

雅思 考试必备 同义词近义词

超级实用的英语词汇书

汇集最全面、最常考、最典型的同义词替换

主编 / 李 宁 张 伟
编者 / 燕惠芬 谈剑明

English Synonyms

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序

雅思阅读考试总共三篇文章，总题量为 40 题，从时间上来讲，每题的时间额度为 1 分 50 秒，那么检查和复查的时间为 0。假如每题以 1 分 30 秒的时间来完成的话，那么余下的 8 分钟可用来检查和复查。所有雅思阅读的教师在雅思阅读的课堂上最需要提及的是学生的做题速度和阅读速度的较量。何为做题速度？快速定位定位词，立马分析考点词——“精、准、快”。何为阅读的速度？一句之内必有“解药”，看到考点词，马上进行对本句话的剖析。那么我们需要剖析的是什么？我们需要在雅思阅读当中注意什么？就是雅思阅读同义词的替换。

雅思阅读的核心在于同义词的替换。题型包括是非判断题、摘要题、配对题、选择题等。在雅思阅读中，考查综合理解能力的考题是极少的，通常考查的是词汇量、同义词的替换、找重点信息的速度、阅读的速度等。雅思阅读的同义词的考点基本上为：

- 原文原词的同义词
- 数字同义词转换
- 句子结构和词汇的转换建立在词汇基础上
- 词语在文学文章中的释义和偏意解析

雅思阅读的同义词替换在整体阅读当中是无处不在的。一个成功的雅思阅读者的成败关键在于对词汇的敏锐度和对词汇同义词替换的转换速度。在本书的编写中，我们要感谢华东区雅思名师的辛勤努力，他们是：张伟老师、燕惠芬老师、谈剑明老师。感谢几位教师在繁忙的教学之余，精心研读剑桥雅思真题系列，仔细盘查在真题阅读中出现的同义词频率和同义词解析。希望本书的出版，能够给各位雅思考生带来实实在在的帮助，帮助考生克服在雅思考试听说读写中遇到的同义词替换难题。

最后，需要感谢的是华东区上海环球雅思和北美考试院的各位同仁以及华东区上海总校两位校长王卫老师和刘东岩老师的大力支持。

华东区上海环球雅思北美考试院院长

李宁

2011.3.25

Contents

目 录

A	1
B	40
C	60
D	102
E	113
F	129
G	148
H	159
I	177
J	190
K	194
L	199
M	212
N	229
O	235
P	243
Q	265
R	270
S	286
T	311
U	318
V	321
W	324
X	329
Y	330
Z	331

A

abandon, desert, forsake, give up 抛弃, 放弃

abandon /ə'bændən/ =to cease to support or look after (someone) 不再抚养(某人), 遗弃

Her natural mother had abandoned her at an early age. 她的生母在她很小的时候就遗弃了她。

desert /di'zə:t/ =to abandon (a person, cause, or organization) in a way considered disloyal or treacherous 遗弃, 背弃(人, 事业, 组织)

He deserted his wife and daughter and went back to England. 他遗弃妻女, 返回了英格兰。

forsake /fə'seik/ =(chiefly poetic/literary) to abandon (someone or something) (主诗/文) 抛弃, 遗弃(人, 物)

He was forsaken by his friends. 他被朋友们背弃了。

give up =to cease making an effort; resign oneself to failure 放弃努力; 认输(普通用语, 侧重指没有希望或因外界压力而放弃。)

Have you given up drinking whisky before breakfast? 你在早餐以前已不喝威士忌了吗?

ability, capacity, capability, genius, talent, competence, faculty, gift, aptitude 能力, 才能

ability /ə'biliti/ =the state of being able to do something (做某事的) 能力(普通用词, 指人先天的或学来的各种能力。)

She has the ability to be a good artist. 她有成为优秀画家的才能。

capacity /kə'pæsiti/ =the ability or power to do, experience or understand something 能力, 才能; 理解能力

Their reasoning capacity must be developed. 他们的推理能力必须加以培养。

capability /keipə'biliti/ =the natural ability, skill, or power that makes a machine, person, or organization able to do something, especially something difficult 能力, 才能, 才干(常与 of 或 for 连用)

The company's manufacturing capability is quite limited. 这个公司的生产能力相当有限。

genius /'dʒi:njəs/ =a very high level of intelligence, mental skill, or ability, which only a few people have 天才; 非凡创造力; 天赋, 天分

Gardner had a real genius for tapping wealth. 加德纳真是天生的敛财高手。

talent /'tælənt/ =a natural ability to do something well 天资, 才能(语意比 genius 弱)

He possesses more talent than any other player. 他比别的选手都更有天赋。

competence /'kɒmpətəns/ =the ability to do something successfully or efficiently 能力; 胜任, 称职(正式用词, 侧重指令人满意的业务能力与水平, 达到胜任某项工作等的要求。)

faculty /'fækəlti/ =a natural ability, such as the ability to see, hear, or think clearly 才能, 本领,

本事（指特殊的才能或智力）

He is not in full possession of all his mental faculties. 他尚未具备所有思维理解能力。

gift /gift/ = a natural ability 天赋，才能

He has a gift for comedy. 他具有喜剧天赋。

aptitude /'æptitju:d/ = a natural ability or skill, especially in learning 天资，才能

He had a remarkable aptitude for learning words. 他在学单词方面有惊人天资。

able, capable, competent 有能力的，能干的

able /'eibl/ = having the skill, strength, knowledge etc needed to do something 有能力（或技能，手段，机会）的

They would never be able to afford such a big house. 他们永远买不起那么大的房子。

capable /'keɪpəbl/ = having the qualities or ability needed to do something（语气弱于 able，指有能力、有潜力或有条件做某事，常与 of 连用。）

I'm quite capable of taking care of myself. 我完全有能力照顾自己。

competent /'kɒmpɪtənt/ = having enough skill or knowledge to do something to a satisfactory standard 有能力的，能胜任的

He did a competent job. 他的工作做得相当出色。

abolish, cancel, repeal 取消，废除

abolish /ə'bɒlɪʃ/ = to officially end a law, system etc, especially one that has existed for a long time 废除

The tax was abolished in 1977. 这项税收于 1977 年被废除。

cancel /'kænsəl/ = to end an agreement or arrangement that you have with someone 取消；中止

We cancelled our appointment. 我们取消了约会。

repeal /ri'pi:l/ = to revoke or annul (a law or act of parliament) 撤销（法律，法令），废止

The legislation was repealed five months later. 五个月后，这项立法被废止了。

absorb, suck, digest, incorporate 吸收

absorb /əb'sɔ:b/ = to take in or soak up (energy or a liquid or other substance) by chemical or physical action, especially in a gradual way; take in and assimilate (information, ideas, or experience) 吸收

Plants absorb nutrients from the soil. 植物从土壤中吸取养分。

suck /sʌk/ = to take air, liquid etc into your mouth by making your lips from a small hole and using the muscles of your mouth to pull it in 吸

They suck mint juleps through straws. 他们用麦秆吸冰镇薄荷酒。

digest /di'dʒest, dai'dʒest/ = to break down (food) in the stomach and intestines into substances that can be used by the body 消化（食物）

I just cannot digest eggs. 我吃鸡蛋就不能消化。

incorporate /in'kɔ:pəreit/ =to put or take in (something) as part of a whole; to include 纳入, 收入

He has incorporated in his proposals a large number of measures. 他在提案中纳入了大量措施。

absurd, ridiculous 荒谬的

absurd /əb'sə:d/ =(of an idea or suggestion) wildly unreasonable, illogical, or inappropriate (想法, 建议) 荒谬的, 不合理的, 不恰当的

It would be absurd to blame contemporary Germans for Nazi crimes.

因为纳粹的罪行而指责当代德国人是不合理的。

ridiculous /ri'dikjuləs/ =serving or inviting derision or mockery; absurd 可笑的, 引人嘲笑的; 荒谬的, 荒唐的

It is ridiculous to dispute about such things. 争论这样的事情是可笑的。

abundant, plentiful, ample 充分的, 丰富的

abundant /ə'bʌndənt/ =something that is abundant exists or is available in large quantities so that there is more than enough 富有的, 丰富的

The riverbanks were abundant in beautiful wild plants. 河岸上长满了美丽的野生植物。

plentiful /'plentiful/ =more than enough in quantity 大量的, 丰产的, 丰富的 (普通用词, 指某物的数量多得称心如意, 不过剩, 但较少用于描写抽象之物。)

Their family has a plentiful harvest this year. 他们家今年又丰收了。

ample /'æmpl/ =enough or more than enough 足够的, 充裕的, 丰富的

There is ample time for discussion. 讨论时间充裕。

accept, receive, admit 接受, 接纳

accept /ək'sept/ =to take something that someone offers you, or to agree to do something that someone asks you to do 接受; 收受

He accepted a pen as a present. 他接受了一支作为礼物的钢笔。

receive /ri'si:v/ =to be given something 收到, 接到

I like to receive presents on my birthday. 我喜欢在生日那天收到生日礼物。

admit /əd'mit/ =to allow (a person, country, or organization) to join an organization or group 允许 (人, 国家, 组织) 加入

Canada was admitted to the League of Nations. 加拿大获准加入国际联盟。

accident, incident, event, occurrence, happening 事故, 事件

accident /'æksidənt/ =an unfortunate incident that happens unexpectedly and unintentionally, typically resulting in damage or injury 意外事故, 不测事件

Accidents will happen in the best regulated families. [谚] 家规再严, 事端难免。

incident /'insɪdənt/ = *an event, especially one that is unusual, important, or violent* 事件, 事情
After nearly falling twice, she managed to make it to the top of the cliff without further incident.

她两度差点儿摔下山崖, 后来才攀上了顶, 没有再发生别的意外。

event /i'vent/ = *a thing that happens or takes place, especially one of importance* 事情, 事件
(尤指重大事件)

The media's focus on events in the Middle East. 媒体对中东发生的事件的关注。

occurrence /ə'kʌrəns/ = *something that happens* 发生的事情, 事件

The occurrence of storms delayed our trip. 暴风雨延误了我们的旅行。

happening /'hæpənɪŋ/ = *an event or occurrence* (发生的) 事情, 事件

Altogether it was an eerie happening. 总而言之, 这是一件非常怪异的事情。

(occurrence 和 happening 这两个词多指日常生活中发生的一般事件, 有时也指偶然发生的事。)

accompany, conduct, attend, escort 陪同, 伴随

accompany /ə'kʌmpəni/ = *to go somewhere with (someone) as a companion or escort* 陪伴, 护送

May we accompany you on your walk? 我们陪你一起散步好吗?

conduct /'kɒndʌkt, 'kɒndəkt/ = *to lead or guide (someone) to or around a particular place* 给……领路, 引路, 指路; 给……做向导

He conducted us through his personal gallery of the American Civil War. 他领我们参观他的美国内战陈列馆。

attend /ə'tend/ = *to escort or accompany (a member of royalty or other important person) so as to assist them; wait on* 陪同 (皇室成员, 要人); 伺候

Her Royal Highness was attended by Mrs Jane Stevens. 殿下由简·斯蒂文斯夫人随同。

escort /is'kɔ:t/ = *to take someone somewhere, especially when you are protecting or guarding them* 护送; 为……护航

Who will escort this young lady home? 谁护送这位小姐回家?

accordingly, consequently, hence, so, therefore, thus 因此, 所以

accordingly /ə'kɔ:diŋli/ = *(sentence adverb) as a result of something* 从而, 于是

He was told to speak briefly; accordingly he cut short his remarks. 人家叫他说话简短, 于是他就长话短说了。

consequently /'kɒnsɪkwəntli/ = *(formal) as a result* 因此, 所以, 结果 (正式用词, 侧重符合逻辑的结果。)

Flexible workers find themselves in great demand, and consequently gain high salaries. 适应力强的工人们发现市场对他们的需求很大, 因此能得到高薪。

hence /hens/ =as a consequence; for this reason 因此, 所以, 由此 (较正式用词, 指接下来的东西是理所当然的必需的东西, 但强调其重要性。)

I fell off my bike yesterday hence the bruises. 我昨天骑自行车摔倒了, 所以青一块紫一块的。

therefore /'ðeəfɔ:/ =for that reason; consequently 因此, 因而, 所以 (通常指引出一个推断出的必然结论。)

He was injured and therefore unable to play. 他受伤了, 故而无法参加比赛。

thus /ðʌs/ =(sentence adverb) as a result of something that you have just mentioned 因此, 从而 (多用于书面语中, 可与 therefore 换用。)

Most of the evidence was destroyed in the fire. Thus it would be almost impossible to prove him guilty. 大部分证据在大火中毁掉了, 所以几乎无法证明他是有罪的。

account, report 报道, 叙述

account /ə'kaunt/ =a written or spoken description that says what happens in an event or process 报道, 记述

The two accounts of the accident do not agree. 有关这次事件的两则报道不一致。

report /ri'pɔ:t/ =a spoken or written description of an event or situation, especially one intended for publication or broadcasting in the media (尤指通过媒体公开或传播的) 报道, 报告
Press reports suggested that the government was still using secret police to help maintain public order. 报纸报道暗示政府仍在使用秘密警察帮助维持公共秩序。

accumulate, amass, collect, gather, heap, pile 积聚, 聚集, 积累

accumulate /ə'kju:mjuleit/ =to gradually get more and more money, possessions, knowledge etc over a period of time 聚集, 积累

Investigators have yet to accumulate enough evidence. 调查人员尚需收集足够的证据。

amass /ə'mæs/ =to gather together or accumulate (a large amount or number of valuable material or things) over a period of time 积聚, 积累 (着重大量地积聚, 尤指对如金钱、珠宝等有价值东西的大量积聚。)

He amassed a fortune estimated at close to a million pounds. 他积攒了一笔估计价值近 100 万英镑的财产。

collect /kə'lekt/ =to bring or gather together (things, typically when scattered or widespread) 聚集; 使集中 (普通用词, 多用于指物, 侧重指有区别地作选择或有安排、有计划地把零散物集中起来。)

He went round the office collecting old coffee cups. 他在办公室里转来转去, 把用过的咖啡杯集中起来。

gather /'gæðə/ =to get things from different places and put them together in one place 集合; 聚集, 累积 (普通用词, 指人或物或抽象事物都可用。侧重于围绕一个中心的集合、聚集。)

The teacher gathered all the pupils in the auditorium. 老师把全体学生集合在礼堂内。

heap /hi:p/ =to put a lot of things on top of each other in an untidy way 堆积（主要指把沙、石、煤、草等堆高，不强调整齐。）

She heaped logs on the fire. 她往火上堆了些木柴。

pile /pail/ =to place (things) one on top of the other 堆起，堆叠（着重指比较整齐地把东西堆积在一起。）

She piled all the groceries on the counter. 她把食品杂货都堆放在柜台上。

accurate, exact, precise, right, true, correct 准确的，正确的

accurate /'ækjuri:t/ =correct and true in every detail （尤指信息、量度或预测）准确的，精确的

He has made an accurate measurement of my garden. 他准确地丈量了我的花园。

exact /ig'zækt/ =completely correct in every detail 确切的；准确的

An exact replica, two feet tall, was constructed. 建造了一个两英尺高的精确复制品。

precise /pri'sais/ =marked by exactness and accuracy of expression or detail 确切的；精确的，精密的；准确的

A scientist must be precise in making tests. 科学家做试验必须精确。

right /rait/ =true or correct as a fact 正确的，对的，准确的

He gave the right answer. 他做出了正确的回答。

true /tru:/ =based on facts and not imagined or invented 真实的，符合实际情况的

The story must be true, for I read it in the newspaper. 这个故事准是真的，因为那是在报上看到的。

correct /kə'rekt/ =free from error; in accordance with fact or truth 正确的，对的；符合事实的

The thing turned out to be correct. 这事证实是对的。

（correct 为最常用词，主要指按一定标准或规则来衡量，没有谬误和差错或无缺点错误。）

accuse, charge 指控，谴责

accuse /ə'kju:z/ =to say that you believe someone is guilty of a crime or of doing something bad 指控，控告

He was accused of murdering his wife's lover. 他被指控杀害了他妻子的情人。

charge /tʃɑ:dʒ/ =to state officially that someone may be guilty of a crime 指责（某人）；控告（某人）

They were charged with assault. 他们被控犯攻击罪。

ache, pain, sore 疼，疼痛

ache /eik/ =a continuous or prolonged dull pain in a part of one's body 疼痛

The ache in her head worsened. 她的头痛加剧了。

pain /pein/ =a feeling of marked discomfort in a particular part of the body 病痛；伤痛

He had severe pains in his stomach. 他剧烈胃痛。

(可与 ache 换用, 但 pain 既可指一般疼痛, 也可指剧痛, 疼痛范围可以是局部或全身, 时间可长可短。也可引申指精神上的痛苦。)

sore /sɔ, sɔə/ = (of a part of one's body) painful or aching 身体上的痛处

My feet were sore and my head ached. 我的脚和头都很痛。

acknowledge, admit, confess, recognize, concede 承认

acknowledge /ək'nɒlɪdʒ/ = to admit or accept that something is true or that a situation exists 接受, 承认……的存在 (或真实性)

He grudgingly acknowledged having made a mistake. 他勉强承认他做错了。

admit /əd'mɪt/ = to confess to be true or to be the case, typically with reluctance (尤指不情愿地) 承认

The Home Office finally admitted that several prisoners had been injured. 内政部终于承认有一些囚犯受伤了。

confess /kən'fes/ = to admit, especially to the police, that you have done something wrong or illegal 认罪; 认错; 供认, 招供; 交代

He confessed that he had attacked the old man. 他供认袭击了那个老人。

recognize /'rekəɡnaɪz/ = to officially accept that an organization, government, document etc has legal or official authority 承认; 确认; 认可

He was recognized as an international authority. 他被公认为国际权威。

concede /kən'si:d/ = to admit that something is true or correct, although you wish it were not true (不情愿地) 承认 (或同意) ……为事实 (或正确)

I had to concede that I'd overreacted. 我不得不承认我反应过度了。

acquire, obtain, gain, get, win, earn, secure 获得, 取得, 得到

acquire /ə'kwaɪə/ = to learn or develop (a skill, habit, or quality) 学到, 习得; 培养 (技能, 习惯, 品质) (强调通过不断的、持续的努力而获得某物, 也指日积月累地渐渐地获得。书面语用词。)

You must acquire the rudiments of Greek. 你必须掌握希腊语的入门知识。

obtain /əb'teɪn/ = to get something that you want, especially through your own effort, skill, or work 得到, 获得

Further information can be obtained from head office. 从总公司可以得到更进一步的信息。

gain /geɪn/ = to obtain or secure (something desired, favourable, or profitable) 获得, 得到, 取得 (想得到的、有利的或有利可图的事物)

Their blend of acoustic folk pop gained them several chart hits. 他们用电声乐器把民歌曲调的流行音乐融合起来, 这使他们上了畅销唱片排行榜。

get /get/ = to obtain something by finding it, asking for it, or paying for it 得到, 获得; 收到

They got notice from the police. 他们从警察那里得到通知。

win /win/ =to acquire or secure as a result of a contest, conflict, bet, or other endeavour (在比赛、冲突、赌博等中) 获得, 赢得, 夺得, 挣得

That invention won him a medal. 那项发明为他赢得了一枚奖章。

earn /ɜ:n/ =to get money for work that you do 赚得, 挣得

He is paid less than he really earns. 与他真正该赚得的相比, 他的待遇是太少了。

secure /si'kjuə/ =to obtain or achieve something, especially when this means using a lot of effort (使) 获得; 把……弄到手

Can you secure me two good seats for the concert? 你能为我弄到两张音乐会好座位的票吗?

act, action, deed, operation, performance 行为, 行动

act /ækt/ =a particular thing that somebody does 行为, 行动 (一般指具体的、短暂的或个别的行为, 强调行为的完成及其效果。)

a heroic act of bravery 勇敢的英雄举动

action /'ækʃən/ =the process of doing something in order to make something happen or to deal with a situation 行动, 活动 (普通用词, 着重行动的过程。)

If there is a breach of regulations, we will take action. 要是有违反规章的情况, 我们就会采取行动。

deed /di:d/ =(formal) something someone does, especially something that is very good or very bad 行为, 行动

The prince swore she would be punished for her dastardly deeds. 王子发誓说她会为自己的卑鄙行为付出代价。

operation /'ɒpə'reiʃən/ =a set of planned actions or activities for a particular purpose 行动

The UN rescue operation started shortly after dawn. 天刚亮, 联合国救援行动就开始了。

performance /pə'fɔ:məns/ =the action or process of carrying out or accomplishing an action, task, or function 表现; 行为; 成就

The continual performance of a single task reduces a man to the level of a machine. 连续做一种工作能把人变成机器。

active, energetic, vigorous, brisk, lively 积极的, 活跃的

active /'æktiv/ =always busy doing things, especially physical activities [≠ inactive] 活跃的, 积极的

She's over 80, but is still very active. 她八十多岁了, 但依然非常有活力。

energetic /enə'dʒetik/ =showing or involving great activity or vitality 精力充沛的, 充满活力的; 需要精力的

He is constitutionally energetic. 他体质强健, 精力充沛。

vigorous /'vigorəs/ =very active, determined or full of energy (人) 充满活力的, 精力充沛的, 精力旺盛的 (指不仅表现积极, 有生气, 而且精力和活力十分旺盛。)

The old man is still vigorous and lively. 那老人依然精力充沛。

brisk /brɪsk/ = *quick and full of energy* 活跃的, 有活力的; 轻快的

The actress is walking at a brisk pace. 那位女演员正以轻快的步伐走着。

lively /'laɪvli/ = *full of life and energy; active and outgoing* 充满活力, 活泼外向的

She joined a lively team of reporters. 她加入了一支充满活力的记者队伍。

actor, player, performer 演员

actor /'æktə/ = *a person whose profession is acting on the stage, in films, or on television* 演员

An actor must be able to memorize his lines. 演员须善于熟记台词。

player /'pleɪə/ = *(old-fashioned) (especially in names) an actor* 演员

Phoenix Players present "Romeo and Juliet". 凤凰剧团的演员演出了“罗密欧与朱丽叶”。

performer /pə'fɔ:mə(r)/ = *an actor, musician etc who performs to entertain people* 演出者; 演奏者; 表演者

He was supposed to be a serious performer, but the crowd laughed him off the stage. 他被认为是严肃的表演者, 但观众却把他轰下了台。

adapt, adjust, conform, accommodate, suit, fit 使适合, 适应

adapt /ə'dæpt/ = *to make (something) suitable for a new use or purpose; modify*

Hospitals have had to be adapted for modern medical practice. 医院不得不适应现代医学实际。

adjust /ə'dʒʌst/ = *to gradually become familiar with a new situation* (与 adapt 含义很接近, 但 adjust 所改变的幅度要小一些, 侧重过程, 主要用于调整角度、高度、光点等。)

It took a few seconds for her eyes to adjust to the darkness. 几分钟后她的眼睛才适应黑暗。

conform /kən'fɔ:m/ = *to behave in the way that most other people in your group or society behave* 遵守, 符合

The building does not conform to safety regulations. 这座建筑物不符合安全条例。

accommodate /ə'kɒmədeɪt/ = *(formal) to change your behaviour so that you can deal with a new situation better* 顺应, 迎合

This chair accommodates its shape to a person's position. 这把椅子的形状能随就座者的姿势而改变。

suit /sju:t/ = *to go well with or enhance the features, figure, or character of (someone)* 适合, 合身

The dress didn't suit her. 那件连衣裙不适合她。

fit /fɪt/ = *to be the right shape and size for somebody/something* (使) 适合 (含义广, 指人或物适合或适应某一目的或用途。)

I tried the dress on but it didn't fit. 我试了试裙子, 但不合身。

(Use fit to say that clothes are not too big or too small. Use suit to say that clothes look attractive on someone. *The dress fits, but it doesn't suit me.*)

addition, appendix, attachment, supplement, accessory 附加物, 增加物

addition /ə'dɪʃən/ = *the action or process of adding something to something else* 增加

The hotel has been extended with the addition of more rooms. 旅馆增加了些房间, 扩大了。

appendix /ə'pendɪks/ = *a part at the end of a book containing additional information* 附录

This book has two appendices. 这本书有两个附录。

attachment /ə'tætʃmənt/ = *an extra part or extension that is or may be attached to something to perform a particular function* 附属物; 附加装置

The processor comes complete with a blender attachment. 加上搅拌器这台加工机就完整了。

supplement /'sʌplɪmənt/ = *a book or a section at the end of a book that gives extra information or deals with a special subject* 补遗, 补编

A supplement to this dictionary may be published next year. 该词典的补编或许将于明年出版。

accessory /æk'sesəri/ = *a thing which can be added to something else in order to make it more useful, versatile, or attractive* 附件, 配件; 装饰件

These are indispensable accessories. 这些是不可缺少的附件。

additional, extra, supplementary 另加的, 额外的

additional /ə'dɪʃənl/ = *added, extra, or supplementary to what is already present or available* (指在原有基础上添加上去的)

We require additional information. 我们需要更多的信息。

extra /'ekstrə/ = *added to an existing or usual amount or number* (包括本身而额外加上去的部分)

They offered him an extra thirty-five cents an hour. 他们给他每小时另加了 35 美分。

supplementary /sʌpli'mentəri/ = *provided in addition to what already exists* (指对原有的追加或补救)

There is a supplementary water supply in case the main supply fails. 万一主水源断了, 我们另外有供水的地方。

address, greet, salute, hail, welcome 欢迎, 致敬, 致意, 招呼

address /ə'dres/ = *to name someone in the specified way when talking to them* 称呼 (侧重打招呼的方式或指所使用的称谓)

She addressed my father as "Mr Stevens". 他称我父亲为史蒂文斯先生。

greet /gri:t/ = *to give a polite word or sign of welcome or recognition to (someone) on meeting* 问候, 迎接, 招呼 (常指友好而热诚地欢迎)

The host greeted us at the gate. 主人在大门口迎接我们。

salute /sə'lut, sə'lju:t/ = *to move your right hand to your head, especially in order to show re-*

spect to an officer in the army, navy etc 致敬（正式用词，指用敬礼等动作向他人致意或问候，尤指以某种礼节欢迎某人）

Don't you usually salute a superior officer? 你平常不向上级军官敬礼吗？

hail /heil/ = *to call to someone in order to greet them or try to attract their attention*（充满敬意地欢迎某人，侧重欢快、轻松和嘈杂，也指隔得较远地高声招呼。）

Millions of people hailed the astronauts. 数百万人向宇航员们欢呼。

welcome /'welkəm/ = *to say hello in a friendly way to someone who has just arrived*（既可用于正式场合，也可用于一般的欢迎。）

Hotels should welcome guests in their own language. 旅馆应该用客人的语言来迎接他们。

address, speech, lecture, oration, report, talk 演讲，讲话，报告

address /ə'dres/ = *a formal speech that someone makes to a group of people* 致辞

The President gave an address to the nation over the radio. 总统向全国发表广播演说。

speech /spi:tʃ/ = *a talk, especially a formal one about a particular subject, given to a group of people* 演说，演讲（普通用词，指一般的发言或讲话，可以是事先准备的，也可以是即席的。）

His speech was cheered by the audience. 他的演说博得听众的喝彩。

lecture /'lektʃə/ = *an educational talk to an audience, especially one of students in a university*（尤指大学的）讲座

He regularly gives lectures on modern French literature. 他定期做法国文学的讲座。

oration /ə'reiʃən/ = *a formal speech, especially one given on a ceremonial occasion* 演说，演讲（尤指在纪念场合的正式演讲）

He asked for no funeral oration. 他不要人在葬礼上宣读悼词。

report /ri'pɔ:t/ = *to give a spoken or written account of something that one has observed, heard, done, or investigated* 报告，汇报（一般是指下级给上级或负责人给委托机关的书面或口头报告。）

talk /tɔ:k/ = *to speak in order to give information or express ideas or feelings* 谈论，商谈（常用词，强调非正式讲话，讲话方式一般较为自由。）

English people love to talk about the weather. 英国人喜欢谈论天气。

adequate, enough, sufficient 足够的，充足的

adequate /'ædikwɪt/ = *satisfactory or acceptable in quality or quantity* 足够的，能满足需要的

There was adequate rain and snow last winter. 去年冬天雨雪充足。

enough /i'nʌf/ = *as much or as many as required* 足够（的），充足（的）（最普通用词，口语、书面语均可用，较侧重分量或数量的足够，多指希望的满足。）

There was just enough room for two cars. 只有刚好够停两辆汽车的空间。

sufficient /sə'fɪʃənt/ = *enough* 足够的，充足的（正式用词）

He had a small private income which was sufficient for her needs. 他有一小笔私人收入，这已经足够满足她的需求了。