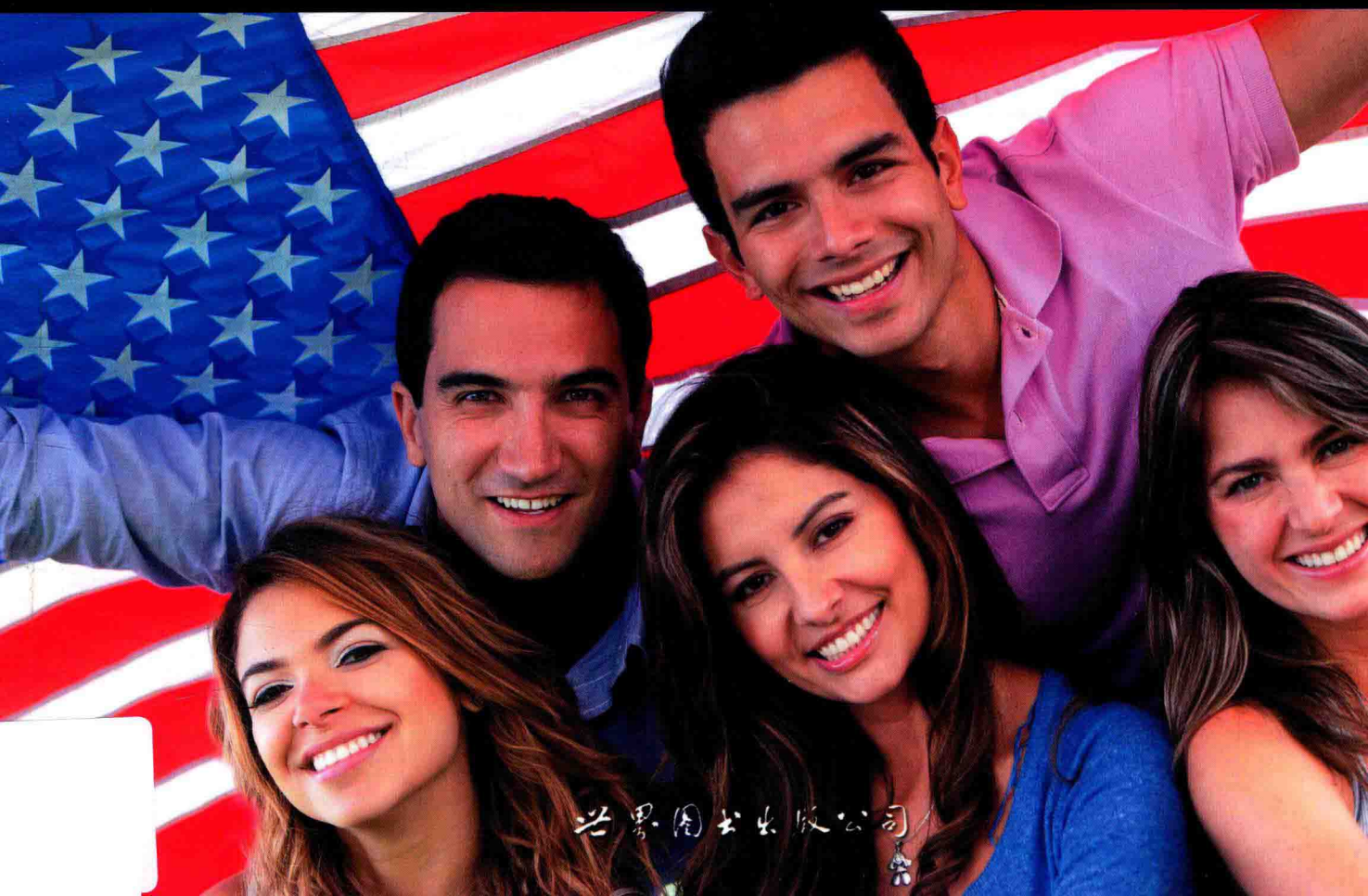


ACT 真题

核心词汇伴侣

Professional Dictionary for ACT

赵羽◎主编 季风 郭丹丹◎编著



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前言

Preface

当下赴美留学人数激增，各种考试使得同学们和家长们压力陡增，竞争之激烈，早已近白热化。SAT、托福竞争尤为惨烈，分数被逐年刷新，以前的高分现在已不过是个起点罢了。在这种背景下ACT作为一匹“黑马”已经越来越受到重视。尤其值得注意的是：2013年ACT全球考生人数首次超越了SAT全球考生人数。这对于SAT的众多考生和出题机构是一个重大事件。尤其是最近的一个重磅消息，更让众多考生期冀而又担心：SAT考试将在2016年改革，其中阅读写作词汇数量都会有巨大的变动。一方面这对SAT考试是新一次起飞的契机，而另一方面这对没有参加过新SAT考试的诸多考生来讲是个巨大的挑战。故ACT在这个关键时期显得尤为重要。ACT考试无论从考题的板块设置方面，还是从分数计算方面，甚至从考高分的容易度方面，都占有绝对的优势。对于学习成绩非常好的同学，可以既考SAT又考ACT，如彪虎生翼；对于成绩一般的同学，ACT更是一个捷径。

ACT考试，正如一切出国考试一样，最重要的，毫无疑问，是词汇，而词汇量的多少对分数高下起着根本性的影响，《ACT真题核心词汇伴侣》便应运而生。本书收录了ACT官方发布的全真套题中的重要核心词汇，并配以国际音标、中英文双解，以及例句。按照字母顺序编排，虽然传统但极其实用。在当下ACT考试对于大多数中国同学尚显陌生，较之市场上五花八门只追求噱头不在乎效果的众多考试书籍，《ACT真题核心词汇伴侣》是那样地朴实无华，效果显著，可助同学们顺利通过ACT考试一臂之力。

本书的出版要感谢赵羽老师的提议。囿于编者水平，书中难免有错漏之处，恳请读者不吝指正。

季风

2014年7月 尊古斋

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第一部分 «A»

1. **a blue of** 蓝色的

2. **a cloud of** 一大群; 一大片

3. **a wealth of** 丰富的

4. **abruptly** [ə'brʌptli] *adv.* 突然地; 唐突地, 鲁莽地; 意外地; 陡峭地

5. **absorb** [əb'sɔ:b] *v.* 吸收; 使全神贯注; 汲取, 理解

To take (something) in through or as through pores or interstices.

To occupy the full attention, interest, or time of; engross. See synonym at monopolize.

To retain (radiation or sound, for example) wholly, without reflection or transmission.

To take in; assimilate: immigrants who were absorbed into the social mainstream.

To learn; acquire: Matisse absorbed the lesson and added to it a new language of color. (Peter Plagen)

To receive (an impulse) without echo or recoil: a fabric that absorbs sound; a bumper that absorbs impact.

To assume or pay for (a cost or costs).

To endure; accommodate: couldn't absorb the additional hardships.

To use up; consume: The project has absorbed all of our department's resources.

6. **abundance** [ə'bʌndəns] *n.* 丰富; 充足; 充裕

A great or plentiful amount.

Fullness to overflowing: My thoughts... are from the abundance of my heart. (Thomas De Quincey)

Affluence; wealth.

Chemistry. The amount of an isotope of an element that exists in nature, usually expressed as a percentage of the total amount of all isotopes of the element.

7. **abuse** [ə'bjʊ:z] *n.* 滥用; 虐待; 辱骂; 伤害

Improper use or handling; misuse: abuse of authority; drug abuse.

Physical maltreatment: spousal abuse.

Sexual abuse.

An unjust or wrongful practice: a government that commits abuses against its citizens.

Insulting or coarse language: verbal abuse.

v. 滥用; 毁谤; 辱骂; 伤害, 虐待

To use wrongly or improperly; misuse: abuse alcohol; abuse a privilege.

To hurt or injure by maltreatment; ill-use.

To force sexual activity on; rape or molest.

To assail with contemptuous, coarse, or insulting words; revile.

Obsolete. To deceive or trick.

8. **accordion** [ə'kɔ:dʒən] *n.* 手风琴

A portable wind instrument with a small keyboard and free metal reeds that sound when air is forced past them by pleated bellows operated by the player.

9. **acquainted** [ə'kweintɪd] *adj.* 熟悉的

Known by or familiar with another.

Informed or familiar: Are you fully acquainted with the facts?

10. **acupoint** ['ækjʊ,poɪnt] *n.* 穴位; 孔穴

11. **acupuncture** ['ækjʊpʌŋktʃə] *n.* 针刺; 针灸

A procedure used in or adapted from Chinese medical practice in which specific body areas are pierced with fine needles for therapeutic purposes or to relieve pain or produce regional anesthesia.

12. **affect** [ə'fekt] *v.* 影响, 爱好, 假装; 使感动, 使震动; 对...发生作用; 侵袭

To have an influence on or effect a change in: Inflation affects the buying power of the dollar.

To act on the emotions of; touch or move.

To attack or infect, as a disease: Rheumatic fever can affect the heart.

13. **agitate** [ˈædʒɪteɪt] *v.* 使激动; 搅动; 使焦虑; 摇动; 鼓动; 煽动
v. tr.
To cause to move with violence or sudden force.
To upset; disturb: was agitated by the alarming news.
To arouse interest in (a cause, for example) by use of the written or spoken word;
debate.
v. intr.
To stir up public interest in a cause: agitate for a tax reduction.
14. **agitation** [ædʒɪ'teɪʃn] *n.* 激动; 煽动; 兴奋
The act of agitating or the state of being agitated.
Extreme emotional disturbance; perturbation.
The stirring up of public interest in a matter of controversy, such as a political or
social issue.
15. **airless** [ˈeəlis] *adj.* 无空气的; 不通风的; 无风的
Having no air.
Lacking fresh air; stuffy.
Lacking movement of air; still.
16. **almanac** [ˈɔːlmənæk] *n.* 历书; 年鉴
An annual publication including calendars with weather forecasts, astronomical
information, tide tables, and other related tabular information.
A usually annual reference book composed of various lists, tables, and often brief
articles relating to a particular field or many general fields.
17. **amble** [ˈæmbəl] *n.* 缓行步态; 漫步, 从容轻松的步伐
v. 缓行; 轻松地走, 从容漫步
18. **amid** [ə'mɪd] *prep.* 在...之间; 被...包围; 在...之中
Surrounded by; in the middle of.
19. **amount** [ə'maʊnt] *vi.* (在意义、价值、效果、程度等方面) 等于
20. **anchor** [ˈæŋkə] *n.* 锚; 赖以支撑的人, 靠山; 锚状物; 新闻节目主播
Nautical. A heavy object attached to a vessel by a cable or rope and cast overboard
to keep the vessel in place either by its weight or by its flukes, which grip the

bottom.

A rigid point of support, as for securing a rope.

A source of security or stability.

Sports. An athlete, usually the strongest member of a team, who performs the last stage of a relay race or other competition. The person at the end of a tug-of-war team.

An anchorperson.

v. 抛锚使停泊; 主持; 系住, 使固定; 抛锚泊船; 固定

v. *tr.*

To hold fast by or as if by an anchor. See synonym at fasten.

Sports. To serve as an anchor for (a team or competition).

To narrate or coordinate (a newscast).

To provide or form an anchor store for: Two major stores anchor each end of the shopping mall.

v. *intr.*

Nautical. To drop anchor or lie at anchor.

21. **anew** [ə'nju:] *adv.* 再; 重新

Once more; again.

In a new and different way, form, or manner.

22. **anomaly** [ə'nɒməli] *n.* 异常的人或物; 不规则

Deviation or departure from the normal or common order, form, or rule.

One that is peculiar, irregular, abnormal, or difficult to classify: Both men are anomalies: They have... likable personalities but each has made his reputation as a heavy .(David Pauly)

Astronomy. The angular deviation, as observed from the sun, of a planet from its perihelion.

23. **anticipate** [æn'tɪsəpet] *v.* 预期, 期望; 预先考虑到; 预料; 预先做

v. *tr.*

To feel or realize beforehand; foresee: hadn't anticipated the crowds at the zoo.

To look forward to, especially with pleasure; expect: anticipated a pleasant hike in the country.

To deal with beforehand; act so as to mitigate, nullify, or prevent: anticipated the storm by boarding up the windows. See synonym at expect.

To cause to happen in advance; accelerate.

To use in advance, as income not yet available.

To pay (a debt) before it is due.

v. intr.

To think, speak, or write about a matter in advance.

24. **antidote** [æntɪdəʊt] *n.* 矫正方法; 解毒剂

A remedy or other agent used to neutralize or counteract the effects of a poison.

An agent that relieves or counteracts: jogging as an antidote to nervous tension.

25. **arcane** [ɑ:'keɪn] *adj.* 神秘的, 不可思议的

Known or understood by only a few: arcane economic theories. See synonym at mysterious.

26. **arch** [ɑ:tʃ] *n.* 拱门, 弓形

A structure, especially one of masonry, forming the curved, pointed, or flat upper edge of an open space and supporting the weight above it, as in a bridge or doorway.

A structure, such as a freestanding monument, shaped like an inverted U.

A curve with the ends down and the middle up: the arch of a raised eyebrow.

Anatomy. An organ or structure having a curved or bowl-like appearance, especially either of two arched sections of the bony structure of the foot.

v. 使成弧形, 拱起, 使成弓形; 呈拱形覆盖; 形成弧形; 呈弧形移动

v. tr.

To provide with an arch: arch a passageway.

To cause to form an arch or similar curve.

To bend backward: The dancers alternately arched and hunched their backs.

To span: the rude bridge that arched the flood. (Ralph Waldo Emerson)

v. intr. To form an arch or archlike curve: The high fly ball arched toward the stands.

adj. 调皮的, 淘气的; 为首的, 主要的

Chief; principal: their arch foe.

Mischievous; roguish: an arch glance.

27. **arch-shaped** [ɑ:tʃ ʃeɪpt] *adj.* 拱形的; 弧

28. **articulate** [ɑ:'tɪkjələɪt] *v.* 清晰地吐; 明确有力地表达; 清晰地发; 使成为系统的整体; 清楚地讲话; 用关节连接起来; 清晰地发音; 接合

v. tr.

To pronounce distinctly and carefully; enunciate.

To utter (a speech sound) by making the necessary movements of the speech

organs.

To express in coherent verbal form; give words to: couldn't articulate my fears.

To fit together into a coherent whole; unify: a plan to articulate nursing programs throughout the state.

Anatomy. To unite by forming a joint or joints.

Architecture. To give visible or concrete expression to (the composition of structural elements): a spare design in which windows and doors are barely articulated.

v. intr.

To speak clearly and distinctly.

To utter a speech sound.

Anatomy. To form a joint; be jointed: The thighbone articulates with the bones of the hip.

29. **ascent** [ə'sent] *n.* 上升, 上坡路

The act or process of rising or going upward.

An advancement, especially in social status.

An upward slope or incline.

A going back in time or upward in genealogical succession.

30. **assault** [ə'sɔ:lt] *n.* 袭击, 攻击; 侵犯人身; 抨击, 谴责; 强奸, 施暴

A violent physical or verbal attack.

A military attack, such as one launched against a fortified area or place. The concluding stage of an attack in which close combat occurs with the enemy.

Law. An unlawful threat or attempt to do bodily injury to another. The act or an instance of unlawfully threatening or attempting to injure another.

Law. Sexual assault. The crime of rape.

v. 攻击; 抨击, 谴责; 袭击; 对...施暴; 动武

v. tr.

To make an assault upon; attack. See synonym at attack.

To rape.

v. intr.

To make an assault.

31. **assemble** [ə'sembl] *v.* 集合; 装配; 聚集; 集会

v. tr.

To bring or call together into a group or whole: assembled the jury.

To fit together the parts or pieces of: assemble a machine; assemble data.

v. intr.

To gather together; congregate. See synonym at gather.

32. **assert** [ə'sɜ:t] *v.* 声称, 断言; 主张拥有; 坚持, 维护; 显示
To state or express positively; affirm: asserted his innocence.
To defend or maintain (one's rights, for example).
33. **assortment** [ə'sɔ:tmənt] *n.* 分类; 什锦物; 各式各样的搭配
The act of assorting; separation into classes.
A collection of various kinds; a variety.
34. **astronomer** [ə'strɒnəmə] *n.* 天文学家
One who specializes in astronomy.
35. **atop** [ə'tɒp] *prep.* 在...的顶上; 在顶上
On top of.
36. **auditorium** [ɔ:'di:tɔ:riəm] *n.* 听众席; 会堂, 礼堂; 观众席
A large room to accommodate an audience in a building such as a school or theater.
A large building for public meetings or performances.
37. **authority** [ɔ:'θɒrəti] *n.* 专家, 权威, 威信
The power to enforce laws, exact obedience, command, determine, or judge. One that is invested with this power, especially a government or body of government officials: land titles issued by the civil authority.
Power assigned to another; authorization: Deputies were given authority to make arrests.
A public agency or corporation with administrative powers in a specified field: a city transit authority.
An accepted source of expert information or advice: a noted authority on birds; a reference book often cited as an authority. A quotation or citation from such a source: biblical authorities for a moral argument.
Justification; grounds: On what authority do you make such a claim?
A conclusive statement or decision that may be taken as a guide or precedent.
Power to influence or persuade resulting from knowledge or experience: political observers who acquire authority with age.
Confidence derived from experience or practice; firm self-assurance: played the sonata with authority.

38. **awe-inspiring** [ɔ:in'spaiəriŋ] *adj.* 使人畏惧的
Impressive; making you feel respect and admiration: The building was awe-inspiring in size and design.
39. **awful** ['ɔ:ful] *adj.* 吓人的, 可怕的; 满怀敬畏的; 使人敬畏的; 不舒服的
Extremely bad or unpleasant; terrible: had an awful day at the office.
Commanding awe: This sea, whose gently awful stirrings seem to speak of some hidden soul beneath. (Herman Melville)
Filled with awe, especially: Filled with or displaying great reverence. Obsolete.
Afraid.
Formidable in nature or extent: an awful burden; an awful risk.
40. **awning** ['ɔ:nɪŋ] *n.* 遮阳篷, 雨篷
A rooflike structure, often made of canvas or plastic, that serves as a shelter, as over a storefront, window, door, or deck.

第二部分 «B»

41. **backboard** ['bæk,bɔ:d; -,bɔ:d] *n.* 后挡板; 篮板; 靠背板

A board placed under or behind something or someone to provide firmness or support.

Basketball. The elevated vertical board from which the basket projects.

42. **baffle** ['bæfl] *n.* 困惑; 挡板; 障碍; 隔板

A usually static device that regulates the flow of a fluid or light.

A partition that prevents interference between sound waves in a loudspeaker.

v. 困惑, 使挫折, 为难

To frustrate or check (a person) as by confusing or perplexing; stymie.

To impede the force or movement of.

43. **bait** [beit] *n.* 饵

Food or other lure placed on a hook or in a trap and used in the taking of fish, birds, or other animals. Something, such as a worm, used for this purpose.

An enticement; a temptation.

Archaic. A stop for food or rest during a trip.

v. 以饵引诱, 欺负; 中途休息

v. tr.

To place a lure in (a trap) or on (a fishing hook).

To entice, especially by trickery or strategy.

To set dogs upon (a chained animal, for example) for sport.

To attack or torment, especially with persistent insults, criticism, or ridicule.

To tease.

To feed (an animal), especially on a journey.

v. intr. Archaic. To stop for food or rest during a trip.

44. **ballroom** ['bɔ:l'rʊm] *n.* 舞厅, 跳舞场

A large room for dancing.

45. **barbed** [bɑ:bd] *adj.* 有刺的; 讽刺的; 尖刻的

Having barbs.

Cutting; stinging: barbed criticism; barbed statements.

46. **barometric** [bæ'røu'metrik] *adj.* 气压的; 气压计的

An instrument that measures changes in the air pressure and the weather, or that calculates height above sea level.

Something that shows any changes that are happening in a particular situation.

47. **beast** [bi:st] *n.* 兽, 野兽; 粗暴的人, 畜生; 动物; 兽性

An animal other than a human, especially a large four-footed mammal. New England & Southern U. S. A large domestic animal, especially a horse or bull.

Animal nature as opposed to intellect or spirit: So far the beast in us has insisted upon having its full say. (William Dean Howells)

A brutal, contemptible person.

48. **becalmed** [bi'kɑ:md] *adj.* 平静的

(of a ship with a sail) Unable to move because there is no wind.

49. **beetle** ['bi:tl] *n.* 甲虫; 槌; 杵; 木槌

Any of numerous insects of the order Coleoptera, having biting mouthparts and forewings modified to form horny coverings that protect the underlying pair of membranous hind wings when at rest.

An insect resembling a member of the order Coleoptera.

50. **befell** [bi'fɔ:l] *v.* 发生; 降临; 降临于

v. intr.

To come to pass; happen.

v. tr.

To happen to. See synonym at happen.

51. **belong** [bi'lɒŋ] v. 属于, 住; 合适; 适宜

To be proper, appropriate, or suitable: A napkin belongs at every place setting. To be in an appropriate situation or environment: That plant belongs outdoors.

To be a member of a group, such as a club. To fit into a group naturally: No matter what I did, I just didn't belong.

To have in one's possession. Often used with to: The earth belongs to the living. (Thomas Jefferson)

To be a part of something else: These blades belong to the food processor.

52. **bemoan** [bi'məʊn] v. 惋惜, 哀叹, 认为遗憾

To express grief over; lament.

To express disapproval of or regret for; deplore: Tom Brokaw of NBC News recently bemoaned the cancer of the sound bite afflicting presidential campaigning. (John Tierney)

53. **bend** [bend] n. 弯, 曲; 转弯处; 俯; 弯腰, 行礼

Heraldry. A band passing from the upper dexter corner of an escutcheon to the lower sinister corner.

Nautical. A knot that joins a rope to a rope or another object.

v. 使弯曲, 使屈服; 弯曲, 屈服

v. *tr.*

To bring (something) into a state of tension: bend a bow.

To cause to assume a curved or angular shape: bend a piece of iron into a horseshoe.

To force to assume a different direction or shape, according to one's own purpose: Few will have the greatness to bend history itself, but each of us can work to change a small portion of events. (Robert F. Kennedy) To misrepresent; distort: bend the truth. To relax or make an exception to: bend a rule to allow more members into the club.

To cause to swerve from a straight line; deflect.

To render submissive; subdue.

To apply (the mind) closely: The weary naval officer goes to bed at night having bent his brain all day to a scheme of victory. (Jack Beatty)

Nautical. To fasten: bend a mainsail onto the boom.

v. *intr.*

To deviate from a straight line or position: The lane bends to the right at the bridge.

To assume a curved, crooked, or angular form or direction: The saplings bent in the wind.

To incline the body; stoop.

To make a concession; yield.

To apply oneself closely; concentrate: She bent to her task.

54. **betterment** ['betəmənt] *n.* 改善, 改良, 改进

An improvement over what has been the case: financial betterment.

Law. An improvement beyond normal upkeep and repair that adds to the value of real property.

55. **bewilder** [bi'wildə] *v.* 使迷惑; 使昏乱; 使不知所措; 令人眼花缭乱

56. **bizarre** [bi'zɑ:] *adj.* 奇异的, 异乎寻常的, 极不协调的

Strikingly unconventional and far-fetched in style or appearance; odd. See synonym at fantastic.

57. **blackout** ['blækaut] *n.* 灯火管制, 灯火熄灭, 暂时的意识丧失

The concealment or extinguishment of lights that might be visible to enemy aircraft during an air raid.

Lack of illumination caused by an electrical power failure.

The sudden extinguishment of all stage lights in a theater to indicate the passage of time or to mark the end of an act or scene. A short, comic vaudeville skit that ends with lights off.

A temporary loss of memory or consciousness.

A suppression, as of news, by censorship. Restriction or prohibition of telecasting a sports event in order to ensure ticket sales.

58. **blaze** [bleiz] *n.* 火焰; 熊熊燃烧; 火灾; 强烈的光, 光辉; 记号; 脸上的白斑

A brilliant burst of fire; a flame. A destructive fire.

A bright or steady light or glare: the blaze of the desert sun.

A brilliant, striking display: flowers that were a blaze of color.

A sudden outburst, as of emotion: a blaze of anger.

Blazes. Used as an intensive: Where in blazes are my keys?

v. 燃烧; 炫示; 闪耀; 迸发, 爆发; 使燃烧; 显示出; 闪耀出; 在...上刻记号; 开拓

v. intr.

To burn with a bright flame.

To shine brightly.

To be resplendent: a garden blazing with flowers.

To flare up suddenly: My neighbor's temper blazed.

To shoot rapidly and continuously: Machine guns blazed.