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2015考研 英语词典

商志 ○ 主编

ENGLISH

全方位解剖词汇 高频主题分类
多角度扩展词条 真实实例展示



北京理工大学出版社

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前言

词汇,可谓是考研英语的基础。要想在考研英语考试中取得理想的分数,词汇的作用决不可低估。然而对考研大纲词汇以及考研常用词汇的记忆,历来是“考研战士”们需要攻克的一场艰苦“战役”。

之所以说这场“战役”艰苦,首先在于考研词汇量的巨大上。考研词汇量已远远超出了四级的范围,且在2010年大纲的变化中明确指出,“考生要从词根词缀的角度来掌握单词”,这一要求实际上给了考生一个更加难以掌握的复习范围,即不仅仅要掌握众多的单词,而且要掌握众多单词的众多词义以及词义之间的内在含义,并且因有后缀的存在,也就变相地要求考生要注意词性的相关变化。其次,根据最新考研大纲的要求,考生不仅要掌握词义,还要掌握词汇之间的搭配,这在某种程度上又上升到了语法的层面,对考生的要求就更高了。

一、本书主要具有以下特色:

1. 编排 首先精选2000个核心词汇,采取词以“义”聚的编排方式——按照真题写作和阅读涉及的十大高频主题划分词汇,词汇隶属主题,主题紧连真题。每节单词从A到Z排列,让学生获得一次背完A到Z词汇的成就感。同时,将大纲短语一网打尽,涵盖全面,使考生可查可背。“双核3147”则是保留核心词汇及核心词义的3147个最核心的词汇,为考生必背词汇。

2. 趣味 通过插图漫画、词性延伸、趣味语境等多种手段增强趣味性。例句表达地道,符合时代特点,洋溢着浓厚的生活气息,充满意趣,引人入胜。漫画插图诙谐幽默,利于记忆。

3. 应试 本书划分词汇功能,为词汇创造考试中的实际应用情境,用大量真题实例展示核心词汇在考研中“用在哪儿”、“怎么用”,体现和实践了“学以致用”的理念。尤其是书中的【写】亮点词汇、亮点句型,相信能为同学们的考研写作增色不少!

二、本书的使用说明:

1. 词条

主要收入教育部公布的《全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语考试大纲(非英语专业)》考研词汇。每个词条的主要部分包括音标、释例、搭配、派生词、真题例句、写作亮点词汇句式、近义词辨析等。

2. 主词

1) 主词用黑正体。

2) 主词后用国际音标注音。

3) 各 Part 中的主词, 根据在各 Unit 中出现的先后顺序给予数码排序。如 Part 1 中, 2. 28 privacy, 即表示 privacy 是 Unit 2 中的第 28 个单词。依此类推。

3. 释例

- 1)一个词多条释义时,各条释义分别列出,前面用阿拉伯数字①②③标明。
 - 2)释义后都配有例句及相应的中文译文。

4. 真题例句和[写]亮点词汇

真题例句和[写]亮点词汇均在句尾处配以考试真题的年份，便于考生了解考试动向和趋势。

5. 特殊符号用法

- 1) 双斜杠(//)用于分隔例句,单斜杠(/)用于分隔单词或短语的替换。
 - 2) 下划线()用于释义项下,表示该释义已经在往年考试真题中考察过。
 - 3) 代字号(~)代表词条中的主词。

6. 词性简略表

n. 一名词	art. 一冠词
v. 一动词	conj. 一连接词
vt. 一及物动词	int. 一感叹词
vi. 一不及物动词	num. 一数词
v. aux. 一助动词	prep. 一介词
a. 一形容词	pron. 一代词
ad. 一副词	

本词典内容全面,紧扣真题和考点,对于真正提高英语水平和应试能力都有很大的作用,希望考生能够充分利用起来。

“工欲善其事，必先利其器”，真心地希望本书可以成为“考研战士”们手中的“备考利器”，帮助考生攻克词汇大关，取得考研这一艰苦、光荣并且神圣之战的最后胜利！

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第一部分

核心词汇

Part 1 社会观察

Unit 1

1.1 abandon [ə'bændən]

释例

vt. ①**抛弃**: The unwed mother abandoned his baby right after giving birth to him. 孩子一生下来这位未婚母亲就把他抛弃了。

②**放弃**: The government does not propose to abandon the project altogether. 政府并没有打算完全放弃这项方案。//abandon a plan/hopes 遗弃计划/放弃希望

搭: abandon oneself to sth. 纵情于, 沉溺于

1.2 affirm [ə'fɜ:m]

释例

vt. **断言, 肯定, 坚称**: He affirmed his loyalty to his country. 他声称忠于自己的国家。

搭: affirmation n. 肯定, 断言; affirmative a. 赞成的, 肯定的

1.3 allege [ə'ledʒ]

释例

vt. (无证据地) **断言,声称**: The police alleged that the man was murdered but they have given no proof. 警方声称这男子是被谋杀的, 但未提出任何证据。

真: This suggests that the alleged "Hawthorne effect" is hard to pin down. 这意味着这种所声称的“霍桑效应”现象是难以去确定的。(2010 完形填空)

1.4 assault [ə'sɔ:t]

释例

n. /v. **攻击, 袭击**: He got two years' imprisonment for assaulting a police officer. 他因袭击警察而遭两年监禁。//an assault force 突击队//a hacker assault 黑客袭击

搭: be under assault 受到攻击/批评; make an assault on 攻击

真: Last year Japan experienced 2125 incidents of school violence, including 929 assaults on teachers. 去年, 日本就发生了 2 125 起校园暴力事件, 其中包括 929 起攻击教师的事件。(2000 考研阅读)

1.5 avert [ə'vert]

释例

①**转移(目光, 注意力等)**: avert public attention 转移公众注意力

②**防止, 避免**: avert a war/a crisis/a disaster 避免战争/危险/灾祸

搭 avert one's eyes from sth. 避而不看某物

1.6 census ['sensəs]

释例

n. (官方)统计,人口普查: According to the latest census, the population is aging more rapidly. 根据最新人口普查,老龄化速度加快。//Census Bureau 人口普查局

搭 carry out a census 进行人口普查

真 The 1990 Census revealed that “a majority of immigrants from each of the fifteen most common countries of origin spoke English ‘well’ or ‘very well’ after ten years of residence.” 1990 年的人口普查表明,在居住了十年之后,绝大多数来自于十五个最常见移出国的移民的英语已经说得“好”或者“很好”。(2006 考研阅读)

1.7 commonplace ['kɒmənpleɪs]

释例

a. 平凡的,普通的: Touch-screen phones have become very commonplace. 触摸屏的手机已经变得非常普通。//commonplace expressions 陈腐之言

n. 常见的事物: Air travel is a commonplace nowadays. 现在坐飞机是平常事。

辨 common, ordinary, commonplace, general, usual 这些形容词均含有“普通的,普遍的”之意。common 多用于指物,侧重很常见,不稀奇; ordinary 用于物,指每天发生,十分平淡无奇;用于人,指无特别之处,很一般; commonplace 强调缺少新意; general 语气强于 common, 侧重大多如此,很少有例外情况; usual 指常见常闻和常做的事或举动,强调惯常性。

1.8 confine [kən'fain]

释例

vt. ①局限于,限制: We'll confine our discussion to the main issue. 我们将只讨论主要问题。

②管制,禁闭: Otakus usually confine themselves to small rooms. 宅男宅女们把自己封闭在小房间内。

搭 confine...to/within...使局限于,限制

真 In March 1998, a friend of Williams's got him involuntarily confined to a treatment center for addictions, and wrote to inform the casino of Williams's gamblers. 1998 年 3 月,威廉姆斯的一个朋友在他不情愿的情况下将他送入治疗中心以戒除赌瘾,并写信告知赌场威廉姆斯赌博上瘾的事实。(2006 考研阅读)

1.9 constitution [,kɒnsti' tju:ʃən]

释例

n. ①构成,构造: the constitution of the solar spectrum 太阳光谱的构成

②体质,体格: a man of strong constitution 体质强壮的男人

③宪法,章程: Britain has an unwritten constitution, and the United States has a written constitution. 英国的宪法是不成文宪法,美国宪法是成文的宪法。

派 constitutional a. 宪法的,符合宪法的

1.10 convene [kən'veɪn]

释例

v. 集会,召集(会议): Pleasant Sheep convened all the members in Sheep Village for an emergency meeting. 喜羊羊召集羊村所有成员举行紧急会议。//convene a committee 召集委员会会议

1.11 deceive [dɪ'siːv]

释例

v. 欺骗,蒙蔽: The doctor told the patient a white lie to deceive him about his fatal disease. 那个医生对于病人的绝症用善意的谎言欺骗了他。

搭 deceive sb. into doing sth. 骗某人做……

派 deception n. 欺骗,骗局; deceit n. 欺骗,欺诈

辨 cheat, deceive, trick, fool 这些动词均含有“欺骗”之意。cheat 普通用词,指用蒙蔽他人的手段取得所需之物,尤多指在赢利的买卖中欺骗人;deceive 最普通用词,指用虚假外表使人信以为真,或蓄意歪曲事实,或造成错误印象使人上当受骗;trick 指用阴谋诡计等骗得信任或得到所需之物;fool 指把别人当傻瓜,愚弄欺骗别人。

1.12 defy [dɪ'faɪ]

释例

v. ①(公然)违抗,反抗: The defiant child openly defied his parents. 这个叛逆的孩子公然违抗他的父母。//defy the law 蔑视法律

②挑,激:I defy you to confess your love to her. 我倒要看看你敢不敢向她表白。

③使成为不可能: Eat in measure and defy the doctor. 吃得适度,不找大夫。

派 defiant a. 违抗的,挑战的; defiance n. 挑衅,蔑视

辨 oppose, defy, resist 这些动词均含有“反抗、抵抗”之意。oppose 普通用词,可表不同程度的抵抗;defy 指公开地、勇敢地反对或抵抗,有时含公然挑衅之意;resist 指积极地反抗一种攻击、暴力或诱惑。

1.13 disperse [dɪ'spɜːs]

释例

vi. ①分散: The crowd dispersed in all directions. 人群散开了。

②消散,驱散: The fog was dispersing. 雾正在消散。

vt. ①赶散,驱散: The police dispersed the demonstrators with teargas. 警察用催泪瓦斯驱散示威者。

②使分散,使消散: The wind dispersed the clouds. 风把云吹散了。

1.14 evidence ['evɪdəns]

释例:

n. ①证据,根据: Anything you say will be used as evidence in the court of law. 你所说的一切将会成为呈堂证供。//to give false evidence 作伪证

②迹象,形迹: There is already clear evidence to show that plants and animals are being affected by climate change. 已有明显的迹象表明动植物正遭受气候变化的影响。

真: Evidence from brain imaging supports this view. 大脑成像证据支持这一观点。(2005 考研阅读)

1.15 inspect [ɪn'spekt]

释例:

vt. 检查,视察,调查: Should parents inspect their children's computers to ensure they are not involved in unhealthy activities? 父母应该检查孩子们的电脑以防他们从事不健康活动吗? // inspect a school 视察学校

派: inspection n. 检查,视察

1.16 investigate [ɪn'vestɪgeɪt]

释例:

vt. 调查,调查研究: The police are investigating the Internet fraud. 警方正在调查这起网络诈骗案。//investigate 调查 inspect 检查,视察 the crime 调查罪行

派: investigation n. 调查,研究; anti-dumping investigations 反倾销调查

1.17 justify ['dʒʌstɪfai]

释例:

vt. 证明……正当,认为有理: Should the ends justify the means? 目的正当,就可以不择手段吗?

搭: to justify (doing) sth. 证明(做)……正当,为……(作)辩护; be justified in (doing) 有理由(做)

派: justification n. 正当的理由; justifiable a. 有道理的

真: Railroads justify rate discrimination against captive shippers on the grounds that in the long run it reduces everyone's cost. 铁路公司认为对“受限制”的客户进行区别对待理由充分,其依据是从长远来看这样

做会降低所有人的成本。(2003 考研阅读)

1.18 legal ['li:gəl]

释例:

a. ①法律(上)的,法定的: The current United States legal drinking age is 21. 现在美国允许喝酒的法定年龄是 21 岁。//legal person/responsibility 法人/法律责任



②合法的,正当的: It's not legal to own a gun without a license. 无照拥有枪械不合法。

1.19 legitimate [lɪ'dʒɪtɪmɪt]

释例:

a. ①法律认可的: to protect the legitimate rights and interests of consumers 保护消费者的合法权益

②正当的,合情合理的: a legitimate reason/case 合乎情理的理由

派: illegitimate a. 不合法的,不合规定的: an illegitimate child 私生子

1.20 menace ['menɪsə]

释例:

n. ①威胁,威吓: He spoke with menace in his voice. 他说话的声音中带着威胁。

②具有危险性的人(或物): You should take at least one bath a month to avoid being a public menace. 为了避免成为公害,你一月也至少得洗一次澡呀!

vt. 威胁,威吓: The country is menaced by/with war 这个国家受到战争威胁。

搭: menace sb. with 以……威胁某人

辨: threaten 和 menace

threaten 普通用词,语气弱于 menace,指任何公开侵犯对方的言行,给对方构成危险或威胁; menace 一般只是在危险的性质已有说明时才用。

1.21 misfortune [mɪs'fɔ:tʃən]

释例:

n. 不幸,坏运气,灾祸: Fortune is admirable, but the conquest of misfortune is more admirable. (Seneca) 好的运气令人羡慕,而战胜厄运则更令人惊叹。(塞涅卡)//They are companions in misfortune. 他们是难友。

1.22 oversee [əʊvə'seɪ]

释例:

v. (oversaw, overseen) 监督,监视: to oversee food safety/a project 监督食品安全/监督工程

近: supervise v.

1.23 partial ['pa:ʃəl]

释例

a. ①部分的,不完全的:

a partial list of Oscar winners
奥斯卡获奖者部分名单



a partial eclipse of the sun
日偏食

②偏袒的,不公平的:
The referee was accused of being partial towards the home team. 裁判被指责对主场队偏心。

搭 be partial to/towards 偏袒/向着(某人)

派 partially ad. 部分地;偏袒地

反 impartial a. 公正的,不偏不倚的

1.24 permanent ['pɜ:mənənt]

a. ①永远的,持久的: There is no permanent friend or enemy, and there is only permanent interest. (Churchill) 没有永远的朋友或敌人,只有永远的利益。(丘吉尔) // Permanent Resident Card 永久居留卡(绿卡)

②固定的,常任的: permanent members of the UN Security Council 联合国安理会常任理事国

1.25 possess [pə'zes]

释例

vt. 占有,拥有: You can possess an old clock, but you can not possess time which is lost. 你能拥有古老的时钟,但是却不能拥有逝去的时间。// The billionaire possesses property all over the world. 那位亿万富翁在世界各地均拥有财产。

派 possession n. 拥有,所有物

真 Humans are thoughtful and creative, possessed of insatiable curiosity. 人类既善于思考又善于创造,具有永无止境的好奇心。(2003 考研英译汉)

1.26 proclaim [prə'kleɪm]

释例

vt. 宣布,声明: The Chinese Dragon Boat festival was proclaimed an intangible world heritage. 在 2009 年端午节被联合国教科文组织宣布为世界非物质文化遗产。// proclaim a war/a law/independence 宣战/公布法律/宣布独立

派 proclamation n. 宣言,公告,声明书

真 Hofstadter says our country's educational system is in the grips of people who "joyfully and militantly proclaim their hostility to intellect and their eagerness to identify with children who show the least intellectual promise." Hofstadter 说我们的教育制度掌握在这样一些人手中,他们热烈而武断地宣称他们对智力的憎

恶,同时竭力表白他们认同那些在智力方面最没有潜力的孩子。(2004 考研阅读)

1.27 prosecute ['prəsɪkju:t]

释例

v. 起诉,控告: He was prosecuted for sending spam text messages. 他因发送垃圾短信被起诉。



vt. 继续从事: The professor didn't want to prosecute his studies in that field. 那位教授不想继续从事那一领域的研究了。

搭 prosecute sb. for sth./doing sth. 因……起诉某人

派 prosecution n. 起诉,检举

1.28 recur [rɪ'kɜ:(r)]

释例

vi. ①再发生: The drunken driving accidents recur frequently. 酒后驾驶事故一再发生。// recurring illness 顽疾

②重现: Old memories often recurred to me. 往事常常浮现心头。

派 recurrent a. 经常发生的; recurrence n. 复发;重现

真 Cartwright believes one can exercise conscious control over recurring bad dreams. 卡特怀特相信人们可以练习有意识地控制噩梦的重复发生。(2005 考研阅读)

1.29 repress [rɪ'pres]

释例

v. 镇压;抑制,压制: repress a protest/a smile 镇压抗议活动/强抑着不笑

派 repression n. 镇压;抑制,压制

搭 suffer/be subjected to repression 受到镇压

1.30 retreat [rɪ'tri:t]

释例

n./vi. 撤退,退却: We are not retreating. We are advancing in another direction. 我们没有退却,只是向另外的方向前进而已。// beat a retreat 打退堂鼓

真 Just as inevitably, the retreat from predominance proved painful. 优势渐去的感觉令人痛苦也在所难免。(2000 考研阅读)

辨 retire, retreat, withdraw 这些动词均含“退下、退却”之意。retire 指从公开或公共场合退下到私下

场所,也指被免除职务或自动辞职、退役等;retreat 含消极意味,多指被迫采取退下或退却的行动;withdraw 侧重因某种原因而有意离开,常含礼貌、谦恭等理由。也指军队的撤退。

1.31 revolt [r'velt]

[释例]

n./vi. (against) 起义,反抗: The Beat Generation often revolted against parental discipline. 垮掉的一代常常抗拒父母的教导。// revolt against the ruler 反抗统治者
 [辨] revolt, revolution, rebellion 的区别: 成功的 revolt 为 revolution; 流于失败便成了 rebellion。

1.32 secure [s'kjʊə(r)]

[释例]

a. ①安全的,可靠的: Our bank provides secure online banking services. 我们银行提供安全可靠的网上银行服务。

②安心的,放心的: Not to feel totally secure is the way to ensure safety. 警惕才能安全。

vt. ①(费了一番苦心才)得到,获得: This college graduate secured a bank loan to start his own business. 这位大学毕业生获得了银行贷款自己创业。

②防护,保卫: You cannot secure yourself against all risks and dangers. 人有旦夕祸福,天有不测风云。

[写] 亮点词汇:“安全的” safe→secure

Some parents are trying to steer their sons and daughters toward a secure future. 一些父母试图把他们的子女引领到一个安全可靠的未来。(2003 考研写作)

1.33 security [s'kjʊərɪti]

[释例]

n. ①安全: The troop looks after the security of the country. 军队保障国家的安全。// security guard 保安人员

②(pl.) 证券: He traded in securities and became rich. 他做证券交易发了财。// securities exchange 证券交易所

[真] Making friends is extremely important to teenagers, and many shy students need the security of some kind of organization with a supportive adult barely visible in the background. 交友对青少年来说极其重要,许多腼腆的学生需要来自某种组织的安全感,成人的支持则应处于几乎隐蔽的地位。(2003 考研完形)



security check
安全检查



FOR MURDER

suspect 嫌疑犯

1.34 slaughter [slɔ:tə(r)]

[释例]

n./vt. 屠杀,杀戮: Should we slaughter dogs to con-

trol rabies? 我们应该屠杀狗来控制狂犬病吗?

1.35 standpoint [stændpɔɪnt]

[释例]

n. 立场;观点: We should look at material girls from a social standpoint. 我们应从社会的角度来看待拜金女。// adopt a positive standpoint 采取积极的立场

[近] viewpoint

1.36 strip [stri:p]

v. ①剥,剥去: strip the bark off a tree/strip a tree of its bark 剥去树皮

②(of) 剥夺,夺走: It was wrong of him to strip his daughter of the right to compulsory education. 他不该剥夺他女儿受义务教育的权利。

[搭] strip sb. of sth. 剥夺某人的……

1.37 sue [sju:]

[释例]

vt. 控告,对……提起诉讼: The feminist sued the company for sexual discrimination. 那位女权主义者以性别歧视为由对公司起诉。

vi. (for) 起诉: They sued for breach of contract. 他们以违反合同为由提出诉讼。

[搭] sue sb. for sth. = accuse sb. of sth. = charge sb. with sth. 控告某人某事

1.38 suspect [sə'spekt]

[释例]

[sə:s'pekt] vt. 怀疑,推测: I suspect that you fall in love with me secretly. 我怀疑你暗恋我。// suspected case 疑似病例

[s'ʌspekt] n. 嫌疑犯,可疑分子: murder suspect 凶杀疑犯

[派] suspicion n. 怀疑,涉嫌; suspicious a. 多疑的,可疑的

[辨] doubt, suspect, distrust 这些动词均含“怀疑”之意。doubt 普通用词,多指因证据不足或仅凭证据还不能肯定而产生怀疑,多含否定意味; suspect 指猜疑、疑心,肯定意味较多; distrust 指疑惑、猜疑,不信任。

1.39 tangle [tæŋgl]

[释例]

n. ①乱糟糟的一堆: There is a tangle of ropes on the deck. 甲板上有一团乱绳。

②混乱,纷乱: Her thoughts were in a tangle. 她的思想陷入混乱之中。

v. (使)缠结, (使)乱作一团: Why does my hair tangle so easily? 为什么我的头发这么容易毛糙?

搭 tangle with 与……有纠葛

1.40 trace [treɪs]

释例:

n. ①痕迹, 踪迹: I leave no trace of wings in the air, but I am glad I have had my flight. 天空中没有翅膀的痕迹, 但我已飞过。

②微量, 极少量: trace elements 微量元素

vt. ①追踪, 跟踪: How far can you trace back your family tree? 你的家谱能追溯到多远? // trace a criminal 追踪罪犯

②描绘: a book which traces the decline of the Roman empire 叙述罗马帝国衰亡的书

搭 a trace of 一些, 少许; trace sth. back to 某事可追溯到

真 One difficulty is that almost all of what is called behavioral science continues to trace behavior to states of mind, feelings, traits of character, human nature, and so on. 困难在于所谓的行为科学几乎全都依然从心态、情感、性格特征、人性等方面去寻找行为的根源。
(2002 考研英译汉)

1.41 trigger ['trɪgə(r)]

释例:

n. 扳机: pull the trigger 扣动扳机



trigger 扳机

vt. 引发, 导致: The media's hype about this commercial film has triggered great debate. 媒体对这部电影的炒作引起了热议。

真 The explanation for insensitivity to smell seems to be that brain finds it inefficient to keep all smell receptors working all the time but can trigger new receptors if necessary. 对气味的不敏感可以有这样的解释:似乎大脑发现让所有的气味接收器一直工作效率太低了, 只在有需要的时候产生新的接收器就可以。
(2005 考研阅读)

1.42 unify [ju:nifai]

释例:

vt. 使统一, 使联合, 使一致: Should we unify exam standards for all students? 我们应该统一考试标准吗? // unify the country 统一国家

派 unification n. 统一, 一致

1.43 unveil [ʌn'veil]

v. 揭幕, 揭开, 使公诸于众: unveil a statue/a budget plan 为塑像揭幕/公开财政预算

1.44 utmost ['ʌtməʊst]

释例:

a. 极度的, 极限的: The utmost extent of man's knowledge is to know that he knows nothing. 人类最高深的知识就是清楚自己其实一无所知。// be of the utmost importance 极重要的

n. 极度, 最大可能: Bend himself to a task and exert himself to the utmost. 鞠躬尽瘁, 死而后已。

搭 at the utmost 顶多, 最多; do/try one's utmost 尽最大努力

写 亮点短语: “尽某人的最大努力” try one's best → do one's utmost

In such a competitive world everybody is doing his utmost to get ahead. 在现在这个竞争激烈的世界, 每个人都在尽自己最大的努力跑到最前面。
(2004 考研写作)

1.45 vary ['veəri]

释例:

v. ①变化, 改变: Customs vary with times. 习俗随时代而变化。

②变异, 不同: Opinions vary on this point. 在这一观点上, 意见各不同。

搭 vary with 随……而变化; vary from 不同于……

派 variation n. 变化, 变动; variety n. 品类, 种类; various a. 各种各样的

1.46 veto ['vi:təʊ]

释例:

n. / vt. 否决: veto a proposal 否决一个提案 // veto right 否决权

搭 put a veto on... 否决……

类 abstain 弃权

1.47 victim ['vɪktɪm]

n. 牺牲品, 受害者: They are victims of pyramid sales. 他们是传销的受害者。// earthquake victims 地震灾民
 victim 牺牲品, 受害者

搭 fall (a) victim to 成为……的牺牲品

1.48 void [vɔɪd]

释例:

a. ①空的, 缺乏的: The position of secretary is void. 秘书的职位现在空缺。

②(法律)无效的: A contract signed by a child is void. 未成年儿童签署的合同不具有法律效力。

搭 be void of 缺乏, 没有

反 valid(法律)有效的

1.49 volunteer [ˌvɒlənˈtɪə(r)]

释例:

n. 志愿者, 志愿兵: London recruited volunteers for the 2012 Olympic Games. 伦敦为 2012 年奥运会招募志愿者。// There are an army of volunteers at the seniors' house on May Day. 劳动节时, 敬老院有许多志愿者。

v. 自愿, 志愿: They volunteered to join the army. 他们自愿参军。

a. 自愿的, 义务的, 无偿的: The students went to the church to do volunteer work on weekends. 学生们在周末去教堂做义工。



Young Volunteers Association
青年志愿者协会

2.1 accuse [ə'kjueɪz]

释例:

vt. 控告; 指责: The telecom company was accused of selling personal information. 这个通信公司被控告出售个人信息。

搭: accuse sb. of sth. = sue sb. for sth. = charge sb. with sth. 控告某人某事

派: accusation n. 指责; 指控; 罪名

真: They have been accused of "tunnel method". 他们被斥为“井蛙之法”。(2000 考研英译汉)

辨: accuse, charge 这两个动词均有“指控、谴责”之意。accuse 普通用词, 正式或非正式场合, 私人或法律上均可用, 被指控的情节可轻可重, 常与 of 连用; charge 常与 accuse 换用, 但 charge 多指较严重的错误或罪行, 而且往往向法庭提出正式起诉。

2.2 arrest [ə'rest]

释例:

n. 逮捕: house arrest 软禁

v. ①逮捕, 拘留: He was arrested on a charge of sexual harassment. 他因性骚扰罪被捕。

②吸引: The title of the essay arrested my attention. 那篇文章的题目吸引了我的注意。

搭: be under arrest 被捕; arrest sb. for... 因……而逮捕某人



arrest 逮捕, 拘留

1.50 withhold [wɪð'həʊld]

释例:

v. (withheld, withheld) ①拒绝给(某事物), 保留(某事物): It's unlawful for employers to deliberately withhold wages. 雇主故意拖欠工资是违法行为。// withhold diploma 扣发毕业证

②阻止, 抑制, 隐瞒: He tried to withhold the truth from me. 他试图向我隐瞒真相。// withhold laughter 忍住不笑

搭: withhold sth. from sb. 拒不给某人某物

辨: keep, retain, withhold 这些动词均有“保持, 保存”之意。keep 最常用词, 指长时间牢固地保持或保存; retain 指继续保持; withhold 指扣住不放, 暗示有阻碍。

Unit 2

写: 亮点词汇: “吸引” attract → arrest

The mysterious Chinese culture attracts much attention from different countries. 神秘的中国文化吸引了很多国家人们的注意。(2002 考研写作)

2.3 authority [ɔ:θɔriti]

释例:

①权威, 威信, 权力: The leader must be a person of authority. 领袖必须是有权威的人。

②权威人士, 专家: She's an authority on phonetics. 她是语音学权威。

③(pl.) 当局, 官方: the authorities concerned 有关当局

派: authoritative adj. 权威的, 命令式的

2.4 authorize [ɔ:θəraɪz]

释例:

v. 授权; 批准: The government authorized the construction of a new freeway. 政府批准建造一条新高速公路。// authorized distributor 授权经销商

派: authorization n. 授权, 认可

正宗山寨
HIKE FUMA Koppa
Authorized Distributor
授权经销商

真: Now the nation's top patent court appears completely ready to scale back on business-method patents, which have been controversial ever since they were first authorized 10 years ago. 现在, 看起来国家最高专利法

院已经为缩减商业方法专利做好了充分准备,而这类专利自从十年前首次批准以来就争议不断。(2010 考研阅读)

2.5 bribe [braɪb]

释例:

n. 贿赂, 行贿物: The official was dismissed from office for taking bribes. 这位官员因受贿被免职。// take/accept bribes 受贿

v. 向……行贿, 买通: One of the witnesses was bribed to give false evidence. 有个证人受贿而提供伪证。

派 bribery n. 行贿, 受贿

2.6 campaign [kæm'peɪn]

n. ①战役: Campaign of Waterloo 滑铁卢战役

②活动, 竞选, 运动: The government launched campaign against smoking in public places. 政府发动了在公共场所禁烟的运动。// an election campaign 竞选活动

写 亮点词汇: “活动”activity→campaign

First, more publicity campaign should be conducted to educate people to be kind to the environment by using fewer or no plastic bags. 首先, 应该举办更多的公共活动, 通过教育人们少用或不用塑料袋的方式来保护环境。(2009 考研写作)

2.7 civil [ˈsɪvl, ˈsɪvɪl]

释例:

a. ①市民的, 公民的: civil rights 民权

②国内的, 民间的: All wars are civil wars, because all men are brothers. 所有的战争都是内战, 因为所有的人类都是同胞。

③有礼貌的, 文明的: keep a civil tongue 说话彬彬有礼

④民用的: civil aviation 民航

类 civil law 民法; criminal law 刑法; economic law 经济法

真 Continuing along this path, says writer Earl Shorris, "We will become a second-rate country. We will have a less civil society." 作家厄尔·绍瑞斯说, 继续沿着这条路走下去, “我们将会变成一个二流的国家, 我们社会的文明程度将会降低。”(2004 考研阅读)

2.8 concur [kən'kɜ:(r)]

释例:

v. ①同时发生: Wealth and happiness do not always concur. 财富与幸福并非总是并存的。

②同意, 观点一致: The brothers rarely concur on any issues. 他们兄弟在任何问题上都很少有一致的意见。

派 concurrent a. 同时发生, 共存的

2.9 corrupt [kɔ'rapt]

释例:

a. 腐化的, 贪污的: corrupt behaviors 腐败的行为

v. ①贿赂, 收买: corrupt a tax official 贿赂税务官

②使腐败, 使败坏: It was power that corrupted him. 是权力腐蚀了他。

派 corruption n. 腐败: combat corruption 反腐

2.10 deprive [dɪ'praɪv]

释例:

v. (of) 剥夺, 使丧失: Never deprive someone of hope; it might be all they have. 绝对不要让人丧失希望, 那也许是他们仅有的东西了。

搭 deprive/strip sb. of sth. 剥夺某人的……

辨 deprive 和 strip。deprive 指“夺去必要的、有价值的或称心的东西”, 多用以指剥夺人的权利等抽象的东西; strip 指剥去衣服或覆盖物, 喻指“全然剥夺”。

2.11 emancipate [ɪ'mænsɪpeɪt]

释例:

vt. 解放: We should emancipate the mind and seek truth from facts. 我们应该解放思想, 实事求是。// emancipate slaves 解放奴隶

近 liberate

2.12 entail [ɪn'teɪl]

释例:

vt. 使承担, 使成为必要: The project would entail a huge increase in defence spending. 这项规划需要大大增加国防费用。

搭 entail sth. on sb. 使某人负担

真 Deliberate practice entails more than simply repeating a task. Rather, it involves setting specific goals, obtaining immediate feedback and concentrating as much on technique as on outcome. 有意练习需要的不仅仅是简单地重复一个任务。它还包括确定明确的目标、获得即时的反馈以及对技术与结果的重现。(2007 考研阅读)

2.13 foster [ˈfɒstə(r)]

释例:

vt. ①收养, 领养: A council in London rules that

smokers are banned from fostering children. 伦敦地方议会决定禁止抽烟者领养孩子。

②培养,促进:foster an interest 培养兴趣

真 That's a lie that we have perpetuated, and it fosters commonness. 这是一个我们已经使之永久化的谎言,这会造成平庸。(2009 考研阅读)

辨 foster 和 adopt。foster 源于 food, 指提供食物的“领养”;adopt 源于 option 中的 opt, 即选择的意思,指慎重地通过法律程序的“收养”。

2.14 hostage ['hɔstɪdʒ]

释例

n. 人质: The terrorists were holding two children hostage in the building. 恐怖分子把两个孩子扣押在这座建筑物里当作人质。



hostage 人质

搭 hold/take/seize a person hostage 持为人质

真 Such hijacked media are the opposite of earned media; an asset or campaign becomes hostage to consumers, other stakeholders, or activists who make negative allegations about a brand or product. 这些被劫持的媒体与免费媒体对立:一项资产或活动成为消费者、其他利益相关者或活动者的人质,他们对于某一品牌或某一产品进行负面评论。(2011 考研阅读)

2.15 illicit [i'lɪsɪt]

a. 非法的,违禁的: Selling alcohol or cigarettes to children is illicit. 向小孩子出售酒类和香烟的行为是非法的。//the illicit sale of drugs 毒品的非法贩卖

2.16 imprison [ɪm'prɪzn]

释例

v. 关押,禁锢,监禁: Several of the rioters were imprisoned for causing a disturbance. 有几个暴乱者因制造动乱被关押在狱。

派 imprisonment n. 关押,监禁

辨 confine, imprison, jail 这些动词均含“监禁”之意。confine 指监禁或幽禁,也指任何使行动受到限制的行为;imprison 较正式用词,多指较长时间的监禁;jail(英国用 gaol)多指审判之间的拘禁或对罪行较轻的罪犯的监禁。

2.17 inflict [ɪn'flɪkt]

释例

v. 施以,加害;使遭受: The double agent inflicted injury upon himself to gain trust. 双重间谍自施苦肉计以获取信任。

搭 inflict sth. on/upon sb. 对……施加……

2.18 issue ['ɪʃ(j)u:, 'ɪsju:]

释例

n. ①问题,争端: Medical care reform has become this country's most important public health issue. 医疗改革已成为这个国家最重要的全民健康问题。

②发行(物),(报刊)期号: issue of a new edition of this dictionary 这部词典的新版本的出版

v. ①发行,发表,颁布: issue stamps 发行邮票

②流出,放出: blood issuing from a wound 从伤口流出的血

搭 raise/tackle a critical/controversial issue 提出/处理一个重大/有争议的问题

辨 issue, distribute, publish 这些动词均有“发行、发出、发给”之意。issue 多指通过官方或正式渠道正式发行;distribute 指把东西分发给所属者或应得者;publish 普通用词,多指出版发行文字作品,也指发布新闻或发表见解等。

TIME

Health Care Issues

Issue No.7

2.19 kidnap ['kɪdnæp]

释例

v. 绑架,诱拐: When I was kidnapped, my parents snapped into action. They rented out my room. 当我被绑架时,我父母立即行动——把我的房子出租出去了。



kidnap 绑架

2.20 legislate ['ledʒɪsleɪt]

释例

v. 立法,制定法律: Is it necessary to legislate against animal abuse? 有没有必要立法禁止虐待动物?

搭 legislate against/for... 立法禁止/提倡……

派 legislation n. 立法;法律,法规; legislator n. 立法者

2.21 liable ['laɪəbl]

释例

a. [表语] ①(for) 有责任的,有义务的: Should celebrities be liable for promoting fake medicine? 名人应该为他们给假药做广告的行为负法律责任吗?

②(to) 有……倾向的,易于……的: Every man is liable to error. 每个人都会犯错误。

搭 be liable to sth./to do sth. 可能遭到某事/有做某事的倾向

派 liability n. ①责任,义务;②(pl.) 债务

写 亮点短语:“有做某事的倾向” be likely to do sth. → be liable to do sth.

Delicate flowers are truly liable to perish. 娇艳的花朵容易枯萎。(2003 考研写作)

2.22 miserable [ˈmɪzərəbl]

释例

a. 痛苦的, 令人难受的: Refugees everywhere lead miserable lives. 各地难民过着凄惨的生活。

辨 miserable, wretched 这两个形容词均含“不幸的”之意。miserable 指因贫穷、不幸或屈辱等外部因素给人造成精神痛苦、烦恼或肉体折磨, 令人同情和可怜; wretched 多指由于疾病、担忧、忧伤等造成的不幸和痛苦, 在外表上显得沮丧、可怜、失望, 语气比 miserable 强。

2.23 overthrow [ˌoʊvər'θruː]

释例

n. /v. 推翻, 颠覆: The rebels tried to overthrow the government. 叛乱者企图推翻政府。

2.24 patrol [pə'trəʊl]

释例

n. 巡逻(队): Where there is no patrol car, there is no speed limit. 没有巡逻车的地方, 就没有速度限制。

vt. 在……巡逻, 巡查: The police patrolled the streets. 警察在街道上巡逻。

搭 (1) on patrol 正在巡逻 (2) 作为动词, patrol 后不加介词 on 或 in。



be on patrol 在巡逻中

2.25 permit [pə'mɪt]

释例

[pə'mɪt] n. 许可证, 执照: temporary residence permit 暂住证

[pə'mɪt] v. 允许, 许可, 准许: Liberty is the right to do whatever the laws permit. 自由是指做法律允许的事情的权利。

派 permissible a. 允许的; permission n. 许可, 允许

辨 permit 和 allow。allow 词义较弱, 含有“不加阻止”“默许”的意思; 而 permit 词义较强, 强调“正式认可”、“批准”的意思。

2.26 petition [pɪ'tjuːʃn]

释例

n. 请愿书, 申请书, 诉状: He signed the petition. 他在请愿书上签了名。

v. (向……) 请愿, 正式请求: They petitioned the government to abolish death penalty. 他们请求政府废除

死刑。// petition the government for a change in the immigration laws 向政府请愿要求修改移民法

2.27 precedent [p'resɪdənt]

释例

n. 先例, 惯例, 范例: This decision sets a precedent for future cases of a similar nature. 这一裁决为今后性质类似的案件提供了判例。

搭 create/establish/set a precedent (for sth.) (为某事物)开创先例; without precedent 没有先例

派 unprecedented a. 空前的

真 Writing for the National Immigration Forum, Gregory Rodriguez reports that today's immigration is neither at unprecedented level nor resistant to assimilation. 罗德里·格兹在《国家移民论坛》中写到, 今天的移民既没有达到空前绝后的水平也没有能抵挡住同化作用。(2006 考研阅读)

2.28 privacy [ˈpraɪvəsi, ˈprɪvəsi]

释例

n. ①隐居: She likes to live in privacy. 她喜欢清静地独居。

②私事, 隐私: Social networking boom has triggered privacy worry. 社交网站的发展引发隐私担忧。// an invasion of privacy 侵犯隐私

搭 protect/respect/intrude on privacy 保护/尊重/侵犯隐私

2.29 provoke [prə'veʊk]

释例

vt. ①挑衅, 激怒: His rude remarks provoked her. 他那粗鲁的话语激怒了她。

②激起, 引发: The statement that house prices are not high at all has provoked strong opposition. 房价根本不高的说法招致了强烈的反对。

搭 provoke a fight/laughter 挑起战斗/引起大笑

派 provocative a. 挑衅的, 刺激的, 煽动的

2.30 rebel [ˈrebl]

释例

[ˈrebl] n. 造反者, 反叛者: rebel forces 叛军

[riˈbel] vi. 反叛, 反抗, 背叛: Some students rebelled against school rules on uniform. 有些学生抗拒关于校服的规定。// rebel against authority 反抗权威

搭 rebel against sb./sth. 反抗……

派 rebellion n. 造反, 叛乱; rebellious a. 有反抗精神的, 叛逆的

2.31 refuge ['refju:dʒ]

释例

n. 庇护(所),避难(处): You can seek a refuge in this underground shelter if the world ends. 如果世界毁灭,你可以在这个防空洞中避难。// a place of refuge 避难处

搭 seek refuge from sth. 躲避……; take refuge in 在……避难

派 refugee n. 流亡者,难民,逃难者

2.32 reveal [ri've:l]

释例

vt. ①展现,显示: Distance tests a horse's strength. Time reveals a person's character. 路遥知马力,日久见人心。



②揭示,泄露: If you reveal your secrets to the wind you should not blame the wind for revealing them to the trees. 假如你对风泄露了你的秘密,就不要怪风对树泄露了秘密。// reveal the plot in a play 剧透

派 revelation n. 显示,揭露

真 His function is analogous to that of a judge, who must accept the obligation of revealing in as obvious a matter as possible the course of reasoning which led him to his decision. 知识分子的职能与法官的职能类似,法官必须认可自己有义务,尽可能清楚地展现出让自己做出某种决定的思辨过程。(2006 考研英译汉)

辨 disclose, expose, uncover, reveal. disclose 侧重指揭露或泄露鲜为人知或保密的事; expose 多指揭露丑闻、坏人坏事或各种阴谋。也可指某物暴露在外; uncover 主要指移去遮盖物,让东西显露出来,也可指揭露阴谋、秘密等; reveal 多指揭露一直隐藏或隐私的东西,或揭示超乎常人理解能力的真理。

2.33 sacrifice ['sækrifais]

释例

n. ①牺牲(品),献身: Love knows no burden; love knows only sacrifice. 爱不怕负担,爱只懂得牺牲。



②祭品,供物: kill a sheep as a sacrifice 宰一头羊作为祭品

vt. ①献出,献祭: sacrifice a lamb to the gods 以羊祭祀众神

②牺牲: Three students sacrificed their lives to save two drowning children. 为救两名落水儿童,三名学生献出了自己的生命。

搭 make a sacrifice 做出牺牲; sacrifice ... for/to do... 为……献出……

2.34 severe [si'veə(r)]

释例

a. ①严重的: Uncle Lee is very angry, and the consequences will be severe. 黎叔很生气,后果很严重。// severe pain/injuries 剧痛/重伤

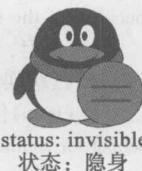
②严厉的,严格的: be severe with oneself and lenient towards others 严以律己,宽以待人

③严峻的,艰难的: a severe test 严峻考验

2.35 status ['steɪtəs]

释例

n. ①地位,身份: Some people maintain that luxury goods are status symbols of a person. 一些人认为奢侈品是身份地位的象征。



②情形,状态: I changed my QQ status from online to invisible. 我把我的QQ状态由在线变为隐身。// the status of the world 世界局势

真 He sees the firm's outsider status as the key to its success. 他觉得公司处于圈外正是其成功的关键。(2003 考研阅读)

2.36 subscribe [səb'skraɪb]

释例

vi. ①订阅,订购: Nowadays many people subscribe to mobile newspaper for its convenience. 现在有许多人订阅手机报,因为它非常方便。

②(to)赞成: subscribe to one's proposal/view 同意某人的提议/观点

vt. 捐助,赞助: He subscribed a large sum to the relief fund. 他向救济基金捐赠巨资。

派 subscriber n. 签署者,订户; subscription n. 订阅,订金

真 It's theory to which many economists subscribe, but in practice it often leaves railroads in the position of determining which companies will flourish and which will fail. 许多经济学家都同意这种说法,但实际上这使得铁路公司可以去决定哪些公司兴旺,哪些公司失败。(2003 考研阅读)

2.37 suppress [sə'pres]

释例

vt. ①压制,镇压: suppress a rebellion 平定叛乱

②查禁,封锁: Each nation suppressed news that was not favorable to it. 每个国家都封锁对它不利的消息。

③抑制,忍住: He who can suppress a moment's anger may prevent a day of sorrow. 忍得一时之气,可免一日之忧。// suppress a yawn 忍住哈欠