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大学英语基本词汇

云南大学出版社

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前 言

《大学英语基本词汇》是根据国家教委 1995 年 5 月颁布的《普通高等专科英语课程教学基本要求》 (下称《基本要求》) 所列词汇表的词汇编写而成的。 旨在帮助大学专科生、本科生掌握《基本要求》所 要求的词汇。

本书的一个特点是简明实用。每个所列词条除标明词性、《基本要求》中的词义外,对不规则或不知识,均列出其过去式、过去分词形式,对对过去分词形式,也相应数形式,也相应均均是一个,我们对每个词义,我们对对最大的问题,我们对对最大。对明识人们,这是本个特点。对对词条还到过,以一个对对,这样推了一些常用的同义词。我们相信,这样推不可以,对解有人理解所学的词义,掌握基本试及满足等生深人理解所为适应各类习,以及请求的需要。

本书在省教委高教处的指导下,由云南省高校 大学外语教学研究会编写。参编人员的具体分工 (包括词组部分)如下:

 $A \sim B$ 易酩奇 C王志君 D 杨世强 $E\sim H$ 杨勇坚 $I \sim N$ 蔡维碧 $0 \sim R$ 张镇华 S 林德福 $T\sim 7$ 梁育全

在编写过程中,我们得到云南省教委高教处领导李翔、张国华和谢怀昆等同志的支持和指导,也得到云南大学出版社领导施惟达、戴抗,以及责编蔡红华、校对叶枫红同志的大力支持和帮助。我们在此谨向他们表示衷心的感谢。

由于时间仓促,编者水平有限,书中难免缺点 和错误,我们热忱地希望读者批评指正。

> 编 者 1997年12月26日

使用说明

- 1) 词条用黑正体按字母顺序排列: 冠干"*"者 为《基本要求》所列的词汇:没有"*"者为 选自《大学英语》、《核心英语》教材中涉及的 词汇。
- 词条出现异体词用"/"引出。 2)
- 词条之后,单一词性、单一词义者。其词性、 3) 词义紧跟词条之后排列;多词性、多词义者, 另行排列。词性以标准斜体缩略词表示。每一 词义后,另行附以例句。例句中的"/"前后 两词可以互换,表示多种表达法表述同一概 念。词条词在例句中以斜体排印。
- 4) 同义词用"「同门"、反义词用"「反门"标明。
- 5) 词义辨析用"「辨」"引导。辨析中的例句多 于一句者, 句与句之间用"/"隔开。
- 6) 缩略词说明:

n. 名词

υ. 动词

vt. 及物动词 vi. 不及物动词

link.v. 连系动词 aux.v. 助动物,情态动词

adi. 形容词

adv. 副词

num. 数词

pron. 代词

prep. 介词

conj. 连词

int. 感叹词

sb. =somebody 某人 sth. =something 某事,某物 pl. =plural 复数

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- * ability n. [同] capability
 - 1. 能力

I do not doubt your ability to do that work.

Tom was a man of ability.

2. 能耐,本领 [反] disability

He had some ability and he liked work.

Washington had great ability as a general.

3. [pl.] 专门技能,天才

He has unusual abilities in science.

Listening (speaking, reading, writing) abilities

[辨] ability 与 talent 均指做某种事或某物之能力。ability 指善于做某事物所表现的体能或智能,此能力可为先天的,亦可为从学习而得的。例如: She has great ability in music. talent 指做某种特殊事物之才能,此才能系先天所赋。例如: She has a talent for music but does not have much talent for painting. ability 后面可跟不定式作定语。例如: He has the ability to swim like a fish. /They believed in man's ability to master the world.

- * able adj. [反] unable
 - 1. (和 be 连用,跟不定式)能,会 [同] can I shall be able to come tomorrow.

The patient was soon able to sit up and read.

2. 有能力的 [同] capable of

He is an able lawyer.

She is old but still quite able.

3. 出色的,有水平的

He made a very able speech.

Lester is the ablest manager I've met in your country.

[辨] 1) be able to 和 can 意思相近,但 be able to 可有更多的时态形式,还可以和情态动词或某些系动词连用,也可用于不定式或动词短语中。He said he so much regretted not being able to swim. 2) can 和 be able to 都可以表

示"能力"。can 在表示"能力"时,只表示现在的能力,不表示将来;表示将来要用 be able to 的将来时。例如:He can speak English very well. /I am sure I shall be able to speak English very well. 表示过去的"能力",用 can 的过去式 could 和 was (were) able to 都可以。只是有时 was (were) able to 有"经过努力达到"的意思。例如:He could swim very well at that time. /He tried hard and was able to swim across the river. 3) able,capable 均表示具有做某件事之足够能力。 able 与不定式连用,着重于行动或实行方面之能力。例如:He is able to play the piano. capable 着重于做某件事之适合性或才干,有时亦强调一般的工作效能。例如:He has proved himself capable both as a soldier and an administrator.

- * aboard adv. [反] ashore
 - 1. 在船(飞机、车)上,上船(飞机、车)

It's time to go aboard.

We must not take combustible goods aboard.

2. 在船(车)上

He went home aboard a train.

She has never been aboard a plane (ship).

* about

prep.

1. 关于,对于

What's all this about?

My aunt has often spoken to me about you.

2. 在周围

There was a white fence about the house.

Everything about me was so beautiful.

3. 到处,随处

After tea I wandered alone about the town.

The papers were scattered *about* the floor.

adv.

1. 大约,大概(多和一个数词连用,表示数量、长度、年龄、时间等)[同] or so

I shall be with you in about twenty minutes.

此为试读,需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertongb

About nine o'clock the telephone rang again.

2. 到处,四处(活动)

I am used to going about alone.

The little boy ran about looking for his mother.

3. 在附近

Are there any photo shops about? Nobody seemed about .so I went in.

* above

prep.

1. 在······之上,高于,超过[同]over [反] below

The temperature was only a degree *above* zero. He was a head *above* me.

We were flying above the clouds.

we were flying above the clouds

2. 胜于

A miser loves gold *above* his life.

adv.

1. 在上方

My bedroom is just above.

The clouds above began to get thicker.

2. 前面,上述,在上文

The scientist mentioned *above* is no other than Dr. Einstein.

See the examples given above.

adj. 上面的,上述的,上记的

The above account is very clear.

Your name is in the above list.

Please send the parcel to the above address.

* abroard adv.

1. 在国外,海外

Are you often abroard?

His son was living abroard.

2. 在外面传,传开

Rumors of victory were abroard.

The news soon spread abroard that the examinition re-

sults were ready.

* absence n.

1. 不在,缺席「反] presence

Please take care of my house during my absence.

I did not notice his absence.

2. 缺乏,不存在

Darkness is the absence of light.

A major problem is the *absence* of detailed standard rules of organization.

* absent adj.

1. 不在的,缺席的[反] present

He was absent from the meeting.

Three members of the class were absent.

2. 心不在焉的

He had an absent look on his face.

I asked him a question but he looked at me in an absent way and did not answer.

* absolute adj.

1. 绝对的,完全的「反] relative

I had absolute authority in the matter.

A child has absolute trust in his mother.

2. 肯定的,确实的

It is an absolute fact.

The police have absolute proof of his guilt.

* absolutely adv. 绝对地,完全地 [反] relatively
Of course it's absolutely impossible.

His request was absolutely rejected.

* absorb v.

1. 吸收

Water absorbs oxygen.

Animals absorb foods into their bodies.

2. 吸引……的注意

The book absorbed his attention.

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

* accent n.

1. 重音

The word "woman" has its accent on the first syllable. We need to mark this syllable with a written accent.

2. 口音,腔调

He speaks Mandarin with a mixed accent.

From your accent I judge you are a man of some education.

* accelerate

vt. 加速,加快「反 decelerate

Fertilizer will accelerate the growth of these tomato plants.

This accelerated our departure.

vi. 加快,加速

The car suddenly accelerated.

His new car can accelerate from 10 m. p. h. to 60 m. p. h. in a few seconds.

* accept v.

1. 接受 [同] get [反] refuse

He accepts the gift with pleasure.

Will yon accept the invitation?

2. 承认,同意

Mary accepted the explanation.

We accepted the statement as authoritative.

* access n.

1. 进入的道路,进入,通路(不可数)

Access to the town was across a narrow bridge.

There is no access to the house from the main road.

2. 能接近,进入,了解或使用(不可数)[反] retreat

Students have access to the library during the vacation. Students need easy access to books.

Only a few people have access to the full facts of the case.

[辨] access 与 approach 表示"接近"时 approach 仅指"接近"的动作: access 指接近某人、某地的自由或权力。例如:

They are difficult of approach. /Only high officials had access to the emperor.

* accident n.

1. 意外的事,偶然的事

Your meeting us was a mere accident.

An awful accident has happened.

2. 事故

A sad *accident* happened at Madame Blavtsky's lately. His parents were killed in a carriage *accident*.

* accidental adj. 偶然的 [反] planned

They paid us an accidental visit.

Our meeting was quite accidental.

* accompany vt.

1. 陪伴,伴随(到某处) [反] leave

He wished her to accompany him.

I will accompany you for some distance.

2. 伴奏

Her mother accompanied her on the piano.

The pianist accompanied her singing.

* accomplish v.

1. 完成,取得(成就)

He knew that he had accomplished something after all. All this was accomplished in a year.

2. 实现,达到(目标)

They did not accomplish the purpose desired.

The best method to *accomplish* this goal is to unite as many sympathetic people as possible within the labour movement itself.

* according adj. 一致的,和谐的 [反] disaccording

This was the according voice of national wisdom.

There was no according atmosphere in the group.

* accordingly adv.

1. 因此,于是

He was too sick to stay. Accordingly, we sent him home.

A meeting was accordingly called to draw up a plan for it.

2. 按照所说(发生)情况,照着

You told me to lock the door and I acted accordingly. We must promptly make plans accordingly.

* account

n.

1. 叙述·报道(可数)[同] discription

He gave her, in return, an account of his progress.

You may even have read some account of the matter.

2. 账目(可数)

The accounts were perfectly in order.

The accounts show we have spent more than we received.

3. 银行户头,账户

I have an account with this bank.

My account is empty.

vi. 作出说明

How do you account for the fact that aeroplanes can fly?

I can not account for it .

vt. 认为……是 [同] consider

He accounted himself lucky to be alive.

I account it a piece of good fortune.

* accurate adj. 精确的,正确的 [反] inaccurate, incorrect You must be accurate in arithmetic.

He is always *accurate* in what he says and does.

[辨] correct, accurate, exact 均表示"正确无误的"。correct 为一般用语,仅指"正确无误"之意。例如:He gave correct answers to the questions. accurate 强调谨慎努力使某些事物合乎事实或范例的含义。例如:He gave an accurate account of the accident. exact 强调各细节均与事实范例完全符合。例如:His painting is an exact copy of the original.

* accuse v. 指控,指责,控告 [同] charge [反] defend

A

The police accused him of murder.

They accused me of theft.

* accustomed adj. 习惯的,惯常的 [反] unaccustomed

That is his accustomed hour to go to bed.

By Monday he was back in his accustomed place.

* ache

n. 痛,疼痛 [同] pain

She felt an ache in her bosom.

There were aches in his joints.

₽. 疼

My leg ached and I was tired.

My head still ached dizzily.

[辨] ache, pain 乃指身体或精神上的痛苦。ache 意为一种持久,且常常是隐隐之痛,借喻为热望某事。例如:I have an ear-ache. pain 特指一种剧痛,泛指由身体某一点的刺痛以至于周身持久的疼痛,借喻为一种忧伤所引起的精神上严重的痛苦。例如:I have pains in my side.

* achievement n.

1. 成就,成绩(可数)

His achievements are worthy of record.

Flying across the Atlantic for the first time was a great achievement.

2. 达到,实现,成功(不可数)[反] failure

Such a goal was impossible of achievement.

It will give students a feeling of success and achievement.

* acquaintance n.

1. 熟悉,认识(不可数)

I had some acquaintance with him.

She has let the top floor to two young men of our acquaintance for six months.

2. 熟人,相识的人(可数)

Few of my acquaintances like Sheila.

You are more than an acquaintance.

* acquire vt. [同] get, abtain