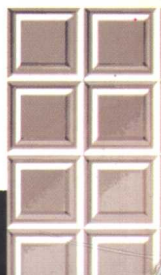
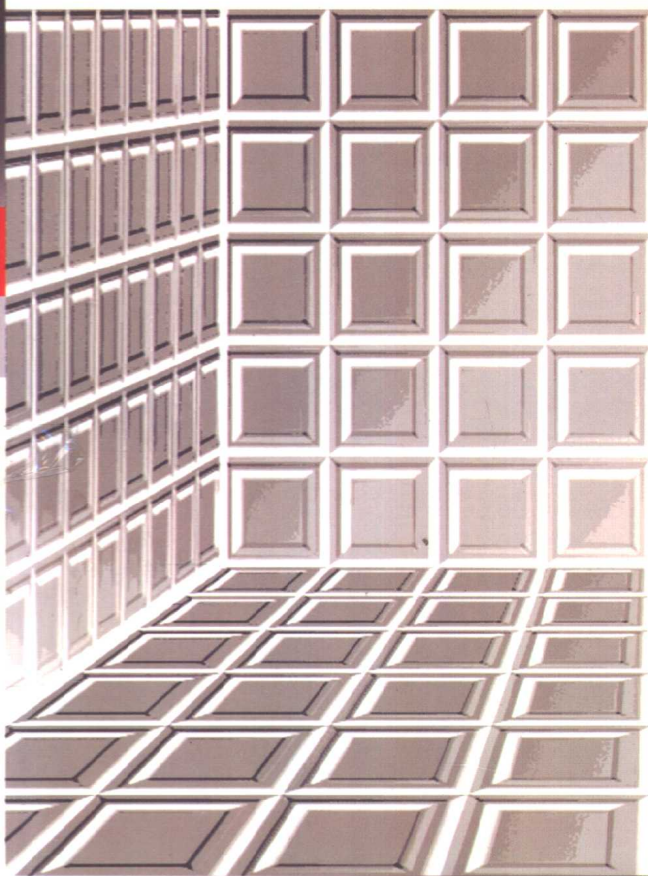


MPA

熊小明 赵 枝 祝华令 编

联考英语 大纲词汇例解



国防工业出版社

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前 言

词汇、词组与短语在英语考试中占据着基础的地位,对于MPA考试亦是如此。本着帮助参加MPA联考的广大考生最大限度地掌握词汇、词组与短语的目的,我们编写了这本《MPA联考英语大纲词汇例解》。该书的编写主要考虑了以下方面。

第一,完全依照《公共管理硕士(MPA)专业学位联考考试大纲及考试指南》(国务院学位委员会办公室、教育部研究生工作办公室、人事部公务员管理司组织编写),共收入词汇4000余个(包括约10%的常用专业词汇,书中用*标识)、词组与短语600余个。

第二,结合MPA考生的实际情况,书中不但给出了每个词汇、词组与短语的中文解释,而且绝大部分给出了1个至3个应用实例,并附有中文译文,目的在于使考生能够结合语言环境更好地记忆、理解进而掌握词汇、词组与短语。

第三,各应用实例及其中文译文力求做到确切流畅、简明实用,并与现实生活紧密结合,使读者能够产生多重的效果和收获。

我们希望通过本书,能使参加MPA联考的广大考生取得英语的新突破,获得英语科目上的满意成绩。

参加本书编写的还有伍向东、韦放、朱元萌、童鸣等。同时,欧阳宜、王树仁、郝之欣、樊晓屏等对本书的书稿进行了认真的审读,郭宝利、鞠惟舜、李文翔、黄海军、柳嗣东等为本书的编写提供了大量的参考资料,顾鹏、赵于琳、崔志萍等为本书的写作付出了辛勤的录入劳动,在此一并表示衷心的感谢。由于编者水平有限,书中出现错误和疏忽在所难免,恳请广大读者批评指正。

编 者

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词 汇

A

a/an art. 一,一个,(同类事物中的)任何一个,每一(个)

◇Tom gave his friend a pencil-box. 汤姆给了他的朋友一只铅笔盒。

◇The sweets cost 30 cents a bag. 这些糖果每袋卖 30 美分。

◇What an interesting book this is! 这本书多么有趣啊!

abandon v. 放弃,抛弃

◇We abandoned our holiday because we had no money. 因为没有钱,我们放弃了度假。

◇The baby was abandoned by its mother. 这婴儿是被母亲抛弃的。

◇The cruel man shamelessly abandoned his wife and children for another woman. 那个残忍的男人无耻地抛弃了妻子儿女,另寻新欢。

abide v. 遵守,坚持

◇We will abide by our promise. 我们会遵守我们的诺言。

◇As a student, you should abide by the discipline. 作为一名学生,你应该遵守纪律。

ability n. 能力,智能,才能

◇She has the ability to do it, but she is lazy. 她有能力做,但是她懒。

◇I do not doubt your ability to do the work. 我不怀疑你有能力胜任这项工作。

◇We greatly appreciated her manifold abilities. 我们很欣赏她多方面的才能。

able a. 能够的,有能力的,能干的

◇Is Miss Hingis able to swim? 欣吉斯小姐能够游泳吗?

◇You are better able to do it than me. 你比我更有能力胜任那件事。

◇She is an able lawyer. 他是一位能干的律师。

abnormal a. 反常的,不正常的

◇We do not think such an abnormal phenomenon will last long. 我们认为这样的反常现象不会持续很久。

◇Maybe Mrs. Selma's child is abnormal. 塞尔玛夫人的孩子可能不正常。

◇It's abnormal for her to stay out so late. 她在外面待得那么晚是反常的。

aboard *ad./prep.* 在船(飞机,车)上

◇“Are all the passengers aboard?” asked the captain. “旅客们都在船上吗?”船长问。

◇My girlfriend will go home aboard a train. 我的女朋友将乘火车回家。

◇The plane crashed, killing all 378 aboard. 飞机失事了,机上 378 人全部遇难。

abolish *v.* 废除,废止,取消

◇The death penalty was abolished in many European countries twenty years ago. 20 年前,欧洲的许多国家废除了死刑。

◇The new government abolished the tax on clothing. 新政府取消了服装税。

◇Bad customs and laws ought to be abolished. 不良的习俗和法规应予以废止。

abortion *n.* 流产,早产,堕胎;(计划等的)失败

◇Abortion was formerly a crime in Britain. 以前,堕胎在英国是一种犯罪行为。

◇His attempt proved an abortion. 他的企图后来失败了。

◇Owing to the abortion of their attempts to flee from the concentration camp, many prisoners of war were put to death. 由于逃出集中营的企图遭到失败,许多战俘被处死了。

abound *v.* 丰富,盛产,富足

◇The river abounds in fish. 这条河里有大量的鱼。

◇That region abounds with rain all the year round. 那个地区终年多雨。

◇The boy abounds in courage. 这个男孩很有胆量。

about *ad.* 在四周,到处,在周围;大约

◇They walked about the town. 他们在城里四处走。

◇The children were rushing about. 小孩子们到处奔跑。

◇Come at about seven o'clock. 大约七点钟来。

prep. 关于,对于,在…周围,在…附近

◇What are you talking about? 你在说什么?

◇Tell me what has happened as it is; don't beat about the bush. 如实告诉我究竟怎么了,不要兜圈子。

◇I dropped the key somewhere about here. 我把钥匙掉在附近某个地方了。

above *prep.* 在…上面,上述的

- ◇The lamp hangs above the table. 灯悬挂在桌子的上方。
- ◇Miss Sue lived in a flat above the supermarket. 苏小姐住在超级市场上面的一套公寓里。
- ◇When the moon is directly over the ocean, the water level is highest. 当月亮位于海洋的正上方时,海平面最高。

a. /ad. 在上面

- ◇The above sentences show us the usage of this new word. 上面的那些句子向我们显示了这个新词的用法。
- ◇The flat above was bought by a newly-married couple. 楼上的公寓被一对新婚夫妇购买了。
- ◇This is a question similar to the one I have just mentioned above. 这个问题与我刚刚在上文中提到的很相似。

abroad ad. 在国外,在海外;到处

- ◇My brother is studying abroad. 我的兄弟在国外留学。
- ◇The news soon spread abroad. 消息迅速到处传开。
- ◇She has never been abroad all her life. 她一生没有出过国。

absence n. 缺席,不在场

- ◇Her absence was noticed by the teacher. 她的缺席引起了老师的注意。
- ◇Mr. Wang will be in charge of this class during my absence. 我不在的时候这个班由王先生负责。
- ◇His absence from work was because of his illness. 他没有来上班是因为生病。

absent a. 缺席的;漫不经心的,心不在焉

- ◇He was absent from work last Wednesday. 他上星期三没有上班。
- ◇Why were you absent from school the day before yesterday? 前天你为什么没有来上课?
- ◇She had an absent look on her face. 她满脸一副漫不经心的表情。

***absolute a. 绝对的,完全的;专制的**

- ◇Are you telling me the absolute truth? 你对我说的全是真话吗?
- ◇There's no absolute standard for it. 它没有绝对的标准。
- ◇An absolute ruler can do just as he pleases. 一个专制的统治者可以为所欲为。

absorb v. 吸收;吸引,使专心

- ◇The cloth absorbed the water in the bowl. 洗碗布把碗中的水吸干了。
- ◇The clever student absorbed all the knowledge his teacher could give him. 这个聪明的学生吸取老师教给他的全部知识。

◇The girl is absorbed in the story. 那女孩正在专心致志地读书。

abstract *a.* 抽象的, 难解的

◇Her new plans were too abstract to be put into operation. 她的新计划太抽象了, 没有办法付诸实施。

◇A flower is beautiful, but beauty itself is abstract. 花是美的, 但美本身是抽象的。

◇Her ideas seem a little abstract. 她的思想有点让人费解。

n. 摘要, 概要, 文摘

◇Here is the abstract of the contract signed this afternoon. 这是今天下午签署的合同的概要。

◇The students are supposed to make an abstract of the novel after reading it. 学生们读完这部小说后要写一个摘要。

◇This is the abstract of that scientific article. 这是那篇科技文章的文摘。

absurd *a.* 荒谬的, 荒唐的

◇The story was so absurd that no one believed it. 故事如此荒谬, 以致没有一个人相信。

◇It's absurd of you to put forward such a suggestion. 你提出这样的建议真是荒唐。

◇Even sensible men do absurd things. 聪明人也会干荒唐事。

abundant *a.* 大量的, 丰富的, 充裕的

◇This country is abundant in mineral resources. 这个国家矿产资源丰富。

◇The river is abundant with fish. 这条河里鱼很多。

***abuse** *v.* 滥用; 虐待, 辱骂

◇The teacher abused his power: he made his students work in his garden after school. 老师滥用职权: 他叫学生放学后在他的花园里干活。

◇Don't abuse that old woman; she can't help walking slowly. 不要辱骂那位老妇人, 她只能慢慢地走。

◇The patients there were often physically abused. 那里的病人常常受到肉体上的虐待。

academic *a.* 学院的, 学术的

◇When the new academic year came around in the autumn students would find the tuition had gone up by 15%. 秋季新学年来临的时候, 学生们将发现学费上涨了15%。

◇Professor Watson is leaving the academic world to take a job in industry. 华森

教授将要离开学术界到工业界去工作。

◇His academic work is excellent. 他的学习成绩优秀。

accelerate *v.* 使加速, 促进

◇This means you can accelerate rather more rapidly. 这意味着你可以比较快地加速。

◇Fertilizer will accelerate the growth of the plants. 肥料会促进这些植物的生长。

◇The car accelerated to a speed of 100 miles per hour. 汽车加速到 100 英里每小时。

accent *n.* 重音, 口音

◇Miss Singh speaks English with an Indian accent. 辛格小姐说英语带有印度口音。

◇In "garden", the accent is on "gar". 在 garden 一词中重音在 gar 上。

◇Judging by her accent, she must be a Southerner. 从口音判断, 她准是南方人。

accept *v.* 接受, 认可, 赞同

◇David asked three friends to his party, and they all accepted. 大卫请三个朋友去参加他的晚会, 他们都同意了。

◇I've received a gift from him, but I'm not going to accept it. 我收到了他送的礼物, 但是我不准备接受。

◇The astronaut accepts danger as being part of the job. 太空人承认他们的工作中包含着危险。

acceptable *a.* 可接受的, 合意的, 受到欢迎的

◇Your homework is not acceptable, please do it again. 你的家庭作业不能令人满意, 请重做一遍。

◇This gift would be acceptable to anyone. 这件礼物任何人都会欢迎的。

◇Our teacher's proposal is quite acceptable. 我们老师的建议是完全可以接受的。

acceptance *n.* 接受, 认可, 赞同

◇She won acceptance by the King family only through extraordinary diligence. 她由于超人的勤奋才得到王室家族的喜爱。

◇The usage has not yet won public acceptance. 这种用法还没有得到公众的认可。

◇His work received acceptance by his boss. 他的工作得到了老板的赞许。

access *n.* 享用机会,接近,进入,通道

- ◇ There is no access to the street through that door. 从那个门走不到街上。
- ◇ The draw bridge was the only access to the castle. 这座吊桥是通往城堡的惟一通道。
- ◇ Students have access to the computers in the library. 学生们可以使用图书馆的计算机。

accident *n.* 事故,意外事件

- ◇ Mike's had an accident: he's been knocked down by a car. 迈克出事故了,他被一辆汽车撞了。
- ◇ The driver was seriously hurt in the traffic accident. 司机在交通事故中严重受伤了。
- ◇ There have been many railroad accidents recently. 最近发生了许多铁路交通事故。

accidental *a.* 偶然的;意外的

- ◇ I didn't mean to break it; it was accidental. 我不是有意打碎它的,这是出于偶然。
- ◇ Our accidental discovery of the missing jewels surprised everybody. 我们意外地发现了丢失的珠宝,使每个人都感到吃惊。
- ◇ His failure was not accidental. 他的失败并非偶然。

accommodate *v.* 容纳,接纳;提供住宿,使适应

- ◇ You could accommodate another four children in your class. 你的班上还可以接纳四个孩子。
- ◇ Wherever she goes, she readily accommodates to new circumstance. 无论走到哪里,她都能够很快地适应新的环境。
- ◇ He will accommodate me with the use of his house, while he is abroad. 他在国外期间将把他的住宅供我使用。

accompany *v.* 陪伴,伴随;为…伴奏

- ◇ She accompanied her mother to the department store. 她陪同母亲到百货商场。
- ◇ The well-known singer was accompanied at the electronic organ by his school teacher. 那位著名歌唱家的小学老师用电子风琴为他伴奏。
- ◇ Stuffy nose often accompanies a cold. 感冒通常伴有鼻塞。

accomplish *v.* 达到(目的),完成

- ◇ I accomplished two hours' homework before dinner. 晚饭前我完成了两小时

的家庭作业。

- ◇She wanted to go there and try to accomplish being an actress. 她想去那里, 以实现当演员的愿望。
- ◇You should accomplish the task within the allotted time. 你们必须在规定时间内完成这项任务。

according *ad.* 相符的, 按照, 依据

- ◇I'm free to spend the money according to my actual needs. 我可以按照自己的实际需要自由地使用这笔钱。
- ◇According to the weather forecast, it's going to rain this afternoon. 根据天气预报, 今天下午有雨。

account *n.* 描述, 解释; 账, 账目

- ◇She opened a bank account when she began to work at the new company. 她开始在新公司上班时开设了一个银行户头。
- ◇The policeman gave an account of the traffic accident. 警察叙述了交通事故的经过。
- ◇The accounts show we have spent more than we received. 账目显示我们已经入不敷出了。

v. 报账; 解释, 说明

- ◇I can't account for Peter's unhappiness. 我无法解释彼得的幸福。
- ◇She wanted her husband to account for every cent he had spent. 她要她的丈夫说明他所花费的每一分钱的用途。
- ◇In ancient times, people could not account for many natural phenomena. 在古代, 人们不能解释很多自然现象。

accumulate *v.* 积累, 积聚

- ◇The student has accumulated a huge mass of data. 这名学生已经积累了大量的资料。
- ◇However, as the evidence began to accumulate, experts from the London Zoo felt obliged to investigate. 然而, 随着迹象开始积聚, 伦敦动物园的专家们感到有必要进行调查了。
- ◇His wealth was accumulated because of the proper management. 因为管理合理, 他的财富得到了积累。

accurate *a.* 准确的, 精确的

- ◇The schoolgirl is quick and accurate at figures. 这名女学生计算的时候又快又准确。

◇He has an accurate memory of what happened last night. 他对昨天夜里发生的事情有准确的记忆。

◇Accurate, don't you think? 精确得很呢,不是吗?

accuse *v.* 谴责,指控,控告

◇The manager accused the sales department of the lowered market share of their products. 经理因为产品市场份额的下降而指责销售部门。

◇The neighbor accused his son of theft. 邻居控告他的儿子犯有盗窃罪。

◇The old woman was accused as an accomplice. 这老妇人被指控为同谋。

accustom *v.* 使习惯

◇She is accustomed to studying every day. 她习惯于每天学习。

◇Since you are a new comer, you must accustom yourself gradually to the cold weather here. 你新来乍到,必须使自己逐渐习惯这里的寒冷天气。

◇The old man was accustomed to being called "Uncle George" by the children in the small town. 那位老人已经习惯于被小镇上的孩子们称为“乔治叔叔”。

ache *n.* 疼痛,酸痛

◇Miss Naomi often suffers from stomach ache. 内奥米小姐经常胃疼。

◇I have an ache in my wrists after typing the long letter. 打完那封长信我的手腕都疼了。

◇There were aches in his joints. 他关节疼痛。

achieve *v.* 完成,实现,达到,得到

◇She achieved top marks in the final examination. 她在期末考试中取得了最高分。

◇These are the major successes they have achieved in the past three years. 这是他们在过去三年里所取得的主要成绩。

◇The university has achieved all its goals this year. 这所大学今年已经实现了所有的奋斗目标。

acid *a.* 酸

◇Some oranges have an acid taste. 有些橘子有酸味。

◇These lemons are more acid than usual. 这些柠檬比平时的要酸。

acknowledge *v.* 承认;致谢

◇Do you acknowledge that you've been wrong? 你承认你错了吗?

◇We gave Miss Muriel a gift to acknowledge her hospitality. 为了感谢穆丽尔小姐的热情款待,我们送给她一份礼物。

◇His achievement was unanimously acknowledged by his colleagues. 他的成就被

他的同事们一致承认。

acquaintance *n.* 熟人,相识,了解

◇She is the most kind-hearted woman of my acquaintances. 在我的熟人之中,她是最善良的一个。

◇Do you have any acquaintance with the novel? 你对这部小说了解吗?

◇She has wide circle of acquaintances. 她的交际很广。

acquire *v.* 获得,取得

◇Some people go back for their education to acquire another degree or diploma to impress the society. 有些人回到学校去接受教育,是想再取得一个学位或一张文凭,以增强自己在社会上的地位。

◇Children can acquire a language very quickly once they are exposed to it. 一旦孩子们被放入一种语言环境之中,他们就可以很快地习得这种语言。

◇The museum has just acquired a famous painting by Pablo Picasso. 该美术馆刚刚获得一幅毕加索的名画。

acre *n.* 英亩

across *ad./prep.* 横越,穿过

◇There is an old bridge across the river. 有一座老桥横跨河上。

◇Erna Hart is going to swim across the English Channel tomorrow. 欧娜·哈特准备明天游泳横渡英吉利海峡。

◇We got into the boat and rowed across. 我们上了船,然后将船划到对岸。

act *n.* 行为,动作,幕,法令

◇Mike was caught in the act of cheating at the final examination. 迈克期末考试舞弊时被当场抓住了。

◇The second act of the play is most exciting. 这出话剧的第二幕最令人激动。

◇The act was passed by Congress and went into effect in January, 2002. 这项法令在国会获得通过,于2002年1月开始生效。

v. 行动,做,起作用,表演

◇The children acted very badly at school. 孩子们在学校里表现得很不好。

◇She acted as interpreter for the visiting professor in his lectures. 她在来访教授的讲座中担任口译。

◇We should act immediately. 我们应该立即行动。

action *n.* 行动,动作,作用,战斗,诉讼

◇His actions do not square with his words. 他言行不一。

◇The action of water on rock should be taken into account. 应该考虑到水对岩

石的作用。

◇clear a ship for action 军舰准备战斗

active *a.* 活动的, 活泼的, 积极的

◇She is an active member of the club, and loves arranging things for people to do. 她是俱乐部的积极分子, 喜欢为大家安排活动。

◇The retired old professor took an active part in setting up the night school. 这位退休老教授积极参加成立夜校的工作。

◇Mrs. Brown is over 80 and not very active now. 布朗太太已 80 多岁, 现在不太活动了。

activity *n.* 活动

◇Too many extracurricular activities take up too much of our precious time for study. 课外活动太多, 占去了我们很多宝贵的学习时间。

◇She is interested in social activities. 她对社交活动感兴趣。

◇There is little activity in this mountain village. 这个山村里没有什么活动。

actor *n.* 男演员

◇The screen actor returned to the stage after an absence of three years. 这位男演员在息影三年后重返舞台。

◇The actor was called before the curtain. 这位男演员被要求出场谢幕。

actress *n.* 女演员

◇This film star was his favourite actress. 这位电影明星是他最喜欢的女演员。

◇An actress's life is in many ways unlike that of other women. 一位女演员的生活在很多方面都与其他妇女不同。

actual *a.* 实际的, 现实的

◇You don't know the actual situation there. 你们不了解那里的实际情况。

◇The actual cost of repairs was a lot less than we had expected. 实际的修理费用比我们预期的要低得多。

◇The actual annual output of the factory is above estimate. 这家工厂的实际年产量超过了预期的数目。

acute *a.* 尖锐的, 剧烈的, 严重的

◇There was an acute shortage of water in that area. 那个地区严重缺水。

◇Her umbrella has an acute tip. 她的伞有一个尖头。

◇in acute pain 痛得厉害

A. D. *n.* 公元

◇The United States became independent from England in 1776 A. D. 美国于公

元 1776 年脱离英国获得独立。

ad (advertisement) *n.* 广告, 登广告

- ◇She read about it in the want ads. 她是在招聘广告上看到的。
- ◇Advertisement helps to sell goods. 广告有助于推销商品。
- ◇Our company put an advertisement in the newspaper. 我们公司在报纸上刊登了一则广告。

adapt *v.* 使适应

- ◇Have you adapted to living in a different country? 你已经适应了国外的生活吗?
- ◇Old people find it very difficult to adapt themselves to modern life. 老年人发现要想适应现代生活十分困难。
- ◇I don't think she will ever adapted herself to the cold climate. 我认为她永远也适应不了寒冷的气候。

add *v.* 加, 增加, 增进

- ◇James had seven books. I added three, so now they all add up to ten. 詹姆斯有 7 本书, 我添上 3 本, 现在一共是 10 本。
- ◇The brilliant basketball match added greatly to the gaiety of the Spring Festival. 精彩的篮球比赛大大增加了春节的欢乐气氛。

addition *n.* 加法, 增加

- ◇After the lecture, we may expect addition to our knowledge of Australia way of life. 听过这次讲座以后, 我们可以期望增加对澳大利亚生活方式的了解。
- ◇The little girl is not very quick at addition. 这小女孩不善于做加法。
- ◇The addition of sesame oil to the celery made it more tasty. 芹菜里加些香油味道更加可口。

address *n.* 地址; 演说; 称呼

- ◇The old man who is delivering a moving address is the chairman of a charity institution. 正在发表动人演说的那位老人是一家慈善机构的主席。
- ◇The address on the envelop was unclear. 信封上的地址模糊不清。
- ◇Titles such as Mr. and Dr., etc are the form of address. 像先生和博士这样的头衔都是称呼。

v. (致函)写地址; 对付

- ◇Addressing envelopes all day long is dreary work. 成天给信封写地址是一种沉闷单调的工作。
- ◇She addressed the parcel wrongly. 她把包裹上收件人的地址写错了。

- ◇He is determined to address himself to the key difficult problems in the process of production. 他下决心致力于解决生产过程中的关键难题。

adequate *a.* 足够的, 恰当的

- ◇They still haven't found a solution adequate to the problem. 他们仍然没有找到解决这个问题的恰当方法。
- ◇An adequate water supply for city people is already a problem no government can take lightly. 给城市供给充足的水源已经成为所有政府不能掉以轻心的问题。
- ◇A competent teacher should have adequate teaching experience. 一位称职的老师应该具有足够的教学经验。

*** adhere** *v.* 坚持, 追随

- ◇The people in that tribe still adhere to ancient customs. 那个部落的人们仍然坚持古老的习俗。
- ◇She is determined to adhere to the Conservative Party. 她决心追随保守党。

adjective *n./a.* 形容词, 形容词的

- ◇Don't use too many adjectives in a sentence. 在一个句子中不要使用太多的形容词。
- ◇An attributive clause is also called an adjective clause. 定语从句也叫形容词从句。

adjust *v.* 调整, 调节

- ◇Joseph adjusted the bicycle seat so that his feet reached the ground. 约瑟夫调整了自行车车座, 这样他的脚就可以够着地面了。
- ◇He adjusted himself very quickly to the heat of the country. 他调整自己很快适应了个国家炎热的气候。
- ◇The soldier adjusted his telescope to see the target more clearly. 士兵调节了一下望远镜以便把目标看得更清楚。

*** administer** *v.* 管理, 支配, 经营

- ◇Mr. McDonald is now administering a computer company. 麦克唐纳先生现在正经营着一家计算机公司。
- ◇She has the right to administer her own money. 她有权支配她自己的钱。

*** administration** *n.* 管理, 经营; 行政, 行政机关

- ◇The headmistress's job is the administration of the school. 女校长的工作是管理学校。
- ◇She used to be a professor, but now she works in administration. 她过去是教