



南京新东方 托福听力场景词汇分类

南京新东方 托福听力教研组

Art 艺术类

- **Gallery** ['gæləri] a room or series of rooms where works of art are exhibited
美术馆, 画廊
- **Artist** ['ɑ:tɪst] a person engaged in one or more of any of a broad spectrum of activities related to creating art, practicing the arts, and/or demonstrating an art
艺术家; 美术家
- **Impressionism** [ɪm'preʃənɪzəm] a style of painting developed in France between 1870 and 1900 which concentrated on showing the effects of light on things rather than on clear and exact detail. 印象派, 印象主义
- **Brushstroke** [brʌʃɪz'truːk] the marks made on a surface by a painter's brush
一笔, 一画, 绘画的技巧
- **Exhibit** [ɪg'zɪbɪt] a painting, sculpture, or object of interest that is displayed to the public in a museum or art gallery 展览, 陈列; 展览品; 公开展示
- **advertising** [ædvə'taɪzɪŋ] the activity of creating advertisements and making sure people see them 广告; 做广告, 登广告; 广告业
- **portrait** ['pɔːtrɪt, -'tret, 'pɔːr-] a painting, drawing, or photograph of a particular person 肖像, 肖像画; 模型, 标本; 半身雕塑像; 人物描写
- **salon** [sə'lan, 'sælən, sə'lɒŋ] an informal meeting of fashionable writers or artists, which is held at the house of someone who is well-known 沙龙, 客厅; 画廊; (营业性的)厅, 院; 美术展览会
- **masterpiece** ['mæstə'piːs] an extremely good painting, novel, film, or other work of art 杰作, 名作; 杰出的事

- **theater**['θiətə] a building where theatrical performances or motion-picture shows can be presented; 剧场； 戏剧界； 戏剧效果
- **instrument** ['instrəmənt] an object such as a piano, guitar, or flute, which you play in order to produce music 仪器； 手段，工具； 乐器； 法律文件

心理学

- **behaviorism** [br'heivjə,izəm] an approach to psychology that emphasizes observable measurable behavior 行动主义，行为学派
- **mental**['mentl] relating to the process of thinking 内心的，精神的，思想的，心理的； 智慧的
- **psychology**[saɪ'kɒlədʒi] the scientific study of the human mind and the reasons for people's behaviour 心理学； 心理特点； 心理状态； 心理影响
- **psychiatrist**[saɪ'kaɪətrɪst] a doctor who treats people suffering from mental illness 精神病专家，精神病医生； 精神病医生
- **amnesia** [æm'niʒə] If someone is suffering from **amnesia**, they have lost their memory. 善忘； 易忘症； 健忘
- **cognitive** ['kɒgnɪtv] relating to the mental process involved in knowing, learning, and understanding things 认知的； 认识的
- **perception** [pə'sepʃən] the way that you think about something or the impression you have of it 知觉； 觉察(力)； 观念；
- **distraction**[drɪ'strækʃən] something that turns your attention away from something you want to concentrate on 注意力分散； 心烦意乱； 精神错乱
- **cortex**['kɒr,teks] The cortex of the brain or of another organ is its outer layer 皮

质；皮层；皮质层；大脑皮层

- **metacognition**[me'tækɔ:gnɪʃən] cognition about cognition, or knowing about knowing, which includes knowledge about when and how to use particular strategies for learning or for problem solving 元认知

Philosophy 哲学

- **Philosophy**[fr'lasəfi] the study or creation of theories about basic things such as the nature of existence, knowledge, and thought, or about how people should live 哲学
- **Metaphysics**[,metə'fɪzɪks] a part of philosophy which is concerned with understanding reality and developing theories about what exists and how we know that it exists 形而上学，玄学
- **Aristotle** ['æri,stɒtl] one of the greatest of the ancient Athenian philosophers; pupil of Plato; teacher of Alexander the Great (384-322 BC)亚里士多德
- **Plato**['plertəʊ] ancient Athenian philosopher; pupil of Socrates; teacher of Aristotle (428-347 BC)柏拉图
- **Socrates**['səkrə,tɪz] ancient Athenian philosopher; teacher of Plato and Xenophon (470-399 BC)苏格拉底
- **ethical**['εθɪkəl] relating to beliefs about right and wrong 伦理学的；道德的，伦理的；
- **Intrinsic**[ɪn'trɪnzɪk, -sɪk] If something has **intrinsic** value or **intrinsic** interest, it is valuable or interesting because of its basic nature or character, and not because of its connection with other things 固有的，内在的，本质的

- **extrinsic**[ɪk'strɪnsɪk, -zɪk] Extrinsic reasons, forces, or factors exist outside the person or situation they affect 非本质的；外在的；外来的；外部的
- **foundationalism**[faʊn'deɪʃnəlɪzəm] a theory about the structure of justification, it is also a theory about the initial source of justification 基础主义；基础论；调和基础主义；极端主义
- **John Dewey**[dʒə:n] ['dui, 'djuɪ] United States pragmatic philosopher who advocated progressive education (1859-1952) 约翰·杜威
- **pragmatics**[præg'mætɪks] the branch of linguistics that deals with the meanings and effects that come from the use of language in particular situations 语用学；语用论

Anthropology 人类学

- **site** [saɪt] A site is a piece of ground where something such as a statue or building stands or used to stand. 遗址
- **plaster** [plaster] Plaster is a smooth paste made of sand, lime, and water that gets hard when it dries. Plaster is used to cover walls and ceilings and is also used to make sculptures. 石膏；灰泥；膏药
- **clue** [klu:] A clue is an object or piece of information that helps someone solve a crime. 线索
- **ancestor** ['ænsɛstə] Someone from whom you are descended (but usually more remote than a grandparent) 祖先
- **brick** [brɪk] Rectangular block of clay baked by the sun or in a kiln; used as a building or paving material 砖，砖块

- **grave** [greiv] A place for the burial of a corpse (especially beneath the ground and marked by a tombstone) 墓穴，坟墓
- **inhabitant** [in'hæbitənt] The inhabitants of a place are the people who live there. 居民；居住者
- **religious** [ri'lɪdʒəs] You use religious to describe things that are connected with religion or with one particular religion. 宗教的
- **burial** ['beriəl] A burial is the act or ceremony of putting a dead body into a grave in the ground. 葬礼；埋葬的
- **cereal** ['siəriəl] Cereals are plants such as wheat, corn, or rice that produce grain. (小麦、高粱、米等) 谷类植物
- **hearth** [hɑ:θ] The hearth is the floor of a fireplace, which sometimes extends into the room. 壁炉地面
- **speculate** ['spekjuleɪt] If you speculate about something, you make guesses about its nature or identity, or about what might happen. 猜测
- **artifact** ['ɑ:tɪfækt] A man-made object taken as a whole. 手工艺品
- **diagonal** [dai'ægənəl] At an angle; especially connecting two nonadjacent corners of a plane figure or any two corners of a solid that are not in the same face 对角线的；对角线
- **Neolithic** [ni:əʊ'liθɪk] Neolithic is used to describe things relating to the period when people had started farming but still used stone for making weapons and tools. 新石器时代的

- **soot** [su:t, sut] Soot is black powder which rises in the smoke from a fire and collects usually on the inside of chimneys. 煤烟灰
- **rectangular** ['rek'tæŋgjʊlə] Something that is rectangular is shaped like a rectangle. 长方形的
- **Stone Age** The earliest known period of human culture, characterized by the use of stone implements 石器时代
- **Obsidian** [ɒb'sidiən, əb-] A dark volcanic glass formed by very rapid solidification of lava 黑曜石
- **hatchway** An entrance equipped with a hatch; especially a passageway between decks of a ship 舱口 ; 天窗
- **excavation** [ˌekske'veɪʃən] The act of digging 挖掘
- **coast** [kəʊst] The coast is an area of land that is next to the sea. 海岸
- **Bark** [bɑ:k] Bark is the tough material that covers the outside of a tree. 树皮
- **vessel** [vesl] A tube in which a body fluid circulates 血管 ; an object used as a container (especially for liquids) 容器
- **adopt** [ə'dɒpt] To take up and practice or use 采取 ; to accept formally and put into effect 接受 ; to take by choice into a relationship; especially : to take voluntarily (a child of other parents) as one's own child 收养
- **canoe** [kə'nu:] A canoe is a small, narrow boat that you move through the water using a stick with a wide end called a paddle.独木舟

- **stitch** [stɪtʃ] If you stitch cloth, you use a needle and thread to join two pieces together or to make a decoration. 缝, 缝合; Stitches are the short pieces of thread that have been sewn in a piece of cloth. 一针
- **sturdy** ['stʊ:di] Firmly built or constituted 坚固的
- **utensil** [ju:tensl] An implement, instrument, or vessel used in a household and especially a kitchen 用具, 器皿
- **container** [kən'teinə] A container is something such as a box or bottle that is used to hold or store things in. 集装箱; 容器
- **adept** ['ædept, ə'dept] Someone who is adept at something can do it skilfully. 娴熟的; 熟练的; 擅长...的
- **Birch** [bɜ:tʃ] A birch is a type of tall tree with thin branches. 木; 桦树
- **cargo** ['kɑ:gəʊ] The cargo of a ship or plane is the goods that it is carrying. 货物, 船货
- **prehistory** [pri:hsteri] The time during the development of human culture before the appearance of the written word 史前的
- **tribe** [traɪb] Tribe is sometimes used to refer to a group of people of the same race, language, and customs, especially in a developing country. Some people disapprove of this use. 部落
- **authority** [ɔ:'θɒrɪtɪ] The power or right to give orders or make decisions 权威; persons who exercise (administrative) control over others 当局
- **domesticate** [də'mestɪkeɪt] Adapt (a wild plant or unclaimed land) to the environment 驯化; 驯养

- **Hierarchy** ['haɪərərki] A series of ordered groupings of people or things within a system 层级 ; The organization of people at different ranks in an administrative body 等级制度
- **fertile** ['fɜ:tail] Land or soil that is fertile is able to support the growth of a large number of strong healthy plants. 富饶的 , 肥沃的
- **sophisticated** [sə'fɪstɪkətɪd] A sophisticated machine, device, or method is more advanced or complex than others. 复杂精致的 ; Someone who is sophisticated is comfortable in social situations and knows about culture, fashion, and other matters that are considered socially important. 老练的; 久经世故的
- **forge** [fɔ:dʒ] To shape (metal) by heating and hammering 锻造(金属) ; If someone forges something such as paper money, a document, or a painting, they copy it or make it so that it looks genuine, in order to deceive people. 伪造 (纸币、文件或画作等)伪造
- **nomadic** [nəu'mædɪk, nɔ-] (of groups of people) tending to travel and change settlements frequently 流浪的 ; 游牧的
- **surge** [sɜ:dʒ] To rise suddenly to an excessive or abnormal value 激增
- **hypothesize** [haɪ'pɒθaɪz] To believe especially on uncertain or tentative grounds 假定 ; 假设
- **centralize** ['sentrəlaɪz] To centralize a country, state, or organization means to create a system in which one central group of people gives instructions to regional groups. 集中 ; 实行中央集权

- **chiefdom** ['tʃiːfdəm] A chiefdom is a form of hierarchical political organization in non-industrial societies usually based on kinship, and in which formal leadership is monopolized by the legitimate senior members of select families or 'houses'. These elites form a political-ideological aristocracy relative to the general group. 首领的地位
- **valid** ['vælid] Well-grounded in logic or truth or having legal force 有根据的 ; still legally acceptable 正当的

History 历史学

- **literate** ['lɪt(ə)rət] Someone who is literate is able to read and write. 受过教育的
- **alternative** [ɔːl'tɜːnətɪv; ɒl-] (alternate)If one thing is an alternative to another, the first can be found, used, or done instead of the second. 替代品
- **magnify** ['mægnɪfaɪ] To magnify an object means to make it appear larger than it really is, by means of a special lens or mirror. 放大
- **quartz** [kwɔːts] Quartz is a mineral in the form of a hard, shiny crystal. It is used in making electronic equipment and very accurate watches and clocks. 石英
- **monk** [mʌŋk] A monk is a member of a male religious community that is usually separated from the outside world. 僧侣
- **statue** ['stætjuː; -tʃuː] A statue is a large sculpture of a person or an animal, made of stone or metal. (石或金属做的动物或人的) 雕像

- **affluence** ['æflʊəns] Affluence is the state of having a lot of money or a high standard of living. 富裕
- **symbolize** ['sɪmbəlaɪz] (symbol n. ; symbolic adj.) Express indirectly by an image, form, or model; be a symbol 象征
- **drastically** ['dræstɪkəli] Acting rapidly or violently 彻底地；激烈地
- **peddler** ['pedlə] One who offers merchandise (as fresh produce) for sale along the street or from door to door 小贩
- **societal** [sə'saɪətəl] Relating to human society and its members 社会的
- **ingredient** [ɪn'ɡriːdiənt] Something that enters into a compound or is a component part of any combination or mixture 原料；组成部分
- **soar** [sɔː] To rise or increase dramatically (as in position, value, or price) 高飞；高涨
- **conventional** [kən'venʃənəl] Following accepted customs and proprieties 传统的；惯例的
- **cultivate** ['kʌltɪveɪt] To foster the growth of 耕作；培养
- **restrain** [ri'streɪn] To restrain something that is growing or increasing means to prevent it from getting too large. 抑制，约束
- **scholar** ['skɒlə] A learned person (especially in the humanities); someone who by long study has gained mastery in one or more disciplines 学者；奖学金获得者
- **squash** [skwɒʃ, skwɔːʃ] Edible fruit of a squash plant; eaten as a vegetable 南瓜属植物；to compress with violence, out of natural shape or condition 挤压；

a game played in an enclosed court by two or four players who strike the ball with long-handled rackets 壁球

- **maize** [meiz] Indian corn 玉米
- **inedible** [in'edibl] If you say that something is inedible, you mean you cannot eat it, for example, because it tastes bad or is poisonous. 不可食用的
- **nutritious** [nju:'trifəs] Of or providing nourishment; Nutritious food contains substances which help your body to be healthy. 有营养的
- **Andes** [Andi:z] 安第斯山脉
- **Egyptian** (Egypt n.) Egyptian means belonging or relating to Egypt or to its people, language, or culture. 埃及(人)的; 埃及语的; 埃及文化的
- **civilization** [ˌsivilai'zeɪʃən, -li'z-] (civilized adj.) A civilization is a human society with its own social organization and culture. 文明社会 ; Civilization is the state of having an advanced level of social organization and a comfortable way of life. 文明
- **timekeeping** ['taɪm,ki:piŋ] The act or process of determining the time 计时工作
- **obligation** [ˌɒbli'geɪʃən] If you have an obligation to do something, it is your duty to do that thing. 义务
- **phase** [feɪz] A phase is a particular stage in a process or in the gradual development of something. 阶段
- **recede** [ri'si:d] (receded adj.) To move back or away 远离 ; to grow less or smaller (品质) 减弱; (问题或疾病等) 好转
- **silt** [sɪlt] Silt is fine sand, soil, or mud which is carried along by a river. 泥沙

- **lunar** ['lju:nə] Of, relating to, or resembling the moon 与月球相关的 ;
Designed for use on the moon 用于月球的 ;measured by the moon's revolution
以月球的转为依据计量的 (**Lunar year/month**)
- **administrative** [əd'ministrətiv] (administrate v.)Administrative work involves
organizing and supervising an organization or institution. 行政的; 管理的
- **barley** ['bɑ:li] Barley is a grain that is used to make food, beer, and whisky. 大
麦
- **inundation** [ˌɪnʌn'deɪʃən] (inundate v.) The rising of a body of water and its
overflowing onto normally dry land 洪水 ; Overwhelmed 泛滥
- **subsidence** (subside v.)When there is subsidence in a place, the ground there
sinks to a lower level. (地面)下沉
- **submerge** [səb'mə:dʒ] To cover or overflow with water 淹没 ,to put under water
把...浸入 ; To make obscure or subordinate 沉浸
- **predictable** (predict v. prediction n.) To declare or indicate in advance;
especially : foretell on the basis of observation, experience, or scientific reason
可预测的
- **helical** ['helikəl] Of, relating to, or having the form of a helix. 螺旋形的
- **indicator** ['ɪndikeɪtə] (indicate v. indication n.) One that indicates : as a : an
index 指示器
- **fluctuate** ['flʌktjueɪt] (fluctuation n.) To shift back and forth uncertainly 波
动 ; to ebb and flow in waves 涨落

- **bureaucratic** [ˌbjʊərəʊˈkrætɪk] Of, relating to, or having the characteristics of a bureaucracy or a bureaucrat 官僚的；官僚政治的
- **spoil** [spɔɪl] If food spoils or if it is spoiled, it is no longer fit to be eaten. 使(食物)变坏；(食物)变坏；If you spoil children, you give them everything they want or ask for. This is considered to have a bad effect on a child's character. 娇惯，溺爱；If you spoil something, you prevent it from being successful or satisfactory. 毁坏，破坏，糟蹋
- **collapse** [kəˈlæps] To break down completely 瓦解；A mishap caused by something suddenly falling down or caving in 倒塌；To break down in vital energy, stamina, or self-control through exhaustion or disease; especially: to fall helpless or unconscious (情绪)崩溃
- **ambassador** [æmˈbæsədə] An ambassador is an important official who lives in a foreign country and represents his or her own country's interests there. 大使
- **voyage** [ˈvɔɪdʒ] An act of traveling by water 航海；A journey to some distant place 航程
- **rarity** [ˈræərəti] If someone or something is a rarity, they are interesting or valuable because they are so unusual. 稀有物；罕见之人
- **exotic** [ˌɪgˈzɒtɪk] Introduced from another country : not native to the place where found 异国的，外来的；Strikingly, excitingly, or mysteriously different or unusual 奇异地
- **legend** [ˈledʒənd] A story about mythical or supernatural beings or events 传奇

- **herb** [hə:b, ə:b] A plant or plant part valued for its medicinal, savory, or aromatic qualities. (调味或药用的) 草
- **spice** [spais] Any of various aromatic vegetable products (as pepper or nutmeg) used to season or flavor foods 香料
- **aristocracy** [,æri'stəkrəsi] The aristocracy is a class of people in some countries who have a high social rank and special titles. 贵族阶级
- **aromatic** [,ærou'mætik] An aromatic plant or food has a strong, pleasant smell of herbs or spices. 芳香的
- **flower bud** A partially opened flower 花芽；花蓓蕾
- **fantasy** ['fæntəsi] A fantasy is a pleasant situation or event that you think about and that you want to happen, especially one that is unlikely to happen. 幻想
Fiction with a large amount of imagination in it. 虚幻的故事
- **fragrance** ['freigrəns] A sweet or delicate odor (as of fresh flowers, pine trees, or perfume) 香味，芬芳
- **intermedia** [,intə'mi:djə] A negotiator who acts as a link between parties 中间人；媒介物
- **preservative** [pri'zə:vətiv] A chemical compound that is added to protect against decay or decomposition 防腐剂
- **repercussion** [,ri:pə'kʌʃən, re-] A remote or indirect consequence of some action 后果
- **ritual** ['ritjuəl, -tʃu-] The established form for a ceremony 仪式
- **shroud** [fraud] To cover for protection 遮蔽；to dress for burial 包以尸衣

- **literally** [ˈlɪtərəli] In a literal sense or manner: actually 事实上，字面的
- **mythical** [ˈmɪθɪkl] (myth n.) Something or someone that is mythical exists only in myths and is therefore imaginary. 神话中的
- **incredibly** [ɪnˈkredəbli] (incredible adj.) Too extraordinary and improbable to be believed 难以置信地；非常地
- **diplomacy** [dɪpˈləməsi] (diplomatic adj.) Diplomacy is the activity or profession of managing relations between the governments of different countries. 外交； Diplomacy is the skill of being careful to say or do things which will not offend people. 交际手腕
- **humiliating** [hjuːˈmɪliət] (humiliate v. humiliated adj.) If something is humiliating, it embarrasses you and makes you feel ashamed and stupid. 使蒙受耻辱的；丢脸的
- **depressing** [dɪˈpresɪŋ] (depress v. depression n.) Something that is depressing makes you feel sad and disappointed. low in spirits 令人沮丧的
- **thriving** [ˈθraɪvɪŋ] (thrive v.) Very lively and profitable ; Characterized by success or prosperity 繁荣的；蒸蒸日上的；旺盛的
- **allure** [əˈluə(r)] The power to entice or attract through personal charm 引诱； power of attraction or fascination 诱惑力
- **ward off** Prevent the occurrence of; prevent from happening 避开；挡住
- **incentive** [ɪnˈsentɪv] An additional payment (or other remuneration) to employees as a means of increasing output(奖金)激励 ;A positive motivational influence 激励

- **bland** [bland] Lacking taste or flavor or tang 乏味的 ; Lacking stimulating characteristics; uninteresting 平淡无奇的 ; Exhibiting no personal concern or embarrassment 冷漠的
- **distort** [dɪ'stɔ:t] (distortion n. distorted adj.) If you distort a statement, fact, or idea, you report or represent it in an untrue way. 歪曲; 曲解
- **exaggerate** [ɪg'zædʒəreɪt] (exaggeration n.) To enlarge beyond bounds or the truth ; Do something to an excessive degree 夸大 , 夸张
- **solo** [səʊləʊ] Perform a piece written for a single instrument 独奏 , 独唱 ; Any activity that is performed alone without assistance 独自完成
- **prestigious** [pre'stɪdʒəs] (prestige n.) A prestigious institution, job, or activity is respected and admired by people. 有声望的
- **distinctive** [dɪ'stɪŋktɪv] Of a feature that helps to distinguish a person or thing 有特色的 , 与众不同的
- **override** [ˌəʊvə'reɪd] To prevail over : dominate 比...更重要 ; to set aside 推翻
- **bridge** [brɪdʒ] To bridge the gap between two people or things means to reduce it or get rid of it. 克服 (障碍)
- **contradiction** [ˌkɒntrə'dɪkʃn] (contradict v.) If you describe an aspect of a situation as a contradiction, you mean that it is completely different from other aspects, and so makes the situation confused or difficult to understand. 矛盾
- **Bold color** 大胆的色彩

- **elongated** ['i:lɒŋɡert, American ɪ'lɒ:ŋ-] If something is elongated, it is very long and thin, often in an unnatural way. 过于细长的
- **stretchy** ['stretʃi] (stretch v.) Stretchy material is slightly elastic and stretches easily. 有弹性的; 能伸展的
- **genre** ['ʒɑ:nrə] A category of artistic, musical, or literary composition characterized by a particular style, form, or content 体裁 ; Kind, sort 类型 ; 种类 ; Painting that depicts scenes or events from everyday life usually realistically 风俗画
- **stance** [stɑ:ns,stæns] A rationalized mental attitude (对某事的) 态度; 立场 ; Standing posture 姿态
- **vicinity** [vi'sinəti] A surrounding or nearby region 邻近 , 附近 If something is in the vicinity of a particular place, it is near it. (在...) 附近
- **Art scene** 艺术界 ; 艺术场所
- **expressionism** [ɪk'spreʃənɪzəm] (express v. expressive adj. expression n.) Expressionism is a style of art, literature, and music that uses symbols and exaggeration to represent emotions, rather than representing physical reality. 表现主义
- **nationalism** ['næʃnəlɪzəm] Love of country and willingness to sacrifice for it 民族主义 ; 国家主义
- **composer** (composition n. compose v.) [kEm5pEJzE] A composer is a person who writes music, especially classical music. (尤指古典音乐) 作曲家

- **suffice** [sə'faɪs] (Be sufficient; be adequate, either in quality or quantity 足够)
to say... suffice to say is used at the beginning of a statement to indicate that what you are saying is obvious, or that you will only give a short explanation.
不必多言
- **lyrical** ['lɪrɪkl] Suitable for or suggestive of singing 抒情诗调的 ; Expressing deep personal emotion 感情丰富的
- **grandeur** ['grændʒə(r)] If something such as a building or a piece of scenery has grandeur, it is impressive because of its size, its beauty, or its power. 宏伟壮观 ; Someone's grandeur is the great importance and social status that they have, or think they have. 高贵; 显赫
- **orchestra** ['ɔ:kɪstrə] An orchestra is a large group of musicians who play a variety of different instruments together. Usually play classical music. 管弦乐队
- **roam** [rəʊm] Move about aimlessly or without any destination, often in search of food or employment. 漫游 , 漫步 ; 流浪
- **folk music** The traditional and typically anonymous music that is an expression of the life of people in a community 民族音乐
- **ethnomusicologist** 人种音乐学家
- **notable** ['nəʊtəbl] Someone or something that is notable is important or interesting. 值得注意的; 有趣的
- **rhythm** ['rɪðəm] A rhythm is a regular series of sounds or movements. 节奏

- **hallmark** ['hɔ:lma:k] The hallmark of something or someone is their most typical quality or feature. 标志; 特征
- **ballet** ['bæleɪ] A theatrical representation of a story that is performed to music by trained dancers 芭蕾舞; 芭蕾舞乐曲
- **element** ['elɪmənt] The different elements of something are the different parts it contains. 组成部分
- **recognition** [ˌrekəg'nɪʃn] The state or quality of being recognized or acknowledged 识别; 公认
- **hieroglyph** ['haɪərəglɪf] (Hieroglyphic) Writing that resembles hieroglyphics (usually by being illegible) 象形文字; 图画文字
- **mystified** ['mɪstɪfaɪd] To make mysterious or obscure 使神秘化; to perplex the mind of 使迷惑
- **artifact** ['ɑ:tɪfækt] A man-made object taken as a whole 人工制品, 手工艺品
- **decipher** [dɪ'saɪfə(r)] To make out the meaning of despite indistinctness or obscurity 译解; To interpret the meaning of 解释
- **alphabet** ['ælfəbet] A character set that includes letters and is used to write a language 字母表
- **elaborate** [ɪ'læbəreɪt] You use elaborate to describe something that is very complex because it has a lot of different parts. 复杂的; Elaborate clothing or material is made with a lot of detailed artistic designs. 设计繁丽的; If you elaborate a plan or theory, you develop it by making it more complicated and more effective. 周密制定; 周密发展

- **mundane** [mʌn'deɪn] Found in the ordinary course of events 世俗平凡的
- **suspect** [sə'spekt] If you suspect that something dishonest or unpleasant has been done, you believe that it has probably been done. If you suspect someone of doing an action of this kind, you believe that they probably did it. 怀疑 ; 猜想; A suspect is a person who the police or authorities think may be guilty of a crime. 嫌疑犯
- **pictograph** ['pɪktəgrɑ:f] A graphic character used in picture writing 象形文字 ; 古代石壁画
- **dismiss** [dɪs'mɪs] To send away 让...离开; To reject serious consideration of 不予理会
- **anomaly** [ə'nɒməli] Deviation from the normal or common order or form or rule 异常 ; 不规则
- **critics** ['krɪtɪks] One given to harsh or captious judgment 批评者 , 抨击者; One who expresses a reasoned opinion on any matter especially involving a judgment of its value, truth, righteousness, beauty, or technique 评论家
- **disprove** [dɪs'pru:v] Prove to be false 驳 , 证明...是虚假的
- **crack** [kræk] To puzzle out and expose, solve, or reveal the mystery of 破解 ; To break, split, or snap apart 使破裂 ; 打开
- **underlying** [ˌʌndə'laɪɪŋ] Lying beneath or below 在下面的 ; The nature of something though not readily apparent 潜在的 ; 根本的

Archeology 考古学

- **instrument** ['ɪnstrʊmənt] A device that requires skill for proper use 仪器 ;工具
- **discern** [dɪ'sɜːn] Detect with the senses 认识; 了解 ; 看清楚 , 辨别
- **latitude** ['lætɪtjuːd] The latitude of a place is its distance from the equator. 纬度
- **partition** [pɑː'tɪʃn] The act of dividing or partitioning; Separation by the creation of a boundary that divides or keeps apart 分割
- **constellation** [ˌkɒnstə'leɪʃn] A constellation is a group of stars which form a pattern and have a name. 星座
- **zenith** ['zenɪθ] The zenith of something is the time when it is most successful or powerful. 鼎盛时期 ; 顶峰 ; 顶点 ; 最高点
- **seafarer** [siːfeɪə] A man who serves as a sailor. 船员 ; 航海家
- **navigation** [ˌnævɪ'geɪʃn] You can refer to the movement of ships as navigation. 航行
- **symmetrically** [sɪ'metɪkli] If something is symmetrical, it has two halves which are exactly the same, except that one half is the mirror image of the other. 对称地
- **vast stretches of** 成片的
- **remarkable** [rɪ'mɑːkəbl̩] Someone or something that is remarkable is unusual or special in a way that makes people notice them and be surprised or impressed. 不同寻常的; 非凡卓越的; 引人注目的

- **profound** [prə'faʊnd] showing intellectual penetration or emotional depths;
from the depths of your being 深厚的 ;Far-reaching and thoroughgoing in effect
especially on the nature of something 意义深远的
- **bronze** [brɒnz] An alloy of copper and tin and sometimes other elements 青铜;
Also any copper-base alloy containing other elements in place of tin 古铜色
- **chamber** ['tʃeɪmbə(r)] A natural or artificial enclosed space 房间; (身体或器官内的) 室 , 膛
- **enclose** [ɪn'kləʊz] Enclose or enfold completely with or as if with a covering 围绕 ; 装入
- **racket** ['ræktɪ] A sports implement (usually consisting of a handle and an oval frame with a tightly interlaced network of strings) used to strike a ball (or shuttlecock) in various games 球拍; A loud and disturbing noise 吵闹 , 喧闹
- **chorus** ['kɔːrəs] Any utterance produced simultaneously by a group 合唱队 ; 齐声
- **agitate** ['ædʒɪteɪt] To excite and often trouble the mind or feelings of 打乱 , 使焦虑不安 ; To move with an irregular, rapid, or violent action 搅动
- **engender** [ɪn'dʒendə(r)] Call forth 使产生 ; 造成
- **intensify** [ɪn'tensɪfaɪ] Increase in extent or intensity 增强 , 强化
- **monumental** [ˌmɒnjə'mentl] (monument n.) Relating or belonging to or serving as a monument 不朽的 ; 纪念碑的
- **miraculous** [ˌmɪ'rækjʊləs] Being or having the character of a miracle 不可思议的 , 奇迹的

- **intriguing** [in'tri:ɡɪŋ] Capable of arousing interest or curiosity 有趣的；迷人的
- **resonance** ['rezənəns] A vibration of large amplitude produced by a relatively small vibration near the same frequency of vibration as the natural frequency of the resonating system 共振；共鸣
- **sealing** ['si:liŋ] (seal v.) The act of treating something to make it repel water 封闭；密封的
- **overlapping** [ˌəʊvə'læpiŋ] (overlap v.) Covering with a design in which one element covers a part of another (as with tiles or shingles 重叠；覆盖)
- **Music note** 乐谱
- **drumming** ['drʌmiŋ] (drum v.) The act of playing drums 发嗡嗡声；击鼓声
- **chant** [tʃɑ:nt, tʃænt] Recite with musical intonation; recite as a chant or a psalm 唱歌；Utter monotonously and repetitively and rhythmically 反覆地唱歌
- **dizziness** ['dizini:s] (dizzy adj.) A reeling sensation; a feeling that you are about to fall 头晕；头昏眼花
- **gear** [ɡiə] A mechanism for transmitting motion for some specific purpose (as the steering gear of a vehicle) 齿轮；装置，工具
- **rotate** [rəʊ'teɪt, 'rəʊt-, 'rəuteɪt] When something rotates or when you rotate it, it turns with a circular movement. 旋转
- **eclipse** [i'klɪps] An eclipse of the sun is an occasion when the moon is between the earth and the sun, so that for a short time you cannot see part or all of the sun. An eclipse of the moon is an occasion when the earth is between the sun

and the moon, so that for a short time you cannot see part or the entire moon.

(日、月) 食 ; Exceed in importance; outweigh 使黯然失色

- **mechanism** ['mekənɪzəm] A natural object resembling a machine in structure or function 机制 ; 原理 ; Device consisting of a piece of machinery; has moving parts that perform some function 机械装置
- **shipwreck** ['ʃɪprek] A shipwreck is a ship which has been destroyed in an accident at sea. 遇难船只
- **corrode** [kə'rəʊd] If metal or stone corrodes, or is corroded, it is gradually destroyed by a chemical or by rust. 腐蚀
- **conclusive** [kən'klu:sɪv] Evidence shows that something is certainly true. 确凿的
- **inscription** [ɪn'skɪpʃn] An inscription is writing carved into something made of stone or metal, such as a gravestone or medal. 铭文; 碑文
- **replicate** ['replɪkeɪt] If you replicate someone's experiment, work, or research, you do it yourself in exactly the same way. 复制; 重做(试验、工作或研究)
- **Archaeological** [ˌɑ:kɪə'lɒdʒɪkl] Related to or dealing with or devoted to archaeology 考古学的
- **Theory of relativity** 相对论
- **Millennia** 千年期
- **settlement** ['setlmənt] occupation by settlers 定居地; a small village 小村庄 ; A conclusive resolution of a matter and disposition of it 解决 , 处理

- **hub**[hʌb] A center of activity or interest or commerce or transportation; a focal point around which events revolve 中心; A central device that connects multiple computers on a single network 集线器
- **mound** [maʊnd] A small natural hill 高地 ; 坟堆
- **plain**[pleɪn] Extensive tract of level open land 平原 ; lacking ornament, undecorated 简单的 ; 朴素的
- **presence** ['prezəns] The state of being present 出席; Current existence 存在
- **reveal** [riːvɛl] To open up to view 显示; To make (something secret or hidden) publicly or generally known 透露
- **fortified** ['fɔ:tɪfaɪd] (fortify v.) To strengthen and secure (as a town) by forts or batteries 筑好防御工事的
- **canal** [kə'neɪl] A canal is a long, narrow stretch of water that has been made for boats to travel along or to bring water to a particular area. 运河; A canal is a narrow tube inside your body for carrying food, air, or other substances. (体内的) 管道
- **intricate** ['ɪntrɪkət] Difficult to resolve or analyze 难解的; Having many complexly arranged elements 复杂的
- **jewelry** ['dʒu:əlri] An adornment (as a bracelet or ring or necklace) made of precious metals and set with gems (or imitation gems) 珠宝 ; 珠宝类
- **Mesopotamia** The land between the Tigris and Euphrates; site of several ancient civilizations; part of what is now known as Iraq 美索不达米亚

- **restore** [ri'stɔ:] Return to its original or usable and functioning condition 恢复 ; 修复
- **rebuild** [,ri:'bild, 'ri:,bild] When people rebuild something such as a building or a city, they build it again after it has been damaged or destroyed. 重建 (房屋或城市等)
- **disintegrate** [dis'intigreit] (integrate v.)If something disintegrates, it becomes seriously weakened, and is divided or destroyed. 瓦解
- **spear** [spiə] A long pointed rod used as a weapon 矛 , 枪
- **attach** [ə'tætʃ] If you attach something to an object, you join it or fasten it to the object. 附; 贴; 系
- **manufacture** [ˌmænʃʊ'fæktʃə(r)] To manufacture something means to make it in a factory, usually in large quantities. 生产
- **emergency** [i'mə:dʒənsi] An emergency is an unexpected and difficult or dangerous situation, especially an accident, that happens suddenly and that requires quick action to deal with it. 突发事件; 紧急情况
- **mobile** ['məubail, -bil, məu'bi:l] If you are mobile, you can move or travel easily from place to place, for example because you are not physically disabled or because you have your own transportation. 行动方便的
- **plausible** ['plɔ:zəble] An explanation or statement that is plausible seems likely to be true or valid. (解释或叙述) 看似合理的
- **craftsmanship** ['kra:ftsmənʃip, 'kræft-] Craftsmanship is the skill that someone uses when they make beautiful things with their hands. 手艺

- **raw material** suitable for manufacture or use or finishing 原材料

Linguistic 语言学

- **instinctive** [in'stɪŋktɪv] unthinking; prompted by (or as if by) instinct. 本能的；直觉的；天生的
- **prairie** ['preəri] a treeless grassy plain 大草原
- **barks** [bɑ:k] 1. tough protective covering of the woody stems and roots of trees and other woody plants 2. a noise resembling the bark of a dog n. [林] 树皮；狗吠（bark 的复数）v. 剥（树皮）；狗吠（bark 的三单形式）
- **individual** [,indi'vidʒuəl; -dʒəl] 1. a human being 2. a single organism 个人的；个别的；独特的
- **discrete** [dis'kri:t] constituting a separate entity or part. 离散的，不连续的
- **abstract** ['æbstrækt; æb'strækt] a concept or idea not associated with any
- **hawk** [hɔ:k] diurnal bird of prey typically having short rounded wings and a long tail n. 鹰；鹰派成员；掠夺他人的人
- **syntax** ['sɪntæks] the grammatical arrangement of words in sentences 语法；句法；有秩序的排列
- **phonology** [fəu'nɒlədʒi] the study of the sound system of a given language and the analysis and classification of its phonemes 音系学；音韵学；语音体系
- **semantic** [si'mæntɪk] of or relating to meaning or the study of meaning 语义的；语义学的
- **genetically** [dʒi'netɪkəl] by genetic mechanisms 从遗传学角度；从基因方面
- **reconstructed** [,ri:kən'strʌktɪd] adapted to social or economic change 重建的；

改造的

- **ambiguity** [æmbi'gju:iti] unclearness by virtue of having more than one meaning n. 含糊；不明确；暧昧；模棱两可的话
- **maxim** ['mæksim] a saying that is widely accepted on its own merits 格言；准则；座右铭
- **implication** [impli'keɪʃən] something that is inferred (deduced or entailed or implied) 含义；暗示；牵连，卷入；可能的结果，影响
- **subtle** ['sʌtl] 1. be difficult to detect or grasp by the mind 2. faint and difficult to analyze 微妙的；精细的；敏感的；狡猾的；稀薄的
- **sarcasm** ['sɑ:kæzəm] witty language used to convey insults or scorn 讽刺；挖苦；嘲笑
- **irony** ['aɪərəni] witty language used to convey insults or scorn 讽刺；反语
- **proficiency** [prəu'fɪʃənsi] skillfulness in the command of fundamentals deriving from practice and familiarity 精通，熟练

literature 文学

- **prose** [prəuz] 1. ordinary writing as distinguished from verse 2. matter of fact, commonplace, or dull expression 散文
- **diary** ['daɪəri] a daily written record of (usually personal) experiences and observations 日志，日记；
- **autobiography** [ɔ:təubai'ɒgrəfi] a biography of yourself 传记
- **editorial** [edi'tɔ:riəl] an article giving opinions or perspectives 社论
- **narrative** ['nærətɪv] n.1. a message that tells the particulars of an act or

occurrence or course of events; presented in writing or drama or cinema or as a radio or television program 叙述 ;故事 ;讲述 2.consisting of or characterized by the telling of a story adj. 叙事的 , 叙述的 ; 叙事体的

- **descriptive** [di'skriptiv] serving to describe or inform or characterized by description . 描写的 , 叙述的 ; 描写性的
- **poetry** ['pəuitri] 1. literature in metrical form 诗 ; 诗歌 ; 诗作 ; 诗集 ; 韵文
2. any communication resembling poetry in beauty or the evocation of feeling
作诗技巧 , 作诗法 ; 诗歌艺术(或理论、结构)
- **allegory** ['æliɡ(ə)rɪ] 1. a short moral story (often with animal characters) 寓言
- **fairy** ['fæəri] **tale** [teɪl]: a story about fairies; told to amuse children 神话故事 , 童话 ; 谎言
- **folk** [fəuk] **tale** [teɪl] a tale circulated by word of mouth among the common folk 民间故事
- **proverb** ['prɒvə:b] a condensed but memorable saying embodying some important fact of experience that is taken as true by many people 谚语 , 格言
- **literary** ['litərəri] **criticism** : a written evaluation of a work of literature 文艺评论
- **prolific** [prəu'lifɪk] 1. intellectually productive 多产的 ; 2. bearing in abundance especially offspring 丰富的
- **conformity** [kən'fɔ:miti] correspondence in form or appearance 一致 ; 符合
- **consistency** [kən'sistənsi] 1. the property of holding together and retaining its shape 一致性 ; 稠度 ;

- **communal** ['kɒmjʊnəl] for or by a group rather than individuals 公共的 ; 公社的
- **royalty** ['rɔɪəlti] 1. payment to the holder of a patent or copyright or resource for the right to use their property 专利税 2. royal persons collectively 皇室 ; 版税 ; 王权 ;
- **evolution** [ˌivə'lʊʃən] a process in which something passes by degrees to a different stage 演变 ; 进化论
- **orally** ['ɔrəli] (of drugs) through the mouth rather than through injection 口头 ; 口服 ;
- **transmit** [træns'mɪt] 1. transfer to another 2. transmit or serve as the medium for transmission 3. broadcast over the airwaves, as in radio or television 传输 ; 传播 ; 发射
- **description** [dɪ'skrɪpʃən] a statement that represents something in words 描述 , 描写 ; 类型
- **character** ['kærəktə] 1. an imaginary person represented in a work of fiction (play or film or story) 角色 2. a characteristic property that defines the apparent individual nature of something 性格 , 品质 ; 特性 ;
- **trait** [treɪt] a distinguishing feature of your personal nature 特性 , 特点 ; 品质 ;
- **plot** [plɒt] 1. a secret scheme to do something (especially something underhand or illegal) 情节 ; 图 ; 阴谋
- **constant** ['kɒnstənt] 1. a quantity that does not vary 2. persistent in occurrence and unvarying in nature 不变的 ; 恒定的 , 常数

- **audience** ['ɔːdiəns] a gathering of spectators or listeners at a (usually public) performance 观众；听众
- **sketch** [sketʃ] preliminary drawing for later elaboration 素描；略图；
- **formulate** ['fɔːmjə'let] elaborate, as of theories and hypotheses 规划；用公式表示；
- **fictional** ['fɪkʃənl] related to or involving literary fiction 虚构的；小说的
- **solidify** [sə'lidɪfaɪ] make solid or more solid; cause to solidify 团结；凝固
- **pitfall** ['pɪtfɔːl] a trap in the form of a concealed hole 陷阱，圈套；
- **stereotype** ['sterɪətaɪp] conventional or formulaic conception or image 使用铅版；套用老套，使一成不变
- **terminology** [ˌtɜːmi'nɒlədʒi] a system of words used to name things in a particular discipline 术语，术语学；用辞
- **feature** ['fi:tʃə] 1. a prominent aspect of something 特色，特征；容貌
- **reveal** [rɪ'vɪl] 1. make visible 显示 2. make known to the public information that was previously known only to a few people or that was meant to be kept a secret ；透露；
- **supernatural** [ˌsjuːpə'nætʃərəl] supernatural forces and events and beings collectively 超自然现象；不可思议的事
- **heroine** ['hɛrɔɪn] the main good female character in a work of fiction 女主角；女英雄
- **figure** ['fɪɡjə] 1. a diagram or picture illustrating textual material 图形 2. alternative names for the body of a human being 人物

- **reflection** [re'flekʃən] 1. a calm lengthy intent consideration 沉思 2. the phenomenon of a propagating wave (light or sound) being thrown back from a surface 反射

杂类

- **Federal** ['fedərəl] a member of the Union Army during the American Civil War 联邦的；同盟的
- **depression** [di'preʃən] 1. a mental state characterized by a pessimistic sense of inadequacy and a despondent lack of activity 沮丧 2. a long-term economic state characterized by unemployment and low prices and low levels of trade and investment 不景气；
- **subsidy** ['sʌbsidi] a grant paid by a government to an enterprise that benefits the public 补贴；津贴；补助金
- **council** ['kaunsəl] an assembly of theologians and bishops and other representative of different churches or dioceses that is convened to regulate matters of discipline or doctrine . 委员会；会议；
- **altruistic** [æltɹu'istik] showing unselfish concern for the welfare of others 利他的；无私心的
- **patron** ['peitrən] a regular customer 赞助人；保护人；主顾
- **substantial** [səb'stænʃəl] 1. fairly large 大量的； 2. having a firm basis in reality and being therefore important, meaningful, or considerable 实质的；内容充实的
- **politician** [pəli'tiʃən] a person active in party politics 政治家，政客

- **obstacle** ['ɒbstəkl] something immaterial that stands in the way and must be circumvented or surmounted 障碍，干扰
- **shuttle** ['ʃʌtl] public transport that consists of a bus or train or airplane that plies back and forth between two points 航天飞机；穿梭；梭子；穿梭班机、公共汽车等
- **velocity** [vi'ləsəti] distance travelled per unit time 速率，速度；
- **fraction** ['frækʃən] 1. a component of a mixture that has been separated by a fractional process 分数 2. a small part or item forming a piece of a whole 部分；小部分
- **elevator** ['eliveitə] . lifting device consisting of a platform or cage that is raised and lowered mechanically in a vertical shaft in order to move people from one floor to another in a building 电梯；升降机；
- **tensile** ['tensail; -səl] capable of being shaped or bent or drawn out
- **diamond** ['daɪəmənd] 1.a transparent piece of diamond that has been cut and polished and is valued as a precious gem 2.very hard native crystalline carbon valued as a gem 钻石，金刚石；菱形；方块牌
- **nanotube** ['nænəutju:b] n. a fullerene molecule having a cylindrical or toroidal shape n. 奈米碳管；奈米管；纳米电子管
- **cylinder** ['silində] 1. a cylindrical container for oxygen or compressed air ; 汽缸 2.a solid bounded by a cylindrical surface and two parallel planes (the bases) 圆筒
- **molecular** [məu'lekjulə] relating to simple or elementary organization 分子的；

由分子组成的

- **anchor** ['æŋkə] a mechanical device that prevents a vessel from moving . 锚 ; 抛锚停泊
- **geostationary** [dʒi:əu'steɪʃənəri] of or having a geosynchronous orbit such that the position in such an orbit is fixed with respect to the earth 与地球旋转同步的
- **rotate** [rəu'teɪt;] turn on or around an axis or a center 旋转 ; 循环
- **sewer** ['suə] a waste pipe that carries away sewage or surface water
- **transmission** [trænz'mɪʃən, træns-, trɑ:n-] the act of sending a message; causing a message to be transmitted ; 传递 ; 传送 ; 播送
- **replica** ['replɪkə] copy that is not the original; something that has been copied 复制品 , 复制物
- **analogy** [ə'nælədʒi] drawing a comparison in order to show a similarity in some respect 类比 ; 类推 ; 类似
- **fecundity** [fɪ'kʌndəti] the state of being fertile; capable of producing offspring 繁殖力 ; 多产
- **fidelity** [fɪ'deləti] the quality of being faithful 保真度 ; 忠诚 ; 精确
- **mutation** [mju'teɪʃən] (biology) an organism that has characteristics resulting from chromosomal alteration 突变 ; 变化
- **insight** ['ɪn'saɪt] clear or deep perception of a situation 洞察力 ;
- **persist** [pə'sɪst] 1. continue to exist 存留 2. be persistent, refuse to stop 坚持 ; 持续

- **choreography** [,kɔːri'ɔːgrəfi] a show involving artistic dancing 编舞 ; 舞蹈艺术
- **routine** [ru:'ti:n] an unvarying or habitual method or procedure 程序 ; 日常工作
- **distort** [dis'tɔ:t] 1.form into a spiral shape 2. twist and press out of shape 3. affect as in thought or feeling 扭曲 ; 使失真 ; 曲解
- **applause** [ə'plɔ:z] a demonstration of approval by clapping the hands together 欢呼 , 喝采 ;
- **reluctant** [ri'lʌktənt] unwillingness to do something contrary to your custom 不情愿的 ; 勉强的
- **immediacy** [i'mi:diəsi] lack of an intervening or mediating agency 直接 ; 目前
- **manipulate** [mə'nɪpjuleɪt] influence or control shrewdly or deviously 操纵 ; 操作 ; 巧妙地处理 ; 篡改
- **presentation** [,prɪzən'teɪʃən] the activity of formally presenting something mentality 展示 ; 描述 , 陈述
- **defect** ['dɪfɛkt] an imperfection in a bodily system 缺点 , 缺陷 ; 不足之处
- **aesthetics** 度量衡 ; 度量衡学
- **imprisonment** [ɪm'prɪznmənt] putting someone in prison or in jail as lawful punishment 监禁 , 关押
- **vein** [ven] a blood vessel that carries blood from the capillaries toward the heart 血管 ; 叶脉 ;
- **remains** [rɪ'menz] any object that is left unused or still extant 残余 ; 遗骸

- **ruin** ['ruɪn] an irrecoverable state of devastation and destruction 遗迹
- **relic** ['rɛlɪk] an antiquity that has survived from the distant past 遗迹，遗物；废墟；
- **cathedral** [kə'thɪdrəl] any large and important church 大教堂
- **pyramid** ['pɪrəˌmɪd] a polyhedron having a polygonal base and triangular sides with a common vertex 金字塔
- **skyscraper** ['skaɪ'skreɪpə] a very tall building with many stories 摩天楼，超高层大楼；
- **documentary** ['dɒkjə'mɛntri] a film or TV program presenting the facts about a person or event 记录的；文件的
- **transcript** ['trænskɪpt] something that has been transcribed; a written record (usually typewritten) of dictated or recorded speech 成绩单；抄本
- **formula** ['fɔ:mjulə] a group of symbols that make a mathematical statement 公式，准则；
- **symptom** ['sɪmptəm] arithmetic (medicine) any sensation or change in bodily function that is experienced by a patient and is associated with a particular disease 症状；征兆
- **contagious** [kən'tedʒəs] easily diffused or spread as from one person to another 感染性的；会蔓延的
- **endemic** [ɛn'dɛmɪk] a disease that is constantly present to a greater or lesser degree in people of a certain class or in people living in a particular location
- **cramp** 地方性的；风土的 地方病

Geology 地质学

- **fundamental** [ˌfʌndə'mentl] You use fundamental to describe things, activities, and principles that are very important or essential. They affect the basic nature of other things or are the most important element upon which other things depend. 基本的；根本的；主要的；基础的
- **particular** [pə'tɪkjələ, pə'tɪk-] You use particular to emphasize that you are talking about one thing or one kind of thing rather than other similar ones. 特定的；特指的
- **solidified** [sə'hɪdəfaɪd] When a liquid solidifies or is solidified, it changes into a solid. (使)凝固；(使)固化
- **flatten** ['flætən:] If you flatten something or if it flattens, it becomes flat or flatter. (使)变平；把...弄平
- **refinement** [rɪ'faɪnmənt] Refinements are small changes or additions that you make to something in order to improve it. Refinement is the process of making refinements. 完善；修正；改进
- **granite** ['grænɪt] Granite is a very hard rock used in building. 花岗石；花岗岩
- **conclusively** [kən'klu:sɪvli] Conclusive evidence shows that something is certainly true. 确定的；毫无疑问的；不容置疑的
- **split** [splɪt] If something splits or if you split it, it is divided into two or more parts (使)断裂；(使)裂开；分割
- **structure** ['strʌktʃə] The structure of something is the way in which it is made, built, or organized. 结构；构造；组织

- **footprint** ['fʊt,prɪnt] A footprint is a mark in the shape of a foot that a person or animal makes in or on a surface. 足迹；脚印
- **bulldozer** ['bʊl,dɒzə] A bulldozer is a large vehicle with a broad metal blade at the front, which is used for knocking down buildings or moving large amounts of earth. 推土机
- **Meteorology** [ˌmitiə'ralədʒi] Meteorology is the study of the processes in the Earth's atmosphere that cause particular weather conditions, especially in order to predict the weather. 气象学
- **eliminate** [ɪ'liːməˌneɪt] To eliminate something, especially something you do not want or need, means to remove it completely. 消除，剔除，根除（尤指不需要之物）
- **vibrate** ['vaɪ,breɪt] If something vibrates or if you vibrate it, it shakes with repeated small, quick movements. （使）颤动；（使）振动；（使）抖动
- **tilt** [tɪlt] If you tilt an object or if it tilts, it moves into a sloping position with one end or side higher than the other. （使）倾斜；（使）歪斜
- **shift** [ʃɪft] If you shift something or if it shifts, it moves slightly. （使）移动；（使）挪动；（使）转移
- **desert** ['dezət] A desert is a large area of land, usually in a hot region, where there is almost no water, rain, trees, or plants. 沙漠；荒漠
- **slippery** ['slɪpəri] Something that is slippery is smooth, wet, or oily and is therefore difficult to walk on or to hold. 滑溜溜的；滑的
- **occasional** [ə'keɪʒənəl] Occasional means happening sometimes, but not

regularly or often. 偶尔的；间或的；有时发生的

- **occurrence** [ə'kʌrəns] An occurrence is something that happens. 发生的事情；事件
- **climate** ['klaɪmɪt] The climate of a place is the general weather conditions that are typical of it. 气候
- **tropical** ['trɒpɪkəl] Tropical means belonging to or typical of the tropics. 热带的；有热带特征的
- **paradise** ['pærə'daɪs, -daɪz] According to some religions, paradise is a wonderful place where people go after they die, if they have led good lives. 天堂；天国
- **hence** [hɛns] You use hence to indicate that the statement you are about to make is a consequence of what you have just said. 因此；由此；所以
- **hippo** ['hɪpɒ] A hippo is a hippopotamus. 河马
- **vegetated** ['vedʒəteɪtɪd] If an area is vegetated, it is covered with plants and trees. 被草木覆盖的；有植被的
- **pollen** ['pɒlən] Pollen is a fine powder produced by flowers. It fertilizes other flowers of the same species so that they produce seeds. 花粉
- **variation** [ˌvəri'eɪʃən, 'væɪr-] A variation on something is the same thing presented in a slightly different form. （同一事物略微的）变化形式
- **monsoon** [mən'sun] The monsoon is the season in Southern Asia when there is a lot of very heavy rain. （南亚地区的）季风季节，雨季
- **migrate** ['maɪ,gret] If people migrate, they move from one place to another,

especially in order to find work or to live somewhere for a short time. 移居, 迁徙 (尤指到外地寻找工作或暂住一段时间)

- **parameter** [pə'remɪtə] Parameters are factors or limits which affect the way that something can be done or made. 参数; 界限; 范围
- **abrupt** [ə'brʌpt] An abrupt change or action is very sudden, often in a way which is unpleasant. 突然的, 意外的 (常指令人不快的改变或行为)
- **drought** [draʊt] A drought is a long period of time during which no rain falls. 久旱; 旱灾
- **impetus** ['ɪmpɪtəs] Something that gives a process impetus or an impetus makes it happen or progress more quickly. 推动; 促进; 推动力
- **glacier** ['gleɪʃə] A glacier is an extremely large mass of ice which moves very slowly, often down a mountain valley. 冰川; 冰河
- **flow** [flo] If a liquid, gas, or electrical current flows somewhere, it moves there steadily and continuously. 流动; 流向
- **slide** [slaid] When something slides somewhere or when you slide it there, it moves there smoothly over or against something. 滑动; 溜 A slide is a small piece of photographic film which you project onto a screen so that you can see the picture. 幻灯片
- **ooze** [uz] When a thick or sticky liquid oozes from something or when something oozes it, the liquid flows slowly and in small quantities. 渗出; 冒出; 分泌出
- **friction** ['frɪkʃən] If there is friction between people, there is disagreement and

argument between them. 矛盾；不和；争执 Friction is the force that makes it difficult for things to move freely when they are touching each other. 摩擦力

- **melt** [mɛlt] When a solid substance melts or when you melt it, it changes to a liquid, usually because it has been heated. (使) 熔化；(使) 融化
- **deformation** [ˌdɪfɔː'meɪʃən, dɛfə-] If something deforms a person's body or something else, it causes it to have an unnatural shape. In technical English, you can also say that the second thing deforms. (使) 变形；(使) 成畸形；损毁... 的外形
- **shatter** ['ʃætə] If something shatters or is shattered, it breaks into a lot of small pieces. (使) 粉碎；(使) 破碎；(使) 碎裂
- **distort** [dɪ'stɔːrt] If you distort a statement, fact, or idea, you report or represent it in an untrue way. 歪曲；扭曲；曲解
- **extension** [ɪk'stɛnʃən] An extension is an extra period of time for which something lasts or is valid, usually as a result of official permission. 展期 延长期 Something that is an extension of something else is a development of it that includes or affects more people, things, or activities. 扩大；扩展；延伸
- **compression** [kəm'prɛʃən] When you compress something or when it compresses, it is pressed or squeezed so that it takes up less space. (使) 压紧；(使) 压缩
- **expand** [ɪk'spænd] If something expands or is expanded, it becomes larger. 扩充；扩大；增加
- **fissure** ['fɪʃə] A fissure is a deep crack in something, especially in rock or in

the ground. (尤指岩石或地面的) 裂缝 , 裂隙

- **surge** [sɜːrdʒ] If something surges, it increases suddenly and greatly, after being steady or developing only slowly. 急剧上升 ; 飞涨 ; 激增
- **dot** [dɒt] A dot is a very small round mark, for example one that is used as the top part of the letter 'i', as a full stop, or as a decimal point. 点 ; 小点 ; 小圆点
- **limestone** ['laɪm, stɒn] Limestone is a whitish-coloured rock which is used for building and for making cement. 灰岩 ; 石灰岩
- **clay** [kleɪ] Clay is shaped and baked to make things such as pots and bricks. 黏土 ; 陶土
- **silt** [sɪlt] Silt is fine sand, soil, or mud which is carried along by a river. 淤泥 ; 泥沙
- **dune** [dun, dʒʌn] A dune is a hill of sand near the sea or in a desert. (海洋或沙漠附近的) 沙丘
- **torrential** [tɒ'rentʃəl, tɒ-] Torrential rain pours down very rapidly and in great quantities. (大雨) 倾盆的 , 如注的
- **ecosystem** ['eko, sistəm, 'iko-] An ecosystem is all the plants and animals that live in a particular area together with the complex relationship that exists between them and their environment. 生态系统
- **fossil** ['fɒsəl] A fossil is the hard remains of a prehistoric animal or plant that are found inside a rock. 化石
- **shallow** ['ʃæloʊ] A shallow container, hole, or area of water measures only a short distance from the top to the bottom. 浅的

- **habitat** ['hæbɪ,tæt] The habitat of an animal or plant is the natural environment in which it normally lives or grows. (动植物的)生境,栖生地,产地
- **hollow** ['hʌlə] Something that is hollow has a space inside it, as opposed to being solid all the way through. 空的;空心的;中空的
- **gravel** ['grævəl] Gravel consists of very small stones. It is often used to make paths. 砂砾;砾石
- **fragment** ['frægmənt] A fragment of something is a small piece or part of it. 碎片;片断;小部分
- **approximate** [ə'prɒksəməɪt] An approximate number, time, or position is close to the correct number, time, or position, but is not exact. 大约的;大概的
- **sediment** ['sedəmənt] Sediment is solid material that settles at the bottom of a liquid, especially earth and pieces of rock that have been carried along and then left somewhere by water, ice, or wind. 沉渣;沉淀物
- **erosion** [ɪ'rəʊʒ(ə)n] Erosion is the gradual destruction and removal of rock or soil in a particular area by rivers, the sea, or the weather. (气候等的)侵蚀,腐蚀
- **deposit** [dɪ'pəzɪt] A deposit is a sum of money which is part of the full price of something, and which you pay when you agree to buy it. 订金;保证金
A deposit is an amount of a substance that has been left somewhere as a result of a chemical or geological process. 沉淀物;沉积物
- **transport** [træns'pɔ:t, -'pɔ:t] Transport refers to any vehicle that you can

travel in or carry goods in. 交通工具；运输工具; vt.运送，运输；流放；使欣喜若狂

- **Pleistocene** ['plaɪstəˌsin] 更新世
- **epoch** ['ɛpək, 'iˌpæk] If you refer to a long period of time as an epoch, you mean that important events or great changes took place during it. 时代；纪元
- **tremendous** [tri'mɛndəs] You use tremendous to emphasize how strong a feeling or quality is, or how large an amount is. 巨大的；极大的；大量的
- **atmosphere** ['ætməˌsfɪr] A planet's atmosphere is the layer of air or other gases around it. 大气；大气层；大气圈
- **speculation** [ˌspɛkjəˈleɪʃən] If you speculate about something, you make guesses about its nature or identity, or about what might happen. 推测；猜测；猜想
- **widespread** ['waɪdˈsprɛd] Something that is widespread exists or happens over a large area, or to a great extent. 普遍的；广泛的
- **methane** ['mɛθˌen] Methane is a colourless gas that has no smell. Natural gas consists mostly of methane. 甲烷；沼气
- **decade** ['dɛkˌed, dɛˈked] A decade is a period of ten years, especially one that begins with a year ending in 0, for example 1980 to 1989. 十年，十年期（尤指一个年代）
- **sulfuric** [sʌlˈfjʊrɪk] . 硫磺的
- **sulfide** ['sʌlˌfaɪd] <化>硫化物
- **soluble** ['sɒljəbəl] A substance that is soluble will dissolve in a liquid. 可溶解

的

- **acid** ['æsɪd] An acid is a chemical substance, usually a liquid, which contains hydrogen and can react with other substances to form salts. Some acids burn or dissolve other substances that they come into contact with. 酸
- **typical** ['tɪpɪkəl] You use typical to describe someone or something that shows the most usual characteristics of a particular type of person or thing, and is therefore a good example of that type. 典型的；有代表性的
- **dissolve** [dɪ'zɒlv] If a substance dissolves in liquid or if you dissolve it, it becomes mixed with the liquid and disappears. （使）溶解
- **carbonic** [kɑ:'bɒnɪk] 含碳的
- **tunnel** ['tʌnəl] A tunnel is a long passage which has been made under the ground, usually through a hill or under the sea. 隧道；地道
- **gypsum** ['dʒɪpsəm] Gypsum is a soft white substance which looks like chalk and which is used to make plaster of Paris. 石膏
- **rotten** ['rɒtn] If food, wood, or another substance is rotten, it has decayed and can no longer be used. 腐烂的；腐臭的；腐朽的
- **elaborate** [ɪ'læbəreɪt] You use elaborate to describe something that is very complex because it has a lot of different parts. 复杂的 Elaborate clothing or material is made with a lot of detailed artistic designs. （衣服、布料等）精致的，精巧的，制作精美的

Chemistry 化学

- **substance** ['sʌbstəns] A substance is a solid, powder, liquid, or gas with

particular properties. 物质；物品；东西 Substance is the quality of being important or significant. 重要性；重大意义

- **wavelength** ['wev,lɛŋkθ, -,lɛŋθ] A wavelength is the distance between a part of a wave of energy such as light or sound and the next similar part. 波长
- **authentic** [ə'θɛntɪk] An authentic person, object, or emotion is genuine. 真的；真正的；真实的；真诚的
- **pigment** ['pɪgmənt] A pigment is a substance that gives something a particular colour. 颜料；色料；色素
- **restoration** [ˌrɛstə'reɪʃən] when you repair something such as an old building or a piece of furniture, so that it looks the same as when it was first built or made (规章制度等的) 恢复；复原；(遗失等物的) 归还原主；整修
- **deteriorate** [dɪ'tɪəriə,ret] If something deteriorates, it becomes worse in some way. 恶化，变坏
- **reveal** [rɪ'vil] To reveal something means to make people aware of it. 显示；表明；透露
- **varnish** ['vɜ:nɪʃ] Varnish is an oily liquid which is painted onto wood or other material to give it a hard, clear, shiny surface. (涂在木头或其他材料表面的) 清漆，罩光漆
- **microscope** ['maɪkrə,skop] A microscope is a scientific instrument which makes very small objects look bigger so that more detail can be seen. 显微镜
- **category** ['kæti,gɔ:ri, -,gɔ:ri] If people or things are divided into categories, they are divided into groups in such a way that the members of each group are

similar to each other in some way. 种类；类别

- **property** ['prəpəti] Someone's property is all the things that belong to them or something that belongs to them. 财产；资产；所有物
- **atomic** [ə'təmɪk] Atomic means relating to power that is produced from the energy released by splitting atoms. 核能的；原子能的
- **version** ['vɜːʒən, -ʃən] A version of something is a particular form of it in which some details are different from earlier or later forms. 变化形式；变体；版本
- **weigh** [wei] If someone or something weighs a particular amount, this amount is how heavy they are. 有...重；重
- **synthesize** ['sɪnθəsaɪz] To synthesize a substance means to produce it by means of chemical or biological reactions. （通过化学或生物反应）合成
- **proton** ['prəʊtən] A proton is an atomic particle that has a positive electrical charge. 质子
- **radioactive** [ˌredɪə'æktɪv] Something that is radioactive contains a substance that produces energy in the form of powerful and harmful rays. 放射性的；有辐射的
- **decay** [dɪ'keɪ] When something such as a dead body, a dead plant, or a tooth decays, it is gradually destroyed by a natural process. （尸体或死去的植物）腐烂，腐朽，腐败；（牙齿）遭蛀蚀
- **irony** ['aɪrəni, 'aɪə-] Irony is a subtle form of humour which involves saying things that you do not mean. 反语；冷嘲

- **defence** [dɪ'fens] Defence is action that is taken to protect someone or something against attack. 防御；保卫；保护
- **spontaneous** [spən'teniəs] Spontaneous acts are not planned or arranged, but are done because someone suddenly wants to do them. （行为）自然的，自发的
- **laboratory** ['læbrə,tɔri, - ,tori] A laboratory is a building or a room where scientific experiments, analyses, and research are carried out. （用于科研的）实验室，研究室，实验楼

Astronomy 天文学

- **gravitation** [,grævɪ'teʃən] In physics, gravitation is the force which causes objects to be attracted towards each other because they have mass. 引力
- **telescope** ['telɪ,skop] A telescope is a long instrument shaped like a tube. It has lenses inside it that make distant things seem larger and nearer when you look through it. 望远镜
- **asteroid** ['æstə,rɔɪd] An asteroid is one of the very small planets that move around the sun between Mars and Jupiter. 小行星（在火星及木星轨道间围绕太阳运行）
- **pattern** ['pætən] A pattern is the repeated or regular way in which something happens or is done. 模式；方式
- **Mercury** ['mɜ:rkjəri] Mercury is a silver-coloured liquid metal that is used especially in thermometers and barometers. 水银；汞水星
- **Venus** ['vinəs] .金星，太白星；维纳斯（爱与美的女神）；美女

- **Mars** [mɑːz] <天>火星；To mar something means to spoil or damage it. 破坏；损坏；毁坏
- **Jupiter** ['dʒʊpɪtə] [天]木星；朱庇特（罗马神话中的宙斯神）
- **Saturn** ['sætən] <天>土星；[罗史]农神；铅；（美国的）土星运载火箭
- **Uranus** ['jʊrənəs, jʊ'renəs] 天王星；（希腊神话）乌拉诺斯神
- **spectroscopy** [spɛk'trɪskəpi] [光] 光谱学
- **spectrum** ['spektrəm] The spectrum is the range of different colours which is produced when light passes through a glass prism or through a drop of water. A rainbow shows the colours in the spectrum. 光谱 A spectrum is a range of a particular type of thing. 系列；范围
- **composition** [ˌkəmpə'zɪʃən] When you talk about the composition of something, you are referring to the way in which its various parts are put together and arranged. 作文，作曲；创作；构图，布置；妥协，和解
- **prism** ['prɪzəm] A prism is a block of clear glass or plastic which separates the light passing through it into different colours. 棱镜
- **optical** ['ɒptɪkəl] Optical devices, processes, and effects involve or relate to vision, light, or images. 视力的；视觉的；光的；光学的
- **radiation** [ˌredɪ'eɪʃən] Radiation consists of very small particles of a radioactive substance. Large amounts of radiation can cause illness and death. 辐射物；放射物 Radiation is energy, especially heat, that comes from a particular source. 辐射能；放射能；（尤指）热能
- **helium** ['hiliəm] Helium is a very light gas that is colourless and has no smell.

氮

- **fingerprint** ['fɪŋgəˌprɪnt] Fingerprints are marks made by a person's fingers which show the lines on the skin. Everyone's fingerprints are different, so they can be used to identify criminals. 指纹；指印
- **magnify** ['mæɡnəˌfaɪ] To magnify an object means to make it appear larger than it really is, by means of a special lens or mirror. 放大；扩大
- **uranium** [jʊˈreɪniəm] Uranium is a naturally occurring radioactive metal that is used to produce nuclear energy and weapons. 铀
- **polar** ['pɒlə] Polar means near the North and South Poles. 近地极的；极地的
Polar is used to describe things which are completely opposite in character, quality, or type. （在性质、类型等方面）完全相反的，截然对立的
- **crater** ['kretə] A crater is a very large hole in the ground, which has been caused by something hitting it or by an explosion. （撞击或爆炸形成的）坑，弹坑
- **basin** ['besɪn] A basin is a large or deep bowl that you use for holding liquids, or for mixing or storing food. 盆；大碗
In geography, a basin is a particular region of the world where the earth's surface is lower than in other places. 盆地；洼地
- **equator** [ɪˈkwetə] The equator is an imaginary line around the middle of the earth at an equal distance from the North Pole and the South Pole. 赤道
- **topography** [təˈpɑɡrəfi] The topography of a particular area is its physical shape, including its hills, valleys, and rivers. 地形；地貌；地势

- **elevation** [ˌɛləˈveɪʃən] The elevation of a place is its height above sea level. 海拔 An elevation is a piece of ground that is higher than the area around it. 高地 ; 高处
- **diameter** [daɪˈæmɪtə] The diameter of a round object is the length of a straight line that can be drawn across it, passing through the middle of it. 直径 ; 对径
- **penetrate** [ˈpɛnɪˌtret] If something or someone penetrates a physical object or an area, they succeed in getting into it or passing through it. 渗入 ; 进入 ; 穿过 ; 穿透
- **mantle** [ˈmæntl:] A mantle of something is a layer of it covering a surface, for example a layer of snow on the ground. 覆盖物 ; 幕 ; 罩
- **planetary** [ˈplæniˌtəri] Planetary means relating to or belonging to planets. 行星的 ; 与行星有关的
- **hydrogen** [ˈhaɪdrədʒən] Hydrogen is a colourless gas that is the lightest and commonest element in the universe. 氢 ; 氢气
- **evaporation** [ɪˌvæpəˈreɪʃən] When a liquid evaporates, or is evaporated, it changes from a liquid state to a gas, because its temperature has increased. (使) 蒸发 ; (使) 挥发
- **departure** [dɪˈpɑːtʃə] Departure or a departure is the act of going away from somewhere. 离开 ; 启程 ; 动身 ; 出发 If someone does something different or unusual, you can refer to their action as a departure. 违背 ; 背离
- **exploration** [ˌɛkspləˈreɪʃən] If you explore a place, you travel around it to find out what it is like. 在...探险 ; 探测 ; 勘察 ; 考察 If you explore an idea or

suggestion, you think about it or comment on it in detail, in order to assess it carefully. 探讨，研究（观点或建议）

- **haul** [hɔːl] If you haul something which is heavy or difficult to move, you move it using a lot of effort. （用力地）拉，拖
- **sample** ['sæmpəl] A sample of a substance or product is a small quantity of it that shows you what it is like. 样品；货样 A sample of a substance is a small amount of it that is examined and analysed scientifically. （用于化验的）取样，样本
- **solar** ['solə] Solar is used to describe things relating to the sun. 太阳的
- **meteoroid** ['mi:tɔɪərɔɪd] 流星体
- **proportion** [prə'pɔːʃən, -'pɔːr-] A proportion of a group or an amount is a part of it. 部分. The proportion of one kind of person or thing in a group is the number of people or things of that kind compared to the total number of people or things in the group. 比例
- **terrestrial** [tə'restriəl] A terrestrial animal or plant lives on land or on the ground rather than in the sea, in trees, or in the air. （动植物）陆地的，陆生的，陆栖的. Terrestrial means relating to the planet Earth rather than to some other part of the universe. 地球的；地球上的
- **metal** ['metl] Metal is a hard substance such as iron, steel, gold, or lead. 金属
- **orbit** ['ɔːbɪt] An orbit is the curved path in space that is followed by an object going round and round a planet, moon, or star. （天体等运行的）轨道. If something such as a satellite orbits a planet, moon, or sun, it moves around it in

a continuous, curving path. 环绕...的轨道运行

- **comet** ['kəmit] A comet is a bright object with a long tail that travels around the sun. 彗星
- **mineral** ['mɪnərəl] A mineral is a substance such as tin, salt, or sulphur that is formed naturally in rocks and in the earth. Minerals are also found in small quantities in food and drink. 矿物；矿物质；矿产
- **detector** [dɪ'tektə] A detector is an instrument which is used to discover that something is present somewhere, or to measure how much of something there is. 探测器；检测仪
- **iron** ['aɪən] Iron is an element which usually takes the form of a hard, dark grey metal. It is used to make steel, and also forms part of many tools, buildings, and vehicles. Very small amounts of iron occur in your blood and in food. 铁
- **nickel** ['nɪkəl] Nickel is a silver-coloured metal that is used in making steel. 镍
- **seafarer** ['si:fərə] Seafarers are people who work on ships or people who travel regularly on the sea. 水手；海员；经常乘船旅行的人
- **navigation** [ˌnævɪ'geɪʃən] You can refer to the movement of ships as navigation. 航行；航海
- **instrument** ['ɪnstrəmənt] An instrument is a tool or device that is used to do a particular task, especially a scientific task. 器械；器具 A musical instrument is an object such as a piano, guitar, or flute, which you play in order to produce music. 乐器
- **partition** [pɑr'tɪʃən] If you partition a room, you separate one part of it from

another by means of a partition. (用隔板、隔扇等) 隔开 , 分隔 If a country is partitioned, it is divided into two or more independent countries. 分割 , 分裂 (国家)

- **symmetrical** [sɪ'metɹɪkəl] If something is symmetrical, it has two halves which are exactly the same, except that one half is the mirror image of the other. 对称的
- **horizon** [hə'raɪzn] The horizon is the line in the far distance where the sky seems to meet the land or the sea. 地平线. Your horizons are the limits of what you want to do or of what you are interested or involved in. 范围 ; 眼界 ; 见识
- **latitude** ['lætɪ'tud, -'tjud] The latitude of a place is its distance from the equator. 纬度. Latitude is freedom to choose the way in which you do something. 选择的自由 ; 回旋余地
- **reference** ['rɛfərəns, 'rɛfrəns] Reference to someone or something is the act of talking about them or mentioning them. A reference is a particular example of this. 提及 ; 谈到 Reference is the act of consulting someone or something in order to get information or advice. 咨询 ; 征询 ; 参考 ; 查阅
- **stretch** [stretʃ] Something that stretches over an area or distance covers or exists in the whole of that area or distance. 延伸 ; 绵延
- **constellation** [ˌkɒnstə'leɪʃən] A constellation is a group of stars which form a pattern and have a name. 星座. A constellation of similar things is a group of them. 一群 , 一组 (相似的事物)
- **sunspot** ['sʌnˌspɒt] Sunspots are dark cool patches that appear on the surface

of the sun and last for about a week. (太阳表面大约会持续存在一周的) 黑子 , 日斑

- **observation** [ˌʌbzə'veɪʃən] Observation is the action or process of carefully watching someone or something. 观察 ; 观测
- **blemish** ['blɛmɪʃ] A blemish is a small mark on something that spoils its appearance. 污点 ; 瑕疵 ; 疤痕. A blemish on something is a small fault in it. 缺点 ; 缺陷 ; 不足
- **prevailing** [pri'veɪlɪŋ] The prevailing wind in an area is the type of wind that blows over that area most of the time. (风) 盛行的 , 常年刮的
- **square** [skwɛr] A square is a shape with four sides that are all the same length and four corners that are all right angles. 正方形 ; 四方形
- **lopsided** ['lɒp'saɪdɪd] Something that is lopsided is uneven because one side is lower or heavier than the other. 向一侧倾斜的 ; 不匀称的
- **hypothesis** [haɪ'pɒθɪsɪs] A hypothesis is an idea which is suggested as a possible explanation for a particular situation or condition, but which has not yet been proved to be correct. 假说 ; 假设
- **atmosphere** ['ætmoʊsfiə] A planet's atmosphere is the layer of air or other gases around it. 大气 ; 大气层 ; 大气圈. The atmosphere of a place is the general impression that you get of it. 氛围 ; 环境
- **magnetic** [mæg'netɪk] If something metal is magnetic, it acts like a magnet. 磁的 ; 磁性的. You use magnetic to describe something that is caused by or relates to the force of magnetism. 磁力 (作用) 的

- **fluctuate** ['flʌktʃu,et] If something fluctuates, it changes a lot in an irregular way. 变动；波动；上下浮动
- **galaxy** ['gæləksi] A galaxy is an extremely large group of stars and planets that extends over many billions of light years. 星系. The Galaxy is the extremely large group of stars and planets to which the Earth and the Solar System belong. 银河；银河系. If you talk about a galaxy of people from a particular profession, you mean a group of them who are all famous or important. 一群(名人)；(人才)荟萃
- **shield** [ʃild] Something or someone which is a shield against a particular danger or risk provides protection from it. 屏障；保护物；保护人. If something or someone shields you from a danger or risk, they protect you from it. 保护；掩护；庇护. A shield is a large piece of metal or leather which soldiers used to carry to protect their bodies while they were fighting. 盾；盾牌
- **pollution** [pə'lʊʃən] Pollution is the process of polluting water, air, or land, especially with poisonous chemicals. (尤指有毒化学品造成的)污染
- **photon** ['fo,tʌn] A photon is a particle of light. 光子；光量子
- **molecule** ['mɒlɪ,kjʊl] A molecule is the smallest amount of a chemical substance which can exist by itself. 分子
- **nitrogen** ['naɪtrədʒən] Nitrogen is a colourless element that has no smell and is usually found as a gas. It forms about 78% of the earth's atmosphere, and is found in all living things. 氮；氮气
- **emit** [ɪ'mɪt] If something emits heat, light, gas, or a smell, it produces it and

sends it out by means of a physical or chemical process. 发出 ,排放 ,散发(热、光、气或气味)

- **faint** [fent] A faint sound, colour, mark, feeling, or quality has very little strength or intensity. (声音、颜色、标记、感觉或特性) 微弱的 , 暗淡的 , 虚弱的. If you faint, you lose consciousness for a short time, especially because you are hungry, or because of pain, heat, or shock. 晕厥 ; 晕倒
- **neat** [nit] A neat place, thing, or person is tidy and smart, and has everything in the correct place. 整洁的 ; 整齐的
- **satellite** ['sætl,art] A satellite is an object which has been sent into space in order to collect information or to be part of a communications system. Satellites move continually round the earth or around another planet. 人造卫星 . A satellite is a natural object in space that moves round a planet or star. 卫星
- **sophisticated** [sə'fɪstɪ,ketɪd] A sophisticated machine, device, or method is more advanced or complex than others. (机器、装置等) 高级的 , 精密的 ; (方法) 复杂的. Someone who is sophisticated is comfortable in social situations and knows about culture, fashion, and other matters that are considered socially important. 善于社交的 ; 高雅时髦的 ; 见过世面的
- **universe** ['junə,və:s] The universe is the whole of space and all the stars, planets, and other forms of matter and energy in it. 宇宙
- **electronic** [ɪlek'trənɪk, ,ɪlek-] An electronic device has transistors or silicon chips which control and change the electric current passing through the device. 电子的

- **device** [dɪ'vaɪs] A device is an object that has been invented for a particular purpose, for example for recording or measuring something. 装置 ;设备 ;器具 ; 仪器. A device is a method of achieving something. 手段 ; 策略 ; 方法 ; 技巧
- **geocentric** [ˌdʒiə'sɛntrɪk] 以地球为中心的 , 由地球中心所见或测量的
- **heliocentric** [ˌhɪliə'sɛntrɪk] 以太阳为中心的
- **stationary** ['steɪʃəˌnəri] Something that is stationary is not moving. 静止的 ; 不动的
- **revolve** [rɪ'vɒlv] If you say that one thing revolves around another thing, you mean that the second thing is the main feature or focus of the first thing. 围绕 ; 以...为中心 ; 以...为主要特征. If one object revolves around another object, the first object turns in a circle around the second object. 围绕...旋转
- **religious** [rɪ'lɪdʒəs] You use religious to describe things that are connected with religion or with one particular religion. 宗教的 ; 信教的. Someone who is religious has a strong belief in a god or gods. 虔诚的 ; 宗教信仰坚定的
- **intuitive** [ɪn'tuɪtɪv, -'tju-] If you have an intuitive idea or feeling about something, you feel that it is true although you have no evidence or proof of it. 直觉的 ; 凭直觉获知的
- **sensible** ['sɛnsəbəl] Sensible actions or decisions are good because they are based on reasons rather than emotions. (行为或决定) 明智的 , 理智的 , 合理的
- **consistent** [kən'sɪstənt] Someone who is consistent always behaves in the same way, has the same attitudes towards people or things, or achieves the same level

of success in something. (行为、态度等)一贯的,一致的,始终如一的

- **backward** ['bækwəd] A backward movement or look is in the direction that your back is facing. Some people use backwards for this meaning. 向后的,往后的(一些人亦使用 backwards). If someone takes a backward step, they do something that does not change or improve their situation, but causes them to go back a stage. 倒退的;不进反退的
- **calculation** [ˌkælkjə'leɪʃən] A calculation is something that you think about and work out mathematically. Calculation is the process of working something out mathematically. 计算;运算;计算结果. A calculation is something that you think carefully about and arrive at a conclusion on after having considered all the relevant factors. 估算;估计;推断;预测
- **opposite** ['ɒpəzɪt] If one thing is opposite another, it is on the other side of a space from it. 在...的对面. The opposite of someone or something is the person or thing that is most different from them. 对立物;对立面.
- **tendency** ['tendənsi] A tendency is a worrying or unpleasant habit or action that keeps occurring. (令人焦虑或不快的)习惯,经常性行为,倾向. A tendency is a part of your character that makes you behave in an unpleasant or worrying way. (性格中不良的)倾向,偏好
- **pebble** ['pɛbəl] A pebble is a small, smooth, round stone which is found on beaches and at the bottom of rivers. 鹅卵石;砾石
- **channel** ['tʃænəl] If you do something through a particular channel, or particular channels, that is the system or organization that you use to achieve

your aims or to communicate. 渠道；途径；门路

- **paradox** ['pærə,daks] A paradox is a statement in which it seems that if one part of it is true, the other part of it cannot be true. 悖论；自相矛盾的说法；似矛盾而（可能）正确的说法
- **compensate** ['kʌmpən,seɪ] To compensate someone for money or things that they have lost means to pay them money or give them something to replace that money or those things. 赔偿；补偿. If you try to compensate for something that is wrong or missing in your life, you try to do something that removes or reduces the harmful effects. 弥补（过失或不足）
- **suspect** [sə'spekt] You use suspect when you are stating something that you believe is probably true, in order to make it sound less strong or direct. 猜想；觉得. Suspect things or people are ones that you think may be dangerous or may be less good or genuine than they appear. 不可靠的；不可信的；可能有假的；可疑的
- **ammonia** [ə'mɒnjə] Ammonia is a colourless liquid or gas with a strong, sharp smell. It is used in making household cleaning substances. 氨；氨水
- **mass** [mæs] A mass of something is a large amount of it. 大堆；许多；大量. A mass of a solid substance, a liquid, or a gas is an amount of it, especially a large amount which has no definite shape. （尤指无固定形状的）块，堆，团
- **steady** ['stɛdi] A steady situation continues or develops gradually without any interruptions and is not likely to change quickly. 稳步的；持续不断的. If an object is steady, it is firm and does not shake or move about. 稳定的；牢固的；

不摇晃的. If you look at someone or speak to them in a steady way, you look or speak in a calm, controlled way. 沉着的；镇定的；冷静的

- **massive** ['mæsɪv] Something that is massive is very large in size, quantity, or extent. 巨大的；庞大的；厚重的；强大的
- **luminosity** [ˌluːmɪ'nɒsəti] The luminosity of a star or sun is how bright it is. (恒星等的) 光度，亮度
- **periodic** [ˌpɪrɪ'ɑːdɪk] Periodic events or situations happen occasionally, at fairly regular intervals. 间发性的；定期的；周期的
- **parabolic** [ˌpærə'bɒlɪk] A parabolic object or curve is shaped like a parabola. 抛物线的；抛物线状的
- Neptune 海王星；(罗马神话) 海神尼普顿
- **poke** [pɒk] If you poke someone or something, you quickly push them with your finger or with a sharp object. (用手指或尖物) 戳，捅，杵. If you poke one thing into another, you push the first thing into the second thing. 把...戳进；把...插入
- **vaporize** ['vepəˌraɪz] If a liquid or solid vaporizes or if you vaporize it, it changes into vapour or gas. (使) 汽化；(使) 蒸发
- **frequently** ['frikwəntli] If something is frequent, it happens often. 经常性的；频繁的
- **phase** [feɪz] A phase is a particular stage in a process or in the gradual development of something. 阶段；时期
- **precede** [pri'sid] If one event or period of time precedes another, it happens

before it. 发生在...之前；先于. A sentence, paragraph, or chapter that precedes another one comes just before it. (句、段、章节)在...之前

- **vicinity** [vɪ'sɪnɪti] If something is in the vicinity of a particular place, it is near it. 邻近地区；附近
- **occasionally** [ə'keɪʒən(ə)li] Occasional means happening sometimes, but not regularly or often. 偶尔的；间或的；有时发生的
- **capture** ['kæptʃə] If you capture someone or something, you catch them, especially in a war. (尤指在战争中)俘虏，擒获，占领，夺取. If something captures your attention or imagination, you begin to be interested or excited by it. If someone or something captures your heart, you begin to love them or like them very much. 吸引(注意力)；激发(想象)；赢得(喜爱)
- **invention** [ɪn'venʃən] Invention is the act of inventing something that has never been made or used before. 发明；创造
- **exploration** [ˌeksplə'reɪʃən] If you explore a place, you travel around it to find out what it is like. 在...探险；探测；勘察；考察
- **crystalline** ['krɪstəlɪn, -,laɪn, -,lɪn] A crystalline substance is in the form of crystals or contains crystals. 结晶的；晶状的；含水晶的
- **presence** ['preɪzəns] Someone's presence in a place is the fact that they are there. 出席；到场
- **essential** [ɪ'senʃəl] Something that is essential is extremely important or absolutely necessary to a particular subject, situation, or activity. 绝对必要的；必不可少的；基本的. The essentials are the most important principles, ideas, or

facts of a particular subject. (某学科的) 基础 , 基本知识

- **amino acid** [ə'mino 'æsid] Amino acids are substances containing nitrogen and hydrogen and which are found in proteins. Amino acids occur naturally in the body. 氨基酸
- **protein** ['proʊtɪn, -tɪn] Protein is a substance found in food and drink such as meat, eggs, and milk. You need protein in order to grow and be healthy. 蛋白质
- **synthesize** ['sɪnθəsaɪz] To synthesize a substance means to produce it by means of chemical or biological reactions. (通过化学或生物反应) 合成. If you synthesize different ideas, facts, or experiences, you combine them to form a single idea or impression. 综合 ; 把...合为一体
- **abiotic** [ˌeɪbi'ɒtɪk] 无生命的 , 非生物的
- **block** [blɒk] To block a road, channel, or pipe means to put an object across it or in it so that nothing can pass through it or along it. 阻塞 , 堵塞 (道路、管道等). A block of a substance is a large rectangular piece of it. (长方形) 块 , 大块
- **dramatically** [drə'mætɪklɪ] A dramatic change or event happens suddenly and is very noticeable and surprising. 突如其来的 ; 急剧的 ; 引人注目的. You use dramatic to describe things connected with or relating to the theatre, drama, or plays. 戏剧的 ; 有关戏剧的 ; 戏剧学的
- **amphibian** [æm'fɪbiən] Amphibians are animals such as frogs and toads that can live both on land and in water. 两栖动物

- **mammal** ['mæməl] Mammals are animals such as humans, dogs, lions, and whales. In general, female mammals give birth to babies rather than laying eggs, and feed their young with milk. 哺乳动物
- **rodent** ['rəʊdnt] Rodents are small mammals which have sharp front teeth. Rats, mice, and squirrels are rodents. 啮齿动物
- **vertebrate** ['və:təbrɪt] A vertebrate is a creature which has a spine. Mammals, birds, reptiles, and fish are vertebrates. 脊椎动物
- **primate** ['praɪmeɪt] A primate is a member of the group of mammals which includes humans, monkeys, and apes. 灵长类（动物）
- **reptile** ['reptail] Reptiles are a group of cold-blooded animals which have skins covered with small hard plates called scales and lay eggs. Snakes, lizards, and crocodiles are reptiles. 爬行动物
- **parasitic** [ˌpærə'sɪtɪk] Parasitic animals and plants live on or inside larger animals or plants and get their food from them. （动植物）寄生的
- **herbivore** ['hɜ:rbɪvɔ:(r)] A herbivore is an animal that only eats plants. 食草动物
- **carnivore** ['kɑ:nɪvɔ:(r)] A carnivore is an animal that eats meat. 食肉动物
- **cold-blooded** [kəʊld 'blʌdɪd] Cold-blooded animals have a body temperature that changes according to the surrounding temperature. Reptiles, for example, are cold-blooded. （动物）冷血的
- **aquatic** [ə'kwætɪk] An aquatic animal or plant lives or grows on or in water. 水生的

- **tissue** ['tɪʃu] In animals and plants, tissue consists of cells that are similar to each other in appearance and that have the same function. （动植物的）组织
- **organ** ['ɔrgən] An organ is a part of your body that has a particular purpose or function, for example your heart or lungs. 器官
- **organism** ['ɔrgə,nɪzəm] An organism is an animal or plant, especially one that is so small that you cannot see it without using a microscope. 生物；有机体；（尤指）微生物
- **antibody** ['æntɪbɒdi] Antibodies are substances which a person's or an animal's body produces in their blood in order to destroy substances which carry disease. 抗体
- **toxin** ['tɒksɪn] A toxin is any poisonous substance produced by bacteria, animals, or plants. 毒素
- **bacteria** [bæk'tɪrɪə] Bacteria are very small organisms. Some bacteria can cause disease. 细菌
- **microbe** ['maɪ,kroʊb] A microbe is a very small living thing, which you can only see if you use a microscope. 微生物
- **enzyme** ['enzaim] An enzyme is a chemical substance that is found in living creatures which produces changes in other substances without being changed itself. 酶
- **respire** [rɪ'spaɪər] Your respiration is your breathing. 呼吸
- **hormone** ['hɔr,mɒn] A hormone is a chemical, usually occurring naturally in your body, that makes an organ of your body do something. 激素；荷尔蒙

- **mate [met]** An animal's mate is its sexual partner. (动物的) 配偶, 交配对象
- **reproduce [ˌriːprəˈdjuːs]** When people, animals, or plants reproduce, they produce young. 繁殖; 生殖
- **offspring ['ɒfsprɪŋ]** You can refer to a person's children or to an animal's young as their offspring. 孩子; 子女; 后代
- **ancestor ['ænˌsɛstə]** Your ancestors are the people from whom you are descended. 祖宗; 祖先
- **species ['spiːʃiːz]** A species is a class of plants or animals whose members have the same main characteristics and are able to breed with each other. (动植物的) 物种, 种
- **prey [pre]** A creature's prey are the creatures that it hunts and eats in order to live. 猎物; 捕食对象
- **predator ['predətə(r)]** A predator is an animal that kills and eats other animals. 捕食性动物
- **habitat ['hæbiˌtæt]** The habitat of an animal or plant is the natural environment in which it normally lives or grows. 栖生地
- **territory ['terətɪ]** Territory is land which is controlled by a particular country or ruler. 领土; 领地
- **diversity [daɪˈvɜːsəti]** The diversity of something is the fact that it contains many very different elements. 多样性
- **migrate ['maɪˌɡret]** When birds, fish, or animals migrate, they move at a particular season from one part of the world or from one part of a country to

another, usually in order to breed or to find new feeding grounds. 迁徙

- **solitary** ['sɒlɪ, tɛrɪ] A person or animal that is solitary spends a lot of time alone.
独居的
- **hibernate** ['haɪbəneɪt] Animals that hibernate spend the winter in a state like a deep sleep. 冬眠
- **primitive** ['prɪmɪtɪv] Primitive means belonging to a society in which people live in a very simple way, usually without industries or a writing system. 原始的
- **skeleton** ['skelɪtn] Your skeleton is the framework of bones in your body. 骨骼
- **skull** [skʌl] Your skull is the bony part of your head which encloses your brain.
头盖骨
- **evolution** [ˌi:və'lʊ:ʃn] Evolution is a process of gradual change that takes place over many generations, during which species of animals, plants, or insects slowly change some of their physical characteristics. 进化
- **adaptation** [ˌædæp'teɪʃn] Adaptation is the act of changing something or changing your behaviour to make it suitable for a new purpose or situation. 适应；作出调整
- **domesticate** [də'mɛstɪ, ket] When people domesticate wild animals or plants, they bring them under control and use them to produce food or as pets. 驯养；驯化
- **fertilizer** ['fɜ:tl, aɪzə] Fertilizer is a substance such as solid animal waste or a

chemical mixture that you spread on the ground in order to make plants grow more successfully. 肥料；化肥

- **nutrient** ['nju:triənt] Nutrients are substances that help plants and animals to grow. 营养物质
- **protein** ['prəʊti:n] Protein is a substance found in food and drink such as meat, eggs, and milk. You need protein in order to grow and be healthy. 蛋白质
- **vitamin** ['prəʊti:n] Vitamins are substances that you need in order to remain healthy, which are found in food or can be eaten in the form of pills. 维生素
- **photosynthesis** [ˌfəʊtəʊ'sɪnθəsis] Photosynthesis is the way that green plants make their food using sunlight. 光合作用
- **endangered** [ɪn'deɪndʒəd] To endanger something or someone means to put them in a situation where they might be harmed or destroyed completely. 危及；危害
- **extinct** [ɪk'stɪŋkt] A species of animal or plant that is extinct no longer has any living members, either in the world or in a particular place. 灭绝的；绝种的
- **conserve** [kən'səv] To conserve something means to protect it from harm, loss, or change. 保护；保存