更强。



absence ['æbsəns] *n.*

(the state of being away or of not being present; an occasion or period of being away; non-existence; lack)

例解 1. 缺席, 不在场

① In the absence of the manager, Mr. Smith is in charge of the business.

在经理离开的期间, 由史密斯先生管理业务。

② His absence from school was caused by illness.

他缺课是因为生病。

2. 缺乏, 没有

In the absence of exact data, these discussions are bootless.

在缺乏精确资料的情况下, 这些讨论是徒劳的。

形近词 presence ['prezns] *n.* 出席, 在场; 在, 存在

absent ['æbsənt] *a.* 缺席的; 漫不经心的, 心不在焉的

sent [sent] *v.* 的过去式和过去分词

搭配 absence 的形容词形式 absent 的常用搭配为: be absent from; The chairman was absent from the conference yesterday. 昨天大会上主席缺席。/ How many workers were absent from the meeting last weekend? 上周末的会议上有多少工人缺席?

【典型考题】

We were obliged to accept it as true in the _____ of other evidence.

A. presence B. absence C. lacking D. shortage

解析 答案 B。in the absence of 在缺乏(或没有)……的情况下。再如: in the absence of air 在真空条件下; In the absence of the director, I shall be in charge. 主任不在时, 我负责。A 项 in the presence of 当着……的面, 在……在场的情况下; C 项 lacking(形) 缺乏……的; D 项 in the shortage of, 没有这种表述。

相关阅读片段 I asked Bessie Yellow hair if I might borrow some of her clothes—even her name. I rode a bus out to Irvine, California, and the woman who hired me met me. When we arrived at her large home she gave



me her first rule: The children, she said, are never allowed in her bedroom. On the reservation I had seen an almost complete absence of things. But in that large house I saw an abundance of things, an absence of love.

absorb [əb'sɔ:b] *v.*

(to take or suck in (esp. liquids); to take up all the attention of)

例解 1. 吸收

① The sponge absorbed all the spilt water.

海绵吸收了所有溢出的水。

② The clever boy absorbed all the knowledge that his teachers could give him.

那聪明的男孩把老师所能教他的知识完全吸收了。

2. 吸引……的注意,使全神贯注

① The United States of America has absorbed millions of immigrants.

美国已经接纳并同化了数百万移民。

② I was so absorbed in this book that I didn't hear you.

我全神贯注于此书,所以没有听见你的声音。

形近词 absorb 的名词形式为: absorption [əb'sɔ:pʃən] 吸收; 专注。

语法 ① absorb 常用介词 from 或 into 与其搭配。如: Plants absorb energy from the sun. 植物吸取太阳的能量。/ Most little shops have been absorbed into big businesses. 大多数小商店已被并入大公司。

② absorb 从严格的角度来说是指“吸收液体、光线、声音”; 从引申的角度可指对精神、注意力和时间等抽象事物的吸收, 这时比较强调其彻底性。如: absorb new ideas (汲取新思想)。

搭配 be absorbed in 全神贯注于: She was completely absorbed in her own affairs. 她完全专注于自己的事情。/ I was absorbed in a book and didn't hear you call. 我专心看书来着, 没听见你叫喊。

【典型考题】

1. Peter was so _____ in his novel that he forget about his dinner cooking in the oven.



- A. excited B. absorbed C. excelled D. obliged

【解析】答案 B。be absorbed in 专心于,是固定搭配。

2. Changing from solid to liquid, water takes in heat from all substances near it, and this _____ produces artificial cold surrounding it. (1996 年考题)

- A. absorption B. transition C. consumption D. interaction

【解析】答案 A。水由固体变为液体要吸掉周围的热,因此要用 absorption。而 transition 表示“过渡”,特别是指两种状态之间的这个 period; consumption (消费) 明显不符合句意,因此不可入选。interaction (相互作用) 在此句中也不合适,固体变液体没有什么相互作用的问题,故也不对。

相关阅读片段 Nick visited Elizabeth more and more frequently. Despite their different backgrounds, beneath the surface of their daily lives they both lived on the same intellectual level. Nick discussed his feelings, his thoughts, and his plans. Elizabeth absorbed his teachings and came to understand that with philosophy a man could face all the dangers of life calmly. She saw that this was the key to Nick's personality. Nick, in turn, learned a lot from Elizabeth. She introduced him to English literature and poetry. With his remarkable memory, Nick soon was able to repeat long passages from the classics.

abstract ['æbstrækt] *a. /n. /v.*

(thought of as a quality rather than as an object or fact; not real or solid / a shortened form of a statement, speech, etc. (in art) a painting, drawing, etc., that does not try to represent an object as it would be seen by a camera / to remove by drawing out gently; separate)

例解 *a.* 抽象的

A flower is beautiful but beauty itself is abstract.

花是美的,但美本身是抽象的。

n. 摘要,提要

① Please write an abstract of this scientific article.

请写一个这篇科学文章的摘要。



②He read through the papers and made an abstract of their contents.

他从头到尾地读完了这些文章,并把它们的内容要点摘录了下来。

v. 提(抽)取

①We abstract metal from ore.

我们从铁矿砂中提炼金属。

②Scientists can abstract precious medicines from ordinary substances.

科学家能从普通的物质中提炼出珍贵药品。

形近词

attract vt. 吸引 at-(=ad-,to)

abstract vt. 抽取 ab-(=away)

contract vt. 缩小,缩短 con-(=together)

subtract vt. 减(去) sub-(=away)

语法 ①从词形上来看,abs-=away from, tract=draw,该词词根为“ab-”,意为“分开,脱离”,而“tract”意为“抽取”。

②abstract 作为形容词“抽象的”讲时,其反义词是 concrete 具体的。如: Sweetness is abstract; a lump of sugar is concrete. 甜是抽象的;糖块是具体的。abstract 作名词“摘要,梗概”讲时,是可数名词。如: make an abstract of 做……的摘要。该词名词形式为“abstraction[æb'strækʃən]”,意为“抽象,抽象观念,抽象艺术品;提取,分离”。

👉 **absurd** [æb'sɜ:d] adj.

(against reason or common sense; clearly false or foolish; ridiculous)

例解 荒唐的

It was absurd of you to suggest such a thing.

你竟提出这件事,真荒唐。

语法 absurd 意为显然不合常理或不合人之常情,因而荒唐可笑。absurd 的反义词是 sensible。如: an absurd choice 荒谬的抉择; a sensible choice 明智的抉择。

8

辨异 absurd, foolish, silly, ridiculous

absurd 荒唐,可笑,指某人的言行明显地与客观事实不符合而使人觉得



奇怪。

foolish 指人缺乏良好的判断力或缺乏常识。如: a foolish investment 不明智的投资。

silly 和 ridiculous 用以表示愚蠢得惹人发笑或令人看不起。如: You were very silly to trust him. 你真蠢, 竟会相信他。/ She looks ridiculous in those tight trousers. 她穿着那条紧身裤, 样子很滑稽。

【典型考题】

1. (近义词) By marrying the real to the absurd, artist Doug Webb has recreated the world in his own image.

A. proposterous B. unreal C. fictitious D. illusionary

【解析】答案 A。proposterous 和 absurd 均表示“荒谬的, 反常的”; unreal “不真实的”; fictitious “虚构的”; illusionary “幻想的”。

2. It was _____ to predict that the sun will not rise tomorrow.

A. ridiculous B. absurd C. irrational D. abnormal

【解析】答案 B。absurd 指在常识和理性上的不合理而使人感到荒唐可笑。A 项 ridiculous 指事物不合常理令人发笑, 贬义较浓, 如: You look ridiculous in that hat! 你戴那顶帽子显得滑稽可笑! C 项 irrational “无理性的”, 如: change irrational rules and regulations. 改革不合理的规章制度; D 项 abnormal “不正常的”。

相关阅读片段

But he wasn't such a one. He couldn't be. It seemed to me then that he was always showing off. Let's say someone in our town had got up a show. They were always doing it. The druggist would be in it, the shoe-store clerk, the horse doctor, and a lot of women and girls. My father would manage to get the chief comedy part. It was, let's say, a Civil War play and he was a comic Irish soldier. He had to do the most absurd things. They thought he was funny, but I didn't.

 **abundant** [ə'bʌndənt] *adj.*

(more than enough)

例解 丰富的, 充分的, 充裕的

① We have abundant proof of his guilt.

我们有充足的证据证明他有罪。



②Rice is abundant in the river valleys.

稻米盛产于河谷。

形近词 abundance [ə'bʌndəns] *n.* 丰富, 充裕

dance [dɑ:ns] *v.* 跳舞

n. 舞蹈, 舞会

语法 abundant 用作表语时, 应区别两种不同的主体的情况: (1) Rice is abundant in the river valleys. 河谷地区盛产稻米。这句话的主语 rice 是 abundant 的主体, 介词 in 引导的是地点状语。(2) The land is abundant in minerals. 这块土地矿产丰富。这句话的主语 the land 是地点, 介词 in 引导的 minerals 才是 abundant 所述的主体。

搭配 an abundance of 大量的, 丰富的: an abundance of evidence 大量的证据
in abundance 丰富, 充裕

be abundant/rich in sth. 丰富, 富于.....

【典型考题】

1. The library is _____ in books on science and technology.

- A. plentiful B. abundant C. plenty of D. many

解析 答案 B。abundant 一般指数量充足, 常用于人、动物、物产、雨量、资源等, 含有“过多”之意; plentiful 一般指量多, 常用于食物、收获、财产、金钱等, 不能用于时间、空间、语言、思想等方面; plenty of 指数量充足而多于需要, 强调富足或充裕的状况; many 指很多, 修饰可数名词。

2. In the Persian Gulf area, oil is found in _____ and its production has been able to keep up with world demand.

- A. elaboration B. abundance C. elegance D. efficiency

解析 答案 B。in abundance 意为“大量, 丰富”。A 项 elaboration 意为“详尽”; C 项 elegance 意为“优雅”; D 项 efficiency 意为“效率”; A、C、D 三项一般都不与 in 连用。

abuse [ə'bju:z/ə'bju:s] *v. /n.*

(to do cruel things to (a person or animal); to say cruel or rude things to or about (somebody or something); to put to wrong use; use badly /harmful treatment (of a



person or animal); unkind, cruel, or rude words; wrong use)

例解 v. 1. 滥用

Don't abuse the confidence they have placed in you.

不要滥用他们对你的信任。

2. 虐待

Another problem with children involved is child abuse.

涉及到孩子的另一个问题就是虐待儿童。

3. 谩骂

The Landlord had the right to beat, abuse or even kill them at will.

地主可以随心所欲地殴打、谩骂甚至杀死他们。

n. 1. 滥用

Borrowing money is an abuse of friendship.

向人借钱是滥用友谊。

2. 虐待

The prisoners were treated with abuse.

囚犯受到虐待。

3. 谩骂

He greeted me with a stream of abuse.

他一见到我就不停地谩骂。

形近词 use [ju:z] v. 用, 使用, 消耗

n. 用法, 使用, 用途

amuse [ə'mju:z] v. 给……以娱乐, 逗……笑, 给……以消遣

语法 abuse 作动词时的读音是/ə'bjuz/, 作名词时的读音是/ə'bjuz:s/。abuse 作“弊病, 弊端”讲时, 是可数名词; 作“虐待”讲时, 是不可数名词。

搭配 abuse one's authority (power) 滥用职权/权力

personal abuse 人身攻击

check(或 prevent) abuses 防止弊病

correct(或 remedy) an abuse 纠正陋习

【典型考题】

1. Government officials shouldn't _____ their power.

A. abuse

B. chilled

C. drafted

D. dragged



【解析】答案 A。chill *v.* (使)寒冷; draft *v.* 起草; drag *v.* 拖拉。用在本句中都不合题意。

2. (近义词) How can a teacher avoid giving the impression that he is misusing the trust his students put in him?

- A. misplacing B. fulfilling C. abusing D. authorizing

【解析】答案 C。abuse 意为“滥用, 错误地使用”, 和 misuse 是同义词。

academic [ˌækə'demik] *adj.*

(concerning teaching or studying, esp. in a college or university; concerning those subjects taught to provide skills for the mind rather than for the hand)

例解 1. 学院的

He remembered his academic days fondly.

他深情地回忆起他上学的日子。

2. 学术的

A good historian must have an academic mind.

优秀的历史学家必须有学术头脑。

形近词 由词根 academ(学府)知:

academic [ˌækə'demik] *a.* 学术的, 学校的, 学者的

[分解] academ 音译为阿卡得米亚, 地名, 是古希腊哲学家柏拉图及其弟子研究学问的地方, -ic 形容词后缀, ……的

academy [ə'kædəmi] *n.* 学术, 学会, 学院

[分解] academ 学府, -y 名词后缀

【典型考题】

This is an _____ problem, not a political one.

- A. academic B. advantage C. academy D. additional

【解析】答案 A。advantage 好处; academy *n.* 学术, 学院; additional 附加的, 另外的; B、C、D 都与此句意思不符合。

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相关阅读片段 All my life I've been registering scores like that, so that I have the complacent feeling that I'm highly intelligent, and I expect other peo-



ple to think so, too. Actually, though, don't such scores simply mean that I am very good at answering the type of academic questions that are considered worthy of answers by the people who make up the intelligence tests — people with intellectual bents similar to mine?

accelerate [æk'seləreit] *v.*

(to(cause to) move faster)

例解 加速,促进

① Fertilizer will accelerate the growth of these tomato plants.

化肥将会促进这些西红柿作物的生长。

② The car suddenly accelerated.

汽车突然加速了。

形近词 accelerate 的名词形式为“acceleration”,其意为“加速(度)”。

语法 accelerate 强调运动速度或进展的加快,但并不一定非指速度不可。如:
accelerate(= speed up) the process even further 进一步加速进程。

辨析 accelerate, speed, quicken, hasten

四个词均指加快速度,但 accelerate 指加快,不一定非指速度不可。

speed 强调运动或进展的快速。如: speed up an engine 使发动机加速。

quicken 强调所需时间的缩短,并含有激发、刺激的意思。如: quicken one's pace 加快速步。

hasten 含有急迫快速或过快达到结果等意思。如: hasten to apologize 急忙道歉。

【典型考题】

Pollutants introduced into a lake can rapidly _____ its natural aging process.

A. change

B. accelerate

C. turn around

D. destroy

解析 答案 B。change “改变”; accelerate “加快,加速”; turn around “旋转”; destroy “破坏”。

相关词组

The stepped-up pace of invention, application and diffusion, in turn, accelerates the whole cycle still further. For new machines or

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