

天骄之路大学系列

英语词汇

四级

速记·考点 与扩展手册

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北京邮电大学出版社

英语词汇速记 考点与扩展手册 (四级分册)

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内 容 提 要

本书是针对大学生的实际需要而编写的。全书所选词汇以国家教育部考试中心 2000 年最新公布的《大学英语四级考试词汇表》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:1—4 级分册/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—水平考试—自学参考资料 IV. H313

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(1999)第 44935 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 16.875 印张 650 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:17.00 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四、六级考试中有举足轻重的作用。对于许多大学生来说,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,但在各种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,各种词汇手册、四六级应试书应运而生,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,最新出版的大学英语教学大纲所附的《词汇表》,总共收了 4273 个,但其中 1600 个是重复中学词汇。比如在大学英语词表中还有诸如 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大学英语词表中却找不到,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大学生必备手册。该书的主要特点如下:

1. 本书收入词汇约 4500 个,词汇中对大纲词汇表中极简单的中学词汇未作收录,增加了若干四六级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,在四、六级考试试题中也经常出现;

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(1995年6月—2000年1月),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,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) careless freedom: 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。

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)

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/ə'bɒlɪʃn/

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

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

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 /'æbsə(j)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】She was so _____ in her job that she didn't hear anybody knocking at the door.

A. attracted B. absorbed
C. drawn D. concentrated

答案: B

【试题解析】be absorbed in 为固定搭配, 意为专心致志做某事。A、C、D 均与句子不构成搭配。

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'sɔ: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.*

abundant /ə'bʌndənt/

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 unjust 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。

【历届试题】It has been revealed that some government leaders _____ their authority and position to get illegal profits for themselves.

- A. employ B. take
C. abuse D. overlook

答案: C

【试题解析】四个选词的意思分别为: A. 雇佣, 使用; B. 拿, 取, 抓, 夺去(生命), 取走, 带去等; C. 滥用, 妄用; D. 眺望, 检查, 忽略等。根据句意: 据透露一些政府官员滥用权力和职位为自己谋取非法利益。C 正确。

academic /ˌækə'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 /ˌæk'seləreɪt/

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

acceleration /ˌæk'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。

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】Over a third of the population was estimated to have no _____ to the health service.

- A. assessment B. assignment
C. exception D. access

答案: D

【试题解析】本题属选项易混型。have (no) access to 构成固定词组, 表

示“有(没有)途径, 机会进入(享用、使用)……”的意思。D 项符合句意。其他三词的意思分别是: A. assessment 评价, 估价, 评定; B. assignment 分配, 委派, (指任务, 批定的作业) C. exception 除……以外。

accessory /ək'sesəri/

- n.* ① person who helps in any act, esp a crime. 同谋者, 从犯。eg. an accessory 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 accessory 与 accessory 联系起来记, 同时注意二者与 access 不要搞混。

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 accommodate my plans with yours 我将修改我的计划以配合你的计划。

accommodation /ə'kɒmə'deɪʃn/

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

【记忆法】同 accommodate 联系, 注意 accommodating *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。

accord /ə'ko: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] discord, 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'ko: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. 援于, 给予, [同] agreement, conformity.

【记忆法】联想 accord. (v.) - ance (名词后缀)

according /ə'ko:diŋ/

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:diŋli/

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。

account /ə'kaunt/

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, 在美语中也有 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 conversa-

tion 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。

account /ə'kaunt/

vt. vi. explain the cause of: 解释, 说明: [同] explain *eg.* His illness accounts for his absense. 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 (推积) + ate →

再堆积→积累

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. an 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) 累加器 (贮存及累计数字的装置)

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

accusation /'ækju:'zeiʃn/

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】The soldier was _____ of running away when the enemy attacked.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| A. scolded | B. charged |
| C. accused | D. punished |

答案:C

【试题解析】be accused of 为一固定搭配,意为“被指控”,符合句意和搭配。scold 和 punish 通常和 for 搭配。charge 的搭配词为 with。

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① ache 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。

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'sidjuləs/ *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]rec-

ognize, 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] acknowledge-ment. *n.* 承认,感谢;收条、回帖。

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.

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。

acquisition/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'kwizətɪv/

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) + i-tion (名词后缀) → (获得 n.) acqui(re) + sitive (形容词后缀) → 获得

adj.

acquit/ə'kwɪt/

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/'eɪkə/

n. (c), measure of land. 英亩 (等于 40.4672 公亩)

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?

acting/'æktiŋ/

adj. doing the duties of another person. for a time. 代理的; 代行的。[常用词汇] the acting manager, 代理经理; the acting headmaster, 代理校长。acting captain, 代船长。

【引申】代理还可用 deputy. 首席代理: principal deputy 或 chief representative.

acting/'æktiŋ/

n. (art of) performing. in a play for the (cinema, theatre, TV, etc.) 演技, 演戏 eg. She did a lot of acting while she was at college 她在大学时代演过很多戏。

action/'ækʃn/

n. ① (c) legal process 诉讼。eg. bring an ~ against sb. 向法院提起诉讼控告某人。② (u) fighting between bodies of troops, between warships, etc. 战斗行动。eg. killed in action, 阵亡。

activate/'æktiveit/

vt. make active. 使活泼, 使活动。

active/'æktiv/

(gram) (文法) the active voice. 主动语态 [反] the passive voice. 被动语态。

activist/'æktivist/

n. (c) person taking an active part, 活动家, 积极参与者。eg. activist in a political movement.

activity/'æk'tiviti/

n. ① (u) being active. or lively, 活动性, 活力。eg. He may be old, but he has more activity than some young men. 他可能年纪大了, 但他却比一些年轻人更有活力。② (c) thing to be done, occupation, 所做或待做的事情、活动。eg. She has many activities to attend when she is not working. 当她不工作时, 她有很多活动需要参加。

【记忆法】: 以上几个词语都与 act 有关, act (做、演)。act + ing (正在

做的)→代理(正在表演的)→演技, act + ion(名词后缀)→活动→战斗行动。act + ivate(动词后缀)→使活动 active = act + ive(形容词后缀)→活泼的、主动的。act + ivity(名词后缀)→活动。n. activist = act + ivist(表示人的名词后缀)活动家。actor = act + or(男演员) actress = act + ress(女演员)。

actual /'æktʃuəl/

adj. ① existing as a real fact. 真实的, 实际的。eg. The actual amount of money was not known although they knew it was large. 虽然他们知道钱的数目很大, 可是确实数目却不清楚。

【考点】辨析: actual, true: true 是真正的, 强调真实性, 与假相对。如 a true story, 而 actual 是强调实际、现实的东西, 强调已经发生的或现实存在的。如 his actual experience.

【引申】[同] realistic, factual, current, present, true, [反] imaginary, [相关词汇] actuality. n. 真实、事实, actually adv. 实际地真实地。

actuality /'æktʃu'æləti/

n. ①(u) the state of being real, existence. 真实、实在。②(c)(usu. pl.) sth. that is real; fact 事实(多用复数)

【记忆法】: actual(现实的实际的) + ity(名词后缀)→actuality(现实、事实)

actually /'æktʃuəli/

adv. ① in actual fact, really, 实际的, 真实的, eg. The people

who actually have power are those owners of big industries, 真正有权力的人是那些大企业的所有者。② strange as it may seem: (虽似乎奇怪, 却)真的, 居然。eg. He not only invited me to his house, but actually offered me a drink. 他不但邀请我到他家去, 还请我喝东西呢?

【引申】[同] absolutely, indeed.

【考点】考生通常注重前一义项而忽视后一义项, 故此提醒考生注意第二种义项的用法。

【记忆法】actual(事实的) + ly(副词后缀)→actually(事实上地)。

acumen /ə'kjumən/

n. (u) ability to think and judge quickly and well 敏锐, 明智。eg. His business acumen has made him very successful 他在做生意方面的敏锐机智使他非常成功。

acute /ə'kju:t/

adj. ① (of the mind or senses) able to notice small differences, as of meaning or sound, working very well, sharp, (指思想、感官)敏锐的; 灵敏的; 伶俐的: eg. Dogs have an acute sense of smell, 狗的嗅觉很灵敏。② severe, strong, deep, 剧烈的 eg. She was in acute pain. 她痛得很厉害。③ important enough to cause anxiety. 严重的。eg. There was an acute shortage of