

122 **picture** /'pɪktʃə/ /'pɪktʃər/

名词：图片，图像，照片；动词：想象，画，描述
过去式 pictured 过去分词 pictured 现在分词 picturing

1. in the picture 在图中；在画中
 2. the picture of 是…的化身；与…非常相像；十足…的样子
 3. picture something to oneself 设想(或想像)某事；4. take a picture 照相；落井钻具顶部打模
- 名词定义：
1: a painting or drawing.
例：Draw a picture of a tree.
动词定义：
1: represent (someone or something) in a photograph or picture.
例：He is pictured with party guests.

121 **answer** /'ɑ:nəsə/ /'ænsər/

动词：回答，答，应答；名词：回答，答案，解答
1. in answer to 回答；应…要求
2. answer for 因…而受罚；对…负责
3. no answer 无应答；舵失灵
4. answer the phone 接电话

- 名词定义：
1: a thing said, written, or done to deal with or as a reaction to a question, statement, or situation.
例：He knocked and entered without waiting for an answer.
动词定义：
1: say or write something to deal with or as a reaction to someone or something.

例：“Of course I can,” she answered.

2: act in reaction to (a sound such as a telephone ringing or a knock or ring on a door).

例：David answered the door.

121 **wrong** /rɒŋ/ /rɔŋ/

形容词：错误，错，不对；副词：错，邪恶；名词：坏事，过失，冤；动词：冤屈
1. go wrong 出毛病；弄错；发生故障
2. in the wrong 有错误；应付责任
3. wrong with 有毛病；出故障；不正常
4. do wrong v. 作恶

形容词定义：

1: not correct or True.

例：That is the wrong answer.

2: unjust, dishonest, or immoral.

例：They were wrong to take the law into their own hands.

名词定义：

1: an unjust, dishonest, or immoral action.

例：I have done you a great wrong.

副词定义：

1: in an unsuitable or undesirable manner or direction.

例：What am I doing wrong?

动词定义：

1: act unjustly or dishonestly toward (someone).

例：Please forgive me these things and the people I have wronged.

121 **space** /speɪs/ /spes/

名词：空间，间隙，场地；形容词：宇宙的

过去式 spaced 过去分词 spaced 现在分词 spacing

1. in space 在空间；在宇宙空间
2. time and space 时间和空间
3. living space 生存空间；居住面积
4. outer space n. 太空；外层空间

名词定义：

1: a continuous area or expanse that is free, available, or unoccupied.

例：A table took up much of the space.

2: the dimensions of height, depth, and width within which all things exist and move.

例：The work gives the sense of a journey in space and time.

动词定义：

1: position (two or more items) at a distance from one another.

例：The houses are spaced out.

2: be or become distracted, euphoric, or disoriented, especially from taking drugs; cease to be aware of one's surroundings.

例：I was so tired that I began to feel totally spaced out.

121 **benefit** /'benfɪt/ /'benrifɪt/

名词：效益，利益，好处；动词：造福，赢利，裨

1. economic benefit 经济效益
2. benefit from 得益于；得利于；因…而得到好处
3. mutual benefit 互惠互利
4. social benefit 社会公益

名词定义：

1: an advantage or profit gained from something.

例：Tenants bought their houses with the benefit of a discount.

2: a payment or gift made by an employer, the state, or an insurance company.

例：Welfare benefits.

动词定义：

1: receive an advantage; profit; gain.

例：Areas that would benefit from regeneration.

120 **opinion** /ə'prɪnjən/ /ə'prɪnjən/

名词：意见，见，看法

1. public opinion 民意；公众舆论
2. in my opinion adv. 依我看，在我看来
3. opinion about 有关…的意见
4. opinion poll 民意测验；选举投票

名词定义：

1: a view or judgment formed about something, not necessarily based on fact or knowledge.

例：I'm writing to voice my opinion on an issue of great importance.

120 **adult** /'ædʌlt; ə'dʌlt/ /ə'dʌlt/

名词：成人，成年，人；形容词：成人，大人

1. adult education 成人教育
2. young adult 年轻人；大学生
3. adult population 成年人口
4. adult learning 成人学习

形容词定义：

1: (of a person or animal) fully grown or developed.

例：The adult inhabitants of the U.S.

名词定义：

1: a person who is fully grown or developed.

例：Children should be accompanied by an adult.

120 **professor** /prə'fesər/ /prə'fesər/

名词：教授

1. associate professor 副教授
2. assistant professor n. 助理教授（级别高于讲师而低于副教授）
3. university professor 大学教授
4. visiting professor n. 客座教授

名词定义：

1: a teacher of the highest rank in a college or university.

例：They supported charitable foundations, gave money to local hospitals and churches, subsidized chairs for university professors.

2: a person who affirms a faith in or allegiance to something.

例：The professors of True religion.

119 **popular** /'pɒpjʊlər/ /'pɒpjələr/

形容词：流行，受欢迎，普及

1. most popular 最受欢迎；最流行
2. popular with 受…欢迎；有好评
3. popular among 受…欢迎
4. popular culture 大众文化，通俗文化；流行文化

形容词定义：

1: liked, admired, or enjoyed by many people or by a particular person or group.

例：She was one of the most popular girls in the school.

2: (of cultural activities or products) intended for or suited to the taste, understanding, or means of the general public rather than specialists or intellectuals.

例：The popular press.

119 **coming** /'kʌmɪŋ/ /'kʌmɪŋ/

形容词：未来，来；名词：过来

- is coming 正过来
- coming from 来自；由…开来
- coming back 回去
- coming out 新发行的股票

形容词定义：

- due to happen or just beginning.

例：Work is due to start in the coming year.

- likely to be important or successful in the future.

例：He was the coming man of French racing.

名词定义：

- an arrival or an approach.

例：The coming of a new age.

动词定义：

- move or travel toward or into a place thought of as near or familiar to the speaker.

例：Jessica came into the kitchen.

- occur; happen; take place.

例：Twilight had not yet come.

119 **deep** /di:p/ /dip/

形容词：深，深刻，深深；名词：深处，深渊，湛；副词：覃，深入地

- in deep 一深陷其中，深深卷入(尤指麻烦)；2. deep in 深陷(于)，专心致力(于)，埋头(于)；沉湎于…中，全神贯注的；3. deep water 深层水，深水 4. deep analysis 深入分析，深刻的分析

形容词定义：

- extending far down from the top or surface.

例：A deep gorge.

- very intense or extreme.

例：She was in deep trouble.

副词定义：

- far down or in; deeply.

例：Traveling deep into the countryside.

名词定义：

- the sea.

例：Denizens of the deep.

118 **myself** /maɪ'self/ /maɪ'self/

代词：我，本人，独自

代词定义：

- used by a speaker to refer to himself or herself as the object of a verb or preposition when he or she is the subject of the clause.

例：I hurt myself by accident.

- I or me personally (used to emphasize the speaker).

例：I myself am unsure how this problem should be handled.

118 **almost** /'ɔ:lmoʊst/ /'ɔlmost/

副词：几乎，差不多，将近

副词定义：

- not quite; very nearly.

例：He almost knocked Georgina over.

118 **outside** /aʊt'saɪd; 'aʊtsaɪd/ /,aʊt'saɪd/

形容词：外，以外，表面的；介词：以外，外面，外边；副词：外面，向外，外边；名词：表面，面，面子

- outside of 在…的外面；超出…的范围
- inside and outside 内外；里面和外面
- on the outside 在外面；外部地
- go outside 外出；往外走

形容词定义：

- situated on or near the exterior or external surface of something.

例：Put the outside lights on.

- not belonging to or coming from within a particular group.

例：I have some outside help.

名词定义：

- the external side or surface of something.

例：Record the date on the outside of the file.

介词定义：

- situated or moving beyond the boundaries or confines of.

例：There was a boy outside the door.

- beyond the limits or scope of.

例：The high cost of shipping has put it outside their price range.

117 **coffee** /'kɔfi/ /'kɔfi/

名词：咖啡，咖，啡

- cup of coffee 一杯咖啡的时间；短暂逗留
- coffee shop 咖啡店（等于 coffee house）
- drink coffee 喝咖啡
- coffee table 咖啡桌；咖啡茶几

名词定义：

- a drink made from the roasted and ground beanlike seeds of a tropical shrub, served hot or iced.

例：A cup of coffee.

- the shrub of the bedstraw family that yields the coffee seeds, two of which are contained in each red berry. Native to the Old World tropics, most coffee is grown in tropical America.

例：Jamaica is an island of plantations where more exotic crops such as bananas, pineapples, cocoa, coffee and sugar cane are grown.

117 **center** /'sentə(r)/ /'sentə/

名词：中心，中央，中间；动词：集中，围绕，关于

- research center 研究中心
- in the center of 在中央，在中间
- service center 服务中心；计算中心
- business center 商业中心

名词定义：

- the middle point of a circle or sphere, equidistant from every point on the circumference or surface.

例：She was so angered by this thought that she had changed forms and was halfway to the center of the circle before she realized what she was doing.

- the point from which an activity or process is directed, or on which it is focused.

例：The city was a center of discontent.

动词定义：

- have or cause to have something as (a major concern or theme).

例：The case centers around the couple's adopted children.

- place in the middle.

例：To center the needle, turn the knob.

117 **online** /ɒn'lain/ /'ɒn'lain/

形容词：线上

- online shopping 网络购物
- online game 网络游戏
- get online 上网
- shopping online 网上购物

形容词定义：

- controlled by or connected to another computer or to a network.

例：Still, only thirty-one computers were online – that is connected to each other – in 1960.

副词定义：

- while so connected or under computer control.

例：Once inside, the controls came online as he flicked on a few switches.

- in or into operation or existence.

例：The town's new high-tech power plant is expected to go online this month.

117 **actual** /'æktʃuəl/ -tjuəl/

形容词：实际，现实，实

- actual situation 实际情况
- actual strength 实际强度
- actual condition 实际情况；实际状况
- actual production 生产实绩；实际产量

形容词定义：

- existing in fact; typically as contrasted with what was intended, expected, or believed.

例：The estimate was much less than the actual cost.

- existing now; current.

例：Using actual income to measure expected income.

116 **clear** /klɪər/ /klɪr/

形容词：明确，清楚，明显；动词：明确，表明，弄清；副词：真，明确地，明显地

比较级 clearer 最高级 clearest

1. make clear 显示；解释清楚 2. in the clear 不受阻碍；以内宽计算；用普通文字 3. clear of 清除，扫清 4. clear up 清理；放晴；整理；打扫

形容词定义：

1: easy to perceive, understand, or interpret.

例：The voice on the telephone was clear and strong.

2: (of a substance) transparent.

例：The clear glass of the French windows.

副词定义：

1: so as to be out of the way of or away from.

例：He leapt clear of the car.

2: completely.

例：He had time to get clear away.

动词定义：

1: become clear, in particular.

2: make (something) clear, in particular.

例：They were at the scene for 90 minutes, helping to free the victims and clear the road.

116 **whether** /'weðə/ /'wɛðə/

连词：是否，不论

连词定义：

1: expressing a doubt or choice between alternatives.

例：He seemed undecided whether to go or stay.

116 **ability** /ə'bɪləti/ /ə'bɪləti/

名词：能力，才能，能

复数 abilities

1. innovation ability 创新能力 2.

ability for 在…的能力 3. learning

ability 学习能力 4. practical ability 实践能力；实际能力

名词定义：

1: possession of the means or skill to do something.

例：The manager had lost his ability to motivate the players.

2: talent, skill, or proficiency in a particular area.

例：A man of exceptional ability.

后缀定义：

1: forming nouns of quality

corresponding to adjectives ending in -able (such as suitability

corresponding to suitable).

116 **fruit** /fru:t/ /frut/

名词：水果，果，果实；动词：结果实
复数 fruits 或 fruit

1. fruit juice 果汁 2. bear fruit 结出

果实；奏效 3. fresh fruit 鲜果，水果拼

盘 4. fruit tree n. 果树

名词定义：

1: the sweet and fleshy product of a tree or other plant that contains seed and can be eaten as food.

例：Tropical fruits such as mangoes and papaya.

2: a male homosexual.

动词定义：

1: (of a tree or other plant) produce fruit, typically at a specified time.

例：The trees fruit very early.

115 **touch** /tʌtʃ/ /tʌtʃ/

动词：触摸，触，联系；名词：联系，笔，笔锋

第三人称单数 touches 过去式 touched
过去分词 touched 现在分词 touching

1. in touch 联系；能达到的；在…的附近 2. in touch with 同…有联系，和…有接触

3. keep in touch 保持联络 4. touch screen 接触式屏幕；触感屏幕

名词定义：

1: an act of touching someone or something.

例：Her touch on his shoulder was hesitant.

2: a small amount; a trace.

例：Add a touch of vinegar.

动词定义：

1: come so close to (an object) as to be or come into contact with it.

例：The dog had one paw outstretched, not quite touching the ground.

2: handle in order to manipulate, alter, or otherwise affect, especially in an adverse way.

例：I didn't play her records or touch any of her stuff.

115 **clean** /kli:n/ /klin/

形容词：清洁，干净，洁；动词：清洗，打扫，擦拭；名词：肃清，挖；副词：全然，完全地

比较级 cleaner 最高级 cleanest

1. clean up 清理；大捞一笔 2. clean

water 清洁（饮）水 3. clean energy

清洁能源 4. clean air 洁净空气；新鲜空气

形容词定义：

1: free from dirt, marks, or stains.

例：The room was spotlessly clean.

2: morally uncontaminated; pure; innocent.

例：Clean living.

副词定义：

1: so as to be free from dirt, marks, or unwanted matter.

例：The room had been washed clean.

2: used to emphasize the completeness of a reported action, condition, or experience.

例：He was knocked clean off his feet.

动词定义：

1: make (something or someone) free of dirt, marks, or mess, especially by washing, wiping, or brushing.

例：Clean your teeth properly after meals.

115 **husband** /'hʌzbənd/ /'hʌzbənd/

名词：丈夫，夫，男人；动词：搏，搏节

名词定义：

1: a married man considered in relation to his wife.

例：She and her husband are both retired.

动词定义：

1: use (resources) economically; conserve.

例：The need to husband his remaining strength.

115 **anything** /'enɪθɪŋ/ /'enɪ'θɪŋ/

代词：诸，无论何事

1. anything but 根本不，决不 2. of anything 或者其他别的事，或其他什么的；

3. for anything 无论如何（用于否定句中） 4. if anything 如果有什么区别的话

代词定义：

1: used to refer to a thing, no matter what.

例：Nobody was saying anything.

114 **national** /'næʃ(ə)n(ə)l/ /'næʃnəl/

形容词：国民，国，国立；名词：公民

1. national economy 国民经济 2.

national standard 国家标准 3.

national security 国家安全；民族安全

4. national day 国庆节

形容词定义：

1: of or relating to a nation; common to or characteristic of a whole nation.

例：This policy may have been in the national interest.

名词定义：

1: a citizen of a particular country, typically entitled to hold that country's passport.

例：A German national.

2: a nationwide competition or tournament.

例：She finished 16th at the nationals that year.

114 **event** /'event/ /'vɛnt/

名词：事件，大事，事变

1. in the event 如果；结果 2. in the event of .发生 3. in any event 无论如何；不管怎样 4. great event 大事；重大事件

名词定义：

1: a thing that happens, especially one of importance.

例: One of the main political events of the late 20th century.

114 **society** /sə'saɪəti/ /sə'saɪəti/

名词: 社会, 学会, 协会

复数 societies

- 1. human society 人类社会
- 2. modern society 现代社会
- 3. in society 在社会上; 社会中的权力
- 4. information society 信息社会, 资讯社会

名词定义:

1: the aggregate of people living together in a more or less ordered community.

例: Drugs, crime, and other dangers to society.

2: an organization or club formed for a particular purpose or activity.

例: The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

114 **development** /dɪ'veləpm(ə)nt/ /dɪ'veləpmənt/

名词: 发育, 显影, 展开

- 1. sustainable development 可持续发展
- 2. economic development 经济发展; 经济开发
- 3. with the development of 随着…发展
- 4. research and development (产品等的)研究与开发

名词定义:

1: the process of developing or being developed.

例: She traces the development of the novel.

2: the process of starting to experience or suffer from an ailment or feeling.

例: The development of brittle bones.

114 **listen** /'lɪs(ə)n/ /'lɪsn/

动词: 听, 倾听, 聆

- 1. listen to music 听音乐
- 2. listen to the radio 听广播, 听收音机
- 3. listen to the music 听音乐
- 4. listen for 倾听

动词定义:

1: give one's attention to a sound.

例: Evidently he was not listening.

名词定义:

1: an act of listening to something.

例: Nevertheless, there are undoubtedly some hidden gems which make this set worth the listen.

114 **conversation** /kɒnvə'seɪʃ(ə)n/ /kɒnvə'seʃən/

名词: 会话, 谈话, 会谈

- 1. in conversation 在谈话; 交谈中
- 2. english conversation 英语会话; 英文会话
- 3. telephone conversation 打电话
- 4. man-machine conversation 人机对话

名词定义:

1: the informal exchange of ideas by spoken words.

例: The two men were deep in conversation.

114 **career** /kə'reɪə/ /kə'rɪər/

名词: 事业, 生涯, 速度; 动词: 速度

- 1. career development 职业发展, 职业培训
- 2. career planning 生涯规划; 职业规划; 事业前途策划
- 3. career opportunities 就业机会, 人事广告
- 4. career path 职业道路

名词定义:

1: an occupation undertaken for a significant period of a person's life and with opportunities for progress.

例: You should also contact your local careers office/centre for information and advice on careers and learning opportunities.

动词定义:

1: move swiftly and in an uncontrolled way in a specified direction.

例: The car careered across the road and went through a hedge.

113 **lost** /lɒst/ /lɒst/

形容词: 迷

1. lost in 迷失于; 迷恋

2. get lost 迷路; 走开, 滚开

3. got lost 迷路

4. lost time 浪费时间; 失去时机; 延误

形容词定义:

1: unable to find one's way; not knowing one's whereabouts.

例: Help! We're lost!

2: denoting something that has been taken away or cannot be recovered.

例: If only one could recapture one's lost youth!

动词定义:

1: be deprived of or cease to have or retain (something).

例: I've lost my appetite.

2: become unable to find (something or someone).

例: I've lost the car keys.

113 **late** /leɪt/ /let/

形容词: 晚, 迟, 深; 副词: 晚点, 暮

比较级 later 或 latter 最高级 latest 或 last

- 1. of late adv. 最近; 近来
- 2. late for 迟到; 来不及…
- 3. late stage 末期; 后期; 晚期
- 4. late at night 在深夜; 深半夜

形容词定义:

1: doing something or taking place after the expected, proper, or usual time.

例: His late arrival.

2: belonging or taking place near the end of a particular time or period.

例: They won the game with a late goal.

副词定义:

1: after the expected, proper, or usual time.

例: She arrived late.

2: toward the end of a period.

例: It happened late in 1984.

名词定义:

1: the most recent news or fashion.

例: Have you heard the latest?

113 **bike** /baɪk/ /baɪk/

名词: 自行车

过去式 biked 过去分词 biked 现在分词 biking

- 1. by bike 骑自行车; 骑单车
- 2. ride a bike 骑自行车
- 3. mountain bike n. 山地车; 山地自行车
- 4. bike riding 骑单车

名词定义:

1: a bicycle or motorcycle.

例: I'm going by bike.

动词定义:

1: ride a bicycle or motorcycle.

例: We hope to encourage as many people as possible to bike to work.

113 **local** /'ləʊk(ə)l/ /'ləʊkl/

形容词: 本地, 当地, 地方; 名词: 本地, 慢车

- 1. local government 地方政府; [总称]地方政府官员(或工作人员)
- 2. local area network n. 局域网
- 3. local culture 本土文化; 地方文化
- 4. local community 本地社区; 区域群落

形容词定义:

1: belonging or relating to a particular area or neighborhood, typically exclusively so.

例: Researching local history.

名词定义:

1: a local person or thing, in particular.

112 **message** /'mesɪdʒ/ /'mesɪdʒ/

名词: 信息, 讯息, 信; 动词: 通知, 带信息

过去式 messaged 过去分词 messaged

现在分词 messaging

- 1. your message 您的消息
- 2. short message 短讯; 短报文
- 3. message from 来自…的消息
- 4. leave a message 留言, 留口信

名词定义:

1: a verbal, written, or recorded communication sent to or left for a recipient who cannot be contacted directly.

例: If I'm not there, leave a message on the voice mail.

2: an errand.

例: All she did was make the tea and run messages.

¹¹² **success** /sək'ses/ /sək'ses/

名词：成功，成就，顺利

复数 successes

1. success in 在…方面成功
2. great success 巨大成功；非常成功
3. with success 成功地
4. success rate 成功率；接通率

名词定义：

- 1: the accomplishment of an aim or purpose.

例：The president had some success in restoring confidence.

¹¹² **internet** /'ɪntənet/ /'ɪntənet/

名词：因特网，网际，电脑网

1. on the internet 在网上
2. internet access 互联网接入

connection 网络连接，因特网联通

wireless internet 无线互联网；无线上网；无线网际网路

名词定义：

1: a global computer network providing a variety of information and communication facilities, consisting of interconnected networks using standardized communication protocols.

例：Whenever a user goes to a Web page on the Internet, a request for the page is sent to a server.

¹¹² **habit** /'hæbit/ /'hæbit/

名词：习惯，习，嗜好

1. habit of 习惯
2. bad habit 坏习惯
3. good habit 好习惯
4. in the habit of 有…习惯

名词定义：

1: a settled or regular tendency or practice, especially one that is hard to give up.

例：This can develop into a bad habit.

2: a person's bodily condition or constitution.

例：A victim to a consumptive habit.

动词定义：

1: dress; clothe.

例：A boy habited as a serving lad.

¹¹¹ **hear** /hɪə/ /hɪr/

动词：听，听说，听见

过去式 heard 过去分词 heard 现在分词 hearing

1. hear from 收到…的信；受…的批评
2. hear about 听说；得知
3. hear of 听说，听说过
4. sorry to hear that 听到…消息很难受/难过

动词定义：

1: perceive with the ear the sound made by (someone or something).

例：Behind her she could hear men's voices.

¹¹¹ **cost** /kɒst/ /kɒst/

名词：成本，花费，费；动词：费用，花费，费

1. the cost of 以…为代价
2. low cost 低成本，廉价的
3. production cost 生产成本
4. at the cost of 以…为代价

名词定义：

1: an amount that has to be paid or spent to buy or obtain something.

例：We are able to cover the cost of the event.

动词定义：

1: (of an object or an action) require the payment of (a specified sum of money) before it can be acquired or done.

例：Each issue of the magazine costs \$2.25.

2: estimate the price of.

例：It is their job to plan and cost a media schedule for the campaign.

¹¹¹ **purpose** /'pɜ:pəs/ /'pɜ:pəs/

名词：目的，宗旨，旨；动词：意欲过去式 purposed 过去分词 purposed 现在分词 purposing

1. for the purpose 为某目的
2. for the purpose of 为了…目的
3. on purpose 有目的地，故意地
4. main purpose 主要目的

名词定义：

1: the reason for which something is done or created or for which something exists.

例：The purpose of the meeting is to appoint a trustee.

动词定义：

1: have as one's intention or objective.

例：God has allowed suffering, even purposed it.

¹¹¹ **lead** /li:d;led/ /lid; led/

名词：铅，引线，领导；动词：领先，领导，引

1. lead in 导入；引入线；开场白
2. take the lead v. 带头；为首
3. in the lead 领先；主要的；占主导地位的
4. lead time n. 提前期；订货至交货的时间；研制周期；交付周期

名词定义：

1: the initiative in an action; an example for others to follow.

例：The US is now taking the environmental lead.

2: a position of advantage in a contest; first place.

例：They were beaten 5–3 after twice being in the lead.

动词定义：

1: cause (a person or animal) to go with one by holding them by the

hand, a halter, a rope, etc., while moving forward.

例：She emerged leading a bay horse.

- 2: be in charge or command of.

例：A military delegation was led by the Chief of Staff.

¹¹¹ **explain** /ɪk'splæn/ /ɪk'splen/

动词：说明，讲解，阐释

动词定义：

1: make (an idea, situation, or problem) clear to someone by describing it in more detail or revealing relevant facts or ideas.

例：They explained that their lives centered on the religious rituals.

¹¹¹ **beside** /bɪ'sайд/ /bɪ'sайд/

介词：旁，和…相比，在…之旁

介词定义：

- 1: at the side of; next to.

例：He sat beside me in the front seat.

- 2: in addition to; apart from.

例：He commissioned work from other artists beside Rivera.

¹¹¹ **market** /'mɑ:kɪt/ /'mɑ:kɪt/

名词：市场，销售，集市；动词：推销，使上市

1. market economy [经]市场经济

socialist market economy 社会主义市场经济

3. in the market 在市场里；想买的

4. market competition 市场竞争

名词定义：

1: a regular gathering of people for the purchase and sale of provisions, livestock, and other commodities.

例：Farmers going to market.

- 2: an area or arena in which commercial dealings are conducted.

例：The sale of cruisers in the American market continues to plummet.

动词定义：

- 1: advertise or promote (something).

例：The product was marketed under the name “aspirin.” .

¹¹⁰ **brain** /breɪn/ /breɪn/

名词：脑，大脑，头脑

1. human brain 人脑

2. brain injury [医]脑损伤

3. brain damage 脑损伤

4. brain drain 人才外流；智囊流失

名词定义：

1: an organ of soft nervous tissue contained in the skull of vertebrates, functioning as the coordinating center of sensation and intellectual and nervous activity.

例: This occurs as a result of damage to soft brain tissue when the brain rattles against the skull.

2: intellectual capacity.

例: I didn't have enough brains for the sciences.

动词定义:

1: hit (someone) hard on the head with an object.

例: She brained me with a rolling pin.

¹¹⁰ **summer** /'sʌmə/ /'sʌmər/

名词: 夏季, 夏天, 夏; 形容词: 夏季, 夏天, 夏; 动词: 过夏天

1. in summer 在夏天; 在夏季 2. last summer 去年夏天; 去年暑假 3.

summer vacation 暑假 4. hot

summer 炎热的夏天

名词定义:

1: the warmest season of the year, in the northern hemisphere from June to August and in the southern hemisphere from December to February.

例: The plant flowers in late summer.

2: a horizontal bearing beam, especially one supporting joists or rafters.

例: Overhead, in the center, was the summer-tree , a timber 20x14 inches, into which the joist was framed, planed (and so was the under side of the chamber floor), with no lath or plaster.

动词定义:

1: spend the summer in a particular place.

例: Well over 100 birds summered there in 1976.

¹¹⁰ **desk** /desk/ /dɛsk/

名词: 台, 书桌, 服务台

1. information desk 服务台, 问询处

2. front desk 前台; 服务台 3.

reception desk 接待处 (等于 front desk) 4. desk calendar 台历; 台历芯
名词定义:

1: a piece of furniture with a flat or sloped surface and typically with drawers, at which one can read, write, or do other work.

例: His specialty was making caskets and exquisite pieces of household furniture, including walnut desks and mantel pieces.

¹¹⁰ **complete** /kəm'pli:t/ /kəm'plit/

动词: 完成, 完毕, 毕; 形容词: 完整, 完全, 齐全

过去式 completed 过去分词 completed

现在分词 completing

1. complete set 整套; [计]成套机组; 完全集 2. a complete set of 一整套

3. form a complete set 配套 4.

complete with 包括, 连同

形容词定义:

1: having all the necessary or appropriate parts.

例: A complete list of courses offered by the college.

2: (often used for emphasis) to the greatest extent or degree; total.

例: A complete ban on smoking.

动词定义:

1: finish making or doing.

例: He completed his Ph. D. in 1983.

2: make (something) whole or perfect.

例: He only needed one thing to complete his happiness.

¹⁰⁹ **front** /frənt/ /frənt/

名词: 前, 前面, 正面; 动词: 面, 对付, 对; 形容词: 前边的, 前部的, 前面的

1. in front 在…前面 2. in front of 在…前面 3. in the front 在前边 4.

united front 统一战线, 统战; 联合阵线, 联合作战

形容词定义:

1: of or at the front.

例: The front cover of the magazine.

2: (of a vowel sound) formed by raising the body of the tongue, excluding the blade and tip, toward the hard palate.

例: I've got a girl's name when written down, but it's got a front vowel when pronounced.

名词定义:

1: the side or part of an object that presents itself to view or that is normally seen or used first; the most forward part of something.

例: A page at the front of the book had been torn out.

2: the foremost line or part of an armed force; the furthest position that an army has reached and where the enemy is or may be engaged.

例: His regiment was immediately sent to the front.

动词定义:

1: (of a building or piece of land) have the front facing or directed toward.

例: The houses that front Beacon Street.

2: provide (something) with a front or facing of a particular type or material.

例: A metal box fronted by an alloy panel.

惊叹词定义:

1: used to summon someone to the front or to command them to assume a forward-facing position, as in calling a bellhop to the front desk or giving orders to troops on parade.

例: Scouts, front and center !

¹⁰⁹ **close** /kləʊs/ /kloz/

动词: 关闭, 合, 关; 形容词: 密切, 紧密, 闭合; 副词: 近, 不远, 短; 名词: 弥合, 偿

过去式 closed 过去分词 closed 现在分词 closing

1. pay close attention to 密切注意 2. close contact 近距离接触；紧密接触 3. so close 如此亲密；如此贴近 4. close at hand adv. 就在眼前；在附近

形容词定义：

1: a short distance away or apart in space or time.

例：The hotel is close to the sea.

2: denoting a family member who is part of a person's immediate family, typically a parent or sibling.

例：The family history of cancer in close relatives.

副词定义：

1: in a position so as to be very near to someone or something; with very little space between.

例：They stood close to the door.

名词定义：

1: the end of an event or of a period of time or activity.

例：The afternoon drew to a close.

2: the shutting of something, especially a door.

例：The door jerked to a close behind them.

动词定义：

1: move or cause to move so as to cover an opening.

例：She jumped into the train just as the doors were closing.

2: bring or come to an end.

例：The members were thanked for attending, and the meeting was closed.

109 **serious** /'sɪərɪəs/ /'sɪrɪəs/

形容词：严重，认真，严肃

1. serious about 严肃；认真对待 2. serious damage 严重损害；严重损坏 3. serious illness 重大疾病 4. serious injury 重伤；严重损害

形容词定义：

1: (of a person) solemn or thoughtful in character or manner.

例：Her face grew serious.

2: acting or speaking sincerely and in earnest, rather than in a joking or halfhearted manner.

例：Suddenly he wasn't teasing any more—he was deadly serious.

108 **known** /nəʊn/ /non/

形容词：大家都知道的

1. known as 被认为是，被称为；以…而著称 2. well known 众所周知的；出名的 3. known for 因…而闻名 4. best known 最著名的

形容词定义：

1: recognized, familiar, or within the scope of knowledge.

例：Bivalved crustaceans little known to nonprofessionals.

108 **save** /seɪv/ /sev/

动词：保存，节省，节约；介词：除了，加之，而且；连词：要不是，加之，而且

1. save energy 节约能源 2. save money 省钱；储蓄金钱 3. save on vt. 节省，节约；节省 4. save as 另存为；存储为

名词定义：

1: an instance of a relief pitcher saving a game.

2: an act of saving data to a storage location, usually the hard drive.

例：The recovery feature enables you to retrieve most of the edits you made since the last save.

介词定义：

1: except; other than.

例：No one needed to know save herself.

动词定义：

1: keep safe or rescue (someone or something) from harm or danger.

例：She saved a boy from drowning.

2: keep and store up (something, especially money) for future use.

例：She had never been able to save much from her salary.

108 **deal** /di:l/ /dil/

名词：合同，合约，交；动词：经销，发放，发给

过去式 dealt 过去分词 dealt 现在分词 dealing

1. deal with 处理；涉及；做生意 2. great deal 大量 3. a great deal of 大量 4. deal in v. 经营

名词定义：

1: an agreement entered into by two or more parties for their mutual benefit, especially in a business or political context.

例：The band signed a major recording deal.

2: a significant but unspecified amount of something.

例：He lost a great deal of blood.

动词定义：

1: distribute (cards) in an orderly rotation to the players for a game or round.

例：The cards were dealt for the last hand.

2: take part in commercial trading of a particular commodity.

例：Directors were prohibited from dealing in the company's shares.

108 **move** /mu:v/ /muv/

动词：移动，动，行动；名词：举动，运动，举

过去式 moved 过去分词 moved 现在分词 moving

1. on the move 在活动中，在进行中；四处奔波 2. move on 往前走，前进；

出发，离开 3. move in 生活于；周旋于；向内投

4. move forward 向前移动，提步向前；向前发展

名词定义：

1: a change of place, position, or state.

例：She made a sudden move toward me.

动词定义：

1: go in a specified direction or manner; change position.

例：She stood up and moved to the door.

2: change or cause to change from one state, opinion, sphere, or activity to another.

例：The school moved over to the new course in 1987.

108 **already** /ɔ:l'redi/ /ɒl'rədi/

副词：已经，已，就

副词定义：

1: before or by now or the time in question.

例：Anna has suffered a great deal already.

2: used as an intensive after a word or phrase to express impatience.

例：Enough already with these crazy kids and their wacky dances!

108 **encourage** /ɪn'kʌrɪdʒ/ en-/

/ɪn'kɜːrɪdʒ/

动词：鼓励，促进，激励

过去式 encouraged 过去分词

encouraged 现在分词 encouraging

动词定义：

1: give support, confidence, or hope to (someone).

例：We were encouraged by the success of this venture.

108 **holiday** /'holɪdeɪ; -dɪ/ /'holədeɪ/

名词：假日，节日，放假

1. on holiday 在度假；在休假中 2.

summer holiday 暑假 3. public holiday 公休假日；国定假日 4. happy holiday 快乐的节日；愉快的假期

名词定义：

1: a day of festivity or recreation when no work is done.

例：December 25 is an official public holiday.

动词定义：

1: spend a holiday in a specified place.

例：He is holidaying in Italy.

108 **among** /ə'mʌŋ/ /ə'mʌŋ/

介词：其中，中，之间

介词定义：

1: surrounded by; in the company of.

例: Wild strawberries hidden among the roots of the trees.

2: being a member or members of (a larger set).

例: He was among the first 29 students enrolled.

108 **sound** /saʊnd/ /saʊnd/

名词: 声音, 声, 音; 动词: 听起来, 音响, 响; 形容词: 健全, 健康, 扎实

1. sound like 听起来像… 2. sound quality 品质优良, 完好的质量 3. sound system n. 音响系统; 音响设备 4. sound insulation 隔音; 隔音材料; 声绝缘

形容词定义:

1: in good condition; not damaged, injured, or diseased.

例: They returned safe and sound.

2: (of sleep) deep and undisturbed.

例: Then I could so easily close my eyes to all that is happening around me and my family, roll over and fall into a deep sound sleep.

名词定义:

1: vibrations that travel through the air or another medium and can be heard when they reach a person's or animal's ear.

例: Light travels faster than sound.

2: music, speech, and sound effects when recorded, used to accompany a film or video production, or broadcast.

例: A sound studio.

动词定义:

1: emit or cause to emit sound.

例: A loud buzzer sounded.

2: convey a specified impression when heard.

例: He sounded worried.

副词定义:

1: soundly.

例: He was sound asleep.

108 **spell** /spel/ /spel/

动词: 拼写, 拼, 拼字; 名词: 魅力, 阵, 轮班

过去式 spelled 或 spelt 过去分词 spelled 或 spelt 现在分词 spelling

1. spell out 讲清楚 2. under a spell adv. 被迷住; 被符咒镇住 3. cold spell 春寒期 4. spell check 拼写检查

名词定义:

1: a form of words used as a magical charm or incantation.

例: It wasn't quite the same as when a sorcerer used high level spells, but the words were still unintelligible.

2: a short period.

例: I want to get away from racing for a spell.

动词定义:

1: write or name the letters that form (a word) in correct sequence.

例: Dolly spelled her name.

2: allow (someone) to rest briefly by taking their place in some activity.

例: I got sleepy and needed her to spell me for a while at the wheel.

108 **wife** /waɪf/ /wɔ:f/

名词: 妻子, 妻, 太太

复数 wives

1. husband and wife 夫妻 2. good wife 好太太, 贤内助 3. wife and children 妻儿 4. second wife 第二任妻子

名词定义:

1: a married woman considered in relation to her husband.

例: Many held pictures of sons and daughters, husbands and wives, colleagues and relatives who had died.

108 **appear** /ə'pɪə/ /ə'pɪr/

动词: 出现, 似乎, 呈现

动词定义:

1: come into sight; become visible or noticeable, typically without visible agent or apparent cause.

例: Smoke appeared on the horizon.

2: seem; give the impression of being.

例: She appeared not to know what was happening.

108 **protect** /prə'tekt/ /prə'tekt/

动词: 保护, 防护, 维护

动词定义:

1: keep safe from harm or injury.

例: He tried to protect Kelly from the attack.

107 **general** /'dʒen(ə)rəl/ /'dʒenrəl/

形容词: 一般, 总, 通常; 名词: 大将, 将领, 将

1. (army) general 将军 2. in general 总之, 通常; 一般而言 3. general manager 总经理 4. general situation 概况, 一般状况

形容词定义:

1: affecting or concerning all or most people, places, or things; widespread.

例: Books of general interest.

2: considering or including the main features or elements of something, and disregarding exceptions; overall.

例: They fired in the general direction of the enemy.

名词定义:

1: a commander of an army, or an army officer of very high rank.

例: The most stable connection is that between the military commander and generals and officers directly subordinated to him.

2: the general public.

107 **seen** /si:n/ /sin/

动词: 看到, 见, 看

动词定义:

1: perceive with the eyes; discern visually.

例: In the distance she could see the blue sea.

2: discern or deduce mentally after reflection or from information; understand.

例: I can't see any other way to treat it.

107 **gave** /geɪv/ /gev/

动词: 给, 给予, 赐给

1. give oneself (为…) 献身 2. give up 放弃; 交出 3. give out 分发, 发出; 公布, 表发; 用尽, 精疲力竭 4. give full play to 充分发挥

动词定义:

1: freely transfer the possession of (something) to (someone); hand over to.

例: They gave her water to drink.

2: cause or allow (someone or something) to have (something, especially something abstract); provide or supply with.

例: You gave me such a fright.

107 **infer** /ɪn'fɜ:/ /ɪn'fɜ:/

动词: 推断, 比量, 推

过去式 inferred 过去分词 inferred 现在分词 infering

动词定义:

1: deduce or conclude (information) from evidence and reasoning rather than from explicit statements.

例: From these facts we can infer that crime has been increasing.

107 **white** /waɪt/ /hwart/

形容词: 白色, 白, 象牙白; 名词: 白色

比较级 whiter 最高级 whitest 过去式 whited 过去分词 whited 现在分词 whiting

1. white house n. 白宫 (美国政府的行政机关, 美国总统官邸) 2. black and white 白纸黑字; 单色; 黑白片 3. white wine 白葡萄酒 4. snow white n. 白雪公主

形容词定义:

1: of the color of milk or fresh snow, due to the reflection of most wavelengths of visible light; the opposite of black.

例: A sheet of white paper.

2: belonging to or denoting a human group having light-colored skin (chiefly used of peoples of European extraction).

例: A white farming community.

名词定义:

1: white color or pigment.

例: Garnet-red flowers flecked with white.

2: the visible pale part of the eyeball around the iris.

例: Viral conjunctivitis can spread to the cornea, the white of the eye.

动词定义:

1: paint or turn (something) white.

例: Your passion hath whited your face.

107 **green** /gri:n/ /grin/

名词: 绿色, 绿, 蔬菜; 形容词: 绿, 青, 生; 动词: 变成绿

比较级 greener 最高级 greenest

1. in the green 在年富力强时; 2. on the green 在果岭上; 在草地上 3.

green tea 绿茶 4. green food 绿色食品

形容词定义:

1: of the color between blue and yellow in the spectrum; colored like grass or emeralds.

例: The leaves are bright green.

2: covered with grass, trees, or other plants.

例: Proposals that would smother green fields with development.

名词定义:

1: green color or pigment.

例: Major roads are marked in green.

2: a green thing, in particular.

动词定义:

1: make or become green, in particular.

106 **positive** /'pozətɪv/ /'paʊzətɪv/

形容词: 正, 积极, 正面; 名词: 正片, 正像, 原级

比较级 more positive 最高级 most positive

1. positive effect 积极的效果; 明显效果

2. positive and negative 正反; 肯定和否定

3. positive attitude 积极态度

4. positive correlation [化]正相关

形容词定义:

1: consisting in or characterized by the presence or possession of features or qualities rather than their absence.

例: Mitomycin C and cyclophosphamide were used as positive controls in the absence and presence of S9, respectively.

2: with no possibility of doubt; clear and definite.

例: He made a positive identification of a glossy ibis.

名词定义:

1: a good, affirmative, or constructive quality or attribute.

例: Take your weaknesses and translate them into positives.

2: a photographic image showing lights and shades or colors True to the original, especially one printed from a negative.

例: In this process I first make a contact interpositive and then an enlarged negative from the contact positive.

106 **hospital** /'hɒspɪtl/ /'hɔspɪtl/

名词: 医院, 院, 使住院

1. in hospital 住院 2. in the hospital 在医院里 3. general hospital 总医院; 综合医院 4. hospital information system 医院信息系统; 医院资讯系统

名词定义:

1: an institution providing medical and surgical treatment and nursing care for sick or injured people.

例: My doctor has referred me to the eye clinic at the local hospital for surgical treatment.

2: a hospice, especially one run by the Knights Hospitaller.

106 **scientist** /'saɪəntɪst/ /'saɪəntɪst/

名词: 科学家

名词定义:

1: a person who is studying or has expert knowledge of one or more of the natural or physical sciences.

例: As much as our scientists would love to study these things, people are in danger and we need to fight back.

106 **natural** /'nætʃrəl/ /'nætʃrəl/

形容词: 自然, 天然, 固有; 名词: 白痴, 天然的东西

比较级 more natural 最高级 most natural

1. natural gas 天然气 2. natural environment 自然环境 3. natural science 自然科学 4. natural disaster 自然灾难, 自然灾害

形容词定义:

1: existing in or caused by nature; not made or caused by humankind.

例: Carrots contain a natural antiseptic that fights bacteria.

2: of or in agreement with the character or makeup of, or circumstances surrounding, someone or something.

例: Sharks have no natural enemies.

名词定义:

1: a person regarded as having an innate gift or talent for a particular task or activity.

例: She was a natural for the sort of television work required of her.

2: a sign (♮) denoting a natural note when a previous sign or the key signature would otherwise demand a sharp or a flat.

例: Such appearances certainly suggest that the e flat in ex. 3 is no scribal error for e natural.

副词定义:

1: naturally.

例: Keep walking—just act natural.

106 **star** /stɑ:/ /star/

名词: 星, 明星, 恒星; 形容词: 多星, 星的

过去式 starred 过去分词 starred 现在分词 starring

1. movie star 电影明星 2. film star

n. 电影明星 3. pop star 歌星; 流行歌手 4. five star 五星级的; 第一流的

名词定义:

1: a fixed luminous point in the night sky that is a large, remote incandescent body like the sun.

例: This new heat supply causes the outer layers of the star to expand and cool, and the star becomes a red giant, or a red supergiant if it is very massive.

2: a conventional or stylized representation of a star, typically one having five or more points.

例: The walls were painted with silver moons and stars.

动词定义:

1: (of a movie, play, or other show) have (someone) as a principal performer.

例: A film starring Liza Minnelli.

2: decorate or cover with star-shaped marks or objects.

例: Thick grass starred with flowers.

105 **government** /'gʌvənmənt/ /'gʌvənmənt/

名词: 政府, 内阁, 辖

1. chinese government 中国政府 2.

local government 地方政府; [总称]地方政府官员(或工作人员) 3. central government n. 中央政府 4. municipal government 市政府

名词定义:

1: the governing body of a nation, state, or community.

例: An agency of the federal government.

2: the relation between a governed and a governing word.

例: It seems that English allots its nominative and oblique forms of pronouns in terms of position, not True government as in German.

105 **situation** /sɪtju'eɪʃn/ /sɪtju'eʃn/

名词：情况，形势，状况

1. current situation 现状，目前形势；现况

2. present situation 现状 3.

actual situation 实际情况 4. general

situation 概况，一般状况

名词定义：

1: a set of circumstances in which one finds oneself; a state of affairs.

例：The situation between her and Jake had come to a head.

2: the location and surroundings of a place.

例：The situation of the town is pleasant.

105 **advice** /əd'vaɪs/ /əd'veɪs/

名词：忠告，劝告，通知

1. seek advice 征求意见；请教

good advice 好建议 3. give advice

劝告，忠告 4. legal advice 法律意见；[法]法律谘询

名词定义：

1: guidance or recommendations concerning prudent future action, typically given by someone regarded as knowledgeable or authoritative.

例：She visited the island on her doctor's advice.

104 **longer** /'lɔŋgə/ /'lɔŋgə/

形容词：长，长期，长远

形容词定义：

1: measuring a great distance from end to end.

例：A long corridor.

2: lasting or taking a great amount of time.

例：A long and distinguished career.

104 **sitting** /'sɪtɪŋ/ /'sɪtɪŋ/

动词：坐

1. sitting room n. 客厅；起居室 2.

sitting position 坐姿；坐位 3. sitting

duck n. 易被击中的目标；易被欺骗的对象 4. at a sitting 一口气地

形容词定义：

1: in a seated position.

例：Slowly slide your back down the wall until you are in a sitting position, as though seated on an imaginary chair.

2: (of an elected representative) current; present.

例：The resignation of the sitting congressman.

名词定义：

1: a continuous period of being seated, especially when engaged in a particular activity.

例：The whole roast was eaten at one sitting.

动词定义：

1: adopt or be in a position in which one's weight is supported by one's

buttocks rather than one's feet and one's back is upright.

例：You'd better sit down.

2: (of a legislature, committee, court of law, etc.) be engaged in its business.

例：Congress continued sitting until March 16.

104 **modern** /'mɒd(ə)n/ /'mɒdən/

形容词：现代，摩登，现在

比较级 more modern 最高级 most modern

1. modern society 现代社会 2.

modern chinese 现代汉语 3. modern science 现代科学；近代科学 4. modern times 现代；近代

形容词定义：

1: of or relating to the present or recent times as opposed to the remote past.

例：The pace of modern life.

名词定义：

1: a person who advocates or practices a departure from traditional styles or values.

例：Not so with those moderns whose primary scientific values are oriented to the predictable future, and who often relegate the past to, well, simply history.

104 **pick** /pɪk/ /pɪk/

动词：挑，选择，选；名词：遴选，掘，叉

1. pick up 捡起；获得；收拾 2. pick out 挑选出 3. pick it up 把它捡起来

4. pick them [用以加强语气，尤指人群关系] 谨慎选择；

名词定义：

1: an act or the right of selecting something from among a group of alternatives.

例：Take your pick from our extensive menu.

2: an act of blocking or screening a defensive player from the ball handler, allowing an open shot.

例：In the triangle, players don't set picks off the ball.

动词定义：

1: take hold of and remove (a flower, fruit, or vegetable) from where it is growing.

例：I went to pick some flowers for Jenny's room.

2: choose (someone or something) from a number of alternatives, typically after careful thought.

例：Maybe I picked the wrong career after all.

103 **affect** /ə'fekt/ /ə'fɛkt/

动词：影响，作用，关系；名词：影响

名词定义：

1: emotion or desire, especially as influencing behavior or action.

例：By triggering affect and emotion, intolerant behaviors are set in motion.

动词定义：

1: have an effect on; make a difference to.

例：The dampness began to affect my health.

2: pretend to have or feel (something).

例：As usual I affected a supreme unconcern.

103 **finish** /'fɪnɪʃ/ /'fɪnɪʃ/

动词：完，结束，完毕；名词：终点，终了，结论

1. finish line 终点线，终航线 2. finish with 完成，结束；与…断绝关系

3. surface finish [机]表面抛光 4. finish machining 精加工；完工切削

名词定义：

1: an end or final part or stage of something.

例：A bowl of raspberries was the perfect finish to the meal.

2: the manner in which the manufacture of an article is completed in detail.

例：Wide variation in specification and finish.

动词定义：

1: bring (a task or activity) to an end; complete.

例：They were straining to finish the job.

2: complete the manufacture or decoration of (a material, object, or place) by giving it an attractive surface appearance.

例：The interior was finished with V-jointed American oak.

103 **half** /hɑ:f/ /hæf/

名词：半，一半，半数

复数 halves

1. and a half 了不起的；而且比这多得多 2. in half 分成两半 3. by half ◎只一半，◎非常，极；4. one half 一半

副词定义：

1: to the extent of half.

例：The glass was half full.

名词定义：

1: either of two equal or corresponding parts into which something is or can be divided.

例：The northern half of the island.

冠词定义：

1: an amount equal to a half.

例：Half an hour.

103 **sign** /saɪn/ /saɪn/

名词: 符号, 标志, 迹象; 动词: 签署, 签, 签字

1. sign up 签约雇用, 签约参加
2. sign on 开始广播; 签约雇用
3. sign for 签收
4. sign in 签到; 注册; 登记; 签收

名词定义:
1: an object, quality, or event whose presence or occurrence indicates the probable presence or occurrence of something else.

例: Flowers are often given as a sign of affection.

2: a gesture or action used to convey information or instructions.

例: She gave him the thumbs-up sign.

动词定义:

1: write one's name on (a letter, card, or similar item) to identify oneself as the writer or sender.

例: The card was signed by the whole class.

2: use gestures to convey information or instructions.

例: She signed to her husband to leave the room.

102 **against** /ə'genst; ə'geɪnst/ /ə'genst; ə'genst/

介词: 针对, 抵抗, 对着

介词定义:

1: in opposition to.

例: The fight against crime.

2: in anticipation of and preparation for (a problem or difficulty).

例: Insurance against sickness and unemployment.

102 **list** /lɪst/ /lɪst/

动词: 列举, 开列, 编目; 名词: 目录, 表, 单

1. a list of 一览表, 清单; 一列 2. on the list adj. 在单子上, 在名册中 3. price list 价目表 4. packing list 装箱单

名词定义:

1: a number of connected items or names written or printed consecutively, typically one below the other.

例: Consult the list of drugs on page 326.

2: barriers enclosing an area for a jousting tournament.

动词定义:

1: make a list of.

例: I have listed four reasons below.

2: enlist for military service.

102 **daily** /'deɪli/ /'deɪli/

副词: 每日, 日常, 天天; 名词: 日报; 形容词: 经常, 每日的

复数 dailies

1. daily life 日常生活
2. daily necessities 日用品; 生活必需品
3. daily work 每日作业
4. china daily 中国日报

形容词定义:

1: done, produced, or occurring every day or every weekday.

例: A daily newspaper.

副词定义:

1: every day.

例: The museum is open daily.

名词定义:

1: a newspaper published every day except Sunday.

例: Indian Express Newspapers publishes dailies with a combined readership of more than 5 million, including the highly influential Indian Express and Financial Express.

2: the first prints from cinematographic takes, made rapidly for movie producers or editors; the rushes.

例: Looking through dailies, Capra spied a blond, squeaky voiced lady who caught his eye.

102 **trip** /trɪp/ /trɪp/

名词: 旅, 旅程, 旅游; 动词: 绊, 跛, 踏

过去式 tripped 过去分词 tripped 现在分词 tripping

1. on a trip 在旅途中
2. business trip 公务旅行, 出差; 商务旅行
3. round trip 往返旅行; 环程旅行; [牌]大团圆
4. take a trip 旅游; 去旅行

名词定义:

1: an act of going to a place and returning; a journey or excursion, especially for pleasure.

例: Sally's gone on a school trip.

2: a stumble or fall due to catching one's foot on something.

例: More than 10% of head injuries requiring hospitalisation amongst children come from simple trips and falls when just running around.

动词定义:

1: catch one's foot on something and stumble or fall.

例: He tripped over his cat.

2: walk, run, or dance with quick light steps.

例: They tripped up the terrace steps.

102 **successful** /sək'sesfʊl; -f(ə)l/ /sək'sesfl/

形容词: 完满, 优胜, 祥

比较级 more successful 最高级 most successful

1. successful in 在…成功的

2. successful person 成功的人

3. successful marriage 成功的婚姻

4. successful bid 中标

形容词定义:

1: accomplishing an aim or purpose.

例: A successful attack on the town.

102 **meal** /mi:l/ /mil/

名词: 膳食, 餐, 饭; 动词: 进餐, 用餐

1. have a meal 吃饭
2. soybean meal n. 大豆粉; 黄豆粉
3. fish meal (用作肥料或饲料的) 鱼粉
4. evening meal 晚餐

名词定义:

1: any of the regular occasions in a day when a reasonably large amount of food is eaten, such as breakfast, lunch, or dinner.

例: Already they knew the food for the evening meal was ready.

2: the edible part of any grain or pulse ground to powder, such as cornmeal.

例: The examples compare corn silage to alfalfa hay, 'normal' silage, and corn grain plus soybean meal.

101 **limit** /'lɪmɪt/ /'lɪmɪt/

动词: 限制, 限, 限定; 名词: 极限, 限, 限度

1. time limit 期限; 限期
2. upper limit 上限; 最高极限
3. speed limit 速度限制; 最高车速
4. to the limit 到顶点; 到最大限度

名词定义:

1: a point or level beyond which something does not or may not extend or pass.

例: The limits of presidential power.

2: a restriction on the size or amount of something permissible or possible.

例: An age limit.

动词定义:

1: set or serve as a limit to.

例: Try to limit the amount you drink.

101 **knew** /nju:/ /nu:/

动词: 知道, 认识, 知

动词定义:

1: be aware of through observation, inquiry, or information.

例: Most people know that CFCs can damage the ozone layer.

2: have developed a relationship with (someone) through meeting and spending time with them; be familiar or friendly with.

例: He knew and respected Laura.

101 **cold** /kəuld/ /kold/

形容词: 冷, 寒, 凉; 名词: 寒冷, 感

冒, 凛; 副词: 完全, 充分, 准确

比较级 colder 最高级 coldest

1. in the cold 被忽视，被冷落，孤零零地未介入；2. catch a cold 感冒
cold water 冷水；凉水；凉开水
4. cold war 冷战

形容词定义：

- 1: of or at a low or relatively low temperature, especially when compared with the human body.
例：A freezing cold day.
- 2: lacking affection or warmth of feeling; unemotional.
例：How cold and calculating he was.

名词定义：

1: a low temperature, especially in the atmosphere; cold weather; a cold environment.

例：My teeth chattered with the cold.
2: a common viral infection in which the mucous membrane of the nose and throat becomes inflamed, typically causing running at the nose, sneezing, a sore throat, and other similar symptoms.

例：Many everyday illnesses like colds and sore throats can be easily treated at home without visiting a doctor.

副词定义：

1: completely; entirely.

例：She knew world capitals cold by age nine.

¹⁰¹ **increase** /ɪn'kri:s/ /ɪn'kris; 'ɪn kris/

动词：提高，增长，增；名词：放大，丰富

过去式 increased 过去分词 increased 现在分词 increasing

1. increase in (使) 在…增加；(使) 在…增大
2. increase production 增产
3. increase by 增加了；按…增长
4. price increase 价格上涨；提价

名词定义：

1: an instance of growing or making greater.

例：An increase from sixteen to eighteen clubs.

动词定义：

1: become or make greater in size, amount, intensity, or degree.

例：Car use is increasing at an alarming rate.

¹⁰¹ **tend** /tend/ /tənd/

动词：趋向，易于，趋

动词定义：

1: regularly or frequently behave in a particular way or have a certain characteristic.

例：Written language tends to be formal.

2: care for or look after; give one's attention to.

例：Viola tended plants on the roof.

¹⁰¹ **provide** /prə'veɪd/ /prə'veɪd/
动词：提供，规定，给
过去式 provided 过去分词 provided 现在分词 providing

动词定义：

- 1: make available for use; supply.
例：These clubs provide a much appreciated service for this area.

- 2: make adequate preparation for (a possible event).
例：New qualifications must provide for changes in technology.

¹⁰¹ **member** /'membə/ /'membər/

名词：会员，构件，成员

1. party member 党员
2. family member 家庭成员；家族成员
3. staff member 职员
4. team member 队员；团队成员

名词定义：

- 1: an individual, thing, or organization belonging to a group.

例：A member of the drama club.

- 2: a constituent piece of a complex structure.

例：The main member that joins the front and rear axles.

¹⁰⁰ **saying** /'seɪŋ/ /'seɪŋ/

名词：名言，谚语，话

名词定义：

- 1: a short, pithy expression that generally contains advice or wisdom.

例：Often a pithy saying or proverb has been written in the chosen script beside the alphabet.

¹⁰⁰ **least** /li:st/ /list/

形容词：最小，最少；副词：最小，最少；名词：最小，最少，最少量

1. at least 至少
2. least square 最小二乘方；最小平方
3. least square method 最小二乘法；最小平方法
4. in the least 一点；丝毫

形容词定义：

- 1: used in names of very small animals and plants, e.g., least shrew.

副词定义：

- 1: to the smallest extent or degree.

例：My best number was the one I had practiced the least.

冠词定义：

- 1: smallest in amount, extent, or significance.

例：Who has the least money?

形容词定义：

- 1: small in size, amount, or degree (often used to convey an appealing diminutiveness or express an affectionate or condescending attitude).

例：The plants will grow into little bushes.

¹⁰⁰ **stories** /'stɔ:riz/ /'stɔ:rɪz/

名词：故事，报道，情节

1. love story n. 爱情故事，恋爱小说
2. tell a story 讲故事；说谎
3. short story 短篇小说（指一万字以内的小说）
4. the whole story 原委；详情

名词定义：

- 1: an account of imaginary or real people and events told for entertainment.

例：An adventure story.

- 2: an account of past events in someone's life or in the evolution of something.

例：The story of modern farming.

¹⁰⁰ **major** /'meɪdʒə/ /'medʒə/

形容词：主要，重大，大；名词：主修，成年人，陆军少校；动词：主修

1. major in 主修
2. major factor 主要因素
3. major part 主要部分；重要部件
4. english major 英语专业

形容词定义：

- 1: important, serious, or significant.

例：The use of drugs is a major problem.

- 2: (of a scale) having an interval of a semitone between the third and fourth degrees and the seventh and eighth degrees.

例：The number of bells in a peal varies from three to 12, usually tuned to a diatonic major scale, or part of one.

名词定义：

- 1: an army officer of high rank, in particular (in the US Army, Air Force, and Marine Corps) an officer ranking above captain and below lieutenant colonel.

例：One e-mail avowed that too many majors and lieutenant colonels floundered in their first joint assignments.

- 2: a major key, interval, or scale.

例：The first modulates from the tonic key and concludes with a cadence in a related key, usually the dominant for pieces in the major, the relative major for pieces in the minor.

动词定义：

- 1: specialize in (a particular subject) at a college or university.

例：I was trying to decide if I should major in drama or English.

⁹⁹ **garden** /'ga:d(ə)n/ /'gɑ:rdn/

名词：花园，园林，园

1. in the garden 在花园里
2. tea garden 茶叶种植场；茶室
3. botanical garden 植物园
4. rose garden 玫瑰园；蔷薇园

名词定义：

1: a piece of ground, often near a house, used for growing flowers, fruit, or vegetables.

例：What if you don't want to give up space in the flower garden to grow fruit, or if your soil is too poor?

2: a large public hall.

例：Madison Square Garden.

动词定义：

1: cultivate or work in a garden.

例：Believe it or not, although I have gardened for years on a property that contains plants from fruit trees through small alpines, I do not own a pressure sprayer.

99 **wonder** /'wʌndə/ /'wʌndər/

名词：奇迹，惊异，惊愕；动词：怀疑，奇，敬服；形容词：奇妙的

1. wonder if 不知道；想知道是否

no wonder 难怪 3. wonder about 对…感到奇怪；对…感到疑惑 4. wonder at 对…感到吃惊

名词定义：

1: a feeling of surprise mingled with admiration, caused by something beautiful, unexpected, unfamiliar, or inexplicable.

例：He had stood in front of it, observing the intricacy of the ironwork with the wonder of a child.

动词定义：

1: desire or be curious to know something.

例：How many times have I written that, I wonder?

2: feel admiration and amazement; marvel.

例：People stood by and wondered at such bravery.

99 **position** /pə'zɪʃən/ /pə'zɪʃən/

名词：位置，定位，地位；动词：发现

1. leading position 基础地位；首要地位 2. geographical position 地理位置

3. in position 就位；在适当的位置；在原位 4. pole position 起始领先位置；跑道内圈

名词定义：

1: a place where someone or something is located or has been put.

例：The distress call had given the ship's position.

2: a particular way in which someone or something is placed or arranged.

例：He moved himself into a reclining position.

动词定义：

1: put or arrange (someone or something) in a particular place or way.

例：He pulled out a chair and positioned it between them.

99 **fill** /fɪl/ /fil/

动词：填，满，满足；名词：满足，弥漫

1. fill in 填写；填充；替代 2. fill out

填写；变丰满，变大 3. fill up 填补；装满；堵塞 4. fill with 装满，充满

名词定义：

1: an amount of something that is as much as one wants or can bear.

例：We have eaten our fill.

2: an amount of something that will occupy all the space in a container.

例：7.48 A.M. I drop my brother off at Newlands Cross and get a fill of petrol in the station there.

动词定义：

1: put someone or something into (a space or container) so that it is completely or almost completely full.

例：I filled up the bottle with water.

98 **across** /ə'krɒs/ /ə'krɔs/

副词：横过，横；介词：横过

介词定义：

1: from one side to the other of (something).

98 **practice** /'præktɪs/ /'præktsɪs/

动词：实践，练习，练；名词：练习，做法，练

过去式 practiced 过去分词 practiced 现在分词 practicing

1. in practice 在实践中；实际上，事实上 2. practice of 有…的习惯 3. into practice 实施；实行 4. teaching practice 教学实习；试教

名词定义：

1: the actual application or use of an idea, belief, or method as opposed to theories about such application or use.

例：The principles and practice of teaching.

2: repeated exercise in or performance of an activity or skill so as to acquire or maintain proficiency in it.

例：It must have taken a lot of practice to become so fluent.

动词定义：

1: perform (an activity) or exercise (a skill) repeatedly or regularly in order to improve or maintain one's proficiency.

例：I need to practice my French.

2: carry out or perform (a particular activity, method, or custom) habitually or regularly.

例：We still practice some of these rituals today.

98 **concern** /kən'sɜ:n/ /kən'sɜ:n/

动词：关心，忧虑，有关；名词：关怀，顾虑，忧

1. concern oneself ◎从事，忙于(常与with, about, in, over连用) 2. of concern 重要的；具有意义 3. concern about 对…表示担心/忧虑；使(自己)关心… 4. concern oneself in adj. 干预；从事(参与；从事参与)；干涉

名词定义：

1: anxiety; worry.

例：Such unsatisfactory work gives cause for concern.

2: a matter of interest or importance to someone.

例：Oil reserves are the concern of the Energy Department.

动词定义：

1: relate to; be about.

例：The story concerns a friend of mine.

2: worry (someone); make anxious.

例：The roof of the barn concerns me because eventually it will fall in.

98 **handwriting** /'hændrɪtɪŋ/ /'hæ

nd'rɪtɪŋ/

名词：手写

名词定义：

1: writing with a pen or pencil.

例：It's a page torn from a school notebook, slanting scrawled handwriting on it.

97 **restaurant** /'restɔ:n:t/

/'restərənt; rəstərənt/

名词：餐厅，餐馆，酒家

1. chinese restaurant 中餐厅；中餐馆 2. fast food restaurant 速食店 3. thai restaurant 泰式餐厅；泰国菜馆 4. fast-food restaurant 快餐店，速食店；快餐餐厅

名词定义：

1: a place where people pay to sit and eat meals that are cooked and served on the premises.

例：On the camp site is a well stocked shop and a restaurant, that also serves takeaway dishes.

97 **process** /prə'ses;(for n.)'prəʊses/

/pro'ses;(for n.)prəsəs/

动词：处理，提炼，顺；名词：过程，进程，加工

第三人称单数 processes 过去式 processed 过去分词 processed 现在分词 processing

1. process of …的过程 2. in the process of 在…的过程中 3. in the process 在过程中；在进行中 4. in process 过程中的；在进行中

名词定义：

1: a series of actions or steps taken in order to achieve a particular end.
例: Military operations could

jeopardize the peace process.

2: a summons or writ requiring a person to appear in court.

例: The plaintiff must issue his process and must serve it on the defendant.

动词定义:

1: perform a series of mechanical or chemical operations on (something) in order to change or preserve it.

例: The various stages in processing the wool.

2: walk or march in procession.

例: They processed down the aisle.

97 **driving** /'draɪvɪŋ/ /'draɪvɪŋ/

形容词: 主动, 赶; 名词: 操纵, 赶

1. driving force 驱动力, 推动力 2.

driving system 驱动系统 3. driving

mechanism [计]驱动器; 转仪装置 4.

driving license 驾照

形容词定义:

1: (of rain or snow) falling and being blown by the wind with great force.

例: Driving rain.

名词定义:

1: the control and operation of a motor vehicle.

例: He was convicted of reckless driving.

动词定义:

1: operate and control the direction and speed of a motor vehicle.

例: He got into his car and drove off.

2: propel or carry along by force in a specified direction.

例: The wind will drive you onshore.

97 **station** /'steɪʃ(ə)n/ /'steɪʃən/

名词: 站, 台, 车站; 动词: 驻

1. power station 发电站; 发电厂 2.

railway station 火车站 3. hydropower

station 水电站 4. police station 派出所; 警察局; 公安局

名词定义:

1: a regular stopping place on a public transportation route, especially one on a railroad line with a platform and often one or more buildings.

例: Bruno has to fly out from Madras, so next stop is the railway station to book his train ticket.

2: a place or building where a specified activity or service is based.

例: A research station in the rain forest.

动词定义:

1: put in or assign to a specified place for a particular purpose, especially a military one.

例: Troops were stationed in the town.

97 **influence** /'ɪnfluəns/ /'ɪnfluəns/

名词: 影响, 势力, 感化; 动词: 影响, 感染, 牵动

过去式 influenced 过去分词 influenced
现在分词 influencing

1. influence on 对…的影响 2. under the influence 酒醉的 3. influence in 干涉; 介入 4. under the influence of 在…的影响之下

名词定义:

1: the capacity to have an effect on the character, development, or behavior of someone or something, or the effect itself.

例: The influence of television violence.

动词定义:

1: have an influence on.

例: Social forces influencing criminal behavior.

97 **immediate** /ɪ'mi:dɪət/ /ɪ'midɪət/

形容词: 即时, 直接, 立刻

1. immediate effect 即刻效果; [生物化学]即时效应 2. immediate attention 注视; 及时关注 3. immediate cause 直接原因 4. immediate family 直系亲属

形容词定义:

1: occurring or done at once; instant.

例: The authorities took no immediate action.

2: nearest in time, relationship, or rank.

例: A funeral with only the immediate family in attendance.

96 **side** /saɪd/ /saɪd/

名词: 侧, 侧面, 边; 动词: 侧; 形容词: 耳

过去式 sided 过去分词 sided 现在分词 siding

1. on the side 另外; 作为兼职 2. on the other side 另一方面 3. other side 另一面, 对方 4. one side 一方

名词定义:

1: a position to the left or right of an object, place, or central point.

例: A town on the other side of the river.

2: an upright or sloping surface of a structure or object that is not the top or bottom and generally not the front or back.

例: A car crashed into the side of the house.

动词定义:

1: support or oppose in a conflict, dispute, or debate.

例: He felt that Max had betrayed him by siding with Beatrice.

2: provide with a side or sides; form the side of.

例: The hills that side a long valley.

96 **realized** /'ri:əlaɪzd/ /'ri:əlaɪzd/

动词: 实现, 明白, 意识

动词定义:

1: become fully aware of (something) as a fact; understand clearly.

例: He realized his mistake at once.

2: cause (something desired or anticipated) to happen.

例: Our loans are helping small business realize their dreams.

96 **accept** /ək'sept/ /ək'sept/

动词: 接受, 接收, 承认

动词定义:

1: consent to receive (a thing offered).

例: He accepted a pen as a present.

2: believe or come to recognize (an opinion, explanation, etc.) as valid or correct.

例: This tentative explanation came to be accepted by the group.

96 **type** /taɪp/ /taɪp/

名词: 类型, 型, 式; 动词: 类, 打字

过去式 typed 过去分词 typed 现在分词 typing

1. type of 类型 2. new type 新型 3. in type 排好版 4. type in 打入, 输入

名词定义:

1: a category of people or things having common characteristics.

例: This type of heather grows better in a drier habitat.

2: a person or thing symbolizing or exemplifying the ideal or defining characteristics of something.

例: She characterized his witty sayings as the type of modern wisdom.

动词定义:

1: write (something) on a typewriter or computer by pressing the keys.

例: He typed out the second draft.

2: determine the type to which (a person or their blood or tissue) belongs.

例: The kidney was typed.

后缀定义:

1: (forming adjectives) resembling or having the characteristics of a specified thing.

例: The dish-type radio telescope.

95 **necessary** /'nesəsərɪ/ /'nesəsərɪ/

形容词: 必要, 须; 名词: 需, 日用品

复数 necessities

- if necessary 如果必要的话
- necessary for 所必需; 对…是必要的
- necessary condition 必要条件, 充分必要条件
- when necessary 在必要的时候

形容词定义:

- required to be done, achieved, or present; needed; essential.

例: Members are admitted only after they have gained the necessary experience.

- determined, existing, or happening by natural laws or predestination; inevitable.

例: A necessary consequence.

名词定义:

- the basic requirements of life, such as food and warmth.

例: Shelter, medicine, basic schooling, and even necessities like food and water were now being provided to the million upon million of starving adults, and their children.

95 share /ʃeə/ /ʃər/

动词: 分享, 共享, 共; 名词: 股, 股份, 股票
过去式 shared 过去分词 shared 现在分词 sharing

- market share 市场占有率
- share of …的份额; …的部份
- share with 分与, 分配; 和…分享
- share in 分享, 分担

名词定义:

- a part or portion of a larger amount that is divided among a number of people, or to which a number of people contribute.

例: Under the proposals, investors would pay a greater share of the annual fees required.

- one of the equal parts into which a company's capital is divided, entitling the holder to a proportion of the profits.

例: They bought 33 shares of American Standard.

动词定义:

- have a portion of (something) with another or others.

例: He shared the pie with her.

95 library /'laɪbrəri/ /laɪ,brəri/

名词: 图书馆, 文库, 图书室
复数 libraries

- digital library 数字图书馆
- in the library 在图书馆
- public library 公共图书馆; 公立图书馆
- library science 图书馆学; 图书馆科学硕士

名词定义:

- a building or room containing collections of books, periodicals, and sometimes films and recorded music for people to read, borrow, or refer to.

例: A school library.

95 power /'paʊə/ /'paʊər/

名词: 功率, 动力, 权力; 动词: 激励, 使… 有力量

- in power adj. 执政的; 掌权的; 当权的
- power supply 电源; 电源供应器
- electric power 电力; 电功率
- power plant 发电厂; 动力装置

名词定义:

- the ability to do something or act in a particular way, especially as a faculty or quality.

例: The power of speech.

- the capacity or ability to direct or influence the behavior of others or the course of events.

例: The idea that men should have power over women.

动词定义:

- supply (a device) with mechanical or electrical energy.

例: The car is powered by a fuel-injected 3.0-liter engine.

- move or travel with great speed or force.

例: They powered past the dock toward the mouth of the creek.

95 including /ɪn'klju:dɪŋ/ /ɪn'klʊdɪŋ/

介词: 连

介词定义:

- containing as part of the whole being considered.

例: Languages including Welsh, Cornish, and Breton.

动词定义:

- comprise or contain as part of a whole.

例: The price includes dinner, bed, and breakfast.

- make part of a whole or set.

例: We have included some hints for beginners in this section.

94 send /send/ /sɛnd/

动词: 发送, 寄送, 送

过去式 sent 过去分词 sent 现在分词 sending

- send out 发送; 派遣; 放出
- send in 递送; 呈报; 命…进来
- send for 召唤, 派人去叫; 派人去拿
- send back 送回; 退还

动词定义:

- cause to go or be taken to a particular destination; arrange for the delivery of, especially by mail.

例: We sent a reminder letter but received no reply.

- affect with powerful emotion; put into ecstasy.

例: It's the spectacle and music that send us, not the words.

94 difference /'dɪf(ə)rəns/ /'dɪfrəns/

名词: 差分, 差, 差异; 动词: 差分, 差别

- difference in 在…方面的差别
- significant difference 显著性差异
- finite difference 有限差

temperature difference 温差, 温度差
名词定义:

- a point or way in which people or things are not the same.

例: The differences between men and women.

动词定义:

- alter (a coat of arms) to distinguish members or branches of a family.

94 state /stɛt/ /stet/

名词: 州, 国, 态; 动词: 声明, 陈述, 述; 形容词: 国家的, 国立的, 国营的
过去式 stated 过去分词 stated 现在分词 stating

- state council 国务院
- in a state [口语] ◎不整洁(或混乱)的状态, ◎兴奋(或激动、紧张)状态;
- in state adv. 庄重地; 正式地
- state ownership 公有制; 国家所有制

形容词定义:

- of, provided by, or concerned with the civil government of a country.

例: The future of state education.

- used or done on ceremonial occasions; involving the ceremony associated with a head of state.

例: A state visit to Hungary by Queen Elizabeth.

名词定义:

- the particular condition that someone or something is in at a specific time.

例: The state of the company's finances.

- a nation or territory considered as an organized political community under one government.

例: Germany, Italy, and other European states.

动词定义:

- express something definitely or clearly in speech or writing.

例: The report stated that more than 51 percent of voters failed to participate.

- present or introduce (a theme or melody) in a composition.

例: It begins with the bass stating the melody and features a shifting arrangement that allows everyone a chance to solo.

94 case /keɪs/ /kes/

名词: 外壳, 例, 壳体

过去式 cased 过去分词 cased 现在分词 casing

1. in case conj. 万一; 假使 2. in the case of 至于, 在…的情况下 3. in case of 万一; 如果发生; 假设 4. in this case 既然这样, 假若这样

名词定义:

1: an instance of a particular situation; an example of something occurring.

例: A case of mistaken identity.

2: an instance of a disease or problem.

例: 200,000 cases of hepatitis B.

动词定义:

1: surround in a material or substance.

例: The towers are of steel cased in granite.

2: reconnoiter (a place) before carrying out a robbery.

例: I was casing the joint.

⁹⁴ **moment** /'məʊm(ə)nt/ /'momənt/

名词: 时刻, 瞬间, 片刻

1. at the moment 此刻; 当时 2. for a moment 片刻, 一会儿; 暂时 3. for the moment 暂时, 暂且; 目前 4. at this moment 现在; 在这个瞬间

名词定义:

1: a very brief period of time.

例: She was silent for a moment before replying.

2: importance.

例: The issues were of little moment to the electorate.

⁹⁴ **lesson** /'les(ə)n/ /'lesn/

名词: 课, 教训, 课时

1. learn a lesson 受到教训 2. lesson plan 教学计划, 教案 3. teach a lesson 给…一个教训 4. learn one's lesson 吸取教训

名词定义:

1: an amount of teaching given at one time; a period of learning or teaching.

例: An advanced lesson in math.

2: a passage from the Bible read aloud during a church service, especially either of two readings at morning and evening prayer in the Anglican Church.

例: A few days after reading this report I opened my Bible to read the lesson for the daily office.

动词定义:

1: instruct or teach (someone).

⁹⁴ **physical** /'fɪzɪk(ə)l/ /'fɪzɪkl/

形容词: 物理, 物质, 自然; 名词: 体格检查

1. physical education n. 体育课; 体育教育 2. physical model 物理模型; 实体模型 3. physical property 物理性质; 实物财产 4. physical chemistry 物理化学

形容词定义:

1: of or relating to the body as opposed to the mind.

例: A whole range of physical and mental challenges.

2: of or relating to things perceived through the senses as opposed to the mind; tangible or concrete.

例: Pleasant physical environments.

名词定义:

1: a medical examination to determine a person's bodily fitness.

例: Planning to treat yourself to a complete physical for the New Year?

⁹⁴ **wish** /wɪʃ/ /wiʃ/

动词: 希望, 愿望, 祝; 名词: 心愿, 愿, 愿意

复数 wishes 过去式 wished 过去分词 wished 现在分词 wishing

1. best wish 美好祝愿 2. wish for 盼望, 希望得到 3. as you wish 随心所欲 4. wish you happy 祝你快乐

名词定义:

1: a desire or hope for something to happen.

例: The union has reiterated its wish for an agreement.

动词定义:

1: feel or express a strong desire or hope for something that is not easily attainable; want something that cannot or probably will not happen.

例: We wished for peace.

⁹⁴ **fear** /fɪə/ /fir/

动词: 恐惧, 恐, 畏惧; 名词: 怕, 忧, 焦

1. for fear 以免, 唯恐; 由于害怕 2. for fear of 为了避免, 唯恐 3. in fear 害怕 4. with fear 害怕地; 吓得

名词定义:

1: an unpleasant emotion caused by the belief that someone or something is dangerous, likely to cause pain, or a threat.

例: Drivers are threatening to quit their jobs in fear after a cabby's murder.

动词定义:

1: be afraid of (someone or something) as likely to be dangerous, painful, or threatening.

例: He said he didn't care about life so why should he fear death?

⁹³ **although** /ɔ:l'ðəʊ; ɒl-/ /ɔ'l'ðo/

连词: 虽然, 尽管, 虽

连词定义:

1: in spite of the fact that; even though.

例: Although the sun was shining it wasn't that warm.

⁹³ **whole** /həʊl/ /hol/

形容词: 整个, 全, 整体; 名词: 合计

1. as a whole 总的来说 2. in whole 整个地; 全部 3. on the whole 基本上, 大体上; 就全体而论 4. whole life 一生; 终身保险; 终身寿险

形容词定义:

1: all of; entire.

例: He spent the whole day walking.

2: in an unbroken or undamaged state; in one piece.

例: Owls usually swallow their prey whole.

名词定义:

1: a thing that is complete in itself.

例: The subjects of the curriculum form a coherent whole.

2: all of something.

例: The effects will last for the whole of his life.

副词定义:

1: used to emphasize the novelty or distinctness of something.

例: The man who's given a whole new meaning to the term "cowboy".

⁹³ **tried** /traɪd/ /traɪd/

动词: 尝试, 试, 试图

形容词定义:

1: used in various phrases to describe something that has proved effective or reliable before.

例: Novel applications of tried-and-tested methods.

动词定义:

1: make an attempt or effort to do something.

例: He tried to regain his breath.

2: subject (someone) to trial.

例: He was arrested and tried for the murder.

⁹³ **media** /'mi:dɪə/ /'midɪə/

名词: 媒体, 介质, 传播媒介

1. mass media 大众传播媒体 2. mass media (of communications) 大众传媒

3. new media 新媒体; 新传媒 4.

porous media 多孔介质; 漏失通道

名词定义:

1: the main means of mass communication (especially television, radio, newspapers, and the Internet) regarded collectively.

例: The campaign won media attention.

2: an intermediate layer, especially in the wall of a blood vessel.

例: This sheet was placed around a tubular support to produce the media of the vessel.

名词定义:

1: an ancient region of Asia, southwest of the Caspian Sea, corresponding approximately to present-day Azerbaijan, northwestern Iran, and northeastern Iraq.

名词定义:

1: an agency or means of doing something.

例: Using the latest technology as a medium for job creation.

2: the intervening substance through which impressions are conveyed to the senses or a force acts on objects at a distance.

例: Radio communication needs no physical medium between the two stations.

93 **friday** /'fraɪdeɪ/ /'fraɪ_dɪə/

名词: 星期五

1. on friday 在周五 2. next friday 下个星期五 3. black friday 黑色星期五; 耶稣受难日 4. good friday [宗]耶稣受难日(复活节前的星期五)

名词定义:

1: the day of the week before Saturday and following Thursday.

例: He was arrested on Friday.

副词定义:

1: on Friday.

例: We'll try again Friday.

93 **friendship** /'fren(d)ʃɪp/ /'frɛndʃɪp/

名词: 友谊, 情谊, 交情

名词定义:

1: the emotions or conduct of friends; the state of being friends.

例: Yes, they say that your future partner is your best friend and that friendship can turn into love.

93 **reader** /'ri:də/ /'ridə/

名词: 读者, 读本

1. card reader 读卡机, 读卡器 2.

news reader 新闻阅读器; 新闻阅读程序; 新闻播音员 3. mind reader n. 测心术者; 能测人心思者 4. bar code reader 条形码扫描器

名词定义:

1: a person who reads or who is fond of reading.

例: The books of Roald Dahl appeal to young readers.

2: a person who inspects and records the figure indicated on a measuring instrument.

例: A meter reader.

93 **classroom** /'klɑ:sru:m; -rʊm/ /'klæsru:m/

名词: 课堂, 教室

1. in the classroom 在教室里 2. classroom teaching 课堂教学 3. classroom instruction 课堂教学; 课程设计 4. classroom building 教学楼; 教学建筑; 教学馆

名词定义:

1: a room, typically in a school, in which a class of students is taught.

例: Suggestions for creating a learner-centered middle school classroom are highlighted.

93 **device** /dɪ'veɪs/ /dɪ'veɪs/

名词: 设备, 工具, 电器

1. control device 控制装置, 控制器 2. medical device 医疗设备; 医疗器材; 人体医疗配件 3. protection device 保护设备; 防护设备 4. electronic device 电子设施, 电子器件; 电子仪表

名词定义:

1: a thing made or adapted for a particular purpose, especially a piece of mechanical or electronic equipment.

例: A measuring device.

2: a plan, scheme, or trick with a particular aim.

例: Writing a public letter is a traditional device for signaling dissent.

93 **jacket** /'dʒækɪt/ /'dʒækɪt/

名词: 夹克, 护套, 套

1. leather jacket 皮夹克 2. water jacket 水套 3. down jacket 羽绒服; 鸭绒衣; 羽绒夹克 4. life jacket 救生衣

名词定义:

1: an outer garment extending either to the waist or the hips, typically having sleeves and a fastening down the front.

例: Often featuring a snap front and drawstring waist, this jacket maybe lined or unlined.

动词定义:

1: cover with a jacket.

例: While most bullets have been jacketed with copper-zinc alloy, a variety of other hard metals, including tungsten, have been used.

93 **flower** /'flaʊə/ /'flaʊə/

名词: 花, 开花, 花儿; 动词: 开花, 盛开, 旺盛

1. wild flower 野花 2. in flower 开着花 3. flower bud 花芽, 花蕾 4. lotus flower 荷花, 莲花

名词定义:

1: the seed-bearing part of a plant, consisting of reproductive organs (stamens and carpels) that are

typically surrounded by a brightly colored corolla (petals) and a green calyx (sepals).

例: The pistil and the stamen of the flowers are the specialized organs responsible for the reproductive processes.

2: the finest individuals out of a number of people or things.

例: The flower of college track athletes.

动词定义:

1: (of a plant) produce flowers; bloom.

例: These daisies can flower as late as October.

2: be in or reach an optimum stage of development; develop fully and richly.

例: It is there that the theory of deconstruction has flowered most extravagantly.

93 **expert** /'ekspɜ:t/ /'ekspɜ:t/ (for adj., also) /'eks'pɜ:t/ ; /k'spɜ:t/

名词: 专家, 行家, 专; 形容词: 专, 拿手, 娴熟

1. expert system 专家系统 2. expert in 熟于; 在…方面是行家 3. expert at 擅长 4. expert knowledge 专家知识, 专门知识

形容词定义:

1: having or involving authoritative knowledge.

例: He had received expert academic advice.

名词定义:

1: a person who has a comprehensive and authoritative knowledge of or skill in a particular area.

例: Experts in child development.

92 **knowledge** /'nɒlɪdʒ/ /'nɒlɪdʒ/

名词: 知识, 认识, 知道

1. knowledge of 知识 2. knowledge economy 知识经济 3. knowledge management n. 知识管理 4. basic knowledge 基础知识, 基本知识

名词定义:

1: facts, information, and skills acquired by a person through experience or education; the theoretical or practical understanding of a subject.

例: A thirst for knowledge.

2: awareness or familiarity gained by experience of a fact or situation.

例: The program had been developed without his knowledge.

92 **giving** /'gɪvɪŋ/ /'gɪvɪŋ/

名词: 礼物

动词定义:

1: freely transfer the possession of (something) to (someone); hand over to.
例: They gave her water to drink.

2: cause or allow (someone or something) to have (something, especially something abstract); provide or supply with.
例: You gave me such a fright.

92 **safe** /seɪf/ /sef/

形容词: 安全, 安, 稳妥; 名词: 保险箱, 保险; 副词: 安然
比较级 safer 最高级 safest

1. safe operation 安全操作 2. safe and sound 安然无恙 3. on the safe side 安全可靠, 稳妥 4. safe from 免于; 没有…的危险

形容词定义:

1: protected from or not exposed to danger or risk; not likely to be harmed or lost.

例: Eggs remain in the damp sand, safe from marine predators.

2: uninjured; with no harm done.

例: They had returned safe and sound.

名词定义:

1: a strong fireproof cabinet with a complex lock, used for the storage of valuables.

例: Another successful selling point Abrams uses is the discounts many insurance companies give to customers who purchase fireproof safes for their valuables.

2: a condom.

例: According to the ad, 'Julius Schmind would like to give you some straight talk about condoms, rubbers, sheaths, safes, French letters, storkstoppers.'

92 **price** /praɪs/ /praɪs/

名词: 价格, 价, 价钱

过去式 priced 过去分词 priced 现在分词 pricing

1. reasonable price 合理价格; 价格公道 2. low price 低价; 廉价 3. market price 市价 4. unit price [商]单价

名词定义:

1: the amount of money expected, required, or given in payment for something.

例: Land could be sold for a high price.

2: an unwelcome experience, event, or action involved as a condition of achieving a desired end.

例: The price of their success was an entire day spent in discussion.

动词定义:

1: decide the amount required as payment for (something offered for sale).

例: The watches in this range are priced at \$14.50.

92 **wear** /weə/ /wər/

动词: 穿, 戴, 佩带; 名词: 穿著

1. wear resistance [机]耐磨性, 耐磨度 2. wear and tear n. 磨损 3. wear resistant 耐磨的; 耐磨性 4. wear in 磨合

名词定义:

1: the wearing of something or the state of being worn as clothing.
例: Some new tops for wear in the evening.

2: clothing suitable for a particular purpose or of a particular type.
例: Evening wear.

动词定义:

1: have on one's body or a part of one's body as clothing, decoration, protection, or for some other purpose.
例: He was wearing a dark suit.

2: damage, erode, or destroy by friction or use.
例: The track has been worn down in part to bare rock.

91 **similar** /'simlər/ /'sɪmələr/

形容词: 类似, 相似, 同类

比较级 more similar 最高级 most similar

形容词定义:

1: resembling without being identical.
例: A soft cheese similar to Brie.

名词定义:

1: a person or thing similar to another.

例: In other words, if a normal person would say two images are essentially the same, they are "similar".

2: a substance that produces effects resembling the symptoms of particular diseases (the basis of homeopathic treatment).
例: The principle of treatment by similars.

91 **technology** /tek'nɒlədʒɪ/ /tek'nɒlədʒɪ/

名词: 技术, 工艺学

复数 technologies

1. science and technology 科学与技术
2. information technology 信息技术
3. advanced technology 先进技术
4. production technology 生产技术; 生产工艺; 生产工程学

名词定义:

1: the application of scientific knowledge for practical purposes, especially in industry.

例: Advances in computer technology.

91 **excited** /ɪk'saɪtɪd/ /ɪk'saɪtɪd/

形容词: 激昂, 踊跃, 俗

比较级 more excited 最高级 most excited

形容词定义:

1: very enthusiastic and eager.

例: They were excited about the prospect.

2: of or in an energy state higher than the normal or ground state.

例: In excited atoms, energy radiated as photons eventually leaks into the vast interstellar spaces and redshifts away.

91 **regular** /'regjʊlər/ /'regjələr/

形容词: 定期, 规则, 正常

1. on a regular basis 定期地; 经常地
2. regular pattern 正规图样, 正常模式
3. regular meeting 例会 4. regular exercise 常规性的锻炼; 经常操练, 按时训练

形容词定义:

1: arranged in or constituting a constant or definite pattern, especially with the same space between individual instances.
例: Place the flags at regular intervals.

2: done or happening frequently.

例: Regular border clashes.

名词定义:

1: a regular customer or member, for example of a bar, store, or team.
例: Attracting a richer clientele as its regulars.

91 **especially** /ɪ'speʃəlɪ/ /ɪ'speʃəlɪ/

副词: 特别, 尤其, 尤

副词定义:

1: used to single out one person, thing, or situation over all others.

例: He despised them all, especially Sylvester.

2: to a great extent; very much.

例: He didn't especially like dancing.

91 **decision** /dɪ'sɪʒ(ə)n/ /dɪ'sɪʒn/

名词: 决断, 果断, 定案

1. decision making 判定, 决策 2. decision support 决策支持 3. make a decision 作决定 4. decision support system 决策支持系统; 判定支援系统

名词定义:

1: a conclusion or resolution reached after consideration.

例: I'll make the decision on my own.

90 **alone** /ə'ləʊn/ /ə'lon/

形容词: 单独, 独自, 独; **副词:** 单, 单纯, 孤单

1. let alone 更不必说; 听任; 不打扰
2. all alone 独立地, 独自地 3. stand alone 孤立; 独一无二 4. alone with 与…一起

形容词定义:

1: having no one else present; on one's own.

例: She was alone that evening.

2: indicating that something is confined to the specified subject or recipient.

例: We agreed to set up such a test for him alone.

1: the state of the atmosphere at a place and time as regards heat, dryness, sunshine, wind, rain, etc.
例: If the weather's good, we can go for a walk.

动词定义:

1: wear away or change the appearance or texture of (something) by long exposure to the air.

例: His skin was weathered almost black by his long outdoor life.

2: come safely through (a storm).

例: His ships weathered the storm, sailed west and reached Honduras in Central America.

⁹⁰ **proper** /'prɔpə/ /'prəpər/

形容词: 正确, 合适, 恰当

1. proper time 适当的时候; [物理] 原时; 本征时间
2. city proper 城市市区部分
3. proper for 适合
4. proper motion 自行; 天体之固有运动

形容词定义:

1: truly what something is said or regarded to be; genuine.

例: She's never had a proper job.

2: of the required type; suitable or appropriate.

例: An artist needs the proper tools.

名词定义:

1: the part of a church service that varies with the season or festival.

例: Did every parish congregation need the properns for the Blessing of an Abbot?

副词定义:

1: satisfactorily or correctly.

例: My eyes were all blurry and I couldn't see proper.

⁹⁰ **traditional** /trə'dɪʃ(ə)n(ə)l/

/trə'dɪʃənl/

形容词: 遗传, 惯例的

比较级 more traditional 最高级 most traditional

1. traditional Chinese 繁体中文
2. traditional culture 传统文化
3. traditional medicine 传统医学; 传统医药
4. traditional method 传统方法; 传统法

形容词定义:

1: existing in or as part of a tradition; long-established.

例: The traditional festivities of the church year.

⁹⁰ **weather** /'weðə/ /'wɛðə/

名词: 天气, 天, 气; **动词:** 经受, 侵蚀; **形容词:** 露天的

1. bad weather 恶劣的天气
2. cold weather 寒冷的天气
3. weather forecast 天气预测, 天气预报
4. good weather 好天气

名词定义:

⁸⁹ **taken** /'teɪkn/ /'tekən/

动词: 采取, 取, 拿

1. taken in 对…加以考虑; 收进 2.

taken into consideration 合并控罪; 考虑到… 3. be taken as 被认为是; 被当作 4. taken away 拿走; 解除

动词定义:

1: lay hold of (something) with one's hands; reach for and hold.

例: He leaned forward to take her hand.

2: carry or bring with one; convey.

例: He took along a portfolio of his drawings.

⁸⁹ **project** /prə'dʒekt; 'prɒdʒekt/ /prə'dʒɛkt; prædʒɛkt/

名词: 项目, 工程, 计划; **动词:** 投射, 计划, 预测

1. project oneself 表现自己; 突出自己

2. project management 项目管理; 专案管理

3. construction project 建筑计划, 建设项目; 基建计划

4. project cost 工程项目成本; 施工费用

名词定义:

1: an individual or collaborative enterprise that is carefully planned and designed to achieve a particular aim.

例: A research project.

2: a government-subsidized housing development with relatively low rents.

例: Her family still lives in the projects.

动词定义:

1: estimate or forecast (something) on the basis of present trends.

例: Spending was projected at \$72 million.

2: extend outward beyond something else; protrude.

例: I noticed a slip of paper projecting from the book.

⁸⁹ **environment** /ɪn'veɪrənmənt/ /ɪn'veɪrənmənt/

名词: 环境, 周围, 生活环境

1. ecological environment 生态环境
2. environment protection 环境保护; 环境保护
3. natural environment 自然环境
4. living environment 生活环境

名词定义:

1: the surroundings or conditions in which a person, animal, or plant lives or operates.

例: I lived in hostile environments, surrounded by religious bigotry where no one understood me.

2: the natural world, as a whole or in a particular geographical area, especially as affected by human activity.

例: I am involved in creating pesticides that are better for both humans and the environment.

⁸⁹ **camp** /kæmp/ /kæmp/

名词: 营, 阵营, 露营; **动词:** 露营

1. training camp 集训营
2. summer camp 夏令营
3. concentration camp 集中营
4. refugee camp 难民营; 难民收容所

形容词定义:

1: deliberately exaggerated and theatrical in style, typically for humorous effect.

例: The movie seems more camp than shocking or gruesome.

名词定义:

1: a place with temporary accommodations of huts, tents, or other structures, typically used by soldiers, refugees, prisoners, or travelers.

例: The enemy camp.

2: the supporters of a particular party or doctrine regarded collectively.

例: His views were firmly rooted in the conservative camp.

动词定义:

1: live for a time in a camp, tent, or camper, as when on vacation.

例: Parks in which you can camp or stay in a chalet.

2: (of a man) behave in an ostentatiously effeminate way.

例: He camped it up a bit for the cameras.

⁸⁹ **gain** /geɪn/ /gen/

动词: 获得, 取得, 赢得; **名词:** 收益, 收获, 盈利

1. weight gain 增重, 体重增加
2. gain in 增长, 改进; 获得; 在…方面有进展
3. gain and loss [经]损益, 得失
4. gain access 获得访问权限

名词定义:

1: an increase in wealth or resources.

例: The mayor was accused of using municipal funds for personal gain.

动词定义:

1: obtain or secure (something desired, favorable, or profitable).
例: A process that has gained the confidence of the industry.
2: increase the amount or rate of (something, typically weight or speed).
例: She had gradually gained weight since her wedding.

⁸⁹ **sudden** /'sʌd(ə)n/ /'sʌdn/

形容词: 突, 忽然, 急剧; 名词: 突然性, 意外性
1. of a sudden 突然 2. sudden death n. 猝死; 突然死亡; [体]突然死亡法 (决赛中的一分或一球定胜负法) 3. sudden change 突变; (滴定) 突跃 4. sudden cardiac death 心脏性猝死; 突然心脏死

形容词定义:

1: occurring or done quickly and unexpectedly or without warning.

例: A sudden bright flash.

副词定义:

1: suddenly.

例: Suddenly there swooped an eagle downward.

⁸⁸ **earn** /ɜ:n/ /ɛn/

动词: 赚, 挣, 赚得
动词定义:

1: (of a person) obtain (money) in return for labor or services.

例: They earn \$35 per hour.

⁸⁸ **spent** /spent/ /spɛnt/

形容词: 花费

形容词定义:

1: having been used and unable to be used again.

例: A spent matchstick.

动词定义:

1: pay out (money) in buying or hiring goods or services.

例: The firm has spent \$100,000 on hardware and software.

⁸⁸ **held** /held/ /hɛld/

形容词: 保持

动词定义:

1: grasp, carry, or support with one's arms or hands.

例: She was holding a brown leather suitcase.

2: keep or detain (someone).

例: The police were holding him on a murder charge.

⁸⁸ **london** /'lʌndən/ /'lʌndən/

名词: 伦敦

1. city of london 伦敦金融城; 伦敦市
2. london school of economics 伦敦经济学院 3. london bridge (英国) 伦

敦桥 4. london club 伦敦俱乐部 (核燃料供应国集团)

名词定义:

1: the capital of the United Kingdom, in southeastern England on the Thames River; population 7,619,800 (est. 2008). London, called Londinium, was settled as a river port and trading center shortly after the Roman invasion of ad 43 and has been a flourishing center since the Middle Ages. It is divided administratively into the City of London, which is the country's financial center, and 32 boroughs.
2: an industrial city in southwestern Ontario, Canada, north of Lake Erie; population 353,395 (2006).

⁸⁸ **careful** /'keəfl/ /'kərfəl/

形容词: 小心, 仔细, 细心
比较级 more careful 最高级 most careful

形容词定义:

1: making sure of avoiding potential danger, mishap, or harm; cautious.

例: I begged him to be more careful.

2: done with or showing thought and attention.

例: A careful consideration of the facts.

⁸⁷ **piece** /pi:s/ /pis/

名词: 片, 一块, 塊; 动词: 拼凑, 拼合, 拼

过去式 pieced 过去分词 pieced 现在分词 piecing

1. a piece of 一片, 一块 2. one piece adj. 整体的, 单片的, n. 上下身相连的衣服 3. work piece 工作物; 半制品; 被加工件 4. a piece of paper 一张纸

名词定义:

1: a portion of an object or of material, produced by cutting, tearing, or breaking the whole.

例: A piece of cheese.

动词定义:

1: assemble something from individual parts.

例: The children took turns piecing together each other's jigsaw puzzle.

2: extend.

例: The Bishop simply "takes notice that the creed was pieced out."

⁸⁷ **record** /(for v.)rɪ'kɔ:d; (for n.)

'rekɔ:d/ /(for v.) rɪ'kɔ:rd; (for n.) 'rekɔ:rd; 'rekəd/

动词: 记录, 录音, 录; 名词: 记录, 录, 唱片; 形容词: 创纪录的

1. world record 世界纪录 2. of record 有案可查的; 3. for the record

为正式记录在案目的 4. medical record 病历卡; 病史档案

名词定义:

1: a thing constituting a piece of evidence about the past, especially an account of an act or occurrence kept in writing or some other permanent form.

例: Identification was made through dental records.

2: (especially in sports) the best performance or most remarkable event of its kind that has been officially measured and noted.

例: He held the world record for over a decade.

动词定义:

1: set down in writing or some other permanent form for later reference, especially officially.

例: They were asked to keep a diary and record everything they ate or drank.

2: convert (sound or a performance) into permanent form for later reproduction.

例: They were recording a guitar recital.

⁸⁷ **rest** /rest/ /rɛst/

动词: 休息, 放心, 安息; 名词: 休息, 其余, 息

1. the rest of 其余的; 剩下的 2. for the rest 至于其他 3. and the rest 其他的; 等等 4. at rest 静止; 休息; 安眠

名词定义:

1: an instance or period of relaxing or ceasing to engage in strenuous or stressful activity.

例: You look as though you need a rest.

2: an object that is used to support something.

例: A chin-rest.

动词定义:

1: cease work or movement in order to relax, refresh oneself, or recover strength.

例: He needed to rest after the feverish activity.

2: be placed or supported so as to stay in a specified position.

例: Her elbow was resting on the arm of the sofa.

⁸⁷ **temperature** /'temprətʃə(r)/

/təm'pərə-tʃə(r)/; 'temprətʃʊə(r)/

名词: 温度, 温, 热

1. high temperature 高温 2. low temperature 低温 3. temperature field 温度场 4. temperature control 温度控制

名词定义:

1: the degree or intensity of heat present in a substance or object.

especially as expressed according to a comparative scale and shown by a thermometer or perceived by touch.
例: With the outside temperature touching 43 degrees Celsius, the extreme heat policy was in force.

87 **floor** /flɔ:/ /flɔ:/

名词: 地板, 楼, 楼层; **动词:** 铺, 铺砌; **形容词:** 最低的, 最小的
1. on the floor 在地板上 2. ground floor 底层, 基层; 第一层楼 3. first floor [美]一楼; [英]二楼 4. second floor (美)二楼; (英)三楼

名词定义:

1: the lower surface of a room, on which one may walk.

例: He dropped the cup and it smashed on the floor.

2: all the rooms or areas on the same level of a building; a story.
例: His office was on the twenty-second floor.

动词定义:

1: provide (a room or area) with a floor.
例: A hall floored in gleaming white oak.

2: knock (someone) to the ground, especially with a punch.
例: Clay had been fortunate in two ways: the punch that floored him came at the very end of the round and near the ropes and the ropes cushioned his fall.

87 **owner** /'əʊnə/ /'onə/

名词: 所有者, 业主, 主

1. copyright owner 版权拥有人 2. shop owner 店主 3. business owner 企业主 4. property owner 业主; 产权人

名词定义:

1: a person who owns something.

例: The proud owner of a huge Dalmatian.

87 **enter** /'entə/ /'entə/

名词: 输入; **动词:** 进入, 进, 入

1. enter into 进入; 讨论; 成为…的一部分; 研讨; 分享; 体谅 2. enter in 进入, 报关进口 3. enter for 参加(竞赛, 活动等); 报名参加(比赛) 4. enter into force 生效; 实行; 加入行列
动词定义:

1: come or go into (a place).

例: She entered the kitchen.

2: begin to be involved in.

例: In 1941 America entered the war.

名词定义:

1: a key on a computer keyboard that is used to perform various functions, such as executing a

command or selecting options on a menu.

例: The games are rather shallow and require only the use of the four arrow keys and the enter key on your keyboard, or a couple of buttons on your controller.

86 **therefore** /'ðeəfə:/ /'ðerfər/

副词: 因此, 所以, 因而

副词定义:

1: for that reason; consequently.

例: He was injured and therefore unable to play.

86 **within** /wɪð'ɪn/ /wɪ'ðɪn/

介词: 内, 中, 里边; **名词:** 里; **副词:** 时间内

副词定义:

1: inside; indoors.

例: Inquire within.

介词定义:

1: inside (something).

例: The spread of fire within the building.

86 **heard** /hɜ:d/ /hɜ:d/

动词: 听, 听说, 听见

动词定义:

1: perceive with the ear the sound made by (someone or something).

例: Behind her she could hear men's voices.

86 **create** /kri:'eɪt/ /kri'eɪt/

动词: 创建, 创造, 制造

过去式 created 过去分词 created 现在分词 creating

动词定义:

1: bring (something) into existence.

例: He created a thirty-acre lake.

85 **risk** /rɪsk/ /rɪsk/

名词: 风险, 冒险, 冒; **动词:** 冒险, 拼, 担险

1. at risk 处于危险中 2. risk management 风险管理 3. risk assessment 风险估计, 危险率估计 4. high risk 高风险
名词定义:

1: a situation involving exposure to danger.

例: Flouting the law was too much of a risk.

动词定义:

1: expose (someone or something valued) to danger, harm, or loss.

例: He risked his life to save his dog.

85 **based** /beɪst/ /best/

动词: 基于

动词定义:

1: have as the foundation for (something); use as a point from which (something) can develop.
例: The film is based on a novel by Pat Conroy.

2: situate as the center of operations.
例: A research program based at the University of Arizona.

85 **amount** /ə'maʊnt/ /ə'maʊnt/

动词: 量, 等于, 共计; **名词:** 量, 数量, 额

1. large amount 大量; 巨额; 大批 2. a large amount of 大量的(接不可数名词) 3. small amount 小额; 小批量 4. total amount 总数; 总价; 总计
名词定义:

1: a quantity of something, typically the total of a thing or things in number, size, value, or extent.
例: The sport gives an enormous amount of pleasure to many people.

动词定义:
1: come to be (the total) when added together.
例: Losses amounted to over 10 million dollars.

85 **guide** /gaɪd/ /gaɪd/

名词: 指南, 导轨, 先导; **动词:** 引导, 指导, 导向

过去式 guid ed 过去分词 guid ed 现在分词 guid ing

1. tour guide 导游人员 2. guide line 准则; 指导路线 3. guide rail 导轨; 导杆 4. tourist guide 导游

名词定义:
1: a person who advises or shows the way to others.
例: This lady is going to act as our guide for the rest of the tour.

2: a thing that helps someone to form an opinion or make a decision or calculation.
例: Here is a guide to the number of curtain hooks you will need.

动词定义:
1: show or indicate the way to (someone).
例: He guided her to the front row and sat beside her.

2: direct or have an influence on the course of action of (someone or something).
例: He guided the team to a second successive win in the tournament.

84 **himself** /hɪm'self/ /hɪm'self/

代词: 他自己

代词定义:

1: used as the object of a verb or preposition to refer to a male person

or animal previously mentioned as the subject of the clause.

例: The steward introduced himself as Pete.

2: he or him personally (used to emphasize a particular male person or animal mentioned).

例: Thomas himself laid down what we should do.

84 **wonderful** /'wʌndə(r)fl/

/'wʌndəfəl/

形容词: 精彩, 奇妙, 美妙

形容词定义:

1: inspiring delight, pleasure, or admiration; extremely good; marvelous.

例: They all think she's wonderful.

84 **simple** /'sɪmp(ə)l/ /'simpl/

形容词: 简单, 简易, 简

比较级 simpler 最高级 simplest

1. simple structure 简单结构; 静定结

构 2. simple and easy 简易明了 3.

simple life 简单生活 4. simple things

简单事情; 单纯的事; 小事情; 平常事

形容词定义:

1: easily understood or done; presenting no difficulty.

例: A simple solution.

2: composed of a single element; not compound.

例: That way you can upgrade your patient's break from a simple to a compound fracture and claim more money from the insurance company.

名词定义:

1: a medicinal herb, or a medicine made from one.

例: The gatherers of simples.

84 **behind** /bɪ'haind/ /bɪ'haind/

副词: 背后, 落后, 向后; 名词: 后面, 后, 后边

副词定义:

1: at or to the far side or the back side of something.

例: As I looked behind, my feet crashed into a basket.

2: in a place or time already past.

例: The adventure lay behind them.

介词定义:

1: at or to the far side of (something), typically so as to be hidden by it.

例: The recording machinery was kept behind screens.

2: in a line or procession, following or further back than (another member of the line or procession).

例: Stuck behind a slow-moving tractor.

名词定义:

1: the buttocks.

例: Sitting on her behind.

2: a one-point score made by kicking the ball between the outer set of two sets of goalposts (the behind line), or by touching the ball, causing it to pass between the inner posts (goalposts).

例: In an amazing hour of football stretching over the first, second and third quarters the two teams combined to kick 16 straight behinds.

84 **fire** /'faɪə/ /'faɪr/

名词: 火, 炉火, 炉; 动词: 发射, 解雇, 射击

过去式 fired 过去分词 fired 现在分词 firing

1. on fire adv. 着火; 起火; 在兴头上; 非常激动 2. on the fire 在审议中; 在考虑中 3. fire control 消防; 火力控制; 射击控制 4. under fire 受到严厉批评; 遭到攻击

名词定义:

1: combustion or burning, in which substances combine chemically with oxygen from the air and typically give out bright light, heat, and smoke.

例: His house was destroyed by fire.

2: the shooting of projectiles from weapons, especially bullets from guns.

例: A burst of machine-gun fire.

动词定义:

1: discharge a gun or other weapon in order to explosively propel (a bullet or projectile).

例: He fired a shot at the retreating prisoners.

2: dismiss (an employee) from a job.

例: Having to fire men who've been with me for years.

84 **slow** /sləʊ/ /sloʊ/

形容词: 慢, 缓慢, 缓; 副词: 缓慢, 缓; 动词: 放慢

比较级 slower 最高级 slowest

1. slow down 减速, 放慢速度; 使…慢下来 2. go slow 怠工; 慢慢走 3. slow speed 慢速, 低速 4. slow but sure 龟兔赛跑; 虽然慢但最后一定胜利

形容词定义:

1: moving or operating, or designed to do so, only at a low speed; not quick or fast.

例: A time when diesel cars were slow and noisy.

2: (of a clock or watch) showing a time earlier than the correct time.

例: The clock was five minutes slow.

副词定义:

1: at a slow pace; slowly.

例: The train went slower and slower.

动词定义:

1: reduce one's speed or the speed of a vehicle or process.

例: The train slowed to a halt.

84 **guest** /'gɛst/ /'gɛst/

名词: 来宾, 客人, 客

1. guest room 客房 2. guest house

宾馆 3. honored guest 贵宾 4.

distinguished guest 嘉宾; 上宾; 尊贵的客人

名词定义:

1: a person who is invited to visit the home of or take part in a function organized by another.

例: I have two guests coming to dinner tonight.

动词定义:

1: appear as a guest.

例: He guested on one of her early albums.

83 **receive** /rɪ'si:v/ /rɪ'siv/

动词: 接收, 收到, 获得

过去式 received 过去分词 received 现在分词 receiving

动词定义:

1: be given, presented with, or paid (something).

例: Most businesses will receive a tax cut.

2: suffer, experience, or be subject to (specified treatment).

例: The event received wide press coverage.

83 **emotion** /ɪ'meʊʃ(ə)n/ /ɪ'moʃən/

名词: 情感, 感情, 情

名词定义:

1: a natural instinctive state of mind deriving from one's circumstances, mood, or relationships with others.

例: She was attempting to control her emotions.

83 **search** /sɜ:tʃ/ /sɜ:tʃ/

动词: 搜索, 搜寻, 寻找; 名词: 搜索, 搜寻, 搜查

第三人称单数 searches 过去式 searched

过去分词 searched 现在分词 searching

1. search for v. 寻找; 搜索 2. in search of 寻找; 搜寻 3. search engine 搜索引擎 4. search algorithm 搜算法, 搜索算法

名词定义:

1: an act of searching for someone or something.

例: The police carried out a thorough search of the premises.

动词定义:

1: try to find something by looking or otherwise seeking carefully and thoroughly.

例: I searched among the rocks, but there was nothing.

<p>83 patient /'peɪʃ(ə)nt/ /'peʃənt/ 名词: 患者, 病人, 病员; 形容词: 耐心, 耐烦, 纤 1. patient of 能忍受 2. patient with 对...有耐心 3. patient care 病人护理; 病人照护; 病患照顾 4. patient safety 病人安全 形容词定义: 1: able to accept or tolerate delays, problems, or suffering without becoming annoyed or anxious. 例: Be patient, your time will come. 名词定义: 1: a person receiving or registered to receive medical treatment. 例: This could also open the way for hospitals to start charging patients for treatment. 2: the semantic role of a noun phrase denoting something that is affected or acted upon by the action of a verb.</p> <p>83 drive /draɪv/ /draɪv/ 动词: 驱动, 驾驶, 带动; 名词: 传动, 驾车, 激励 过去式 drove 或 drove 过去分词 driven 现在分词 driving 1. drive system 驱动系统, 传动系统 2. hard drive (电脑) 硬盘驱动器 3. drive in 钉入; 赶进; 运球突破 4. drive from 从...赶走...; 从...开来 名词定义: 1: a trip or journey in a car. 例: They went for a drive in the country. 2: an innate, biologically determined urge to attain a goal or satisfy a need. 例: Her emotional and sexual drives. 动词定义: 1: operate and control the direction and speed of a motor vehicle. 例: He got into his car and drove off. 2: propel or carry along by force in a specified direction. 例: The wind will drive you onshore.</p> <p>83 rich /rɪtʃ/ /rɪtʃ/ 形容词: 丰富, 富, 富有; 副词: 丰富地, 富裕地 1. rich in 富有; 富于 2. rich experience 丰富的经验 3. rich man 富翁; 财主; 阔佬 4. get rich 发家致富 形容词定义: 1: having a great deal of money or assets; wealthy. 例: Most of these artists are already quite rich. 2: plentiful; abundant. 例: The nation's rich and diverse wildlife. 前缀定义:</p>	<p>1: containing a large amount of something specified. 例: Lime-rich.</p> <p>83 ready /'redi/ /'redi/ 动词: 准备, 预备, 备; 形容词: 愿意, 愿, 停当; 名词: 现金, 现款 比较级 readier 最高级 readiest 过去式 readied 过去分词 readied 现在分词 readying 1. ready for something 准备做(某事); 2. get ready 准备好 3. ready for 对...有适合准备 形容词定义: 1: in a suitable state for an activity, action, or situation; fully prepared. 例: Are you ready, Carrie? 2: easily available or obtained; within reach. 例: There was a ready supply of drink. 名词定义: 1: available money; cash. 例: They, somehow, made readies available to keep their friend in the style to which he had become accustomed. 动词定义: 1: prepare (someone or something) for an activity or purpose. 例: The spare transformer was readied for shipment.</p> <p>82 trying /'traɪŋ/ /'traɪŋ/ 形容词: 费劲的, 难捱 比较级 more trying 最高级 most trying 形容词定义: 1: difficult or annoying; hard to endure. 例: It had been a very trying day. 动词定义: 1: make an attempt or effort to do something. 例: He tried to regain his breath. 2: subject (someone) to trial. 例: He was arrested and tried for the murder.</p> <p>82 value /'vælju:/ /'vælju/ 名词: 值, 价值, 价; 动词: 重视, 看重, 珍视 过去式 valued 过去分词 valued 现在分词 valuing 1. of value adj. 贵重的 (重要的) 2. reference value 参考值; 标准值; 参照值 3. practical value 实际价值 4. value chain 价值链 名词定义: 1: the regard that something is held to deserve; the importance, worth, or usefulness of something. 例: Your support is of great value.</p>	<p>2: a person's principles or standards of behavior; one's judgment of what is important in life. 例: They internalize their parents' rules and values. 动词定义: 1: estimate the monetary worth of (something). 例: His estate was valued at \$45,000. 2: consider (someone or something) to be important or beneficial; have a high opinion of. 例: She had come to value her privacy and independence.</p> <p>82 vehicle /viːkəl/ /viːkəl/ 名词: 车辆, 车, 媒介物; 动词: 运输, 运, 运送 1. motor vehicle 汽车; 机动车辆 2. electric vehicle 电动车辆 3. vehicle maintenance 汽车维护, 车辆保养 4. commercial vehicle 商用车辆 名词定义: 1: a thing used for transporting people or goods, especially on land, such as a car, truck, or cart. 例: One part of the terminal is onshore, and land transport vehicles will be unloaded there. 2: a thing used to express, embody, or fulfill something. 例: I use paint as a vehicle for my ideas.</p> <p>82 fall /fɔ:l/ /fɔ:l/ 名词: 秋季, 秋天, 秋; 动词: 下降, 下跌, 落 过去式 fell 过去分词 fallen 现在分词 falling 1. fall in 到期; 集合; 排队; 倒塌; 与某人在一起 2. fall in love 坠入爱河; 爱上某人 3. fall into 落入; 分成 4. fall in love with 爱上 名词定义: 1: an act of falling or collapsing; a sudden uncontrollable descent. 例: His mother had a fall, hurting her leg as she alighted from a train. 2: a thing that falls or has fallen. 例: In October came the first thin fall of snow. 动词定义: 1: move downward, typically rapidly and freely without control, from a higher to a lower level. 例: Bombs could be seen falling from the planes. 2: (of a person) lose one's balance and collapse. 例: She fell down at school today.</p> <p>81 post /pəʊst/ /post/ 名词: 邮, 柱, 职位; 动词: 邮寄, 邮递, 哨</p>
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1. post office n. 邮局 2. by post 以写信的方式 3. washington post 华盛顿邮报 4. high post 高位; 外侧应; 高级职位

名词定义:

1: a long, sturdy piece of timber or metal set upright in the ground and used to support something or as a marker.

例: Follow the blue posts until the track meets a forestry road.

2: an online posting.

例: Over the summer we had a post about the power internet message boards hold over the making of movies.

动词定义:

1: display (a notice) in a public place.

例: A curt notice had been posted on the door.

2: send (a letter or parcel) via the postal system.

例: I've just been to post a letter.

副词定义:

1: with haste.

例: Come now, come post.

介词定义:

1: subsequent to; after.

例: American poetry post the 1950s hasn't had the same impact.

前缀定义:

1: after in time or order.

例: Postdate.

⁸¹ **experiment** /ɪk'sperɪm(ə)nt; ek-/ /ek'sprɪəmənt; ɪk'sprɪəmənt; ek 'sperəmənt; ɪk'sperəmənt/

名词: 实验, 试验, 试; 动词: 实验

1. experiment on vt. 对…进行实验; 试用 2. simulation experiment 仿真实验; 模拟实验 3. orthogonal experiment 正交试验 4. experiment with 进行实验; 试用

名词定义:

1: a scientific procedure undertaken to make a discovery, test a hypothesis, or demonstrate a known fact.

例: Laboratory experiments on guinea pigs.

动词定义:

1: perform a scientific procedure, especially in a laboratory, to determine something.

例: She experimented on chickens as well as mice.

⁸¹ **subject** /'sʌbdʒɪkt;(for adj.) 'sʌbdʒɪkt;(for v.)səb'dʒekt/ /'sʌbdʒɪkt;(for adj.)'sʌbdʒɪkt;(for v.)səb'dʒekt/

名词: 主题, 科目, 主体; 动词: 征服, 控制; 形容词: 从属的, 服从的, 附属的

1. on the subject of 涉及…时 2. subject matter 主题; 主旨 3. on the subject 就某话题 4. subject to change 弦外之音 (专辑)

形容词定义:

1: likely or prone to be affected by (a particular condition or occurrence, typically an unwelcome or unpleasant one).

例: He was subject to bouts of manic depression.

2: dependent or conditional upon.

例: The proposed merger is subject to the approval of the shareholders.

名词定义:

1: a person or thing that is being discussed, described, or dealt with.

例: I've said all there is to be said on the subject.

2: a branch of knowledge studied or taught in a school, college, or university.

例: It is important for young people to have training opportunities, but the place for teaching these subjects is at college.

动词定义:

1: cause or force to undergo (a particular experience of form of treatment).

例: He'd subjected her to a terrifying ordeal.

2: bring (a person or country) under one's control or jurisdiction, typically by using force.

例: Moreover, the Malaysian judiciary has been subjected to close political control since independence in 1957.

副词定义:

1: conditionally upon.

例: Subject to bankruptcy court approval, the company expects to begin liquidation of its inventory.

⁸¹ **heat** /hi:t/ /hit/

名词: 热, 热力, 热度; 动词: 发热, 烧, 煙

1. heat transfer 热传递, 传热 2. heat treatment 热处理 3. heat exchanger 热交换器 4. heat pump 热泵, 蒸汽泵

名词定义:

1: the quality of being hot; high temperature.

例: It is sensitive to both heat and cold.

2: intensity of feeling, especially of anger or excitement.

例: Words few men would dare use to another, even in the heat of anger.

动词定义:

1: make or become hot or warm.

例: The room faces north and is difficult to heat.

⁸⁰ **quite** /kwɔɪt/ /kwɔɪt/

副词: 相当, 很, 比较

1. quite something 非同寻常 2. quite a 相当, 完全; 了不起的 3. quite good 相当好 4. quite well 相当好; 十分好

副词定义:

1: to the utmost or most absolute extent or degree; absolutely; completely.

例: It's quite out of the question.

2: to a certain or fairly significant extent or degree; fairly.

例: It's quite warm outside.

惊叹词定义:

1: expressing agreement with or understanding of a remark or statement.

例: "I don't want to talk about that now." "Quite."

⁸⁰ **moved** /mu:vɪd/ /muvd/

动词: 移动, 动, 行动

1. on the move 在活动中, 在进行中; 四处奔波 2. move on 往前走, 前进; 出发, 离开 3. move in 生活于; 周旋于; 向内投 4. move forward 向前移动, 提步向前; 向前发展

动词定义:

1: go in a specified direction or manner; change position.

例: She stood up and moved to the door.

2: change or cause to change from one state, opinion, sphere, or activity to another.

例: The school moved over to the new course in 1987.

⁸⁰ **generation** /dʒenə'reɪʃ(ə)n/ /'dʒenə'refən/

名词: 代, 一代, 辈

1. new generation 新世代, 新一代; 新生代 2. power generation 发电, 发电量; 发电机设备 3. from generation to generation 代代相传 4. third generation 第三代

名词定义:

1: all of the people born and living at about the same time, regarded collectively.

例: One of his generation's finest songwriters.

2: the production of something.

例: Methods of electricity generation.

⁸⁰ **realize** /'rɪəlaɪz/ /'riə laɪz/

动词: 实现, 明白, 意识

动词定义:

1: become fully aware of (something) as a fact; understand clearly.

例: He realized his mistake at once.

2: cause (something desired or anticipated) to happen.

例: Our loans are helping small business realize their dreams.

80 **prefer** /pri'fɜ:/ /pri'fɜ:/

动词: 宁可, 情愿, 选拔

过去式 preferred 过去分词 preferred 现在分词 preferring

动词定义:

1: like (one thing or person) better than another or others; tend to choose.

例: I prefer Venice to Rome.

2: submit (a charge or a piece of information) for consideration.

例: The police will prefer charges.

80 **table** /'teɪb(ə)l/ /'tebl/

名词: 表, 表格, 台

过去式 tabled 过去分词 tabled 现在分词 tabling

1. on the table 在桌面上; 公开地 2. under the table 酒醉; 秘密地 3. table tennis 乒乓球; 桌球 4. at table 在餐桌边, 在进餐

名词定义:

1: a piece of furniture with a flat top and one or more legs, providing a level surface on which objects may be placed, and that can be used for such purposes as eating, writing, working, or playing games.

例: He made occasional furniture pieces such as tables and chairs, as well as picture frames.

2: a set of facts or figures systematically displayed, especially in columns.

例: The population has grown, as shown in table 1.

动词定义:

1: postpone consideration of.

例: I'd like the issue to be tabled for the next few months.

2: present formally for discussion or consideration at a meeting.

例: An MP tabled an amendment to the bill.

80 **publish** /'pʌblɪʃ/ /'pʌblɪʃ/

动词: 发布, 发表, 公布

动词定义:

1: (of an author or company)

prepare and issue (a book, journal, piece of music, or other work) for public sale.

例: We publish practical reference books.

2: communicate (a libel) to a third party.

例: And if the matter published is contained in a written or printed document the publisher is guilty of publishing a seditious libel.

79 **else** /els/ /ɛls/

副词: 其他, 否则, 还

1. someone else 其他人 2. anything else 别的东西 3. something else 别的东西 4. everyone else 其他所有人; 其他每个人

副词定义:

1: in addition; besides.

例: Anything else you need to know?

2: different; instead.

例: Isn't there anyone else you could ask?

79 **lose** /lu:z/ /luz/

动词: 失去, 输, 丢失

过去式 lost 过去分词 lost 现在分词 losing

1. lose oneself 迷路 2. lose sight of 忽略; 不再看见 3. lose face 丢脸 4. lose time 耽误时间; 走得慢; 失去时机
动词定义:

1: be deprived of or cease to have or retain (something).

例: I've lost my appetite.

2: become unable to find (something or someone).

例: I've lost the car keys.

79 **anyone** /'enɪwʌn/ /'ɛnɪ'wʌn/

代词: 谁, 任何人, 重要人物

代词定义:

1: any person or people.

例: There wasn't anyone there.

2: a person of importance or authority.

例: They are read by anyone who's anyone.

79 **quality** /'kwɒləti/ /'kwaləti/

名词: 质量, 品质, 素质; 形容词: 最高品质的

1. high quality 高品质 2. product quality 产品质量 3. quality control 质量控制, 质量管理 4. quality management 质量管理

名词定义:

1: the standard of something as measured against other things of a similar kind; the degree of excellence of something.

例: An improvement in product quality.

2: a distinctive attribute or characteristic possessed by someone or something.

例: He shows strong leadership qualities.

79 **forward** /'fɔ:wəd/ /'fɔrwd/

副词: 向前, 前, 在前; 名词: 前锋;

动词: 发送, 促进, 发; 形容词: 前边的, 前面的, 前头的

1. put forward v. 提出; 拿出; 放出; 推举出 2. look forward 期待; 盼望

brought forward 提出 4. looking forward 展望未来

形容词定义:

1: directed or facing toward the front or the direction that one is facing or traveling.
例: Forward flight.
2: relating to or concerned with the future.

例: Forward planning.

副词定义:

1: toward the front; in the direction that one is facing or traveling.
例: He started up the engine and the car moved forward.

2: onward so as to make progress; toward a successful conclusion.
例: There's no way forward for the relationship.

名词定义:

1: an attacking player in basketball, hockey, or other sports.
例: Hockey should follow suit with special coaches for goalkeepers, defenders, halfbacks and forwards.

动词定义:
1: send (a letter or e-mail) on to a further destination.
例: A forwarding address.
2: help to advance (something); promote.
例: The scientists are forwarding the development of biotechnology.

79 **winter** /'wɪntə/ /'wɪntə/

形容词: 冬季, 冬天, 冬; 名词: 冬季, 冬天, 冬; 动词: 过冬

1. in winter 在冬天; 在冬季 2. cold winter 寒冷的冬天 3. winter wheat 冬小麦 4. winter vacation 寒假

名词定义:

1: the coldest season of the year, in the northern hemisphere from December to February and in the southern hemisphere from June to August.

例: The tree has a good crop of berries in winter.

动词定义:

1: (especially of a bird) spend the winter in a particular place.

例: Birds wintering in the Caribbean.

形容词定义:

1: (of fruit and vegetables) ripening late in the growing season and suitable for storage over the winter.

例: A winter apple.

79 **remain** /rɪ'meɪn/ /rɪ'men/

动词: 仍, 留, 残留

1. remain invincible 立于不败之地 2. remain silent 保持沉默 3. remain with

v. 属于 4. remain calm 保持冷静，保持镇静；面不改色

动词定义：

1: continue to exist, especially after other similar or related people or things have ceased to exist.

例：A cloister is all that remains of the monastery.

79 **relax** /rɪ'læks/ /rɪ'læks/

动词：放松，松弛，缓和

动词定义：

1: make or become less tense or anxious.

例：He relaxed and smiled confidently.

2: make (a rule or restriction) less strict while not abolishing it.

例：They persuaded the local authorities concerned to relax their restrictions.

79 **french** /frentʃ/ /frentʃ/

形容词：法，法国的，法国风味的；名词：法式，法国人

1. french fries 法式炸薯条；炸土豆片

2. french revolution 法国大革命 3.

old french 古法语 (800–1400 年间的法语) 4. french cuisine 法国菜

形容词定义：

1: of or relating to France or its people or language.

例：There are no subtitles in any language nor even French subtitles for the deaf or hard of hearing.

名词定义：

1: the Romance language of France, also used in parts of Belgium, Switzerland, and Canada, in several countries of northern and western Africa and the Caribbean, and elsewhere.

例：Many speak excellent English, but some will speak French as a first language.

2: the people of France collectively.

例：But the Finns, like the French and Greeks and Irish and the rest of them are quite happy with the euro.

79 **couple** /kʌp(ə)l/ /kʌpl/

动词：联结，挂钩，遏；名词：双，俪，遏

过去式 coupled 过去分词 coupled 现在分词 coupling

1. a couple of 三两个…；一对… 2. young couple 青年夫妇 3. a couple of days 一两天 4. married couple 新婚夫妻

名词定义：

1: two individuals of the same sort considered together.

例：A couple of girls were playing marbles.

2: two people who are married, engaged, or otherwise closely associated romantically or sexually.
例：When we had left the hotel, I had felt like we were a married couple on our honeymoon.

动词定义：

1: combine.

例：A sense of hope is coupled with a palpable sense of loss.

79 **dress** /dres/ /drɛs/

名词：连衣裙，穿着，服装；动词：衣，修整，看齐

过去式 dressed 或 drest 过去分词 dressed 或 drest 现在分词 dressing

1. dress oneself 打扮；给自己穿衣服

2. dress up v. 打扮，装饰；穿上盛装

3. dress in (使)穿…的服装；乔装打扮

4. wedding dress 结婚礼服

名词定义：

1: a one-piece garment for a woman or girl that covers the body and extends down over the legs.

例：She also hit the mark with her black silk flower print strapless dresses with their asymmetrical handkerchief hemlines.

2: clothing of a specified kind for men or women.

例：Traditional African dress.

动词定义：

1: put on one's clothes.

例：Graham showered and dressed quickly.

2: treat or prepare (something) in a certain way, in particular.

78 **communication**

/kəmju:nɪ'keɪʃ(ə)n/ /kə'mjʊnɪ'keʃən/

名词：通讯，交通，沟通

1. communication system 通信系统 2.

communication with 与…交流；与…通

讯 3. communication technology 通

信技术 4. mobile communication 移动

式通信

名词定义：

1: the imparting or exchanging of information or news.

例：Direct communication between the two countries will produce greater understanding.

2: means of connection between people or places, in particular.

78 **include** /ɪn'klu:d/ /ɪn'klud/

动词：包括，包含，括

过去式 included 过去分词 included 现在分词 including

动词定义：

1: comprise or contain as part of a whole.

例：The price includes dinner, bed, and breakfast.

2: make part of a whole or set.

例：We have included some hints for beginners in this section.

78 **happiness** /'hæpɪnəs/ /'hæpɪnəs/

名词：幸福，喜，禧

名词定义：

1: the state of being happy.

例：She struggled to find happiness in her life.

78 **apply** /ə'plaɪ/ /ə'plaɪ/

动词：应用，申请，运用

过去式 applied 过去分词 applied 现在分词 applying

1. apply oneself 减少对…之消耗量；努力，致力于… 2. apply for 申请，请求

3. apply for a job 求职；申请工作 4. apply now 立即应用；马上申请；在线申

请

动词定义：

1: make a formal application or request.

例：You need to apply to the local authorities for a grant.

2: be applicable or relevant.

例：The offer does not apply to unionized workers.

78 **expensive** /ɪk'spensɪv/

/ɪk'spensɪv/

形容词：昂贵，贵，高价

比较级 more expensive 最高级 most expensive

形容词定义：

1: costing a lot of money.

例：Keeping a horse is expensive.

78 **kill** /kɪl/ /kɪl/

动词：杀，杀害，杀人

名词定义：

1: an act of killing, especially of one animal by another.

例：A lion has made a kill.

2: (in place names, especially in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania) a stream, creek, or tributary.

例：Kill Van Kull.

动词定义：

1: cause the death of (a person, animal, or other living thing).

例：Her father was killed in a car crash.

2: put an end to or cause the failure or defeat of (something).

例：The committee voted to kill the project.

78 **inside** /ɪn'saɪd/ /ɪn'saɪd/

名词：内，里面，里；形容词：内，内部，里面；副词：里；介词：里边

形容词定义：

1: situated on or in, or derived from, the inside.
例: An inside pocket.

名词定义:

1: the inner side or surface of a thing.

例: She ran a finger around the inside of the bowl.

2: the inner part; the interior.

例: The inside of the car was like an oven.

介词定义:

1: situated within the confines of (something).

例: A radio was playing inside the apartment.

2: in less than (the period of time specified).

例: The oven will have paid for itself inside 18 months.

77 memorial /mə'mɔ:rɪəl/ /mə'mɔ:rɪəl/

名词: 纪念馆, 纪念碑, 备忘录; 形容词: 追悼; 动词: 呈

1. memorial hall 纪念馆; 纪念堂 2. memorial day n. (美国) 阵亡将士纪念日 3. memorial service 追悼会; 追思礼拜 4. lincoln memorial 林肯纪念堂

名词定义:

1: something, especially a structure, established to remind people of a person or event.

例: A monument built as a memorial to those who fell in the Civil War.

2: a statement of facts, especially as the basis of a petition.

例: The council sent a strongly worded memorial to the chancellor.

77 bank /bæŋk/ /bæŋk/

名词: 银行, 岸, 岸边

1. central bank [经] 中央银行 2.

commercial bank 商业银行 3. bank of china 中国银行 4. world bank n. 世界银行

名词定义:

1: the land alongside or sloping down to a river or lake.

例: Willows lined the bank.

2: a slope, mass, or mound of a particular substance.

例: A bank of clouds.

动词定义:

1: heap (a substance) into a mass or mound.

例: The rain banked the soil up behind the gate.

2: (of an aircraft or vehicle) tilt or cause to tilt sideways in making a turn.

例: The plane banked as if to return to the airport.

77 middle /'mɪd(ə)l/ /'mɪdl/

名词: 中间, 中, 中央; 形容词: 中间的, 中央的

1. in the middle 在中间; 在中部 2. in the middle of 在…中间 3. middle school n. 中学 4. middle east 中东 (一般泛指欧, 亚, 非三大洲连接的地区)

形容词定义:

1: at an equal distance from the extremities of something; central.

例: The early and middle part of life.

2: denoting a voice of verbs in some languages, such as Greek, that expresses reciprocal or reflexive action.

例: I will argue that the validity of the notion of deponency is questionable in light of a closer look at the function and meaning of the middle voice in Greek.

名词定义:

1: the point or position at an equal distance from the sides, edges, or ends of something.

例: She stood alone in the middle of the street.

2: the form or voice of a verb expressing reflexive or reciprocal action, or a passive sense for a transitive or intransitive verb.

例: Other standard grammars use different lexemes but communicate the same reflexive idea for the middle.

77 approach /ə'prəʊtʃ/ /ə'protʃ/

名词: 途径, 态度, 门径; 动词: 逼近, 来临, 助跑

第三人称单数 approaches 过去式

approached 过去分词 approached 现在分词 approaching

1. new approach 新方案; 新做法 2. an approach to 学习…的入门; 学习…的途径 3. basic approach 基本方法 4. approach with 以…方式处理; 向…提出建议

名词定义:

1: a way of dealing with something.

例: We need a whole new approach to the job.

2: an act of speaking to someone for the first time about something, typically a proposal or request.

例: The landowner made an approach to the developer.

动词定义:

1: come near or nearer to (someone or something) in distance.

例: The train approached the main line.

2: speak to (someone) for the first time about something, typically with a proposal or request.

例: The department had been approached about funding.

77 international /ɪntə'næʃnəl/ /ɪntə'næʃnəl/

形容词: 国际的

1. international trade 国际贸易 2.

international market 国际市场 3.

international airport 国际机场 4.

international business 国际商业; 国际企业

形容词定义:

1: existing, occurring, or carried on between two or more nations.

例: International trade.

名词定义:

1: a game or contest between teams representing different countries in a sport.

例: His round included the Seabank Hotel in Porthcawl, where the Welsh football and rugby teams stayed before internationals.

2: any of four associations founded (1864 - 1936) to promote socialist or communist action.

例: The International raised solidarity and support for the Paris Commune, but it was crushed by the ruling class.

77 trouble /'trʌb(ə)l/ /'trʌbl/

名词: 麻烦, 问题, 烦恼; 动词: 麻烦, 劳神, 扰

过去式 troubled 过去分词 troubled 现在分词 troubling

1. in trouble 在监禁中; 处于不幸中; 处困难中 2. get into trouble 使自己或他人陷入困扰之境 3. have trouble v. 在…有困难 4. hidden trouble 隐患

名词定义:

1: difficulty or problems.

例: I had trouble finding somewhere to park.

2: public unrest or disorder.

例: The cops are preparing for trouble by bringing in tear gas.

动词定义:

1: cause distress or anxiety to.

例: He was not troubled by doubts.

77 angry /'æŋgrɪ/ /'æŋgrɪ/

形容词: 愤怒, 生气, 恼怒

比较级 angrier 最高级 angriest

1. angry with 生某人的气 2. get angry 生气, 发怒; 变得生气 3. angry at 发怒; 为…生气 4. angry about 因…生气

形容词定义:

1: having a strong feeling of or showing annoyance, displeasure, or hostility; full of anger.

例: Why are you angry with me?

77 attract /ə'trækt/ /ə'trækt/

动词: 吸引, 招引, 引

动词定义：

1: cause to come to a place or participate in a venture by offering something of interest, favorable conditions, or opportunities.

例：A campaign to attract more visitors to West Virginia.

77 **busy** /'bɪzɪ/ /'bɪzɪ/

形容词：忙，繁忙，忙碌

比较级 busier 最高级 busiest 过去式 busied 过去分词 busied 现在分词 busying

1. get busy 忙碌；开始工作 2. busy with 忙于… 3. so busy 如此繁忙 4. busy in 忙于…

形容词定义：

1: having a great deal to do.

例：He had been too busy to enjoy himself.

动词定义：

1: keep occupied.

例：She busied herself with her new home.

77 **mention** /'menʃ(ə)n/ /'mɛnʃən/

动词：提到，提，提起；名词：发言，意，挂齿

1. not to mention 更不必说；不必提及

2. mention of 提及… 3. make mention of v. 提到，提及 4. at the mention of 在提到…时；一提起

名词定义：

1: a reference to someone or something.

例：Their eyes light up at a mention of Sartre.

动词定义：

1: refer to something briefly and without going into detail.

例：I haven't mentioned it to William yet.

77 **higher** /'haɪə(r)/ /'haɪə/

形容词：更高，高等，优越

1. higher education 高等教育（指含大学以上的教育） 2. higher learning n. 高等教育；高深学问；（电影名称）校园大冲突

3. institutions of higher learning 高等学校；高等教育机构 4. institution of higher learning 高等学校

形容词定义：

1: of great vertical extent.

例：The top of a high mountain.

2: great, or greater than normal, in quantity, size, or intensity.

例：A high temperature.

77 **photo** /'fəʊtəʊ/ /'foto/

名词：照片，相片，图片；动词：照，照相

复数 photos

1. photo album 相册；相簿 2. photo frame 相框；照相架 3. photo gallery 图片库 4. take a photo 拍照

名词定义：

1: a photograph.

例：He asked residents to send in any photos, slides or images of the area from bygone days.

前缀定义：

1: relating to light.

例：Photochemical.

2: relating to photography.

例：Photocomposition.

76 **families** /'fæmɪlɪz/ /'fæməlɪz/

名词：家庭，家族，家人

1. family planning n. 计划生育

family member 家庭成员；家族成员

3. family life 家庭生活 4. whole family

家庭成员，全家

名词定义：

1: a group consisting of parents and children living together in a household.

例：The good thing about having a big family, all living together, is having the support, and not being lonely.

2: all the descendants of a common ancestor.

例：The house has been owned by the same family for 300 years.

76 **action** /'ækʃ(ə)n/ /'ækʃən/

名词：行动，动作，作用

1. take action 采取行动；提出诉讼

2. action on 对…的作用 3. in action 在活动；在运转 4. action plan 行动计划；行动方案

名词定义：

1: the fact or process of doing something, typically to achieve an aim.

例：He vowed to take tougher action against persistent offenders.

2: a thing done; an act.

例：She frequently questioned his actions.

76 **fail** /feɪl/ /fel/

动词：失败，失效，失；名词：失败，失利，挫折

1. fail in 失败；缺少 2. without fail 务必；必定，无疑 3. never fail to 一定会… 4. fail to do 失败；未做成

动词定义：

1: be unsuccessful in achieving one's goal.

例：He failed in his attempt to secure election.

2: neglect to do something.

例：The firm failed to give adequate risk warnings.

名词定义：

1: a grade that is not high enough to pass an examination or test.

例：It is feared that their children will be given an automatic fail mark because the number of days they study at school falls far short of the minimum set by the education authorities.

76 **perhaps** /pə'hæps/ /pər'hæps/

副词：也许，或许，或者

副词定义：

1: used to express uncertainty or possibility.

例：Perhaps I should have been frank with him.

76 **died** /daɪd/ /daɪd/

动词：死，冲模，去世

1. die for 渴望，切望；为了…而死

2. die casting 压铸，拉模铸造 3. die of 因…死，死于 4. progressive die [机] 级进模；顺序冲模

动词定义：

1: (of a person, animal, or plant) stop living.

例：She died of cancer.

2: used to emphasize that one wants to do or have something very much.

例：They must be dying for a drink.

76 **magazine** /mægə'zi:n/

/'mægəzɪn/

名词：杂志，弹匣，暗盒

1. weekly magazine 周刊 2. fortune magazine 财富杂志 3. trade magazine 商业类杂志；行业性杂志；专业杂志 4. read a magazine 阅读杂志

名词定义：

1: a periodical publication containing articles and illustrations, typically covering a particular subject or area of interest.

例：A car magazine.

2: a chamber for holding a supply of cartridges to be fed automatically to the breech of a gun.

例：Most of the rifles chambered for the .284 have been designs that use detachable box magazines.

76 **older** /'əuldə/ /'oldə/

形容词：旧，老，古

形容词定义：

1: having lived for a long time; no longer young.

例：The old man lay propped up on cushions.

2: belonging only or chiefly to the past; former or previous.

例：Valuation under the old rating system was inexact.

76 **screen** /skri:n/ /skrin/

名词: 屏幕, 屏, 幕; **动词:** 屏蔽, 筛, 放映

1. screen printing 丝网印刷术
2. touch screen 接触式屏幕; 触感屏幕
3. silver screen 银幕; 电影
4. computer screen 电脑屏幕

名词定义:

1: a fixed or movable upright partition used to divide a room, to give shelter from drafts, heat, or light, or to provide concealment or privacy.

例: One way to improve the function of the room is to use room dividers; Japanese screens will allow the light to filter through and will provide a bright, clean look.

2: a flat panel or area on an electronic device such as a television, computer, or smartphone, on which images and data are displayed.

例: A television screen.

动词定义:

1: conceal, protect, or shelter (someone or something) with a screen or something forming a screen.

例: Her hair swung across to screen her face.

2: show (a movie or video) or broadcast (a television program).

例: The show is to be screened by HBO later this year.

76 **sell** /sel/ /sel/

动词: 卖, 出售, 销售; **名词:** 销售, 销

过去式 sold 过去分词 sold 现在分词 selling

1. sell oneself 出卖自己; 自荐
2. sell well 畅销; 销路广
3. sell out 卖完; 卖光
4. sell like hot cakes 热销

动词定义:

1: give or hand over (something) in exchange for money.

例: They had sold the car.

2: persuade someone of the merits of.

例: He sold the idea of making a film about Tchaikovsky.

名词定义:

1: an act of selling or attempting to sell something.

例: The excitement of scientific achievement is too subtle a sell to stir the public.

2: a disappointment, typically one arising from being deceived as to the merits of something.

例: Actually, Hawaii's a bit of a sell.

76 **pressure** /'preʃə/ /'preʃə/

名词: 压力, 压强, 应力

过去式 pressured 过去分词 pressured

现在分词 pressuring

1. under pressure 面临压力, 在压力之下; 受到压力
2. high pressure 高压, 高气压; 高度紧张
3. blood pressure 血压
4. low pressure 低气压; 松懈

名词定义:

1: the continuous physical force exerted on or against an object by something in contact with it.

例: The slight extra pressure he applied to her hand.

2: the use of persuasion, influence, or intimidation to make someone do something.

例: The proposals put pressure on Britain to drop its demand.

动词定义:

1: attempt to persuade or coerce (someone) into doing something.

例: It might now be possible to pressure him into resigning.

75 **smile** /smail/ /smail/

动词: 微笑, 笑, 莞尔; **名词:** 微笑, 笑

过去式 smiled 过去分词 smiled 现在分词 smiling

1. smile to oneself 暗笑
2. smile on 向...微笑; 对...加以赞许
3. all smiles 满面笑容; 喜气洋洋
4. smile at 对...微笑; 一笑置之

名词定义:

1: a pleased, kind, or amused facial expression, typically with the corners of the mouth turned up and the front teeth exposed.

例: He flashed his most winning smile.

动词定义:

1: form one's features into a pleased, kind, or amused expression, typically with the corners of the mouth turned up and the front teeth exposed.

例: She was smiling.

75 **accident** /'æksɪdənt/ /'æksədənt/

名词: 事故, 意外, 事

1. traffic accident 交通事故
2. by accident 偶然; 意外地
3. car accident 车祸; 交通事故
4. accident insurance 意外保险; 事故保险

名词定义:

1: an unfortunate incident that happens unexpectedly and unintentionally, typically resulting in damage or injury.

例: He had an accident at the factory.

2: an event that happens by chance or that is without apparent or deliberate cause.

例: The pregnancy was an accident.

75 **perfect** /'pɜ:fɪkt/ (for v.) pə'fekt/ /'pɜ:fɪkt/ (for v.) pɜ:'fɛkt/

形容词: 完善, 完美, 健全; **名词:** 完成式; **动词:** 醇化, 练

1. perfect oneself in 精通; 熟练; 完全掌握;
2. perfect for 应用范围; 对...是完美的
3. perfect harmony 水乳交融; 完美无谐波; 十分和谐
4. perfect market 完全市场

形容词定义:

1: having all the required or desirable elements, qualities, or characteristics; as good as it is possible to be.

例: She strove to be the perfect wife.

2: absolute; complete (used for emphasis).

例: A perfect stranger.

名词定义:

1: the perfect tense.

动词定义:

1: make (something) completely free from faults or defects, or as close to such a condition as possible.

例: He's busy perfecting his bowling technique.

75 **third** /θɜ:d/ /θɜ:d/

: 第三, 三次, 丙; **形容词:** 第三, 第三次; **名词:** 第三个号, 第三个人

1. third part 第三部分; 第三度
2. third generation 第三代
3. third world 第三世界
4. one third 三分之一

定义:

1: constituting number three in a sequence; 3rd.

例: The third century.

75 **lack** /læk/ /læk/

动词: 缺乏, 缺少, 缺; **名词:** 缺乏, 缺少, 短

1. lack of 没有, 缺乏; 不足, 不够
2. for lack of 因缺乏...; 因缺少...; 因没有...
3. lack in 缺少...; 在...缺乏
4. lack of power 乏力; 缺乏动力

名词定义:

1: the state of being without or not having enough of something.

例: The case was dismissed for lack of evidence.

动词定义:

1: be without or deficient in.

例: The novel lacks imagination.

75 **companies** /'kɒmpənɪz/ /'kʌmpənɪz/

名词: 公司, 企业, 厂商

名词定义:

1: a commercial business.

例: A shipping company.

- 2: the fact or condition of being with another or others, especially in a way

that provides friendship and enjoyment.

例: I could do with some company.

动词定义:

1: associate with; keep company with.

例: These men which have companied with us all this time.

75 **challenge** /'tʃælɪn(d)ʒ/ /'tʃælɪndʒ/
/

动词: 挑战, 盘问, 捣战; 名词: 挑战, 盘问

名词定义:

1: a call to take part in a contest or competition, especially a duel.

例: He accepted the challenge.

2: an objection or query as to the truth of something, often with an implicit demand for proof.

例: A challenge to the legality of the order.

动词定义:

1: invite (someone) to engage in a contest.

例: He challenged one of my men to a duel.

2: dispute the truth or validity of.

例: Employees challenged the company's requirement.

75 **grade** /greɪd/ /gred/

名词: 级, 等级, 年级; 动词: 等差, 等次

过去式 graded 过去分词 graded 现在分词 grading

1. high grade 高品位; 高级的 2. top

grade 优级, 最高级 3. low grade 低级的; 低质量的 4. first grade 一年级; 第一级; 一等奖

名词定义:

1: a particular level of rank, quality, proficiency, intensity, or value.

例: Sea salt is usually available in coarse or fine grades.

2: a gradient or slope.

例: Just over the crest of a long seven percent grade.

动词定义:

1: arrange in or allocate to grades; class or sort.

例: They are graded according to thickness.

2: pass gradually from one level, especially a shade of color, into another.

例: The sky graded from blue to white on the horizon.

74 **monday** /mʌnde/ /mʌndɪ/

名词: 星期一

名词定义:

1: the day of the week before Tuesday and following Sunday.

例: I saw him on Monday.

副词定义:

1: on Monday.

例: I'll call you Monday.

74 **goal** /gəʊl/ /gol/

名词: 目标, 目的, 球门

1. ultimate goal 最终目标; 终极目标

2. strategic goal 战略目标 3.

common goal 共同目标 4. primary

goal 首要目标

名词定义:

1: (in football, soccer, rugby, hockey, and some other games) a pair of posts linked by a crossbar and often with a net attached behind it, forming a space into or over which the ball has to be sent in order to score.

例: Mr Foxley said there were still some problems with organising the event including installing a set of rugby or American Football posts instead of the football goals.

2: the object of a person's ambition or effort; an aim or desired result.

例: Going to law school has become the most important goal in his life.

74 **neighbor** /'neɪbə/ /'nebə/

名词: 邻居, 邻, 比邻; 形容词: 邻;

动词: 邻接, 友好

名词定义:

1: a person living near or next door to the speaker or person referred to.

例: Our garden was the envy of the neighbors.

动词定义:

1: (of a place or thing) be situated next to or very near (another).

例: The square neighbors the old quarter of the town.

74 **particular** /pə'tɪkjʊlə(r)/

/pə'tɪkjələ/

形容词: 特定, 特别, 特殊; 名词: 详, 详情, 个别项目

1. in particular 尤其, 特别 2.

particular case 特例; 特定情况 3.

particular about 过分讲究的; 难以取悦的 4. particular average 单独海损 (海上保险)

形容词定义:

1: used to single out an individual member of a specified group or class.

例: The action seems to discriminate against a particular group of companies.

2: especially great or intense.

例: When handling or checking cash the cashier should exercise particular care.

名词定义:

1: an individual item, as contrasted with a universal quality.

例: In Chapter 19, I examine various accounts of the first of these distinctions and raise the question of whether we really need to include both universals and particulars in our ontology.

2: a detail.

例: He is wrong in every particular.

74 **anger** /'æŋgə/ /'æŋgə/

名词: 愤怒, 怒, 怒气; 动词: 激怒, 迁怒, 气不打一处来

名词定义:

1: a strong feeling of annoyance, displeasure, or hostility.

例: The colonel's anger at his daughter's disobedience.

动词定义:

1: fill (someone) with anger; provoke anger in.

例: She was angered by his terse answer.

74 **voice** /voɪs/ /vɔɪs/

名词: 语音, 声音, 声; 动词: 表达, 发言

过去式 voiced 过去分词 voiced 现在分词 voicing

1. voice mail 语音邮件 2. with one

voice 异口同声地 3. passive voice

[语]被动态, 被动式 4. voice

communication 电话通信; 音频通信

名词定义:

1: the sound produced in a person's larynx and uttered through the mouth, as speech or song.

例: Meg raised her voice.

2: the range of pitch or type of tone with which a person sings, such as soprano or tenor.

例: At times, it makes sense to play the soprano and alto voices with the right hand, the tenor and bass with the left hand.

动词定义:

1: express (something) in words.

例: Get teachers to voice their opinions on important subjects.

2: utter (a speech sound) with resonance of the vocal cords (e.g., b, d, g, v, z).

例: Since each language has its own way of voicing the consonants and the vowels, names of places as pronounced by locals in their native language seldom sound the same to an outsider.

74 **visitor** /'vɪzɪtə/ /'vɪzɪtə/

名词: 游客, 客人, 客

名词定义:

1: a person visiting a person or place, especially socially or as a tourist.

例: Their view will be that of the outsider, the visitor, the tourist.

74 afternoon /ɑ:ftə'nun/

/æftə'nun/

名词: 下午, 晌, 后半天; 形容词: 下午的

1. in the afternoon adv. 在下午
2. good afternoon int. 下午好
3. tomorrow afternoon 明天下午
4. every afternoon 每天下午

名词定义:

1: the time from noon or lunchtime to evening.

例: I telephoned this afternoon.

副词定义:

1: in the afternoon; every afternoon.

例: The church will be open in the afternoons and on Sunday afternoon the church cafe will be serving refreshments.

74 discover /dɪ'skʌvə/ /dɪ'skʌvər/

动词: 发现, 检测, 查出

动词定义:

- 1: find (something or someone) unexpectedly or in the course of a search.

例: Firemen discovered a body in the debris.

- 2: divulge (a secret).

例: They contain some secrets which Time will discover.

74 earth /ɜ:θ/ /θθ/

名词: 地, 土, 泥土; 动词: 培土

1. on earth 究竟, 究竟
2. of the earth 俗气的; 粗野的;
3. rare earth 稀土元素的氧化物
4. on the earth 在世上; 在地球上; 在地上

名词定义:

1: the planet on which we live; the world.

例: The diversity of life on earth.

2: the substance of the land surface; soil.

例: A layer of earth.

动词定义:

1: cover the root and lower stem of a plant with heaped-up earth.

例: The stems can be blanched by earthing them up, which makes the astringent flavour milder.

2: drive (a fox) to its underground lair.

74 crowd /kraʊd/ /kraʊd/

名词: 人群, 一群, 群; 动词: 拥挤, 挤, 丛

1. a crowd of 一大群; 许多的
2. crowd out vt. 挤出; 推开
3. crowd into 涌入; 挤入
4. a large crowd of 一大群的

名词定义:

1: a large number of people gathered together, typically in a disorganized or unruly way.

例: A huge crowd gathered in the street outside.

动词定义:

1: (of a number of people) fill (a space) almost completely, leaving little or no room for movement.

例: The dance floor was crowded with revelers.

2: move too close to (someone).

例: Don't crowd her, she needs air.

73 role /rəʊl/ /rol/

名词: 角色, 任务, 角

1. role of ...的角色
2. play an important role 起到重要作用
3. leading role 主导作用; 主导地位
4. active role 积极任务; 活跃角色

名词定义:

1: an actor's part in a play, movie, etc.

例: Dietrich's role as a wife in war-torn Paris.

73 continue /kən'tɪnju:/ /kən'tɪnju:/

动词: 继续, 续, 持续

过去式 continued 过去分词 continued

现在分词 continuing

动词定义:

1: persist in an activity or process.

例: He was unable to continue with his job.

2: recommence or resume after interruption.

例: We continue the story from the point reached in Chapter 1.

73 dinner /'dɪnə/ /'dɪnər/

名词: 晚餐, 晚饭, 席; 动词: 请客, 吃晚饭

1. after dinner 餐后; 晚餐后
2. have dinner 吃晚饭
3. dinner party n. 宴会
4. dinner table 餐桌

名词定义:

1: the main meal of the day, taken either around midday or in the evening.

例: This includes luxury coach, motel accommodation, three breakfasts and dinners plus one lunch.

73 line /laɪn/ /laɪn/

名词: 线, 线路, 系; 动词: 衬, 纳

过去式 lined 过去分词 lined 现在分词 lining

1. in line adv. 协调; 成一直线; 有秩序
2. adj. 联机的

2. in line with 符合; 与…一致

3. on line 在线的; 联机的

4. line of ...线

名词定义:

1: a long, narrow mark or band.

例: A row of closely spaced dots will look like a continuous line.

2: a length of cord, rope, wire, or other material serving a particular purpose.

例: Wring the clothes and hang them on the line.

动词定义:

1: stand or be positioned at intervals along.

例: A processional route lined by people waving flags.

2: mark or cover with lines.

例: A thin woman with a lined face.

73 farm /fɑ:m/ /fɔ:m/

名词: 农场, 农庄, 牧场

1. farm products 农产品
2. farm produce 农产品
3. wind farm 有许多风车的农场
4. on a farm 在农场; 在农场所里, 在农场上

名词定义:

1: an area of land and its buildings used for growing crops and rearing animals, typically under the control of one owner or manager.

例: Total land in farms, at 46,400 acres, is unchanged from last year.

动词定义:

1: make one's living by growing crops or keeping livestock.

例: He has farmed organically for five years.

2: send out or subcontract work to others.

例: It saves time and money to farm out some writing work to specialized companies.

73 club /klʌb/ /kləb/

名词: 俱乐部, 社, 棒; 动词: 凑份子, 用棍棒打

过去式 clubbed 过去分词 clubbed 现在分词 clubbing

1. football club 足球俱乐部
2. in the club 在俱乐部里; 在会所
3. golf club 高尔夫俱乐部
4. jockey club n. 赛马俱乐部

名词定义:

1: an association or organization dedicated to a particular interest or activity.

例: A photography club.

2: one of the four suits in a conventional deck of playing cards, denoted by a black trefoil.

例: The card much to her disappointment was the mere four of clubs.

动词定义:

1: go out to nightclubs.

例: She enjoys going clubbing in Orlando.

2: beat (a person or animal) with a club or similar implement.

例: The islanders clubbed whales to death.

73 **cover** /'kʌvə/ /'kʌvər/

名词: 覆盖, 盖, 罩; 动词: 盖, 罩, 盖子

1. from cover to cover 从头至尾 2. under cover 隐藏着; 秘密地 3. cover up 掩盖, 盖住 4. cover for 代替

名词定义:

1: a thing that lies on, over, or around something, especially in order to protect or conceal it.
例: A seat cover.

2: physical shelter or protection sought by people in danger.
例: The sirens wailed and people ran for cover.

动词定义:

1: put something such as a cloth or lid on top of or in front of (something) in order to protect or conceal it.
例: The table had been covered with a checked tablecloth.

2: deal with (a subject) by describing or analyzing its most important aspects or events.
例: A sequence of novels that will cover the period from 1968 to the present.

72 **importance** /ɪm'pɔ:t(ə)ns/

/ɪm'pɔ:rtəns/

名词: 重要性, 重视, 意

1. of great importance 有着重要意义, 十分重要 2. of importance 重要的; 具有重要意义的 3. attach importance to 重视; 着重于…; 对…给予重视 4. relative importance 相对重要性

名词定义:

1: the state or fact of being of great significance or value.
例: The importance of democracy.

72 **weight** /wɛ:t/ /wet/

名词: 重量, 重, 轻重; 动词: 碰

1. light weight 轻量; 空载排水量; 车辆自重 2. molecular weight [化]分子量 3. of weight 有权势的; 有影响的, 有分量的; 4. lose weight v. 减肥; 体重减轻

名词定义:

1: a body's relative mass or the quantity of matter contained by it, giving rise to a downward force; the heaviness of a person or thing.

例: He was at least 175 pounds in weight.

2: a heavy object, especially one being lifted or carried.

例: The sections were forced to march distances of up to 8km over night to reach stand locations carrying weights in excess of 35 kg.
动词定义:

1: hold (something) down by placing a heavy object on top of it.

例: A mug half filled with coffee weighted down a stack of papers.

2: attach importance or value to.

例: Speaking, reading, and writing should be weighted equally in the assessment.

72 **diet** /'daɪət/ /'daɪət/

名词: 饮食, 国会, 营养; 动词: 忌口, 节余

过去式 dieted 过去分词 dieted 现在分词 dieting

1. balanced diet 均衡饮食 2. on a diet 遵守饮食特别规定的 3. on diet 节食; 减肥 4. go on a diet 节食, 减肥

名词定义:

1: the kinds of food that a person, animal, or community habitually eats.

例: A vegetarian diet.

2: a special course of food to which one restricts oneself, either to lose weight or for medical reasons.

例: I'm going on a diet.

动词定义:

1: restrict oneself to small amounts or special kinds of food in order to lose weight.

例: It's difficult to diet.

72 **term** /tɜ:m/ /tɜ:m/

名词: 术语, 项, 词;

动词: 表示, 表明

1. in terms 明确地; 毫不含糊地 2. in terms of 依据; 按照; 在…方面; 以…措词 3. long term 长期的 4. short term [经]短期

名词定义:

1: a word or phrase used to describe a thing or to express a concept, especially in a particular kind of language or branch of study.

例: The musical term "leitmotiv".

2: a fixed or limited period for which something, e.g., office, imprisonment, or investment, lasts or is intended to last.

例: The president is elected for a single four-year term.

动词定义:

1: give a descriptive name to; call by a specified name.

例: He has been termed the father of modern theology.

缩写词定义:

1: terminal.

72 **worry** /'wʌri/ /'wʌri/

动词: 担心, 愁, 担忧; 名词: 烦恼, 忧, 顾虑

复数 worries 过去式 worried 过去分词 worried 现在分词 worrying

名词定义:

1: a state of anxiety and uncertainty over actual or potential problems.

例: Her son had been a constant source of worry to her.

动词定义:

1: give way to anxiety or unease; allow one's mind to dwell on difficulty or troubles.

例: He worried about his soldier sons in the war.

2: (of a dog or other carnivorous animal) tear at, gnaw on, or drag around with the teeth.

例: I found my dog contentedly worrying a bone.

72 **comfortable** /'kʌmfətəbl/

/'kʌmfətəbl/

形容词: 自在, 安逸, 适

比较级 more comfortable 最高级 most comfortable

形容词定义:

1: (especially of clothes or furnishings) providing physical ease and relaxation.

例: Invitingly comfortable beds.

2: as large as is needed or wanted.

例: A comfortable income.

名词定义:

1: a warm quilt.

72 **easily** /'i:zɪlɪ/ /'i:zɪlɪ/

副词: 容易, 轻易, 动辄

副词定义:

1: without difficulty or effort.

例: He climbed the mountain easily.

2: without doubt; by far.

例: English is easily the reigning language in the financial world.

72 **suffer** /'sʌfə/ /'sʌfər/

动词: 遭受, 苦于, 受苦

1. suffer from 忍受, 遭受; 患…病; 受…之苦 2. suffer for 因…而遭受 3.

suffer loss 遭受损失 4. suffer through

挨过; 熬过

动词定义:

1: experience or be subjected to (something bad or unpleasant).

例: He'd suffered intense pain.

2: tolerate.

例: France will no longer suffer the existing government.

72 **condition** /kən'dɪʃ(ə)n/ /kən'dɪʃən/

名词: 条件, 状态, 状况; 动词: 决定, 造成, 训练
1. present condition 目前的状态
2. working condition 工作环境; 使用状态
3. actual condition 实际情况; 实际状况
4. boundary condition 边界条件, 界面条件
名词定义:

1: the state of something, especially with regard to its appearance, quality, or working order.
例: The wiring is in good condition.

2: the circumstances affecting the way in which people live or work, especially with regard to their safety or well-being.
例: Harsh working and living conditions.

动词定义:

1: have a significant influence on or determine (the manner or outcome of something).
例: National choices are conditioned by the international political economy.

2: bring (something) into the desired state for use.
例: A product for conditioning leather.

72 **feet** /fi:t/ /fit/

名词: 脚, 足, 英尺

1. square feet 平方英尺 2. on your feet 在你的脚上 3. cold feet 害怕, 胆怯; 信心或勇气的丧失 4. bare feet 赤脚; 光脚; 光着脚
名词定义:

1: the lower extremity of the leg below the ankle, on which a person stands or walks.
例: The Antipodes were the body's extremities, its feet or its finger nails.

2: the lower or lowest part of something standing or perceived as standing vertically; the base or bottom.
例: The foot of the stairs.

72 **pull** /pʊl/ /pʊl/

动词: 拉, 拔, 扳; 名词: 拉力, 拖, 张力

1. pull out 离开, 撤离; 拔出; 渡过难关; 恢复健康; 折叠的大张插页; 飞机进场重新飞起 2. pull something on someone 在…方面欺骗某人; 3. pull down 催毁, 推翻; 拉下来; 使…下跌 4. pull up 拔起; 停下来; 阻止
名词定义:

1: an act of taking hold of something and exerting force to draw it toward one.

例: Give the hair a quick pull, and it comes out by the roots.

2: a force drawing someone or something in a particular direction or course of action.

例: The pull of the water tore her away.

动词定义:

1: exert force on (someone or something), typically by taking hold of them, in order to move or try to move them toward oneself or the origin of the force.

例: He pulled them down onto the couch.

2: (of a vehicle or person) move steadily in a specified direction or to reach a specified point.

例: The bus was about to pull away.

72 **afraid** /ə'freɪd/ /ə'fred/

形容词: 悸, 怯, 怖

形容词定义:

1: feeling fear or anxiety; frightened.

例: I'm afraid of dogs.

72 **film** /fɪlm/ /fɪlm/

名词: 电影, 薄膜, 胶片

1. thin film 薄膜 2. plastic film 塑料薄膜; 塑胶膜 3. film festival 电影节 4. film thickness (油)膜厚度

名词定义:

1: a thin flexible strip of plastic or other material coated with light-sensitive emulsion for exposure in a camera, used to produce photographs or motion pictures.
例: He had already shot a whole roll of film.

2: a motion picture; a movie.

例: A horror film.

动词定义:

1: capture on film as part of a series of moving images; make a movie of (a story or event).

例: She glowered at the television crew who were filming them.

2: become or appear to become covered with a thin layer of something.

例: His eyes had filmed over.

72 **introduce** /ɪntrə'dju:s/

/ɪntrə'dus/

动词: 介绍, 采用, 绍

过去式 introduced 过去分词 introduced
现在分词 introducing

动词定义:

1: bring (something, especially a product, measure, or concept) into use or operation for the first time.
例: Various new taxes were introduced.

2: make (someone) known by name to another in person, especially formally.

例: I hope to introduce Jenny to them very soon.

71 **tired** /taɪəd/ /'taɪəd/

形容词: 累, 疲倦, 疲劳

1. tired of 厌烦 2. so tired 好累 3. tired out 十分疲劳, 非常疲倦 4. feel tired 感到疲劳

形容词定义:

1: in need of sleep or rest; weary.
例: Fisher rubbed his tired eyes.

动词定义:

1: feel or cause to feel in need of rest or sleep.

例: Soon the ascent grew steeper and he began to tire.

71 **required** /rɪ'kwaɪəd/ /rɪ'kwaɪrd/

形容词: 需要, 必要

1. is required 是必须的 2. as required 按照规定; 根据需要 3. required course n. 必修课程 4.

documents required 应具备单据; 单据要求; 所需要的单据

形容词定义:

1: officially compulsory, or otherwise considered essential; indispensable.

例: Eight editions were published, each required reading for trainees.

71 **weekend** /wi:k'ənd/ /'wikənd/

名词: 周末; 动词: 度周末的

1. last weekend 上周末 2. at the weekend 在周末 3. over the weekend 在周末; 整个周末; 经过周末 4. on the weekend 在周末

名词定义:

1: the period from Friday evening through Sunday evening, especially regarded as a time for leisure.

例: She spent the weekend camping.

动词定义:

1: spend a weekend somewhere.

例: He was weekending in the country.

71 **homework** /'həʊmwɜ:k/ /'hom'w

ɜ:k/

名词: 功课, 家庭作业

名词定义:

1: schoolwork that a student is required to do at home.

例: Pupils can do their homework onscreen at school and file it electronically for marking.

71 **attend** /ə'tend/ /ə'tənd/

动词: 出席, 照顾, 注意

1. attend a meeting 参加会议 2. attend school 上学；去上学 3. attend class 上课 4. attend on 照料；侍候
动词定义：
1: be present at (an event, meeting, or function).
例：The entire sales force attended the conference.
2: deal with.
例：He muttered that he had business to attend to.

71 **thousand** /'θaʊz(ə)nd/ /'θaʊznd/
名词：千，仟；数词：千
复数 thousand 或 thousands
1. ten thousand 一万 2. one thousand num. 一千 3. thousands upon thousands 成千上万 4. per thousand 每千
定义：
1: the number equivalent to the product of a hundred and ten; 1,000.
例：A thousand meters.

70 **wall** /wɔ:l/ /wɔ:l/
名词：壁，墙，墙壁；动词：围以墙；
形容词：墙壁的
1. great wall 万里长城；中国长城计算机集团公司 2. wall street 华尔街（美国纽约）3. on the wall 在墙上；在流浪
4. wall in vt. 筑墙围住
名词定义：
1: a continuous vertical brick or stone structure that encloses or divides an area of land.
例：A garden wall.
动词定义：
1: enclose (an area) within walls, especially to protect it or lend it some privacy.
例：Housing areas that are walled off from the indigenous population.

70 **extreme** /ɪk'stri:m; ek-/ /ɪk'strɪm/
形容词：极端，极，极度；名词：极端，极度，极点
比较级 extremer 最高级 extremest
1. to the extreme 走向极端 2. in the extreme 非常；极度 3. extreme value 极值，极端值 4. extreme pressure 极压，极限压力；特高压；超高压
形容词定义：
1: reaching a high or the highest degree; very great.
例：Extreme cold.
2: furthest from the center or a given point; outermost.
例：The extreme northwest of Scotland.
名词定义：
1: either of two abstract things that are as different from each other as possible.

例：Unbridled talk at one extreme and total silence at the other.
2: the subject or predicate in a proposition, or the major or minor term in a syllogism (as contrasted with the middle term).
例：This idea has lately been taken to its logical extreme : Why not cut out the middleman and just let target customers make their own ads?

70 **active** /'æktɪv/ /'æktyv/
形容词：活性，积极，活跃
比较级 more active 最高级 most active
1. active in 积极于 2. active role 积极任务；活跃角色 3. active part 积极的作用；能动部分，主动部分 4. active power 有功（有效）功率
形容词定义：

1: (of a person) engaging or ready to engage in physically energetic pursuits.
例：I needed to change my lifestyle and become more active.
2: doing things for an organization, cause, or campaign, rather than simply giving it one's support.
例：She was an active member of the church.
名词定义：
1: an active form of a verb.
例：By the way, they discuss many different kinds of bias on the part of the news agency, not just choice between actives and passives.

70 **foreign** /'fɔ:rɪn/ /'fɔ:rən/
形容词：国外，对外，外
1. foreign trade 外贸，对外贸易 2. foreign language n. 外语；外文 3. foreign exchange 外汇；国际汇兑；外国汇票 4. foreign capital 外国资本，外资
形容词定义：
1: of, from, in, or characteristic of a country or language other than one's own.
例：A foreign language.
2: strange and unfamiliar.
例：I suppose this all feels pretty foreign to you.

70 **sport** /spo:t/ /sport/
名词：运动，戏，嬉戏；动词：炫耀，夸耀
1. in sport 非认真地；闹着玩 2. competitive sport 竞技性运动；竞赛体育运动 3. good sport n. 输得起的运动员 4. national sport 民族体育；本国最流行的运动项目
名词定义：
1: an activity involving physical exertion and skill in which an

individual or team competes against another or others for entertainment.
例：Team sports such as baseball and soccer.
2: a person who behaves in a good or specified way in response to teasing, defeat, or a similarly trying situation.
例：Go on, be a sport!
动词定义：
1: wear or display (a distinctive or noticeable item).
例：He was sporting a huge handlebar mustache.
2: amuse oneself or play in a lively, energetic way.
例：The children sported in the water.

70 **method** /'meθəd/ /'mɛθəd/
名词：方法，办法，模式
1. analysis method 解析法；离子微探针质谱仪分析法 2. design method 设计方法，设计法 3. finite element method (FEM) 有限元素法 4. finite element method (fem) 有限元素法
名词定义：
1: a particular form of procedure for accomplishing or approaching something, especially a systematic or established one.
例：A method for software maintenance.

70 **wrote** /rəʊt/ /rot/
动词：写，编写，撰写
1. write down 写下；减低帐面价值；把…描写成 2. read and write 读和写；直读式记录 3. write in 写入；写信提出（请求等）；在选票上加写（非原定候选人的名字） 4. write about 写到
动词定义：
1: mark (letters, words, or other symbols) on a surface, typically paper, with a pen, pencil, or similar implement.
例：He wrote his name on the paper.
2: compose, write, and send (a letter) to someone.
例：I wrote a letter to Alison.

70 **exam** /ɪg'zæm; eg-/ /ɪg'zæm/
名词：考试，试
名词定义：
1: a medical test of a specified kind.
例：Routine eye exams.

69 **asking** /'ɑ:skɪŋ/ /'æskɪŋ/
动词：问，询问，要求
动词定义：
1: say something in order to obtain an answer or some information.
例：He asked if she wanted coffee.

2: request (someone) to do or give something.

例: Mary asked her father for money.

⁶⁹ **issue** /'ɪʃu:/ /'ɪʃu/ /'ɪʃu/

名词: 问题, 发出, 发行; 动词: 发出, 发布, 颁发
过去式 issued 过去分词 issued 现在分词 issuing

1. issue in v. 导致 2. new issue n. 新发行的证券 3. key issue 关键议题 4. in the issue 结果, 终于

名词定义:
1: an important topic or problem for debate or discussion.

例: The issue of global warming.
2: the action of supplying or distributing an item for use, sale, or official purposes.

例: The issue of promissory notes by the bank.
动词定义:

1: supply or distribute (something).
例: Licenses were issued

indiscriminately to any company.
2: come, go, or flow out from.

例: Exotic smells issued from a nearby building.

⁶⁹ **surprised** /sə'praɪzd/ /sər'praɪzd/

形容词: 诧, 驻, 感到惊讶
形容词定义:

1: feeling or showing surprise.

例: There was a surprised silence.

⁶⁹ **graduate** /'gradʒveɪt/ /'grædʒu'eɪt/

动词: 毕业, 卒业; 名词: 毕业生, 量筒, 刻度; 形容词: 毕业生的, 研究院的

过去式 graduated 过去分词 graduated
现在分词 graduating

1. graduate student n. 研究生; 毕业生 2. graduate school 研究所, 研究院 3. graduate from v. 从…毕业 4.

college graduate 大学毕业生; 大专以上学历

形容词定义:
1: relating to graduate school education.

例: The graduate faculty.
名词定义:

1: a person who has successfully completed a course of study or training, especially a person who has been awarded an undergraduate academic degree.

例: Training courses usually take graduates or school leavers any time after they've got their qualification.

2: a graduated cup, tube, flask, or measuring glass, used especially by chemists and pharmacists.

例: Rinse flask with small portions of non-saturated acetonitrile and transfer rinsings to the graduate with disposable pipette until 5 ml is collected.

动词定义:

1: successfully complete an academic degree, course of training, or high school.

例: I graduated from West Point in 1965.

2: arrange in a series or according to a scale.

例: A graduated tax.

⁶⁹ **seek** /si:k/ /sik/

动词: 寻求, 寻找, 谋求

过去式 sought 过去分词 sought 现在分词 seeking

1. seek for v. 寻找; 追求; 探索 2. seek out 找出; 搜出; 想获得 3. seek advice 征求意见; 请教 4. seek help 寻求帮助, 求助

动词定义:

1: attempt to find (something).

例: They came here to seek shelter from biting winter winds.

⁶⁹ **clock** /klok/ /klak/

名词: 时钟, 锤; 动词: 测定时间

1. alarm clock 闹钟 2. around the clock 日以继夜地, 连续一整天 3. clock in 打卡上班; 记录上班时间 4. clock on 打卡上班

名词定义:

1: a mechanical or electrical device for measuring time, indicating hours, minutes, and sometimes seconds, typically by hands on a round dial or by displayed figures.

例: He watched the ticking on his bedside clock until the minute hand felt more like the hour hand.

2: an ornamental pattern woven or embroidered on the side of a stocking or sock near the ankle.

例: I was wearing my powder-blue suit, with dark blue shirt, tie and display handkerchief, black brogues, black wool socks with dark blue clocks on them.

动词定义:

1: attain or register (a specified time, distance, or speed).

例: Thomas has clocked up forty years service.

2: hit (someone), especially on the head.

例: Someone clocked him for no good reason.

⁶⁹ **quiet** /'kwaɪət/ /'kwaɪət/

形容词: 安静, 静, 平静; 名词: 肃静, 和平, 谧; 动词: 靖, 厥, 舒怀

比较级 quieter, more quiet 最高级 quietest

1. keep quiet 保持安静 2. in quiet 安定地; 平静地; 3. peace and quiet 安静; 宁静 4. on the quiet 私下地; 秘密地

形容词定义:

1: making little or no noise.

例: The car has a quiet, economical engine.

2: carried out discreetly, secretly, or with moderation.

例: We wanted a quiet wedding.

名词定义:

1: absence of noise or bustle; silence; calm.

例: The ringing of the telephone shattered the early morning quiet.

动词定义:

1: make or become silent, calm, or still.

例: There are ways of quieting kids down.

⁶⁹ **brought** /brɔ:t/ /brɔ:t/

动词: 带来, 产生, 促使

1. brought forward 提出 2. brought in 带来; 引进; 油井投产 3. brought down 接前, 移入下页 4. be brought up 被抚养

动词定义:

1: come to a place with (someone or something).

例: She brought Luke home from the hospital.

⁶⁸ **ourselves** /aʊə'selvz/ /ɑr'selvz/

代词: 我们, 我们自己

代词定义:

1: used as the object of a verb or preposition when this is the same as the subject of the clause and the subject is the speaker and one or more other people considered together.

例: For this we can only blame ourselves.

2: we or us personally (used to emphasize the speaker and one or more other people considered together).

例: We invented it ourselves.

⁶⁸ **prevent** /pri'vent/ /pri'vent/

动词: 防止, 预防, 阻止

过去式 prevented 过去分词 prevented
现在分词 preventing

动词定义:

1: keep (something) from happening or arising.

例: Action must be taken to prevent further accidents.

2: (of God) go before (someone) with spiritual guidance and help.

例: The abiding Spirit prevents a humanistic, rationalistic understanding of truth.

68 **sister** /'sistə/ /'sistər/

名词: 妹妹, 姐姐, 姐

1. younger sister 妹妹 2. elder sister 姐姐, 姊姊 3. little sister 小妹妹, 小女孩 4. older sister 姐姐

名词定义:

1: a woman or girl in relation to other daughters and sons of her parents.

例: There was one room for my nine brothers and sisters and my parents.

2: a senior female nurse, typically in charge of a ward.

例: The public consultation called for a 'modern matron figure' in hospitals, and ward sisters or charge nurses will be given authority to resolve clinical issues.

68 **forest** /'fɔːrst/ /'fɔːrist/

名词: 森林, 林, 树林

1. forest resources 森林资源 2. forest park 森林公园 3. forest fire 森林火灾; 森林大火; 山火 4. rain forest 雨林, 热带雨林

名词定义:

1: a large area covered chiefly with trees and undergrowth.

例: A pine forest.

动词定义:

1: cover (land) with forest; plant with trees.

例: A forested area.

68 **push** /puʃ/ /poʃ/

动词: 推, 按, 压; 名词: 奋力

1. push oneself 鞭策自己; 发愤; 自强; 加劲 2. push forward 推进; 抓紧进行 3. push for 奋力争取 4. push up 增加; 提高; 向上推

名词定义:

1: an act of exerting force on someone or something in order to move them away from oneself.

例: He closed the door with a push.

2: a vigorous effort to do or obtain something.

例: Many clubs are joining in the fund-raising push.

动词定义:

1: exert force on (someone or something), typically with one's hand, in order to move them away from oneself or the origin of the force.

例: She pushed her glass toward him.

2: move forward by using force to pass people or cause them to move aside.

例: She pushed her way through the crowded streets.

68 **rise** /raɪz/ /raɪz/

动词: 上升, 上涨, 升; 名词: 升, 发展, 竖起

过去式 rose 过去分词 risen 现在分词 rising

1. on the rise 在增加; 在上涨 2. give rise to 使发生, 引起 3. temperature rise 温升; 温度上升 4. rise up 上升; 起义; 叛变

名词定义:

1: an upward movement; an instance of becoming higher.

例: The bird has a display flight of steep flapping rises.

2: an increase in amount, extent, size, or number.

例: Local people are worried by the rise in crime.

动词定义:

1: move from a lower position to a higher one; come or go up.

例: The tiny aircraft rose from the ground.

2: get up from lying, sitting, or kneeling.

例: She pushed back her chair and rose.

68 **daughter** /'dɔːtə/ /'dɔːtər/

名词: 女儿, 女孩儿, 女

名词定义:

1: a girl or woman in relation to her parents.

例: Another possibility is that the findings reveal a reciprocal relationship between daughters and their parents.

形容词定义:

1: originating through division or replication.

例: Daughter cells.

68 **volunteer** /,vɒlən'trə/ /,vɔːlən'trɪ/

名词: 志愿者, 义务, 自告奋勇; 动词:

志愿; 形容词: 志愿的

名词定义:

1: a person who freely offers to take part in an enterprise or undertake a task.

例: Last weekend volunteers undertook the painstaking task of cutting the grass around the base of each stone with scissors, in preparation for the restoration work.

动词定义:

1: freely offer to do something.

例: He volunteered for the job.

68 **running** /'rʌnɪŋ/ /'rʌnɪŋ/

名词: 赛跑; 副词: 累; 形容词: 跑的

1. running in 磨合, 试转; 试运转 2. in the running 参加比赛; 有赢的希望 3. running out 惯性运动; 跑号; 惊转; 流出 4. running water n. 自来水; 活水

形容词定义:

1: denoting something that runs, in particular.

例: Kevin hit his straps and directed play through the half forward zone, bringing the running players into the game.

2: consecutive; in succession.

例: He failed to produce an essay for the third week running.

名词定义:

1: the action or movement of a runner.

例: He accounted for 31 touchdowns with his running and passing.

2: the action of managing or operating something.

例: The day-to-day running of the office.

动词定义:

1: move at a speed faster than a walk, never having both or all the feet on the ground at the same time.

例: The dog ran across the road.

2: move about in a hurried and hectic way.

例: I've spent the whole day running around after the kids.

67 **extra** /'ekstrə/ /'ɛkstrə/

形容词: 额外, 外加, 余; 名词: 附加物, 赢余, 额外的东西; 副词: 额外地

1. extra time 额外时间; [体]加赛时间

2. extra money 额外的钱; [英国俚语]超速罚款单 3. extra work 加班; 额外工作 4. extra large 特大号的; 加大码的

形容词定义:

1: added to an existing or usual amount or number.

例: An extra thirty-five cents an hour.

副词定义:

1: to a greater extent than usual; especially.

例: He is trying to be extra good.

2: in addition.

例: Installation will cost about \$60 extra.

名词定义:

1: an item in addition to what is usual or strictly necessary.

例: I had an education with all the extras.

前缀定义:

1: outside; beyond.

例: Extracellular.

67 **fight** /faɪt/ /faɪt/

动词: 斗争, 打, 战斗; **名词:** 战, 摔交

1. fight for 为…而战, 而奋斗 2. fight against v. 对抗; 反对; 与…作斗争 3. fight with 与…并肩战斗; 为反对…而战斗; 与…打架 4. fight back 回击; 抵抗
名词定义:

1: a violent confrontation or struggle.
例: We'll get into a fight and wind up with bloody noses.

动词定义:

1: take part in a violent struggle involving the exchange of physical blows or the use of weapons.

例: The men were fighting.

⁶⁷ **crying** /'kraɪŋ/ /'kraɪŋ/

形容词: 紧急, 嚎哭的

形容词定义:

1: very great.

例: It would be a crying shame to let some other woman have it.

动词定义:

1: shed tears, especially as an expression of distress or pain.

例: Don't cry—it'll be all right.

⁶⁷ **correct** /kə'rekt/ /kə'rɛkt/

形容词: 正确, 端正, 正; **动词:** 更正, 纠正, 修正

1. correct operation 正确动作 2.

correct time 正确时间 3. correct pronunciation 正音; 正确发音 4.

correct errors 改正错误

形容词定义:

1: free from error; in accordance with fact or truth.

例: Make sure you have been given the correct information.

动词定义:

1: put right (an error or fault).

例: The council issued a statement correcting some points in the press reports.

⁶⁷ **exist** /ɪg'zɪst; eg-/ /ɪg'zɪst/

动词: 存在, 有, 存

动词定义:

1: have objective reality or being.

例: Remains of these baths still exist on the south side of the Pantheon.

2: live, especially under adverse conditions.

例: How am I going to exist without you?

⁶⁷ **machine** /mə'ʃi:n/ /mə'ʃi:n/

名词: 机, 机器, 机械

过去式 machined 过去分词 machined

现在分词 machining

1. machine tool 机床 2. cutting machine [建]切削机, 切割机; 裁切机, 裁剪机; 截煤机; 下料压力机 3. washing

machine 洗衣机, 洗涤机 4. milling machine 铣床

名词定义:

1: an apparatus using or applying mechanical power and having several parts, each with a definite function and together performing a particular task.

例: A fax machine.

动词定义:

1: (especially in manufacturing) make or operate on with a machine.

例: A decoratively machined brass rod.

⁶⁷ **bird** /bɜ:d/ /bə:d/

名词: 鸟, 雀

1. bird flu n. 禽流感 2. like a bird 轻快地; 敏捷地 3. early bird 早起者; 早到者 4. little bird 小鸟; 消息灵通的人士

名词定义:

1: a warm-blooded egg-laying vertebrate distinguished by the possession of feathers, wings, and a beak and (typically) by being able to fly.

例: I am currently using turkey feathers to fletch with, after spending half a day on a commercial turkey farm plucking wing feathers as the birds went into the slaughter house.

2: a person of a specified kind or character.

例: I'm a pretty tough old bird.

⁶⁷ **global** /'gləʊb(ə)l/ /'globəl/

形容词: 全球, 环球

1. global economy 全球经济 2. global warming 全球变暖 3. global market 全球市场 4. global climate 全球气候

形容词定义:

1: of or relating to the whole world; worldwide.

例: The downturn in the global economy.

⁶⁷ **worker** /'wɜ:kə/ /'wɜ:kər/

名词: 工人, 工, 职工

1. skilled worker 技术工人 2. office worker 上班族 3. social worker 社会服务人员 4. model worker 模范劳工

名词定义:

1: a person or animal that works, in particular.

2: a person who produces or achieves a specified thing.

例: A worker of miracles.

⁶⁷ **window** /'wɪndəʊ/ /'wɪndo:/

名词: 窗口, 窗, 窗户

1. out of the window 不再受重视 2. in the window 贴在窗口上; 摆在橱窗里

3. transfer window 转会市场 4. open window 敞开的窗户; 开窗口

名词定义:

1: an opening in the wall or roof of a building or vehicle that is fitted with glass or other transparent material in a frame to admit light or air and allow people to see out.

例: The apartments and penthouses have double-glazed redwood framed windows, fitted kitchens and gas-fired central heating.

2: a thing resembling a window in form or function, in particular.

⁶⁷ **safety** /'sefti/ /'sefti/

名词: 安全, 保险, 安危

复数 safeties

1. safety management 安全管理 2. in safety 安全地; 平安地; 处于安全地区 3. traffic safety 交通安全; 行车安全 4. with safety adj. 放心地 (安全地)

名词定义:

1: the condition of being protected from or unlikely to cause danger, risk, or injury.

例: They should leave for their own safety.

2: a defensive back who normally is positioned well behind the line of scrimmage.

例: Moss' presence also helps the running game because defenses often keep safeties deep to account for him.

⁶⁷ **saturday** /'sætədeɪ/ /sætədɪ/

名词: 星期六

名词定义:

1: the day of the week before Sunday and following Friday, and (together with Sunday) forming part of the weekend.

例: I am going to see Twelfth Night on Saturday.

副词定义:

1: on Saturday.

例: He made his first appearance Saturday.

⁶⁶ **activity** /æk'trɪvɪtɪ/ /æk'trɪvətɪ/

名词: 活动, 活度, 行为

复数 activities

1. economic activity 经济活动 2. catalytic activity 催化活性 3. physical activity 身体活动, 体育活动; 体力活动 4. biological activity 生物活性

名词定义:

1: the condition in which things are happening or being done.

例: There has been a sustained level of activity in the economy.

2: a thing that a person or group does or has done.

例: The firm's marketing activities.

⁶⁶ **classmate** /'kla:smeɪt/ /'klæsmət/

名词: 同学, 同班同学

名词定义:

1: a fellow member of a class at school or college.

例: As a college student, he was always willing to help fellow classmates get through their exams.

⁶⁶ **reward** /rɪ'wɔ:d/ /rɪ'wɔ:rd/

动词: 奖励, 酬劳, 报偿; 名词: 赏, 报酬, 奖金

1. reward for 因…的酬谢; 作为…的回报
2. as a reward for 作为…的报酬; 作为…的回报
3. reward system 奖赏系统; 奖励系统
4. reward with 奖赏

名词定义:

1: a thing given in recognition of one's service, effort, or achievement.

例: The holiday was a reward for 40 years' service with the company.

动词定义:

1: make a gift of something to (someone) in recognition of their services, efforts, or achievements.

例: The engineer who supervised the work was rewarded with a bonus.

⁶⁶ **whatever** /wɒt'evə/ /wət'evə/

连词: 任何, 无论如何, 不拘; 形容词: 凡

副词定义:

1: at all; of any kind (used for emphasis).

例: They received no help whatever.

2: no matter what happens.

例: We told him we'd back him whatever.

代词定义:

1: used to emphasize a lack of restriction in referring to any thing or amount, no matter what.

例: Do whatever you like.

2: used for emphasis instead of "what" in questions, typically expressing surprise or confusion.

例: Whatever is the matter?

惊叹词定义:

1: said as a response indicating a reluctance to discuss something, implying indifference, skepticism, or exasperation.

例: Joseph's commentary amounted to "Yeah, well. Whatever."

⁶⁶ **bicycle** /'baɪsɪkl/ /'baɪsɪkl/

名词: 自行车, 单车, 脚踏车

过去式 bicycled 过去分词 bicycled 现在分词 bicycling

1. electric bicycle 电动自行车 2. by bicycle 骑脚踏车 3. bicycle frame 车架, 自行车架 4. bicycle pump n. 气泵; 自行车打气筒

名词定义:

1: a vehicle composed of two wheels held in a frame one behind the other, propelled by pedals and steered with handlebars attached to the front wheel.

例: One difference is that a bus has many wheels whereas a bicycle has only two wheels.

动词定义:

1: ride a bicycle in a particular direction.

例: They had spent the day bicycling around the island.

⁶⁶ **wide** /waɪd/ /waɪd/

形容词: 宽, 广泛, 广; 名词: 宽阔; 副词: 广大地

比较级 wider 最高级 widest

1. wide range 宽波段的; 宽量程的 2. a wide range of 大范围的; 许多各种不同的 3. wide application 应用广泛 4. far and wide adv. 广泛地; 到处

形容词定义:

1: of great or more than average width.

例: A wide road.

2: including a great variety of people or things.

例: A wide range of opinion.

副词定义:

1: to the full extent.

例: His eyes opened wide.

2: far from a particular point or mark.

例: A shot that went wide to the right.

名词定义:

1: a ball that is judged to be too wide of the stumps for the batsman to play, for which an extra is awarded to the batting side.

例: Blignaut lost his cool immediately, the next ball swinging way down the leg side for four wides.

⁶⁶ **field** /fi:ld/ /fild/

名词: 领域, 场, 田

1. in the field 在实地; 在作战; 参加比赛 2. in the field of 在…方面, 在…领域 3. oil field 油田 4. magnetic field 磁场

形容词定义:

1: carried out or working in the natural environment, rather than in a laboratory or office.

例: Field observations.

名词定义:

1: an area of open land, especially one planted with crops or pasture,

typically bounded by hedges or fences.

例: A wheat field.

2: a particular branch of study or sphere of activity or interest.

例: We talked to professionals in various fields.

动词定义:

1: play as a fielder.

例: First, he took his eyes off the ball while fielding at short leg, and failed to notice that Sarwan had lobbed an attempted pull over his right shoulder.

2: send out (a team or individual) to play in a game.

例: A high school that traditionally fielded mediocre teams.

⁶⁶ **nice** /naɪs/ /naɪs/

形容词: 和蔼, 嘉, 可亲

比较级 nicer 最高级 nicest

1. nice and 很, 挺 2. nice to meet you 很高兴见到你 3. nice day 美好的一天 4. nice to see you 很高兴认识你

形容词定义:

1: pleasant; agreeable; satisfactory.

例: We had a nice time.

2: fine or subtle.

例: A nice distinction.

名词定义:

1: a resort city on the French Riviera, near the border with Italy; population 348,721 (2007).

⁶⁶ **interview** /'ɪntəvju:/ /'ɪntəvju:/

动词: 访问, 走访; 名词: 面面

1. job interview 求职面试 2.

telephone interview 电话面试, 电话访问 3. personal interview 个人面谈; 面谈调查; 私人的会谈 4. exclusive interview 独家采访

名词定义:

1: a meeting of people face to face, especially for consultation.

例: I tried having meetings, disciplinary interviews and discussing issues, but they still do nothing.

动词定义:

1: hold an interview with (someone).

例: He arrived to be interviewed by a local TV station about the level of unemployment.

⁶⁵ **manager** /'mænɪdʒə/ /'mænɪdʒə/

/

名词: 经理, 管理员, 经纪

1. general manager 总经理 2. project manager 项目经理 3. sales manager 销售经理; 营业主任 4. department manager 部门经理

名词定义:

1: a person responsible for controlling or administering all or

part of a company or similar organization.

例: The manager of a bar.

65 **ancient** /'eɪnʃənt/ /'enʃənt/

形容词: 古, 古老, 久远; 名词: 古人, 旗, 帜

比较级 more ancient 最高级 most ancient

1. ancient chinese n. 古代汉语
2. ancient times 古代, 上古
3. ancient city 古都
4. in ancient times 在古代

形容词定义:

1: belonging to the very distant past and no longer in existence.

例: The ancient civilizations of the Mediterranean.

名词定义:

1: an old person.

例: A solitary ancient in a tweed jacket.

2: a standard, flag, or ensign.

例: The ancient was a banner bearing an heraldic device, the token of ancient or noble descent, borne by a gentleman or a leader in a war.

65 **above** /ə'bʌv/ /ə'bʌv/

介词: 以上, 上, 在…之上

1. above oneself 自高自大; 趾高气扬; 兴高采烈
2. above all 首先; 尤其是
3. from above 从…上面; 从上级; 从天上;
4. all above 以上都是; 所有上面的

副词定义:

1: at a higher level or layer.

例: Place a quantity of mud in a jar with water above.

介词定义:

1: in extended space over and not touching.

例: A display of fireworks above the town.

2: at a higher level or layer than.

例: Bruises above both eyes.

65 **contain** /kən'teɪn/ /kən'ten/

动词: 包含, 含有, 含

动词定义:

1: have or hold (someone or something) within.

例: Coffee cans that once contained a full pound of coffee.

2: control or restrain (oneself or a feeling).

例: She was scarcely able to contain herself as she waited to spill the beans.

65 **huge** /hju:dʒ/ /hjudʒ/

形容词: 巨大, 庞大, 大
比较级 huger 最高级 hugest

形容词定义:

1: extremely large; enormous.

例: A huge area.

65 **waste** /'weɪst/ /west/

动词: 浪费, 耗费, 耗; 名词: 废物, 垃圾, 廉费; 形容词: 荒, 燥, 废弃的
过去式 wasted 过去分词 wasted 现在分词 wasting

1. waste water 污水, 废水
2. solid waste 固体废物, 固态废物; 固体废料, 固体垃圾
3. waste gas 废气
4. a waste of 浪费…

形容词定义:

1: (of a material, substance, or byproduct) eliminated or discarded as no longer useful or required after the completion of a process.

例: Ensure that waste materials are disposed of responsibly.

2: (of an area of land, typically in a city or town) not used, cultivated, or built on.

例: A patch of waste ground.

名词定义:

1: an act or instance of using or expending something carelessly, extravagantly, or to no purpose.

例: It's a waste of time trying to argue with him.

2: material that is not wanted; the unusable remains or byproducts of something.

例: Bodily waste.

动词定义:

1: use or expend carelessly, extravagantly, or to no purpose.

例: We can't afford to waste electricity.

2: (of a person or a part of the body) become progressively weaker and more emaciated.

例: She was dying of AIDS, visibly wasting away.

65 **model** /'mɒdl/ /mædl/

名词: 模型, 型号, 型; 动词: 模, 造

型, 塑造

过去式 modeled 或-elled 过去分词 modeled 或-elled 现在分词 modeling 或-elling

1. mathematical model 数学模型
2. utility model 实用新型 (约十个国家法律承认的一种保护发明名称, 期限五年)
3. new model 新模型; 新型号
4. mathematic model 数学模型

名词定义:

1: a three-dimensional representation of a person or thing or of a proposed structure, typically on a smaller scale than the original.

例: A model of St. Paul's Cathedral.

2: a system or thing used as an example to follow or imitate.

例: The law became a model for dozens of laws banning nondegradable plastic products.

动词定义:

1: fashion or shape (a three-dimensional figure or object) in a malleable material such as clay or wax.

例: Use the icing to model a house.

2: display (clothes) by wearing them.

例: One would think that Asian models would be more suited to model clothes with the Oriental flair.

65 **size** /saɪz/ /saɪz/

名词: 尺寸, 大小, 尺码

过去式 sized 过去分词 sized 现在分词 sizing

1. particle size 粒度; 颗粒大小

2. small size 小号, 小码; 小尺寸

3. grain size 晶粒大小, 晶粒尺寸

4. size distribution 粒度分布; 粒径分布; 大小分布; 径谱

名词定义:

1: the relative extent of something; a thing's overall dimensions or magnitude; how big something is.

例: The schools varied in size.

2: each of the classes, typically numbered, into which garments or other articles are divided according to how large they are.

例: I can never find anything in my size.

动词定义:

1: alter or sort in terms of size or according to size.

例: Some drills are sized in millimeters.

2: treat with size to glaze or stiffen.

例: Be sure to prime or size any newly applied drywall compound before painting or papering.

形容词定义:

1: having a specified size; sized.

例: Marble-size chunks of hail.

65 **blood** /blʌd/ /blʌd/

名词: 血液, 血, 成分; 动词: 放血

1. blood pressure n. 血压
2. in blood [废语] (动物)充满活力的, 生气勃勃的;
3. blood circulation 血液循环, 血循环
4. blood flow 血流; 血流量

名词定义:

1: the red liquid that circulates in the arteries and veins of humans and other vertebrate animals, carrying oxygen to and carbon dioxide from the tissues of the body.

例: Drops of blood.

2: violence involving bloodshed.

例: A commando operation full of blood and danger.

动词定义:

1: initiate (someone) in a particular activity.

例: Clubs are too slow in bleeding young players.

名词定义：

1: a member of a North American Indian people belonging to the Blackfoot Confederacy.

例：Even if Charlie had concentrated more on the Blackfeet and Bloods , the overall look of De Yong's warriors was Russell inspired.

⁶⁵ **hundred** /'hʌndrəd/ /'hʌndrɪd/

名词：百；数词：百，一百

复数 hundreds 或 hundred

1. one hundred 一百 2. five hundred 五百分（牌戏，一种以得500分为胜局的游戏）3. four hundred 名流；绅士 4. one hundred percent 百分之百；不折不扣

名词定义：

1: a subdivision of a county or shire, having its own court.

定义：

1: the number equivalent to the product of ten and ten; ten more than ninety; 100.

例：A hundred yards away.

⁶⁴ **decide** /dr'said/ /dr'said/

动词：决定，判断，判定

过去式 decided 过去分词 decided 现在分词 deciding

动词定义：

1: come to a resolution in the mind as a result of consideration.

例：They decided to appoint someone else.

⁶⁴ **fashion** /'fæʃ(ə)n/ /'fæʃən/

名词：时尚，方式，方法；动词：塑造，塑

1. fashion design 服装设计；时尚设计

2. in fashion 合于时尚，流行 3.

fashion show 时装秀；时装表演会 4.

fashion accessories 时尚饰品；流行配件

名词定义：

1: a popular trend, especially in styles of dress and ornament or manners of behavior.

例：His hair is cut in the latest fashion.

2: a manner of doing something.

例：The work is done in a rather casual fashion.

动词定义：

1: make into a particular or the required form.

例：The bottles were fashioned from green glass.

后缀定义：

1: in the manner of something specified.

例：Dog-fashion.

形容词：负，负片，阴性；名词：否定，

否定语；动词：否定，拒绝

过去式 negated 过去分词 negated

现在分词 negating

1. negative effect 负面影响；负效应；负磁力效应 2. positive and negative 正反；肯定和否定 3. negative influence 不利影响；消极作用；负影响 4. negative pressure [物]负压；[计]负压力

形容词定义：

1: consisting in or characterized by the absence rather than the presence of distinguishing features.

例：The records of her transaction, and loan would have been available and in their absence I draw a negative inference.

2: (of a person, attitude, or situation) not desirable or optimistic.

例：The new tax was having a very negative effect on car sales.

名词定义：

1: a word or statement that expresses denial, disagreement, or refusal.

例：She replied in the negative.

2: a photographic image made on film or specially prepared glass that shows the light and shade or color values reversed from the original, and from which positive prints can be made.

例：Up until this point I have been using Kodak film and having my negatives printed off and enlarging and framing them.

动词定义：

1: reject; refuse to accept; veto.

例：The bill was negated by 130 votes to 129.

2: render ineffective; neutralize.

例：Should criminal law allow consent to negative what would otherwise be a crime?

惊叹词定义：

1: no (usually used in a military context).

例：“Any snags, Captain?”

“Negative, she's running like clockwork.” .

⁶⁴ **confidence** /'kɒnfɪd(ə)ns/ /'kɒnf

ɪdəns/

名词：信心，信任，自信

1. confidence in 对…信任 2. with confidence 满怀信心地 3. consumer confidence 消费信任度 4. have confidence in 对…有信心

名词定义：

1: the feeling or belief that one can rely on someone or something; firm trust.

例：We had every confidence in the staff.

⁶⁴ **birthday** /'bɜːθdeɪ/ /'bɜːθdeɪ/

名词：生日，诞辰，生辰

1. happy birthday 生日快乐 2.

birthday party n. 生日宴会 3.

birthday present 生日礼物 4. birthday cake 生日蛋糕

名词定义：

1: the anniversary of the day on which a person was born, typically treated as an occasion for celebration and the giving of gifts.

例：I'm getting a dollhouse for my birthday.

⁶⁴ **party** /'pɑːti/ /'pɑːrti/

名词：党，当事人，一行；形容词：党的

1. third party 第三方 2. communist party 共产党 3. party committee 党委 4. party member 党员

名词定义：

1: a social gathering of invited guests, typically involving eating, drinking, and entertainment.

例：An engagement party.

2: a formally constituted political group, typically operating on a national basis, that contests elections and attempts to form or take part in a government.

例：The party's conservative mainstream.

动词定义：

1: enjoy oneself at a party or other lively gathering, typically with drinking and music.

例：Put on your glad rags and party!

形容词定义：

1: divided into parts of different tinctures.

例：Party per fess, or, and azure.

⁶⁴ **skin** /skɪn/ /skɪn/

动词：皮肤，皮，剥；名词：皮肤，肌肤，皮

过去式 skinned 过去分词 skinned 现在分词 skinning

1. skin care 护肤品；皮肤护理 2. dry skin 干性皮肤 3. skin color 肤色 4. under the skin 在内心，心里

名词定义：

1: the thin layer of tissue forming the natural outer covering of the body of a person or animal.

例：I use body lotion to keep my skin soft.

2: an outer layer or covering, in particular.

例：Meanwhile, thick layers of slate-colored skins began covering their exposed muscles.

动词定义：

1: remove the skin from (an animal or a fruit or vegetable).

⁶⁴ **negative** /'negatɪv/ /'negətɪv/

例: Cows are still skinned and dismembered alive, and pigs are still scalped to death, just like chickens are.

2: cover with skin.

例: The wound was skinned, but the strength of his leg was not restored.

64 **calm** /kɑ:m/ /kəm/

形容词: 平静, 冷静, 静; 动词: 平息, 平复, 平定; 名词: 和平, 肃静

1. calm down 平静下来; 镇定下来
2. keep calm 保持冷静
3. stay calm 保持冷静
4. remain calm 保持冷静, 保持镇静; 面不改色

形容词定义:

1: (of a person, action, or manner) not showing or feeling nervousness, anger, or other emotions.

例: Keep calm, she told herself.

2: (of the weather) pleasantly free from wind.

例: The night was clear and calm.

名词定义:

1: the absence of violent or confrontational activity within a place or group.

例: The elections proceeded in an atmosphere of relative calm.

2: the absence of wind.

例: In the center of the storm calm prevailed.

动词定义:

1: make (someone) tranquil and quiet; soothe.

例: I took him inside and tried to calm him down.

64 **prepare** /prɪ'peə/ /prɪ'per/

动词: 准备, 备, 预备

过去式 prepared 过去分词 prepared 现在分词 preparing

1. prepare something for someone 为某人准备某物;
2. prepare for 为...准备, 使有准备
3. prepare the way 排除障碍, 扫清道路;
4. prepare for the worst 作最坏的打算

动词定义:

1: make (something) ready for use or consideration.

例: Prepare a brief summary of the article.

2: (in conventional harmony) lead up to (a discord) by means of preparation.

64 **purchase** /'pɜ:tʃəs/ /'pɜ:tʃəs/

动词: 采购, 购, 买; 名词: 购, 收购, 购买的物品

过去式 purchased 过去分词 purchased 现在分词 purchasing

1. purchase price 买价, 进货价格
2. purchase order 订购单, 采购订单
3. purchase

purchase contract 购货合同

purchase cost 进货成本

名词定义:

1: the action of buying something.

例: The large number of videos currently available for purchase.

2: a hold or position on something for applying power advantageously, or the advantage gained by such application.

例: The horse's hooves fought for purchase on the slippery pavement.

动词定义:

1: acquire (something) by paying for it; buy.

例: Mr. Gill spotted the manuscript at a local auction and purchased it for \$1,500.

2: haul in (a rope or cable) or haul up (an anchor) by means of a pulley, lever, etc.

64 **collect** /kə'lekt/ /kə'lɛkt/

动词: 收集, 收藏, 采集; 名词: 搜集

1. collect oneself 镇定下来, 使自己平心静气;
2. collect data 收集资料
3. collect money 集资; 筹钱
4. collect call 对方付费电话

动词定义:

1: bring or gather together (things, typically when scattered or widespread).

例: He went around the office collecting old coffee cups.

2: call for and take away; fetch.

例: The children were collected from school.

副词定义:

1: (with reference to a telephone call) to be paid for by the person receiving it.

例: I called my mother collect.

名词定义:

1: (in church use) a short prayer, especially one assigned to a particular day or season.

例: However, a new type of short full anthem, often a setting of one of the seasonal collects, gained in popularity after about 1800.

64 **winner** /'wɪnə/ /'wɪnər/

名词: 优胜者, 胜利者

名词定义:

1: a person or thing that wins something.

例: A Nobel Prize winner.

64 **shout** /ʃaʊt/ /ʃaut/

动词: 喊, 呼喊, 喊叫; 名词: 呼喊, 喊声, 喊叫声

名词定义:

1: a loud cry expressing a strong emotion or calling attention.

例: His words were interrupted by warning shouts.

2: one's turn to buy a round of drinks.

例: "Do you want another drink? My shout."

动词定义:

1: (of a person) utter a loud call or cry, typically as an expression of a strong emotion.

例: She shouted for joy.

2: treat (someone) to (something, especially a drink).

例: I'll shout you a beer.

64 **newspaper** /'nju:zpeɪpə/ /'nju:s-/ /'nuzpepə/

名词: 报纸, 报

1. in the newspaper 在报纸上

newspaper reporter 记者

newspaper office n. 报社

4. english newspaper n. 英文报纸

名词定义:

1: a printed publication (usually issued daily or weekly) consisting of folded unstapled sheets and containing news, feature articles, advertisements, and correspondence.

例: For the first time newspapers are carrying articles which ask openly about the future of the regime.

64 **review** /rɪ'veju:/ /rɪ'veju/

名词: 评论, 阅, 阅兵; 动词: 回顾, 评, 复习

1. literature review 文献回顾; 文献综述; 文献评论

2. judicial review n. 司法审查; 复审

3. comprehensive review 全面审查

4. general review 总复习; 一般性综述

名词定义:

1: a formal assessment or examination of something with the possibility or intention of instituting change if necessary.

例: A comprehensive review of defense policy.

2: a ceremonial display and formal inspection of military or naval forces, typically by a sovereign, commander in chief, or high-ranking visitor.

例: Military parades and reviews, not surprisingly in a country ruled by a general, were an almost daily spectacle.

动词定义:

1: examine or assess (something) formally with the possibility or intention of instituting change if necessary.

例: The company's safety procedures are being reviewed.

2: (of a sovereign, commander in chief, or high-ranking visitor) make a

ceremonial and formal inspection of (military or naval forces).

例: The phantasmagoria includes a scene depicting the French emperor reviewing an army of hideous demons.

64 **user** /'ju:zə/ /'ju:zər/

名词: 用户, 使用者

1. user interface 用户界面 2. user name 用户名 3. user experience 用户体验 4. end user 最终用户

名词定义:

1: a person who uses or operates something, especially a computer or other machine.

例: To operate the card a user would need to press a button on the card's surface and provide a password.

2: the continued use or enjoyment of a right.

例: Malice tips the balance towards finding the defendant's user unreasonable.

63 **contact** /'kɒntækt/ /'kɒntækt/

动词: 联系, 接触, 联络; 名词: 联系, 接触, 联络

1. contact us 联系我们; 联络我们; 联系方式 2. contact with 与…联系 3. in contact with 接触; 与…有联系 4.

contact information 联系方式; 联系信息

名词定义:

1: the state or condition of physical touching.

例: The tennis ball is in contact with the court surface for as little as 5 milliseconds.

2: a meeting, communication, or relationship with someone.

例: They have forged contacts with key people in business.

动词定义:

1: communicate with (someone), typically in order to give or receive specific information.

例: For more information you can contact any committee member or the phone numbers below.

63 **degree** /dɪ'gri:/ /dɪ'gri/

名词: 学位, 度, 程度

1. degree of …的程度; …的学位 2. high degree 高度; 高地位 3. bachelor degree 学士学位; 大学本科学位证书 4. a certain degree 到某种程度

名词定义:

1: the amount, level, or extent to which something happens or is present.

例: A degree of caution is probably wise.

2: a unit of measurement of angles, one three-hundred-and-sixtieth of the circumference of a circle.

例: Set at an angle of 45 degrees.

63 **simply** /'sɪmpli/ /'simpli/

副词: 只是, 根本, 简直

副词定义:

1: in a straightforward or plain manner.

例: Speaking simply and from the heart.

2: merely; just.

例: Simply complete the application form.

63 **fast** /fɑ:st/ /fæst/

形容词: 快速, 快, 迅速; 副词: 快, 迅速, 非常; 动词: 斋, 绝食

比较级 faster 最高级 fastest

1. fast food 速食, 快餐 2. as fast as 和…一样快 3. fast growth 快速生长 4. fast response 快速响应

形容词定义:

1: moving or capable of moving at high speed.

例: A fast and powerful car.

2: (of a clock or watch) showing a time ahead of the correct time.

例: I keep my watch fifteen minutes fast.

副词定义:

1: at high speed.

例: He was driving too fast.

2: so as to be hard to move; firmly or securely.

例: The ship was held fast by the anchor chain.

名词定义:

1: an act or period of fasting.

例: A five-day fast.

动词定义:

1: abstain from all or some kinds of food or drink, especially as a religious observance.

例: On inquiring, he learned that this man was fasting frequently to atone for his sins.

63 **lady** /'leɪdi/ /'ledi/

名词: 夫人, 女士, 贵妇

复数 ladies

1. old lady n. 老妇人; [口]母亲 2. first lady 第一夫人; 总统夫人 3.

young lady n. 小姐; 女士; 未婚妻; 女朋友 4. beautiful lady 美丽的女人

名词定义:

1: a woman (used as a polite or old-fashioned form of reference).

例: I spoke to the lady at the travel agency.

2: a woman of superior social position, especially one of noble birth.

例: Lords and ladies and royalty were once entertained at the house.

63 **shoe** /ʃu:/ /ju/

名词: 鞋, 履, 烏; 动词: 履, 穿鞋

复数 shoes 或 shoon 过去式 shod 或 shod 过去分词 shodden 现在分词 shoeing

1. in one's shoes 处于某人的位置 2. where the shoe pinches n. 关键所在; 困难所在 3. brake shoe 闸瓦(刹车制动片) 4. shoe material 鞋材

名词定义:

1: a covering for the foot, typically made of leather, with a sturdy sole and not reaching above the ankle.

例: He wore black tennis shoes with dull white laces, baggy blue slacks and a white long sleeved shirt.

2: something resembling a shoe in shape or use, in particular.

动词定义:

1: fit (a horse) with a shoe or shoes.

例: If you have a lot of rocks in your pasture and/or you ride your horse often in a rocky area; you may need to shoe your horse.

63 **paint** /peɪnt/ /pent/

名词: 涂料, 油漆, 漆; 动词: 油漆, 漆, 画

1. spray paint 喷漆 2. latex paint 乳胶漆, 乳胶涂料 3. paint film 漆膜; 漆膜皮 4. oil paint 油漆; 油画颜料; 油性涂料

名词定义:

1: a colored substance that is spread over a surface and dries to leave a thin decorative or protective coating.

例: A can of paint.

2: a piebald horse.

例: A paint mare.

动词定义:

1: cover the surface of (something) with paint, as decoration or protection.

例: The walls hadn't been painted for years.

2: depict (someone or something) or produce (a picture) with paint.

例: I painted a woman sitting next to a table lamp.

62 **cannot** /'kænɒt; kæ'nɒt/

/'kænɒt/

助动词: 不得, 不可, 不克

1. cannot help 不得不; 禁不住 2.

cannot but 不得不, 禁不住 3. cannot help but 不得不 4. cannot be too 决不会太…; 怎样…也不过分; 越…越好; contraction 定义:

1: can not.

例: Chemistry is one of those things that just cannot be planned for when casting a film.

62 **strange** /streɪndʒ/ /strendʒ/

形容词: 奇怪, 怪, 陌生

比较级 stranger 最高级 strangest

形容词定义:

1: unusual or surprising in a way that is unsettling or hard to understand.

例: Children have some strange ideas.

2: not previously visited, seen, or encountered; unfamiliar or alien.

例: She found herself in bed in a strange place.

62 **depend** /dɪ'pend/ /dɪ'pənd/

动词: 依赖, 依靠, 依

动词定义:

1: be controlled or determined by.

例: Differences in earnings depended on a wide variety of factors.

2: rely on.

例: The kind of person you could depend on.

62 **effective** /'efektɪv/ /'fɛktrɪv/

形容词: 有效, 灵, 有力的

比较级 more effective 最高级 most effective

1. effective management 有效管理 2. effective measure 有效措施 3. cost effective 有成本效益的; 划算的; 成本效率 4. effective rate 实际比率; 有效利率

形容词定义:

1: successful in producing a desired or intended result.

例: Effective solutions to environmental problems.

2: fulfilling a specified function in fact, though not formally acknowledged as such.

例: The region did not come under effective Dutch control until 1904.

名词定义:

1: a soldier fit and available for service.

例: In late June, a Russian army of some 42000 had taken advantage of the overextended lines of communication of Charles XII and his Swedish force of around 19000 effectives , to win an overwhelming victory at Poltava, deep in the Ukraine.

62 **rate** /reɪt/ /ret/

名词: 率, 速率, 速度; 动词: 估价

过去式 rated 过去分词 rated 现在分词 rating

1. exchange rate 汇率; 兑换率 2. interest rate [经]利率 3. growth rate 增长率; 生长速率 4. flow rate 流量; 流速

名词定义:

1: a measure, quantity, or frequency, typically one measured against some other quantity or measure.

例: The crime rate rose by 26 percent.

2: a fixed price paid or charged for something, especially goods or services.

例: The basic rate of pay.

动词定义:

1: assign a standard or value to (something) according to a particular scale.

例: They were asked to rate their ability at different driving maneuvers.

2: consider to be of a certain quality, standard, or rank.

例: He rates the company's stock a "buy. "

62 **speed** /spi:d/ /spid/

名词: 速度, 速, 速率; 动词: 奔驰, 驶, 驰

1. high speed 高速全速 2. speed up 加速; 使加速 3. low speed 低速; 慢速 4. in speed 迅速, 赶快;

名词定义:

1: the rate at which someone or something is able to move or operate.

例: We turned onto the runway and began to gather speed.

2: rapidity of movement or action.

例: The accident was due to excessive speed.

动词定义:

1: move quickly.

例: I got into the car and home we sped.

2: make prosperous or successful.

例: May God speed you.

62 **teen** /ti:n/ /tin/

名词: 愤怒

名词定义:

1: a teenager.

例: Parents have a wide range of reactions when they find out their teen is having a baby.

形容词定义:

1: of or relating to teenagers.

例: A teen idol.

后缀定义:

1: forming the names of numerals from 13 to 19.

例: Fourteen.

62 **period** /'pɪərɪəd/ /'pɪrɪəd/

名词: 期, 时期, 期间; 形容词: 过去某段时期的

1. period of time 一段时间; 时段 2.

long period 长期的; 长周期 3. short period adj. 短周期的; 短过期的 4.

transition period 过渡时期

名词定义:

1: a length or portion of time.

例: He had long periods of depression.

2: a punctuation mark (.) used at the end of a sentence or an abbreviation.

例: As he talked he jabbed the lit end of his cigar into the air as though he were punctuating his sentences by burning periods in the air.

形容词定义:

1: belonging to or characteristic of a past historical time, especially in style or design.

例: A splendid selection of period furniture.

62 **gather** /'gæðə/ /'gæðə/

动词: 收集, 聚集, 采集; 名词: 搜集

1. gather together 集合在一起, 聚合

2. gather in 收集; 尽量收集进来 3.

gather information 搜集信息 4.

gather up 收集起; 蜷缩; 概括

动词定义:

1: come together; assemble or accumulate.

例: A crowd gathered in the square.

2: bring together and take in from scattered places or sources.

例: We have gathered the information.

名词定义:

1: a part of a garment that is gathered or drawn in.

例: This can be accomplished at side seams, the center back seam, gathers , pleats, darts or a combination of the above.

62 **individual** /,ɪndɪ'verdʒʊəl/ /,ɪndə'verdʒʊəl/

形容词: 个人, 个体, 个别; 名词: 个人, 个体

1. individual character 个性; 单字 2.

individual income tax [经]个人所得税

3. individual freedom 个人自由 4.

individual difference 个体差异

形容词定义:

1: single; separate.

例: Individual tiny flowers.

2: of or for a particular person.

例: The individual needs of the children.

名词定义:

1: a single human being as distinct from a group, class, or family.

例: Boat trips for parties and individuals.

62 **laugh** /lɑ:f/ /læf/

动词: 笑, 嘲笑, 嘲笑; 名词: 笑, 嘻乐

1. laugh at 嘲笑; 因…而发笑 2. the last laugh 最后的胜利 3. burst out laughing 突然笑起来; 不禁大笑 4. no laughing matter 正经事; 不是闹着玩的名词定义:

1: an act of laughing.

例: She gave a loud, silly laugh.

2: a thing that causes laughter; a source of fun, amusement, or derision.

例: That's a laugh, the idea of you cooking a meal!

动词定义:

1: make the spontaneous sounds and movements of the face and body that are the instinctive expressions of lively amusement and sometimes also of contempt or derision.

例: She couldn't help laughing at his jokes.

62 **rush** /rʌʃ/ /rʌʃ/

动词: 赶, 抢, 冲; 名词: 灯心草, 芦苇, 蕊

第三人称单数 rushes 过去式 rushed 过去分词 rushed 现在分词 rushing

1. rush hour 交通拥挤时间; 上下班高峰时间 2. gold rush 淘金热 3. in a rush 急急忙忙地, 急速地 4. rush into v. 仓促行动; 仓促从事

名词定义:

1: a sudden quick movement toward something, typically by a number of people.

例: There was a rush for the door.

2: a rapid advance by a defensive player or players, especially toward the quarterback.

例: He is not particularly fast or overpowering, but he has great instincts and never loses sight of the quarterback during the rush.

动词定义:

1: move with urgent haste.

例: Jason rushed after her.

2: dash toward (someone or something) in an attempt to attack or capture them or it.

例: He rushed the stronghold.

62 **tear** /(for v.) 'tɛ:/; (for n.) 'tɪə/ /'(for v.) 'ter; (for n.) 'tir/

动词: 撕, 撕破, 撕毁; 名词: 泪, 眼泪, 泪水

1. shed tears 流泪 2. in tears 流着泪; 含着泪 3. wear and tear n. 磨损

4. tear gas 催泪瓦斯

名词定义:

1: a hole or split in something caused by it having been pulled apart forcefully.

例: The photographs show tears in fabric pulled apart to look like wounds, or pieces of metal depicted so they seem organic.

2: a spell of great success or excellence in performance.

例: He went on a tear, winning three out of every four hands.

动词定义:

1: pull or rip (something) apart or to pieces with force.

例: I tore up the letter.

2: move very quickly, typically in a reckless or excited manner.

例: She tore along the footpath on her bike.

61 **topic** /'tɒpɪk/ /'tɔ:pɪk/

名词: 主题, 话题, 题目

名词定义:

1: a matter dealt with in a text, discourse, or conversation; a subject.

例: Her favorite topic of conversation is her partner.

61 **host** /həʊst/ /hɔ:st/

动词: 主办, 做东; 名词: 主, 主持人, 主人

1. a host of 许多, 一大群; 众多, 大量
2. host country 东道国; 主办国; 所在国
3. host city n. 主办城市; 举办城市
4. host computer [计]主机

名词定义:

1: a person who receives or entertains other people as guests.

例: A dinner-party host.

2: an animal or plant on or in which a parasite or commensal organism lives.

例: Parasites that manipulate the sex of their hosts are called reproductive parasites – and they are not as rare as one might like to think.

动词定义:

1: act as host at (an event) or for (a television or radio program).

例: The event was hosted by television comedian Tony Hawks, star of Whose Line is it Anyway?

2: store (a website or other data) on a server or other computer so that it can be accessed over the Internet.

例: Columbia University currently hosts some 400 websites.

61 **solve** /sɒlv/ /sɔ:lv/

动词: 解决, 解, 解释

过去式 solved 过去分词 solved 现在分词 solving

动词定义:

1: find an answer to, explanation for, or means of effectively dealing with (a problem or mystery).

例: The policy could solve the town's housing crisis.

61 **seeing** /'si:nɪŋ/ /'sɪnɪŋ/

动词: 看到, 见, 看

名词定义:

1: the action of seeing someone or something.

例: Then the audience takes note of what that means, the act of seeing.

连词定义:

1: because; since.

例: Seeing as Stuart's an old friend, I thought I might help him out.

动词定义:

1: perceive with the eyes; discern visually.

例: In the distance she could see the blue sea.

2: discern or deduce mentally after reflection or from information; understand.

例: I can't see any other way to treat it.

61 **secret** /'sɪ:krt/ /'sɪkrt/

形容词: 秘密, 密, 机密; 名词: 秘, 分泌, 秘诀

1. in secret 秘密地; 私下地 2. secret of success n. 成功的秘诀 3. keep a secret 保守秘密 4. top secret adj. 绝对机密的

形容词定义:

1: not known or seen or not meant to be known or seen by others.

例: How did you guess I had a secret plan?

名词定义:

1: something that is kept or meant to be kept unknown or unseen by others.

例: A state secret.

61 **silence** /'saɪləns/ /'saɪləns/

名词: 沉默, 寂静, 无声; 动词: 堵嘴, 使安静, 使沉默

过去式 silenced 过去分词 silenced 现在分词 silencing

1. in silence 沉默地 2. keep silence 保持沉默, 保持安静 3. silence is golden 沉默是金 4. silence is golden 沉默是金

名词定义:

1: complete absence of sound.

例: Sirens pierce the silence of the night.

动词定义:

1: cause to become silent; prohibit or prevent from speaking.

例: The team's performance silenced their critics.

⁶¹ **colleague** /'kɔli:g/ /'kɔlɪg/

名词：同事，合作者，同人

复数 colleagues

名词定义：

1: a person with whom one works, especially in a profession or business.

例：Spent part of today writing a couple of spoof company memos for a select group of colleagues.

⁶¹ **mistake** /mɪ'steɪk/ /mɪ'stɛk/

名词：错误，误，差错；动词：弄错，误会，差

过去式 mistook 过去分词 mistaken 现在分词 mistaking

1. make a mistake 犯错误 2. by mistake 错误地；由于差错 3. make mistake 犯错 4. make no mistake 别搞错

名词定义：

1: an action or judgment that is misguided or wrong.

例：Coming here was a mistake.

动词定义：

1: be wrong about.

例：Because I was inexperienced, I mistook the nature of our relationship.

⁶¹ **teenager** /ti:nɪərɪdʒə/ /'tɪnɪdʒə/

名词：青少年，学童

名词定义：

1: a person aged from 13 to 19 years.

例：They claim they have been told to send the teenager to another school or face court action.

⁶⁰ **worth** /wɜ:θ/ /wɜθ/

名词：价值，意义，体面；形容词：值

1. well worth 很值得 2. worth doing 值得做；物有所值 3. worth while 值得

4. net worth 净值；资本净值

形容词定义：

1: equivalent in value to the sum or item specified.

例：Jewelry worth \$450 was taken.

名词定义：

1: the value equivalent to that of someone or something under consideration; the level at which someone or something deserves to be valued or rated.

例：They had to listen to every piece of gossip and judge its worth.

⁶⁰ **either** /'aɪðə; 'i:-/ /'iðə/

副词：或；形容词：两，二者之一；代词：任一

连词定义：

1: used before the first of two (or occasionally more) alternatives that

are being specified (the other being introduced by "or").

例：Either I'll accompany you to your room, or I'll wait here.

2: used to indicate a similarity or link with a statement just made.

例：You don't like him, do you? I don't, either.

冠词定义：

1: one or the other of two people or things.

例：There were no children of either marriage.

⁶⁰ **reduce** /rɪ'dju:s/ /rɪ'dʊs/

动词：减少，降低，缩小

过去式 reduced 过去分词 reduced 现在分词 reducing

动词定义：

1: make smaller or less in amount, degree, or size.

例：The need for businesses to reduce costs.

2: bring someone or something to (a lower or weaker state, condition, or role).

例：She has been reduced to near poverty.

⁶⁰ **climb** /klaim/ /klaɪm/

动词：爬，爬上，攀登；名词：爬，攀登

过去式 climbed 或 climb 过去分词 climbed 或 climb 现在分词 climbing

1. climb up 爬上去 2. climb mountains 爬山 3. climb over 爬过；翻过；翻越；攀越 4. climb down 爬下；让步

名词定义：

1: an ascent, especially of a mountain or hill, by climbing.

例：The rigorous climb up the mountain.

动词定义：

1: go or come up (a slope, incline, or staircase), especially by using the feet and sometimes the hands; ascend.

例：We began to climb the hill.

2: move with effort, especially into or out of a confined space; clamber.

例：Howard started to climb out of the front seat.

⁶⁰ **connect** /kə'nɛkt/ /kə'nɛkt/

动词：连，接，连结

动词定义：

1: bring together or into contact so that a real or notional link is established.

例：The electrodes were connected to a recording device.

⁶⁰ **prize** /praɪz/ /praɪz/

名词：奖，奖金，奖品；动词：掘，宝贵，宝重

过去式 prized 过去分词 prized 现在分词 prizing

1. nobel prize 诺贝尔奖 2. first prize 一等奖 3. nobel peace prize 诺贝尔和平奖 4. prize winner 得奖者

名词定义：

1: a thing given as a reward to the winner of a competition or race or in recognition of another outstanding achievement.

例：The nation's most prestigious prize for contemporary art.

动词定义：

1: value extremely highly.

例：The berries were prized for their healing properties.

形容词定义：

1: (especially of something entered in a competition) having been or likely to be awarded a prize.

例：Prize onions.

⁶⁰ **official** /ə'fɪʃ(ə)l/ /ə'fɪʃəl; ou'fɪʃəl/

形容词：官方，正式；名词：官，仕宦

1. government official 政府官员 2. official language 官方语言；法定语文

3. senior official 高级官员；资深官员

4. official business 公务，公事

形容词定义：

1: relating to an authority or public body and its duties, actions, and responsibilities.

例：The governor's official engagements.

名词定义：

1: a person holding public office or having official duties, especially as a representative of an organization or government department.

例：A union official.

⁶⁰ **written** /'rɪtn/ /'rɪtn/

形容词：书面，成文，笔头

1. written by 由…所写 2. written english 书面英语 3. written consent 书面同意；同意书 4. written notice 书面通知

动词定义：

1: mark (letters, words, or other symbols) on a surface, typically paper, with a pen, pencil, or similar implement.

例：He wrote his name on the paper.

2: compose, write, and send (a letter) to someone.

例：I wrote a letter to Alison.

⁶⁰ **born** /bɔ:n/ /bɔrn/

形容词：生来的，天生的

1. was born 出生 2. born on 出生于
(时间) 3. born of 源于, 出生于 4.

born into 家庭

形容词定义:

1: existing as a result of birth.

例: He was born in Seattle.

⁶⁰refer /rɪ'fɜ:/ /rɪ'fɜ:/

动词: 参考, 参照, 见

过去式 referred 过去分词 referred 现在分词 referring

动词定义:

1: mention or allude to.

例: The reports of the commission are often referred to in the media.

2: pass a matter to (another body, typically one with more authority or expertise) for a decision.

例: Disagreement arose and the issue was referred back to the Executive Committee.

⁶⁰shock /ʃɒk/ /ʃæk/

名词: 休克, 异, 惊; 动词: 震动, 震惊, 震; 形容词: 浓密的

1. thermal shock 温度急增, 热冲击 2.

shock absorber 减震器, 缓冲器 3.

shock resistance 耐冲击性; 耐震强度;

耐冲辉; 冲昏力 4. electric shock 触电;

电击; 电休克

名词定义:

1: a sudden upsetting or surprising event or experience.

例: It was a shock to face such hostile attitudes when I arrived.

2: a group of twelve sheaves of grain placed upright and supporting each other to allow the grain to dry and ripen.

例: This accumulation of the bundles in the field was a big help for the manual labor which is what it took to assemble grain shocks from all those bundles!

动词定义:

1: cause (someone) to feel surprised and upset.

例: She was shocked at the state of his injuries.

2: collide violently.

例: Carriage after carriage shocked fiercely against the engine.

⁶⁰ride /raɪd/ /raɪd/

名词: 骑, 乘; 动词: 骑, 乘, 骑马

1. ride on 依靠; 骑在…上面; 取决于

2. ride comfort n. 行驶舒适, (车辆)

乘坐平顺性; 运行舒适感 3. go for a

ride 骑车兜风, 骑马出游 4. ride a bike

骑自行车

名词定义:

1: a journey made on horseback, on a bicycle or motorcycle, or in a vehicle.

例: Did you enjoy your ride?

2: a roller coaster, merry-go-round, or other amusement ridden at a fair or amusement park.

例: His effort with a toupee was equally unsuccessful when a ride at the local amusement park caused his wig to come undone - hair-raising experience indeed!

动词定义:

1: sit on and control the movement of (an animal, especially a horse), typically as a recreation or sport.

例: Diana went to watch him ride his horse.

2: be carried or supported by (something with a great deal of momentum).

例: A stream of young surfers fighting the elements to ride the waves.

⁶⁰hurt /hɜ:t/ /hɜ:t/

名词: 伤害, 坏处; 动词: 伤害, 伤,

损害; 形容词: 憔

过去式 hurt 过去分词 hurt 现在分词

hurting

名词定义:

1: physical injury; harm.

例: Actual bodily harm is any hurt or injury calculated to interfere with the health and so called comfort of the victim and must be more than merely trivial or transient.

动词定义:

1: cause physical pain or injury to.

例: Ow! You're hurting me!

⁶⁰intend /ɪn'tend/ /ɪn'tend/

动词: 打算, 有意, 准备

动词定义:

1: have (a course of action) as one's purpose or objective; plan.

例: The company intends to cut about 4,500 jobs.

2: design or destine (someone or something) for a particular purpose or end.

例: Pigs intended for human consumption.

⁶⁰farmer /'fɑ:mə/ /'fɑ:mə/

名词: 农民, 农夫, 农户

名词定义:

1: a person who owns or manages a farm.

例: It helped farmers and farm owners to stay in their property with government help.

2: a person to whom the collection of taxes was contracted for a fee.

⁶⁰beach /bi:tʃ/ /bitʃ/

名词: 海滩, 滩, 岸边

第三人称单数 beaches 过去式 beached

过去分词 beached 现在分词 beaching

1. on the beach adj. 在海滩上; 失业的; 漂倒的; 退休的 2. at the beach 在海边; 在海滩上 3. beach volleyball 沙滩排球, 排球 4. sandy beach 沙滩; 砂质海滩

名词定义:

1: a pebbly or sandy shore, especially by the ocean between high- and low-water marks.

例: Perhaps because of their preference for rocky shores, marine otters have never been found along the sandy beaches of the Atlantic Patagonian coasts.

动词定义:

1: run or haul up (a boat or ship) onto a beach.

例: At the water's edge a rowboat was beached.

⁶⁰expression /ɪk'spreʃn/

/ɪk'spreʃən/

名词: 表达, 表达式, 表情

1. gene expression [化]基因表达; 基因表现 2. facial expression 面部表情

3. mathematical expression 数学表达式 4. freedom of expression 言论自由; 表达自由

名词定义:

1: the process of making known one's thoughts or feelings.

例: His views found expression in his moral sermons.

2: the look on someone's face that conveys a particular emotion.

例: A sad expression.

⁵⁹useful /'ju:sfl; -f(ə)l/ /'jusfl/

形容词: 有用, 益, 优越

比较级 more useful 最高级 most useful

1. be useful for 对…有用; 具有…用途

2. useful life 使用寿命; 有效期 3.

useful data 有用数据和资料 4.

extremely useful 非常有用

形容词定义:

1: able to be used for a practical purpose or in several ways.

例: Aspirin is useful for headaches.

⁵⁹treat /tri:t/ /trit/

动词: 治疗, 处理, 对待; 名词: 愉快, 欢喜, 享乐

名词定义:

1: an event or item that is out of the ordinary and gives great pleasure.

例: He wanted to take her to the movies as a treat.

动词定义:

1: behave toward or deal with in a certain way.

例: She had been brutally treated.

2: provide someone with (food, drink, or entertainment) at one's own expense.
例: The old man had treated him to a drink or two.

⁵⁹ **worried** /'wʌrɪd/ /'wɜːrɪd/

形容词: 担心, 忧虑, 苦恼
形容词定义:

1: anxious or troubled about actual or potential problems.

例: Your mother and I were very worried about you.

动词定义:

1: give way to anxiety or unease; allow one's mind to dwell on difficulty or troubles.

例: He worried about his soldier sons in the war.

2: (of a dog or other carnivorous animal) tear at, gnaw on, or drag around with the teeth.

例: I found my dog contentedly worrying a bone.

⁵⁹ **cell** /sel/ /sɛl/

名词: 细胞, 元件, 宰房

1. cell phone 手机 (等于 cellular phone)
2. stem cell 干细胞, 骨髓干细胞
3. fuel cell 燃料电池
4. cell membrane 细胞膜

名词定义:

1: a small room in which a prisoner is locked up or in which a monk or nun sleeps.

例: So what that means is that he's locked up at night in a prison cell on his own, so that's solitary confinement.

2: the smallest structural and functional unit of an organism, typically microscopic and consisting of cytoplasm and a nucleus enclosed in a membrane. Microscopic organisms typically consist of a single cell, which is either eukaryotic or prokaryotic.

例: When this occurs, the cytoplasm from the two cells fuses, but the nuclei remain separate and distinct.

⁵⁹ **seat** /si:t/ /sit/

名词: 座位, 座, 所在地

1. back seat 后座
2. seat belt 安全带
3. valve seat 阀座, 气门座
4. car seat 车辆座椅

名词定义:

1: a thing made or used for sitting on, such as a chair or stool.

例: I sat down in the white chair while Dr. Clark took a seat on a stool that sat to my left.

2: a person's buttocks.

例: They tossed beach balls to one another between the decks and nibbled on cucumber sandwiches as they shook sand from the towels covering their seats.

动词定义:

1: arrange for (someone) to sit somewhere.

例: He seated her next to her husband.

⁵⁹ **admit** /əd'mɪt/ /əd'mɪt/

动词: 承认, 接纳, 录取

过去式 admitted 过去分词 admitted 现在分词 admitting

动词定义:

1: confess to be True or to be the case, typically with reluctance.

例: The office finally admitted that several prisoners had been injured.

2: allow (someone) to enter a place.

例: Senior citizens are admitted free to the museum.

⁵⁹ **link** /lɪŋk/ /lɪŋk/

名词: 链接, 链路, 联系; 动词: 链接, 链路, 连结

1. key link 关键环节; 中心环节
2. link up 会合; 连接; 联系
3. link with 与…有关; 与…相连接
4. weak link 薄弱环节; 弱键

名词定义:

1: a relationship between two things or situations, especially where one thing affects the other.

例: Investigating a link between pollution and forest decline.

2: a ring or loop in a chain.

例: Many of the men wear finely-wrought gold rings, like open links of chain, around their necks.

动词定义:

1: make, form, or suggest a connection with or between.

例: Rumors that linked his name with Judith.

⁵⁹ **storm** /stɔːm/ /stɔːrm/

名词: 风暴, 暴风, 暴风雨; 动词: 强攻, 攻陷

1. tropical storm 热带风暴
2. dust storm 尘暴
3. storm surge 风暴潮; 风暴汹涌
4. sand storm 沙暴

名词定义:

1: a violent disturbance of the atmosphere with strong winds and usually rain, thunder, lightning, or snow.

例: These kinds of storms can produce rain, hail, snow, thunder and lightning.

2: a tumultuous reaction; an uproar or controversy.

例: The book caused a storm in South America.

动词定义:

1: move angrily or forcefully in a specified direction.

例: She burst into tears and stormed off.

2: (of troops) suddenly attack and capture (a building or other place) by means of force.

例: Indian commandos stormed a hijacked plane early today.

⁵⁹ **smaller** /smɔːlə(r)/ /smɔːlər/

形容词: 小, 少, 微小

形容词定义:

1: of a size that is less than normal or usual.

例: The room was small and quiet.

⁵⁹ **anxious** /'æn(j)kʃəs/ /'æŋkʃəs/

形容词: 急, 焦急, 急于

比较级 more anxious 最高级 most anxious

形容词定义:

1: experiencing worry, unease, or nervousness, typically about an imminent event or something with an uncertain outcome.

例: She was extremely anxious about her exams.

2: wanting something very much, typically with a feeling of unease.

例: The company was anxious to avoid any trouble.

⁵⁹ **rare** /reə/ /rər/

形容词: 罕见, 稀有, 稀少; 副词: 难得

1. rare earth 稀土元素的氧化物
2. rare and [英国方言] 非常, 极;
3. rare opportunity 稀有机会, 难得机会
4. rare earth element [化]稀土元素

形容词定义:

1: (of an event, situation, or condition) not occurring very often.

例: A rare genetic disorder.

2: (of meat, especially beef) lightly cooked, so that the inside is still red.

例: To them, it tastes as good as medium rare steak.

⁵⁹ **advantage** /əd'ventɪdʒ/ /əd'ventɪdʒ/

名词: 优点, 好处, 利;

动词: 赢利, 褒

过去式 advantaged 过去分词
advantaged 现在分词 advantaging

1. take advantage of 利用
2. competitive advantage 竞争优势
3. advantage in 发球占先; 发球人领先
4. advantage in

comparative advantage [经]比较利益;
相对优势
名词定义:
1: a condition or circumstance that puts one in a favorable or superior position.
例: Companies with a computerized database are at an advantage.

动词定义:
1: put in a favorable or more favorable position.

例: Are we simply caught in a spiral here that will be destructive of our interests while, obviously, significantly advantaging theirs?

59 **occur** /ə'kɜ:/ /ə'kɜ:/

动词: 发生, 遇, 遇见

过去式 occurred 过去分词 occurred 现在分词 occurring

动词定义:

1: happen; take place.

例: The accident occurred at about 3:30 p.m.

58 **surprise** /sə'praɪz/ /sə'praɪz/

动词: 惊, 奇, 掩; 名词: 惊异, 惊愕, 异

过去式 surprised 过去分词 surprised 现在分词 surprising

1. by surprise 出其不意地 2. in surprise 惊奇地 3. big surprise 大惊喜; 大吃一惊 4. surprise attack 奇袭, 突然袭击; 突袭

名词定义:

1: an unexpected or astonishing event, fact, or thing.

例: The announcement was a complete surprise.

2: denoting a class of complex methods of change-ringing.

例: Surprise major.

动词定义:

1: (of something unexpected) cause (someone) to feel mild astonishment or shock.

例: I was surprised at his statement.

58 **account** /ə'kaʊnt/ /ə'kaʊnt/

名词: 帐户, 帐, 记事; 动词: 占, 认为, 认定

1. account of 在某人帐上重视, 记帐 2. account for 对…负有责任; 对…做出解释; 说明…的原因 3. your account 您的帐号 4. take into account 考虑; 重视; 体谅

名词定义:

1: a report or description of an event or experience.

例: A detailed account of what has been achieved.

2: a record or statement of financial expenditure or receipts relating to a particular period or purpose.

例: The ledger contains all the income and expense accounts.

动词定义:

1: consider or regard in a specified way.

例: Her visit could not be accounted a success.

58 **single** /'sɪŋg(ə)l/ /'sɪŋgl/

形容词: 单, 单个, 单一; 名词: 独身者, 独身主义者

过去式 singled 过去分词 singled 现在分词 singling

1. every single [口语][加强语气]每一个; 2. single chip 单晶片 3. single crystal 单晶 4. single day 单日; 光棍节

形容词定义:

1: only one; not one of several.

例: A single red rose.

2: unmarried or not involved in a stable sexual relationship.

例: A single mother.

名词定义:

1: an individual person or thing rather than part of a pair or a group.

例: The end result is a photography of mythical proportions that is camouflaged in paint and operates in singles rather than multiples.

2: a hit that allows the batter to reach first base safely.

例: The next batter hits a line-drive single to right past an outstretched second baseman.

动词定义:

1: choose someone or something from a group for special treatment.

例: One newspaper was singled out for criticism.

2: hit a single.

例: Aaron singled to center.

58 **truth** /tru:θ/ /truθ/

名词: 真相, 真理, 实话

复数 truths

1. tell the truth 说实话 2. in truth 真实地; 在实 3. tell you the truth 说实话 4. moment of truth 关键时刻; 斗牛中的最后一剑

名词定义:

1: the quality or state of being True.

例: He had to accept the truth of her accusation.

58 **novel** /'nɒv(ə)l/ /'nɒvl/

名词: 小说, 长篇故事; 形容词: 新颖, 新奇, 新兴

形容词定义:

1: new or unusual in an interesting way.

例: He hit on a novel idea to solve his financial problems.

名词定义:

1: a fictitious prose narrative of book length, typically representing character and action with some degree of realism.

例: The novels of Jane Austen.

58 **sorry** /'sɔri/ /'sɔri/

形容词: 遗憾, 失敬, 怜

比较级 sorrier 最高级 sorriest

1. sorry for oneself [口语]垂头丧气, 灰溜溜的; 2. i'm sorry 对不起 3. sorry for 为…感到可惜 4. so sorry 非常抱歉

形容词定义:

1: feeling distress, especially through sympathy with someone else's misfortune.

例: I was sorry to hear about what happened to your family.

2: in a poor or pitiful state or condition.

例: He looks a sorry sight with his broken jaw.

58 **fresh** /freʃ/ /freʃ/

形容词: 新鲜, 新, 鲜; 动词: 使清新

比较级 fresher 最高级 freshest

1. fresh air 新鲜空气 2. fresh water 湖水, 淡水 3. fresh fruit 鲜果, 水果拼盘 4. fresh milk 鲜牛奶

形容词定义:

1: not previously known or used; new or different.

例: The court had heard fresh evidence.

2: recently created or experienced and not faded or impaired.

例: The memory was still fresh in their minds.

副词定义:

1: newly; recently.

例: Fresh-baked bread.

58 **whose** /hu:z/ /huz/

代词: 谁

冠词定义:

1: belonging to or associated with which person.

例: Whose round is it?

2: of whom or which (used to indicate that the following noun belongs to or is associated with the person or thing mentioned in the previous clause).

例: He's a man whose opinion I respect.

58 **cross** /krɒs/ /krɒs/

动词: 交叉, 交, 过; 名词: 十字架, 十字座; 形容词: 坏心眼的, 交叉的

1. cross oneself 在自己身上用手画十字 (表示祈求上帝保佑); 2. on the cross 不光明正大地; 对角 3. red cross n. 红

十字会 4. cross over 横渡；压步；交叉点

形容词定义：

1: annoyed.

例：He seemed to be very cross about something.

名词定义：

1: a mark, object, or figure formed by two short intersecting lines or pieces (+ or ×).

例：Cut a cross in the bark with a sharp knife.

2: an upright post with a transverse bar, as used in antiquity for crucifixion.

例：May that which is unholy within me be nailed to the sacrificial cross of crucifixion and may that which pleases you be raised in the holy and blessed hope of the resurrection.

动词定义：

1: go or extend across or to the other side of (a path, road, stretch of water, or area).

例：He has crossed the Atlantic twice.

2: pass in an opposite or different direction; intersect.

例：The two lines cross at 90°.

前缀定义：

1: denoting movement or position across something.

例：Cross-channel.

2: describing the form or figure of a cross.

例：Crossbones.

58 **brother** /'brʌðə/ /'brʌðər/

名词：哥哥，弟弟，哥；动词：兄弟般地对待

复数 brothers 或 brethren

1. elder brother 哥哥，兄长 2.

younger brother 弟弟 3. little brother 小兄弟；副气旋 4. big brother 哥哥；老大哥

名词定义：

1: a man or boy in relation to other sons and daughters of his parents.

例：To Tara's parents, brothers and sisters, relations and friends we offer our deepest sympathies and wish upon her the light of Heaven.

2: a (male) fellow Christian.

例：My desire is that Protestants would see me as a friend and a brother in Christ.

惊叹词定义：

1: used to express annoyance or surprise.

例：Oh brother what a super bowl!

57 **normal** /'nɔ:m(ə)l/ /'nɔ:rməl/

形容词：正常，通常，常态；名词：标准，常态

1. normal university 师范大学 2. normal operation 正常运行，常规操作 3. normal temperature 正常体温；标准温度 4. normal distribution n. 正态分布

形容词定义：

1: conforming to a standard; usual, typical, or expected.

例：It's quite normal for puppies to bolt their food.

2: (of a line, ray, or other linear feature) intersecting a given line or surface at right angles.

例：Unless the radar signal is normal to some surface (extremely low probability) the radar receives no return.

名词定义：

1: the usual, average, or typical state or condition.

例：Her temperature was above normal.

2: a line at right angles to a given line or surface.

例：Since normals to a straight line never intersect and tangents coincide with the curve, evolutes, involutes and pedal curves are not too interesting.

名词定义：

1: a town in central Illinois, home to Illinois State University (originally a normal, or teachers, school); population 52,056 (est. 2008).

57 **maybe** /'meɪbi:/ -bi/ /'mebi/

副词：也许，说不定，或许

副词定义：

1: perhaps; possibly.

例：Maybe I won't go back.

名词定义：

1: a mere possibility or probability.

例：No ifs, buts, or maybes.

57 **becoming** /bɪ'kʌmɪŋ/ /bɪ'kʌmɪŋ/

名词：形成；形容词：斯文，像样，合式的

1. become one 成为一体，结合 2.

become a member 成为一名成员/会员

3. become of 使遭遇…；…降临于；发生…情况 4. become a doctor 成为一名医生

形容词定义：

1: (especially of clothing) flattering a person's appearance.

例：What a becoming dress!

名词定义：

1: the process of coming to be something or of passing into a state.

例：A series of poem sketches in a state of becoming.

动词定义：

1: begin to be.

例：They became angry.

2: (of clothing) look good on or suit (someone).

例：The dress becomes her.

57 **beyond** /bɪ'jond/ /bɪ'jənd/

介词：以外，余，在…以外；副词：外，在远处；名词：死后的生

介词定义：

1: at or to the further side of.

例：He pointed to a spot beyond the trees.

2: happening or continuing after (a specified time or event).

例：We can manage another two years, but beyond that the system is not viable.

名词定义：

1: the unknown after death.

例：Messages from the beyond.

57 **exciting** /ɪk'saɪtɪŋ/ ek-/ /ɪk'saɪtɪŋ/

形容词：扣人心弦，激动，来劲

1. exciting force 激发力 2. exciting experience 一次刺激的旅行 3. exciting current 励磁电流；[电]激磁电流 4.

exciting winding 励磁绕组；激励线圈

形容词定义：

1: causing great enthusiasm and eagerness.

例：An exciting breakthrough.

动词定义：

1: cause strong feelings of enthusiasm and eagerness in (someone).

例：Flying still excites me.

2: bring out or give rise to (a feeling or reaction).

例：The ability to excite interest in others.

57 **recommend** /rekə'mend/ /rəkə'mend/

动词：推荐，建议，荐

动词定义：

1: put forward (someone or something) with approval as being suitable for a particular purpose or role.

例：George had recommended some local architects.

2: commend or entrust someone or something to (someone).

例：I devoutly recommended my spirit to its maker.

57 **spoken** /'spəʊk(ə)n/ /'spokən/

形容词：说，口，语

形容词定义：

1: speaking in a specified way.

例：A blunt-spoken man.

形容词：骄傲，傲，得意

形容词定义：

- 1: feeling deep pleasure or satisfaction as a result of one's own achievements, qualities, or possessions or those of someone with whom one is closely associated.
例: A proud grandma of three boys.
- 2: having or showing a high or excessively high opinion of oneself or one's importance.
例: A proud, arrogant man.

57 **serve** /sɜːv/ /səv/

动词：服务，服侍，服

过去式 served 过去分词 served 现在分词 serving

1. serve as 担任…，充当…；起…的作用
2. serve for 充当；被用作；起…的作用
3. serve with 向…提供
4. serve the people 为人民服务

动词定义：

- 1: perform duties or services for (another person or an organization).

例: Malcolm has served the church very faithfully.

- 2: present (food or drink) to someone.

例: They serve wine instead of beer.

名词定义：

- 1: (in tennis and other racket sports) an act or turn of hitting the ball or shuttlecock to start play.

例: He was let down by an erratic serve.

57 **regard** /rɪ'gɑːd/ /rɪ'gɔːd/

动词：看待，视，关心；名词：注意，详情

1. with regard to adv. 关于；至于
2. in this regard 就这一点而言
3. in regard to 关于
4. regard as vt. 把…认作

名词定义：

- 1: attention to or concern for something.

例: The court must have regard to the principle of welfare.

- 2: best wishes (used to express friendliness in greetings, especially at the end of letters).

例: Warm regards, Helen.

动词定义：

- 1: consider or think of (someone or something) in a specified way.

例: She regarded Omaha as her base.

57 **recognize** /'rekənaɪz/ /'rekənɔɪz/

动词：认识，承认，认

过去式 recognized 过去分词 recognized 现在分词 recognizing

动词定义：

- 1: identify (someone or something) from having encountered them before; know again.

例: I recognized her when her wig fell off.

- 2: acknowledge the existence, validity, or legality of.

例: The defense is recognized in Mexican law.

57 **task** /tɑːsk/ /tæsk/

名词：任务，工作，作业；动词：责成，派给工作

1. main task 主任务
2. task force 特遣部队；特别小组
3. task group n. [军]特遣部队；工作组
4. task management 任务管理

名词定义：

- 1: a piece of work to be done or undertaken.

例: You are not afraid of taking on difficult tasks or ventures that call for skillful manoeuvres.

动词定义：

- 1: assign a piece of work to.

例: NATO troops are tasked with separating the warring parties.

57 **describe** /dɪ'skraɪb/ /dɪ'skraɪb/

动词：描述，形容，描绘

过去式 described 过去分词 described 现在分词 describing

动词定义：

- 1: give an account in words of (someone or something), including all the relevant characteristics, qualities, or events.

例: The police said the man was described as white, 6 ft. tall, with mousy, cropped hair.

- 2: mark out or draw (a geometric figure).

例: On the diameter of a circle an equilateral triangle is described.

57 **sunday** /sʌnde/ /sʌndɪ/

名词：星期日，星期天

1. on sunday 在星期天
2. sunday morning 星期天早晨
3. next sunday 下周日；下个星期天
4. sunday school 主日学校

名词定义：

- 1: the day of the week before Monday and following Saturday, observed by Christians as a day of rest and religious worship and (together with Saturday) forming part of the weekend.

例: They left town on Sunday.

副词定义：

- 1: on Sunday.

例: The concert will be held Sunday.

57 **lucky** /'lʌki/ /'lʊki/

形容词：幸运，吉祥，吉利

比较级 luckier 最高级 luckiest

1. lucky day 幸运日；黄道吉日

lucky draw 幸运抽奖

3. lucky star 福星

4. lucky dog [俚]幸运儿

形容词定义：

- 1: having, bringing, or resulting from good luck.

例: You had a very lucky escape.

57 **sentence** /'sent(ə)ns/ /'sɛntəns/

名词：句子，句，判；动词：判，判处，处

过去式 sentenced 过去分词 sentenced 现在分词 sentencing

名词定义：

- 1: a set of words that is complete in itself, typically containing a subject and predicate, conveying a statement, question, exclamation, or command, and consisting of a main clause and sometimes one or more subordinate clauses.

例: Start sentences with subjects and verbs, and let other words branch off to the right.

- 2: the punishment assigned to a defendant found guilty by a court, or fixed by law for a particular offense.

例: Her husband is serving a three-year sentence for fraud.

动词定义：

- 1: declare the punishment decided for (an offender).

例: Ten army officers were sentenced to death.

57 **rule** /ruːl/ /rul/

名词：规则，统治，法则；动词：统治，治，裁定

过去式 ruled 过去分词 ruled 现在分词 ruling

1. rules and regulations 规章制度

rule of law 法治；法律规则

3. general rule 通则；一般规则

4. rule out 排除；取消；划去

名词定义：

- 1: one of a set of explicit or understood regulations or principles governing conduct within a particular activity or sphere.

例: The rules of the game were understood.

- 2: a strip of wood or other rigid material used for measuring length or marking straight lines; a ruler.

例: The plastic template contains rules, measures and a hole-punching guide.

动词定义：

- 1: exercise ultimate power or authority over (an area and its people).

例: Latin America today is ruled by elected politicians.

2: make parallel lines across (paper).

例: A sheet of ruled paper.

56 **data** /'dætə/ /'detə/

名词: 数据, 资料, 材料

1. data processing 数据处理 2.

experimental data 实验数据; 试验数据

3. data mining 数据挖掘技术 (即指从

资料中发掘资讯或知识) 4. data

acquisition 数据采集

名词定义:

1: facts and statistics collected together for reference or analysis.

例: Police time will then be spent collecting together the data and providing statistics that indicate the ethnicity of those stopped.

名词定义:

1: a piece of information.

例: As noted above, multiple lines of evidence ('total' evidence) are preferable to dependence upon a single datum or technique.

2: a fixed starting point of a scale or operation.

例: Where multiple samples have been taken from a given site, the stratigraphic position of samples is recorded relative to a fixed datum (marker bed, core depth, etc.).

56 **moving** /'mu:vɪŋ/ /'muvin/

形容词: 移动, 动人, 感动; 名词: 动态

1. moving in 进入; 要求; 搬家 2.

moving forward 进步; 往前行 3.

moving average 移动平均数 4.

moving target n. 活动目标

形容词定义:

1: in motion.

例: A fast-moving river.

2: producing strong emotion, especially sadness or sympathy.

例: An unforgettable and moving book.

动词定义:

1: go in a specified direction or manner; change position.

例: She stood up and moved to the door.

2: change or cause to change from one state, opinion, sphere, or activity to another.

例: The school moved over to the new course in 1987.

56 **childhood** /'tʃaɪldhʊd/ /'tʃaɪldhu d/

名词: 童年, 幼年, 孩提

1. early childhood 幼儿教育 2.

childhood education 幼儿教育; 儿童期教育 3. early childhood education 幼

儿教育; 儿童早期教育 4. happy childhood 快乐的童年

名词定义:

1: the state of being a child.

例: The idealized world of childhood.

56 **robot** /'rəʊbɒt/ /'robɒt/

名词: 机器人, 机械手

1. mobile robot 移动式遥控装置 2.

robot arm 机械手臂; 机器手 3.

humanoid robot n. 人形机器人 4.

intelligent robot 智能机器人; 智慧型机器人

名词定义:

1: a machine capable of carrying out a complex series of actions automatically, especially one programmable by a computer.

例: Science and design also are brought together with interactive robots and large-scale computer graphics.

56 **tourist** /'tuərist/ /'tʊərist/

名词: 游客, 旅游者, 游人

1. tourist resources 旅游资源 2.

tourist industry 旅游业, 旅游产业 3.

tourist destination 旅游胜地; 旅游目的地; 旅游景点 4. tourist attraction 观光胜地

名词定义:

1: a person who is traveling or visiting a place for pleasure.

例: The pyramids have drawn tourists to Egypt.

动词定义:

1: travel as a tourist.

例: American families touristing abroad.

55 **pocket** /'pokɪt/ /'pækɪt/

名词: 口袋, 袋, 兜; 形容词: 袖珍, 金钱的, 可置于口袋的; 动词: 私吞, 装... 在口袋里

1. in the pocket [美国俚语] (吸毒时)处于心醉神迷的佳境中; 2. pocket money 零用钱 3. back pocket 后兜 4. pocket pc 掌上电脑; 袖珍型电脑

形容词定义:

1: of a suitable size for carrying in a pocket.

例: A pocket dictionary.

名词定义:

1: a small bag sewn into or on clothing so as to form part of it, used for carrying small articles.

例: I turned around to see someone standing there with his hands in his pants pockets, smiling.

2: a small patch of something.

例: Some of the gardens still had pockets of dirty snow in them.

动词定义:

1: put into one's pocket.

例: She watched him lock up and pocket the key.

55 **average** /'æv(ə)rɪdʒ/ /'ævərɪdʒ/

形容词: 平均, 普通, 平; 名词: 海损

1. an average of 平均是… 2. an

average 一般说来; 平均起来 3. on

average 平均; 普通, 通常 4. average

level 平均水平, 平均能级

形容词定义:

1: constituting the result obtained by adding together several quantities and then dividing this total by the number of quantities.

例: The average temperature in May was 64° F.

名词定义:

1: a number expressing the central or typical value in a set of data, in particular the mode, median, or (most commonly) the mean, which is calculated by dividing the sum of the values in the set by their number.

例: The housing prices there are twice the national average.

2: the apportionment of financial liability resulting from loss of or damage to a ship or its cargo.

例: Particular average signifies the damage or partial loss happening to the ship, or cargo, or freight.

动词定义:

1: achieve or amount to as an average rate or amount over a period of time.

例: Annual inflation averaged 2.4 percent.

55 **doubt** /daʊt/ /daʊt/

名词: 怀疑, 疑问, 疑惑; 动词: 怀疑, 疑

1. no doubt adv. 无疑地; 很可能地

2. in doubt 可怀疑的; 不能肯定的 3.

there is no doubt 毫无疑问 4.

without doubt 无疑地; 确实地

名词定义:

1: a feeling of uncertainty or lack of conviction.

例: Some doubt has been cast upon the authenticity of this account.

动词定义:

1: feel uncertain about.

例: I doubt my ability to do the job.

2: fear; be afraid of.

例: I doubt not your contradictions.

55 **aware** /ə'weə/ /ə'wər/

形容词: 察觉, 注意到, 自觉; 动词: 觉

形容词定义:

1: having knowledge or perception of a situation or fact.

例: Most people are aware of the dangers of sunbathing.

55 **carried** /'kærɪd/ /'kærɪd/

动词：携带，载，带

1. be carried out 被执行；得到实现
2. carried away 带走；非常激动；使…失去自制力
3. carried forward 结转；转下页；接后
4. carried over 转入；过次页

动词定义：

1: support and move (someone or something) from one place to another.

例：Medics were carrying a wounded man on a stretcher.

2: support the weight of.

例：The bridge is capable of carrying even the heaviest loads.

55 **drop** /drɒp/ /drɒp/

动词：下降，降，降低；名词：滴，落，水滴

过去式 dropped 或 dropt 过去分词 dropped 或 dropt 现在分词 dropping

1. drop in v. 顺便走访
2. a drop of something 一口酒；一杯酒；3.

pressure drop 压力下降，压强下降 4. a drop of 一滴…

名词定义：

1: a small round or pear-shaped portion of liquid that hangs or falls or adheres to a surface.

例：The first drops of rain splashed on the ground.

2: an instance of falling or dropping.

例：They left within five minutes of the drop of the curtain.

动词定义：

1: let or make (something) fall vertically.

例：The fire was caused by someone dropping a lighted cigarette.

2: fall vertically.

例：The spoon dropped with a clatter from her hand.

55 **experienced** /ɪk'spiərɪənst/ /ɪk'

'spriənəst/

形容词：老练，熟练，练

比较级 more experienced 最高级 most experienced

形容词定义：

1: having knowledge or skill in a particular field, especially a profession or job, gained over a period of time.

例：An experienced social worker.

动词定义：

1: encounter or undergo (an event or occurrence).

例：The company is experiencing difficulties.

55 **style** /staɪl/ /staɪl/

名词：样式，风格，式；动词：命名，起名

过去式 styled 过去分词 styled 现在分词 styling

1. in style 流行；时髦地 2. life style

生活方式，生活习惯；格调 3. new style

n. 新历 4. unique style 独特的风格

名词定义：

1: a manner of doing something.

例：Different styles of management.

2: a distinctive appearance, typically determined by the principles according to which something is designed.

例：The pillars are no exception to the general style.

动词定义：

1: design or make in a particular form.

例：The yacht is well proportioned and conservatively styled.

2: designate with a particular name, description, or title.

例：The official is styled principal and vice chancellor of the university.

后缀定义：

1: (forming adjectives and adverbs) in a manner characteristic of.

例：Family-style.

55 **industry** /'ɪndəstri/ /'ɪndəstri/

名词：行业，工业，产业

复数 industries

1. industry and commerce 工商业 2.

chemical industry 化学工业 3.

manufacturing industry 制造业，制造业 4. food industry 食品工业，食品产业

名词定义：

1: economic activity concerned with the processing of raw materials and manufacture of goods in factories.

例：The competitiveness of American industry.

2: hard work.

例：The kitchen became a hive of industry.

55 **produce** /prə'dju:s; (for n.)

'prɒdʒu:s/ /prə'dus; (for n.)'prɒdʊs/
prədʊs/

动词：产生，生产，产；名词：产品，农产品，出产

1. farm produce 农产品 2. dairy

produce 乳制品 3. produce electricity

发电 4. produce results 产生结果

名词定义：

1: things that have been produced or grown, especially by farming.

例：Dairy produce.

动词定义：

1: make or manufacture from components or raw materials.

例：The company has just produced a luxury version of the aircraft.

2: cause (a particular result or situation) to happen or come into existence.

例：No conventional drugs had produced any significant change.

55 **further** /'fɜːðə/ /'fɜːðə/

副词：进一步，更，且；动词：促进，养育；形容词：异，更远的

1. further development 进一步的发展

2. further study 进一步研究；深造；继续教育，进修 3. further more adv. 而且；此外 4. further information 进一步信息；更多的信息；补充信息

形容词定义：

1: more distant in space than something else of the same kind.

例：Two men were standing at the further end of the clearing.

2: additional to what already exists or has already taken place, been done, or been accounted for.

例：Cook for a further ten minutes.

副词定义：

1: at, to, or by a greater distance (used to indicate the extent to which one thing or person is or becomes distant from another).

例：For some time I had wanted to move farther from Lynne.

2: over a greater expanse of space or time; for a longer way.

例：We had walked further than I realized.

动词定义：

1: help the progress or development of (something); promote.

例：He had depended on using them to further his own career.

形容词定义：

1: situated at a great distance in space or time.

例：The far reaches of the universe.

55 **competition** /kəm�pə'tɪʃn/

/,kəm�pə'tɪʃən/

名词：竞争，比赛，竞赛

1. market competition 市场竞争 2.

fierce competition 激烈的竞争 3.

intense competition 激烈的竞争 4.

fair competition 公平竞争

名词定义：

1: the activity or condition of competing.

例：There is fierce competition between banks.

55 **disappoint** /dɪsə'pɔɪnt/

/'dɪsə'pɔɪnt/

动词：辜负，破灭，使失望

动词定义：

1: fail to fulfill the hopes or expectations of (someone).

例: I have no wish to disappoint everyone by postponing the visit.

55 **instrument** /'ɪnstrʊm(ə)nt/ /'instərəmənt/

名词: 仪器, 仪, 器械

1. measuring instrument [化]测量仪表
2. musical instrument 乐器 3. test instrument 试验仪器; 测量设备 4. testing instrument 试验仪器

名词定义:

1: a tool or implement, especially one for delicate or scientific work.

例: A surgical instrument.

2: a measuring device used to gauge the level, position, speed, etc., of something, especially a motor vehicle or aircraft.

例: In low visibility, they help guide pilots to the runway as we transition from flying on the aircraft's instruments to a visual landing.

动词定义:

1: equip (something) with measuring instruments.

例: For Protocol 4, animals were instrumented before delivery to measure pulmonary artery pressure and left atrial pressure.

54 **shown** /ʃən/ /ʃu:n/

动词: 显示, 表明, 表示

动词定义:

1: be or allow or cause to be visible.

例: Wrinkles were starting to show on her face.

2: display or allow to be perceived (a quality, emotion, or characteristic).

例: It was Frank's turn to show his frustration.

54 **hall** /hɔ:l/ /hɔ:l/

名词: 大厅, 厅, 堂

1. exhibition hall 展览厅 2. in the hall 在大厅里; 在饭厅 3. city hall 市政厅 4. memorial hall 纪念馆; 纪念堂

名词定义:

1: an area in a building onto which rooms open; a corridor.

例: She tiptoed quietly to her room down the hall and opened the door; she looked around.

2: a large room for meetings, concerts, or other events.

例: Carnegie Hall.

54 **television** /telɪvɪʒn/ /tələ'veɪʒn/

名词: 电视, 电视机

1. network television 网络电视 2. cable television 电缆电视, 有线电视 3. television station 电视台 4. digital television 数字电视, 数控电视

名词定义:

1: a system for transmitting visual images and sound that are reproduced on screens, chiefly used to broadcast programs for entertainment, information, and education.

例: Method of transmitting radio and television signals that promises better-quality picture and sound, and a wider choice of channels.

2: a device that receives television signals and reproduces them on a screen.

例: They have made provision by buying big screen televisions for spectators.

54 **charge** /tʃɑ:dʒ/ /tʃɑ:dʒ/

名词: 收费, 费用, 冲锋; 动词: 充, 冲锋, 指控

过去式 charged 过去分词 charged 现在分词 charging

1. in charge 负责, 主管; 在…看管下
2. in charge of 负责; 主管 3. charge of 负责; 管理 4. free of charge 免费

名词定义:

1: a price asked for goods or services.

例: An admission charge.

2: an accusation, typically one formally made against a prisoner brought to trial.

例: He appeared in court on a charge of attempted murder.

动词定义:

1: demand (an amount) as a price from someone for a service rendered or goods supplied.

例: The restaurant charged \$15 for dinner.

2: accuse (someone) of something, especially an offense under law.

例: They were charged with assault.

54 **foot** /fʊt/ /fʊt/

名词: 脚, 足, 英尺; 动词: 步行, 走路, 步

复数 feet

1. on foot 步行; 在进行中 2. at the foot of 在…(山)脚下; 在…的下部 3. of foot 在行走(或走路)中; 4. set foot on 踏上

名词定义:

1: the lower extremity of the leg below the ankle, on which a person stands or walks.

例: The Antipodes were the body's extremities, its feet or its finger nails.

2: the lower or lowest part of something standing or perceived as standing vertically; the base or bottom.

例: The foot of the stairs.

名词定义:

1: pay (the bill) for something, especially when the bill is considered large or unreasonable.

例: Contrary to international law, it will be the world that foots the bill, estimated at \$50–60 million.

2: cover a distance, especially a long one, on foot.

例: The rider was left to foot it ten or twelve miles back to camp.

54 **basic** /'beɪsɪk/ /'beɪsɪk/

形容词: 基, 根本, 元

1. basic principle 基本原理 2. basic theory 基本理论 3. basic level 基本水平 4. basic knowledge 基础知识, 基本知识

形容词定义:

1: forming an essential foundation or starting point; fundamental.

例: Certain basic rules must be obeyed.

2: having the properties of a base, or containing a base; having a pH greater than 7.

例: In the presence of a basic solution, litmus will lose hydronium ions and turn blue.

名词定义:

1: the essential facts or principles of a subject or skill.

例: Learning the basics of the business.

名词定义:

1: a simple high-level computer programming language that uses familiar English words, designed for beginners and formerly used widely.

54 **except** /ɪk'sept/ /ɪk'sept/

介词: 除了, 除, 除外; 动词: 除去, 反对, 开除

介词定义:

1: not including; other than.

例: Naked except for my socks.

动词定义:

1: specify as not included in a category or group; exclude.

例: He excepted from his criticism a handful of distinguished writers.

连词定义:

1: used before a statement that forms an exception to one just made.

例: I didn't tell him anything, except that I needed the money.

54 **dance** /də:ns/ /dæns/

动词: 舞蹈, 跳舞, 舞; 名词: 跳舞, 舞, 舞会

过去式 danced 过去分词 danced 现在分词 dancing

1. dance with 与…跳舞 2. song and dance 不着边际的废话; 大肆宣扬 3.

folk dance 民间舞蹈；土风舞 4. dance floor 舞池
名词定义：

1: a series of movements that match the speed and rhythm of a piece of music.

例：The poem I wrote this morning – Barong Dance is about the link between the music and the dance in Balinese Dance dramas.

动词定义：

1: move rhythmically to music, typically following a set sequence of steps.

例：Their cheeks were pressed together as they danced.

2: (of a person) move in a quick and lively way.

例：Sheila danced in gaily.

⁵⁴ **pupil** /'pjʊ:pɪl; -p(ə)l/ /pjupl/

名词：瞳孔，学生，弟子

名词定义：

1: a student in school.

例：He told delegates the primary school pupil had attacked four teachers.

2: the dark circular opening in the center of the iris of the eye, varying in size to regulate the amount of light reaching the retina.

例：Muscles controlling the iris change the size of the pupil according to light conditions.

⁵⁴ **statement** /'stetm(ə)nt/ /'stetm ənt/

名词：声明，陈述，说法

1. financial statement 财务报表，财政报告；财政决算 2. income statement [会计]损益表 3. joint statement 联合声明 4. bank statement 银行结单

名词定义：

1: a definite or clear expression of something in speech or writing.

例：Do you agree with this statement?

⁵⁴ **site** /saɪt/ /sæt/

名词：现场，地点，位置；动词：设置过去式 sited 过去分词 sited 现在分词 siting

1. web site 网页；网址 2. on site 现场；原地；原位 3. construction site 建筑工地；施工场地 4. on the site 现场

名词定义：
1: an area of ground on which a town, building, or monument is constructed.

例：The proposed site of a hydroelectric dam.

2: a website.

例：The site has no ads and is not being promoted with banners.

动词定义：

1: fix or build (something) in a particular place.

例：The rectory is sited behind the church.

⁵⁴ **insect** /'ɪnsekt/ /'ɪnsekt/

名词：昆虫，虫，虫子

1. insect pest 害虫 2. insect

resistance 昆虫抗药性；防蛀性；耐虫性

3. insect bite 昆虫咬伤；被虫咬伤；蚊虫叮咬 4. insect damage 昆虫损坏；虫害

名词定义：

1: a small arthropod animal that has six legs and generally one or two pairs of wings.

例：Voices that would seem possible only from the throat of a bird in fact arise from the wings of an insect.

⁵⁴ **smoking** /'sməʊkɪŋ/ /'smokɪŋ/

名词：抽烟，冒烟

1. quit smoking 戒烟 2. no smoking 禁止吸烟（标语）；请勿吸烟（标语）

3. give up smoking 戒烟 4. cigarette smoking 吸烟

动词定义：

1: emit smoke or visible vapor.

例：Heat the oil until it just smokes.

2: cure or preserve (meat or fish) by exposure to smoke.

例：Smoked salmon.

⁵³ **opportunity** /,ɒpə'tju:nəti/

/,ɑ:pə'tunəti/

名词：机会，机遇，时机

复数 opportunities

1. seize the opportunity 抓住机遇，抓住机会 2. rare opportunity 稀有机会，难得机会 3. equal opportunity 机会均等 4. opportunity cost 机会成本

名词定义：

1: a set of circumstances that makes it possible to do something.

例：We may see increased opportunities for export.

⁵³ **fair** /feə/ /fər/

形容词：公平，公正，公；名词：博览会，市集，庙会；副词：马马虎虎，诚实，老实地

1. fair play 公平竞争；公平比赛；平等对待 2. fair competition 公平竞争

3. fair value 公允价值；[经]公平价格

4. trade fair 商品交易会；贸易展销会

形容词定义：

1: in accordance with the rules or standards; legitimate.

例：The group has achieved fair and equal representation for all its members.

2: (of hair or complexion) light; blond.

例：More procedures may be required for advanced baldness or for individuals with very dark hair and fair complexion.

副词定义：

1: without cheating or trying to achieve unjust advantage.

例：No one could say he played fair.

2: to a high degree.

例：She'll be fair delighted to see you.

名词定义：

1: a beautiful woman.

2: a gathering of stalls and amusements for public entertainment.

例：The streets and bars were packed as visitors wandered amongst the stalls, fairs and entertainers on the streets of Killorglin.

动词定义：

1: (of the weather) become fine.

例：Looks like it's fairing off some.

2: streamline (a vehicle, boat, or aircraft) by adding fairings.

例：The hull is then faired and painted in the traditional black for the Galway hookers.

⁵³ **nature** /'nætʃə/ /'netʃə/

名词：性质，自然，本质

1. in nature 本质上，事实上

2. human nature 人性；人类本性

3. by nature 天生地；生性 4. nature reserve n. 自然保护区

名词定义：

1: the phenomena of the physical world collectively, including plants, animals, the landscape, and other features and products of the earth, as opposed to humans or human creations.

例：The breathtaking beauty of nature.

2: the basic or inherent features of something, especially when seen as characteristic of it.

例：Helping them to realize the nature of their problems.

⁵³ **total** /'tə:t(ə)l/ /'totl/

形容词：总，总额，共计；名词：总计，总数，合计；动词：合计

过去式 totaled 或-talled 过去分词 totaled 或-talled 现在分词 totaling 或-talling

1. in total 总计 2. a total of 总数为

3. total amount 总数；总价；总计

4. total number 总数

形容词定义：

1: comprising the whole number or amount.

例：A total cost of \$4,000.

2: complete; absolute.

例：A total stranger.

名词定义：

1: the whole number or amount of something.

例: He scored a total of thirty-three points.

动词定义:

1: amount in number to.

例: They were left with debts totaling \$6, 260.

2: damage (something, typically a vehicle) beyond repair; wreck.

例: And it appears to have totaled the vehicle, smashed in the back end and broke all the windows.

53 **swim** /swɪm/ /swɪm/

名词: 游泳, 游, 泳; 名词: 澡

过去式 swam 过去分词 swum 现在分词 swimming

1. in the swim 合时髦; 合潮流; 熟悉

内情; 积极参加活动 2. sink or swim 成败全靠自己 3. have a swim 游泳 4.

go for a swim 去游泳

名词定义:

1: an act or period of swimming.

例: We went for a swim in the river.

2: a pool in a river that is a

particularly good spot for fishing.

例: He landed two 5-lb chub from the same swim.

动词定义:

1: propel the body through water by using the limbs, or (in the case of a fish or other aquatic animal) by using fins, tail, or other bodily movement.

例: They swam ashore.

2: be immersed in or covered with liquid.

例: Mashed potatoes swimming in gravy.

53 **cool** /ku:l/ /kul/

形容词: 凉, 凉爽, 阴凉; 动词: 凉, 镇; 副词: 凉丝丝

1. stay cool 保持冷静 2. so cool 真酷

3. cool down 冷却; 平静下来 4.

cool off 变凉; 平静下来

形容词定义:

1: of or at a fairly low temperature.

例: It'll be a cool afternoon.

2: fashionably attractive or impressive.

例: I always wore sunglasses to look cool.

名词定义:

1: a fairly low temperature.

例: The cool of the night air.

2: calmness; composure.

例: He recovered his cool and then started laughing at us.

动词定义:

1: become or cause to become less hot.

例: We dived into the river to cool off.

53 **plastic** /'plæstɪk/ /'plæstɪk/
名词: 塑料, 塑胶, 玻璃; 形容词: 合成的, 塑胶的

1. plastic deformation [化]塑性变形, 塑性应变 2. plastic film 塑料薄膜; 塑胶膜 3. plastic bag 塑料袋; 塑胶袋 4. plastic packaging 塑料封装

形容词定义:

1: made of plastic.

例: Plastic bags.

2: (of substances or materials) easily shaped or molded.

例: Rendering the material more plastic.

名词定义:

1: a synthetic material made from a wide range of organic polymers such as polyethylene, PVC, nylon, etc., that can be molded into shape while soft and then set into a rigid or slightly elastic form.

例: It can act as a feedstock for a number of organic compounds, and is already used to produce low phosphate detergents and plastics.

53 **received** /rɪ'si:vɪd/ /rɪ'sivd/

形容词: 被认为标准的

1. received by 收到; 接收人 2. well received 受好评的; 深受欢迎的 3. as received 验收态; 应用基; 到货时; 按原样的 4. amount received 已收金额

动词定义:

1: be given, presented with, or paid (something).

例: Most businesses will receive a tax cut.

2: suffer, experience, or be subject to (specified treatment).

例: The event received wide press coverage.

53 **festival** /festəvl/ /festəvl/

名词: 节, 节日, 节庆

1. spring festival 春节 (中国农历正月初一) 2. mid-autumn festival 中秋节

3. film festival 电影节 4. dragon boat festival 端午节

名词定义:

1: a day or period of celebration, typically a religious commemoration.

例: A tabulation of saints' days and other festivals.

53 **wind** /wɪnd/ (for v.) waɪnd/ /wɪnd/ (for v.) waɪnd/

名词: 风, 蜿蜒, 绞; 动词: 缠绕, 绕, 蜿蜒

1. wind power 风力, 风能 2. with the wind 随风; 顺着风 3. in the wind 即将发生; 在进行 4. wind tunnel 风洞

名词定义:

1: the perceptible natural movement of the air, especially in the form of a

current of air blowing from a particular direction.

例: The wind howled about the building.

2: breath as needed in physical exertion or in speech.

例: Jackson repeated the chorus twice more before they all put down their instruments and left me with my wind knocked out.

动词定义:

1: cause (someone) to have difficulty breathing because of exertion or a blow to the stomach.

例: The fall nearly winded him.

2: detect the presence of (a person or animal) by scent.

例: The birds could not have seen us or winded us.

53 **spot** /spɒt/ /spɒt/

名词: 点, 现场, 斑点; 动词: 识别, 弄脏, 沾污

过去式 spotted 过去分词 spotted 现在分词 spotting

1. on the spot 立刻, 当场; 在危险中; 处于负责地位 2. hot spot [生化]热点; 过热点; 潜在的危险地区 3. scenic spot 风景区; 景点 4. spot welding n. 点焊

名词定义:

1: a small round or roundish mark, differing in color or texture from the surface around it.

例: Ladybugs have black spots on their red wing covers.

2: a particular place or point.

例: A nice secluded spot.

动词定义:

1: see, notice, or recognize (someone or something) that is difficult to detect or that one is searching for.

例: Andrew spotted the ad in the paper.

2: mark with spots.

例: The velvet was spotted with stains.

53 **village** /'vɪlɪdʒ/ /'vɪlɪdʒ/

名词: 村, 乡村, 村庄

1. in the village 在村里 2. small village 小村 3. olympic village n. 奥运村; 奥林匹克村 4. global village 地球村, 世界村

名词定义:

1: a group of houses and associated buildings, larger than a hamlet and smaller than a town, situated in a rural area.

例: The population was essentially rural with numerous small villages and towns housing less than 1000 people.

53 **constant** /'kɒnst(ə)nt/ /'kənstənt/
/

名词：常数，常量，恒量；形容词：常，不断，不变

1. constant temperature 恒温；定温；等温

2. constant pressure 恒压

dielectric constant 介电常数；电容率

4. constant current 恒定电流

形容词定义：

1: occurring continuously over a period of time.

例：The pain is constant.

名词定义：

1: a situation or state of affairs that does not change.

例：The condition of struggle

remained a constant.

53 **honor** /'ɒnə(r)/ /'ɑnər/

名词：荣誉，荣耀，光荣；动词：兑现，褒，崇

1. great honor 无上的荣誉，殊荣
2. in honor 为了纪念；向…表示敬意
3. in honor of 向…致敬，向…表示敬意；为庆祝…
4. have the honor 荣幸地；有幸地

名词定义：

1: high respect; esteem.

例：His portrait hangs in the place of honor.

2: a privilege.

例：The great poet of whom it is my honor to speak tonight.

动词定义：

1: regard with great respect.

例：Joyce has now learned to honor her father's memory.

2: fulfill (an obligation) or keep (an agreement).

例：Make sure the franchisees honor the terms of the contract.

53 **species** /'spi:ʃi:z; -siz; 'spi:s-/ /'spɪʃɪz/

名词：种类，树种，类

复数 species

名词定义：

1: a group of living organisms consisting of similar individuals capable of exchanging genes or interbreeding. The species is the principal natural taxonomic unit, ranking below a genus and denoted by a Latin binomial, e.g., Homo sapiens.

例：As in Darwin's theory of natural selection, a species must adjust to survive.

2: the visible form of each of the elements of consecrated bread and wine in the Eucharist.

名词：工程师，技师；动词：策划，制造，策动

1. senior engineer [计]高级工程师
chief engineer 总工程师；[船]轮机长；主任工程师；总技师 3. software engineer 软件工程师 4. mechanical engineer 机械工程师

名词定义：

1: a person who designs, builds, or maintains engines, machines, or public works.

例：This is important to the engineers who design and build products, because it gives them a tool to determine what the future costs will be.

动词定义：

1: design and build (a machine or structure).

例：The men who engineered the tunnel.

53 **banana** /bə'nɑ:nə/ /bə'nænə/

名词：香蕉，蕉，芭蕉

名词定义：

1: a long curved fruit that grows in clusters and has soft pulpy flesh and yellow skin when ripe.

例：Towers started a fruit farm, growing bananas and avocados.

2: the tropical and subtropical treelike plant that bears this fruit. It has very large leaves and resembles a palm, but lacks a woody trunk.

例：Here, people cultivate the ensete plant, which looks like a banana tree, but its trunk pulp is prepared and eaten.

形容词定义：

1: insane or extremely silly.

例：He's beginning to think I'm bananas.

53 **favorite** /'fevərət/ /'fɛvərɪt/

形容词：喜爱，爱好；名词：宠儿，嬖，红人

形容词定义：

1: preferred before all others of the same kind.

例：Their favorite Italian restaurant.

名词定义：

1: a person or thing that is especially popular or particularly well liked by someone.

例：The song is still a favorite after 20 years.

动词定义：

1: record the address of (a website or other data) to enable quick access in future.

例：You can see who else favored the same pictures.

52 **communicate** /kə'mju:nɪkeɪt/ /kə'mjʊnɪkeɪt/

动词：通信，沟通，传达

动词定义：

1: share or exchange information, news, or ideas.

例：The prisoner was forbidden to communicate with his family.

2: receive Holy Communion.

52 **entrance** /(for v.)ɪn't्रæns; (for n.)'

'entrəns/ /(for v.)ɪn'træns; (for n.)'

'entrəns/

名词：入口，进口，大门；动词：使狂喜

过去式 entranced 过去分词 entranced
现在分词 entrancing

1. entrance examination 入学考试

college entrance examination 高考；大学入学考试

3. main entrance 大门，正门入口；主要入口

4. entrance exams 入学考试 (entrance exam 的复数)

名词定义：

1: an opening, such as a door, passage, or gate, that allows access to a place.

例：A stained glass front door opens into an entrance hall with understairs storage, ceiling coving, a centre rose and a decorative archway.

动词定义：

1: fill (someone) with wonder and delight, holding their entire attention.

例：I was entranced by a cluster of trees that were lit up by fireflies.

52 **artist** /'ɑ:tɪst/ /'ɑrtɪst/

名词：艺术家，艺人，画家

1. graphic artist 艺术家 2. martial artist 武术家 3. make-up artist 化妆师；舞台监督 4. con artist 骗子；[俚]以花言巧语骗人的人；[俚]过上了舒适懒散生活的人

名词定义：

1: a person who produces paintings or drawings as a profession or hobby.

例：There he met all the other famous artists like Henri Matisse, Joan Miro and George Braques.

52 **herself** /hɜ:'self/ /hɜ:s'elf/

代词：她自己

代词定义：

1: used as the object of a verb or preposition to refer to a female person or animal previously mentioned as the subject of the clause.

例：She had to defend herself.

2: she or her personally (used to emphasize a particular female person or animal mentioned).

例: She told me herself.

52 attractive /ə'træktɪv/ /ə'træktrɪv/

形容词: 引人注意, 优美, 优雅

比较级 more attractive 最高级 most attractive

形容词定义:

1: (of a thing) pleasing or appealing to the senses.

例: An attractive home.

52 mile /maɪl/ /mail/

名词: 英里

复数 miles 或 mile

1. miles away 相隔千里, 千里之外; 心不在焉 2. run a mile 避而远之 3. last mile (死刑犯从牢房走到刑场的) 最后路程 4. sea mile 海里

名词定义:

1: a unit of linear measure equal to 5,280 feet, or 1,760 yards (approximately 1.609 kilometers).

例: The earth is approximately 93 million miles / 150 million kilometers from the sun.

副词定义:

1: by a great amount or a long way.

例: The second tape is miles better.

52 character /'kærəktə/ /'kærɪktə/

名词: 字符, 字, 人物; 动词: 感召;

形容词: 性格的

1. chinese character 汉字 2. moral character 品德 3. main character 主要人物; 主要角色 4. individual character 个性; 单字

名词定义:

1: the mental and moral qualities distinctive to an individual.

例: Running away was not in keeping with her character.

2: a person in a novel, play, or movie.

例: The characters in both the novel and film are very two-dimensional topped off by a smug happy ending which feels empty.

动词定义:

1: inscribe; engrave.

52 dollar /'dɒlə/ /'dələ/

名词: 美元, 元; 形容词: 元的

1. us dollar 美元 2. hong kong dollar 港元 3. dollar bill 美元钞票 4. australian dollar 澳币

名词定义:

1: the basic monetary unit of the US, Canada, Australia, and certain countries in the Pacific, Caribbean, Southeast Asia, Africa, and South America.

例: Does this mean oil prices haven't risen as dramatically in pounds or euros as in dollars?

51 unique /ju:'ni:k/ /ju'nɪk/

形容词: 独特, 唯一, 独一无二

1. unique style 独特的风格 2. unique feature 特色; 特性; 独到之处 3. unique opportunity 唯一机会; 极难得的机会 4. unique ability 独有能力

形容词定义:

1: being the only one of its kind; unlike anything else.

例: The situation was unique in modern politics.

名词定义:

1: a unique person or thing.

例: One of Quebec's best-known impressionist painters, Sammoun is represented in the United States by Marco Fine Art of El Segundo, Calif., which also publishes the artist's hand-painted uniques in editions of 200 pieces on canvas.

51 broken /'brəʊk(ə)n/ /'brokən/

形容词: 破碎, 破, 残破

1. broken down 解堵; 临时出故障; 毁坏了的 2. broken up 破碎的; 裂缝性的 3. broken glass 被打碎的玻璃 4. broken off 中断; 破掉 (破裂后跌落)

形容词定义:

1: having been fractured or damaged and no longer in one piece or in working order.

例: A broken arm.

2: (of a person) having given up all hope; despairing.

例: He went to his grave a broken man.

51 discuss /dɪ'skʌs/ /dɪ'skʊs/

动词: 讨论, 论, 商量

动词定义:

1: talk about (something) with another person or group of people.

例: I discussed the matter with my wife.

51 psychologist /sər'kɔlədʒɪst/

名词: 心理学家

名词定义:

1: an expert or specialist in psychology.

例: Many cognitive psychologists also examine the effects of selective attention.

51 prove /pru:v/ /pruv/

动词: 证明, 证, 验

过去式 proved 过去分词 proved 或 proven 现在分词 proving
动词定义:

1: demonstrate the truth or existence of (something) by evidence or argument.

例: The concept is difficult to prove.
2: (of bread dough) become aerated by the action of yeast; rise.

例: Place the dough in a lightly oiled bowl, cover with clingfilm and leave to prove for about two hours in a warm area.

51 raised /reɪzd/ /rezd/

形容词: 凸

形容词定义:

1: elevated to a higher position or level; lifted.

例: They ate on a raised platform at one end of the hall.

2: more intense or strong than usual; higher.

例: A neighbor heard raised voices from the women's apartment.

动词定义:

1: lift or move to a higher position or level.

例: She raised both arms above her head.

2: increase the amount, level, or strength of.

例: The bank raised interest rates.

51 gone /gɒn/ /gən/

形容词: 过去的, 离去的, 入迷的

1. have gone to 到某地去了 2. has gone to 去了某地 3. gone bad 变坏; 变坏了 4. far gone 大醉; 离得远; 快结束的

形容词定义:

1: no longer present; departed.

例: While you were gone.

2: having reached a specified time in a pregnancy.

例: She is now four months gone.

介词定义:

1: (of time) past.

例: It's gone half past eleven.

动词定义:

1: move from one place or point to another; travel.

例: He went out to the store.

2: leave; depart.

例: I really must go.

51 director /daɪ'rektə(r); dɪ-/ /daɪ'rektə/

名词: 主任, 董事, 导演

1. deputy director 副局长, 副厅长; 副院长 2. managing director n. 总经理, 常务董事 3. vice director 副处长; 副主任; 副院长; 副会长 4. executive director 执行理事; 常务董事

名词定义：

1: a person who is in charge of an activity, department, or organization.
例：He has been appointed finance director.

51 **march** /mɑ:tʃ/ /mɑ:tʃ/

名词：游行，行军，步伐；动词：行军，前进，开赴

1. in march 在三月；在三月份
2. long march 长征
3. march in 进入；（运动员）进场
4. march on 行进，向前进；向…推进；进入检阅场地

名词定义：

1: an act or instance of marching.
例：The relieving force was more than a day's march away.

2: a frontier or border area between two countries or territories, especially between England and Wales or (formerly) England and Scotland.
例：The Welsh Marches.

动词定义：

1: walk in a military manner with a regular measured tread.

例：Three companies of soldiers marched around the field.

2: (of a country, territory, or estate) have a common frontier with.

名词定义：

1: the third month of the year, in the northern hemisphere usually considered the first month of spring.

例：The work was completed in March.

51 **material** /mə'tɪəriəl/ /mə'tɪrɪəl/

名词：材料，料，材；形容词：肉体的，物质的

1. raw material 原料
2. teaching material 教学内容；教学资料
3. new material 新材料
4. building material 建筑材料

形容词定义：

1: denoting or consisting of physical objects rather than the mind or spirit.

例：The material world.

2: important; essential; relevant.

例：The insects did not do any material damage to the crop.

名词定义：

1: the matter from which a thing is or can be made.

例：Goats can eat more or less any plant material.

2: facts, information, or ideas for use in creating a book or other work.

例：There is much good material here for priests to use in sermons.

51 **previous** /'pri:vɪəs/ /'privɪəs/

形容词：以前，前，上

1. previous year 前一年
2. previous generation 前代；当代
3. previous period 前期
4. previous page 上一页，前一页；返回上一级菜单

形容词定义：

1: existing or occurring before in time or order.

例：She looked tired after her exertions of the previous evening.

2: overly hasty in acting or in drawing a conclusion.

例：I admit I may have been a bit previous.

51 **electric** /ɪ'lektrɪk/ /ɪ'lɛktrɪk/

形容词：电动，电气

1. electric power 电力；电功率

2. electric field 电场

3. electric current 电流

4. electric control 电控制

形容词定义：

1: of, worked by, charged with, or producing electricity.

例：An electric stove.

2: having or producing a sudden sense of thrilling excitement.

例：The atmosphere was electric.

名词定义：

1: an electric train or other vehicle.

例：I used an electric for years since I always had problems with blades especially on my neck.

51 **welcome** /'welkəm/ /'welkəm/

名词：欢迎，欢迎光临；动词：欢迎，迎，迎接；形容词：受欢迎，爽快，慷慨

过去式 welcomed 过去分词 welcomed

现在分词 welcoming

1. and welcome 别客气；欢迎之至；
2. warm welcome 热烈欢迎
3. welcome in 款待
4. welcome to china 欢迎来中国；中国欢迎您

形容词定义：

1: (of a guest or new arrival) gladly received.

例：Visitors with disabilities are always welcome.

名词定义：

1: an instance or manner of greeting someone.

例：You will receive a warm welcome.

动词定义：

1: greet (someone arriving) in a glad, polite, or friendly way.

例：Hotels should welcome guests in their own language.

惊叹词定义：

1: used to greet someone in a glad or friendly way.

例：Welcome to the Wildlife Park.

51 **baby** /'beɪbɪ/ /beɪbɪ/

名词：宝宝，婴儿，宝贝；形容词：孩子，儿童，稚

复数 babies 过去式 babied 过去分词

babied 现在分词 babying

1. baby girl 女婴；小女孩
2. have a baby 生孩子

3. baby boy 男婴；小男孩

4. baby boom 婴儿潮；生育高峰

形容词定义：

1: comparatively small or immature of its kind.

例：A baby grand piano.

名词定义：

1: a very young child, especially one newly or recently born.

例：His wife's just had a baby.

2: a young woman or a person with whom one is having a romantic relationship (often as a form of address).

例：My baby left me for another guy.

动词定义：

1: treat (someone) as a baby; pamper or be overprotective toward.

例：Her aunt babied her and fussed over her clothes.

51 **website** /'websaɪt/ /'websaɪt/

名词：网站，网点

名词定义：

1: a location connected to the Internet that maintains one or more pages on the World Wide Web.

例：The legislature has passed a law requiring ISPs to block access to child porn websites.

51 **employee** /ɪm'plɔɪə/ /ɪm'plɔɪə/

名词：雇员，雇工

1. employee turnover 员工流动；职工离职

2. employee benefits 职工福利

3. employee stock ownership 员工股份持有制
4. employee stock ownership plan (美国国内税务署批准的) 职工股票所有权计划

名词定义：

1: a person employed for wages or salary, especially at nonexecutive level.

例：There is not usually any formal structure for representing employees at board level.

50 **familiar** /fə'mɪliər/ /fə'mɪljər/

形容词：亲切，昵，密切；名词：挚友

比较级 more familiar 最高级 most familiar

形容词定义：

1: well known from long or close association.

例：Their faces will be familiar to many of you.

2: in close friendship; intimate.

例：She had not realized they were on such familiar terms.

名词定义：

1: a demon supposedly attending and obeying a witch, often said to assume the form of an animal.
例: The familiar of a witch is always a black cat; and it is supposed that black cats have powers and faculties quite different from all other of the feline tribe.

2: (in the Roman Catholic Church) a person rendering certain services in a pope's or bishop's household.
例: Familiars actually dwelling in a monastery may receive their Easter Communion in the church or chapel of the monastery.

50 **notice** /'nəʊtɪs/ /'notɪs/
名词: 通知, 布告, 须知; 动词: 通知, 注意, 注意到
过去式 noticed 过去分词 noticed 现在分词 noticing

1. without notice 不预先通知地; 没有事先通知 2. prior notice 事先通知; 预先通报 3. take notice 注意 4. give notice 通知
名词定义:

1: attention; observation.

例: Their silence did not escape my notice.

2: notification or warning of something, especially to allow preparations to be made.

例: Interest rates are subject to fluctuation without notice.

动词定义:

1: become aware of.

例: He noticed the youths behaving suspiciously.

50 **honest** /'ɒnɪst/ /'ɑːnɪst/

形容词: 诚实, 诚, 老实
形容词定义:

1: free of deceit and untruthfulness; sincere.

例: I haven't been totally honest with you.

副词定义:

1: used to persuade someone of the truth of something.

例: You'll like it when you get there, honest.

50 **pretty** /'prɪti/ /'prɪti/

形容词: 漂亮, 美丽, 俏; 副词: 蛮;
名词: 极好的东西

1. pretty soon 不久 2. pretty good 非常好 3. pretty much 几乎 4. pretty girl 漂亮女孩
形容词定义:

1: attractive in a delicate way without being truly beautiful or handsome.

例: A pretty little girl with an engaging grin.

副词定义:

1: to a moderately high degree; fairly.

例: He looked pretty fit for his age.

动词定义:

1: make pretty or attractive.

例: She'll be all prettied up and ready to go in an hour.

名词定义:

1: an attractive thing, typically a pleasing but unnecessary accessory.

例: He buys her lots of pretties—bangles and rings and things.

50 **obvious** /'ɒbviəs/ /'ɑːbviəs/

形容词: 明显, 显然, 显

形容词定义:

1: easily perceived or understood; clear, self-evident, or apparent.

例: Unemployment has been the most obvious cost of the recession.

50 **practical** /'præktɪk(ə)l/ /'prækτɪk(ə)l/

形容词: 实用, 实际, 切实; 名词: 爱管闲事的人

比较级 more practical 最高级 most practical

1. practical application 实际应用

practical experience 实务经验, 实践经验, 实际经验 3. practical value 实际价值 4. practical work 社会实践; 实际作业

形容词定义:

1: of or concerned with the actual doing or use of something rather than with theory and ideas.

例: There are two obvious practical applications of the research.

2: so nearly the case that it can be regarded as so; virtual.

例: It was a practical certainty that he would try to raise more money.

50 **noticed** /'nəʊtɪst/ /'notɪst/

动词: 通知, 注意, 注意到

1. without notice 不预先通知地; 没有事先通知 2. prior notice 事先通知; 预先通报 3. take notice 注意 4. give notice 通知
动词定义:

1: become aware of.

例: He noticed the youths behaving suspiciously.

50 **progress** /'prəʊgres/ /'prəɡrɛs/

动词: 进展, 促进, 演变; 名词: 进步, 前进, 发展

1. progress in 在…有进展 2.

economic progress 经济发展; 经济进步 3. social progress 社会进步 4. in progress 正在进行; 在发展中

名词定义:

1: forward or onward movement toward a destination.

例: The darkness did not stop my progress.

动词定义:

1: move forward or onward in space or time.

例: As the century progressed, the quality of telescopes improved.

50 **evidence** /'evid(ə)ns/ /'ɛvidəns/

名词: 证据, 明显, 表明; 动词: 表明, 作证

过去式 evidenced 过去分词 evidenced
现在分词 evidencing

1. in evidence 明显的; [法]作为证据

2. give evidence 作证 3. empirical evidence 实验性证据 4. strong evidence 有力证据; 真凭实据

名词定义:

1: the available body of facts or information indicating whether a belief or proposition is True or valid.

例: The study finds little evidence of overt discrimination.

动词定义:

1: be or show evidence of.

例: That it has been populated from prehistoric times is evidenced by the remains of Neolithic buildings.

50 **luck** /lʌk/ /læk/

名词: 运气, 幸运, 运

1. good luck 好运; 祝您(你)好运 2. bad luck 运气不好, 坏运气; 噩运 3. in luck 运气好 4. wish you good luck 祝你好运

名词定义:

1: success or failure apparently brought by chance rather than through one's own actions.

例: It was just luck that the first kick went in.

动词定义:

1: chance to find or acquire.

例: He lucked into a disc-jockey job.

50 **ground** /graʊnd/ /graʊnd/

名词: 地面, 地, 地基; 动词: 打基础, 放在地上; 形容词: 地面上的, 土地的

1. on the ground 在地上; 当场; 在决斗 2. to the ground 彻底地 3.

ground someone in something 给某人在某方面打下良好基础; 4. common

ground (争论双方的)共同基础; 一致之处

名词定义:

1: the solid surface of the earth.

例: He lay on the ground.

2: an area of knowledge or subject of discussion or thought.

例: Third-year courses typically cover less ground and go into more depth.

动词定义:

1: prohibit or prevent (a pilot or an aircraft) from flying.

例: A bitter wind blew from the northeast, and the bombers were grounded.

2: (with reference to a ship) run or go aground.

例: The larger ships grounded on the riverbed at low tide.

形容词定义:

1: reduced to fine particles by crushing or mincing.

例: Ground cumin.

50 **built** /bɪlt/ /bɪlt/

动词: 建立, 建设, 建

形容词定义:

1: (of a person) having a specified physical size or build.

例: A slightly built woman.

动词定义:

1: construct (something, typically something large) by putting parts or material together over a period of time.

例: The factory was built in 1936.

50 **wheel** /wi:l/ /wil/

名词: 轮, 车轮, 轮子; 动词: 盘旋, 翱翔

1. grinding wheel 磨轮, 砂轮 2.

steering wheel 方向盘; 驾驶盘; 舵轮

3. wheel in 把…推进来 4. front

wheel 前轮, 前壳体

名词定义:

1: a circular object that revolves on an axle and is fixed below a vehicle or other object to enable it to move easily over the ground.

例: In stand-by configuration, the vehicle's front wheels deploy to the ground like a jet plane landing gear to increase longitudinal stability.

2: a machine or structure having a wheel as its essential part.

动词定义:

1: push or pull (a vehicle with wheels).

例: The sled was wheeled out to the flight deck.

2: (of a bird or aircraft) fly in a wide circle or curve.

例: The birds wheeled and dived.

50 **medicine** /'medsn/ /'medɪsn/

medəsn/

名词: 医学, 医药, 药

过去式 medicined 过去分词 medicined 现在分词 medicining

1. chinese medicine 中医 2.

traditional medicine 传统医学; 传统医药

3. western medicine 西医; 西药 4.

herbal medicine 草药医学, 草药

名词定义:

1: the science or practice of the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention

of disease (in technical use often taken to exclude surgery).

例: He said they planned to take on extra clinicians in respiratory medicine, obstetrics and gynaecology.

2: a compound or preparation used for the treatment or prevention of disease, especially a drug or drugs taken by mouth.

例: Give her some medicine.

50 **draw** /drɔ:/ /drɔ:/

动词: 绘制, 绘图, 画; 名词: 平局, 拖曳, 不分胜负

过去式 drew 过去分词 drawn 现在分词 drawing

1. draw lessons from 从…吸取教训 2.

draw up 草拟, 起草; 停住; 使靠近 3.

draw on 利用; 吸收; 戴上; 临近 4.

draw a conclusion 得出结论; 作结论

名词定义:

1: an act of selecting names randomly, typically by extracting them from a bag or other container, to match competitors in a game or tournament.

例: The draw has been made for this year's tournament.

2: a game that ends with the score even; a tie.

例: This season the Berkshire club have lost only four times in 21 games, with seven wins and three draws from 13 league matches.

动词定义:

1: produce (a picture or diagram) by making lines and marks, especially with a pen or pencil, on paper.

例: He drew a map.

2: pull or drag (something such as a vehicle) so as to make it follow behind.

例: A cart drawn by two horses.

50 **terrible** /'terəbl/ /'terəbl/

形容词: 可怕, 糟糕, 凶

比较级 more terrible 最高级 most terrible

形容词定义:

1: extremely or distressingly bad or serious.

例: A terrible crime.

50 **reflect** /rɪ'flekt/ /rɪ'flekt/

动词: 反映, 体现, 思考

动词定义:

1: (of a surface or body) throw back (heat, light, or sound) without absorbing it.

例: When the sun's rays hit the earth a lot of the heat is reflected back into space.

2: think deeply or carefully about.

例: He reflected with sadness on the unhappiness of his marriage.

50 **apple** /'æp(ə)l/ /'æpl/

名词: 苹果, 苹

1. an apple 一个苹果 2. apple tree 苹果树 3. apple juice 苹果汁 4. apple pie 苹果派; 苹果馅饼

名词定义:

1: the round fruit of a tree of the rose family, which typically has thin red or green skin and crisp flesh. Many varieties have been developed as dessert or cooking fruit or for making cider.

例: It could be something specific, Victoria plum skins or green apples.

2: the tree which bears apples.

例: The whole house is covered in Virginia creeper and among the trees are an apple tree, cedar, Japanese cedar and large cypress.

50 **warn** /wɔ:n/ /wɔrn/

动词: 警告, 提醒, 告诫

动词定义:

1: inform someone in advance of an impending or possible danger, problem, or other unpleasant situation.

例: His father had warned him of what might happen.

49 **lower** /'ləʊə/ /'loə/

动词: 降低, 放低, 降低; 形容词: 下

1. lower oneself 失身份; 自甘堕落; 2. lower level 下水平, 低电平 3. lower price 低价; 降价 4. lower limb [医]下肢; 腿

形容词定义:

1: less high.

例: The lower levels of the building.

2: (in place names) situated on less high land or to the south or toward the sea.

例: The sweatshops of the Lower East Side.

名词定义:

1: a scowl.

动词定义:

1: move (someone or something) in a downward direction.

例: He watched the coffin being lowered into the ground.

2: look angry or sullen; frown.

例: The lofty statue lowers at patients in the infirmary.

副词定义:

1: in or into a lower position.

例: The sun sank lower.

形容词定义:

1: of less than average height from top to bottom or to the top from the ground.

例: The school is a long, low building.

2: below average in amount, extent, or intensity; small.

例: Bringing up children on a low income.

⁴⁹ **succeed** /sək'si:d/ /sək'sid/

动词: 成功, 得手, 接替

名词定义:

1: achieve the desired aim or result.

例: A mission which could not possibly succeed.

2: take over a throne, inheritance, office, or other position from.

例: He would succeed Hawke as prime minister.

⁴⁹ **email** /'i:meil/ /'imel/

名词: 电子邮件, 电邮

名词定义:

1: messages distributed by electronic means from one computer user to one or more recipients via a network.

例: Reading e-mail has become the first task of the morning.

动词定义:

1: send an e-mail to (someone).

例: You can e-mail me at my normal address.

⁴⁹ **throw** /θrəʊ/ /θro:/

动词: 扔, 抛, 投; 名词: 抛掷, 行程, 转移

过去式 threw 过去分词 thrown 现在分词 throwing

1. throw away 扔掉, 丢弃 2. throw out v. 扔掉; 伸出; 说出; 否决; 突出

3. throw in 扔进; 边线发球, 掷界外球

4. throw off 摆脱; 抛弃; 关闭

名词定义:

1: an act of throwing something.

例: Jeter's throw to first base was too late.

2: the extent of vertical displacement between the two sides of a fault.

例: In addition, large-scale isoclinal folds and normal faults with throws exceeding 10m locally occur.

动词定义:

1: propel (something) with force through the air by a movement of the arm and hand.

例: I threw a brick through the window.

2: cause to enter suddenly a particular state or condition.

例: He threw all her emotions into turmoil.

⁴⁹ **track** /træk/ /træk/

名词: 跟踪, 轨道, 履带; 动词: 跟踪, 追踪, 迹迹

1. track and field 田径; 田径赛 2. on track 走上正轨 3. keep track 通晓事

态, 注意动向 4. keep track of 记录;

与…保持联系

名词定义:

1: a rough path or minor road, typically one beaten by use rather than constructed.

例: Follow the track to the farm.

2: a continuous line of rails on a railroad.

例: Until Beeching there was a twin track railway line along here.

动词定义:

1: follow the course or trail of (someone or something), typically in order to find them or note their location at various points.

例: Secondary radars that track the aircraft in flight.

2: (of wheels) run so that the back ones are exactly in the track of the front ones.

例: I've just had my wheels tracked 'cause I thought that was the problem.

⁴⁹ **remind** /rɪ'maɪnd/ /rɪ'maɪnd/

动词: 提醒, 想起, 忆

动词定义:

1: cause (someone) to remember someone or something.

例: He would have forgotten the boy's birthday if you hadn't reminded him.

⁴⁹ **round** /raʊnd/ /raʊnd/

名词: 回合, 轮, 圆; 副词: 周围, 围绕; 形容词: 球形, 团, 丰满; 动词: 巡, 拐弯, 缠; 介词: 附近

1. in the round adv. 全面地 , adj. 圆雕的 2. all round 周围, 到处 3.

round about adv. 周围; 向相反方向; 大约; 迂回地 4. round in 牵索; 拉绳

形容词定义:

1: shaped like or approximately like a circle or cylinder.

例: She was seated at a small, round table.

2: shaped like or approximately like a sphere.

例: A round glass ball.

名词定义:

1: a circular piece of a particular substance.

例: Cut the pastry into rounds.

2: an act of visiting each of a number of people or places.

例: She did the rounds of her family to say goodbye.

动词定义:

1: pass and go around (something) so as to move on in a changed direction.

例: The ship rounded the cape and sailed north.

2: alter (a number) to one less exact but more convenient for calculations.

例: We'll round the weight up to the nearest pound.

⁴⁹ **fell** /fel/ /fel/

动词: 采伐, 斫; 名词: 皮, 兽皮; 形容词:

暴, 残暴, 暴烈

1. fell in 排队; 到期 2. fell into 掉进; 变成 3. fell in love with 爱上… (fall in love with 的过去式) 4. fell on 落到

名词定义:

1: an amount of timber cut.

2: a hill or stretch of high moorland, especially in northern England.

例: Cross Fell.

动词定义:

1: cut down (a tree).

例: Up on a ridge to the right of us, someone has been felling an oak tree all day.

2: stitch down (the edge of a seam) to lie flat.

例: A flat-felled seam.

形容词定义:

1: of terrible evil or ferocity; deadly.

例: Sorcerers use spells to achieve their fell ends.

⁴⁹ **sweet** /swi:t/ /swit/

形容词: 甜, 甜蜜, 甜美; 名词: 糖果, 糖

1. sweet potato 甘薯 2. sweet dream 酣梦, 甜蜜的梦 3. sweet taste 甜味 4. sweet smell 闻起来香

形容词定义:

1: having the pleasant taste characteristic of sugar or honey; not salty, sour, or bitter.

例: A cup of hot sweet tea.

2: pleasing in general; delightful.

例: It was the sweet life he had always craved.

名词定义:

1: a small shaped piece of confectionery made with sugar.

例: A bag of sweets.

2: sweet foods, collectively.

例: Americans eat too many sweets.

⁴⁹ **smell** /smel/ /smel/

动词: 闻, 发臭, 发恶臭; 名词: 气味, 味, 气息

过去式 smelled 或 smelt 过去分词

smelled 或 smelt 现在分词 smelling

1. smell of 有…的气味; 闻出…的味道

2. sweet smell 闻起来香 3. sense of smell 嗅觉 4. bad smell 坏味道, 坏气味

名词定义:

1: the faculty or power of perceiving odors or scents by means of the organs in the nose.

例: A highly developed sense of smell.

动词定义:

1: perceive or detect the odor or scent of (something).

例: I think I can smell something burning.

2: emit an odor or scent of a specified kind.

例: It smelled like cough medicine.

49 **bright** /brɪt/ /bræt/

名词: 亮, 曜; 形容词: 光亮, 光明, 辉; 副词: 明亮地

1. bright future 光明的未来, 光明的前途

2. bright red 鲜红; 亮红色

bright color 明亮的颜色

4. bright light 强光

形容词定义:

1: giving out or reflecting a lot of light; shining.

例: I have problems seeing when the sun is bright.

2: (of sound) clear, vibrant, and typically high-pitched.

例: Her voice is fresh and bright.

副词定义:

1: luminously.

例: A full moon shining brightly.

名词定义:

1: bold and vivid colors.

例: Webbed gloves in neon brights.

2: headlights switched to high beam.

例: He turned the brights on, and we drove along the dirt road.

49 **taught** /tɔ:t/ /tɔ:t/

动词: 教, 教导, 教授

动词定义:

1: show or explain to (someone) how to do something.

例: She taught him to read.

49 **police** /pə'li:s/ /pə'lis/

名词: 警察, 警方, 警; 动词: 管辖, 维持治安

过去式 policed 过去分词 policed 现在分词 policing

1. police station 派出所; 警察局; 公安局

2. police officer n. 警官; 警员

police force 警察; 警察机关

4. traffic police 交通警察

名词定义:

1: the civil force of a national or local government, responsible for the prevention and detection of crime and the maintenance of public order.

例: Council officers supported the police in offering crime prevention advice to residents.

动词定义:

1: (of a police force) have the duty of maintaining law and order in or for (an area or event).

例: The £4 million expense of policing the event, which included heavy police violence against protesters, was also borne by the taxpayer.

49 **attraction** /ə'trækʃ(ə)n/

/ə'trækʃən/

名词: 引力, 吸力, 饵

1. tourist attraction 观光胜地

attraction for 对…的吸引力

3. sexual attraction 性吸引力; 性诱惑, 性引诱

4. fatal attraction 致命的吸引力 (电影名称); 致命的诱惑 (电影名称)

名词定义:

1: the action or power of evoking interest, pleasure, or liking for someone or something.

例: She has romantic ideas about sexual attraction.

49 **silk** /sɪlk/ /sɪlk/

名词: 丝, 丝绸, 蚕丝; 形容词: 丝

1. silk road 丝绸之路

2. silk screen 丝网印刷法

3. raw silk 生丝

4. silk fabric 丝织品; 缎

名词定义:

1: a fine, strong, soft, lustrous fiber produced by silkworms in making cocoons and collected to make thread and fabric.

例: Laces were typically made from flax, silk, metal wrapped silk and some cotton and wool.

49 **traffic** /'træfɪk/ /'træfɪk/

名词: 交通, 运输, 运; 动词: 贩卖, 营业

过去式 trafficked 过去分词 trafficked 现在分词 trafficking

1. traffic accident 交通事故

2. traffic flow 交通流量

3. traffic safety 交通安全

4. road traffic 道路交通

名词定义:

1: vehicles moving on a road or public highway.

例: A stream of heavy traffic.

2: the action of dealing or trading in something illegal.

例: The traffic in stolen cattle.

动词定义:

1: deal or trade in something illegal.

例: The government will vigorously pursue individuals who traffic in drugs.

49 **bought** /bɔ:t/ /bɔ:t/

名词: 牛圈, 活结, 弯折

1. buy in 大宗买进

2. buy time v. 争取时间

3. buy back 产品返销; 补偿

交易; 补进 4. good buy 价廉物美的东西; 廉价品

动词定义:

1: obtain in exchange for payment.

例: We had to find some money to buy a house.

2: accept the truth of.

例: I am not prepared to buy the claim that the ends justify the means.

49 **vegetable** /'vedʒtəbl/

/'vedʒtəbl/

名词: 蔬菜, 蔬, 素

1. vegetable oil 植物油 2. vegetable protein n. 植物(性)蛋白 3.

vegetable juice 蔬菜汁 4. vegetable garden 菜园

名词定义:

1: a plant or part of a plant used as food, typically as accompaniment to meat or fish, such as a cabbage, potato, carrot, or bean.

例: Both dishes came with a mountain of fresh vegetables – spinach, carrots and green beans.

2: a person with a dull or inactive life.

例: I thought I'd sort of flop back and be a vegetable for a bit.

形容词定义:

1: of or relating to vegetables as food.

例: A vegetable garden.

49 **flash** /flæʃ/ /flæʃ/

名词: 闪, 闪光灯, 闪光; 动词: 闪, 闪现, 发光; 形容词: 豪华的, 漂亮的, 诱人的

第三人称单数 flashes 过去式 flashed 过去分词 flashed 现在分词 flashing

1. in a flash 瞬间; 立刻

2. flash memory 闪速存储器 3. flash point 闪点; 燃点 4. flash player 动画编辑播放器

名词定义:

1: a sudden brief burst of bright light or a sudden glint from a reflective surface.

例: The grenade exploded with a yellow flash of light.

2: a thing that occurs suddenly and within a brief period of time, in particular.

动词定义:

1: (of a light or something that reflects light) shine in a bright but brief, sudden, or intermittent way.

例: The lights started flashing.

2: display (an image, words, or information) suddenly on a television or computer screen or electronic sign, typically briefly or repeatedly.

例: Suddenly the screen flashes a message.

形容词定义：
1: (of a thing) ostentatiously expensive, elaborate, or up to date.
例：A flash new car.
2: of or relating to thieves, prostitutes, or the underworld, especially their language.
例：This is the story of an extraordinary quest by two women – one the wife of a journalist, and the other a young girl who had been sold to a flash house when she was just 10 years old.

48 **performance** /pə'fɔ:m(ə)ns/
/pə'fɔrməns/
名词：性能，表现，表演
1. high performance 高性能；高效能的
2. good performance 良好的性能；良好绩效
3. performance evaluation 性能评估；性能赋值
4. performance management 绩效管理
名词定义：
1: an act of staging or presenting a play, concert, or other form of entertainment.
例：Don Giovanni had its first performance in 1787.
2: the action or process of carrying out or accomplishing an action, task, or function.
例：The continual performance of a single task reduces a man to the level of a machine.

48 **nine** /nain/ /nain/
九；名词：九个
1. nine out of ten 十分之九，百分之九
十 2. cloud nine n. [俚]九重天（想象中的天堂）；[俚]极乐心境；[俚]狂喜状态
3. nine to five 朝九晚五 4. whole nine yards [美口]全部；一切事物；从头至尾
定义：
1: equivalent to the product of three and three; one more than eight, or one less than ten; 9.
例：All nine justices agreed that the law could not stand.

48 **forget** /fə'get/ /fə'gət/
动词：忘记，忘，忘掉
1. forget oneself 忘我，忘乎所以；失去知觉 2. never forget 永不忘记 3. don't forget 请不要忘记；别忘了 4. forget about 忘记
动词定义：
1: fail to remember.
例：He had forgotten his lines.

48 **glass** /glɑ:s/ /glæs/
名词：玻璃，玻，杯；形容词：玻璃的
复数 glasses

1. glass fiber 玻璃纤维 2. a glass of一杯 3. glass in 用玻璃把…围(或封)住，四周嵌上玻璃；用玻璃围住(建筑物某部分)； 4. glass products n. 玻璃制品
名词定义：
1: a hard, brittle substance, typically transparent or translucent, made by fusing sand with soda, lime, and sometimes other ingredients and cooling rapidly. It is used to make windows, drinking containers, and other articles.
例：A piece of glass.
2: a thing made from, or partly from, glass, in particular.
动词定义：
1: cover or enclose with glass.
例：The inn has a long balcony, now glassed in.
2: (especially in hunting) scan (one's surroundings) with binoculars.
例：The first day was spent glassing the rolling hills.

48 **demand** /dɪ'ma:nd/ /dɪ'mænd/
名词：需求，要求，需要；动词：需求，要求，需要
1. demand of v. 要求；向…索取 2. demand for 对…的需求 3. market demand 市场需求 4. supply and demand 供应与需求
名词定义：
1: an insistent and peremptory request, made as if by right.
例：A series of demands for far-reaching reforms.
动词定义：

1: ask authoritatively or brusquely.
例：“Where is she?” he demanded.

48 **burn** /bɜ:n/ /bɜ:n/
名词：烧伤，焚，燎；动词：燃烧，烧，燃
过去式 burned 或 burnt 过去分词
burned 或 burnt 现在分词 burning
1. burn out 烧坏；烧尽；不再热衷 2. burn down 烧毁，火力减弱 3. burn in 留下不可磨灭的印象 4. burn with 为…所煎熬
名词定义：

1: an injury caused by exposure to heat or flame.
例：He was treated in the hospital for burns to his hands.
2: consumption of a type of fuel as an energy source.
例：Natural gas produces the cleanest burn of the lot.

动词定义：
1: (of a fire) flame or glow while consuming a material such as coal or wood.
例：A fire burned and crackled cheerfully in the grate.

2: (of a person, the skin, or a part of the body) become red and painful through exposure to the sun.
例：My skin tans easily but sometimes burns.

48 **crop** /krop/ /krəp/
名词：作物，农作物，收成；动词：修剪，种植
过去式 cropped 过去分词 cropped 现在分词 cropping
1. in crop (土地)种着庄稼；2. crop yield 粮食产量，作物产量；谷物收获量
3. crop production 作物生产，种植业
4. grain crop 谷类作物，谷类作物
名词定义：
1: a cultivated plant that is grown as food, especially a grain, fruit, or vegetable.
例：The main crops were oats and barley.
2: a hairstyle in which the hair is cut very short.
例：Buns, twists, chignons and hair knots generally work for most hair types, textures and lengths except super short chops and crops.
动词定义：
1: cut (something, especially a person's hair) very short.
例：Cropped blond hair.
2: harvest (plants or their produce) from a particular area.
例：Hay would have been cropped several times through the summer.

48 **growth** /grəʊθ/ /groθ/
名词：发展，发育，发达
1. economic growth [经]经济增长，经济成长 2. growth rate 增长率；生长速率 3. growth factor 增长因子；增长系数；放大因子；经济增长因素 4. population growth 人口的增长
名词定义：
1: the process of increasing in physical size.
例：The upward growth of plants.
2: something that has grown or is growing.
例：A day's growth of unshaven stubble on his chin.

48 **adventure** /əd'ventʃə/ /əd'ventʃə/
名词：冒险；动词：冒险
过去式 adventured 过去分词
adventured 现在分词 adventuring
名词定义：
1: an unusual and exciting, typically hazardous, experience or activity.
例：Her recent adventures in Italy.
动词定义：

1: engage in hazardous and exciting activity, especially the exploration of unknown territory.
例: They had ventured into the forest.

⁴⁸**taxi** /'tæksi/ /'tæksi/

名词: 出租车, 出租汽车, 计程车
复数 taxis 或 taxies 过去式 taxied 过去分词 taxied 现在分词 taxiing 或 taxying
1. taxi driver 出租车司机; 的士司机 2.

take a taxi 乘出租车, 搭出租车; 打的
3. by taxi 坐计程车 4. call a taxi 打的; 叫出租车

名词定义:

1: a boat or other means of transportation used to convey passengers in return for payment of a fare.

例: Even if you don't fancy the idea of living in a rock house without windows just a few feet from the ocean, Moonhole is well worth a visit either by dinghy or taxi.

动词定义:

1: (of an aircraft) move slowly along the ground before takeoff or after landing.

例: The plane taxis up to a waiting limousine.

2: take a taxi as a means of transport.

例: I would taxi home and sleep till eight.

⁴⁸**related** /rɪ'lətid/ /rɪ'letid/

形容词: 有关, 连带, 应用

1. related products 相关产品; 关联产品 2. related information 相关资讯 3. related data 相关数据; 相关资料 4. to be related 有关系; 有联系

形容词定义:

1: belonging to the same family, group, or type; connected.

例: Sleeping sickness and related diseases.

⁴⁸**solution** /sə'lju:ʃ(ə)n/ /sə'lufən/

名词: 解, 溶解, 解答

1. aqueous solution 水溶液 2. optimal solution 最优解, 最佳解 3. in solution 在不断变化中; 动摇不定; 在溶解状态中 4. numerical solution 数值解; 数值解释; 近似解

名词定义:

1: a means of solving a problem or dealing with a difficult situation.

例: There are no easy solutions to financial and marital problems.

2: a liquid mixture in which the minor component (the solute) is uniformly distributed within the major component (the solvent).

例: Some escapes as carbon dioxide from water solutions and returns to the atmosphere.

⁴⁸**increasing** /ɪn'kri:sɪŋ/ /ɪn'krɪsɪŋ/

动词: 提高, 增长, 增

动词定义:

1: become or make greater in size, amount, intensity, or degree.
例: Car use is increasing at an alarming rate.

⁴⁸**belief** /bɪ'lɪf/ /bɪ'lif/

名词: 信仰, 信念, 信心

1. belief in 相信; 对…的信仰 2. religious belief 宗教信仰 3. firm belief 坚定的信念 4. in the belief (引起状语)相信

名词定义:

1: an acceptance that a statement is True or that something exists.
例: His belief in the value of hard work.

2: trust, faith, or confidence in someone or something.
例: A belief in democratic politics.

⁴⁸**tradition** /trə'dɪʃ(ə)n/ /trə'dɪʃən/

名词: 传统, 惯例, 传说

名词定义:

1: the transmission of customs or beliefs from generation to generation, or the fact of being passed on in this way.

例: Every shade of color is fixed by tradition and governed by religious laws.

2: a doctrine believed to have divine authority though not in the scriptures, in particular.

⁴⁸**agree** /ə'gri:/ /ə'gri/

动词: 同意, 商定, 答应

1. agree with 同意, 和…意见一致 2. agree on 对…取得一致意见 3. agree in 在…方面意见一致; 在…相同 4.

agree about 对…有相同的看法; 就…取得一致意见

动词定义:

1: have the same opinion about something; concur.

例: I completely agree with your recent editorial.

2: consent to do something that has been suggested by another person.

例: She had agreed to go and see a movie with him.

⁴⁸**impulse** /'impuls/ /'impuls/

名词: 冲动, 冲力, 搏

1. impulse response 脉冲响应 2. on impulse 一时冲动, 一时心血来潮 3. impulse noise 脉冲噪声, 冲激噪声 4.

impulse voltage 冲击电压; 冲击压; 脉冲电压

名词定义:

1: a sudden strong and unreflective urge or desire to act.

例: I had an almost irresistible impulse to giggle.

2: a driving or motivating force; an impetus.

例: An added impulse to this process of renewal.

⁴⁸**clerk** /klɔ:k/ /klɛk/

名词: 书记, 营业员

1. bank clerk 银行办事人员 2. desk clerk 接待员, 接待人员 3. sales clerk 售货员 4. booking clerk 售票员; 订座员

名词定义:

1: a person employed in an office or bank to keep records and accounts and to undertake other routine administrative duties.

例: A bank clerk.

2: a receptionist in a hotel.

例: The desk clerk at the hotel lied to the representative and claimed there were no picketers, but the customer service representative could hear the bullhorns over the phone.

动词定义:

1: work as a clerk.

例: Eleven of those who left college this year are clerking in auction houses.

⁴⁸**sincere** /sɪn'sɪə/ /sɪn'sɪr/

形容词: 真诚, 诚挚, 诚恳

比较级 sincerer 最高级 sincerest

形容词定义:

1: free from pretense or deceit; proceeding from genuine feelings.

例: They offer their sincere thanks to Paul.

⁴⁸**belong** /br'lɒŋ/ /br'lɔŋ/

动词: 属于, 属, 附属

动词定义:

1: (of a thing) be rightly placed in a specified position.

例: Learning to place the blame where it belongs.

2: (of a person) fit in a specified place or environment.

例: She is a stranger, and doesn't belong here.

⁴⁸**exact** /ɪg'zækt/ eg-/ /ɪg'zækt/

形容词: 精确, 确切, 准确; 动词: 索取, 索, 罚金

比较级 more exact 最高级 exactest 或 most exact

1. the exact same [非规范用语]正是同一个, 正是这个; 完全相同的; 2. exact

solution 精确解 3. exact science 精密科学(如数学、物理学、化学等) 4. exact measurement 精密测量

形容词定义:

1: not approximated in any way; precise.

例: The exact details were still being worked out.

动词定义:

1: demand and obtain (something, especially a payment) from someone.

例: Tributes exacted from the Slavic peoples.

⁴⁷ **independent** /,ɪndɪ'pendənt/ /'ɪndɪ'pendənt/

形容词: 独立, 单独, 独

比较级 more independent 最高级 most independent

1. independent of 不依赖…的; 不受…支配的 2. independent director 独立董事 3. independent thinking 独立思考 4. independent variable 自变量; 自变数

形容词定义:

1: free from outside control; not depending on another's authority.

例: The study is totally independent of central government.

2: not depending on another for livelihood or subsistence.

例: I wanted to remain independent in old age.

名词定义:

1: an independent person or body.

例: In fact, most were published by university presses, the federal government or small independents.

⁴⁷ **detail** /'di:tɛl/ /dɪ'tel/

动词: 详情, 选派; 名词: 详情, 细节, 详

1. in detail 详细地 2. in more detail 更详细地 3. detail design 详细设计;

施工设计 4. for further details adv. 为了了解详情

名词定义:

1: an individual feature, fact, or item.

例: We shall consider every detail of the bill.

2: a small detachment of troops or police officers given a special duty. 例: The candidate's security detail.

动词定义:

1: describe item by item; give the full particulars of.

例: The report details the environmental and health costs of the car.

2: assign (someone) to undertake a particular task.

例: The ships were detailed to keep watch.

⁴⁷ **achieve** /ə'tʃi:v/ /ə'tʃiv/

动词: 实现, 达到, 做到

动词定义:

1: reach or attain (a desired objective, level, or result) by effort, skill, or courage.

例: He achieved his ambition to become a journalist.

⁴⁷ **movement** /'mu:vm(ə)nt/ /'muvment/

名词: 运动, 移动, 动作

名词定义:

1: an act of changing physical location or position or of having this changed.

例: A slight movement of the upper body.

2: a group of people working together to advance their shared political, social, or artistic ideas.

例: The labor movement.

⁴⁷ **emotional** /ɪ'məʊʃ(ə)n(ə)l/ /ɪ'moʃnl/

形容词: 感情的, 鼓舞的, 情绪化

1. emotional intelligence 情绪智力; 情商; 情绪智商 2. emotional experience 情感体验; 情绪体验 3. emotional state 情绪状态; 兴奋状态 4. emotional expression 表情; 情绪表现

形容词定义:

1: of or relating to a person's emotions.

例: Children with emotional difficulties.

⁴⁷ **perform** /pə'fɔ:m/ /pə'fɔrm/

动词: 履行, 演出, 表演

动词定义:

1: carry out, accomplish, or fulfill (an action, task, or function).

例: I have my duties to perform.

2: present (a form of entertainment) to an audience.

例: The cast of 14 perform the play superbly.

⁴⁷ **milk** /mɪlk/ /milk/

名词: 牛奶, 奶, 乳; 动词: 挤奶, 产乳

1. milk powder n. 奶粉 2. in milk 在出奶时期的; 在授乳期中的; 3. fresh

milk 鲜牛奶 4. powdered milk n. 奶粉

名词定义:

1: an opaque white fluid rich in fat and protein, secreted by female mammals for the nourishment of their young.

例: Mammals feed their newborn young with milk, a substance rich in fats and protein that is produced by

modified sweat glands called mammary glands.

动词定义:

1: draw milk from (a cow or other animal), either by hand or mechanically.

例: Wandering into a shed one evening, he found a couple dozen goats being milked by a mechanism run by a pump.

2: exploit or defraud (someone), typically by taking regular small amounts of money over a period of time.

例: He had milked his grandmother dry of all her money.

⁴⁷ **speech** /spi:tʃ/ /spitʃ/

名词: 言语, 发言, 演说

复数 speeches

1. speech recognition 语音辨识 2.

freedom of speech 言论自由 3.

speech signal 语言信号, 语音信号 4.

speech act 言语行为

名词定义:

1: the expression of or the ability to express thoughts and feelings by articulate sounds.

例: He was born deaf and without the power of speech.

2: a formal address or discourse delivered to an audience.

例: The headmistress made a speech about how much they would miss her.

⁴⁷ **confident** /'kɒnfɪd(ə)nt/ /'kənfɪdənt/

名词: 信心, 确信

比较级 more confident 最高级 most confident

形容词定义:

1: feeling or showing confidence in oneself; self-assured.

例: She was a confident, outgoing girl.

名词定义:

1: a confidant.

例: His parents were his closest confidants and friends in a sense, but they were still his parents.

⁴⁷ **pain** /peɪn/ /pen/

名词: 疼痛, 痛, 痛苦

1. in pain 痛苦 2. abdominal pain 腹痛 3. back pain 背痛 4. no pain 没有痛苦; 不痛

名词定义:

1: physical suffering or discomfort caused by illness or injury.

例: She's in great pain.

2: careful effort; great care or trouble.

例: She took pains to see that everyone ate well.

动词定义:

1: cause mental or physical pain to.
例: It pains me to say this.

47 **address** /ə'dres/ /ə'dres; (for n) 'ædres; ædhrs/

名词: 地址, 住址; 动词: 讲话, 称呼, 发表
1. email address 电子邮箱信箱 2. ip address 网络地址, IP 地址 3. address book 通讯簿; 住址名册 4. home address 家庭住址; 标识地址; 内部地址
名词定义:

1: the particulars of the place where someone lives or an organization is situated.

例: They exchanged addresses and agreed to keep in touch.

2: a formal speech delivered to an audience.

例: Delivered an address to the National Council of Teachers.

动词定义:

1: write the name and address of the intended recipient on (an envelope, letter, or package).

例: I addressed my letter to him personally.

2: speak to (a person or an assembly), typically in a formal way.

例: She addressed an audience of the most important Shawnee chiefs.

47 **peace** /pi:s/ /pis/

名词: 和平, 和睦, 和约

1. in peace 和平地; 安静, 宁静; 安祥地 2. peace of mind 内心的宁静; 明镜止水 3. world peace 世界和平 4. at peace 处于和平状态

名词定义:

1: freedom from disturbance; quiet and tranquility.

例: You can while away an hour or two in peace and seclusion.

2: freedom from or the cessation of war or violence.

例: The Straits were to be open to warships in time of peace.

惊叹词定义:

1: used as a greeting.

2: used as an order to remain silent.

47 **date** /dæt/ /det/

名词: 日期, 约会, 日; 动词: 迄今, 追溯, 注日期

过去式 dated 过去分词 dated 现在分词 dating

1. up to date adj. 最新的; 最近的; 现代的 2. out of date 过时的; 过期的; 废弃的 3. delivery date 交货日期 4. early date 早期

名词定义:

1: the day of the month or year as specified by a number.

例: What's the date today?

2: a social or romantic appointment or engagement.

例: A college student on a date with someone he met in class.

动词定义:

1: establish or ascertain the date of (an object or event).

例: They date the paintings to 1460 - 70.

2: indicate or expose as being old-fashioned.

例: Disco—that word alone dates me.

47 **horse** /hɔ:s/ /hɔrs/

名词: 马, 骑, 驯; 动词: 驮, 系马于

1. dark horse 黑马 (出人意外获胜的赛马或参赛人); (美) [政] “黑马”候选人 (常因各方妥协而意外获得提名或当选)

2. white horse n. 白马; 怀特霍斯 (加拿大育空地区首府); 白马像 (新石器时代青铜时代或铁器时代雕刻在英国伯克郡等白垩山冈上) 3. change horses ◎(途中)换马, ◎换主持人; 换人马; 4. from the horse's mouth [口语] (消息等) 第一手的, 直接得来的, [口语] (消息等) 直接得来的, 来源可靠的;

名词定义:

1: a solid-hoofed plant-eating domesticated mammal with a flowing mane and tail, used for riding, racing, and to carry and pull loads.

例: A horse pulling a cart carrying racegoers was struck by lightning and died and a passenger was killed.

2: a frame or structure on which something is mounted or supported, especially a sawhorse.

动词定义:

1: provide (a person or vehicle) with a horse or horses.

例: For firms horsing their own vehicles, the cost of the yard would be a joint cost and cannot be divided between horses and vehicles.

47 **wallet** /'wɔlit/ /'wɔlɪt/

名词: 钱包, 皮夹子, 钱袋

名词定义:

1: a pocket-sized, flat, folding holder for money and plastic cards.

例: I know there are the big fold out credit card wallets but I'm running out of pockets and I can't quite bring myself to carry a handbag.

47 **kindness** /'kaɪn(d)nɪs/ /'kaɪndnəs/

名词: 仁慈, 好意, 慈爱

复数 kindnesses

名词定义:

1: the quality of being friendly, generous, and considerate.

例: A special thank you to neighbors and friends for their kindness , support and help.

47 **potential** /pə'tenʃl/ /pa'tenʃl/

形容词: 潜在; 名词: 潜力, 潜在性

1. market potential [经] 市场潜力; 市场潜在需求量 2. potential energy 势能 3. development potential 发展潜力; 发展前景 4. potential market 潜在市场

形容词定义:

1: having or showing the capacity to become or develop into something in the future.

例: A two-pronged campaign to woo potential customers.

名词定义:

1: latent qualities or abilities that may be developed and lead to future success or usefulness.

例: A young broadcaster with great potential.

2: the quantity determining the energy of mass in a gravitational field or of charge in an electric field.

例: The normal conduction of action potentials is reliant upon sodium channels.

47 **latest** /'leɪtɪst/ /'letɪst/

形容词: 最新, 新鲜; 名词: 新东西

1. latest technology 最新科技; 最新工艺 2. latest information 最新资料, 最新信息 3. latest news 最新消息, 最近新闻 4. latest version 最新版本

形容词定义:

1: doing something or taking place after the expected, proper, or usual time.

例: His late arrival.

2: belonging or taking place near the end of a particular time or period.

例: They won the game with a late goal.

47 **theatre** /'θɪətə/ /'θiətər/

名词: 剧院, 戏剧, 剧场

1. grand theatre 大剧院 (位于波尔多) 2. at the theatre 在剧院 3. movie theatre 电影院 4. go to the theatre 去剧院, 去戏院; 去看戏

名词定义:

1: a building or outdoor area in which plays and other dramatic performances are given.

例: Performances increasingly moved to theatres with proscenium arches, so the audience now viewed the dancers from the front, though no two spectators would have an identical view.

47 **season** /'si:z(ə)n/ /'sizn/

名词: 季节, 季, 时节; **动词:** 晒干,

调味, 烘干

1. in season 应时的; 当令 2. rainy season 雨季 3. flood season 汛期, 洪水期; 洪水季节 4. christmas season 圣诞节假日

名词定义:

1: each of the four divisions of the year (spring, summer, autumn, and winter) marked by particular weather patterns and daylight hours, resulting from the earth's changing position with regard to the sun.

例: Now most places in the world you have four seasons ; winter, spring, summer, fall but not so in Barbados.

动词定义:

1: add salt, herbs, pepper, or other spices to (food).

例: Season the soup to taste with salt and pepper.

2: make (wood) suitable for use as timber by adjusting its moisture content to that of the environment in which it will be used.

例: Even well seasoned firewood can be ruined by bad storage.

47 wash /wɔʃ/ /wɔʃ/

动词: 洗涤, 洗, 清洗; **名词:** 洗, 灌, 漱; **形容词:** 耐洗的

第三人称单数 washes 过去式 washed 现在分词 washing

1. wash oneself 洗澡; 自己洗漱 2. wash away 冲走; 洗掉; 忘却 3. wash out 淘汰; 洗净; 破产 4. wash off 洗刷掉, 洗掉

名词定义:

1: an act of washing something or an instance of being washed.

例: Today I got up, used the toilet, had a wash , cleaned my teeth and ate my breakfast.

2: the disturbed water or air behind a moving boat or aircraft or the sound made by this.

例: The wash of a motorboat.

动词定义:

1: clean with water and, typically, soap or detergent.

例: I stripped and washed myself all over.

2: (of flowing water) carry (someone or something) in a particular direction.

例: Floods washed away the bridges.

缩写词定义:

1: Washington.

47 campus /'kæmpəs/ /'kæmpəs/

名词: 校园, 大学教育

复数 campuses

1. on campus adv. 在校内 2.

campus culture 校园文化 3. campus

network 校园网; 园区网 4. on the campus 校园内

名词定义:

1: the grounds and buildings of a university or college.

例: For the first year I had a room on campus.

46 attempt /ə'tem(p)t/ /ə'tempt/

名词: 尝试, 企图, 图; **动词:** 尝试, 试图, 企图

名词定义:

1: an act of trying to achieve something, typically one that is unsuccessful or not certain to succeed.

例: An attempt to halt the bombings.

动词定义:

1: make an effort to achieve or complete (something, typically a difficult task or action).

例: She attempted a comeback in 1989.

46 examination /ɪg'zæmɪ'nейʃ(ə)n/

名词: 检查, 考试, 研究

1. entrance examination 入学考试 2.

examination and approval 审查准许

3. college entrance examination 高考;

大学入学考试 4. physical examination

体格检查

名词定义:

1: a detailed inspection or investigation.

例: An examination of marketing behavior.

2: a formal test of a person's knowledge or proficiency in a particular subject or skill.

例: He scraped through the examinations at the end of his first year.

46 destroy /drɪ'strɔɪ/ /dri'strɔɪ/

动词: 破坏, 摧毁, 销毁

动词定义:

1: put an end to the existence of (something) by damaging or attacking it.

例: The room had been destroyed by fire.

46 earlier /'ɜːlɪə(r)/ /'ɜːlɪə(r)/

形容词: 早

形容词定义:

1: happening or done before the usual or expected time.

例: We ate an early lunch.

2: happening, belonging to, or done near the beginning of a particular time or period.

例: An early goal secured victory.

46 grown /grəʊn/ /gron/

形容词: 长满某物的, 长大的

动词定义:

1: (of a living thing) undergo natural development by increasing in size and changing physically; progress to maturity.

例: He would watch Nick grow to manhood.

2: become larger or greater over a period of time; increase.

例: Turnover grew to more than \$100, 000 within three years.

46 president /'prezɪd(ə)nt/ /'prezɪdənt/

名词: 主席, 总统, 校长

1. vice president 副总统; 副主席 2.

former president 前任总统 3. senior vice president 高级副总裁 4.

executive vice president 执行副总裁

名词定义:

1: the elected head of a republican state.

例: The Irish president.

2: the celebrant at a Eucharist.

例: The old typology understands the president at the Eucharist not in terms of a bare symbolism, but in terms of a symbolic realism.

46 raise /reɪz/ /rez/

动词: 提高, 提出, 养; **名词:** 昂, 拔, 赛

过去式 raised 过去分词 raised 现在分词 raising

1. raise oneself 长高, 发迹 2. raise money 集资; 筹款; 募捐 3. get a raise 得到加薪 4. raise capital 筹集资本, 集资

名词定义:

1: an increase in salary.

例: He wants a raise and some perks.

2: (in poker or brag) an increase in a stake.

例: It is usual to agree, before the start of the game, a limit for bets and raises in the poker stage.

动词定义:

1: lift or move to a higher position or level.

例: She raised both arms above her head.

2: increase the amount, level, or strength of.

例: The bank raised interest rates.

46 flight /flaɪt/ /flaɪt/

名词: 飞行, 航班, 航程; **动词:** 溃逃

1. in flight 在飞行中; 飞行状态 2.

flight control n. 飞行控制; 飞行指挥

3. space flight 航天；宇宙飞行 4. flight number 航班号；班机号码；飞机班次

名词定义：

1: the action or process of flying through the air.

例：An eagle in flight.

2: a group of creatures or objects flying together, in particular.

例：We briefed for a two-ship formation flight in one of the local military operating areas.

动词定义：

1: shoot (wildfowl) in flight.

例：Duck and geese flighting.

2: (in soccer, cricket, etc.) deliver (a ball) with well-judged trajectory and pace.

例：He flighted a free kick into the box.

⁴⁶ **require** /rɪ'kwaɪə/ /rɪ'kwaɪər/

动词：要求，需求，需

过去式 required 过去分词 required 现在

分词 requiring

动词定义：

1: need for a particular purpose.

例：Three patients required operations.

⁴⁶ **repair** /rɪ'peə/ /rɪ'per/

动词：修复，修理，修；名词：修理

1. maintenance and repair 保养和修理
2. repair and maintenance 检修；修理和维护 3. repair work 修理作业 4.

repair shop 修配车间

名词定义：

1: the action of fixing or mending something.

例：The truck was beyond repair.

2: frequent or habitual visiting of a place.

例：She exhorted repair to the church.

动词定义：

1: fix or mend (a thing suffering from damage or a fault).

例：Faulty electrical appliances should be repaired by an electrician.

2: go to (a place), especially in company.

例：We repaired to the tranquility of a nearby cafe.

⁴⁶ **upset** /ʌp'set/ /ʌp'sæt/

动词：打乱，烦恼，刺激；名词：翻倒，扰乱，意外；形容词：懊恼，怅，倒

名词定义：

1: a state of being unhappy, disappointed, or worried.

例：Domestic upsets.

2: an unexpected result or situation, especially in a sports competition.

例：They caused one of last season's biggest upsets by winning 27 - 15.

动词定义：

1: make (someone) unhappy, disappointed, or worried.

例：The accusation upset her.

2: knock (something) over.

例：He upset a tureen of soup.

形容词定义：

1: unhappy, disappointed, or worried.

例：She looked pale and upset.

2: (of a person's stomach) having disturbed digestion, especially because of something eaten.

例：Place 1 drop of Peppermint oil in 1/2 glass of water, sip slowly to aid digestion and relieve an upset stomach.

⁴⁶ **mobile** /'məʊbaɪl/ /'mobil/

形容词：移动，流动，行动；名词：运动物体

1. mobile phone 手机；行动电话 2.

mobile communication 移动式通信 3.

china mobile 中国移动通讯（世界 500 强之一） 4. mobile robot 移动式遥控装置

形容词定义：

1: able to move or be moved freely or easily.

例：He has a major weight problem and is not very mobile.

2: of or relating to cellular phones, handheld computers, and similar technology.

例：The next generation of mobile networks.

名词定义：

1: a decorative structure that is suspended so as to turn freely in the air.

例：His characters are so thin they could have been hand painted in a kindergarten and suspended from a mobile.

名词定义：

1: an industrial city and port on the coast of southern Alabama; population 191,022 (est. 2008). It is situated at the head of Mobile Bay, an inlet of the Gulf of Mexico.

⁴⁶ **hair** /heə/ /her/

名词：头发，发，毛

1. long hair 长发 2. black hair 黑发

3. human hair 人发；人的头发 4.

white hair 白头发

名词定义：

1: any of the fine threadlike strands growing from the skin of humans, mammals, and some other animals.

例：The oils are rapidly absorbed through skin although the hair on

animal skin makes it difficult to apply them.

2: hairs collectively, especially those growing on a person's head.

例：A woman with shoulder-length fair hair.

⁴⁶ **path** /pɑ:θ/ /pæθ/

名词：路径，路，通路

1. shortest path 最短路径 2. new

path 新路 3. tool path 刀具轨迹；刀位轨迹 4. optical path 光路；光程

名词定义：

1: a way or track laid down for walking or made by continual treading.

例：Up green hills and down dirt paths, he walks alongside flag-draped coffins to support grieving families, to comfort, and to mourn.

动词定义：

1: (especially in computing and railroad contexts) allocate a path.

后缀定义：

1: denoting a practitioner of curative treatment.

例：Homeopath.

2: denoting a person who suffers from a disease.

例：Psychopath.

缩写词定义：

1: pathological.

⁴⁶ **trade** /treɪd/ /tred/

名词：行业，商业，贸；动词：换，营业，出售；形容词：贸易的，商业的，通商的

过去式 traded 过去分词 traded 现在分词 trading

1. foreign trade 外贸，对外贸易 2.

international trade 国际贸易 3. world

trade 世界贸易 4. trade in 买卖；低价购物

名词定义：

1: the action of buying and selling goods and services.

例：A move to ban all trade in ivory.

2: a skilled job, typically one requiring manual skills and special training.

例：The fundamentals of the construction trade.

动词定义：

1: buy and sell goods and services.

例：Middlemen trading in luxury goods.

2: exchange (something) for something else, typically as a commercial transaction.

例：They trade mud-shark livers for fish oil.

⁴⁶ **gradual** /'grædʒuəl/ /'grædʒʊəl/

形容词：缓

形容词定义：

1: taking place or progressing slowly or by degrees.

例：The gradual introduction of new methods.

名词定义：

1: (in the Western Christian Church) a response sung or recited between the Epistle and Gospel in the Mass.

例：The chants set were Vespers responsories, Mass graduals, and alleluias, and perhaps some processional antiphons.

45 **pleasure** /'pleʒə/ /'pleʒə/

名词：乐趣，欢乐，意思；动词：娱

过去式 pleased 过去分词 pleased

现在分词 pleasuring

1. with pleasure 愉快地；乐意地；愿意

2. for pleasure 为了消遣；为了取乐

3. have the pleasure of 有…的荣幸

4. take pleasure in 乐于；喜欢

名词定义：

1: a feeling of happy satisfaction and enjoyment.

例：She smiled with pleasure at being praised.

动词定义：

1: give sexual enjoyment or satisfaction to.

例：Tell me what will pleasure you.

形容词定义：

1: used or intended for entertainment rather than business.

例：Pleasure boats.

45 **senior** /'si:nɪə; 'si:njə/ /'sɪnɪə/

名词：前辈，伯；形容词：主任，长，年长的

1. senior high 高中 2. senior high school 高中 3. senior management

高级管理 4. senior engineer [计]高级工程师

形容词定义：

1: of a more advanced age.

例：He is 20 years senior to Leonard.

2: holding a high and authoritative position.

例：He is a senior Finance Ministry official.

名词定义：

1: a person who is a specified number of years older than someone else.

例：She was only two years his senior.

45 **trust** /trʌst/ /trʌst/

动词：信任，相信，信赖；名词：信任，信赖，信；形容词：信任的，信托的

1. trust in vt. 信任；依靠；存放 2. on trust 不加深究地，不加考察地；不凭证据

3. in trust 被托管 4. mutual trust

[营]相互信任；互相信赖

名词定义：

1: firm belief in the reliability, truth, ability, or strength of someone or something.

例：Relations have to be built on trust.

2: confidence placed in a person by making that person the nominal owner of property to be held or used for the benefit of one or more others.

例：First, that the complainant reposed trust and confidence in the other party, or the other party acquired ascendancy over the complainant.

动词定义：

1: believe in the reliability, truth, ability, or strength of.

例：I should never have trusted her.

2: allow credit to (a customer).

例：All persons whatsoever are forbid to trust her on his account, for he will pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof.

45 **imagine** /ɪ'mædʒɪn/ /ɪ'mædʒɪn/

动词：想像，设想，想到

动词定义：

1: form a mental image or concept of.

例：Imagine a road trip from Philadelphia to Chicago.

2: suppose or assume.

例：After Ned died, everyone imagined that Mabel would move away.

45 **edge** /edʒ/ /edʒ/

名词：边缘，边，缘；动词：镶边，使锐利

过去式 edged 过去分词 edged 现在分词 edging

1. on the edge of adv. 几乎；濒于；在…边缘 2. edge detection 边缘检测

3. on the edge 在边缘上；坐立不安 4. cutting edge 剪刃，切削刃；刀刃，刀口

名词定义：

1: the outside limit of an object, area, or surface; a place or part farthest away from the center of something.

例：A willow tree at the water's edge.

2: the sharpened side of the blade of a cutting implement or weapon.

例：A knife with a razor-sharp edge.

动词定义：

1: provide with a border or edge.

例：The pool is edged with paving.

2: move gradually, carefully, or furtively in a particular direction.

例：She tried to edge away from him.

45 **convenient** /kən'veɪnɪənt/ /kən'veɪnənt/

形容词：方便，便利，便于

形容词定义：

1: fitting in well with a person's needs, activities, and plans.

例：I phoned your office to confirm that this date is convenient.

45 **truly** /'tru:li/ /'tru:li/

副词：诚然，真，洵

副词定义：

1: in a truthful way.

例：He speaks truly.

2: to the fullest degree; genuinely or properly.

例：Management does not truly understand or care about the residents.

45 **professional** /prə'feʃ(ə)n(ə)l/ /prə'fɛʃənl/

形容词：行，专业的；名词：专业人才

1. professional development 专业发展

2. professional knowledge 专业知识；

专门知识 3. professional design 专业

设计；设计合理 4. professional service 专业服务

形容词定义：

1: of, relating to, or connected with a profession.

例：Young professional people.

2: (of a person) engaged in a specified activity as one's main paid occupation rather than as a pastime.

例：A professional boxer.

名词定义：

1: a person engaged or qualified in a profession.

例：Professionals such as lawyers and surveyors.

45 **memory** /'mem(ə)rɪ/ /'mɛmərɪ/

名词：记忆，存储，记忆力

复数 memories

1. in memory of 纪念… 2. shape

memory 形状记忆；外形记忆 3. from

memory 根据记忆 4. shape memory

alloy 形状记忆合金

名词定义：

1: the faculty by which the mind stores and remembers information.

例：I've a great memory for faces.

2: something remembered from the past; a recollection.

例：One of my earliest memories is of sitting on his knee.

45 **rain** /reɪn/ /ren/

名词：雨，雨天，雪；动词：下雨，雪

1. heavy rain 暴雨 2. in the rain 在雨中；冒雨 3. acid rain 酸雨 4. rain forest 雨林，热带雨林

名词定义:

1: moisture condensed from the atmosphere that falls visibly in separate drops.

例: The rain had not stopped for days.

动词定义:

1: rain falls.

例: It was beginning to rain.

45 **economic** /'i:kə'nɒmɪk; ek-/ /'i:kə'nɒmɪk, əkə'-nɒmɪk/

形容词: 经济, 实用的

比较级 more economic 最高级 most economic

1. economic development 经济发展;

经济开发 2. economic growth [经]经济增长, 经济成长 3. economic system

经济体制; 经济体系, 经济系统; 经济制度

4. economic globalization 经济全球化, 全球化

形容词定义:

1: of or relating to economics or the economy.

例: The government's economic policy.

2: justified in terms of profitability.

例: Many organizations must become larger if they are to remain economic.

45 **factor** /'fækta/ /'fæktə/

名词: 因子, 因素, 条件

1. factor in ...的因素; 将...纳入 2. key

factor 关键因素; 主要因素 3. factor

analysis 因子分析; 要素分析 4. factor

of production 生产要素

名词定义:

1: a circumstance, fact, or influence that contributes to a result or outcome.

例: His legal problems were not a factor in his decision.

2: a number or quantity that when multiplied with another produces a given number or expression.

例: Multiply your X factor by 159 to reach a daily total of 2,067 calories a day.

动词定义:

1: sell (one's receivable debts) to a factor.

例: Of considerably more importance is that Scanchem is now factoring its invoices, and thus increasing its apparent borrowing, the outstanding amounts being secured by a charge on the book debts of the company, as is normal.

45 **solar** /'səʊlə/ /'solə/

形容词: 日光的, 太阳的

1. solar energy 太阳能 2. solar system 太阳系 3. solar power 太阳能; 太阳能动力 4. solar cell 太阳能电池

形容词定义:

1: of, relating to, or determined by the sun.

例: Solar radiation.

名词定义:

1: an upper chamber in a medieval house.

例: I would hazard a guess that what he found were nail holes on part of the panelled screen commonly found in the better class of English medieval house between the hall and the solar.

45 **schedule** /'sedju:l/ /'skedʒʊl/

skedʒʊl/

名词: 时间表, 日程, 进度

过去式 scheduled 过去分词 scheduled

现在分词 scheduling

1. on schedule adv. 按时; 按照预定时间

2. ahead of schedule adv. 提前

3. according to schedule 按照预定计划

4. production schedule 生产计划; 生产进度表; 产品明细表

名词定义:

1: a plan for carrying out a process or procedure, giving lists of intended events and times.

例: We have drawn up an engineering schedule.

2: an appendix to a formal document or statute, especially as a list, table, or inventory.

例: The owner of such design rights is the person identified in the 2nd column in the table of the said schedule.

动词定义:

1: arrange or plan (an event) to take place at a particular time.

例: The release of the single is scheduled for April.

45 **musical** /'mju:zɪk(ə)l/ /'mjuzɪkl/

名词: 音乐, 音乐片, 音乐舞台剧; 形容词: 声音美妙的, 音乐的

1. musical instrument 乐器 2.

musical composition 乐曲 3. musical

performance n. 演奏(会); 音乐表演

4. musical sound 乐音, 音乐声

形容词定义:

1: of or relating to music.

例: They shared similar musical tastes.

2: having a pleasant sound; melodious; tuneful.

例: They burst out into rich, musical laughter.

名词定义:

1: a play or movie in which singing and dancing play an essential part.

Musicals developed from light opera in the early 20th century.

例: The repertoire will not be too taxing and will vary from musicals, light opera and more formal pieces.

45 **complain** /kəm'pleɪn/

/kəm'plen/

动词: 抱怨, 怨, 发牢骚

动词定义:

1: express dissatisfaction or annoyance about a state of affairs or an event.

例: Local authorities complained that they lacked sufficient resources.

45 **cancer** /'kænsə/ /'kænsər/

名词: 癌症, 癌, 毒瘤

1. breast cancer 乳腺癌 2. lung

cancer 肺癌 3. liver cancer 肝癌 4.

gastric cancer 胃癌

名词定义:

1: the disease caused by an uncontrolled division of abnormal cells in a part of the body.

例: He's got cancer.

名词定义:

1: a constellation (the Crab), said to represent a crab crushed under the foot of Hercules. It is most noted for the globular star cluster of Praesepe (the Beehive cluster).

2: the fourth sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters at the northern summer solstice (about June 21).

45 **annoy** /ə'nɔɪ/ /ə'nɔɪ/

动词: 搅扰, 缠, 搅

动词定义:

1: irritate (someone); make (someone) a little angry.

例: Your damned cheerfulness has always annoyed me.

44 **itself** /ɪt'self/ /ɪt'self/

代词: 本身, 自身, 它本身

代词定义:

1: used as the object of a verb or preposition to refer to a thing or animal previously mentioned as the subject of the clause.

例: His horse hurt itself.

2: used to emphasize a particular thing or animal mentioned.

例: The roots are several inches long, though the plant itself is only a foot tall.

44 **shared** /ʃe:d/ /ʃe:d/

形容词: 共享

动词定义:

1: have a portion of (something) with another or others.

例: He shared the pie with her.

⁴⁴ **frequent** /'fri:kw(ə)nt/ /'frikwənt/

形容词: 勤, 密切, 频仍; 动词: 翼庇
过去式 frequented 过去分词 frequented
现在分词 frequenting 比较级 more frequent 最高级 most frequent

形容词定义:

1: occurring or done on many occasions, in many cases, or in quick succession.

例: Frequent changes in policy.

动词定义:

1: visit (a place) often or habitually.

例: Bars frequented by soldiers.

⁴⁴ **network** /'netwɜ:k/ /'nɛtwrk/

名词: 网络, 网, 联网; 动词: 广播
1. neural network 神经网络 2. computer network 计算机网络 3. network environment 网络环境 4. network system 网络系统; 网状制; 网络系统供电网系统

名词定义:

1: an arrangement of intersecting horizontal and vertical lines.

例: From the scene before him, he evolved a network of heavy criss-cross lines, the intervals between which were filled with colour as if seen behind a lattice.

2: a group or system of interconnected people or things.

例: A trade network.

动词定义:

1: connect as or operate with a network.

例: The stock exchanges have proven to be resourceful in networking these deals.

⁴⁴ **achievement** /ə'tʃɪvm(ə)nt/ /ə'tʃɪvmənt/

名词: 成就, 成果, 成绩

1. outstanding achievement 业绩; 杰出成就 2. academic achievement 学业成就; 学业成绩 3. achievement

motivation 成就动机 4. lifetime

achievement 终身成就

名词定义:

1: a thing done successfully, typically by effort, courage, or skill.

例: To reach this stage is a great achievement.

2: the process or fact of achieving something.

例: The achievement of professional recognition.

⁴⁴ **involved** /ɪn'velvd/ /ɪn'velvɪd/

形容词: 当事, 素, 隐密

1. involved in 涉及; 包含; 牵涉进…
2. involved with 涉及; 与…有关连 3.

get involved in 涉及, 卷入 4. parties involved 交换中的各方

形容词定义:

1: connected or concerned with someone or something, typically on an emotional or personal level.

例: Angela told me that she was involved with someone else.

2: difficult to comprehend; complicated.

例: A long, involved conversation.

动词定义:

1: (of a situation or event) include (something) as a necessary part or result.

例: His transfer to another school would involve a lengthy assessment procedure.

⁴⁴ **biggest** /bɪgɪst/ /bɪgɪst/

形容词: 最大, 长大的

形容词定义:

1: of considerable size, extent, or intensity.

例: Big hazel eyes.

2: of considerable importance or seriousness.

例: It's a big decision.

⁴⁴ **pollution** /pə'lju:ʃ(ə)n/ /pə'lju:ʃən/

名词: 污染, 玷污

1. environmental pollution n. 环境污染 2. air pollution 大气污染, 空气污染 3. water pollution 水污染 4. pollution control 污染控制

名词定义:

1: the presence in or introduction into the environment of a substance or thing that has harmful or poisonous effects.

例: The level of pollution in the air is rising.

⁴⁴ **elder** /'eldə/ /'eldə/

名词: 长老, 长者, 长辈; 形容词: 长, 年长的, 资深的

形容词定义:

1: (of one or more out of a group of related or otherwise associated people) of a greater age.

例: My elder daughter.

名词定义:

1: a person of greater age than someone specified.

例: Schoolchildren were no less fascinated than their elders.

2: a small tree or shrub with pithy stems, typically having white flowers and bluish-black or red berries.

例: A factory farm stood silent and abandoned, hedges of elders dripped berries and were decorated with white trumpets of bindweed.

形容词定义:

1: having lived for a long time; no longer young.

例: The old man lay propped up on cushions.

2: belonging only or chiefly to the past; former or previous.

例: Valuation under the old rating system was inexact.

⁴⁴ **shape** /ʃeɪp/ /ʃep/

名词: 形状, 形, 外形; 动词: 塑造, 塑

过去式 shaped 过去分词 shaped 现在分词 shaping

1. in shape 在外形上; 处于良好状态 2. take shape v. 形成; 成形; 体现; 具体化

3. in the shape of 以…的形式; 呈…的形状 4. out of shape 走样; 身体状况不佳

名词定义:

1: the external form or appearance characteristic of someone or something; the outline of an area or figure.

例: She liked the shape of his nose.

2: the particular condition or state of someone or something.

例: He was in no shape to drive.

动词定义:

1: give a particular shape or form to.

例: Most caves are shaped by the flow of water through limestone.

缩写词定义:

1: Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe.

⁴⁴ **spread** /spred/ /sprɛd/

动词: 传播, 扩展, 扩散; 名词: 扩展, 扩散, 扩; 形容词: 广大的

过去式 spread 过去分词 spread 现在分词 spreading

1. spread oneself ◎直挺挺地躺卧; 平伸四肢, ◎[口语]自夸, 自吹, ◎[口语]东拉西扯, 滔滔不绝地说(或写), ◎[口语]不惜花钱; 不遗余力; 2. spread

out 展开; 铺开; 伸张 3. spread

spectrum 扩展频谱 4. spread over 传遍, 延续; 遍布于…

名词定义:

1: the fact or process of spreading over an area.

例: The spread of AIDS.

2: the extent, width, or area covered by something.

例: The male's antlers can attain a spread of six feet.

动词定义:

1: open out (something) so as to extend its surface area, width, or length.

例: I spread a towel on the sand and sat down.

2: extend over a large or increasing area.

例: She stood at the window looking at the town spread out below.

⁴⁴ **sight** /saɪt/ /sart/

名词: 视力, 视觉, 景象; 动词: 瞄准, 看见, 看

1. at first sight乍一看; 初看之下
2. in sight adv. 在即, 在望; 看得见; 被看到
3. out of sight看不见; 在视野之外; 在看不见的地方
4. first sight 第一眼; 乍看起来; 初见

名词定义:

1: the faculty or power of seeing.

例: Joseph lost his sight as a baby.

- 2: a thing that one sees or that can be seen.

例: John was a familiar sight in the bar for many years.

动词定义:

1: manage to see or observe

(someone or something); catch an initial glimpse of.

例: Tell me when you sight London Bridge.

- 2: take aim by looking through the sights of a gun.

例: She sighted down the barrel.

⁴⁴ **figure** /'fɪgə/ /'frɪgjə/

名词: 数字, 人物, 图形; 动词: 盘算, 瑞, 谋取

过去式 figured 过去分词 figured 现在分词 figuring

1. public figure 社会名人

out 解决; 算出; 想出; 理解; 断定

figure in 算进; 包括进

4. father figure n. 长者; 父亲般的人物; 领袖

名词定义:

1: a number, especially one that forms part of official statistics or relates to the financial performance of a company.

例: Official census figures.

- 2: a person's bodily shape, especially that of a woman and when considered to be attractive.

例: She had always been so proud of her figure.

动词定义:

1: be a significant and noticeable part of something.

例: The issue of nuclear policy figured prominently in the talks.

- 2: calculate or work out (an amount or value) arithmetically.

例: You won't even have to rack your brains over calculating taxes since they've already figured it out for you on the menu.

⁴⁴ **conservation** /kɒnsə'veɪʃn/ /,kɒnsə'veʃən/

名词: 保护, 保存, 保全

1. energy conservation 能量守恒; 能源节约
2. water conservation 节约用水, 水源保护; 水利
3. soil conservation 土壤保持
4. water and soil conservation 水土保持

名词定义:

1: the action of conserving something, in particular.

例: These sites of sequence conservation may indicate regions of importance for transcriptional regulation of these genes.

⁴⁴ **amazing** /ə'meɪzɪŋ/ /ə'meɪzɪŋ/

形容词: 惊人, 了不起, 精彩

比较级 more amazing 最高级 most amazing

形容词定义:

1: causing great surprise or wonder; astonishing.

例: An amazing number of people registered.

⁴⁴ **basket** /'bɑ:skɪt/ /'bæskɪt/

名词: 篮, 篮子, 筐

1. picnic basket 野餐篮

2. fruit basket 果篮, 水果篮

3. bamboo basket 竹篮; 竹篓

4. shopping basket 购物篮; 提篮

名词定义:

1: a container used to hold or carry things, typically made from interwoven strips of cane or wire.

例: A laundry basket.

- 2: a net fixed on a hoop used as the goal.

例: Put two good rebounders close to the basket and designate one player to box out the shooter.

⁴⁴ **jump** /dʒʌmp/ /dʒʌmp/

动词: 跳, 跳跃, 跃; 名词: 跳, 跳跃, 跃

1. jump in v. 投入
2. jump out 跳出
3. jump over v. 跳过
4. jump on 跳上; 扑向; 责备

名词定义:

1: an act of jumping from a surface by pushing upward with one's legs and feet.

例: In making the short jump across the gully he lost his balance.

- 2: a sudden involuntary movement caused by shock or surprise.

例: I woke up with a jump.

动词定义:

1: push oneself off a surface and into the air by using the muscles in one's legs and feet.

例: The cat jumped off his lap.

- 2: (of a person) move suddenly and quickly in a specified way.

例: Juliet jumped to her feet.

⁴⁴ **survey** /'sɜ:veɪ; (for v.) sə'veɪ/ /'sɜ:ve; (for v.) sɜ:ve/

动词: 调查, 测量, 勘测; 名词: 察勘, 概观

1. questionnaire survey 问卷调查

2. survey data 测量数据, 测量资料

3. field survey n. 实地调查; 实地考察

4. geological survey 地质调查; 地质勘查; 地质测量

名词定义:

1: a general view, examination, or description of someone or something.

例: The author provides a survey of the relevant literature.

- 2: an act of surveying an area of land.

例: The flight involved a detailed aerial survey of military bases.

动词定义:

1: (of a person or their eyes) look carefully and thoroughly at (someone or something), especially so as to appraise them.

例: Her green eyes surveyed him coolly.

- 2: examine and record the area and features of (an area of land) so as to construct a map, plan, or description.

例: He surveyed the coasts of New Zealand.

⁴³ **cooking** /'kʊkɪŋ/ /'kʊkɪŋ/

名词: 烹饪, 烹; 形容词: 烹饪的

1. cooking oil 食用油

2. cooking process 蒸煮过程, 蒸煮法

3. chinese cooking 中国式烹饪

4. cooking time 蒸煮时间

名词定义:

1: the practice or skill of preparing food by combining, mixing, and heating ingredients.

例: She first became interested in cooking at the age of 17.

⁴³ **staff** /stɑ:f/ /stæf/

名词: 员工, 人员, 职工; 形容词: 定员的, 额内的; 动词: 补充齐

复数 staves 或 staffs

1. technical staff 技术人员

2. teaching staff 教育工作者(总称)

3. medical staff 医务人员

4. staff member 职员

名词定义:

1: all the people employed by a particular organization.

例: A staff of 600.

- 2: a long stick used as a support when walking or climbing or as a weapon.

例: It was a wide arena, with a lodge at one end; I suppose to store the weapons: staffs, swords, bows, etc.

动词定义:

1: provide (an organization, business, etc.) with staff.
例: Legal advice centers are staffed by volunteer lawyers.

43 **assistant** /ə'sɪst(ə)nt/ /ə'sɪstənt/
名词: 助理, 助手, 副; 形容词: 辅助的
名词定义:

1: a person who ranks below a senior person.

例: The managing director and his assistant.

43 **inspired** /ɪn'spaɪəd/ /ɪn'spaɪrd/
动词: 启发, 鼓舞, 振奋
形容词定义:

1: of extraordinary quality, as if arising from some external creative impulse.

例: They had to thank the goalie for some inspired saves.

2: (of air or another substance) that is breathed in.

例: Inspired air must be humidified.
动词定义:

1: fill (someone) with the urge or ability to do or feel something, especially to do something creative.

例: His passion for romantic literature inspired him to begin writing.

2: breathe in (air); inhale.

例: In the current study, breathing pattern was measured using a pneumotachograph attached to a T piece while the patient inspired supplemental oxygen.

43 **access** /ækses/ /ækses/
动词: 访问, 接驳, 连接; 名词: 存取, 通路, 连接
过去式 accessed 过去分词 accessed 现在分词 accessing

1. access control 访问控制 2. have access to 使用; 接近; 可以利用 3. internet access 互联网接入 4. easy access 便于检修; 容易接近

名词定义:

1: a means of approaching or entering a place.

例: The staircase gives access to the top floor.

2: an attack or outburst of an emotion.

例: I was suddenly overcome with an access of rage.

动词定义:

1: approach or enter (a place).

例: Single rooms have private baths accessed via the balcony.

2: obtain, examine, or retrieve (data or a file).

例: The lack of protection means that e-mails and sensitive computer files

can be accessed by hackers using little more than a laptop and an antenna.

43 **powerful** /'paʊəfl; -f(ə)l/ /'paʊəfl/

形容词: 强大, 有力, 强劲

比较级 more powerful 最高级 most powerful

形容词定义:

1: having great power or strength.

例: A fast, powerful car.

副词定义:

1: very.

例: Walking in this weather is powerful hot work.

43 **compared** /kəm'peəd/ /kəm'peərd/

动词: 比较, 相比, 比

动词定义:

1: estimate, measure, or note the similarity or dissimilarity between.

例: Individual schools compared their facilities with those of others in the area.

2: form the comparative and superlative degrees of (an adjective or an adverb).

例: Words of one syllable are usually compared by “-er” and “-est.”.

43 **feed** /fi:d/ /fid/

动词: 饲料, 喂, 养活; 名词: 馈送, 料, 进刀

1. feed oneself 自己吃 2. feed on

v. 以…为食; 以…为能源 3. feed back

反馈; 反应; 回复 4. feed rate 馈送率; 加料速度; 进给速率

名词定义:

1: an act of giving food, especially to animals or a baby, or of having food given to one.

例: I've just given the horse her feed.

2: a device or conduit for supplying material to a machine.

例: The plotter has a continuous paper feed.

动词定义:

1: give food to.

例: The raiders fed the guard dog to keep it quiet.

2: supply (a machine) with material, power, or other things necessary for its operation.

例: The programs are fed into the computer.

43 **tomorrow** /tə'mɒrəʊ/ /tə'mɔro/

副词: 明天, 明日, 翌; 名词: 明天, 明日, 未来

1. tomorrow morning 明天早上 2. tomorrow afternoon 明天下午 3. tomorrow is another day 明天又是崭新的一天 4. day after tomorrow n. 后天

副词定义:

1: on the day after today.

例: The show opens tomorrow.

名词定义:

1: the day after today.

例: Tomorrow is going to be a special day.

43 **promote** /prə'məut/ /prə'mot/

动词: 促进, 推动, 提升

过去式 promoted 过去分词 promoted 现在分词 promoting

动词定义:

1: further the progress of (something, especially a cause, venture, or aim); support or actively encourage.

例: Some regulation is still required to promote competition.

2: advance or raise (someone) to a higher position or rank.

例: She was promoted to general manager.

43 **leaving** /'li:vɪŋ/ /'livɪŋ/

动词: 离开, 走, 留

1. leave for 动身去 2. leave a message 留言, 留口信 3. leave behind 留下; 遗留; 超过 4. leave home 离开家

动词定义:

1: go away from.

例: She left New York on June 6.

2: allow to remain.

例: The parts he disliked he would alter, and the parts he didn't dislike he'd leave.

43 **department** /dɪ'pɑ:təm(ə)nt/ /dɪ'pɑ:tment/

名词: 部门, 部, 系

1. department store 百货公司; 百货商店 2. state department n. (美国)国务院 3. sales department 业务部, 营业部 4. administration department 行政部

名词定义:

1: a division of a large organization such as a government, university, business, or shop, dealing with a specific subject, commodity, or area of activity.

例: The English department.

43 **disappear** /dɪsə'pɪə/ /'dɪsə'pɪə/

动词: 消失, 消, 不见了

动词定义:

1: cease to be visible.

例: He disappeared into the trees.

2: cause to disappear, as by consumption.

例: Statistics show that the community disappears about 200 pounds of cabbage a year.

⁴³ **theater** /'θɪətə/ /'θiətə/

名词: 剧院, 戏剧, 剧场

名词定义:

1: a building or outdoor area in which plays and other dramatic performances are given.

例: Performances increasingly moved to theatres with proscenium arches, so the audience now viewed the dancers from the front, though no two spectators would have an identical view.

⁴³ **king** /kɪŋ/ /kɪŋ/

名词: 王, 国王, 君王

1. martin luther king n. 马丁·路德·

金(美国黑人运动领袖) 2. monkey

king 美猴王, 孙悟空 3. king arthur

亚瑟王(电影名, 是英格兰传说中的国王)

4. king lear 李尔王

名词定义:

1: the male ruler of an independent state, especially one who inherits the position by right of birth.

例: King Henry VIII.

2: the most important chess piece, of which each player has one, which the opponent has to checkmate in order to win. The king can move in any direction, including diagonally, to any adjacent square that is not attacked by an opponent's piece or pawn.

例: The first king to move must therefore step back from his pawn, leaving him no longer able to protect it (the rules of chess forbid the kings moving within one square of each other).

动词定义:

1: make (someone) king.

例: For history lovers, Richard the Second was dethroned by Bolingbroke, who was kinged Henry The Fourth.

⁴³ **song** /sɒŋ/ /sɔŋ/

名词: 歌曲, 歌, 曲

1. song dynasty 宋朝 2. folk song 民歌 3. sing a song 唱一首歌, 唱支歌 4. theme song 主题歌; 信号曲; 老套路

名词定义:

1: a short poem or other set of words set to music or meant to be sung.

例: Many households bought parlour pianos and needed music and songs to play and sing.

⁴² **encouraged** /ɪn'kʌrɪdʒd/

/ɪn'kɜːrdʒd/

动词: 鼓励, 促进, 激励

动词定义:

1: give support, confidence, or hope to (someone).

例: We were encouraged by the success of this venture.

⁴² **beat** /bi:t/ /bit/

动词: 击败, 拍, 打; 名词: 拍, 拍子, 捶

1. beat all [口]意想不到; 压倒一切; 了不起 2. beat someone to something 在某件事上占某人之先; 3. heart beat [医]心搏 4. beat down 打倒; 杀价; 大雨倾盆而下; 强烈地照射下来

动词定义:

1: strike (a person or an animal) repeatedly and violently so as to hurt or injure them, usually with an implement such as a club or whip. 例: A woman whose husband would frequently beat her after becoming drunk.

2: defeat (someone) in a game, competition, election, or commercial venture.

例: She beat him easily at chess.

名词定义:

1: a main accent or rhythmic unit in music or poetry.

例: The glissando begins on the second beat.

2: an area allocated to a police officer to patrol.

例: A patrolman who strived to make his beat a safe one.

形容词定义:

1: completely exhausted.

例: I'm dead beat.

2: of or relating to the beat generation or its philosophy.

例: Beat poet Allen Ginsberg.

⁴² **discussion** /dɪ'skʌʃn/

/dɪ'skʌʃən/

名词: 议论, 会谈, 论争

1. under discussion 正在讨论中 2. group discussion 小组讨论; 集体讨论

3. topic for discussion 议题 4. have a discussion 讨论一下, 进行讨论

名词定义:

1: the action or process of talking about something, typically in order to reach a decision or to exchange ideas.

例: The proposals are not a blueprint but ideas for discussion.

⁴² **mail** /meɪl/ /mel/

名词: 邮件, 邮, 铁甲; 形容词: 邮;

动词: 寄

1. by mail 邮寄; 通过写信, 通过邮递; 按信件 2. daily mail 每日邮报(英国伦敦的报刊) 3. voice mail 语音邮件 4. express mail 快信

名词定义:

1: letters and packages conveyed by the postal system.

例: In front of our house is a seldom-used mailbox, because we receive our mail at a post office box in town.

2: armor made of metal rings or plates, joined together flexibly.

例: Each Corinthian soldier wore a simple coat of chain mail beneath a set of light plate mail, complete with a helm that was adorned with a small plume of pure white fur.

动词定义:

1: send (a letter or package) using the postal system.

例: If you will mail the coupon, we'll send you a free trial package.

2: clothe or cover with mail.

例: A mailed gauntlet.

⁴² **ahead** /ə'hed/ /ə'hɛd/

副词: 向前, 头里, 先头; 形容词: 向前的

1. ahead of 在…之前 2. go ahead 前进; 进行 3. forge ahead 继续进行, 取得进展 4. ahead of time 提前; 提早

副词定义:

1: further forward in space; in the line of one's forward motion.

例: He had to give his attention to the road ahead.

⁴² **worse** /wə:s/ /wɜːrs/

名词: 更坏的事; 副词: 更坏; 形容词: 更坏

形容词定义:

1: of poorer quality or a lower standard; less good or desirable.

例: The accommodations were awful, and the food was worse.

副词定义:

1: less well or skillfully.

例: The more famous I became the worse I painted.

名词定义:

1: a more serious or unpleasant event or circumstance.

例: The small department was already stretched to the limit, but worse was to follow.

形容词定义:

1: of poor quality; inferior or defective.

例: A bad diet.

2: not such as to be hoped for or desired; unpleasant or unwelcome.

例: Bad weather.

42 **largest** /lɑ:dʒɪst/ /lɑ:rdʒɪst/

形容词: 大, 广大, 量大

形容词定义:

1: of considerable or relatively great size, extent, or capacity.

例: Add a large clove of garlic.

2: of wide range or scope.

例: We can afford to take a larger view of the situation.

42 **entire** /ɪn'taɪə; en-/ /ɪn'taɪə/

形容词: 整个, 整, 全部; 名词: 鳜

1. entire life 总寿命 2. on entire (邮票)附贴在信封(或明信片、邮件包装纸等)

上的; 3. entire agreement 全部协议;

完整合约 4. entire file 整个文件

形容词定义:

1: with no part left out; whole.

例: My plans are to travel the entire world.

名词定义:

1: an uncastrated male horse.

42 **response** /rɪ'spons/ /rɪ'spɒns/

名词: 响应, 反应, 应对

1. in response 作为回答; 2. dynamic response 动态响应; 动力特性 3.

response time 响应时间 4. frequency

response 频率响应; 录放幅频响应

名词定义:

1: a verbal or written answer.

例: Without waiting for a response, she returned to her newspaper.

42 **secretary** /'sekrətri/ /'sɛkrətəri/

名词: 秘书, 书记, 部长

复数 secretaries

1. secretary of state n. (美)国务卿; (英)国务大臣; (美)州政府秘书长 2.

secretary general 秘书长 3. treasury

secretary 财政部长 4. general

secretary 总书记; 秘书长

名词定义:

1: a person employed by an individual or in an office to assist with correspondence, keep records, make appointments, and carry out similar tasks.

例: If necessary, counsel may contact my secretary to arrange an appointment to speak to the issue of costs on this motion.

42 **female** /'fi:meil/ /'fimel/

名词: 女, 女性, 雌性; 形容词: 雌, 女的

1. male and female 雌雄; [化]凹凸面

2. female flower 雌花 3. female

parent [生]母本 4. female friend 女性朋友

形容词定义:

1: of or denoting the sex that can bear offspring or produce eggs, distinguished biologically by the production of gametes (ova) that can be fertilized by male gametes.

例: A herd of female deer.

名词定义:

1: a female person, animal, or plant.

例: The cubs are cared for by all the females in the pride, and will suckle from other females as well as from their mother.

42 **medical** /'medɪk(ə)l/ /'medɪkl/

形容词: 医, 内科的; 名词: 医生, 医疗经验

1. medical treatment 治疗, 医疗 2.

medical equipment 医疗设备; 医疗器材 3. medical service 医疗服务 4.

medical care 医疗护理

形容词定义:

1: of or relating to the science of medicine, or to the treatment of illness and injuries.

例: A medical center.

42 **fewer** /'fju:ə/ /'fjuə/

形容词: 小, 个别, 鲜

形容词定义:

1: a small number of.

例: May I ask a few questions?

2: used to emphasize how small a number of people or things is.

例: He had few friends.

42 **brown** /braʊn/ /braʊn/

名词: 棕色, 褐色; 形容词: 褐色, 褐;

动词: 晒黑, 成褐色

1. gordon brown 戈登·布朗(英国首相)

2. dark brown 深棕色; 深褐色 3.

brown rice 糙米 4. reddish brown

红棕色; 赫色

形容词定义:

1: of a color produced by mixing red, yellow, and black, as of dark wood or rich soil.

例: An old brown coat.

动词定义:

1: make or become brown, typically by cooking.

例: A skillet in which food has been browned.

名词定义:

1: brown color or pigment.

例: The brown of his eyes.

42 **created** /krɪ'ertɪd/ /krɪ'etɪd/

动词: 创建, 创造, 制造

动词定义:

1: bring (something) into existence.

例: He created a thirty-acre lake.

42 **soil** /sɔɪl/ /sɔɪl/

名词: 土壤, 泥土, 粪便; 动词: 弄脏, 污, 染

1. soil erosion n. 水土流失; 土壤侵蚀; 土壤流失; 泥土流失 2. soft soil 软土, 软泥地 3. soil water 土壤水 4. soil moisture 土壤水分; 土壤湿度

名词定义:

1: the upper layer of earth in which plants grow, a black or dark brown material typically consisting of a mixture of organic remains, clay, and rock particles.

例: Blueberries need very acid soil.

2: waste matter, especially sewage containing excrement.

例: Hazardous waste includes contaminated soil, paint, solvent residues, asbestos and highly acidic and alkaline solids.

动词定义:

1: make dirty.

例: He might soil his expensive suit.

2: feed (cattle) on fresh-cut green fodder (originally for the purpose of purging them).

例: Indian corn makes an exceedingly valuable fodder, both as a means of carrying a herd of milch cows through our severe droughts of summer, and as an article for soiling cows kept in the stall.

42 **passenger** /'pæsɪndʒə/

/pæsn̩dʒə/

名词: 乘客, 旅客, 客

1. passenger transport 客运 2.

passenger car 客车; 轿车; 小客车 3.

passenger traffic 客运, 旅客流量; 旅客运输 4. passenger flow 客流, 客流量

名词定义:

1: a traveler on a public or private conveyance other than the driver, pilot, or crew.

例: The driver and his passengers escaped unhurt when the brick was thrown through a small side window.

42 **cultural** /'kʌltʃ(ə)r(ə)l/ /'kʌltʃərəl/

形容词: 文化, 耕

1. cultural heritage 文化遗产 2.

cultural background 文化背景 3.

cultural revolution 文化大革命 4.

cultural exchange 文化交流

形容词定义:

1: of or relating to the ideas, customs, and social behavior of a society.

例: The cultural diversity of the world's peoples.

名词定义:

1: the study of humankind, in particular.

例: The future of applied anthropology cannot ignore the past, just as applied anthropology should

not ignore anthropology as a wider field.

⁴² **century** /'sentʃəri/ /'səntʃəri/

名词: 世纪, 百年, 百个
复数 centuries

1. the twentieth century 20世纪 2. turn of the century 世纪之交; 19世纪与20世纪转换交替时期; 19世纪末20世纪初

3. century park 世纪公园 4.

century hotel 世纪酒店(电影名称, 酒店名称)

名词定义:

1: a period of one hundred years.

例: A century ago most people walked to work.

2: a company in the ancient Roman army, originally of one hundred men.

例: Centurions took their title from the fact that they commanded a century.

⁴² **suitable** /'su:təb(ə)l/ /'sutəbl/

形容词: 适当, 适宜, 适

比较级 more suitable 最高级 most suitable

形容词定义:

1: right or appropriate for a particular person, purpose, or situation.

例: These toys are not suitable for children under five.

⁴² **relative** /'relətɪv/ /'rələtɪv/

名词: 亲戚, 亲, 戚; 形容词: 相对的

1. relative humidity 相对湿度 2.

relative error 相对误差 3. relative position 相对位置 4. relative standard 相对标准; 相关标准

形容词定义:

1: considered in relation or in proportion to something else.

例: The relative effectiveness of the various mechanisms is not known.

2: denoting a pronoun, determiner, or adverb that refers to an expressed or implied antecedent and attaches a subordinate clause to it, e.g., which, who.

例: The other personal relative pronoun, who, doesn't seem to be affected nearly as much.

名词定义:

1: a person connected by blood or marriage.

例: Much of my time is spent visiting relatives.

2: a relative pronoun, determiner, or adverb.

例: In the following pair, the first uses it as an interrogative content clause and the second uses it as a fused relative.

⁴² **november** /nəʊ'vember(r)/

/no'vembər/

名词: 十一月

名词定义:

1: the eleventh month of the year, in the northern hemisphere usually considered the last month of autumn.

例: The store opened in November.

2: a code word representing the letter N, used in radio communication.

⁴² **deliver** /dɪ'lɪvər/ /dɪ'lɪvər/

动词: 交付, 递送, 传递

动词定义:

1: bring and hand over (a letter, parcel, or ordered goods) to the proper recipient or address.

例: The products should be delivered on time.

2: state in a formal manner.

例: The President will deliver a speech.

⁴² **loneliness** /'ləʊnlɪnɪs/ /'lonlɪnɪs/

名词: 孤单

名词定义:

1: sadness because one has no friends or company.

例: Feelings of depression and loneliness.

2: (of a place) the quality of being unfrequented and remote; isolation.

例: The loneliness of the farm.

⁴¹ **appreciate** /ə'pri:fɪet; -sɪ-/

/ə'pri:fɪet/

动词: 欣赏, 感激, 鉴赏

过去式 appreciated 过去分词

appreciated 现在分词 appreciating

动词定义:

1: recognize the full worth of.

例: She feels that he does not appreciate her.

2: understand (a situation) fully; recognize the full implications of.

例: They failed to appreciate the pressure he was under.

⁴¹ **creative** /kri:'eɪtɪv/ /kri'eɪtɪv/

形容词: 创作的; 名词: 创作者

1. creative thinking 创造性思维 2.

creative design 创意设计, 创新设计; 美工设计 3. creative work 创作; 创造性工作 4. creative process 创意过程

形容词定义:

1: relating to or involving the imagination or original ideas, especially in the production of an artistic work.

例: Change unleashes people's creative energy.

名词定义:

1: a person who is creative, typically in a professional context.

例: There are currently over 4,000 Bafta members entitled to vote in the film awards, made up of creatives and professionals working in the film, television and interactive industries.

⁴¹ **force** /fɔ:s/ /fɔrs/

名词: 力, 部队, 力量; 动词: 迫使, 强迫, 强行

过去式 forced 过去分词 forced 现在分词 forcing

1. by force 强迫地; 靠武力; 凭藉暴力

2. driving force 驱动力, 推动力 3. in force 有效的; 大批地; 大规模地 4.

labour force n. 劳动力

名词定义:

1: strength or energy as an attribute of physical action or movement.

例: He was thrown backward by the force of the explosion.

2: coercion or compulsion, especially with the use or threat of violence.

例: They ruled by law and not by force.

动词定义:

1: make a way through or into by physical strength; break open by force.

例: They broke into Fred's house and forced every cupboard door with ax or crowbar.

2: make (someone) do something against their will.

例: She was forced into early retirement.

⁴¹ **financial** /faɪ'nænsʃəl/ /fɪnænsʃəl/

形容词: 金融, 财政, 金融界

1. financial crisis 金融危机; 财政危机

2. financial management 财务管理; 金融管理 3. financial system 金融体系; 财务系统 4. financial market 金融市场

形容词定义:

1: of or relating to finance.

例: An independent financial adviser.

⁴¹ **unusual** /ʌn'ju:zəl/ /ʌn'ju:zəl/

形容词: 异常, 特殊, 特别

形容词定义:

1: not habitually or commonly occurring or done.

例: The government has taken the unusual step of calling home its ambassador.

⁴¹ **content** /kən'tent/ /'kəntənt/

名词: 内容, 含量, 物; **动词:** 满足, 遂; **形容词:** 悅, 遂, 安
1. main content 主要内容 2. water content 含水量 3. moisture content 水分含量; 含湿量 4. content with 满足于…; 对…感到满意

形容词定义:

1: in a state of peaceful happiness.
例: He seemed more content, less bitter.

名词定义:

1: a state of satisfaction.

例: The greater part of the century was a time of content.

2: a member of the British House of Lords who votes for a particular motion.

例: The chairman of the committee said he was disappointed at the prospect of the contents of the house leaving the country.

动词定义:

1: satisfy (someone).

例: Nothing would content her.

⁴¹ **theme** /θi:m/ /θim/

名词: 主题, 题材, 议题

过去式 themed 过去分词 themed 现在分词 theming

名词定义:

1: the subject of a talk, a piece of writing, a person's thoughts, or an exhibition; a topic.

例: The theme of the sermon was reverence.

2: the stem of a noun or verb; the part to which inflections are added, especially one composed of the root and an added vowel.

动词定义:

1: give a particular setting or ambience to (a venue or activity).

例: Independence Day was celebrated with special themed menus.

⁴¹ **western** /'west(ə)n/ /'wɛstən/

名词: 西方人

1. western countries 西方国家 (western 西方; country 的复数形式);
西域 2. western medicine 西医; 西药
3. western culture 西方文化 4. western europe 西欧

形容词定义:

1: situated in the west, or directed toward or facing the west.

例: There will be showers in some western areas.

2: living in or originating from the west, in particular Europe or the US.

例: Western society.

名词定义:

1: a film, television drama, or novel about cowboys in the western US, especially in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

例: He went to bed early and read westerns or thrillers until the wee hours.

⁴¹ **climate** /'klaɪmɪt/ /'klaimət/

名词: 气候, 趋势

1. climate change 气候变化; 气候变迁
2. investment climate 投资环境; 投资气候
3. global climate 全球气候
4. monsoon climate 季风气候

名词定义:

1: the weather conditions prevailing in an area in general or over a long period.

例: Our cold, wet climate.

⁴¹ **current** /'kʌr(ə)nt/ /kɜːənt/

形容词: 当前, 现在, 现; **名词:** 潮流, 趋势, 潮

1. current situation 现状, 目前形势;
现况 2. current status 当前状态; 目前状况
3. current state 现行状态; 初速电流状态
4. electric current 电流

形容词定义:

1: belonging to the present time; happening or being used or done now.

例: Keep abreast of current events.

名词定义:

1: a body of water or air moving in a definite direction, especially through a surrounding body of water or air in which there is less movement.

例: Ocean currents.

⁴¹ **image** /'ɪmɪdʒ/ /'ɪmɪdʒ/

名词: 图像, 图片, 影像

过去式 imaged 过去分词 imaged 现在分词 imaging

1. image processing 图像处理; 图象加工
2. digital image 数字图象 3. brand image 品牌形象
4. image segmentation 图像分割, 图象分割法; 局部图象分析法

名词定义:

1: a representation of the external form of a person or thing in art.

例: Abstract paintings abandon images of the external world, speaking instead directly to people's internal thought processes.

2: a simile or metaphor.

例: He uses the image of a hole to describe emotional emptiness.

动词定义:

1: make a representation of the external form of.

例: Artworks that imaged women's bodies.

⁴¹ **impact** /'ɪmpækt/ /ɪm'pækt/

名词: 碰撞, 弹着, 捷

1. impact of 影响 2. impact on 影响;
对…冲击, 碰撞 3. environmental impact 环境冲击, 环境影响 4. environmental impact assessment 环境影响评价

名词定义:

1: the action of one object coming forcibly into contact with another.

例: There was the sound of a third impact.

动词定义:

1: come into forcible contact with another object.

例: The shell impacted twenty yards away.

2: have a strong effect on someone or something.

例: High interest rates have impacted on retail spending.

⁴¹ **lifestyle** /'laɪfstaɪl/ /'laɪfstaɪl/

名词: 生活方式

名词定义:

1: the way in which a person or group lives.

例: The benefits of a healthy lifestyle.

⁴¹ **comfort** /'kʌmfət/ /'kʌmfət/

名词: 安慰, 慰藉, 舒服; **动词:** 慰, 宽慰, 抚

名词定义:

1: a state of physical ease and freedom from pain or constraint.

例: Room for four people to travel in comfort.

2: the easing or alleviation of a person's feelings of grief or distress.

例: A few words of comfort.

动词定义:

1: ease the grief or distress of; console.

例: She broke down in tears and her friend tried to comfort her.

⁴¹ **item** /'aɪtəm/ /'aɪtəm/

名词: 项目, 项, 条

1. menu item [计]菜单项 2. item on the agenda 议程项目 3. construction item 施工项目, 建设项目 4. item by item 逐项; 逐条

名词定义:

1: an individual article or unit, especially one that is part of a list, collection, or set.

例: The items on the agenda.

副词定义:

1: used to introduce each item in a list.

例: Item two statute books … item two drums.

⁴⁰ **standard** /'stændəd/ /'stændəd/

名词: 标准, 规范, 基准; **形容词:** 正规, 正经

1. quality standard 质量标准 2. national standard 国家标准 3. living standard 生活水平, 生活标准 4. international standard 国际标准

形容词定义:

1: used or accepted as normal or average.

例: The standard rate of income tax.

2: (of a tree or shrub) growing on an erect stem of full height.

例: Pears can be grown as standard trees or as fan-trained specimens against a sunny wall.

名词定义:

1: a level of quality or attainment.

例: Their restaurant offers a high standard of service.

2: an idea or thing used as a measure, norm, or model in comparative evaluations.

例: The wages are low by today's standards.

40 specific /spə'sifɪk/ /spi'zifɪk/

形容词: 具体, 特定, 个别

比较级 more specific 最高级 most specific

1. specific surface 比表面; 比表面积; 表面系数 2. specific surface area 比表面积 3. specific gravity 比重 4.

specific area [化]比表面积; 特定地区

形容词定义:

1: clearly defined or identified.

例: Increasing the electricity supply only until it met specific development needs.

2: of, relating to, or connected with species or a species.

名词定义:

1: a medicine or remedy effective in treating a particular disease or part of the body.

例: Licorice root is a specific for low adrenal function.

2: a precise detail.

例: He worked through the specifics of the contract.

40 satisfied /'sætɪsfɪd/ /'sætɪs'fɪd/

/

形容词: 满意, 满, 饱

形容词定义:

1: contented; pleased.

例: Satisfied customers.

40 smart /smɑ:t/ /smart/

形容词: 高明, 机灵, 俏; 名词: 帅

1. smart card 智能卡 2. smart phone

智能电话 3. little smart 小灵通(中国网通和中国电信联合推出的移动通信产品)

4. smart money 抚恤金; 罚款; 因掌握内情而下的赌注; (英) 伤兵抚恤

形容词定义:

1: having or showing a quick-witted intelligence.

例: If he was that smart he would never have been tricked.

2: (of a person) clean, neat, and well-dressed.

例: You look very smart.

名词定义:

1: intelligence; acumen.

例: I don't think I have the smarts for it.

2: sharp stinging pain.

例: The smart of the recent blood-raw cuts.

动词定义:

1: (of a wound or part of the body) cause a sharp, stinging pain.

例: The wound was smarting.

副词定义:

1: in a quick or brisk manner.

例: It is better for tenants to be compelled to pay up smart.

40 helpful /'helpfʊl; -fəl/ /'hɛlpfl/

形容词: 优越, 合意的, 有帮助

形容词定义:

1: giving or ready to give help.

例: People are friendly and helpful.

40 direction /dɪ'rekʃn, dər-/ /də'

'rekʃən; (also) dər'rekʃən/

名词: 方向, 指导, 向

1. in the direction 朝...方向; 在...方向

2. in all directions 四面八方; 全面地; 向各方面 3. in the direction of 朝...方向, 向...方向 4. right direction 正确方向

名词定义:

1: a course along which someone or something moves.

例: She set off in the opposite direction.

2: the management or guidance of someone or something.

例: Under his direction, the college has developed an international reputation.

40 dark /dɑ:k/ /dɑ:k/

形容词: 暗, 黑, 深; 名词: 黑暗, 黑色

1. in the dark 在黑暗中; 不知道; 秘密地

2. dark green 深绿色; 青绿色; 黛绿 3. before dark 黄昏以前 4. dark blue 深蓝色, 深蓝的

形容词定义:

1: with little or no light.

例: It's too dark to see much.

2: (of a color or object) not reflecting much light; approaching black in shade.

例: Dark green.

名词定义:

1: the absence of light in a place.

例: Carolyn was sitting in the dark.

2: a dark color or shade, especially in a painting.

例: Brian sees the world in black and white, and Caravaggio painted in lights and darks.

40 ordinary /'ɔ:dɪn(ə)rɪ; -d(ə)n-/

/'ɔ:dnəri/

形容词: 普通, 一般, 通常

复数 ordinary

1. in ordinary (职务等) 常任的; (待修的船只等) 闲搁着的 2. ordinary people 普通人, 一般人 3. out of the ordinary 不平常的 4. ordinary life 正常寿命; 常规生命

形容词定义:

1: with no special or distinctive features; normal.

例: He sets out to depict ordinary people.

2: (especially of a judge or bishop) exercising authority by virtue of office and not by delegation.

例: Should this be the case, an ordinary judge is not allowed to disregard the national legislation but is bound to refer it to the Constitutional Court.

名词定义:

1: what is commonplace or standard.

例: Their clichés were vested with enough emotion to elevate them above the ordinary.

2: a person, especially a judge, exercising authority by virtue of office and not by delegation.

40 illness /'ɪlnəs/ /'ɪlnəs/

名词: 疾病, 病, 痘症

复数 illnesses

1. mental illness 精神病 2. serious illness 重大疾病 3. terminal illness 终期病患 4. state of illness 病况

名词定义:

1: a disease or period of sickness affecting the body or mind.

例: He died after a long illness.

40 taste /teɪst/ /test/

名词: 味道, 味, 气味; 动词: 品尝, 品味, 尝

过去式 tasted 过去分词 tasted 现在分词 tasting

1. taste of 体验; 有...味道 2. good taste 高品味; 味道纯正 3. in taste 得体的, 大方的; 高雅的, 有礼的 4. taste for 对...的喜爱; 对...的爱好

名词定义:

1: the sensation of flavor perceived in the mouth and throat on contact with a substance.

例: The wine had a fruity taste.

2: a person's liking for particular flavors.
例: This pudding is too sweet for my taste.
动词定义:
1: perceive or experience the flavor of.
例: She had never tasted ice cream before.

40 electronic /ɪ'lektrɒnɪk/ /ɪ'lek'trɒnɪk/
形容词: 电子
1. electronic commerce 电子商务 2. electronic equipment 电子设备 3. electronic control 电子控制 4. electronic product 电子产品; 电子设备制造业
形容词定义:
1: (of a device) having or operating with the aid of many small components, especially microchips and transistors, that control and direct an electric current.
例: An electronic calculator.
2: of or relating to electrons.
例: Atomic physics involves specifically investigations into the electronic parts of the atom.

40 private /'praɪvɪt/ /'praɪvɪt/
形容词: 私人, 私营, 私有; 名词: 列兵, 阴部, 爵位
1. in private 私下地; 秘密地 2. private enterprise 民营企业; 私营企业 3. private sector 私营部门; 私营成分 4. private equity 私募股权; 私人股本
形容词定义:
1: belonging to or for the use of one particular person or group of people only.
例: All bedrooms have private facilities.
2: (of a person) having no official or public role or position.
例: The paintings were sold to a private collector.
名词定义:
1: a soldier of the lowest rank, in particular an enlisted person in the US Army or Marine Corps ranking below private first class.
例: He enlisted in the Army in 1980 and was first assigned as a young private as a supply clerk in Germany.

40 application /æplɪ'keɪʃ(ə)n/ /æplə'keʃən/
名词: 应用, 申请, 用途
1. practical application 实际应用 2. application for 申请 3. clinical application 临床应用 4. wide application 应用广泛
名词定义:

1: a formal request to an authority for something.
例: An application for leave.
2: the action of putting something into operation.
例: The application of general rules to particular cases.

40 hero /'hɪərəʊ/ /'hɪro/

名词: 英雄, 好汉, 英豪

复数 heroes

名词定义:

1: a person, typically a man, who is admired or idealized for courage, outstanding achievements, or noble qualities.

例: A war hero.

名词定义:

1: a priestess of Aphrodite at Sestos on the European shore of the Hellespont, whose lover Leander, a youth of Abydos on the opposite shore, swam the strait nightly to visit her. One stormy night he was drowned, and Hero in grief threw herself into the sea.

2: (1st century), Greek mathematician and inventor; known as Hero of Alexandria. He described a number of hydraulic, pneumatic, and other mechanical devices, including elementary applications of the power of steam.

40 breath /breθ/ /brɛθ/

名词: 气息, 息, 气

1. deep breath 深呼吸 2. take a deep breath 深呼吸 3. out of breath 喘不过气来, 上气不接下气 4. shortness of breath 气促; 呼吸浅短

名词定义:

1: the air taken into or expelled from the lungs.

例: I was gasping for breath.

40 circle /'sɜ:k(ə)l/ /'sɜ:k'l/

名词: 圈, 圆, 循环; 动词: 绕, 盘旋, 环绕

过去式 circled 过去分词 circled 现在分词 circling

1. in circles 毫无进展, 扒圈子 2. vicious circle 恶性循环; 循环论证法 3. economic circle 经济圈; 经济周期 4. in a circle 成圆圈

名词定义:

1: a round plane figure whose boundary (the circumference) consists of points equidistant from a fixed point (the center).

例: In the normal geometry of flat space, the diameter of a circle is its circumference divided by pi.

2: a group of people with shared professions, interests, or acquaintances.

例: She did not normally move in such exalted circles.

动词定义:

1: move all the way around (someone or something), especially more than once.

例: The two dogs circle each other with hackles raised.

40 damage /'dæmɪdʒ/ /'dæmɪdʒ/

动词: 损伤, 损坏, 损害; 名词: 损害, 毁损, 险

1. serious damage 严重损害; 严重损坏 2. brain damage 脑损伤 3. formation damage 地层损害, 油层损害; 生产层损坏 4. fatigue damage 疲劳损伤; 疲劳损坏

名词定义:

1: physical harm caused to something in such a way as to impair its value, usefulness, or normal function.

例: Mr Smith said severe physical illness had resulted in physical damage to the brain.

2: a sum of money claimed or awarded in compensation for a loss or an injury.

例: She was awarded \$284, 000 in damages.

动词定义:

1: inflict physical harm on (something) so as to impair its value, usefulness, or normal function.

例: The car was badly damaged in the accident.

40 hill /hɪl/ /hɪl/

名词: 山, 小丘, 陵

1. buried hill 潜山; 埋藏山; 掩丘 2. capitol hill 美国国会; 美国国会山 3. green hill 青山, 绿色的小山 4. over the hill [美口]在衰退中

名词定义:

1: a naturally raised area of land, not as high or craggy as a mountain.

例: The instructions were to design a simple landscape sketch using a minimum of five to six land forms - hills, mountains, lakes and so on.

动词定义:

1: form (something) into a heap.

40 association /ə,səʊʃɪ'eʃn/ /ə,səsɪ'eʃn/

名词: 协会, 会, 联想

1. association with 与…的交往; 与…联合 2. trade association 贸易协会; 同业公会 3. in association with 与…相联系; 与…联合 4. medical association 医学会; 医疗协会

名词定义：

1: (often in names) a group of people organized for a joint purpose.

例：The National Association of Broadcasters.

2: a connection or cooperative link between people or organizations.

例：He developed a close association with the university.

⁴⁰ **fine** /fain/ /fain/

形容词：精细，细，精；名词：罚款，罚金，短；动词：罚款，罚金，湔；副词：好，非常好

比较级 finer 最高级 finest 过去式 fined 现在分词 fining

1. in fine 最后；总而言之 2. fine chemicals 精细化学品 3. fine quality 优良品质；上等品 4. fine art 精细工艺

形容词定义：

1: of high quality.

例：This was a fine piece of filmmaking.

2: (of a thread, filament, or person's hair) thin.

例：I have always had fine and dry hair.

副词定义：

1: in a satisfactory or pleasing manner; very well.

例：“And how's the job-hunting going?” “Oh, fine.” .

名词定义：

1: very small particles found in mining, milling, etc.

例：It raises dust, separating fines from aggregate.

2: a sum of money exacted as a penalty by a court of law or other authority.

例：A parking fine.

动词定义：

1: clarify (beer or wine) by causing the precipitation of sediment during production.

例：We fine the wine with egg extracts, so are we to put that on the label?

2: make or become thinner.

例：It can be fined right down to the finished shape.

⁴⁰ **tool** /tu:l/ /tul/

名词：工具，具，械；动词：好使，能使用

1. machine tool 机床 2. cutting tool 切削刀具；割削工具 3. tool path 刀具轨迹；刀位轨迹 4. development tool 研制工具

名词定义：

1: a device or implement, especially one held in the hand, used to carry out a particular function.

例：Gardening tools.

2: a distinct design in the tooling of a book.

动词定义：

1: impress a design on (leather, especially a leather book cover).

例：Volumes bound in green leather and tooled in gold.

2: equip or be equipped with tools for industrial production.

例：The factory must be tooled to produce the models.

⁴⁰ **respond** /ri'spond/ /ri'spɒnd/

动词：响应，应对，应答；名词：应，解答

动词定义：

1: say something in reply.

例：She could not get Robert to respond to her words.

名词定义：

1: a half-pillar or half-pier attached to a wall to support an arch, especially at the end of an arcade.

例：The E and W responds of both nave arcades are Romanesque.

2: (in church use) a responsory; a response to a versicle.

例：This small Respond is written by Lassus for 4 voices.

⁴⁰ **organized** /'ɔ:gə,nائزد/

/'ɔ:gənaائزد/

形容词：组，有组织的

形容词定义：

1: arranged in a systematic way, especially on a large scale.

例：Organized crime.

动词定义：

1: arrange into a structured whole; order.

例：Organize lessons in a planned way.

2: make arrangements or preparations for (an event or activity); coordinate.

例：The union organized a 24-hour general strike.

⁴⁰ **shopper** /'ʃɒpə/ /'ʃɒpər/

名词：购物者

名词定义：

1: a person who is shopping.

例：He spotted me amidst the throng of Christmas shoppers and pointed me out to his friend.

⁴⁰ **married** /'mærɪd/ /'mæరɪd/

形容词：已婚，婚姻的，结婚了

复数 married 或 marries

1. get married 结婚 2. got married 结婚 (get married 的过去式) 3. married couple 新婚夫妻 4. married life 婚后生活

形容词定义：

1: (of two people) united in marriage.

例：A married couple.

名词定义：

1: a married person.

例：We were young marries during World War Two.

动词定义：

1: join in marriage.

例：I was married in church.

2: cause to meet or fit together; combine.

例：The two halves are trimmed and married up.

⁴⁰ **attack** /ə'tæk/ /ə'tæk/

动词：攻击，攻，攻打；名词：攻击，进攻，发作

1. heart attack 心脏病发作 2. attack on 攻击 3. under attack 受到攻击；在攻击之下 4. main attack 主攻；攻击主力

名词定义：

1: an aggressive and violent action against a person or place.

例：He was killed in an attack on a checkpoint.

动词定义：

1: take aggressive action against (a place or enemy forces) with weapons or armed force, typically in a battle or war.

例：In December, the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor.

³⁹ **aged** /'eɪdʒɪd/ /'edʒɪd/

形容词：老，年老，年迈

1. at the age of 在…岁 2. of age 成年 3. old age 老年；晚年 4. at one's age 在…这个年龄(或岁数)；

形容词定义：

1: having lived for a specified length of time; of a specified age.

例：Young people aged 14 to 18.

2: having lived or existed for a long time; old.

例：Aged men with white hair.

动词定义：

1: grow old or older, especially visibly and obviously so.

例：You haven't aged a lot.

³⁹ **august** /'ɔ:gəst/ /'ɔ:gʌst/

名词：八月

形容词定义：

1: respected and impressive.

例：She was in august company.

名词定义：

1: the eighth month of the year, in the northern hemisphere usually considered the last month of summer.

例：The sultry haze of late August.

³⁹ **series** /'sɪəri:z; -rɪz/ /'sɪrɪz/

名词：系列，系，级数

复数 series

1. series of 一系列；一连串
2. time series analysis 时间序列分析；时序分析
3. series expansion 级数展开
4. series production 成批生产；连续生产

名词定义：

1: a number of things, events, or people of a similar kind or related nature coming one after another.

例：The explosion was the latest in a series of accidents.

2: a set of related television or radio programs, especially of a specified kind.

例：A new drama series.

³⁹ **excellent** /'eksələnt/ /'ɛksələnt/

形容词：优秀，优良，卓越

1. excellent quality 优良品质；优良质量
2. excellent student 优秀学生；优等生
3. excellent leader 优秀干部；优秀领导
4. excellent style 漂亮的款式

形容词定义：

1: used to indicate approval or pleasure.

例：“What a lovely idea!

Excellent! ” .

³⁹ **freedom** /'fri:dəm/ /'frɪdəm/

名词：自由，直率

1. freedom of speech 言论自由
2. freedom from 免于
3. degrees of freedom 自由度
4. degree of freedom 自由度

名词定义：

1: the power or right to act, speak, or think as one wants without hindrance or restraint.

例：We do have some freedom of choice.

³⁹ **nervous** /'nɜ:vəs/ /'nɜvəs/

形容词：紧张，慌，紧

比较级 more nervous 最高级 most nervous

1. nervous system 神经系统
2. central nervous system 中枢神经系统
3. autonomic nervous system 植物性神经系统，自主神经系统
4. feel nervous 感到紧张；发慌

形容词定义：

1: easily agitated or alarmed; tending to be anxious; highly strung.

例：A sensitive, nervous person.

2: relating to or affecting the nerves.

例：A nervous disorder.

³⁹ **audience** /'ɔ:dɪəns/ /'ɔdɪəns/

名词：听众，读者

名词定义：

1: the assembled spectators or listeners at a public event, such as a play, movie, concert, or meeting.
例：The orchestra was given an enthusiastic ovation from the audience.

2: a formal interview with a person in authority.
例：He demanded an audience with the pope.

³⁹ **shirt** /ʃɜ:t/ /ʃt/

名词：衬衫，衬衣

1. white shirt 白衬衫，白衬衣
2. stuffed shirt [口]妄自尊大的人；自命不凡的人；道貌岸然的人
3. in one's shirt 只穿一件衬衣(或睡衣)
4. keep your shirt on 别激动；沉住气

名词定义：

1: a garment for the upper body made of cotton or a similar fabric, with a collar, sleeves, and buttons down the front.

例：He jogged up to walk beside me, his tie untied, the top two buttons of his shirt undone, his sleeves pushed up to his elbows.

³⁹ **stranger** /'streɪn(d)ʒə/ /'strendʒə/

名词：陌生人，生人，外人

名词定义：

- 1: a person whom one does not know or with whom one is not familiar.

例：Don't talk to strangers.

形容词定义：

1: unusual or surprising in a way that is unsettling or hard to understand.

例：Children have some strange ideas.

- 2: not previously visited, seen, or encountered; unfamiliar or alien.

例：She found herself in bed in a strange place.

³⁹ **construction** /kən'strʌkʃ(ə)n/

/kən'strækʃən/

名词：施工，结构，构造

1. in construction 建设中
2. in the construction of 建筑
3. construction project 建筑计划，建设项目；基建计划
4. construction technology 施工技术，建筑技术；建筑施工；建筑工艺学

名词定义：

1: the building of something, typically a large structure.

例：There was a skyscraper under construction.

³⁹ **strength** /strenθ/ /strenkθ/

/strenθ/

名词：强度，力量，实力

1. tensile strength 抗张强度
2. actual strength 实际强度
3. compressive strength 抗压强度；压缩强度
4. shear strength 切变强度

名词定义：

1: the quality or state of being strong, in particular.

例：It is a strong story and this strength lies in the fact that it is simple and easy to relate to.

2: a good or beneficial quality or attribute of a person or thing.

例：The strengths and weaknesses of their sales and marketing operation.

³⁹ **thursday** /θɜ:zde/ /θɜ:zdɪ/

名词：星期四

名词定义：

1: the day of the week before Friday and following Wednesday.

例：The committee met on Thursday.

副词定义：

1: on Thursday.

例：He called her up Thursday.

³⁹ **phrase** /freɪz/ /freɪz/

名词：短语，词组，惯用语；动词：用短语表达

1. key phrase 关键短语
2. set phrase 成语；固定词组
3. noun phrase 名词短语
4. verb phrase 动词短语；动词词组

名词定义：

1: a small group of words standing together as a conceptual unit, typically forming a component of a clause.

例：Moreover the rest of the lines explain and expand these references by using adjectival phrases and subordinate clauses which tell the reader to look for explanation within the poem itself.

动词定义：

1: put into a particular form of words.

例：It's important to phrase the question correctly.

³⁹ **race** /reɪs/ /res/

名词：种族，竞赛，族；动词：赛跑，驰逐

1. in the race 在比赛中；有成功的可能
2. human race 人类
3. arms race n. 军备竞赛
4. race against 同…比赛

名词定义：

1: a competition between runners, horses, vehicles, boats, etc., to see which is the fastest in covering a set course.

例：I won the first 50-lap race.

2: a strong or rapid current flowing through a narrow channel in the sea or a river.

例: Angling for tuna in turbulent tidal races.

动词定义:

1: compete with another or others to see who is fastest at covering a set course or achieving an objective.

例: The vet took blood samples from the horses before they raced.

2: move or progress swiftly or at full speed.

例: I raced into the house.

39 **article** /'ɑ:tɪk(ə)l/ /'ɑ:tɪkl/

名词: 文章, 条, 物品; 动词: 清楚说出

过去式 articed 过去分词 articed 现在分词 articling

1. in articles 根据契约当学徒, 依雇用契约工作着 2. write an article 写文章 3. first article 首产品 4. an article of 一件(衣服)

名词定义:

1: a particular item or object, typically one of a specified type.

例: Small household articles.

2: a piece of writing included with others in a newspaper, magazine, or other publication.

例: An article about middle-aged executives.

动词定义:

1: bind by the terms of a contract, as one of apprenticeship.

例: It's a crying shame... My father paid three hundred quid to have me articed.

39 **citizen** /'sɪtɪz(ə)n/ /'sɪtɪzn/

名词: 公民, 市民

1. senior citizen 老年人 2. corporate citizen 企业公民; 公司公民 3. fellow citizen 各位公民; 同胞 4. private citizen 普通公民

名词定义:

1: a legally recognized subject or national of a state or commonwealth, either native or naturalized.

例: A Polish citizen.

39 **object** /'ɒbdʒɪkt; -dʒekt/

/'abdʒekt/

名词: 宾语, 目的, 物体; 动词: 拒绝, 不以为然, 嫌

1. object oriented 面向对象的; 对象趋向的; 物件导向的 2. object of study 研究对象 3. object function 目标函数; 原函数 4. controlled object 被控对象, 受控对象; 控制对象

名词定义:

1: a material thing that can be seen and touched.

例: He was dragging a large object.

2: a person or thing to which a specified action or feeling is directed.

例: Disease became the object of investigation.

动词定义:

1: say something to express one's disapproval of or disagreement with something.

例: Residents object to the volume of traffic.

39 **monument** /'mɒnju:m(ə)nt/ /'mənjumənt/

名词: 纪念碑, 碑, 丰碑

名词定义:

1: a statue, building, or other structure erected to commemorate a famous or notable person or event.

例: After his death, the Athenians honored his memory with a statue, and a monument to him was erected in his own country.

39 **vegetarian** /'vedʒɪ'teəriən/ /'vedʒə'teəriən/

形容词: 素

形容词定义:

1: of or relating to the exclusion of meat or other animal products from the diet.

例: A vegetarian restaurant.

名词定义:

1: a person who does not eat meat, and sometimes other animal products, especially for moral, religious, or health reasons.

例: There are potentially as many reasons for becoming a vegetarian as there are vegetarians in the world.

39 **exchange** /ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ; eks-/ /ɪks'tʃendʒ/

动词: 交换, 交流, 兑换; 名词: 交流, 外汇, 换

过去式 exchanged 过去分词 exchanged 现在分词 exchanging

1. exchange rate 汇率; 兑换率 2. foreign exchange 外汇; 国际汇兑; 外国汇票 3. stock exchange 证券交易所 4. in exchange 作为交换

名词定义:

1: an act of giving one thing and receiving another (especially of the same type or value) in return.

例: Negotiations should eventually lead to an exchange of land for peace.

动词定义:

1: give something and receive something of the same kind in return.

例: We exchanged addresses.

39 **pool** /pu:l/ /pul/

名词: 水池, 池塘, 池子; 动词: 汇总, 凑钱, 凑

1. swimming pool 游泳池 2. molten pool 熔池 3. oil pool 油池 4. weld pool 焊池

名词定义:

1: a small area of still water, typically one formed naturally.

例: The natural lake water interchanges with the pool area water, keeping it clean.

2: a supply of vehicles or goods available for use when needed.

例: The oldest vehicle in the motor pool.

动词定义:

1: (of water or another liquid) form a pool on the ground or another surface.

例: The oil pooled behind the quay walls, escaping slowly into the river.

2: (of two or more people or organizations) put (money or other assets) into a common fund.

例: They entered a contract to pool any gains and invest them profitably.

38 **confused** /kən'fju:zd/ /kən'fju:zd/

形容词: 困惑, 迷茫, 迷糊

形容词定义:

1: (of a person) unable to think clearly; bewildered.

例: She was utterly confused about what had just happened.

38 **drove** /drəʊv/ /drov/

名词: 畜群, 嘘; 动词: 嘘

名词定义:

1: a herd or flock of animals being driven in a body.

例: A drove of cattle.

2: a broad chisel for use by stonemasons.

动词定义:

1: operate and control the direction and speed of a motor vehicle.

例: He got into his car and drove off.

2: propel or carry along by force in a specified direction.

例: The wind will drive you onshore.

38 **planet** /'plænɪt/ /'plænɪt/

名词: 行星, 地球

1. planet earth 行星地球 (电视节目)

2. red planet [口]火星 3. planet gear 行星齿轮 4. planet x 未知行星; 冥外行星

名词定义:

1: a celestial body moving in an elliptical orbit around a star.

例: Kepler showed that a planet moves round the Sun in an elliptical

orbit which has the Sun in one of its two foci.

³⁸ **improvement** /ɪm'pru:vm(ə)nt/ /ɪm'prɒvmənt/

名词: 起色, 丰富

1. improvement in 好转; 表示原物有改进
2. continuous improvement 持续改进; 进取不懈
3. quality improvement 质量改进
4. room for improvement 改进的余地

名词定义:

- 1: an example or instance of improving or being improved.

例: An improvement in East - West relations.

³⁸ **bucket** /'bʌkɪt/ /'bʌkt/

名词: 桶, 水桶, 箕; 动词: 赶快, 投机, 以物换取

1. bucket elevator 斗式提升机; 斗式运输机
2. bucket wheel 构轮; 扇式链轮; 扇斗水轮
3. bucket teeth 扇斗齿; 铲斗齿
4. ice bucket n. (餐桌上冰镇酒或饮料的) 冰桶

名词定义:

- 1: a roughly cylindrical open container, typically made of metal or plastic, with a handle, used to hold and carry liquids or other material.

例: Sections of bamboo or plastic buckets are used to carry water from nearby streams for cooking and washing.

- 2: a unit of data that can be transferred from secondary storage in a single operation.

例: These caches can be thought of as simple hardware hash tables with fixed size buckets and no chaining, as shown in Figure 1.

动词定义:

- 1: rain heavily.

例: It was still bucketing down.

- 2: (of a vehicle) move quickly and jerkily.

例: The car came bucketing out of a side road.

³⁸ **talent** /'tælənt/ /'tælənt/

名词: 天赋, 才能, 天才

1. talent for 天才; 有…的天赋
2. talent development 人才开发; 才能发展
3. talent show 才艺表演会; 业余演出比赛
4. talent education 才能教育

名词定义:

- 1: natural aptitude or skill.

例: He possesses more talent than any other player.

- 2: a former weight and unit of currency, used especially by the ancient Romans and Greeks.

例: So set my ransom as you wish, tribune — calculated in talents not sesterces.

³⁸ **otherwise** /'ʌðəwaɪz/ /'ʌðəwɔɪz/

副词: 否则, 不然, 反之; 形容词: 对面的, 相反的

形容词定义:

- 1: in a different state or situation.

例: If it were otherwise, we would be unable to acquire knowledge.

副词定义:

- 1: in circumstances different from those present or considered; or else.

例: The collection brings visitors who might not come to the college otherwise.

- 2: in other respects; apart from that.

例: An otherwise totally black cat with a single white whisker.

³⁸ **significant** /sig'nɪfɪk(ə)nt/ /sig'nɪfɪkənt/

形容词: 重大, 重要, 意义

比较级 more significant 最高级 most significant

1. significant difference 显著性差异
2. significant change 显著变化; 有效变化量
3. statistically significant 统计上显著的
4. significant amount 大量; 有实义金额; 巨数

形容词定义:

- 1: sufficiently great or important to be worthy of attention; noteworthy.

例: A significant increase in sales.

- 2: having a particular meaning; indicative of something.

例: In times of stress her dreams seemed to her especially significant.

³⁸ **board** /bɔ:d/ /bɔrd/

名词: 板, 板子, 木板; 动词: 上, 包饭, 寄宿

1. on board 在船(火车、飞机)上
2. on the board 在董事会, 将在会上讨论; 在那块木板上
3. circuit board 电路板; 线路板
4. by the board 由董事会…; 向船外

名词定义:

- 1: a long, thin, flat piece of wood or other hard material, used for floors or other building purposes.

例: Loose boards creaked as I walked on them.

- 2: a thin, flat, rectangular piece of wood or other stiff material used for various purposes, in particular.

例: I've checked the boards, the panels and the wiring.

动词定义:

- 1: get on or into (a ship, aircraft, or other vehicle).

例: We boarded the plane for Oslo.

2: live and receive regular meals in a house in return for payment or services.

例: The cousins boarded for a while with Ruby.

³⁸ **carbon** /'kɑ:b(ə)n/ /'kɑrbən/

名词: 碳, 炭, 复写纸

1. carbon dioxide 二氧化碳
2. carbon fiber 碳化纤维, 碳素纤维
3. carbon steel [化]碳钢, 碳素钢
4. activated carbon n. [化]活性碳

名词定义:

- 1: the chemical element of atomic number 6, a nonmetal that has two main forms (diamond and graphite) and that also occurs in impure form in charcoal, soot, and coal.

例: Combustion, or burning, is a chemical process involving carbon, hydrogen and oxygen.

- 2: carbon dioxide or other gaseous carbon compounds released into the atmosphere, associated with climate change.

例: The level of carbon in the atmosphere has been consistently rising.

³⁸ **community** /kə'mju:nəti/ /kə'mjʊnətɪ/

名词: 社区, 社会, 共同体; 形容词: 公共, 公有的, 社会的

复数 communities

1. international community 国际社会; 国际共同体
2. community health 社区卫生(健康); 公共卫生; 社会健康
3. community service 社会服务; 社区服务
4. business community 商界; 工商业界

名词定义:

- 1: a group of people living in the same place or having a particular characteristic in common.

例: Rhode Island's Japanese community.

- 2: a feeling of fellowship with others, as a result of sharing common attitudes, interests, and goals.

例: The sense of community that organized religion can provide.

³⁸ **wild** /waɪld/ /waɪld/

形容词: 野生, 野, 疯狂; 副词: 狂; 名词: 原

1. in the wild 在野外, 野生的; 在自然环境下
2. wild flower 野花
3. wild animal n. 野生动物; 野兽
4. run wild 失去控制; 变得荒芜

形容词定义:

- 1: (of an animal or plant) living or growing in the natural environment; not domesticated or cultivated.

例: All the sunflowers that were planted last summer were brown, wild shrubs grew abundantly, and weeds consumed the few lilies that were trying desperately to live.

2: uncontrolled or unrestrained, especially in pursuit of pleasure.

例: She went through a wild phase of drunken parties and desperate affairs.

名词定义:

1: a natural state or uncultivated or uninhabited region.

例: Kiwis are virtually extinct in the wild.

³⁸ **capital** /'kæpɪt(ə)l/ /'kæptɪl/

名词: 资本, 首都, 资; 形容词: 首都的, 资本的

1. capital market 资本市场 2. foreign capital 外国资本, 外资 3. human capital 人力资本, 技能资本 4. venture capital 风险资本, 风险投资

形容词定义:

1: (of an offense or charge) liable to the death penalty.

例: Murder was a capital crime.

2: (of a letter of the alphabet) large in size and of the form used to begin sentences and names.

例: Assuming the piece is publishable, my name will be in there with a few names with a capital N.

名词定义:

1: the most important city or town of a country or region, usually its seat of government and administrative center.

例: Coaches have been booked to ferry demonstrators to the capital from towns and cities across the UK.

2: wealth in the form of money or other assets owned by a person or organization or available or contributed for a particular purpose such as starting a company or investing.

例: The senior partner would provide the initial capital.

惊叹词定义:

1: used to express approval, satisfaction, or delight.

例: That's splendid! Capital!

³⁸ **population** /pəpju'lɛʃ(ə)n/

/pəpju'lɛʃn/

名词: 人口, 移民

1. population growth 人口的增长 2.

rural population 农村人口 3.

population density 人口密度; 种群密度

4. floating population 流动人口

名词定义:

1: all the inhabitants of a particular town, area, or country.

例: The island has a population of about 78,000.

³⁸ **neighborhood** /'neɪbə,hʊd/ /'n eɪbə,hʊd/

名词: 附近, 邻里, 邻近

名词定义:

1: a district, especially one forming a community within a town or city.

例: She lived in a wealthy neighborhood of Boston.

³⁸ **agent** /'eɪdʒ(ə)nt/ /'edʒənt/

名词: 代理人, 经纪人, 媒介

1. coupling agent [化]偶联剂 2.

curing agent 固化剂; [化]硬化剂 3.

sales agent 销售代理商 4. reducing

agent 还原剂

名词定义:

1: a person who acts on behalf of another, in particular.

例: In addition you stated that the immigration officer did ask you questions but you were given instructions by the agent and the agent replied on your behalf.

2: a person or thing that takes an active role or produces a specified effect.

例: Agents of change.

³⁸ **stood** /stʊd/ /stʊd/

动词: 站, 立, 忍受

动词定义:

1: have or maintain an upright position, supported by one's feet.

例: Lionel stood in the doorway.

2: (of an object, building, or settlement) be situated in a particular place or position.

例: The town stood on a hill.

³⁸ **complex** /'kɒmpleks/

/'kɒmpleks;kəm'plɛks/

动词: 复杂, 复杂化; 名词: 复合, 综合, 综合体; 形容词: 复, 错综复杂, 合成物

比较级 more complex 最高级 most complex

1. complex system 复杂系统 2.

complex structure 复合结构; 复结构;

复数结构 3. complex function 复值函

数 4. metal complex 金属络合物, 金属

络合盐; 金属复合物

形容词定义:

1: consisting of many different and connected parts.

例: A complex network of water

channels.

2: denoting or involving numbers or quantities containing both a real and an imaginary part.

例: He also classified real and complex numbers into classes which are algebraically independent.

名词定义:

1: a group of similar buildings or facilities on the same site.

例: A new apartment complex.

2: a related group of emotionally significant ideas that are completely or partly repressed and that cause psychic conflict leading to abnormal mental states or behavior.

例: For about six to eight hours you seem to have no physical experience of the chronic muscular tensions that Reich says are symptomatic of unhealthy mental or emotional complexes.

动词定义:

1: make (an atom or compound) form a complex with another.

例: The DNA was complexed with the nuclear extract.

³⁸ **surprising** /sə'praɪzɪŋ/

/sə'praɪzɪŋ/

形容词: 奇怪, 意外, 意想不到

比较级 more surprising 最高级 most surprising

1. by surprise 出其不意地 2. in surprise 惊奇地 3. big surprise 大惊喜; 大吃一惊 4. surprise attack 奇袭, 突然袭击; 突袭

形容词定义:

1: causing surprise; unexpected.

例: A surprising sequence of events.

动词定义:

1: (of something unexpected) cause (someone) to feel mild astonishment or shock.

例: I was surprised at his statement.

³⁸ **various** /'veəriəs/ /'vərɪəs/

形容词: 各个, 诸, 杂

1. in various ways 以不同的方式 2. various styles 各种款式; 款式齐全; 款式多样 3. various people 行各行各业的人; 许多人 4. at various times 在不同的时代

形容词定义:

1: different from one another; of different kinds or sorts.

例: Dresses of various colors.

冠词定义:

1: more than one; individual and separate.

例: Various people arrived late.

³⁸ **sugar** /'ʃʊgə/ /'ʃʊgə/

名词: 糖, 糖食; 动词: 弄甜点, 使...甜些

1. blood sugar [生化]血糖 2. sugar content 糖含量 3. sugar cane 甘蔗 4. cane sugar n. 蔗糖

名词定义:

1: a sweet crystalline substance obtained from various plants, especially sugar cane and sugar beet, consisting essentially of sucrose, and used as a sweetener in food and drink.

例: In a separate bowl, sift together sugar, flour, baking powder and baking soda.

2: any of the class of soluble, crystalline, typically sweet-tasting carbohydrates found in living tissues and exemplified by glucose and sucrose.

例: Complex sugars coat almost every cell in the body, as well as microbes that cause disease.

动词定义:

1: sweeten, sprinkle, or coat with sugar.

例: She absentmindedly sugared her tea.

2: make more agreeable or palatable.

例: The novel was preachy but sugared heavily with jokes.

³⁸ **version** /'vɜ:sʃ(ə)n/ /'vɜ:ʒn/

名词: 版, 版本, 文本

1. english version 英文版本; 英译本
2. latest version 最新版本
3. original version 原始著作, 原始版本
4. current version 当前版本

名词定义:

1: a particular form of something differing in certain respects from an earlier form or other forms of the same type of thing.

例: A revised version of the paper was produced for a later meeting.

2: the manual turning of a fetus in the uterus to make delivery easier.

动词定义:

1: create a new version of.

例: It's the software for you if you need versioning and group editing.

³⁸ **snow** /snəʊ/ /sno/

名词: 雪, 积雪

1. snow white n. 白雪公主
2. in the snow 在雪地里
3. heavy snow 大雪
4. snow cover 积雪; 积雪层; 雪盖层

名词定义:

1: atmospheric water vapor frozen into ice crystals and falling in light white flakes or lying on the ground as a white layer.

例: We were trudging through deep snow.

2: something that resembles snow in color or texture, in particular.

动词定义:

1: snow falls.

例: It's not snowing so heavily now.

2: mislead or charm (someone) with elaborate and insincere words.

例: They would snow the public into believing that all was well.

³⁸ **original** /'ɔ:rɪdʒɪn(ə)l/ o-/ /'ɔ:rɪdʒənl/

名词: 原始, 原文, 正本; 形容词: 原始, 原, 原来

1. original design 原设计; 初始设计

2. original data 原始资料; 源数据

3. original image 原始图像

4. original intention 初衷; 原始意图

形容词定义:

1: present or existing from the beginning; first or earliest.

例: The original owner of the house.

2: created directly and personally by a particular artist; not a copy or imitation.

例: Original Rembrandts.

名词定义:

1: something serving as a model or basis for imitations or copies.

例: The portrait may be a copy of the original.

2: an eccentric or unusual person.

例: He was one of the True originals.

³⁸ **goods** /gʊdz/ /gʊdz/

名词: 产品, 货物, 物品

复数 goods

1. leather goods 皮革制品; 皮件

2. consumer goods 生活消费品, 日用消费品

3. sporting goods 体育用品; 运动用品

4. household goods 家庭用品; 日用商品

名词定义:

1: that which is morally right; righteousness.

例: A mysterious balance of good and evil.

2: benefit or advantage to someone or something.

例: He convinces his father to use his genius for the good of mankind.

³⁸ **mirror** /'mɪrə/ /'mɪrə/

名词: 镜, 镜子, 反映; 动词: 反映, 映

1. mirror image [物]镜像

2. mirror surface 镜面; 镜像曲面

3. rearview mirror (车辆)后视镜

4. rear view mirror 后视镜

名词定义:

1: a reflective surface, now typically of glass coated with a metal amalgam, that reflects a clear image.

例: As the steam in the bathroom began to vent, the mirror cleared and his image appeared before him.

动词定义:

1: (of a reflective surface) show a reflection of.

例: The clear water mirrored the sky.

³⁸ **package** /'pækɪdʒ/ /'pækɪdʒ/

名词: 包, 包裹, 组件; 动词: 包, 包装, 包扎

过去式 packaged 过去分词 packaged 现在分词 packaging

1. software package [计]软件包; [计]程序包

2. stimulus package 刺激计划

3. package design 包装设计

4. remuneration package 薪酬福利条件; 薪酬利益; 酬金方案

名词定义:

1: an object or group of objects wrapped in paper or plastic, or packed in a box.

例: Next to her place was a dry goods store where they still wrapped your packages in brown paper before sending you home.

2: a set of proposals or terms offered or agreed to as a whole.

例: A package of economic reforms.

动词定义:

1: put into a box or wrapping, especially for sale.

例: Choose products that are packaged in recyclable materials.

2: present (someone or something) in a particular way, especially to make them more attractive.

例: Everything became a carefully packaged photo opportunity.

³⁸ **fuel** /fjuəl/ /'fjuəl/

名词: 燃料, 薪, 粪; 动词: 加燃料

过去式 fueled 或 fuelled 过去分词 fueled 或 fuelled 现在分词 fueling 或 fuelling

1. fuel cell 燃料电池

2. fuel consumption 耗油量

3. fuel oil 燃料油, 燃油, 重油

4. fuel injection 燃油喷射; 燃料喷射

动词定义:

1: supply or power (an industrial plant, vehicle, or machine) with fuel.

例: The plan includes a hydroelectric plant to fuel a paper factory.

2: cause (a fire) to burn more intensely.

例: The fabric and wood fueled the flames while fire units worked to extinguish the blaze.

³⁸ **sold** /səʊld/ /sold/

动词: 卖, 出售, 销售

动词定义:

1: give or hand over (something) in exchange for money.

例: They had sold the car.

2: persuade someone of the merits of.

例: He sold the idea of making a film about Tchaikovsky.

³⁸ **repeat** /rɪ'pi:t/ /rɪ'pit/

动词：重复，重，复；名词：重复

1. repeat oneself 不自觉地重复
2. and repeat [美国英语]以及返程，打个来回；
3. repeat order 再订购
4. automatic repeat request 自动重发请求

名词定义：

1: an action, event, or other thing that occurs or is done again.

例：The final will be a repeat of last year.

动词定义：

1: say again something one has already said.

例：“Are you hurt?” he repeated.

2: do (something) again, either once or a number of times.

例：Earlier experiments were to be repeated on a far larger scale.

38 credit /'kredit/ /'krɛdɪt/

名词：信用，信誉，贷款；动词：信用，归功于

1. credit card 信用卡；记帐卡

letter of credit n. [商] (银行发行的)

信用证 3. credit system 信用制度；信

贷制度；赊购或赊销制度 4. credit risk

信用风险；信贷风险；信用危机

名词定义：

1: the ability of a customer to obtain goods or services before payment, based on the trust that payment will be made in the future.

例：I've got unlimited credit.

2: an entry recording a sum received, listed on the right-hand side or column of an account.

例：For example, total charges must equal total credits.

动词定义：

1: publicly acknowledge someone as a participant in the production of (something published or broadcast).

例：The screenplay is credited to one American and two Japanese writers.

2: add (an amount of money) to an account.

例：This deferred tax can be credited to the profit and loss account.

38 camera /'kæm(ə)rə/ /'kæmərə/

名词：相机，照相机，摄影机

复数 cameras

1. digital camera 数字摄像机；数字照

相机 2. ccd camera 电荷耦合摄像机 3.

video camera 摄影机 4. camera lens

摄影机镜头；摄像头

名词定义：

1: a device for recording visual images in the form of photographs, film, or video signals.

例：She faced the cameras.

2: a chamber or round building.

例：The Radcliffe Camera.

38 count /kaʊnt/ /kaʊnt/

动词：计数，计，数；名词：伯爵，数，计算

1. count on 指望；依靠
2. count for 有价值，有重要性
3. count in 把…计算在内
4. count for much 关系重大；很有价值

名词定义：

1: an act of determining the total number of something.

例：At the last count, fifteen applications were still outstanding.

2: an act of reciting numbers in ascending order, up to the specified number.

例：Hold the position for five counts.

动词定义：

1: determine the total number of (a collection of items).

例：I started to count the stars I could see.

2: take into account; include.

例：The staff has shrunk to four, or five if you count the summer intern.

38 wedding /'wedɪŋ/ /'wedɪŋ/

名词：婚礼，婚，婚姻

1. wedding ceremony n. 结婚典礼

wedding dress 结婚礼服 3. wedding day 举行婚礼的日子；结婚纪念日 4.

wedding anniversary 结婚纪念日；结婚周年纪念日

名词定义：

1: a marriage ceremony, especially considered as including the associated celebrations.

例：It is consumed almost exclusively by men in the evening or at celebrations such as weddings.

38 surround /sə'raʊnd/ /sə'raʊnd/

动词：环绕，包围，周围；名词：包围，镶边

动词定义：

1: be all around (someone or something).

例：The hotel is surrounded by its own gardens.

名词定义：

1: a thing that forms a border or edging around an object.

例：An oak fireplace surround.

37 twice /twɔɪs/ /twɔɪs/

副词：两次

1. twice a week 每周两次
2. think twice 再三考虑；重新考虑
3. think twice about something 三思而后决定做某事
4. think twice about 仔细考虑，重加考虑

副词定义：

1: two times; on two occasions.

例：She had been married twice.

37 decade /'dekeɪd/ dr'keɪd/

名词：十，年代

名词定义：

1: a period of ten years.

例：He taught at the university for nearly a decade.

2: a set, series, or group of ten, in particular.

例：Most of Eastern Europe was about to enter four decades of Stalinist dictatorship and incompetence.

37 stick /stɪk/ /stɪk/

名词：棒，粘，棍；动词：粘，贴，粘贴

过去式 stuck 过去分词 stuck

1. stick with 坚持；继续做；保持联系
2. stick it out 坚持到底
3. stick in 在家
4. stick together 在一起；团结一致；互相支持

名词定义：

1: a thin piece of wood that has fallen or been cut from a tree.

例：Hayes picked up a fallen stick and twirled it idly between his fingers.

2: a thin piece of wood that has been trimmed for a particular purpose, in particular.

动词定义：

1: push a sharp or pointed object into or through (something).

例：He stuck his fork into the sausage.

2: adhere or cling to a substance or surface.

例：The plastic seats stuck to my skin.

37 meant /ment/ /ment/

动词：意味着，表示，意味

动词定义：

1: intend to convey, indicate, or refer to (a particular thing or notion); signify.

例：I don't know what you mean.

2: intend (something) to occur or be the case.

例：They mean no harm.

37 collection /kə'lekj(ə)n/

/kə'lɛkjən/

名词：采集，集，搜集

- 1: a collection of 一批，一些；收藏的；许多的；集…为一体的
2. data collection 数据收集；资料收集
3. collection system 收集系统；拖收系统
4. tax collection 征税；税捐稽征

名词定义：

1: the action or process of collecting someone or something.

例：The collection of maple sap.

2: a group of things or people.
例: A rambling collection of houses.

³⁷ **cheap** /tʃi:p/ /tʃip/
形容词: 廉价, 低廉, 贱; 副词: 廉价地, 便宜地
比较级 cheaper 最高级 cheapest
1. on the cheap 便宜地; 经济地 2. cheap labor 廉价劳动 3. cheap labour 廉价劳动力; 廉价劳工 4. cheap goods 廉价品
形容词定义:

1: (of an item for sale) low in price; worth more than its cost.

例: They bought some cheap fruit.

副词定义:

1: at or for a low price.

例: A house that was going cheap.

³⁷ **function** /'fʌŋ(k)fən/ /'fʌŋkʃən/
名词: 功能, 函数, 作用; 动词: 活动, 行使职责
1. and function [计]与酌 2. objective function 目标函数 3. system function 系统功能; 系统函数 4. transfer function 转移函数, 传递函数
名词定义:

1: an activity or purpose natural to or intended for a person or thing.

例: Bridges perform the function of providing access across water.

2: a relationship or expression involving one or more variables.

例: The function $(bx + c)$.

动词定义:

1: work or operate in a proper or particular way.

例: Her liver is functioning normally.

³⁷ **award** /ə'wɔ:d/ /ə'wɔ:rd/
动词: 奖, 奖励, 授予; 名词: 奖, 荣获, 奖金
1. academy award 奥斯卡金像奖; 学院奖 (美国电影艺术科学院颁发的年度奖项)
2. award ceremony 颁奖仪式, 颁奖典礼 3. arbitral award 仲裁裁决; 公断书 4. arbitration award 仲裁裁决; 公断书
名词定义:

1: a prize or other mark of recognition given in honor of an achievement.

例: The company's annual award for high-quality service.

动词定义:

1: give or order the giving of (something) as an official payment, compensation, or prize to (someone).

例: He was awarded the Purple Heart.

³⁷ **conclusion** /kən'klju:ʒ(ə)n/ /kən'klju:ʒn/
名词: 结论, 结束, 结局

1. in conclusion 总之; 最后 2. draw a conclusion 得出结论; 作结论 3. come to a conclusion 得出结论; 告终 4. come to the conclusion 得出结论
名词定义:
1: the end or finish of an event or process.
例: The conclusion of World War Two.
2: a judgment or decision reached by reasoning.
例: Each research group came to a similar conclusion.

³⁷ **closed** /kləʊzd/ /klozd/
形容词: 关闭, 闷, 合拢的
1. closed loop 闭环, 闭合环路 2. closed circuit 闭合线路, 闭合电路 3. behind closed doors 暗中地; 与外界隔绝地 4. closed system n. 封闭系统
形容词定义:
1: not open.
例: Rooms with closed doors lined the hallway.

³⁷ **obesity** /ə(v)'bi:səti/ /o'bɪsəti/
名词: 肥胖
名词定义:
1: the condition of being grossly fat or overweight.
例: The problem of obesity among children.

³⁷ **equal** /'i:kwəl/ /'ikwəl/
动词: 等于, 等同, 相当; 形容词: 相等, 均等, 同样; 名词: 匹敌, 对手
过去式 equaled 或 equalled 过去分词 equaled 或 equalled 现在分词 equaling 或 equalling
1. is equal to 等于 2. equal opportunity 机会均等 3. other things being equal 在其他条件都相同的情况下 4. the equal of 与…相等; 和…匹敌;
形容词定义:
1: being the same in quantity, size, degree, or value.
例: Add equal amounts of water and flour.
2: having the ability or resources to meet (a challenge).
例: The players proved equal to the task.

名词定义:
1: a person or thing considered to be the same as another in status or quality.

例: We all treat each other as equals.

动词定义:

1: be the same as in number or amount.

例: Four plus six divided by two equals five.

³⁶ **afford** /ə'fɔ:d/ /ə'fɔ:rd/

动词: 给予, 力足以做

动词定义:

1: have enough money to pay for.
例: The best that I could afford was a first-floor room.

2: provide or supply (an opportunity or facility).

例: The rooftop terrace affords beautiful views.

³⁶ **saving** /'sevɪŋ/ /'sevɪŋ/

名词: 保存, 节省, 节约; 连词: 而且, 加之, 要不是; 介词: 而且, 除了, 加之; 形容词: 保持的, 保留的, 俭的

1. energy saving 节能, 能源节省 2. cost saving n. 节省费用; 成本节约 3. time saving 节约时间 4. labor saving 人力节约

形容词定义:

1: preventing waste of a particular resource.

例: An energy-saving light bulb.

名词定义:

1: an economy of or reduction in money, time, or another resource.

例: This resulted in a considerable saving in development costs.

2: the money one has saved, especially through a bank or official scheme.

例: The agents were cheating them out of their life savings.

介词定义:

1: with the exception of; except.

2: with due respect to.

³⁶ **continued** /kən'tɪnju:d/

/kən'tɪnjud/

形容词: 持续, 经久

动词定义:

1: persist in an activity or process.

例: He was unable to continue with his job.

2: recommence or resume after interruption.

例: We continue the story from the point reached in Chapter 1.

³⁶ **despite** /dɪ'spa:t/ /dɪ'spart/

介词: 尽管, 虽然, 虽

过去式 despitely 过去分词 despitely 现在分词 despiting

名词定义:

1: outrage; injury.

例: The despite done by him to the holy relics.

2: contempt; disdain.

例: The theater only earns my despite.

介词定义:

1: without being affected by; in spite of.

例: He remains a great leader despite age and infirmity.

³⁶ **whenever** /'wen'evə/ /'wen'evə/

副词: 每当; 连词: 无论何时

副词定义:

1: used for emphasis instead of "when" in questions, typically expressing surprise or confusion.

例: Whenever shall we get there?

连词定义:

1: at whatever time; on whatever occasion (emphasizing a lack of restriction).

例: You can ask for help whenever you need it.

³⁶ **haven** /'hevn(ə)n/ /'hevn/

名词: 避风港, 避难所, 港口

名词定义:

1: a place of safety or refuge.

例: A haven for wildlife.

³⁶ **vacation** /və'keɪʃn/ /ve'keʃən/

名词: 假期, 放假, 假

1. summer vacation 暑假 2. on vacation 在度假中 3. winter vacation 寒假 4. long vacation 大学暑假; 法院

夏季休庭

名词定义:

1: an extended period of recreation, especially one spent away from home or in traveling.

例: He took a vacation in the south of France.

2: the action of leaving something one previously occupied.

例: His marriage was the reason for the vacation of his fellowship.

动词定义:

1: take a vacation.

例: I was vacationing in Europe with my family.

³⁶ **sharp** /ʃɑ:p/ /ʃarp/

形容词: 尖锐, 急剧, 锐利; 副词: 恰恰, 正是, 整整; 动词: 诈骗, 弄鬼, 欺骗; 名词: 骗子, 小偷

1. sharp contrast 鲜明对比; 强对比, 强烈对比 2. sharp rise 激增; 激涨 3. look sharp 赶快; 注意 4. sharp increase 急剧上升; 飞涨

形容词定义:

1: (of an object) having an edge or point that is able to cut or pierce something.

例: Cut the cake with a very sharp knife.

2: tapering to a point or edge.

例: A sharp pencil.

副词定义:

1: precisely (used after an expression of time).

例: The meeting starts at 7:30 sharp.

2: in a sudden or abrupt way.

例: The creek bent sharp left.

名词定义:

1: a musical note raised a semitone above natural pitch.

例: Choices in successive levels expand to all notes, then sharps and flats.

2: a long, sharply pointed needle used for general sewing.

动词定义:

1: raise the pitch of (a note).

2: cheat or swindle (someone), especially at cards.

例: The fellow is drunk, let's sharp him.

³⁶ **spring** /sprɪŋ/ /sprɪŋ/

名词: 弹簧, 春天, 春季; 动词: 弹, 跳; 形容词: 春天的

过去式 sprang 或 sprung 过去分词

sprung 现在分词 springing

1. spring festival 春节 (中国农历正月初一) 2. in spring 在春天 3. spring and autumn 春秋 4. hot spring 温泉

名词定义:

1: the season after winter and before summer, in which vegetation begins to appear, in the northern hemisphere from March to May and in the southern hemisphere from September to November.

例: In spring the garden is a feast of blossom.

2: a resilient device, typically a helical metal coil, that can be pressed or pulled but returns to its former shape when released, used chiefly to exert constant tension or absorb movement.

例: This apparatus is fitted with ropes and pulleys that are attached to taut springs to create tension.

动词定义:

1: move or jump suddenly or rapidly upward or forward.

例: I sprang out of bed.

2: originate or arise from.

例: Madness and creativity could spring from the same source.

³⁶ **transport** /træn'spo:t; træ:n-/

/'trænsport/

动词: 运输, 传输, 输送; 名词: 运输, 输送, 运; 形容词: 运

1. passenger transport 客运 2. public transport 公交车 3. transport system 运输系统; 传输系统 4. air transport 航空运输

名词定义:

1: a system or means of conveying people or goods from place to place by means of a vehicle, aircraft, or ship.

例: Many possess their own forms of transport.

2: an overwhelmingly strong emotion.

例: Art can send people into transports of delight.

动词定义:

1: take or carry (people or goods) from one place to another by means of a vehicle, aircraft, or ship.

例: The bulk of freight traffic was transported by truck.

2: overwhelm (someone) with a strong emotion, especially joy.

例: She was transported with pleasure.

³⁶ **grateful** /'greɪtfʊl; -f(ə)l/ /'gretfl/

形容词: 感谢, 感激, 和蔼可亲

形容词定义:

1: feeling or showing an appreciation of kindness; thankful.

例: I'm very grateful to you for all your help.

³⁶ **scientific** /saɪəntɪfɪk/

/,saɪəntɪfɪk/

形容词: 科学的

比较级 more scientific 最高级 most scientific

1. scientific research 科学研究 2. scientific management 科学管理 3. scientific progress 科学进展 4. scientific method 科学方法

形容词定义:

1: based on or characterized by the methods and principles of science.

例: The scientific study of earthquakes.

³⁶ **variety** /və'rائٹɪ/ /və'rائٹɪ/

名词: 品种, 变种, 彩

1. variety of 各种各样的 2. product variety 货品种类, 产品种类; 产品多样化;

积簇 3. a great variety of 各种各样的; 大量的 4. variety show 综艺节目; 杂耍表演

名词定义:

1: the quality or state of being different or diverse; the absence of uniformity, sameness, or monotony.

例: It's the variety that makes my job so enjoyable.

2: a taxonomic category that ranks below subspecies (where present) or species, its members differing from others of the same subspecies or species in minor but permanent or heritable characteristics. Varieties are more often recognized in botany, in which they are designated in the style *Apium graveolens variety dulce*.

例: Viola is represented by 25 species, two additional subspecies, and five varieties.

³⁶ **copy** /'kɔpi/ /'kəpi/

动词: 复制, 复印, 拷贝; 名词: 份, 稿, 稿本

复数 copies 过去式 copied 过去分词 copied 现在分词 copying

1. a copy of 一份, 一本 2. original copy 原本, 正本 3. hard copy 硬拷贝;

复印件 4. copy paper 复印纸; 拷贝纸

名词定义:

1: a thing made to be similar or identical to another.

例: The problem is telling which is the original document and which the copy.

2: a single specimen of a particular book, record, or other publication or issue.

例: The record has sold more than a million copies.

动词定义:

1: make a similar or identical version of; reproduce.

例: Each form had to be copied and sent to a different department.

2: imitate the style or behaviour of.

例: Lifestyles that were copied from Miami and Fifth Avenue.

³⁶ **provided** /prə'veɪdɪd/ /prə'veɪdɪd/

形容词: 提供, 供给; 连词: 倘若, 倘

连词定义:

1: on the condition or understanding that.

例: Cutting corners was acceptable, provided that you could get away with it.

³⁶ **larger** /lɑ:dʒə(r)/ /lɑ:tʃə(r)/

形容词: 大, 广大, 量大

形容词定义:

1: of considerable or relatively great size, extent, or capacity.

例: Add a large clove of garlic.

2: of wide range or scope.

例: We can afford to take a larger view of the situation.

³⁶ **greatest** /'greɪtɪst/ /'gretɪst/

形容词: 大, 伟大, 极大

形容词定义:

1: of an extent, amount, or intensity considerably above the normal or average.

例: The article was of great interest.

2: of ability, quality, or eminence considerably above the normal or average.

例: The great Italian conductor.

³⁶ **grandpa** /'grænpɑ:/ /'græn,pɑ/

名词: 爷爷, 老大爷, 爷

名词定义:

1: one's grandfather.

例: At the end, the grandpas and grandmas were treated with a belated but sumptuous Onam feast which the aged from various day care centres and old age homes in the city enjoyed.

³⁶ **deer** /dɪə/ /dɪr/

名词: 鹿

复数 deer 或 deers

1. red deer n. [动]马鹿; 欧亚洲的赤鹿

2. sika deer 梅花鹿 3. musk deer [动]麝香鹿, 麝 4. roe deer n. [动]狍(等于roe)

名词定义:

1: a hoofed grazing or browsing animal, with branched bony antlers that are shed annually and typically borne only by the male.

例: The land around the ranch is a protected wintering area for elk, deer and bighorn sheep.

³⁶ **sick** /sɪk/ /sɪk/

形容词: 生病, 病, 隅

1. feel sick 觉得要呕吐 2. sick of 对...厌恶 3. get sick 生病; 患病 4. got sick 生病

形容词定义:

1: affected by physical or mental illness.

例: Nursing very sick children.

2: feeling nauseous and wanting to vomit.

例: He was starting to feel sick.

名词定义:

1: vomit.

例: So, while I cleaned cat sick off the carpet Paul headed off home to finish putting his kitchen back together now that the painting is finished.

动词定义:

1: bring something up by vomiting.

³⁶ **telephone** /'telɪfəʊn/ /'teləfən/

名词: 电话

过去式 telephoned 过去分词

telephoned 现在分词 telephoning

1. telephone number n. 电话号码 2. on the telephone 在通电话 3. by telephone 通过电话; 用电话 4. over the telephone 通过电话

名词定义:

1: a system that converts acoustic vibrations to electrical signals in order to transmit sound, typically voices, over a distance using wire or radio.

例: Information theory is a field of mathematics that scientists use to analyse strings of data, whether carried by DNA or radio waves or telephone wires.

2: a game in which a sentence or phrase becomes distorted by being passed along to the next person in a whisper.

例: Stories are put out just like this one and a virtual game of telephone begins.

动词定义:

1: contact (someone) using the telephone.

例: He telephoned his wife at 9.30.

³⁶ **suggestion** /sə'dʒestʃ(ə)n/ /sə'dʒestʃən/

名词: 建议, 意见, 暗示

名词定义:

1: an idea or plan put forward for consideration.

例: She found this project exciting to work on because the owner was very open to new ideas and suggestions for his premises.

³⁶ **addition** /ə'dɪʃ(ə)n/ /ə'dɪʃən/

名词: 加成, 加法, 增加

1. in addition 另外, 此外 2. addition to sth 增加 3. with the addition of 外加 4. addition reaction [化]加成; 加成反应

名词定义:

1: the action or process of adding something to something else.

例: The hotel has been extended with the addition of more rooms.

2: the process or skill of calculating the total of two or more numbers or amounts.

例: She began with simple arithmetic, addition and then subtraction.

³⁶ **section** /'sekʃ(ə)n/ /'sɛkʃən/

名词: 部分, 部, 截面

1. cross section 横截面 2. in this section 在这部分; 本节内容 3.

cesarean section 剖腹产术 4. section steel 型钢

名词定义:

1: any of the more or less distinct parts into which something is or may be divided or from which it is made up.

例: Arrange orange sections on a platter.

2: a distinct group within a larger body of people or things.

例: The children's section of the library.

动词定义:

1: divide into sections.

例: She began to section the grapefruit.

35 **waiter** /'weɪtə/ /'wetə/

名词: 服务员, 侍者, 茶房

名词定义:

1: a man whose job is to serve customers at their tables in a restaurant.

例: Arriving passengers greet their cabin stewards and table waiters like long-lost family friends with smiling handshakes, hugs and much backslapping.

2: a person who waits for a time, event, or opportunity.

例: Mr McMahon said all of the long waiters in the eastern region should be given an opportunity to be treated under the fund and a record kept of those who don't wish to be involved in the scheme.

35 **valuable** /'væljuəb(ə)l/

/'væljʊəbəl; 'væljə-/

形容词: 有价值, 宝贵, 珍贵

比较级 more valuable 最高级 most valuable

形容词定义:

1: worth a great deal of money.

例: A valuable antique.

名词定义:

1: a thing that is of great worth, especially a small item of personal property.

例: Put all your valuables in the hotel safe.

35 **advertisement** /əd'veɪtɪsmənt/

/əd'vætɪzment/

名词: 广告

名词定义:

1: a notice or announcement in a public medium promoting a product, service, or event or publicizing a job vacancy.

例: Advertisements for alcoholic drinks.

35 **advance** /əd'veəns/ /əd'veəns/

形容词: 预先, 预, 豫; 动词: 提前, 推进, 前进; 名词: 前进, 促进, 进步
过去式 advanced 过去分词 advanced 现在分词 advancing

1. in advance adv. 预先, 提前 2. in advance of 超过; 在…前面 3.

advance in 进步; 改进 4. with the advance of 随着…的增加; 随着(时间)的推移;

名词定义:

1: a forward movement.

例: The rebels' advance on Madrid was well under way.

2: an amount of money paid before it is due or for work only partly completed.

例: The author was paid a \$250,000 advance.

动词定义:

1: move forward, typically in a purposeful way.

例: The troops advanced on the capital.

2: lend (money) to (someone).

例: The bank advanced them a loan.

形容词定义:

1: done, sent, or supplied beforehand.

例: Advance notice.

35 **wood** /wʊd/ /wʊd/

名词: 木, 木材, 木头; 形容词: 木

1. solid wood 实木; 紧密木 2. wood furniture 木制家具 3. wood floor 木地板 4. wood processing 木材加工

名词定义:

1: the hard fibrous material that forms the main substance of the trunk or branches of a tree or shrub.

例: First, the axes glance off the tree, the wood is so hard to cut.

2: an area of land, smaller than a forest, that is covered with growing trees.

例: A thick hedge divided the wood from the field.

35 **press** /pres/ /pres/

动词: 按, 压, 压榨; 名词: 出版社, 印机, 新闻界

第三人称单数 presses 过去式 pressed 过去分词 pressed 现在分词 pressing

1. press conference 记者招待会, 新闻发布会 2. in the press 正在印刷; 即将出版 3. press the button 按钮; 按键 4. press down 压

名词定义:

1: a device for applying pressure to something in order to flatten or shape it or to extract juice or oil.

例: A flower press.

2: a printing press.

例: Windows are added at street level so that passers-by can watch the press and printmakers at work.

动词定义:

1: move or cause to move into a position of contact with something by exerting continuous physical force.

例: He pressed his face to the glass.

2: apply pressure to (something) to flatten, shape, or smooth it, typically by ironing.

例: She pressed her nicest blouse.

35 **typical** /'tɪpɪk(ə)l/ /'tɪpɪkl/

形容词: 典型, 地道

比较级 more typical 最高级 most typical

1. typical of 是…的典型特征 2. typical form 典型式, 代表式 3. typical project 样板工程 4. typical method 典型的方法

形容词定义:

1: having the distinctive qualities of a particular type of person or thing.

例: A typical day.

35 **basketball** /'bɑ:skɪtbɔ:l/ /'bæskɪtbɔ:l/

名词: 篮球

1. play basketball 打篮球 2.

basketball player n. 篮球选手; 篮球球员 3. basketball game 篮球比赛; 篮球运动 4. basketball court 篮球场

名词定义:

1: a game played between two teams of five players in which goals are scored by throwing a ball through a netted hoop fixed above each end of the court.

例: You'll be able to watch live premiership games, basketball, golf, cricket, and all sorts.

35 **lift** /lɪft/ /lɪft/

名词: 电梯, 升降机, 举起; 动词: 抬, 举起, 掀

1. lift up 举起; 激励 2. gas lift 气举; 气流提升 3. lift force 升力; 举力 4.

hydraulic lift 液压升降机

名词定义:

1: an act of lifting.

例: Weightlifters attempting a particularly heavy lift.

2: a free ride in another person's vehicle.

例: Miss Green is giving me a lift back to school.

动词定义:

1: raise to a higher position or level.

例: He lifted his trophy over his head.

2: pick up and move to a different position.

例: He lifted her down from the pony's back.

35 **supposed** /sə'pəʊzd/ /sə'pozd/

形容词: 假想的, 虚构的, 虚设的

形容词定义:

1: generally assumed or believed to be the case, but not necessarily so.

例: People admire their supposed industriousness.

动词定义:

1: assume that something is the case on the basis of evidence or probability but without proof or certain knowledge.

例: I suppose I got there about half past eleven.

2: be required to do something because of the position one is in or an agreement one has made.

例: I'm supposed to be meeting someone at the airport.

35 **rice** /raɪs/ /raɪs/

名词: 米, 稻, 饭

过去式 riced 过去分词 ricéd 现在分词 ricing

1. rice wine 黄酒; 米酒; 料酒; 加饭酒
2. hybrid rice 杂交稻; 杂种稻
3. glutinous rice 糯米
4. rice bran 米糠

名词定义:

1: a swamp grass that is widely cultivated as a source of food, especially in Asia.

例: The main crops that are harvested for this are maize, rice, wheat, and potatoes.

动词定义:

1: force (cooked potatoes or other vegetables) through a sieve or ricer.

例: It was nice as a small evening meal, but for something a bit more filling, I'd do riced potatoes (or mash - but Per pretty much hates mash and won't eat it) and possibly a lemon sauce.

缩写词定义:

1: rest, ice, compression, and elevation (treatment method for bruises, strains, and sprains).

35 **favor** /'feɪvər/ /'fevər/

名词: 偏爱, 恩惠, 恩; 动词: 促成, 宠, 向

1. favor of 有利于; 赞成; 支持; 喜欢

2. in favor 有利于; 被喜爱的 3. in

favor of 有利于; 支持; 赞同 4. do me

a favor 帮个忙好么; 给我点面子

名词定义:

1: an attitude of approval or liking.

例: The legislation is viewed with favor.

2: an act of kindness beyond what is due or usual.

例: I've come to ask you a favor.

动词定义:

1: feel or show approval or preference for.

例: Slashing public spending is a policy that few politicians favor.

2: (often used in polite requests) give someone (something that they want).

例: Please favor me with an answer.

35 **smith** /smɪθ/ /smɪθ/

名词: 工匠

动词定义:

1: treat (metal) by heating, hammering, and forging it.

例: Tin-bronze was cast into ingots before being smelted into bracelets.

后缀定义:

1: denoting a person skilled in creating something with a specified material.

例: Goldsmith.

35 **balance** /'bæl(ə)ns/ /'bæləns/

名词: 平衡, 权衡, 结余; 动词: 相抵, 相当

过去式 balanced 过去分词 balanced 现在分词 balancing

1. balance of 平衡 2. in balance

adv. 总而言之, 总的来说 3. in the balance 悬而未决; 在危急状态中 4.

balance sheet 资产负债表

名词定义:

1: an even distribution of weight enabling someone or something to remain upright and steady.

例: Slipping in the mud but keeping their balance.

2: a condition in which different elements are equal or in the correct proportions.

例: Overseas investments can add balance to an investment portfolio.

动词定义:

1: keep or put (something) in a steady position so that it does not fall.

例: A mug that she balanced on her knee.

2: offset or compare the value of (one thing) with another.

例: The cost of obtaining such information needs to be balanced against its benefits.

35 **technical** /'teknɪk(ə)l/ /'teknikl/

形容词: 技术, 技术性, 工业用的
比较级 more technical 最高级 most technical

1. technical support 技术支持; 技术援助 2. technical personnel 技术人员 3. technical staff 技术人员 4. technical progress 技术进步

形容词定义:

1: of or relating to a particular subject, art, or craft, or its techniques.

例: Technical terms.

2: of, involving, or concerned with applied and industrial sciences.

例: An important technical achievement.

35 **educational** /edʒu'keʃən(ə)l/ /edʒu'keʃnl/

形容词: 教育的, 教育性的
形容词定义:

1: of or relating to the provision of education.

例: Children with special educational needs.

35 **essay** /'eſeɪ/ /'eſe/

名词: 文章, 短文, 论; 动词: 尝试, 企图

名词定义:

1: a short piece of writing on a particular subject.

例: Apart from the novels, Sundara Ramaswamy has written several short stories and essays on literary criticism.

2: an attempt or effort.

例: A misjudged essay.

动词定义:

1: attempt or try.

例: Essay a smile.

35 **layer** /'leɪər/ /'ler/

名词: 层, 一层, 地层

1. boundary layer 边界层 2. thin layer 薄层; 薄膜层 3. surface layer 表层 4. double layer 双层

名词定义:

1: a sheet, quantity, or thickness of material, typically one of several, covering a surface or body.

例: Bears depend on a layer of blubber to keep them warm in the water.

2: a person or thing that lays something.

例: The worms are prolific egg-layers.

动词定义:

1: arrange in a layer or layers.

例: The current trend for layered clothes.

2: propagate (a plant) as a layer.

例: A layered shoot.

35 **mental** /'ment(ə)l/ /'mentl/

形容词: 心理, 智力的; 名词: 精神病的人

1. mental health 心理健康 2. mental state 精神状态 3. mental illness 精神病 4. mental disorder 精神病; 心理失常

形容词定义:

1: of or relating to the mind.

例: Mental faculties.

2: of or relating to disorders of the mind.

例: A mental hospital.

35 **pack** /pæk/ /pæk/

动词: 包, 包装, 收拾; 名词: 包, 包装, 一群

1. a pack of 一包; (野兽等的)一群; 一盒 2. pack up 整理; 把…打包 3. battery pack 电池组 4. pack in 停止

名词定义:
1: a small cardboard or paper container and the items contained within it.

例: A pack of cigarettes.

2: a group of wild animals, especially wolves, living and hunting together.

例: Remember wolves hunt in packs but the wolf will take care of the sick, feed the old first, they do all of that.

动词定义:

1: fill (a suitcase or bag), especially with clothes and other items needed when away from home.

例: I packed a bag with a few of my favorite clothes.

2: fill (a jury, committee, etc.) with people likely to support a particular verdict or decision.

例: His efforts to pack the Supreme Court with men who shared his ideology.

35 **cheat** /tʃi:t/ /tʃit/

动词: 作弊, 欺骗, 骗; 名词: 骗子, 蒙骗, 哄骗

名词定义:

1: a person who behaves dishonestly in order to gain an advantage.

例: A liar and a cheat.

动词定义:

1: act dishonestly or unfairly in order to gain an advantage, especially in a game or examination.

例: She always cheats at cards.

2: avoid (something undesirable) by luck or skill.

例: She cheated death in a spectacular crash.

35 **plug** /plʌg/ /pləg/

名词: 插头, 塞子, 栓; 动词: 扑落, 堵, 嘴

过去式 plugged 过去分词 plugged 现在分词 plugging

1. pull the plug 结束, 终止业务 2. plug in 插入; 插上电源 3. spark plug

n. 火花塞; 带头人; 中坚分子 4. plug and play 即插即用

名词定义:

1: an obstruction blocking a hole, pipe, etc.

例: Somewhere in the pipes there is a plug of ice blocking the flow.

2: a piece of publicity promoting a product, event, or establishment.

例: He threw in a plug, boasting that the restaurant offered many entrées for under \$5.

动词定义:

1: block or fill in (a hole or cavity).

例: Trucks arrived loaded with gravel to plug the hole and clear the road.

2: mention (a product, event, or establishment) publicly in order to promote it.

例: During the show he plugged his new record.

34 **strict** /strɪkt/ /strɪkt/

形容词: 严格, 严谨, 严

比较级 stricter 最高级 strictest

形容词定义:

1: demanding that rules concerning behavior are obeyed and observed.

例: My father was very strict.

34 **digital** /'dɪdʒɪtl/ /'dɪdʒɪtl/

形容词: 数字, 数据, 手指的; 名词: 指

1. digital library 数字图书馆 2. digital image 数字图象 3. digital signal 数字信号 4. digital camera 数字摄像机; 数字照相机

形容词定义:

1: (of signals or data) expressed as series of the digits 0 and 1, typically represented by values of a physical quantity such as voltage or magnetic polarization.

例: The digital signal is converted back to an analog one when it reaches its destination.

2: (of a clock or watch) showing the time by means of displayed digits rather than hands or a pointer.

例: Is it coincidence that our generation is infatuated with digital watches and clocks?

34 **spirit** /'spɪrɪt/ /'spɪrɪt/

名词: 精神, 灵, 灵魂

1. team spirit n. 团队精神; 合作精神

2. holy spirit [宗]圣灵(等于Holy Ghost)

3. in the spirit of 本着…的精神 4. olympic spirit 奥林匹克精神; 奥运精神

名词定义:

1: the nonphysical part of a person that is the seat of emotions and character; the soul.

例: We seek a harmony between body and spirit.

2: those qualities regarded as forming the definitive or typical elements in the character of a person, nation, or group or in the thought and attitudes of a particular period.

例: The university is a symbol of the nation's egalitarian spirit.

动词定义:

1: convey rapidly and secretly.

例: Stolen cows were spirited away some distance to prevent detection.

34 **invite** /ɪn'vert/ /ɪn'vert/

动词: 邀请, 请, 邀

过去式 invited 过去分词 invited 现在分词 inviting

动词定义:

1: make a polite, formal, or friendly request to (someone) to go somewhere or to do something.

例: We were invited to a dinner at the embassy.

名词定义:

1: an invitation.

例: The bride was in charge of the invites, and the groom the banquet seating arrangements.

34 **judge** /dʒʌndʒ/ /dʒʌndʒ/

动词: 法官, 判断, 判定; 名词: 法官, 裁判, 裁判员

过去式 judged 过去分词 judged 现在分词 judging

1. judge of 判断; 评价 2. judge by 根据…作出判断 3. presiding judge 审判长; 首席法官; 法庭庭长 4. trial judge [法]初审法官

名词定义:

1: a public official appointed to decide cases in a court of law.

例: The judges made this particular aspect of public policy and the judges are entitled to change it.

动词定义:

1: form an opinion or conclusion about.

例: Scientists were judged according to competence.

34 **harmful** /'ha:mfl/ -f(ə)l/

/'harmfal/

形容词: 有害, 不良, 害

1. harmful gas 有害气体 2. harmful effect 不良影响; 有害效应

3. harmful bacteria 有害细菌; 病菌 4. harmful substance 有害物质

形容词定义:

1: causing or likely to cause harm.

例: Shield the planet from harmful cosmic rays.

34 **gold** /gəuld/ /gold/

名词: 金, 黄金, 金币; 形容词: 金的, 金制的

1. gold medal 金牌; 金质奖章 2. gold mine 金矿, 金山 3. gold ore

金矿石, 金矿 4. wow gold 魔兽世界金币

名词定义:

1: a yellow precious metal, the chemical element of atomic number 79, valued especially for use in jewelry and decoration, and to guarantee the value of currencies.

例: While equities languish, precious metals such as gold have seen their value soar as investors seek a safe haven during uncertain times.

2: a deep lustrous yellow or yellow-brown color.

例: Her eyes were light green and flecked with gold.

³⁴ **unless** /ʌn'les/ /ən'les/

连词: 除非, 如果不

连词定义:

1: except if (used to introduce a case in which a statement being made is not True or valid).

例: Unless you have a photographic memory, repetition is vital.

³⁴ **promise** /'prɒmɪs/ /'prəʊmɪs/

名词: 承诺, 诺言, 誓言; 动词: 承诺, 答应, 谅

过去式 promised 过去分词 promised 现在分词 promising

1. promise oneself 指望 2. keep promise 守信 3. show promise 有成功的希望 4. make a promise 允许; 允诺

名词定义:

1: a declaration or assurance that one will do a particular thing or that a particular thing will happen.

例: What happened to all those firm promises of support?

动词定义:

1: assure someone that one will definitely do, give, or arrange something; undertake or declare that something will happen.

例: He promised to forward my mail.

2: give good grounds for expecting (a particular occurrence or situation).

例: Forthcoming concerts promise a feast of music from around the world.

³⁴ **responsible** /rɪ'sponsɪb(ə)l/ /rɪ'spɒnsəbəl/

形容词: 自负, 有责任

比较级 more responsible 最高级 most responsible

1. responsible for 是…的原由; 为…负责 2. responsible person 负责人 3.

be responsible to sb 对某人负责 4. responsible department 负责单位

形容词定义:

1: having an obligation to do something, or having control over or care for someone, as part of one's job or role.

例: The department responsible for education.

³⁴ **explore** /ɪk'splɔ:/; ek-/ /ɪk'splɔ:/

动词: 探索, 探, 探险
过去式 explored 过去分词 explored 现在分词 exploring

动词定义:

1: travel in or through (an unfamiliar country or area) in order to learn about or familiarize oneself with it.

例: The best way to explore Iceland's northwest.

³⁴ **manage** /'mænɪdʒ/ /'mænɪdʒ/

动词: 管理, 经营, 管

动词定义:

1: be in charge of (a company, establishment, or undertaking); administer; run.

例: Their elder son managed the farm.

2: succeed in surviving or in attaining one's aims, especially against heavy odds; cope.

例: Catherine managed on five hours' sleep a night.

³⁴ **display** /dɪ'spleɪ/ /dɪ'spleɪ/

动词: 显示, 陈列, 展出; 名词: 显示, 表现, 炫耀

1. on display 展览, 公开展出 2.

digital display [计]数字显示 3. lcd

display n. 液晶显示器; 液晶屏幕 4.

liquid crystal display 液晶显示; 液晶显示器

名词定义:

1: a performance, show, or event intended for public entertainment.

例: A display of fireworks.

2: an electronic device for the visual presentation of data.

例: A 17-inch color display.

动词定义:

1: make a prominent exhibition of (something) in a place where it can be easily seen.

例: The palace used to display a series of Flemish tapestries.

³⁴ **regret** /rɪ'gret/ /rɪ'grɛt/

动词: 后悔, 遗憾, 恨; 名词: 抱歉, 憾, 歉意

过去式 regretted 过去分词 regretted 现在分词 regretting

名词定义:

1: a feeling of sadness, repentance, or disappointment over something that has happened or been done.

例: She expressed her regret at Virginia's death.

动词定义:

1: feel sad, repentant, or disappointed over (something that has happened or been done, especially a loss or missed opportunity).

例: She immediately regretted her words.

³⁴ **recover** /rɪ'kʌvə/ /rɪ'kʌvər/

动词: 恢复, 回收, 收复

动词定义:

1: return to a normal state of health, mind, or strength.

例: Neil is still recovering from shock.

2: find or regain possession of (something stolen or lost).

例: Police recovered a stolen video.

名词定义:

1: a defined position of a firearm forming part of a military drill.

例: Bring the firelock to the recover.

动词定义:

1: put a new cover or covering on.

例: The cost of re-covering the armchair.

³⁴ **probable** /'prɒbəb(ə)l/ /'prɒbəbl/

/

形容词: 可能, 大概的; 名词: 可能的事情

形容词定义:

1: likely to be the case or to happen.

例: It is probable that the economic situation will deteriorate further.

名词定义:

1: a person who is likely to become or do something, especially one who is likely to be chosen for a team.

例: Merson and Wright are probables.

³⁴ **manner** /'mænə/ /'mænə/

名词: 方式, 态度, 举止

1. in a manner 在某种意义上; 在某种程度上 2. in the manner 在现行中; 当场 3. in this manner 以这种方式; 如此

4. all manner of adj. 各种各样的; 形形色色的 (人, 东西等)

名词定义:

1: a way in which a thing is done or happens.

例: Taking notes in an unobtrusive manner.

2: a person's outward bearing or way of behaving toward others.

例: His arrogance and pompous manner.

³⁴ **zoology** /zəʊ'ɒlədʒɪ/ /zəʊ'ɒlədʒɪ/

名词: 动物学

名词定义:

1: the scientific study of the behavior, structure, physiology, classification, and distribution of animals.

例: But the desire for a deeper understanding of the forest and its

creatures led him back to Moscow to study zoology.

³⁴ **flood** /flʌd/ /fləd/

名词: 洪水, 水灾, 泛滥; 动词: 淹没, 泛滥, 泛

1. in flood 在泛滥 2. flood control 防洪; 洪水控制 3. flood in 涌入, 大量地涌到 4. flood season 汛期, 洪水期; 洪水季节

名词定义:

1: an overflowing of a large amount of water beyond its normal confines, especially over what is normally dry land.

例: In a thousand miles the flood destroyed every bridge.

2: an outpouring of tears or emotion.

例: Rose burst into such a flood of tears and sobs as I had never seen.

动词定义:

1: cover or submerge (a place or area) with water.

例: The dam burst, flooding a small town.

2: arrive in overwhelming amounts or quantities.

例: Congratulatory messages flooded in.

³⁴ **violence** /'vaɪəl(ə)ns/ /'vaiələns/

名词: 暴力

1. domestic violence 家庭暴力 2. family violence 家庭暴力; 家庭暴力事件 3. physical violence 身体暴力, 躯体暴力 4. do violence to 破坏; 歪曲; 强暴对待

名词定义:

1: behavior involving physical force intended to hurt, damage, or kill someone or something.

例: The most serious incidents include criminal damage and violence against people.

³⁴ **consumer** /kən'sju:mə/

/kən'sumə/

名词: 消费者

1. consumer goods 生活消费品, 日用消费品 2. consumer demand 消费需求; 消费者的要求 3. consumer electronics 消费性电子产品; 家用电子产品 4. consumer spending 消费性开支; 消费者开销

名词定义:

1: a person who purchases goods and services for personal use.

例: Consumer demand.

³⁴ **soldier** /'səʊldʒə/ /'soldʒə/

名词: 士兵, 战士, 军人

1. soldier on 继续服役; 坚持着干; 迎着困难干 2. unknown soldier (美) 阵

亡的无名英雄 3. dead soldiers [美国俚语]空酒瓶; 4. foot soldier 步兵

名词定义:

1: a person who serves in an army.

例: As an enlisted soldier, he served in every leadership position up to the position of First Sergeant.

2: a wingless caste of ant or termite with a large specially modified head and jaws, involved chiefly in defense.

例: Soldiers resemble worker termites, except that they have enlarged brownish heads and strong, well-developed jaws.

动词定义:

1: serve as a soldier.

例: Soldiering was what the colonel understood.

³³ **eight** /eɪt/ /et/

名词: 八; 数词: 八, 挪定义:

1: equivalent to the product of two and four; one more than seven, or two less than ten; 8.

例: A committee of eight members.

³³ **magic** /'mædʒɪk/ /'mædʒɪk/

名词: 魔法, 魔术, 魔; 形容词: 魔, 魅

过去式 magicked 过去分词 magicked 现在分词 magicking

1. black magic n. 魔法; 巫术 2. magic art 魔术; 妖术; 巫术; 3. as if by magic adv. 不可思议地 4. magic wand 魔杖, 魔术棒

形容词定义:

1: used in magic or working by magic; having or apparently having supernatural powers.

例: A magic wand.

2: wonderful; exciting.

例: What a magic moment.

名词定义:

1: the power of apparently influencing the course of events by using mysterious or supernatural forces.

例: Do you believe in magic?

动词定义:

1: move, change, or create by or as if by magic.

例: He must have been magicked out of the car at the precise second it exploded.

³³ **pleasant** /'plez(ə)nt/ /'plɛznt/

形容词: 愉快, 宜人, 优美

形容词定义:

1: giving a sense of happy satisfaction or enjoyment.

例: A very pleasant evening.

³³ **included** /ɪn'klu:dɪd/ /ɪn'kludɪd/

动词: 包括, 包含, 括

形容词定义:

1: contained as part of a whole being considered.

例: All of Europe (Russia included).

动词定义:

1: comprise or contain as part of a whole.

例: The price includes dinner, bed, and breakfast.

2: make part of a whole or set.

例: We have included some hints for beginners in this section.

³³ **difficulty** /'dɪfɪk(ə)ltɪ/ /'dɪfɪkəlti/

名词: 困难, 难点, 难

复数 difficulties

1. with difficulty 困难地; 吃力地 2.

have difficulty 有困难 3. in difficulty

处境困难 4. degree of difficulty 难度系数, 难度

名词定义:

1: the state or condition of being difficult.

例: Guy had no difficulty in making friends.

³³ **celebrate** /'seləbreɪt/ /selə'bret/

动词: 庆祝, 庆, 庆贺

动词定义:

1: publicly acknowledge (a significant or happy day or event) with a social gathering or enjoyable activity.

例: They were celebrating their wedding anniversary at a restaurant.

2: perform (a religious ceremony) publicly and duly, in particular officiate at (the Eucharist).

例: He celebrated holy communion.

³³ **protection** /prə'tekʃ(ə)n/

/prə'tekʃən/

名词: 保护, 保, 保卫

1. environmental protection 环境保护

2. environment protection 环境保护; 环境保护 3. protection system 保护系统

4. fire protection 消防; 消防处

名词定义:

1: the action of protecting someone or something, or the state of being protected.

例: The B vitamins give protection against infection.

³³ **nurse** /nɜ:s/ /nɜ:s/

名词: 护士, 保姆, 看护; 动词: 护理, 哺乳, 喂奶

过去式 nursed 过去分词 nursed 现在分词 nursing

1. head nurse 护士长 2. at nurse

◎(孩子)由别人照看(或抚养), ◎(家产)由别人代管;

3. wet nurse n. 奶妈; 乳母 4. male nurse 男护士

名词定义:

1: a person trained to care for the sick or infirm, especially in a hospital.

例: To be valuable health care practitioners, nurses must commit to lifelong learning.

动词定义:

1: give medical and other attention to (a sick person).

例: She nursed the girl through a dangerous illness.

2: feed (a baby) at the breast.

例: Lionesses who were nursing their own cubs.

33 **arrive** /ə'raɪv/ /ə'rav/

动词: 到达, 抵达, 到

1. arrive at 达到, 达成; 到达某地

2. arrive in 抵达, 到达 3. arrive from

从某地来(这里) 4. arrive on 到达

动词定义:

1: reach a place at the end of a journey or a stage in a journey.

例: We arrived at his house and knocked at the door.

33 **uncle** /'ʌŋk(ə)l/ /'ʌŋkl/

名词: 叔叔, 叔, 大爷

1. your uncle 你的叔叔; 你的舅舅 2.

uncle sam [口]山姆大叔(美国政府的绰号) 3. uncle tom 汤姆叔叔; 逆来顺受的美国黑人 4. uncle tom's cabin 汤姆

叔叔的小屋(小说)

名词定义:

1: the brother of one's father or mother or the husband of one's aunt.

例: Along with the children of the dead, there were the mothers and fathers, uncles and aunts, husbands and wives; except that in one case, there was neither husband nor wife. 后缀定义:

1: forming chiefly diminutive nouns.

例: Carbuncle.

33 **mine** /maɪn/ /maɪn/

名词: 矿, 矿山, 矿井; 动词: 开采, 采, 采掘; 代词: 我的

过去式 mined 过去分词 mined 现在分词 mining

1. coal mine 煤矿, 煤矿坑 2. gold

mine 金矿, 金山 3. friend of mine

我的朋友 4. copper mine 铜矿

名词定义:

1: an excavation in the earth for extracting coal or other minerals.

例: A copper mine.

2: a type of bomb placed on or just below the surface of the ground or in the water that detonates when disturbed by a person, vehicle, or ship.

例: Among other things, he detonated mines and bombs left behind from the Vietnam War.

动词定义:

1: obtain (coal or other minerals) from a mine.

例: Residents will have their say on a scheme which could see a million tonnes of coal mined in their area of Bolton.

2: lay explosive mines on or just below the surface of (the ground or water).

例: The area was heavily mined.

代词定义:

1: used to refer to a thing or things belonging to or associated with the speaker.

例: You go your way and I'll go mine.

冠词定义:

1: (used before a vowel) my.

例: Tears did fill mine eyes.

33 **airport** /'eəpɔ:t/ /'erpt/

名词: 机场, 飞机场, 航空站

1. international airport 国际机场 2.

airport bus 机场巴士; 机场班车 3.

airport terminal 航站楼; 机场候机楼 4.

heathrow airport 希思罗机场, 位于英国伦敦

名词定义:

1: a complex of runways and buildings for the takeoff, landing, and maintenance of civil aircraft, with facilities for passengers.

例: It is worth checking, too, for seasonal charter flights from Scottish airports.

33 **nearby** /'niəbəɪ/ /,nɪr'bəɪ/

副词: 附近, 就近, 近旁地; 形容词: 附近的, 合宜的, 近旁的

形容词定义:

1: close at hand; not far away.

例: He slung his jacket over a nearby chair.

副词定义:

1: close by; very near.

例: His four sisters live nearby.

33 **breakfast** /'brekfəst/ /'brækfəst/

名词: 早餐, 早饭, 早点

1. for breakfast 当作早餐; 对于早餐来说 2. have breakfast 吃早餐, 吃早饭

3. eat breakfast 吃早饭 4. at breakfast 早餐时, 正在吃早饭

名词定义:

1: a meal eaten in the morning, the first of the day.

例: I often have toast for my breakfast.

动词定义:

1: eat breakfast.

例: She breakfasted on French toast and bacon.

33 **polite** /pə'lart/ /pə'lart/

形容词: 有礼貌, 客气, 和气

形容词定义:

1: having or showing behavior that is respectful and considerate of other people.

例: They thought she was wrong but were too polite to say so.

33 **reduced** /rɪ'dju:st/ /rɪ'djust/

形容词: 简化的

1. be reduced by 降低了…(接数字、百分数) 2. reduced pressure 减压;

对比压力; 换算压力; 折算压力 3.

reduced cost 差额成本; 降低的价格 4.

reduced price 降低价格; 处理价格

动词定义:

1: make smaller or less in amount, degree, or size.

例: The need for businesses to reduce costs.

2: bring someone or something to (a lower or weaker state, condition, or role).

例: She has been reduced to near poverty.

33 **everybody** /'evrɪbɒdɪ/ /'evrɪbədɪ/

/

代词: 各位, 个个, 谁

代词定义:

1: every person.

例: Everybody agrees with his views.

33 **twenty** /'twentɪ/ /'twenti/

名词: 二十; 数词: 二十, 廿

复数 twenties 定义:

1: the number equivalent to the product of two and ten; ten less than thirty; 20.

例: Twenty or thirty years ago.

33 **unexpected** /ʌnɪk'spektɪd/ /ʌnek-/

/ʌnɪk'spektɪd/

形容词: 意外, 意想不到, 突兀

比较级 more unexpected 最高级 most unexpected

形容词定义:

1: not expected or regarded as likely to happen.

例: His death was totally unexpected.

33 **knock** /nɒk/ /nɒk/

动词: 敲, 磕, 叩; 名词: 打击, 搞, 一打

1. knock on 撞击撞出; 敲击(门、窗)

2. knock at 敲(门、窗等) 3. knock off 击倒; 停工; 中断 4. knock down

击倒; 拆卸

名词定义：

1: a sudden short sound caused by a blow, especially on a door to attract attention or gain entry.

例：There was a sudden knock at the door, the noise seemingly unnatural and loud in the silence that I had gotten accustomed to in the past half-hour.

2: a blow or collision.

例：The casing is tough enough to withstand knocks.

动词定义：

1: strike a surface noisily to attract attention, especially when waiting to be let in through a door.

例：I knocked on the kitchen door.

2: collide with (someone or something), giving them a hard blow.

例：He deliberately ran into her, knocking her shoulder.

33 **brave** /brəv/ /brev/

形容词：勇敢，英勇，勇；动词：冒险，傲，冒…的危险；名词：英

比较级 braver 最高级 bravest 过去式 braved 过去分词 braved 现在分词 braving

形容词定义：

1: ready to face and endure danger or pain; showing courage.

例：A brave soldier.

名词定义：

1: people who are ready to face and endure danger or pain.

2: an American Indian warrior.

例：Thwarting a U.S. raid at the Battle of the Little Bighorn in 1876, Sioux and Cheyenne braves took no prisoners, killing Custer and 265 of his men.

动词定义：

1: endure or face (unpleasant conditions or behavior) without showing fear.

例：We had to brave the full heat of the sun.

33 **score** /skɔ:/ /skɔ/

动词：评分，得分，褐；名词：比分，成绩，划线

复数 scores 或 score 过去式 scored 过去分词 scored 现在分词 scoring

1. total score 总分数 2. score for 为（某队）进球/得分；为…得分；把…改写成器乐曲 3. score card 记分卡 4. in score adv. [音]用总谱

名词定义：

1: the number of points, goals, runs, etc., achieved in a game by a team or an individual.

例：The final score was 25 - 16 in favor of Washington.

2: a group or set of twenty or about twenty.

例：A score of men lost their lives in the battle.

动词定义：

1: gain (a point, goal, run, etc.) in a competitive game.

例：Penn State scored two touchdowns in the fourth quarter.

2: orchestrate or arrange (a piece of music), typically for a specified instrument or instruments.

例：The Quartet Suite was scored for flute, violin, viola da gamba, and continuo.

33 **threaten** /'θret(ə)n/ /'θrɛtn/

动词：威胁，要挟，吓

动词定义：

1: state one's intention to take hostile action against someone in retribution for something done or not done.

例：The unions threatened a general strike.

33 **pump** /pʌmp/ /pʌmp/

动词：抽，抽水，唧筒；名词：抽水机，唧筒

1. heat pump 热泵，蒸汽泵 2. water pump 抽水机，水泵 3. centrifugal pump 离心抽机，离心泵 4. pump in 用泵吸入

名词定义：

1: a mechanical device using suction or pressure to raise or move liquids, compress gases, or force air into inflatable objects such as tires.

例：A gas pump.

2: a light shoe, in particular.

例：Then sandals of all sorts; then thongs, clogs, pumps, loafers, oxfords, baby shoes, and desert boots.

动词定义：

1: force (liquid, gas, etc.) to move in a specified direction by or as if by means of a pump.

例：The blood is pumped around the body.

2: fill (something such as a tire or balloon) with liquid or gas using a pump.

例：I fetched the bike and pumped up the back tire.

32 **losing** /'lu:zɪŋ/ /'luzɪŋ/

动词：失去，输，丢失

动词定义：

1: be deprived of or cease to have or retain (something).

例：I've lost my appetite.

2: become unable to find (something or someone).

例：I've lost the car keys.

32 **curious** /'kjʊəriəs/ /'kjʊəriəs/

形容词：好奇，希奇，异样

比较级 more curious 最高级 most curious

形容词定义：

1: eager to know or learn something.

例：I began to be curious about the whereabouts of the bride and groom.

2: strange; unusual.

例：A curious sensation overwhelmed her.

32 **determined** /dɪ'tɜ:mɪnd/ /dɪ'tɜ:mɪnd/

形容词：决心，坚决，有决心

比较级 more determined 最高级 most determined

形容词定义：

1: having made a firm decision and being resolved not to change it.

例：Alice was determined to be heard.

32 **resource** /rɪ'sɔ:s; rɪ'zɔ:s/ /'risɔ:s/

名词：资，办法，产

1. human resource 人的资源 2.

resource management 资源管理 3.

water resource 水资源 4. human

resource management 人力资源管理；
人力调配

名词定义：

1: a stock or supply of money, materials, staff, and other assets that can be drawn on by a person or organization in order to function effectively.

例：Local authorities complained that they lacked resources.

2: an action or strategy that may be adopted in adverse circumstances.

例：Sometimes anger is the only resource left in a situation like this.

动词定义：

1: provide (a person or organization) with materials, money, staff, and other assets necessary for effective operation.

例：Ensuring that primary health care workers are adequately resourced.

32 **separate** /(for v.) 'sepəreɪt; (for adj.) 'sepərət/ /(for v.) sepə'ret; (for adj.) sepə'ret/

动词：分离，分开，隔开；形容词：另

外，另，个别的；名词：抽印本

1. separate from 分离；把…和…分开

2. separate out 析出；分出 3.

separate ways 分别，分道扬镳 4.

separate cover 另函；分散掩蔽

形容词定义：

1: forming or viewed as a unit apart or by itself.

例: This raises two separate issues.

动词定义:

1: cause to move or be apart.

例: Police were trying to separate two rioting mobs.

2: divide or cause to divide into constituent or distinct elements.

例: The milk had separated into curds and whey.

名词定义:

1: things forming units by themselves, in particular.

³²**sing** /sɪŋ/ /sɪŋ/

名词: 唱, 鸣; 动词: 唱, 歌唱, 鸣
过去式 sang 过去分词 sung 现在分词 singing

动词定义:

1: make musical sounds with the voice, especially words with a set tune.

例: Bella sang to the baby.

2: make a high-pitched whistling or buzzing sound.

例: The kettle was beginning to sing.

名词定义:

1: an act or spell of singing.

例: Film sings have supplanted folk music in the lives of common people.

缩写词定义:

1: singular.

³²**handle** /'hænd(ə)l/ /'hændl/

动词: 处理, 拉手, 办理; 名词: 手柄, 把手, 柄

过去式 handled 过去分词 handled 现在分词 handling

1. handle with 处理 2. door handle 门把手 3. get a handle on [口语]控制, 掌握, 驾驭, 左右; 4. long handle 长手柄; [板球]全力击球

名词定义:

1: the part by which a thing is held, carried, or controlled.

例: The pan features helpful lifting handles.

2: a name or nickname.

例: That's some handle for a baby.

动词定义:

1: feel or manipulate with the hands.

例: Heavy paving slabs can be difficult to handle.

2: manage (a situation or problem).

例: A lawyer's ability to handle a case properly.

³²**glad** /glæd/ /glæd/

形容词: 高兴, 欣, 乐

形容词定义:

1: pleased; delighted.

例: She was alive, which was something to be glad about.

名词定义:

1: a gladiolus.

例: The major insect pest of glads is the gladiolus thrip.

动词定义:

1: make happy; please.

例: Albion's lessening shore could grieve or glad mine eye.

³²**environmental**

/ɪnvɪrən'ment(ə)l; en-/

/ɪn,vɪrən'mentl/

形容词: 环境的

1. environmental protection 环境保护
2. environmental pollution n. 环境污染

3. environmental impact 环境冲击, 环境影响
4. environmental quality 环境质量; 环境品质

形容词定义:

1: relating to the natural world and the impact of human activity on its condition.

例: Acid rain may have caused major environmental damage.

2: relating to or arising from a person's surroundings.

例: Environmental noise.

³²**firm** /fɜ:m/ /fɜm/

名词: 公司, 企业, 厂商; 形容词: 坚定, 牢固, 坚决; 动词: 加固, 加强, 弄结实; 副词: 坚固地, 坚硬地

比较级 firmer 最高级 firmest

1. law firm 法律事务所 2. consulting firm 咨询公司 3. accounting firm 会计事务所, 会计师事务所 4. stand firm 挺立; 站稳立场

形容词定义:

1: having a solid, almost unyielding surface or structure.

例: The bed should be reasonably firm, but not too hard.

2: strongly felt and unlikely to change.

例: He retains a firm belief in the efficacy of prayer.

副词定义:

1: in a resolute and determined manner.

例: She will stand firm against the government's proposal.

名词定义:

1: a business concern, especially one involving a partnership of two or more people.

例: A law firm.

动词定义:

1: make (something) physically solid or resilient.

例: An exercise program designed to firm up muscle tone.

³²**worst** /wə:st/ /wɜrst/

形容词: 坏, 不良, 糟糕

1. the worst way 十分; 非常; 强烈地
(等于 in the worst way) 2. prepare for the worst 作最坏的打算 3. worst of all 最糟糕的是 4. worst case 最糟糕的情况; 最坏条件

形容词定义:

1: of the poorest quality or the lowest standard; least good or desirable.

例: The speech was the worst he had ever made.

2: most severe, serious, or dangerous.

例: At least 32 people died in Australia's worst bus accident.

副词定义:

1: most severely or seriously.

例: Manufacturing and mining are the industries worst affected by falling employment.

动词定义:

1: get the better of; defeat.

例: This was not the time for a deep discussion—she was tired and she would be worsted.

名词定义:

1: the most serious or unpleasant thing that could happen.

例: When I saw the ambulance outside her front door, I began to fear the worst.

形容词定义:

1: of poor quality; inferior or defective.

例: A bad diet.

2: not such as to be hoped for or desired; unpleasant or unwelcome.

例: Bad weather.

³²**praise** /preɪz/ /prez/

动词: 赞美, 称赞, 表扬; 名词: 表扬, 表彰, 称许

过去式 praised 过去分词 praised 现在分词 praising

1. in praise of 歌颂; 为赞扬 2. praise for 因为…赞美 3. public praise 口碑, 公众的称赞 4. full of praise 赞不绝口

名词定义:

1: the expression of approval or admiration for someone or something.

例: The audience was full of praise for the whole production.

动词定义:

1: express warm approval or admiration of.

例: We can't praise Chris enough—he did a brilliant job.

³²**yesterday** /'jestədrɪ;-deɪ/

/'jɛstədrɪ;-deɪ/

名词: 昨天, 昨; 副词: 昨天

副词定义:

1: on the day before today.

例: He returned to a hero's welcome yesterday.

名词定义:

1: the day before today.

例: Yesterday was Tuesday.

³² **broke** /brəʊk/ /brok/

形容词: 断掉, 一文不值的

形容词定义:

1: having completely run out of money.

例: Many farmers went broke.

动词定义:

1: separate or cause to separate into pieces as a result of a blow, shock, or strain.

例: The rope broke with a loud snap.

2: interrupt (a continuity, sequence, or course).

例: The new government broke the pattern of growth.

³² **admission** /əd'mɪʃ(ə)n/

/əd'mɪʃən/

名词: 承认

1. admission of sth 承认 2.

admission ticket 门票; 准考证; 入场券

3. free admission 赠送券; 免费入场券

4. admission fee 入场费; 入会费; 门票费

名词定义:

1: a statement acknowledging the truth of something.

例: An admission of guilt.

2: the process or fact of entering or being allowed to enter a place, organization, or institution.

例: I had some difficulty securing admission to the embassy.

³² **tower** /'taʊə/ /'taʊə/

名词: 塔, 塔楼; 动词: 竖立, 凌, 律

1. cooling tower 冷却塔 2. eiffel tower 艾菲尔铁塔 (位于巴黎塞纳河南岸) 3. tower crane [机]塔式起重机 4. water tower 水塔

名词定义:

1: a tall narrow building, either freestanding or forming part of a building such as a church or castle. 例: Between them run narrow alleys affording breathtaking views over the roofscape and church towers of central Stockholm.

2: a place of defense; a protection.

例: Basic tools and pure muscle were used to construct everything from security towers to protective barriers fronted by razor wire.

动词定义:

1: rise to or reach a great height.

例: He seemed to tower over everyone else.

2: (of a bird) soar to a great height, especially (of a falcon) so as to be able to swoop down on the quarry.

例: The big ticket item was a US Air Force B1 Bomber, which towered over the surrounding displays like a massive bird of prey.

³² **weakness** /'wi:kнəs/ /'wikнəs/

名词: 弱点, 松弛, 松懈

复数 weaknesses

名词定义:

1: the state or condition of lacking strength.

例: The country's weakness in international dealings.

³² **crazy** /'kreɪzɪ/ /'krezi/

形容词: 疯, 狂, 癫; 名词: 发疯, 痴迷

复数 crazies 比较级 crazier 最高级

craziest

形容词定义:

1: mentally deranged, especially as manifested in a wild or aggressive way.

例: Stella went crazy and assaulted a visitor.

2: extremely enthusiastic.

例: I'm crazy about Cindy.

名词定义:

1: a mentally deranged person.

例: Was she the daughter of weirdos and crazies like the ones her father had claimed just now?

³² **hole** /həʊl/ /hol/

名词: 孔, 洞, 穴; 动词: 窃, 钻

过去式 holed 过去分词 holed 现在分词 holing

1. hole in 躲藏, 暂住; 过夜, [口语]隐蔽, 藏身; 2. in the hole 负债, 亏空; 遇到经济困难 3. black hole n. 黑洞 4. make hole v. 钻井

名词定义:

1: a hollow place in a solid body or surface.

例: He dug out a small hole in the snow.

2: a small or unpleasant place.

例: She had wasted a whole lifetime in this hole of a town.

动词定义:

1: make a hole or holes in.

例: A fuel tank was holed by the attack and a fire started.

2: hit (the ball) so that it falls into a hole.

例: Alternate shots from each partner until the ball is holed.

动词定义:

1: (of a person or treatment) cause (a wound, injury, or person) to become sound or healthy again.

例: His concern is to heal sick people.

³² **swan** /swɒn/ /swən/

名词: 天鹅, 歌星

复数 swans 或 swan 过去式 swanned 过去分词 swanned 现在分词 swanning

名词定义:

1: a large waterbird with a long flexible neck, short legs, webbed feet, a broad bill, and typically all-white plumage.

例: Between March and September the rare osprey visits and there are duck, geese, swans, grouse, herons and buzzards.

动词定义:

1: move about or go somewhere in a casual, relaxed way, typically perceived as irresponsible or ostentatious by others.

例: Swanning around in a \$2,000 sharkskin suit doesn't make you a Renaissance prince.

³² **trap** /træp/ /træp/

名词: 陷阱, 阵, 圈套; 动词: 奸, 获

1. on trap 可得的; 随时可用的; 2.

steam trap 疏水阀; 疏水器; 汽水分离器; 凝汽阀 3. ion trap 离子阱 4. trap door [建]天窗; 陷阱门; [建]地板或屋顶上的活门

名词定义:

1: a device or enclosure designed to catch and retain animals, typically by allowing entry but not exit or by catching hold of a part of the body.

例: All of us must have seen pictures of animals caught in traps, a horrible slow painful death.

2: a situation in which people lie in wait to make a surprise attack.

例: Police deliberately herded 400 demonstrators into a trap and then attacked and arrested them.

动词定义:

1: catch (an animal) in a trap.

例: Once he dreamed he was trying to trap foxes but kept catching Dalmatians.

2: put trappings on (a horse, etc.).

例: Gaily trapped mules.

³² **poster** /'pəʊstə/ /'postə/

名词: 海报, 招贴, 标语; 动词: 贴海报于

名词定义:

1: a large printed picture used for decoration.

例: Art is not alien; we all have pictures, posters and decorations hanging on our walls at home.

2: a person who posts something online, as on a blog, social media website, or forum.

例: Do a search and you will find newsgroups posters exclaiming the phrases and leaving puzzled and angry observers.

动词定义:

1: put up posters in an area.

例: Illegal posterizing in downtown Montreal.

³² **lone** /ləʊn/ /lon/

形容词: 孤单, 独

形容词定义:

1: having no companions; solitary or single.

例: I approached a lone drinker across the bar.

³² **frighten** /'fraɪt(ə)n/ /'frætn/

动词: 吓唬, 吓, 吓住

动词定义:

1: make (someone) afraid or anxious.

例: The savagery of his thoughts frightened him.

³¹ **atmosphere** /'ætməsfɪə/ /'ætm

əsfɪə/

名词: 大气, 气氛, 大气层

1. earth's atmosphere 地球大气 2.

social atmosphere 社会气氛 3.

academic atmosphere n. 学业风气,

学习氛围 4. working atmosphere 工作

环境

名词定义:

1: the envelope of gases surrounding the earth or another planet.

例: Part of the sun's energy is absorbed by the earth's atmosphere.

2: the pervading tone or mood of a place, situation, or work of art.

例: The hotel is famous for its friendly, welcoming atmosphere.

³¹ **younger** /'jʌŋgə/ /'jʌŋgə/

形容词: 年轻的

形容词定义:

1: having lived or existed for only a short time.

例: A young girl.

³¹ **tough** /tʌf/ /tʌf/

形容词: 强硬, 韧, 艰苦; 名词: 恶棍;

动词: 经受; 副词: 粗暴地, 粗野地

1. tough guy [美口]硬汉 2. tough it out [美国口语]勇敢地承受; 坚持到底;

3. get tough with [口语]对…强硬起来;

4. tough cookie 非常坚强的人; 不易

动感情的人; 自信者

形容词定义:

1: (of a substance or object) strong enough to withstand adverse conditions or rough or careless handling.

例: Tough backpacks for climbers.

2: involving considerable difficulty or hardship; requiring great determination or effort.

例: The training has been quite tough.

名词定义:

1: a tough person, especially a gangster or criminal.

例: Young toughs sporting their state-of-the-art firearms.

动词定义:

1: endure a period of hardship or difficulty.

例: We've been trying to tough it out but it's difficult to come together in a short space of time under a new coach.

³¹ **apartment** /ə'pɑ:tment/

/ə'pɑ:tment/

名词: 套间, 房间, 间

1. apartment building (美) 公寓大楼

2. apartment house (美) 隔成公寓的建筑物

3. apartment complex 公寓大楼

4. apartment block 公寓大楼

名词定义:

1: a suite of rooms forming one residence, typically in a building containing a number of these.

例: There would be 50 flats, including penthouse apartments, over seven or eight floors.

³¹ **react** /ri'ækt/ /ri'ækt/

动词: 响应, 应对, 应答

动词定义:

1: respond or behave in a particular way in response to something.

例: He reacted angrily to the news of his dismissal.

³¹ **economy** /'ɪkənəmɪ/ /'ɪkənəmɪ/

名词: 经济, 搞节, 搞; 形容词: 经济的, 搞节的

复数 economies

1. market economy [经]市场经济 2.

national economy 国民经济 3.

socialist market economy 社会主义市场经济 4. world economy [经]世界经济

名词定义:

1: the wealth and resources of a country or region, especially in terms of the production and consumption of goods and services.

例: The slowing global economy has weakened demand for Japan's high-technology exports, causing

manufacturers to cut production and workers.

2: careful management of available resources.

例: Even heat distribution and fuel economy.

形容词定义:

1: (of a product) offering the best value for the money.

例: An economy pack.

³¹ **nobody** /'nəʊbədɪ/ /'nəʊbədɪ/

代词: 没有人; 名词: 没有人

复数 nobodies

名词定义:

1: a person of no importance or authority.

例: They went from nobodies to superstars.

代词定义:

1: no person; no one.

例: Nobody was at home.

³¹ **nowadays** /'naʊədeɪz/ /'naʊəde

z/

副词: 如今, 现在, 当今; 名词: 现在

副词定义:

1: at the present time, in contrast with the past.

例: The sort of clothes worn by almost all young people nowadays.

³¹ **madam** /'mædəm/ /'mædəm/

名词: 夫人, 女士, 太太

复数 madams 或 mesdames

名词定义:

1: used to address or refer to a woman in a polite or respectful way.

例: Can I help you, madam?

³¹ **mouth** /maʊθ/ /maʊθ/

名词: 口, 嘴巴, 嘴; 动词: 高声说话

复数 mouths

1. mouth on someone [美国俚语]告

发某人; 2. river mouth 河口 3. from mouth to mouth 广泛流传 4. big mouth 多嘴者

名词定义:

1: the opening in the lower part of the human face, surrounded by the lips, through which food is taken in and from which speech and other sounds are emitted.

例: As he looked right at me, cigarette teetering on his lower lip with his mouth slightly open, he didn't flinch.

2: an opening or entrance to a structure that is hollow, concave, or almost completely enclosed.

例: Standing before the mouth of a cave.

动词定义:

1: say (something dull or unoriginal), especially in a pompous or affected way.
例: This clergyman mouths platitudes in breathy, soothing tones.
2: take in or touch with the mouth.
例: Puppies may mouth each other's collars during play.

³¹ **fully** /'fʊli/ /'fʊli/

副词: 十分, 透, 备
副词定义:

1: completely or entirely; to the furthest extent.
例: I fully understand the fears of the workers.
2: no less or fewer than (used to emphasize an amount).
例: Fully 65 percent of all funerals are by cremation.
后缀定义:
1: forming adverbs corresponding to adjectives ending in -ful (such as sorrowfully corresponding to sorrowful).

³¹ **truck** /trʌk/ /trʌk/

名词: 卡车, 货车, 废物

1. heavy truck 重型卡车 2. dump truck 自动倾卸卡车 3. truck driver 卡车司机 4. light truck 轻型货车, 轻型卡车; 轻型载货汽车
名词定义:

1: a wheeled vehicle, in particular.
例: There will be classic and vintage cars, racing cars, go-carts, bikes, trucks, service vehicles and just about anything else with wheels.
2: a undercarriage with four to six wheels pivoted beneath the end of a railroad car.

例: He has a line on a set of trucks – the wheels and suspension that a railcar rides on – that would fit his car.

动词定义:

1: convey by truck.

例: The food was trucked to St. Petersburg.

2: barter or exchange.

例: Usually it is the male members of the family who walk or transport the buffaloes into Bolu; it is men who purchase and who truck, barter and exchange the buffaloes.

³¹ **indicate** /'ɪndɪkeɪt/ /'ɪndɪket/

动词: 表明, 表示, 指出

过去式 indicated 过去分词 indicated 现在分词 indicating

动词定义:

1: point out; show.

例: Dotted lines indicate the text's margins.

2: suggest as a desirable or necessary course of action.
例: The treatment is likely to be indicated in severely depressed patients.

³¹ **tuesday** /'tju:zdeɪ/ /'tuzdeɪ/

名词: 星期二

名词定义:

1: the day of the week before Wednesday and following Monday.
例: Come to dinner on Tuesday.
副词定义:
1: on Tuesday.
例: They're all leaving Tuesday.

³¹ **textbook** /'tekstbʊk/ /'tekstbuk/

/

名词: 教科书, 课本

名词定义:

1: a book used as a standard work for the study of a particular subject.
例: The book relies on standard economic theory, and many of the concepts can be found in standard textbooks.

形容词定义:

1: conforming to or corresponding to a standard or type that is prescribed or widely held by theorists.
例: He had the presence of mind to carry out a textbook emergency descent.

³¹ **brief** /bri:f/ /brif/

形容词: 简要, 简短, 短暂; 名词: 简报, 瞥, 案由; 动词: 瞥, 交待, 对…作简报

1. in brief 简言之 2. brief introduction 简介; 简短介绍 3. brief description 简要说明; 简介 4. to be brief 简言之
形容词定义:

1: of short duration.

例: The president made a brief visit to Moscow.

动词定义:

1: instruct or inform (someone) thoroughly, especially in preparation for a task.

例: She briefed him on last week's decisions.

名词定义:

1: a concise statement or summary.

例: Their comments were cribbed right from industry briefs.

³¹ **background** /'bækgraʊnd/ /'bæk
kraʊnd/

名词: 背景, 底, 来历

1. in the background 在后面, 在幕后
2. cultural background 文化背景 3. educational background 学历; 教育背景

景; 教育程度 4. social background n. 社会背景

名词定义:

1: the area or scenery behind the main object of contemplation, especially when perceived as a framework for it.

例: The house stands against a background of sheltering trees.

2: the circumstances or situation prevailing at a particular time or underlying a particular event.

例: The political and economic background.

³¹ **eager** /'eɪgə/ /'igə/

形容词: 急于, 急切, 踊跃

形容词定义:

1: (of a person) wanting to do or have something very much.

例: The man was eager to please.

³¹ **injured** /'ɪndʒəd/ /'ɪndʒəd/

形容词: 负伤, 受害者, 倏忽

形容词定义:

1: harmed, damaged, or impaired.

例: A road accident left him severely injured.

2: offended.

例: His injured pride.

³¹ **missing** /'mɪsɪŋ/ /'mɪsɪŋ/

名词: 失去, 想念; 形容词: 漏, 落, 不见的

1. missing from 在…中缺少的 2.

missing data 缺失数据 3. missing link 推定存在于人猿与人类之间的过渡动物; 缺少的一环 4. missing part 漏件; 漏做动作

形容词定义:

1: (of a thing) not able to be found because it is not in its expected place.

例: A quantity of cash has gone missing.

动词定义:

1: fail to hit, reach, or come into contact with (something aimed at).

例: A laser-guided bomb had missed its target.

2: notice the loss or absence of.

例: He's rich—he won't miss the money.

³¹ **violent** /'vɔɪəl(ə)nt/ /'vɔɪələnt/

形容词: 暴力, 猛烈, 剧烈

比较级 more violent 最高级 most violent

形容词定义:

1: using or involving physical force intended to hurt, damage, or kill someone or something.

例: A violent confrontation with riot police.

³¹ **avenue** /'æv(ə)nju:/ /'ævənu/

名词: 大街, 大路, 林阴道

1. fifth avenue (美国纽约的) 第五大道
2. park avenue 派克大街 (美国纽约市的豪华大街街名, 意译为公园大道或林荫大道); 林荫大道 (别克汽车的旗舰品牌)
3. madison avenue 美国广告业; 美国广告业作风; 麦德逊大道 (美国广告业中心)
4. pennsylvania avenue 宾夕法尼亚大道 (在美国首都华盛顿)

名词定义:

- 1: a broad road in a town or city, typically having trees at regular intervals along its sides.

例: Tree-lined avenues surround the hotel.

- 2: a way of approaching a problem or making progress toward something.

例: Three possible avenues of research suggested themselves.

³¹ **pound** /paʊnd/ /paʊnd/

名词: 磅, 英镑, 镑; 动词: 碰, 冲击, 敲击

复数 pounds 或 pound

1. pound of flesh 合乎法律的无礼要求
2. in the pound 每磅
3. pound sterling n. 英镑
4. by the pound 按每磅(计价);

名词定义:

- 1: a unit of weight in general use equal to 16 oz. avoirdupois (0.4536 kg).

例: A short ton is the standard U.S. ton of 2,000 pounds and measures weight.

- 2: a place where stray animals, especially dogs, may be officially taken and kept until claimed by their owners or otherwise disposed of.
- 例: Aided by a donkey sanctuary welfare officer, he followed a trail that led him to animal pounds and fields in remote areas in the black of night.

动词定义:

- 1: strike or hit heavily and repeatedly.

例: Patrick pounded the couch with his fists.

- 2: shut (an animal) in a pound.

³¹ **grew** /gru:/ /gru/

动词: 增长, 生长, 发展

1. grow up 成长, 逐渐形成
2. grow in 增加; 在…方面成长
3. grow old 变老
4. grow into 成长为; 长大到能穿着; 变得成熟有经验

动词定义:

- 1: (of a living thing) undergo natural development by increasing in size and changing physically; progress to maturity.

例: He would watch Nick grow to manhood.

- 2: become larger or greater over a period of time; increase.

例: Turnover grew to more than \$100,000 within three years.

³¹ **football** /'fʊtbɔ:l/ /'fʊtbɔ:l/

名词: 足球, 橄榄球

1. play football 踢足球
2. football match 足球赛; 足球比赛
3. football team 足球队
4. football club 足球俱乐部

名词定义:

- 1: a ball used in football, either oval (as in American football) or round (as in soccer), typically made of leather or plastic and filled with compressed air.

例: But, when you are carrying one of the footballs or the soccer ball, you can be tackled.

³¹ **leader** /'li:də/ /'lidə/

名词: 领导, 领袖, 领导人

1. market leader 市场领袖
2. team leader 组长; 团队领导
3. group leader 组长; 车间班长; 团体领袖
4. spiritual leader n. 精神领袖

名词定义:

- 1: the person who leads or commands a group, organization, or country.

例: The leader of a protest group.

- 2: the principal player in a music group.

例: The band leader stopped the music and made the announcement that President Kennedy had been shot in Dallas.

³¹ **officer** /'ɒfɪsə/ /'ɔ:fɪsə/

名词: 官, 官员, 军官

1. police officer n. 警官; 警员
2. executive officer 主任参谋, 执行官
3. chief executive officer 首席执行官; 总裁
4. customs officer 海关官员

名词定义:

- 1: a person holding a position of command or authority in the armed services, in the merchant marine, or on a passenger ship.

例: Anderson later served as a warrant officer and commissioned officer in the Army Reserve.

- 2: a holder of a public, civil, or ecclesiastical office.

例: A probation officer.

动词定义:

- 1: provide with military officers.

例: The aristocracy continued to wield considerable political power, officering the army.

³¹ **sand** /sænd/ /sænd/

名词: 砂, 沙, 砂土; 动词: 撒沙

1. quartz sand [化]石英砂
2. a grain of sand 一粒沙子
3. fine sand 细砂; 细沙
4. sand casting [机]沙模铸造

名词定义:

- 1: a loose granular substance, typically pale yellowish brown, resulting from the erosion of siliceous and other rocks and forming a major constituent of beaches, riverbeds, the seabed, and deserts.

例: The work could be viewed both from boats cruising the bay and from a deserted beach lined with sand dunes.

动词定义:

- 1: smooth or polish with sandpaper or a mechanical sander.

例: Sand the rusty areas until you expose bare metal.

- 2: sprinkle or overlay with sand, to give better purchase on a surface.

例: The heavily sanded Turf Moor surface is a cause for concern ahead of tonight's big kick-off.

³¹ **corner** /'kɔ:nə/ /'kɔrnə/

名词: 角, 角落, 垄断; 动词: 垄断, 困境, 迫至一隅; 形容词: 角的

1. in the corner 在角落; 在角落里; 在拐角内
2. english corner 英语角
3. around the corner adv. 在拐角处; 即将来临
4. at the corner 在拐角处 (外)

名词定义:

- 1: a place or angle where two or more sides or edges meet.

例: Jan sat at one corner of the table.

- 2: a part, region, or area, especially one regarded as secluded or remote.

例: They descended on the college from all corners of the world.

动词定义:

- 1: force (a person or animal) into a place or situation from which it is hard to escape.

例: The man was eventually cornered by police dogs.

- 2: control (a market) by dominating the supply of a particular commodity.

例: Whether they will corner the market in graphics software remains to be seen.

³¹ **journal** /'dʒɜ:n(ə)l/ /'dʒɜ:nl/

名词: 日志, 刊物, 报

1. wall street journal 华尔街日报
2. medical journal 医学期刊
3. academic journal 学报, 学术期刊
4. journal bearing 径向轴承

名词定义:

1: a newspaper or magazine that deals with a particular subject or professional activity.
例: Medical journals.

2: a daily record of news and events of a personal nature; a diary.
例: Some people call them journals, or diaries, but to Dylan, they were neither.

³¹ **ocean** /'əʊʃ(ə)n/ /'oʃən/

名词: 海洋, 洋, 海

1. pacific ocean n. 太平洋 2. atlantic ocean 大西洋 3. in the ocean 在海洋中; 在海洋里 4. indian ocean n. 印度洋

名词定义:

1: a very large expanse of sea, in particular, each of the main areas into which the sea is divided geographically.

例: The Atlantic Ocean.

³¹ **drug** /drʌg/ /drəg/

名词: 药物, 药品, 药; 动词: 吸毒
过去式 drugged 过去分词 drugged 现在分词 drugging

1. food and drug administration 食品和药物管理局 2. drug resistance 抗药性 3. on drugs 有吸毒嗜好的; 4. drug therapy 药物治疗; 药物疗法

名词定义:

1: a medicine or other substance which has a physiological effect when ingested or otherwise introduced into the body.

例: A new drug aimed at sufferers from Parkinson's disease.

动词定义:

1: administer a drug to (someone) in order to induce stupor or insensibility.

例: They were drugged to keep them quiet.

³¹ **comment** /'kɒmənt/ /'kɑːmənt/

动词: 评论, 评, 注解; 名词: 评语, 批注, 发言

名词定义:

1: a verbal or written remark expressing an opinion or reaction.
例: You asked for comments on the new proposals.

动词定义:

1: express (an opinion or reaction).

例: The review commented that the book was agreeably written.

³¹ **slight** /slɑːt/ /slət/

形容词: 轻微, 微微, 细微; 动词: 忽慢, 轻视, 忽略; 名词: 忽慢, 轻蔑, 蔑

比较级 slighter 最高级 slightest

形容词定义:

1: small in degree; inconsiderable.

例: A slight increase.

2: (of a person or their build) not sturdy and strongly built.

例: She was slight and delicate-looking.

名词定义:

1: an insult caused by a failure to show someone proper respect or attention.

例: An unintended slight can create grudges.

动词定义:

1: insult (someone) by treating or speaking of them without proper respect or attention.

例: He was careful not to slight a guest.

2: raze or destroy (a fortification).

例: Temporarily Hadrian's Wall became redundant; gates were removed from the milecastles, and parts of the Vallum were deliberately slighted to form additional crossings.

³¹ **license** /'laɪsns/ /'laɪsns/

名词: 许可, 许可证, 执照
过去式 licensed 过去分词 licensed 现在分词 licensing

1. business license 营业执照; 运业执照 2. license plate 牌照 3. driver's license 驾驶执照 4. driving license 驾照

名词定义:

1: a permit from an authority to own or use something, do a particular thing, or carry on a trade (especially in alcoholic beverages).
例: A gun license.

动词定义:

1: grant a license to (someone or something) to permit the use of something or to allow an activity to take place.
例: Brokers must be licensed to sell health-related insurance.

³¹ **boot** /buːt/ /but/

名词: 靴, 长靴, 好处

1. boot loader 引导装载程序 2. boot camp n. [美口] 海军训练新兵之营地 3. boot sector n. 引导扇区; 启动磁区 4. boot device 启动设备; 引导设备

名词定义:

1: a sturdy item of footwear covering the foot, the ankle, and sometimes the leg below the knee.
例: Walking boots.

2: a hard kick.

例: I got a boot in the stomach.

动词定义:

1: place boots on (oneself, another person, or an animal).

例: Thin, booted legs.

2: kick (something) hard in a specified direction.

例: He ended up booting the ball into the stands.

³¹ **unfortunate** /ʌn'fɔːtʃ(ə)nət/

/ʌn'fɔːrtʃənət/

形容词: 不幸, 坏运气的

比较级 more unfortunate 最高级 most unfortunate

形容词定义:

1: having or marked by bad fortune; unlucky.

例: The unfortunate Cunningham was fired.

名词定义:

1: a person who suffers bad fortune.

例: Allow me to explain Fayer's evil plan to you poor unfortunates who have to suffer through his company with me.

³¹ **inform** /ɪn'fɔːm/ /ɪn'fɔːrm/

动词: 通知, 告知, 告诉

动词定义:

1: give (someone) facts or information; tell.

例: He wrote to her, informing her of the situation.

2: give an essential or formative principle or quality to.

例: The relationship of the citizen to the state is informed by the democratic ideal.

³⁰ **match** /mætʃ/ /mætʃ/

名词: 匹配, 比赛, 赛; 动词: 相配, 配, 匹

第三人称单数 matches 过去式 matched 过去分词 matched 现在分词 matching

1. football match 足球赛; 足球比赛 2. match with 使和…相匹配 3. well matched 相称, 相配; 4. league match 联赛

名词定义:

1: a contest in which people or teams compete against each other in a particular sport.
例: A boxing match.

2: a person or thing able to contend with another as an equal in quality or strength.
例: They were no match for the trained mercenaries.

动词定义:

1: correspond or cause to correspond in some essential respect; make or be harmonious.
例: We bought green and blue curtains to match the bedspread.

2: be equal to (something) in quality or strength.
例: His anger matched her own.

³⁰ **inspire** /ɪn'spaɪə/ /ɪn'spaɪə/

动词：启发，鼓舞，振奋

过去式 inspired 过去分词 inspired 现在分词 inspiring

名词定义：

1: fill (someone) with the urge or ability to do or feel something, especially to do something creative.

例：His passion for romantic literature inspired him to begin writing.

2: breathe in (air); inhale.

例：In the current study, breathing pattern was measured using a pneumotachograph attached to a T piece while the patient inspired supplemental oxygen.

³⁰ **difficulties** /'dɪfə,kʌltiz/ /'dɪfə,kʌltiz/

名词：困难，难点，难

名词定义：

1: the state or condition of being difficult.

例：Guy had no difficulty in making friends.

³⁰ **southern** /'sʌð(ə)n/ /'sʌðən/

形容词：南部的，南方的

形容词定义：

1: situated in the south or directed toward or facing the south.

例：The southern hemisphere.

2: living in or originating from the south.

例：The southern rural poor.

³⁰ **tall** /tɔ:l/ /tɔ:l/

形容词：高，高大，颀

比较级 taller 最高级 tallest

1. tall building 高层建筑物 2. walk

tall 理直气壮，挺直腰杆；不低三下四 3.

tall tree 乔木 4. stand tall 形象高大；

昂首站着

形容词定义：

1: of great or more than average height, especially (with reference to an object) relative to width.

例：A tall, broad-shouldered man.

2: (of an account) fanciful and difficult to believe; unlikely.

例：Sometimes it's hard to tell a legend from a tall tale.

³⁰ **bottom** /'bɒtəm/ /'bɒtəm/

名词：底部，屁股，底子；形容词：最，最后的，最末的

1. at the bottom 在底部；在底端 2.

at the bottom of 在…的底部 3. from

top to bottom 完完全全，从头到脚 4.

bottom line 结果；概要；帐本底线

名词定义：

1: the lowest point or part.

例：The bottom of the page.

2: the buttocks.

例：He climbs the side of the gorge, scratching his bottom unselfconsciously.

动词定义：

1: (of a performance or situation) reach the lowest point before stabilizing or improving.

例：Interest rates have bottomed out.

形容词定义：

1: in the lowest position.

例：The books on the bottom shelf.

³⁰ **persuade** /pə'sweɪd/ /pə'swed/

动词：说服，劝说，相劝

动词定义：

1: cause (someone) to do something through reasoning or argument.

例：It wasn't easy, but I persuaded him to do the right thing.

³⁰ **closer** /'kləʊzə(r)/ /'klozə/

形容词：密切，紧密，闭合

名词定义：

1: a person or thing that closes or ends something.

2: a relief pitcher who specializes in pitching to the final batters of a game if the pitcher's team has the lead.

例：At least his winning home run came off one of the game's most dominant closers, someone who is on a contending team.

形容词定义：

1: a short distance away or apart in space or time.

例：The hotel is close to the sea.

2: denoting a family member who is part of a person's immediate family, typically a parent or sibling.

例：The family history of cancer in close relatives.

³⁰ **throughout** /θru:'aut/ /θro'ut/

副词：各处，始终，到处；介词：历来

介词定义：

1: all the way through, in particular.

³⁰ **replied** /ri'plaɪd/ /rɪ'plaɪd/

动词：答复，回复，应答

动词定义：

1: say something in response to something someone has said.

例：He was gone before we could reply to his last remark.

³⁰ **consumption** /kən'sʌm(p)ʃ(ə)n/

/kən'sʌmpʃən/

名词：消费，消耗量

1. energy consumption [化]能量损耗

2. power consumption 能量功耗 3.

water consumption 耗水量 4. fuel

consumption 耗油量

名词定义：

1: the using up of a resource.

例：Industrialized countries should reduce their energy consumption.

2: a wasting disease, especially pulmonary tuberculosis.

例：During the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, consumption was considered incurable by most people, patients and physicians alike.

³⁰ **empty** /'emptɪ/ /'emptɪ/

形容词：虚，干，徒；动词：倾倒，注入，倾；名词：枵，匱，空的东西

复数 empties 比较级 emptier 最高级

emptiest 过去式 emptied 过去分词

emptied 现在分词 emptying

1. feel empty [口语]觉得饿；2.

empty space 真空，真空区；架空层；空档 3. empty stomach 空腹 4. empty talk 空话，空谈

形容词定义：

1: containing nothing; not filled or occupied.

例：He took his empty coffee cup back to the counter.

2: (of words or a gesture) lacking meaning or sincerity.

例：His answer sounded a little empty.

名词定义：

1: a container (especially a bottle or glass) left empty of its contents.

例：The grass where I stood to take these pictures was littered with empties, mostly bourbon-and-cola bottles.

动词定义：

1: remove all the contents of (a container).

例：We empty the cash register each night at closing time.

³⁰ **bridge** /brɪdʒ/ /brɪdʒ/

名词：桥，桥梁，梁；动词：架桥，渡过

过去式 bridged 过去分词 bridged 现在分词 bridging

1. arch bridge 拱形桥 2. suspension bridge 吊桥 3. bridge construction

桥梁施工；桥梁结构；桥梁建筑 4. bridge over 在…上架桥；渡过；暂时帮助

名词定义：

1: a structure carrying a road, path, railroad, or canal across a river, ravine, road, railroad, or other obstacle.

例：A bridge across the river.

2: the elevated, enclosed platform on a ship from which the captain and officers direct operations.

例：The captain ordered the bridge to keep the ship on its course but

increase the ship speed by ten percent.

动词定义：

1: be a bridge over (something).

例：A covered walkway that bridged the gardens.

30 **conduct** /'kɒndʌkt/ /kən'dʌkt/

动词：进行，举办，导；名词：行为，传导，品行

1. conduct oneself (行为) 表现 2.

code of conduct 行为准则；规范 3.

conduct research 进行研究 4. good

conduct 行为端正

名词定义：

1: the manner in which a person behaves, especially on a particular occasion or in a particular context.

例：The conduct of the police during the riot.

2: the action or manner of managing an activity or organization.

例：His conduct of the campaign.

动词定义：

1: organize and carry out.

例：In the second trial he conducted his own defense.

2: behave in a specified way.

例：He conducted himself with the utmost propriety.

30 **urban** /'ɜ:b(ə)n/ /'ɜ:bən/

形容词：城市的

1. urban planning 城市规划；城镇规划

2. urban construction 城市建设；城市工程

3. urban development 城市发展；城市开发

4. urban area 城市地区

形容词定义：

1: in, relating to, or characteristic of a city or town.

例：The urban population.

2: denoting or relating to popular dance music of black origin.

例：A party that features the best in urban music.

30 **profession** /prə'feʃ(ə)n/

/prə'fɛʃən/

名词：职业，行业，业

1. profession of 宣称(感情、信念等)；表白；2. legal profession 法律界；法律专业

3. medical profession 医疗职业

4. accounting profession 会计职业

名词定义：

1: a paid occupation, especially one that involves prolonged training and a formal qualification.

例：His chosen profession of teaching.

2: an open but often False declaration or claim.

例：A profession of allegiance.

30 **fourth** /fɔ:θ/ /fɔrθ/

形容词：第四；数词：第四，丁

1. fourth quarter 第四季度；第四节 2.

may fourth movement 五四运动 3.

fourth of july 美国独立纪念日 4.

fourth ventricle 第四脑室；第四脑室外侧孔；第四脑室正中孔

定义：

1: constituting number four in a sequence; 4th.

例：The fourth and fifth centuries.

30 **requirement** /rɪ'kwaɪəm(ə)nt/

/rɪ'kwaɪəmənt/

名词：需求，需要，条件

1. requirement for 需要 2. design

requirement 设计需求 3. technical

requirement 技术要求；技术条件；技巧

请求 4. quality requirement 质量要求

名词定义：

1: a thing that is needed or wanted.

例：Choose the type of window that suits your requirements best.

30 **security** /sɪ'kjʊərəti/ /sə'kjʊrəti/

名词：安全，保卫，安全性

1. social security 社会保险，社会保障

2. public security 公共安全 3.

security system 安全系统 4. network

security 网络安全；网络安全性；网络保

密

名词定义：

1: the state of being free from danger or threat.

例：The system is designed to provide maximum security against toxic spills.

2: a private police force that guards a building, campus, park, etc.

例：The police force, private security and volunteers were present in large numbers to check any untoward incident.

30 **hunt** /hʌnt/ /hʌnt/

名词：狩猎，猎，搜寻；动词：打猎，猎，獠

1. hunt for 搜寻，寻找 2. hunt down

穷追直至抓获 3. in the hunt [美国俚语]有机会；4. easter egg hunt 寻找复活节彩蛋活动

名词定义：

1: an act of hunting wild animals or game.

例：Guided big game hunts are also sometimes offered.

2: an oscillating motion around a desired speed, position, or state.

动词定义：

1: pursue and kill (a wild animal) for sport or food.

例：In the autumn they hunted deer.

2: (of a machine, instrument needle, or system) oscillate around a desired speed, position, or state.

例：In one aborted poem I explored the feeling by examining the way a tuning circuit hunts up and down its scale to locate and fix on a signal.

30 **parrot** /'pærət/ /'pærət/

名词：鹦鹉，鹦，鹦哥；动词：鹦，学舌，鹦哥

名词定义：

1: a bird, often vividly colored, with a short down-curved hooked bill, grasping feet, and a raucous voice, found especially in the tropics and feeding on fruits and seeds. Many are popular as cage birds, and some are able to mimic the human voice.

例：It's been observed in many other bird species besides parrots and macaws, as well as elephants, macaques, giraffes, rhinos and chimpanzees.

动词定义：

1: repeat mechanically.

例：Encouraging students to parrot back information.

30 **embarrass** /ɪm'bærəs; em-/

/ɪm'bærəs/

动词：捉弄，过不去，阻碍

动词定义：

1: cause (someone) to feel awkward, self-conscious, or ashamed.

例：She wouldn't embarrass either of them by making a scene.

29 **quarter** /'kwɔ:tə/ /'kwɔrtə/

名词：刻；动词：驻扎，屯，驻防

1. first quarter 第一个季度；上弦月；

上弦 2. fourth quarter 第四季；第四节 3. a quarter of 四分之一的；四分之一

4. one quarter num. 四分之一

名词定义：

1: each of four equal or corresponding parts into which something is or can be divided.

例：She cut each apple into quarters.

2: one fourth of a measure of weight, in particular.

动词定义：

1: divide into four equal or corresponding parts.

例：Peel and quarter the bananas.

2: be stationed or lodged in a specified place.

例：Many were quartered in tents.

29 **housework** /'haʊswɜ:k/ /'haʊs'w

ɜ:k/

名词：家务，家事

名词定义：

1: regular work done in housekeeping, such as cleaning, shopping, and cooking.

例: There's only so much newsworthiness you can get out of laundry, cleaning, cooking, housework.

²⁹ **academic** /ækə'demɪk/

/ækə'demɪk/

名词: 学者

1. academic research 学术研究 2. academic circles 学术界 3. academic year 学年 4. academic achievement 学业成就; 学业成绩

形容词定义:

1: of or relating to education and scholarship.

例: Academic achievement.

2: not of practical relevance; of only theoretical interest.

例: The debate has been largely academic.

名词定义:

1: a teacher or scholar in a college or institute of higher education.

例: Of greater significance was the conservative outlook of the University's academics.

²⁹ **connection** /kə'nekʃn/

/kə'nekʃn/

名词: 连接, 联系, 相连

1. in connection with 与…有关; 与…相连 2. connection with 与…的关系

3. close connection 紧密联系 4.

internet connection 网络连接, 因特网联通

名词定义:

1: a relationship in which a person, thing, or idea is linked or associated with something else.

例: The connections between social attitudes and productivity.

2: a supplier of narcotics.

例: She introduced Jean to a number of her male drug connections.

²⁹ **routine** /ru:tɪ:n/ /ro'tɪn/

名词: 常规, 例行, 惯例; 形容词: 例行, 例

1. routine maintenance 日常维修; 例行维护 2. routine work 日常工作; 常规作业 3. daily routine 日常生活; 日常工作 4. service routine 服务程序

形容词定义:

1: performed as part of a regular procedure rather than for a special reason.

例: The principal insisted that this was just a routine annual drill.

名词定义:

1: a sequence of actions regularly followed; a fixed program.

例: I settled down into a routine of work and sleep.

动词定义:

1: organize according to a routine.

例: All had been routined with smoothness.

²⁹ **weak** /wi:k/ /wik/

形容词: 弱, 薄弱, 软弱

1. weak point 弱点(心理或身体上的残疾); 缺点 2. weak link 薄弱环节; 弱键 3. weak force 弱作用力; 弱核力; 弱相互作用 4. weak acid 弱酸

形容词定义:

1: lacking the power to perform physically demanding tasks; lacking physical strength and energy.

例: She was recovering from the flu and was very weak.

2: liable to break or give way under pressure; easily damaged.

例: The salamander's tail may be broken off at a weak spot near the base.

²⁹ **improving** /ɪm'pru:vɪŋ/

/ɪm'pruvɪŋ/

动词: 提高, 改善, 改进

1. improve efficiency 提高效率 2.

improve on 改进; 对…加以改良 3.

improve in 在…方面有改进 4. to

improve the environment 改善环境

动词定义:

1: make or become better.

例: We've used technology to improve relations with customers.

²⁹ **casual** /'kæzjʊəl; -zj-/ /'kæzvəl/

形容词: 随便, 漫不经心, 马虎; 名词: 帮工

比较级 more casual 最高级 most casual

1. casual wear 便装, 休闲服 2. casual clothing 休闲装; 便服 3. casual pants 休闲裤 4. business casual 商务休闲装; 商务便装

形容词定义:

1: relaxed and unconcerned.

例: She regarded his affairs with a casual indulgence.

2: not regular or permanent, in particular.

名词定义:

1: a person who does something irregularly.

例: A number of casuals became regular customers.

2: clothes or shoes suitable for everyday wear rather than formal occasions.

例: From night gowns to casuals, she could find them all.

²⁹ **delight** /dr'lart/ /dr'lart/

名词: 喜, 乐趣, 情趣; 动词: 悅, 趣味, 爱

1. delight in 因…感到快乐 2. with delight 欣然 3. take delight in 乐于 4. delight at 为…而高兴; 为…而欣喜

名词定义:

1: great pleasure.

例: She took great delight in telling your story.

动词定义:

1: please (someone) greatly.

例: An experience guaranteed to delight both young and old.

²⁹ **production** /prə'dʌkʃn/

/prə'dʌkʃən/

名词: 作业, 产生式

1. production process 生产流程 2.

production line 生产线 3. production equipment 生产设备; 生产装备 4.

production technology 生产技术; 生产工艺; 生产工程学

名词定义:

1: the action of making or manufacturing from components or raw materials, or the process of being so manufactured.

例: The production of chemical weapons.

2: the process of or financial and administrative management involved in making a movie, play, or record.

例: The movie was still in production.

²⁹ **sort** /sɔ:t/ /sɔrt/

名词: 分类, 类, 种类; 动词: 类, 捆

1. sort of 有几分地; 到某种程度; 稍稍

2. some sort of 某种的; 多少有些; 仿佛 3. sort out 挑选出 4. of sorts 各种各样的

名词定义:

1: a category of things or people having some common feature; a type.

例: If only we knew the sort of people she was mixing with.

2: the arrangement of data in a prescribed sequence.

例: Both cache size and sort size affect memory usage, so you cannot maximize one without affecting the other.

动词定义:

1: arrange systematically in groups; separate according to type, class, etc.

例: She sorted out the clothes, some to be kept, some to be thrown away.

2: resolve (a problem or difficulty).

例: The teacher helps the children to sort out their problems.

²⁹ **emergency** /ɪ'mɛdʒ(ə)nsɪ/ /ɪ'mɛdʒənsi/

名词：急，事变，紧急事件

复数 emergencies

1. in an emergency 在紧急情况下
2. emergency response 应急响应
3. in emergency 在紧急情况下
4. emergency treatment 急诊；急症治疗

名词定义：

1: a serious, unexpected, and often dangerous situation requiring immediate action.

例：Your quick response in an emergency could be a lifesaver.

²⁹ **apart** /ə'pa:t/ /ə'pɑ:t/

副词：隔开，分别，遥远

1. apart from 远离，除…之外；且不说；缺少
2. fall apart 崩溃；土崩瓦解；破碎
3. set apart 留出…；使分离；区别
4. take apart 拆开；剖析；粗暴对待

副词定义：

1: (of two or more people or things) separated by a distance; at a specified distance from each other in time or space.

例：His parents are now living apart.

2: to or on one side; at a distance from the main body.

例：Isabel stepped away from Joanna and stood apart.

²⁹ **chemical** /'kemɪk(ə)l/ /'kemɪkl/

名词：化学药品；形容词：化学的

1. chemical industry 化学工业
2. chemical composition 化学成分；化学组成
3. chemical engineering 化学工程
4. chemical reaction n. 化学反应

形容词定义：

1: of or relating to chemistry or the interactions of substances as studied in chemistry.

例：The chemical composition of the atmosphere.

名词定义：

1: a compound or substance that has been purified or prepared, especially artificially.

例：Never mix disinfectant with other chemicals.

²⁹ **route** /ru:t/ /ru:t/

名词：路线，航线，路径；动词：发送，击溃

过去式 routed 过去分词 routed 现在分词 routing 或 routeing

1. en route (法)在途中
2. route selection 公路选线；路线选择
3. travel route n. 旅运路线
4. trade route 商队的路线；贸易航路

名词定义：

1: a way or course taken in getting from a starting point to a destination.

例：The most direct route is via Los Angeles.

动词定义：

- 1: send or direct along a specified course.

例：All lines of communication were routed through Atlanta.

²⁹ **nation** /'neʃn/ /'neʃən/

名词：国家，民族，国

1. chinese nation 中华民族
2. host nation 东道国
3. developing nation n. 发展中国家
4. nation state 单一民族的独立国家

名词定义：

1: a large aggregate of people united by common descent, history, culture, or language, inhabiting a particular country or territory.

例：Leading industrialized nations.

²⁹ **missed** /mɪst/ /mɪst/

动词：错过，想念，思念

动词定义：

- 1: fail to hit, reach, or come into contact with (something aimed at).

例：A laser-guided bomb had missed its target.

- 2: notice the loss or absence of.

例：He's rich—he won't miss the money.

²⁹ **block** /blɒk/ /blæk/

名词：块，木块，分段；动词：阻止，阻塞，堵塞

1. in block 块装；整批
2. block in 草拟，画草图
3. block up 阻碍；垫高；停用；阻塞
4. fault block 断块；故障闭塞；断裂地块

名词定义：

1: a large solid piece of hard material, especially rock, stone, or wood, typically with flat surfaces on each side.

例：A block of marble.

2: the area bounded by four streets in a town or suburb.

例：She went for a run around the block.

动词定义：

1: make the movement or flow in (a passage, pipe, road, etc.) difficult or impossible.

例：Block up the holes with sticky tape.

2: impress text or a design on (a book cover).

例：Original blue cloth, spine lettered and blocked in gold.

²⁹ **pattern** /'pæt(ə)n/ /'pætən/

名词：图案，模式，格局；动词：模，仿造，模仿

1. pattern recognition 模式识别
2. growth pattern 生长模型；生长模式
3. flow pattern 流型，流动型态；活动模；流线谱
4. distribution pattern 分布格局，分布类型；分布型式，分布型；分配结构

名词定义：

- 1: a repeated decorative design.

例：A neat blue herringbone pattern.

- 2: a model or design used as a guide in needlework and other crafts.

例：Using a T-shirt and an A-line skirt as guides, make paper patterns.

动词定义：

- 1: decorate with a recurring design.

例：Rosebud patterned wallpapers.

- 2: give a regular or intelligible form to.

例：The brain not only receives information, but interprets and patterns it.

²⁹ **male** /meɪl/ /mel/

名词：男，男性，公；形容词：男，雄性，雄

1. male and female 雌雄；[化]凹凸面
2. male sterility 雄性不育；男性不育；雄性不育性；男性不育症
3. male parent 父本；父亲
4. male friend 男性朋友

形容词定义：

1: of or denoting the sex that produces small, typically motile gametes, especially spermatozoa, with which a female may be fertilized or inseminated to produce offspring.

例：Male children.

名词定义：

- 1: a male person, plant, or animal.

例：The audience consisted of adult males.

名词定义：

- 1: the capital of the Maldives; population 111,000 (est. 2007).

²⁹ **description** /dɪ'skrɪpʃn/ /dɪ'skrɪpʃən/

名词：描述，描写，色

1. detailed description 详细描述；详细说明
2. job description 工作说明
3. brief description 简要说明；简介
4. general description 一般说明，总则

名词定义：

1: a spoken or written representation or account of a person, object, or event.

例：People who had seen him were able to give a description.

- 2: a sort, kind, or class of people or things.

例：Ships of every description.

²⁹ **request** /rɪ'kwest/ /rɪ'kwɛst/

动词：请求，要求，请；名词：请求，应用

- request for 要求；对…有请求
- at the request of 应…的邀请，应…的要求
- on request 应要求；承索（即寄等）
- special request 特殊要求

名词定义：

1: an act of asking politely or formally for something.

例：A request for information.

动词定义：

1: politely or formally ask for.

例：He received the information he had requested.

²⁹ **chat** /tʃæt/ /tʃæt/

动词：聊，交谈，闲谈；名词：谈话
过去式 chatted 过去分词 chatted 现在分词 chatting

- chat with 同…聊天，和…聊天
- chat room 聊天室
- have a chat 聊天；谈天；闲谈
- chat about 闲聊

名词定义：

1: an informal conversation.

例：He dropped in for a chat.

2: a small Old World songbird of the thrush subfamily, with a harsh call and typically with bold black, white, and buff or chestnut coloration.

例：Old World warblers and chats are an excellent representative system to test these hypotheses.

动词定义：

1: talk in a friendly and informal way.

例：She chatted to her mother on the phone every day.

²⁹ **insist** /ɪn'sɪst/ /ɪn'sɪst/

动词：咬定

动词定义：

1: demand something forcefully, not accepting refusal.

例：She insisted on carrying her own bag.

²⁹ **custom** /'kʌstəm/ /'kʌstəm/

名词：习俗，习惯，风俗；形容词：承接定做活的

1. folk custom n. 民间习俗

custom duty 关税

3. custom made 定做的，非现成的；定制品

4. custom design （用户）定制设计

形容词定义：

1: made or done to order for a particular customer.

例：A custom guitar.

名词定义：

1: a traditional and widely accepted way of behaving or doing something that is specific to a particular society, place, or time.

例：The old English custom of dancing around the maypole.

2: regular dealings with a shop or business by customers.

例：If you keep me waiting, I will take my custom elsewhere.

²⁹ **pretend** /prɪ'tend/ /prɪ'tend/

动词：假装，假意，伪装

动词定义：

1: speak and act so as to make it appear that something is the case when in fact it is not.

例：I closed my eyes and pretended I was asleep.

2: lay claim to (a quality or title).

例：He cannot pretend to sophistication.

形容词定义：

1: not really what it is represented as being; used in a game or deception.

例：The children are pouring out pretend tea for the dolls.

²⁹ **cinema** /'sɪnəmə/ ; 'sɪnɪmə/

名词：电影，影院，电影院

名词定义：

1: a movie theater.

例：The films were screened in cinemas across the city and at community meetings.

²⁹ **joke** /dʒoʊk/ /dʒok/

动词：开玩笑，玩，戏；名词：笑话，玩笑，笑柄

过去式 joked 过去分词 joked 现在分词 joking

1. make a joke 开玩笑，讲笑话 2. as a joke 开玩笑 3. crack a joke v. 开玩笑 4. no joke 不是开玩笑的事；不是轻松的事

名词定义：

1: a thing that someone says to cause amusement or laughter, especially a story with a funny punchline.

例：She was in a mood to tell jokes.

动词定义：

1: make jokes; talk humorously or flippantly.

例：She could laugh and joke with her colleagues.

²⁹ **oyster** /'ɔɪstə/ /'ɔɪstə/

名词：牡蛎，蛎，蚵

名词定义：

1: any of a number of bivalve mollusks with rough irregular shells. Several kinds are eaten (especially raw) as a delicacy and may be farmed for food or pearls.

例：Loch Fyne is Scotland's longest and deepest sea loch, and at its head, the Loch Fyne Oysters company farms oysters and mussels for consumption in its own

restaurants as well as in many others in Britain.

² **a shade of grayish white.**

例：If you don't want to go beyond white, update your color with tone-on-tone neutrals like ecru, oyster, almond or biscuit.

动词定义：

1: raise, dredge, or gather oysters.

例：Oystering is still the lifeblood of this town.

²⁸ **remote** /rɪ'meɪt/ /rɪ'mot/

形容词：远程，远端，偏远

比较级 remoter 最高级 remotest

1. remote sensing 遥感；远距离读出

2. remote control n. 遥控；遥控装置

3. remote monitoring 远距离遥控

4. remote sensing data 遥感资料，遥感数据

形容词定义：

1: (of a place) situated far from the main centers of population; distant.

例：A remote Oregon valley.

2: (of a chance or possibility) unlikely to occur.

例：Chances of a genuine and lasting peace become even more remote.

名词定义：

1: a remote control device.

例：As the user, you can interface with the system via keypads, touch screens, panic buttons, TV screens, computers, telephones, handheld remotes or other devices.

²⁸ **unable** /ʌn'eɪb(ə)l/ /ʌn'ebl/

形容词：无法

形容词定义：

1: lacking the skill, means, or opportunity to do something.

例：She was unable to conceal her surprise.

²⁸ **anxiety** /æŋ'zaiəti/ /æŋ'zaiəti/

名词：焦虑，焦急，惶

复数 anxieties

1. anxiety disorder 焦虑症；焦虑性障碍；焦虑症候群

2. anxiety for sth 渴望

3. test anxiety 考试焦虑；测验焦虑

4. trait anxiety 特质焦虑，特质性焦虑

名词定义：

1: a feeling of worry, nervousness, or unease, typically about an imminent event or something with an uncertain outcome.

例：He felt a surge of anxiety.

²⁸ **advise** /əd'veɪz/ /əd'veɪz/

动词：劝，劝告，忠告

过去式 advised 过去分词 advised 现在分词 advising

动词定义：

1: offer suggestions about the best course of action to someone.
例: I advised him to go home.

28 **failure** /'feɪljə/ /'feljə/
名词: 失败, 败, 事故

1. failure in ...的失败 2. heart failure
n. 心力衰竭 3. renal failure 肾衰竭 4. failure mechanism 破坏机理; 失效机理
名词定义:

1: lack of success.

例: An economic policy that is doomed to failure.

2: the omission of expected or required action.

例: Their failure to comply with the basic rules.

28 **delicious** /dɪ'lɪʃəs/ /dɪ'lɪʃəs/
形容词: 美味, 好吃, 喷香

比较级 more delicious 最高级 most delicious
形容词定义:

1: highly pleasant to the taste.

例: Delicious home-baked brown bread.
名词定义:

1: a red or yellow variety of eating apple with a sweet flavor and a slightly elongated shape, originally cultivated in the US.
例: Jonathans, Delicious, or any other sweet variety produce excellent results without the addition of sugar.

28 **below** /bɪ'ləʊ/ /bɪ'lō/
介词: 下面, 以下, 下

副词定义:

1: at a lower level or layer.

例: He jumped from the window into the moat below.
介词定义:

1: extending underneath.

例: The tunnel below the crags.

2: at a lower level or layer than.

例: Just below the pocket was a stain.

28 **harm** /ha:m/ /hɔrm/

动词: 危害, 伤害, 损害; 名词: 损害, 害, 坏处

1. do harm to someone 加害某人; 让某人不满意[亦作 do someone harm];
2. no harm 无害 3. do harm 有害处, 不利 4. come to harm 遭受不幸; 受到损害
名词定义:

1: physical injury, especially that which is deliberately inflicted.

例: It's fine as long as no one is inflicting harm on anyone else.

动词定义:

1: physically injure.

例: The villains didn't harm him.

28 **silent** /'saɪlənt/ /'saɪlənt/
形容词: 无声, 寂静, 默; 名词: 默然, 默片, 役
比较级 more silent 最高级 most silent
形容词定义:
1: not making or accompanied by any sound.
例: The woods were still and silent.

28 **abroad** /ə'b्रɔ:d/ /ə'bρɔ:d/

副词: 国外, 海外, 广泛地

1. home and abroad 国内外, 海内外
2. at home and abroad 国内外 3. study abroad 出国留学; 海外学习 4. go abroad 去国外, 出国
副词定义:

1: in or to a foreign country or countries.

例: We usually go abroad for a week in May.

2: in different directions; over a wide area.

例: Millions of seeds are annually scattered abroad.

名词定义:

1: foreign countries considered collectively.

例: Servicemen returning from abroad.

28 **hidden** /'hɪdn/ /'hɪdn/

形容词: 隐, 隐蔽, 潜

形容词定义:

1: kept out of sight; concealed.

例: Hidden dangers.

28 **literature** /'lɪt(ə)rətʃə/ /lɪtərətʃər/

名词: 文献, 文学, 书籍

1. literature review 文献回顾; 文献综述; 文献评论 2. literature and art 文艺; 文学与艺术 3. english literature 英国文学; 英语文化 4. contemporary literature n. 现代文学
名词定义:

1: written works, especially those considered of superior or lasting artistic merit.

例: A great work of literature.

28 **attach** /ə'tætʃ/ /ə'tætʃ/

动词: 连接, 附上, 附

动词定义:

1: fasten; join.

例: He made certain that the trailer was securely attached to the van.

2: attribute importance or value to.

例: He doesn't attach too much importance to radical ideas.

28 **moon** /mu:n/ /mun/

名词: 月亮, 月, 卫星; 动词: 闲荡, 闲渡

1. on the moon 在月球上 2. full moon 满月 3. moon cake n. 月饼 4. new moon 新月
名词定义:

1: the natural satellite of the earth, visible (chiefly at night) by reflected light from the sun.

例: If you calculate back a billion and a half years ago, the moon would have been in direct contact with the earth.

动词定义:

1: behave or move in a listless and aimless manner.

例: Lying in bed eating candy, mooning around.

2: expose one's buttocks to (someone) in order to insult or amuse them.

例: Dan had whipped around, bent over, and mooned the crowd.

28 **illegal** /ɪ'li:g(ə)l/ /ɪ'ligl/

形容词: 非法, 不法, 不合法

1. illegal activities 违法行为; 不法活动 2. illegal income 非法所得; 不合法收入 3. illegal immigration 非法移民; 非法入境 4. illegal act 不法行为, 非法行为
形容词定义:

1: contrary to or forbidden by law, especially criminal law.

例: Illegal drugs.

名词定义:

1: a person present in a country without official authorization.

例: Immigration officials say those illegals come from more than 100 countries.

28 **measure** /'meʒə/ /'mɛʒə/

动词: 测量, 衡量, 测; 名词: 措施, 测度, 度量

过去式 measured 过去分词 measured

现在分词 measuring

1. effective measure 有效措施 2. without measure 过分 3. austerity measures 紧缩措施 4. for good measure 作为额外增添; 另外

名词定义:

1: a plan or course of action taken to achieve a particular purpose.

例: Cost-cutting measures.

2: a standard unit used to express the size, amount, or degree of something.

例: A furlong is an obsolete measure of length.

动词定义:

1: ascertain the size, amount, or degree of (something) by using an instrument or device marked in

standard units or by comparing it with an object of known size.

例: The amount of water collected is measured in pints.

2: consider (one's words or actions) carefully.

例: I had better measure my words so as not to embarrass anyone.

28 **blame** /bleɪm/ /blem/

动词: 怪, 责备, 怨; 名词: 责任, 责难, 过失

过去式 blamed 过去分词 blamed 现在分词 blaming

名词定义:

1: responsibility for a fault or wrong.

例: His players had to take the blame.

动词定义:

1: assign responsibility for a fault or wrong.

例: The inquiry blamed the engineer for the accident.

28 **noise** /nɔɪz/ /nɔɪz/

名词: 噪声, 噪音, 噪; 动词: 吵, 响, 闹

过去式 noised 过去分词 noised 现在分词 noising

1. low noise 低噪声, 低噪声的.

noise reduction 噪声降低, 噪声消减 3.

noise ratio 噪声比 4. noise control

噪声控制

名词定义:

1: a sound, especially one that is loud or unpleasant or that causes disturbance.

例: Making a noise like a pig in a trough.

2: irregular fluctuations that accompany a transmitted electrical signal but are not part of it and tend to obscure it.

例: Placing them between the transmitter and the antenna reduces broadband noise and other spurious signals radiated by the transmitter.

动词定义:

1: talk about or make known publicly.

例: You've discovered something that should not be noised about.

28 **yell** /jel/ /jɛl/

动词: 叫喊, 喊叫, 喇; 名词: 叫声, 喊声

名词定义:

1: a loud, sharp cry, especially of pain, surprise, or delight; a shout.

例: In his mind, he can hear the screams and yells of men as pain and suffering gripped them.

动词定义:

1: give a loud, sharp cry.

例: You heard me yelling at her.

28 **grand** /grænd/ /grænd/

形容词: 盛大, 隆重, 宏大; 名词: 演奏用大钢琴

复数 grands 比较级 grander 最高级 grandest

1. grand prix n. 国际汽车大奖赛; 头等奖, 最高奖 2. grand canyon n. (美) 大峡谷 3. grand canal 大运河

4. grand opening n. 盛大献映

形容词定义:

1: magnificent and imposing in appearance, size, or style.

例: A grand country house.

2: denoting the largest or most important item of its kind.

例: The grand entrance.

名词定义:

1: a thousand dollars or pounds.

例: He gets thirty-five grand a year.

2: a grand piano.

例: Keys continue into the body of the piano for another twelve inches or so, making the entire key about eighteen inches long in upright pianos and smaller grand pianos, and almost two feet long in nine-foot grands.

28 **aspect** /'æspekt/ /'æspekt/

名词: 方面, 面, 侧面

名词定义:

1: a particular part or feature of something.

例: The financial aspect can be overstressed.

2: the positioning of a building or thing in a specified direction.

例: A greenhouse with a southern aspect.

动词定义:

1: (of a planet) form an aspect with (another celestial body).

例: The sun is superbly aspected by your ruler Mars on the 19th.

28 **print** /prɪnt/ /prɪnt/

动词: 打印, 印刷, 印; 名词: 版画, 版, 印子

1. in print 已出版; 在销售中 2. blue print n. 蓝图; 方案; 设计图 3. print out (打) 印出 4. print media 平面媒体; 印刷媒体

名词定义:

1: the text appearing in a book, newspaper, or other printed publication, especially with reference to its size, form, or style.

例: Squinting at the tiny print.

2: an indentation or mark left on a surface or soft substance by pressure, especially that of a foot or hand.

例: There were paw prints everywhere.

动词定义:

1: produce (books, newspapers, magazines, etc.), especially in large quantities, by a mechanical process involving the transfer of text, images, or designs to paper.

例: A thousand copies of the book were printed.

2: write (text) clearly without joining the letters.

例: Print your name and address on the back of the check.

缩写词定义:

1: printing.

28 **surface** /'sɜːfɪs/ /'sɜːfɪs/

名词: 表面, 面, 地面; 形容词: 表面的, 肤浅的

过去式 surfaced 过去分词 surfaced 现在分词 surfacing

1. on the surface 在表面上, 外表上 2. surface treatment 表面处理 3. surface area 表面面积; 曲面面积 4. surface quality 表面质量; 表面符号; 外观要求

形容词定义:

1: of, relating to, or occurring on the upper or outer part of something.

例: Surface workers at the copper mines.

名词定义:

1: the outside part or uppermost layer of something (often used when describing its texture, form, or extent).

例: The earth's surface.

2: a continuous set of points that has length and breadth but no thickness.

例: Among closed surfaces , spherical, flat, and hyperbolic geometry are mutually exclusive.

动词定义:

1: rise or come up to the surface of the water or the ground.

例: He surfaced from his dive.

2: provide (something, especially a road) with a particular upper or outer layer.

例: A small path surfaced with terracotta tiles.

28 **advertising** /'ædvətɪsɪŋ/ /'ædvətɪsɪŋ/

名词: 广告, 做广告; 形容词: 广告的

1. advertising agency 广告公司; 广告商 2. advertising industry 广告业 3. advertising campaign 广告活动 4. outdoor advertising 户外广告

名词定义:

1: the activity or profession of producing advertisements for commercial products or services.

例: Movie audiences are receptive to advertising.

动词定义：

1: describe or draw attention to (a product, service, or event) in a public medium in order to promote sales or attendance.

例：A billboard advertising beer.

²⁸ **poison** /'pɔɪz(ə)n/ /'pɔɪzn/

名词：毒，毒药，毒物；动词：毒，毒死，毒化

1. deadly poison n. 致命毒药 2.

poison gas 毒气；（尤指用于化学战争中的）毒瓦斯 3. rat poison 杀鼠剂，老鼠药；鼠毒 4. poison pill 毒药丸（比喻公司为避免被对方兼并而向对方索取极高代价的阻挠措施）

名词定义：

1: a substance that is capable of causing the illness or death of a living organism when introduced or absorbed.

例：Second-hand smoke contains about 4,000 chemicals, 200 poisons, and over 40 cancer-causing compounds.

动词定义：

1: administer poison to (a person or animal), either deliberately or accidentally.

例：He tried to poison his wife.

²⁸ **salary** /'sælərɪ/ /'sæləri/

名词：薪水，薪，待遇

复数 salaries

1. monthly salary 月薪 2. expected salary 期望得到的薪水 3. basic salary 基本薪金 4. annual salary 年薪

名词定义：

1: a fixed regular payment, typically paid on a monthly or biweekly basis but often expressed as an annual sum, made by an employer to an employee, especially a professional or white-collar worker.

例：He received a salary of \$29,000.

动词定义：

1: pay a salary to.

例：The Scottish sculptor Michael Noble (who subsequently married the countess) and the psychiatrist Mario Marini were salaried by her as well.

²⁸ **crime** /kraɪm/ /kraɪm/

名词：犯罪，罪，罪行

过去式 crimed 过去分词 crimed 现在分词 criming

1. crime rate 犯罪率 2. organized crime 集团犯罪 3. violent crime 暴力犯罪，暴力罪行 4. computer crime 计算机犯罪

名词定义：

1: an action or omission that constitutes an offense that may be prosecuted by the state and is punishable by law.

例：Shoplifting was a serious crime.

²⁸ **treasure** /'treʒə/ /'treʒə/

名词：宝，珍宝，宝物；动词：珍视，珍重，珍爱

过去式 treasured 过去分词 treasured 现在分词 treasuring

1. treasure house n. 宝库；宝藏室 2.

priceless treasure 无价之宝 3.

treasure trove n. 无主珍宝，无主埋藏物 4. buried treasure 宝藏；埋葬的宝

藏；藏宝

名词定义：

1: a quantity of precious metals, gems, or other valuable objects.

例：He drew it back, cradling it like precious treasure.

动词定义：

1: keep carefully (a valuable or valued item).

例：Passes will have to go to hand, ball will not have to be turned over and the side will need to treasure the ball more carefully than they are at present.

²⁷ **excitement** /ɪk'saɪtmənt/

/ɪk'saɪtmənt/

名词：激动，意思，起浪

名词定义：

1: a feeling of great enthusiasm and eagerness.

例：Her cheeks were flushed with excitement.

²⁷ **accomplish** /ə'kʌmplɪʃ/ ə'kɒm-/

/ə'kʌmplɪʃ/

动词：完成，做到，达成

动词定义：

1: achieve or complete successfully.

例：The planes accomplished their mission.

²⁷ **contribution** /kəntri'bju:ʃ(ə)n/

/,kəntri'bju:ʃən/

名词：贡献，捐助，功绩

1. make contribution 贡献 2. make a contribution to 捐赠，贡献给；为…做出贡献 3. capital contribution 资本认购；资本摊缴 4. profit contribution 利润贡献；毛利

名词定义：

1: a gift or payment to a common fund or collection.

例：Charitable contributions.

²⁷ **bookstore** /'bʊkstɔ:/ /bʊkstɔ:r/

名词：书店

名词定义：

1: a store where books are sold.

²⁷ **popularity** /pɒpjʊ'lærəti/

/,pɒpjʊ'lærəti/

名词：声望

名词定义：

1: the state or condition of being liked, admired, or supported by many people.

例：He was forced to step down as mayor despite his popularity with the voters.

²⁷ **bigger** /bɪgə(r)/ /bɪgə(r)/

形容词：大，更大的，长大的

形容词定义：

1: of considerable size, extent, or intensity.

例：Big hazel eyes.

2: of considerable importance or seriousness.

例：It's a big decision.

²⁷ **doubtful** /'daʊtfʊl/ -f(ə)l/

/'daʊtfəl/

形容词：疑，疑，暧昧；名词：可疑的人

形容词定义：

1: feeling uncertain about something.

例：He looked doubtful, but gave a nod.

2: not known with certainty.

例：The fire was of doubtful origin.

²⁷ **orange** /'ɔrɪn(d)ʒ/ /'ɔrɪndʒ/

形容词：橙，橘子的；名词：桔子，橘子，橙子

1. orange juice 橘子汁 2. orange

peel 橙皮；橘皮皱 3. methyl orange

[化]甲基橙；甲橙 4. sweet orange 甜橙

形容词定义：

1: reddish yellow, like a ripe orange in color.

例：An orange glow in the sky.

名词定义：

1: a round juicy citrus fruit with a tough bright reddish-yellow rind.

例：Slice each orange into 5mm rounds, trying to reserve as much juice as you can.

2: the leathery-leaved evergreen tree that bears the orange, native to warm regions of south and Southeast Asia. Oranges are a major commercial crop in many warm regions of the world.

例：Zhaar or orange flower water is an extract of the Bergamot orange tree.

名词定义：

1: a town in southern France, on the Rhône River, home of the ancestors of the Dutch royal house.

2: a city in southwestern California, southeast of Los Angeles in an

agricultural area; population 136,392
(est. 2008).

²⁷ **meat** /mi:t/ /mit/

名词: 肉, 肉类, 肉食

1. red meat 红色肉类(牛肉, 羊肉等)
2. eat meat 吃肉 3. meat product 肉制品, 肉类食品 4. fresh meat 新鲜肉类

名词定义:

1: the flesh of an animal (especially a mammal) as food.

例: Pieces of meat.

2: food of any kind.

²⁷ **agriculture** /'ægrɪkəltʃə/ /'ægrɪkʌltʃə/

名词: 农业, 农, 农艺

1. ministry of agriculture 农业部 2.

modern agriculture 现代农业 3.

ecological agriculture 生态农业 4.

department of agriculture 农业部; 农学系

名词定义:

1: the science or practice of farming, including cultivation of the soil for the growing of crops and the rearing of animals to provide food, wool, and other products.

例: Success in obtaining the required output of food from agriculture depends on soil fertility.

²⁷ **december** /dɪ'sembə(r)/

/dɪ'sembər/

名词: 十二月

名词定义:

1: the twelfth month of the year, in the northern hemisphere usually considered the first month of winter.

例: The fuel shortage worsened during December.

²⁷ **evaluate** /ɪ'veljuət/ /ɪ'velju'et/

动词: 评估, 评价, 评定

过去式 evaluated 过去分词 evaluated

现在分词 evaluating

动词定义:

1: form an idea of the amount, number, or value of; assess.

例: When you evaluate any hammer, look for precision machining.

²⁷ **employer** /ɪm'plɔɪə; em-/

/ɪm'plɔɪər/

名词: 雇主, 板

名词定义:

1: a person or organization that employs people.

例: In any free market employers are forced to compete for the services of their employees.

²⁷ **tiny** /'taɪnɪ/ /'taɪnɪ/

形容词: 小, 微型, 细小; 名词: 小孩子

比较级 tinier 最高级 tiniest

形容词定义:

1: very small.

例: A tiny hummingbird.

²⁷ **supermarket** /'su:pəmɑ:kɪt/

'sju:-/ /'su:pə'mɑ:kɪt/

名词: 超级市场

名词定义:

1: a large self-service store selling foods and household goods.

例: Very little food at shops, supermarkets, and restaurants is local or sustainable.

²⁷ **entertainment** /,entə'teɪnmənt/

/,entə'tenmənt/

名词: 娱乐, 招待, 游艺

1. entertainment industry 娱乐业 2.

entertainment center 娱乐中心 3.

blizzard entertainment 暴雪娱乐公司

4. entertainment weekly 娱乐周刊; 娱乐周报; 每周娱乐

名词定义:

1: the action of providing or being provided with amusement or enjoyment.

例: Everyone just sits in front of the TV for entertainment.

²⁷ **boat** /bəʊt/ /bot/

名词: 船, 小船, 舟

名词定义:

1: a small vessel propelled on water by oars, sails, or an engine.

例: A fishing boat.

2: a serving dish in the shape of a boat.

例: A gravy boat.

动词定义:

1: travel or go in a boat for pleasure.

例: They boated through fjords.

²⁷ **struggle** /'strʌg(ə)l/ /'strʌgl/

动词: 斗争, 奋斗, 挣扎; 名词: 斗争, 争, 摔交

过去式 struggled 过去分词 struggled 现在分词 struggling

1. struggle for 为…奋斗; 为…争斗 2.

struggle against 与…作斗争, 和…斗争

3. struggle with 与…斗争 4. class

struggle 阶级斗争

名词定义:

1: a forceful or violent effort to get free of restraint or resist attack.

例: Ambulance chiefs today condemned a teenager who assaulted

a senior paramedic and a policeman during a violent struggle in York.

动词定义:

1: make forceful or violent efforts to get free of restraint or constriction.

例: Before she could struggle, he lifted her up.

²⁷ **kitchen** /'kɪtʃɪn/ -tʃə)n/ /'kɪtʃɪn/

名词: 厨房, 厨, 灶

1. kitchen table 餐桌; 案桌; 厨房台 2. kitchen knife 菜刀, 厨刀; 厨房刀 3.

kitchen cabinet n. 政府首脑的参谋团; 厨房的餐具柜 4. kitchen sink 激进现实主义; 厨房洗涤池; 厨房洗涤盆

名词定义:

1: a room or area where food is prepared and cooked.

例: It was now early evening, and Vera was in the kitchen, preparing the food that she had sent Bill out for.

2: the percussion section of an orchestra.

²⁷ **presentation** /prez(ə)n'teɪʃə)n/

/,prɪzə'nteʃən/

名词: 介绍, 赠送, 图像

1. oral presentation 口头报告; 口头陈述; 口头演讲 2. presentation skill n.

演讲技巧; 表达技巧 3. visual

presentation 视觉显示; 可视图像 4.

presentation layer 表示层; 呈现层

名词定义:

1: the proffering or giving of something to someone, especially as part of a formal ceremony.

例: The presentation of certificates to new members.

2: the position of a fetus in relation to the cervix at the time of delivery.

例: Breech presentation.

²⁷ **technique** /tek'nɪ:k/ /tɛk'nɪk/

名词: 技术, 技巧, 术

1. new technique 新技术 2.

processing technique 生产工艺; 制造工艺 3. control technique 控制技术 4.

construction technique 施工技术

名词定义:

1: a way of carrying out a particular task, especially the execution or performance of an artistic work or a scientific procedure.

例: The latest scientific and forensic techniques are being applied to evidence in the case as part of a review.

²⁷ **mood** /mu:d/ /mud/

名词: 心情, 情绪, 气氛

1. bad mood 坏心情, 坏情绪 2. in the mood 兴致勃勃 3. in a good

mood 心情好，好心情 4. in a bad mood 心情不好；处在不好的情绪中
名词定义：

1: a temporary state of mind or feeling.

例：He appeared to be in a very good mood about something.

2: a category or form that indicates whether a verb expresses fact (indicative mood), command (imperative mood), question (interrogative mood), wish (optative mood), or conditionality (subjunctive mood).

例：French also has the option of the embedded clause appearing in the subjunctive mood.

形容词定义：

1: (especially of music) inducing or suggestive of a particular feeling or state of mind.

例：Mood music.

27 **radio** /'reɪdɪəʊ/ /'redɪəʊ/

名词：无线电，收音机；动词：用无线电发送；形容词：无线电的
复数 radios 过去式 radioed 过去分词 radioed 现在分词 radioing

1. radio frequency 无线电频率 2. on the radio 在广播中 3. radio station 无线电台 4. listen to the radio 听广播，听收音机

名词定义：

1: the transmission and reception of electromagnetic waves of radio frequency, especially those carrying sound messages.

例：Cellular phones are linked by radio rather than wires.

动词定义：

1: communicate or send a message by radio.

例：The pilot radioed for help.

前缀定义：

1: denoting radio waves or broadcasting.

例：Radio-controlled.

2: connected with rays, radiation, or radioactivity.

例：Radiogenic.

27 **overseas** /əʊvə'si:z/ /,oʊvə'siz/

副词：海外；形容词：国外

1. overseas chinese 华侨，海外华人 2. overseas market 海外市场 3. overseas investment 海外投资 4. overseas trade 海外贸易；对外贸易
形容词定义：

1: from, to, or relating to a foreign country, especially one across the sea.

例：Overseas trips.

副词定义：

1: in or to a foreign country, especially one across the sea.

例：He spent quite a lot of time working overseas.

27 **dirty** /'dɜ:tɪ/ /'dʒɜ:tɪ/

形容词：脏，肮脏，污；动词：涴，变脏

1. dirty water 脏水 2. dirty laundry 脏衣服 3. dirty air 污浊空气 4. dirty mark 污迹

形容词定义：

1: covered or marked with an unclean substance.

例：A tray of dirty cups and saucers.

动词定义：

1: make dirty.

例：She didn't like him dirtying her nice clean towels.

27 **lecture** /'lektʃə/ /'lɛktʃə/

名词：演讲，讲课，讲义；动词：演讲，讲课，说

过去式 lectured 过去分词 lectured 现在分词 lecturing

1. lecture on 有关…的演讲；训斥；告诫 2. lecture note 讲义，上课笔记 3. lecture hall 讲堂，大讲堂；演讲厅；大教室，阶梯教室 4. give a lecture 演讲；主讲

名词定义：

1: an educational talk to an audience, especially to students in a university or college.

例：He gave a wonderful illustrated lecture on how to video a wedding.

动词定义：

1: deliver an educational lecture or lectures.

例：She was lecturing to her class of eighty students.

27 **signal** /'sɪgn(ə)l/ /'sɪgnl/

名词：信号，暗号，示意；动词：示意，摆，发信号

1. signal processing 信号处理 2. digital signal 数字信号 3. digital signal processing 数字信号处理 4. signal processor n. 信号处理器；讯息处理器

名词定义：

1: a gesture, action, or sound that is used to convey information or instructions, typically by prearrangement between the parties concerned.

例：The firing of the gun was the signal for a chain of beacons to be lit.

2: an electrical impulse or radio wave transmitted or received.

例：Equipment for receiving TV signals.

动词定义：

1: transmit information or instructions by means of a gesture, action, or sound.

例：Hold your fire until I signal.

形容词定义：

1: striking in extent, seriousness, or importance; outstanding.

例：He attacked the administration for its signal failure of leadership.

27 **kick** /kɪk/ /kɪk/

名词：踢，脚，冲劲儿；动词：踢，踹，蹶

1. kick oneself 严厉自责 2. kick off 中线开球 3. kick in 踢开；支付；开始生效；腿打水游进；[俚]死亡 4. free kick n. (足球)任意球

名词定义：

1: a blow or forceful thrust with the foot.
例：A kick in the head.

2: a sudden forceful jolt.

例：The shuttle accelerated with a kick.

动词定义：

1: strike or propel forcibly with the foot.

例：Police kicked down the door.

2: succeed in giving up (a habit or addiction).

例：Some people have said it's easier to withdraw from heroin than to kick the tobacco habit.

27 **grandma** /'græn(d)mɑ:/ /grænmɑ:/

名词：奶奶，老大娘

名词定义：

1: one's grandmother.

例：At the end, the grandpas and grandmas were treated with a belated but sumptuous Onam feast which the aged from various day care centres and old age homes in the city enjoyed.

27 **monkey** /'mʌŋki/ /'mʌŋki/

名词：猴，猴子，猱；动词：戏弄，开玩笑

复数 monkeys 过去式 monkeyed 过去分词 monkeyed 现在分词 monkeying

1. monkey business 胡闹，骗人的把戏；欺骗；恶作剧 2. monkey king 美猴王，孙悟空 3. golden monkey 金丝猴 4. monkey tricks 猴子把戏；耍猴戏；[口]恶作剧

名词定义：

1: a small to medium-sized primate that typically has a long tail, most kinds of which live in trees in tropical countries.

例：It was a place where you can see wild monkeys living in the trees.

2: a pile-driving machine consisting of a heavy hammer or ram working vertically in a groove.

动词定义：

1: behave in a silly or playful way.
例: My brother and I were monkeying around and he was pretending to try to throw me to the ground.

²⁷ **conflict** /'kɒnflikt/ /'kənflɪkt/
名词: 冲突, 抵触, 战争; 动词: 冲突, 抵触, 争执

1. in conflict with 和…冲突 2. conflict with 冲突; 与…抵触 3. in conflict 有矛盾; 不一致 4. conflict of interest 利益冲突; 公职人员对公众义务与其本身利益相冲突

名词定义:

1: a serious disagreement or argument, typically a protracted one.
例: The eternal conflict between the sexes.

动词定义:

1: be incompatible or at variance; clash.

例: Parents' and children's interests sometimes conflict.

²⁶ **paying** /'peɪŋ/ /peɪŋ/

名词: 付款; 形容词: 合算的, 经济有效

动词定义:

1: give (someone) money that is due for work done, goods received, or a debt incurred.

例: He paid the locals to pick his coffee beans.

2: suffer a loss or other misfortune as a consequence of an action.

例: The destroyer responsible for these atrocities would have to pay with his life.

²⁶ **annual** /'ænjʊəl/ /'ænjʊəl/

形容词: 周年, 全年; 名词: 年刊, 一年生植物

1. annual meeting 年会 2. annual report 年报, 年度报告; 年度决算; 年度财务报告 3. annual production 年产量 4. annual output 年产量

形容词定义:

1: occurring once every year.

例: The union's annual conference.

名词定义:

1: a book or magazine that is published once a year under the same title but with different contents.
例: A Christmas annual.

²⁶ **unlike** /ʌn'lаіk/ /ʌn'lаіk/

介词: 不比; 形容词: 异, 和…不同
形容词定义:

1: dissimilar or different from each other.

例: They seemed utterly unlike, despite being twins.

介词定义:

1: different from; not similar to.
例: They were unlike anything ever seen before.
动词定义:
1: withdraw one's liking or approval of (a web page or posting on a social media website that one has previously liked).
例: I cut about 300 of my 400 friends and unliked about 20 - 30 pages.

²⁶ **anyway** /'enwei/ /'en'i'we/

副词: 无论如何, 死活, 还有
副词定义:

1: used to confirm or support a point or idea just mentioned.
例: I told you, it's all right, and anyway, it was my fault.
2: used in conversations:
例: Right, I don't know if this is the right place for this question, but anyway ...

²⁶ **laughter** /'la:ftə/ /'læftə/

名词: 笑声, 笑, 哈

名词定义:

1: the action or sound of laughing.
例: He roared with laughter.

²⁶ **smiled** /smaild/ /smaild/

动词: 微笑, 笑, 莞尔

1. smile to oneself 暗笑 2. smile on 向…微笑; 对…加以赞许 3. all smiles 满面笑容; 喜气洋洋 4. smile at 对…微笑; 一笑置之

动词定义:

1: form one's features into a pleased, kind, or amused expression, typically with the corners of the mouth turned up and the front teeth exposed.

例: She was smiling.

²⁶ **everywhere** /'evrɪweə/ /'ɛvriwər/

副词: 到处, 随处, 遍

副词定义:

1: in or to all places.

例: I've looked everywhere.

名词定义:

1: all places or directions.

例: Everywhere was in darkness.

²⁶ **cream** /kri:m/ /krim/

名词: 奶油, 膏, 面霜; 形容词: 乳白色, 乳白, 奶油的; 动词: 糊, 使成奶油

1. ice cream 冰淇淋 2. whipped cream n. 生奶油 3. cream cheese n. 奶油干酪 4. eye cream 护眼霜

名词定义:

1: the thick white or pale yellow fatty liquid that rises to the top when milk

is left to stand and that can be eaten as an accompaniment to desserts or used as a cooking ingredient.

例: Strawberries and cream.

2: a thick liquid or semisolid cosmetic or medical preparation applied to the skin.

例: Shaving cream.

动词定义:

1: work (butter, typically with sugar) to form a smooth soft paste.

例: In another bowl she creamed the butter and sugar using the electric whisk Jack gave her, then added the eggs.

2: rub a cosmetic cream into (the skin).

例: Madge was creaming her face in front of the mirror.

²⁶ **monitor** /'mɒnɪtə/ /'mɔnɪtə/

动词: 监控, 监测, 驾驶; 名词: 显示器, 监听, 侦听

1. monitor system 监控系统; 执行系统

2. computer monitor 电脑显示器 3.

remote monitor 遥控监视器; 远距离监控装置 4. video monitor 显示器; 视频监视器

名词定义:

1: an instrument or device used for observing, checking, or keeping a continuous record of a process or quantity.

例: A heart monitor.

2: a student with disciplinary or other special duties during school hours.

例: Show the hall monitor your pass.

动词定义:

1: observe and check the progress or quality of (something) over a period of time; keep under systematic review.

例: Equipment was installed to monitor air quality.

²⁶ **software** /'sɒf(t)weə/ /'softwər/

名词: 软件, 软体

1. software development 软体开发 2. software design 软件设计, 软件开发 3. software system 软件系统 4.

computer software 计算机软件

名词定义:

1: the programs and other operating information used by a computer.

例: These lapses have nothing to do with the operating system or software being used.

²⁶ **desire** /dɪ'zаіə/ /dі'zаіə/

动词: 欲望, 愿望, 欲; 名词: 渴望, 欲, 意愿

过去式 desired 过去分词 desired 现在分词 desiring

名词定义:

1: a strong feeling of wanting to have something or wishing for something to happen.

例: A desire to work in the dirt with your bare hands.

动词定义:

1: strongly wish for or want (something).

例: He never achieved the status he so desired.

26 **spare** /speə/ /sper/

形容词: 备用, 余, 简陋的; 动词: 搪, 搪节; 名词: 替补员

过去式 spared 过去分词 spared 现在分词 sparing

1. spare oneself 偷懒 2. spare time

n. 消遣时间 3. spare part 备件 4.

spare no effort 不遗余力; 抽出; 宽容; 节省

形容词定义:

1: additional to what is required for ordinary use.

例: Few people had spare cash for inessentials.

2: with no excess fat; thin.

例: A spare, bearded figure.

动词定义:

1: give (something of which one has enough) to (someone); afford to give to.

例: She asked if I could spare her a dollar or two.

2: refrain from killing, injuring, or distressing.

例: There was no way the men would spare her.

名词定义:

1: an item kept in case another item of the same type is lost, broken, or worn out.

例: After E, above you put the kit back together and have a large box of spares left over.

2: (in tenpin bowling) an act of knocking down all the pins with two consecutive rolls of the ball.

例: I threw a gutter ball, screwing up my spare from the frame before.

26 **refused** /rɪ'fju:zd/ /rɪ'fjuzd/

动词: 拒绝, 拒, 谢绝

1. municipal refuse 城市垃圾 2.

refuse to do 拒绝做某事 3. refuse treatment 垃圾处理; 废物处理 4.

refuse collection 垃圾收集

动词定义:

1: indicate or show that one is not willing to do something.

例: I refused to answer.

26 **replace** /rɪ'pleɪs/ /rɪ'ples/

动词: 更换, 替换, 取代

过去式 replaced 过去分词 replaced 现在分词 replacing

动词定义:

1: take the place of.

例: Ian's smile was replaced by a frown.

2: put (something) back in a previous place or position.

例: He drained his glass and replaced it on the bar.

26 **operation** /ɒpə'reɪʃ(ə)n/

/,ɒpə'refən/

名词: 行动, 作业, 手术

1. and operation 与操作 2. in operation 生效; 运转着 3. normal operation 正常运行, 常规操作 4. operation principle 经营理念

名词定义:

1: the fact or condition of functioning or being active.

例: The construction and operation of power stations.

2: an act of surgery performed on a patient.

例: To avoid this problem, some surgeons perform coronary bypass operations on beating hearts.

26 **spanish** /'spæniʃ/ /'spæniʃ/

名词: 西班牙人; 形容词: 西班牙的

形容词定义:

1: of or relating to Spain, its people, or its language.

例: When you come to Spain we'll play Spanish music, we'll sing and we'll even dance.

名词定义:

1: the people of Spain.

例: The Dance of the Conquest recalls the victory of the Spanish over the Amerindians.

2: the Romance language of most of Spain and of much of Central and South America and several other countries.

例: Now the newsletter is hosted on a dozen of sites and is translated into Spanish, German, French, Dutch and Italian.

26 **code** /kəʊd/ /kod/

名词: 码, 法典, 法规; 动词: 略码

过去式 coded 过去分词 coded 现在分词 coding

1. source code 源代码; 源程序 2. bar code 条形码; 电脑条码 3. code of conduct 行为准则; 规范 4. civil code [法]民事法典

名词定义:

1: a system of words, letters, figures, or other symbols substituted for other words, letters, etc.,

especially for the purposes of secrecy.

例: The Americans cracked their diplomatic code.

2: program instructions.

例: Hundreds of lines of code.

动词定义:

1: convert (the words of a message) into a particular code in order to convey a secret meaning.

例: Only Mitch knew how to read the message—even the name was coded.

2: write code for (a computer program).

例: Most developers code C++ like C.

26 **setting** /'setɪŋ/ /'setɪŋ/

名词: 环境, 布景, 竖

1. setting up 设立; 装置 2. setting out 展示; 启程; 测定 3. setting sun 落日; 斜阳 4. setting in 开始

名词定义:

1: the place or type of surroundings where something is positioned or where an event takes place.

例: Cozy waterfront cottage in a peaceful country setting.

2: a speed, height, or temperature at which a machine or device can be adjusted to operate.

例: If you find the room getting too hot, check the thermostat setting.

26 **partner** /'pɑ:tner/ /'pɑ:rtner/

名词: 伙伴, 搭档, 同伴

1. business partner 商业伙伴, 业务合作伙伴; 买卖的合伙人 2. partner with v. 做伙伴 3. trading partner 贸易伙伴; 合作伙伴 4. trade partner 贸易伙伴

名词定义:

1: a person who takes part in an undertaking with another or others, especially in a business or company with shared risks and profits.

例: But he acknowledged that each partner shared in the profits of the whole firm.

2: a timber framework secured to and strengthening the deck of a wooden ship around a hole for a mast.

动词定义:

1: be the partner of.

例: Young farmers who partnered Isabel to the village dance.

26 **transportation**

/trænspo:t'eɪʃ(ə)n; træ:ns-/

/,trænsپɔ:r'teʃən/

名词: 运输, 输送, 运

1. transportation system 运输系统; 交通物流系统 2. public transportation 公共交通, 公共运输; 公共交通工具 3.

urban transportation 城市交通运输；市区运输 4. road transportation 公路运输

名词定义：

1: the action of transporting someone or something or the process of being transported.

例：The era of global mass transportation.

2: the action or practice of transporting convicts to a penal colony.

例：One area where she made important changes was in the treatment of prisoners sentenced to transportation to the colonies.

²⁶ **critical** /'krɪtɪk(ə)l/ /'krɪtɪkl/

形容词：临界，严重，批评

1. critical point 临界点 2. critical thinking 批判性思维，批判性的思考；批判思考能力，判断思维 3. critical factor 关键因素；临界因素 4. critical value 临界值

形容词定义：

1: expressing adverse or disapproving comments or judgments.

例：He was critical of many U.S. welfare programs.

2: expressing or involving an analysis of the merits and faults of a work of literature, music, or art.

例：She never won the critical acclaim she sought.

²⁶ **vast** /vɑ:st/ /væst/

形容词：广大，广阔，辽阔

比较级 vaster 最高级 vastest

形容词定义：

1: of very great extent or quantity; immense.

例：A vast plain of buffalo grass.

名词定义：

1: an immense space.

例：And up from the vast a murmuring passed As from a wood of pines.

²⁶ **concert** /'kɒnsət/ /'kɔnsət/

名词：音乐会，合奏

1. in concert 一致；齐声 2. concert hall 音乐厅 3. in concert with 和…相呼应；与…合作；和…一致 4. go to the concert 去听音乐会，去参加音乐会

名词定义：

1: a musical performance given in public, typically by several performers or of several separate compositions.

例：Symphony concerts.

2: agreement, accordance, or harmony.

例：Critics' inability to describe with any precision and concert the characteristics of literature.

动词定义：

1: arrange (something) by mutual agreement or coordination.

例：They started meeting regularly to concert their tactics.

²⁶ **forever** /fə'revə/ /fə'ver/

副词：永远，永久，永；名词：永久性，永恒性

副词定义：

1: for all future time; for always.

例：She would love him forever.

2: continually.

例：She was forever pushing her hair out of her eyes.

形容词定义：

1: lasting or permanent.

例：These puppies need a forever home.

²⁶ **sculpture** /'skʌltʃə/ /'skʌlpʃə/

名词：雕塑，例，雕刻品；动词：雕塑，塑造

过去式 sculptured 过去分词 sculptured

现在分词 sculpturing

名词定义：

1: the art of making two- or three-dimensional representative or abstract forms, especially by carving stone or wood or by casting metal or plaster.

例：The two levels above this are fully fitted out with studios for a variety of arts – painting, sculpture, silkscreen, graphics – and exhibit walls at the building's periphery.

动词定义：

1: make or represent (a form) by carving, casting, or other shaping techniques.

例：The choir stalls were each carefully sculptured.

²⁶ **feature** /'fi:tʃə/ /'fitʃə/

名词：特征，特性，特点；动词：放映

过去式 featured 过去分词 featured 现在分词 featuring

1. distinguishing feature 特点；特征

2. main feature 主要特征；主要特点；主景；功能特点 3. feature extraction 特征抽取 4. structural feature 结构特征；构造形态

名词定义：

1: a distinctive attribute or aspect of something.

例：Safety features like dual air bags.

2: a newspaper or magazine article or a broadcast program devoted to the treatment of a particular topic, typically at length.

例：A feature on Detroit's downtown fishery.

动词定义：

1: have as a prominent attribute or aspect.

例：The hotel features a large lounge, a sauna, and a coin-operated solarium.

²⁶ **responsibility** /rɪ'spɒnsɪ'bɪlɪti/ /rɪ'spɒnsə'bɪlɪti/

名词：责任，责，义务

1. responsibility for 责任；负责 2. sense of responsibility 责任感，责任心

3. social responsibility 社会责任 4. responsibility system 责任制

名词定义：

1: the state or fact of having a duty to deal with something or of having control over someone.

²⁶ **lunch** /lʌn(t)ʃ/ /lʌntʃ/

名词：午餐，午饭，便餐

1. have lunch 吃午饭，吃午餐 2. after lunch 午饭后 3. lunch time 午饭时间

4. at lunch 午餐时；吃午餐

名词定义：

1: a meal eaten in the middle of the day, typically one that is lighter or less formal than an evening meal.

例：A vegetarian lunch.

动词定义：

1: eat lunch.

例：He told his wife he was lunching with a client.

²⁶ **opposite** /'ɒpəzɪt; -sɪt/ /'ɑpəzɪt; -sɪt/

形容词：相反，相对，向；副词：对面，对过；名词：对面，对立面，对立物；介词：向，在…对面

1. opposite direction 相反方向；敌对方向 2. opposite sex 异性 3. just the opposite 正好相反，恰巧相反；4.

opposite side 对边；相对面

形容词定义：

1: having a position on the other or further side of something; facing something, especially something of the same type.

例：A crowd gathered on the opposite side of the street.

2: diametrically different; of a contrary kind.

例：A word that is opposite in meaning to another.

副词定义：

1: in a position facing a specified or implied subject.

例：She was sitting almost opposite.

名词定义：

1: a person or thing that is totally different from or the reverse of someone or something else.

例：We were opposites in temperament.

介词定义：

1: in a position on the other side of a specific area from; facing.

例: They sat opposite one another.
2: (of a leading actor) in a complementary role to (another performer).

例: Ever since he came into public consciousness for his role in Minority Report opposite Tom Cruise, he's proven to be a force to be reckoned with.

26 unhappy /ʌn'haepi/ /ən'haepi/

形容词: 悲伤, 悲哀, 惠
比较级 unhappier 最高级 unhappiest

形容词定义:

1: not happy.

例: An unhappy marriage.

26 income /'ɪnkʌm/ /'ɪnkʌm/

名词: 收入, 所得, 收益

1. income tax 所得税 2. income gap

收入差距 3. income distribution [经]

收入分配 4. personal income 个人所得,

个人收入

名词定义:

1: money received, especially on a regular basis, for work or through investments.

例: He has a nice home and an adequate income.

26 traveler /'trævələ/ /'trævlə/

名词: 旅客, 游客, 旅游者

名词定义:

1: a person who is traveling or who often travels.

例: The shutdown of air traffic after 9/11 stranded thousands of travelers and disrupted business.

26 involve /ɪn'velv/ /ɪn'velv/

动词: 涉及, 包括, 包含

过去式 involved 过去分词 involved 现在分词 involving

动词定义:

1: (of a situation or event) include (something) as a necessary part or result.

例: His transfer to another school would involve a lengthy assessment procedure.

26 girlfriend /'gɜ:lfrɛnd/ /'gɜ:lfrɛnd/

名词: 女朋友, 对向

名词定义:

1: a regular female companion with whom a person has a romantic or sexual relationship.

例: His girlfriend is Australian.

26 unicorn /ju:nɪkɔ:n/ /jʊnɪkɔ:n/

名词: 独角兽

名词定义:

1: a mythical animal typically represented as a horse with a single straight horn projecting from its forehead.

例: Could it be that True political geniuses are as mythical as unicorns?

2: a carriage drawn by three horses, two abreast and one leader.

26 compare /kəm'peə/ /kəm'pər/

动词: 比较, 相比, 比

动词定义:

1: estimate, measure, or note the similarity or dissimilarity between.

例: Individual schools compared their facilities with those of others in the area.

2: form the comparative and superlative degrees of (an adjective or an adverb).

例: Words of one syllable are usually compared by “-er” and “-est.”.

26 root /ru:t/ /rut/

名词: 根, 根源, 树根; 动词: 生根, 使... 固定

1. root cause 根本原因 2. root in 来源于; 起因于 3. root system 根系; 根轴系 4. root canal [医]牙根管

名词定义:

1: the part of a plant that attaches it to the ground or to a support, typically underground, conveying water and nourishment to the rest of the plant via numerous branches and fibers.

例: Cacti have deep and spreading roots.

2: the basic cause, source, or origin of something.

例: Love of money is the root of all evil.

动词定义:

1: cause (a plant or cutting) to grow roots.

例: Root your own cuttings from stock plants.

2: establish deeply and firmly.

例: Vegetarianism is rooted in Indian culture.

25 honesty /'ɒnɪsti/ /'ənəsti/

名词: 诚实, 信实, 忱

名词定义:

1: the quality of being honest.

例: They spoke with convincing honesty about their fears.

2: a European plant with purple or white flowers and round, flat, translucent seedpods that are used for indoor flower arrangements.

例: Honesty flowers early in the year and provides nectar for early butterflies such as the orange tip.

25 meaningful /'mi:nɪŋfʊl/ /'f(ə)l/

形容词: 富有意义的, 意义深长的
形容词定义:

1: having meaning.

例: Meaningful elements in a language.

25 exhibition /,eksɪ'bɪʃn/ /,eksə'bɪʃən/

名词: 展览, 展, 展览会

1. exhibition hall 展览厅 2. art

exhibition 艺术展览; 美术展览 3.

exhibition centre 展览中心 4.

exhibition area 展区; 参展面积

名词定义:

1: a public display of works of art or other items of interest, held in an art gallery or museum or at a trade fair.

例: An exhibition of French sculpture.

2: a display or demonstration of a particular skill.

例: Fields that have been plowed with a supreme exhibition of the farm worker's skills.

25 yellow /'jeləʊ/ /'jelo/

名词: 黄色, 黄, 鮑; 形容词: 黄, 黄色的; 动词: 发黄色

1. yellow river 黄河 2. yellow sea 黄海

3. turn yellow 变黄; 胆怯起来 4.

pale yellow adj. 淡黄色, 浅黄色

形容词定义:

1: of the color between green and orange in the spectrum, a primary subtractive color complementary to blue; colored like ripe lemons or egg yolks.

例: Curly yellow hair.

2: cowardly.

例: He'd better get back there quick and prove he's not yellow.

动词定义:

1: become a yellow color, especially with age.

例: The cream paint was beginning to yellow.

名词定义:

1: yellow color or pigment.

例: The craft detonated in a blaze of red and yellow.

2: the yolk of an egg.

例: Instead it tore at the edges and gouged out chunks of egg white.

The not-yet-set yolk broke and oozed yellow all over the pan.

25 soft /soft/ /sɔft/

形容词: 软, 柔软, 柔和; 名词: 缪

比较级 softer 最高级 softest

1. soft tissue 软组织
2. soft soil 软土, 软泥地
3. soft rock 比较轻柔的摇滚乐; 软岩石
4. soft ground 软弱地基; 软土地面; 不稳定地层; 弱土质

形容词定义:

1: easy to mold, cut, compress, or fold; not hard or firm to the touch.
例: Soft margarine.

2: having a pleasing quality involving a subtle effect or contrast rather than sharp definition.
例: The soft glow of the lamps.

副词定义:

1: softly.

例: I can just speak soft and she'll hear me.

²⁵ **peaceful** /'pi:sfʊl; -f(ə)l/ /'pisfəl/

形容词: 和平, 宁静, 安宁

比较级 more peaceful 最高级 most peaceful

1. peaceful reunification 和平统一 2. peaceful coexistence 和平共处 3.

peaceful life 安宁平静的生活 4.

peaceful use 和平利用

形容词定义:

1: free from disturbance; tranquil.

例: Everything was so quiet and peaceful in the early morning.

2: not involving war or violence.

例: A soldier was shot and seriously wounded at an otherwise peaceful demonstration.

²⁵ **corn** /kɔ:n/ /kɔrn/

名词: 玉米, 鸡眼, 包谷; 动词: 腌

1. corn starch 玉米淀粉, 玉米粉 2.

sweet corn [植]甜玉米, 嫩玉米 3.

corn flour 玉米面; 玉米淀粉 4. corn stalk 玉米杆

名词定义:

1: a North American cereal plant that yields large grains, or kernels, set in rows on a cob. Its many varieties yield numerous products, highly valued for both human and livestock consumption.

例: A relatively colorless oil, it is produced by pressing the endosperm of the corn kernel.

2: something banal or sentimental.

例: The movie is pure corn.

²⁵ **native** /'neɪtɪv/ /'netɪv/

形容词: 土著, 素, 迹先; 名词: 本地人, 土人

1. native place 籍贯 2. native

american 印第安人; 美洲原住民 3.

native language 本国语言; 本机语言;

机器各单元间编码语言 4. native land

祖国; 家乡

形容词定义:

1: associated with the country, region, or circumstances of a person's birth.

例: He's a native New Yorker.

2: (of a plant or animal) of indigenous origin or growth.

例: These plants are native to North America.

名词定义:

1: a person born in a specified place or associated with a place by birth, whether subsequently resident there or not.

例: A native of Montreal.

²⁵ **centre** /'sentə/ /səntə/

名词: 中心, 中央, 中间; 动词: 集中, 围绕, 关于

过去式 centred 过去分词 centred 现在分词 centring

1. in the centre of 在…的中心 2.

centre of gravity 重心; 惯性中心 3.

research centre 研究中心 4. business

centre 商务中心; 商业中心

名词定义:

1: the middle point of a circle or sphere, equidistant from every point on the circumference or surface.

例: She was so angered by this thought that she had changed forms and was halfway to the center of the circle before she realized what she was doing.

2: the point from which an activity or process is directed, or on which it is focused.

例: The city was a center of discontent.

动词定义:

1: have or cause to have something as (a major concern or theme).

例: The case centers around the couple's adopted children.

2: place in the middle.

例: To center the needle, turn the knob.

²⁵ **political** /pə'lɪtɪk(ə)l/ /pə'lɪtɪkl/

形容词: 政治, 政治性; 名词: 政治犯

1. political party 政党 2. political system 政治制度; 政治体系 3. political power 政治权力; 政治力; 政治力量 4.

political work 政治工作; 政治课

形容词定义:

1: of or relating to the government or the public affairs of a country.

例: A period of political and economic stability.

²⁵ **pair** /peə/ /per/

名词: 对, 双, 副; 动词: 配对, 媒, 遏

复数 pairs 或 pair

1. pair of 一对; 一双 2. one pair 一对; 对子 3. a pair of shoes 一双鞋子

4. pair with 与…成对, 与…配对

名词定义:

1: a set of two things used together or regarded as a unit.

例: A pair of gloves.

动词定义:

1: join or connect to form a pair.

例: A cardigan paired with a matching skirt.

²⁵ **psychological** /saɪkə'lodʒɪk(ə)l/ /saɪkə'lɒdʒɪkl/

形容词: 心理, 心理学的

1. psychological quality 心理素质 2.

psychological characteristics 心理特点 3.

psychological counseling 心理咨询;

心理辅导 4. psychological development 心理发展

形容词定义:

1: of, affecting, or arising in the mind; related to the mental and emotional state of a person.

例: The victim had sustained physical and psychological damage.

²⁵ **electricity** /,ɪlek'trɪsɪtɪ/ ,el-; ,i:l-/ /ɪ'lek'trɪsəti/

名词: 电力, 电

1. static electricity n. 静电; 静位觉 2.

generate electricity 发电 3. electricity supply 供电; 电力供应 4. electricity generation 发电

名词定义:

1: a form of energy resulting from the existence of charged particles (such as electrons or protons), either statically as an accumulation of charge or dynamically as a current.

例: Unlike most metals, they conduct electricity without losing any energy as heat.

2: a state or feeling of thrilling excitement.

例: The atmosphere was charged with a dangerous sexual electricity.

²⁵ **alive** /ə'laɪv/ /ə'lɑɪv/

形容词: 活, 活著, 敏感的

比较级 more alive 最高级 most alive

1. alive with 充满着; 洋溢着 2. come

alive 活跃起来; 看上去像真的 3. stay alive 活着; 仍然活着 4. alive and well 盛行的; 依然存在的

形容词定义:

1: (of a person, animal, or plant) living, not dead.

例: Hopes of finding anyone still alive were fading.

2: (of a person or animal) alert and active; animated.

例: Ken comes alive when he hears his music played.

25 **beauty** /'bju:tɪ/ /'bju:tɪ/

名词：美女，美人，丽人

复数 beauties

1. natural beauty 自然美 2. beauty salon n. 美容院 3. sense of beauty

n. 美感；审美感 4. beauty of nature

美丽的大自然，自然美

名词定义：

1: a combination of qualities, such as shape, color, or form, that pleases the aesthetic senses, especially the sight.

例：I was struck by her beauty.

2: a beautiful or pleasing thing or person, in particular.

例：The mother is a great beauty who dreamed of acting but settled for a private, domestic state.

25 **sensitive** /'sensɪtɪv/ /'sensətɪv/

形容词：敏感，识相，灵敏的

1. sensitive skin 敏感性皮肤 2. highly

sensitive 高灵敏度的 3. pressure

sensitive 压敏，压敏材料 4. sensitive

information 感测信息；高度机密信息

形容词定义：

1: quick to detect or respond to slight changes, signals, or influences.

例：The new method of protein

detection was more sensitive than earlier ones.

2: (of a person or a person's behavior) having or displaying a quick and delicate appreciation of others' feelings.

例：I pay tribute to the Minister for his sensitive handling of the bill.

名词定义：

1: a person who is believed to respond to occult influences.

例：Thus, the positive results demonstrated by the sensitives do not appear to have resulted from ubiquitous stereotypes regarding ghosts that caused witnesses and sensitives to respond to the locale in a concordant manner.

25 **graduation** /grædʒu'eɪʃn/ -

dju:/ /,grædʒu'eʃən/

名词：毕业，毕业典礼，刻度

1. graduation project 毕业设计 2.

graduation thesis 毕业论文；毕业设计

3. graduation design 毕业设计 4.

graduation ceremony n. 毕业典礼

名词定义：

1: the receiving or conferring of an academic degree or diploma.

例：However, students of the international class would receive two diplomas upon graduation ; a national and an international one, she said.

2: the action of dividing into degrees or other proportionate divisions on a graduated scale.

例：Accepting degrees of graduation doesn't necessarily imply that there are varying positions on just one axis between two polar opposites.

25 **shelf** /ʃelf/ /ʃelf/

名词：架，搁板，阁

1. on the shelf 在书架上；束之高阁；被搁置的；闲置的 2. shelf life n. 保存

限期；贮藏寿命；闲置时间；适用期 3.

off the shelf 现成的，不用定制的 4.

continental shelf n. [地质]大陆架

名词定义：

1: a flat length of wood or rigid material, attached to a wall or forming part of a piece of furniture, that provides a surface for the storage or display of objects.

例：The pieces were displayed on shelves , propped against the wall, emphasizing their three-dimensionality.

25 **existence** /ɪg'zɪst(ə)ns; eg-/

/ɪg'zɪstəns/

名词：存在，生存，现有

名词定义：

1: the fact or state of living or having objective reality.

例：The plane was the oldest Boeing remaining in existence.

25 **intelligent** /ɪn'telɪdʒ(ə)nt/

/ɪn'telɪdʒənt/

形容词：智能，聪明，聪慧

比较级 more intelligent 最高级 most intelligent

1. intelligent control 智能控制 2.

intelligent building 智能型大楼 3.

intelligent system 智能系统 4.

intelligent management 智能管理

形容词定义：

1: having or showing intelligence, especially of a high level.

例：Annabelle is intelligent and hardworking.

25 **forced** /fɔ:st/ /fɔ:rst/

形容词：强

1. forced vibration 强迫振动；强制振

动 2. forced labor 强迫劳动；强迫分娩

3. forced convection 强制对流；人工对

流 4. forced cooling 强制冷却；迫冷

形容词定义：

1: obtained or imposed by coercion or physical power.

例：The brutal regime of forced labor.

动词定义：

1: make a way through or into by physical strength; break open by force.

例：They broke into Fred's house and forced every cupboard door with ax or crowbar.

2: make (someone) do something against their will.

例：She was forced into early retirement.

25 **guess** /ges/ /ges/

动词：猜测，猜，猜想；名词：猜想，推测，臆测

第三人称单数 guesses 过去式 guessed

过去分词 guessed 现在分词 guessing

1. guess what 猜怎么了；猜猜看；猜怎么着 2. guess who 猜猜是谁 3. guess at 猜测；估计 4. at a guess 凭猜测；推测

名词定义：

1: an estimate or conjecture.

例：My guess is that within a year we will have a referendum.

动词定义：

1: estimate or suppose (something) without sufficient information to be sure of being correct.

例：She guessed the child's age to be 14 or 15.

25 **sheet** /ʃeɪt/ /ʃɪt/

名词：片，薄板，单；动词：罩

1. sheet metal 金属薄片 2. balance

sheet 资产负债表 3. steel sheet 钢片；薄钢板 4. a blank sheet 一张白纸；纯洁的心灵

名词定义：

1: a large rectangular piece of cotton or other fabric, used on a bed to cover the mattress and as a layer beneath blankets when these are used.

例：Sleeping blankets and covers, sheets and quilts have been made - with the children's assistance.

2: a rectangular piece of paper, especially one of a standard size produced commercially and used for writing and printing on.

例：A sheet of unmarked paper.

动词定义：

1: cover with or wrap in a sheet or sheets.

例：We sheeted a narrow bed.

2: (of rain) fall in large quantities.

例：Rain sheeted down.

25 **overcome** /əʊvə'kʌm/

/,əvə'kʌm/

动词：克服，克，攻下

过去式 overcame 过去分词 overcome

现在分词 overcoming

动词定义：

1: succeed in dealing with (a problem or difficulty).
例: She worked hard to overcome her paralyzing shyness.

²⁵ **countryside** /'kʌntrɪsaɪd/ /'kʌntri'saɪd/
名词: 农村, 乡村, 乡下

名词定义:
1: the land and scenery of a rural area.
例: They explored the surrounding countryside.

²⁵ **explanation** /eksplə'neɪʃ(ə)n/ /,eksplə'neʃən/
名词: 说明, 解释, 答案
名词定义:
1: a statement or account that makes something clear.
例: The birth rate is central to any explanation of population trends.

²⁵ **roll** /rəʊl/ /rol/
动词: 滚, 滚动, 卷; 名词: 卷, 名册, 压延

1. roll out 铺开; 滚出 2. work roll 工作辊 3. roll in 蜂拥而来; [口]有大量的(钱财等); [美俚]就寝; 到达 4. rock and roll 摆乐

名词定义:
1: a cylinder formed by winding flexible material around a tube or by turning it over and over on itself without folding.

例: A roll of carpet.
2: a movement in which someone or something turns or is turned over on itself.

例: A roll of the dice.

动词定义:
1: move or cause to move in a particular direction by turning over and over on an axis.

例: The car rolled down into a ditch.
2: (of a vehicle) move or run on wheels.

例: The van was rolling along the highway.

²⁵ **impress** /ɪm'pres/ /ɪm'pres/
动词: 印, 铭刻, 印入; 名词: 铭刻, 迹

过去式 impressed 或-prest 过去分词 impressed 或-prest 现在分词 impressing
名词定义:

1: an act of making an impression or mark.
例: Bluish marks made by the impress of his fingers.
动词定义:
1: make (someone) feel admiration and respect.

例: They immediately impressed the judges.

2: make a mark or design on (an object) using a stamp or seal; imprint.

例: She impressed the damp clay with her seal.

²⁵ **chopsticks** /'tʃɒpstɪks/ /'tʃɑ:p,striks/

名词: 筷子, 筷, 筷
名词定义:

1: each of a pair of small, thin, tapered sticks of wood, ivory, or plastic, held together in one hand and used as eating utensils, especially by the Chinese, the Japanese, and other people in eastern Asia.

例: There are metal forks and spoons, melamine Chinese spoons and plastic chopsticks.

²⁵ **fortunate** /'fɔ:tʃ(ə)nət/ /'fɔ:tʃənət/

形容词: 幸运, 祥, 吉

形容词定义:

1: favored by or involving good luck or fortune; lucky.

例: She'd been fortunate to escape more serious injury.

²⁴ **impossible** /ɪm'pɒsɪb(ə)l/ /ɪm'pəsəbl/

形容词: 不可能, 困

形容词定义:

1: not able to occur, exist, or be done.

例: A seemingly impossible task.

²⁴ **platform** /'plætfɔ:m/ /'plæt'fɔrm/

名词: 平台, 台, 论坛; 动词: 做台

1. service platform 工作台; 操作平台

2. offshore platform 海上平台; 近海平

台 3. open platform 开放平台 4.

working platform 工作平台; 工专

名词定义:

1: a raised level surface on which people or things can stand.

例: There are viewing platforms where visitors may gape at the chasm.

2: the declared policy of a political party or group.

例: Seeking election on a platform of low taxes.

²⁴ **wednesday** /'wenzdeɪ/ /'wenzde/

名词: 星期三

名词定义:

1: the day of the week before Thursday and following Tuesday.

例: A report goes before the councilors on Wednesday.

副词定义:

1: on Wednesday.

例: See you Wednesday.

²⁴ **rescue** /'reskjʊ:/ /'reskjju:/

动词: 拯救, 抢救, 营救; 名词: 保全
过去式 rescued 过去分词 rescued 现在分词 rescuing

1. rescue work n. 救济事业 2. rescue workers 救援人员 3. search and rescue 搜索与营救 4. rescue operation 救护工作, 拯救行动; 抢险救援工作; 救助作业

名词定义:

1: an act of saving or being saved from danger or distress.

例: He came to our rescue with a loan of \$100.

动词定义:

1: save (someone) from a dangerous or distressing situation.

例: Firemen were called out to rescue a man trapped in the river.

²⁴ **celebration** /sə'lɪ'bretʃ(ə)n/ /,sə'lɪ'bretʃən/

名词: 庆典, 典礼, 表扬

名词定义:

1: the action of marking one's pleasure at an important event or occasion by engaging in enjoyable, typically social, activity.

例: The birth of his son was a cause for celebration.

²⁴ **reply** /rɪ'plaɪ/ /rɪ'plai/

动词: 答复, 回复, 应答; 名词: 回答, 响应, 应对

复数 replies 过去式 replied 过去分词 replied 现在分词 replying

名词定义:

1: a verbal or written answer.

例: I received a reply from the firm's managing director.

动词定义:

1: say something in response to something someone has said.

例: He was gone before we could reply to his last remark.

²⁴ **select** /sɪ'lekt/ /sə'lɛkt/

动词: 选择, 选, 挑选; 形容词: 上等的, 选出的, 优良的

动词定义:

1: carefully choose as being the best or most suitable.

例: Students must select their own program.

形容词定义:

1: (of a group of people or things) carefully chosen from a larger

number as being the best or most valuable.

例: He joined his select team of young Intelligence operatives.

²⁴ **described** /dɪ'skraɪbd/

/dɪ'skraɪbd/

动词: 描述, 形容, 描绘

动词定义:

1: give an account in words of (someone or something), including all the relevant characteristics, qualities, or events.

例: The police said the man was described as white, 6 ft. tall, with mousy, cropped hair.

2: mark out or draw (a geometric figure).

例: On the diameter of a circle an equilateral triangle is described.

²⁴ **additional** /ə'dɪʃ(ə)n(ə)l/

/ə'dɪʃənl/

形容词: 额外, 另外, 补充

1. additional information 附加信息; 其他信息 2. additional cost 额外费用, 追加成本 3. additional premium 附加保险费; 追加保费 4. additional charge 附加费; 补充装料

形容词定义:

1: added, extra, or supplementary to what is already present or available.

例: We require additional information.

²⁴ **smoke** /sməʊk/ /smok/

动词: 抽烟, 吸烟, 烟; 名词: 烟雾
过去式 smoked 过去分词 smoked 现在分词 smoking

1. like smoke [俚语] , ◎一溜烟地, 飞快地 , ◎容易地, 顺利地; 2. tobacco smoke 烟草烟雾 3. go up in smoke 化为乌有; 被烧光 4. black smoke 黑烟; 浓烟

名词定义:

1: a visible suspension of carbon or other particles in air, typically one emitted from a burning substance.

例: Bonfire smoke.

动词定义:

1: emit smoke or visible vapor.

例: Heat the oil until it just smokes.

2: cure or preserve (meat or fish) by exposure to smoke.

例: Smoked salmon.

²⁴ **permit** /pə'mɪt/ /pə'mɪt/

动词: 允许, 许可, 准许; 名词: 允许, 许可证, 执照

过去式 permitted 过去分词 permitted
现在分词 permitting

1. work permit 工作许可证 2.

residence permit 居留证 3. permit of

允许; 容许有 4. entry permit 入境许可证

名词定义:

1: an official document giving someone authorization to do something.

例: He is only in Britain on a work permit.

2: a deep-bodied fish of the jack family, found in warm waters of the western Atlantic and Caribbean and caught for food and sport.

例: He told me that there were snook and tarpon (as I already knew) and there were large bonefish and permit to fish for.

动词定义:

1: give authorization or consent to (someone) to do something.

例: The law permits councils to monitor any factory emitting smoke.

²⁴ **birth** /bɜːθ/ /bɜːθ/

名词: 分娩, 出身, 胎

1. give birth 生孩子; 产仔 2. at birth 生下来时 3. birth control 避孕; 节育 4. birth weight 出生体重; 初生重

名词定义:

1: the emergence of a baby or other young from the body of its mother; the start of life as a physically separate being.

例: He was blind from birth.

动词定义:

1: give birth to (a baby or other young).

例: She had carried him and birthed him.

²⁴ **thin** /θɪn/ /θɪn/

形容词: 薄, 细, 瘦; 动词: 消瘦; 副词: 薄地

比较级 thinner 最高级 thinnest 过去式 thinned 过去分词 thinned 现在分词 thinning

1. thin film 薄膜 2. through thick and thin 不畏艰险; 在任何情况下 3. thin layer 薄层; 薄膜层 4. thin wall 薄壁

形容词定义:

1: having opposite surfaces or sides close together; of little thickness or depth.

例: Thin slices of bread.

2: having few parts or members relative to the area covered or filled; sparse.

例: A depressingly thin crowd.

动词定义:

1: make or become less dense, crowded, or numerous.

例: The remorseless fire of archers thinned their ranks.

2: make or become smaller in width or thickness.

例: Their effect in thinning the ozone layer is probably slowing the global warming trend.

副词定义:

1: with little thickness or depth.

例: Thin-sliced ham.

后缀定义:

1: denoting a specified degree of thinness.

例: Gossamer-thin.

²⁴ **appearance** /ə'priər(ə)ns/

/ə'priərəns/

名词: 出现, 外形, 外貌

1. in appearance adv. 在外表上 2. outward appearance 外观; 外表 3. elegant appearance 美观大方 4. appearance quality 外观质量

名词定义:

1: the way that someone or something looks.

例: I like the appearance of stripped antique pine.

2: an act of performing or participating in a public event.

例: He is well-known for his television appearances.

²⁴ **quit** /kwɪt/ /kwɪt/

动词: 退出, 放弃, 退; 形容词: 免除的

过去式 quit 或 quitted 过去分词 quit 或 quitted 现在分词 quitting

动词定义:

1: leave (a place), usually permanently.

例: He was ordered to quit the cabin immediately.

2: behave in a specified way.

例: Quit yourselves like men, and fight.

形容词定义:

1: rid of.

例: I want to be quit of him.

名词定义:

1: used in names of various small songbirds found in the Caribbean area, e.g., bananaquit, grassquit.

²⁴ **riding** /'raɪdɪŋ/ /'raɪdɪŋ/

名词: 骑术

1. horse riding 骑马运动; 骑马活动 2. riding comfort 舒适性; 行驶平顺性 3. horseback riding 骑马 4. little red riding hood 小红帽

名词定义:

1: the sport or activity of riding horses.

例: The resort is centrally located to many wineries and other attractions, such as golf, horseback riding, sport fishing and hiking.

2: one of three former administrative divisions of Yorkshire.

例: The worst were the East and West Ridings , Lincolnshire, Birmingham, Manchester and Staffordshire.

动词定义:

1: sit on and control the movement of (an animal, especially a horse), typically as a recreation or sport.

例: Diana went to watch him ride his horse.

2: be carried or supported by (something with a great deal of momentum).

例: A stream of young surfers fighting the elements to ride the waves.

²⁴ **scene** /si:n/ /sin/

名词: 现场, 场面, 情景

1. on the scene 在场; 出现; 到场 2. night scene 夜景 3. new scene 新建

场景; 建立新场景; 新场景 4. behind the scene 幕后; 幕后花絮; 未开拓市场

名词定义:

1: the place where an incident in real life or fiction occurs or occurred.

例: The emergency team were among the first on the scene.

2: a sequence of continuous action in a play, movie, opera, or book.

例: A scene from Brando's first film.

²⁴ **source** /sɔ:s/ /sɔrs/

名词: 源, 来源, 源头

1. source code 源代码; 源程序 2. power source 电源, 能源 3. light

source 光源 4. source rock 源岩; 生油岩层

名词定义:

1: a place, person, or thing from which something comes or can be obtained.

例: Mackerel is a good source of fish oil.

动词定义:

1: obtain from a particular source.

例: Each type of coffee is sourced from one country.

²⁴ **stolen** /'stəʊlən/ /stolən/

动词: 偷, 窃取, 盗取

动词定义:

1: take (another person's property) without permission or legal right and without intending to return it.

例: Thieves stole her bicycle.

2: move somewhere quietly or surreptitiously.

例: He stole down to the kitchen.

²⁴ **tolerate** /'tolərət/ /'tələret/

动词: 容忍, 容许, 忍

过去式 tolerated 过去分词 tolerated 现在分词 tolerating

动词定义:

1: allow the existence, occurrence, or practice of (something that one does not necessarily like or agree with) without interference.

例: A regime unwilling to tolerate dissent.

²⁴ **management** /'mænidʒm(ə)nt/ /'mænidʒmənt/

名词: 管理, 保管, 辖

1. management system 管理系统; 经营责任制 2. quality management 质量

管理 3. project management 项目管理; 专案管理 4. information management

信息管理; 资讯管理

名词定义:

1: the process of dealing with or controlling things or people.
例: The management of elk herds.

2: trickery; deceit.

例: If there has been any management in the business, it has been concealed from me.

²⁴ **cycling** /'sɑ:kliŋ/ /'sækliŋ/

名词: 循环

名词定义:

1: the sport or activity of riding a bicycle. Bicycle racing has three main forms: road racing (typically over long distances), track racing (on an oval track), and cyclocross (over rough, open country).

例: It is inspiring to see him giving so much to the sport of cycling in her memory.

动词定义:

1: ride a bicycle.

例: She cycled to work every day.

2: move in or follow a regularly repeated sequence of events.

例: Economies cycle regularly between boom and slump.

²⁴ **bodies** /'bɒdɪz/ /'bədɪz/

名词: 体, 身体, 机身

1. main body 主体, 主要部分; 主船体;

机身 2. human body 人体 3. in a body 全体, 整体 4. whole body 全身

名词定义:

1: the physical structure of a person or an animal, including the bones, flesh, and organs.

例: It's important to keep your body in good condition.

2: the main section of a car or aircraft.

例: The body of the aircraft was filled with smoke.

动词定义:

1: give material form to something abstract.

例: He bodied forth the traditional Prussian remedy for all ills.

2: build the bodywork of (a motor vehicle).

例: An era when automobiles were bodied over wooden frames.

²⁴ **fifth** /fɪfθ/ /fifθ/

形容词: 第五; 数词: 第五定义:

1: constituting number five in a sequence; 5th.

例: The fifth century bc.

²⁴ **disturb** /dɪ'stɜ:b/ /dɪ'stəb/

动词: 扰乱, 打扰, 扰乱

动词定义:

1: interfere with the normal arrangement or functioning of.

例: Being sent to jail had apparently not disturbed his cheerfulness.

²⁴ **alternative** /ɔ:l'tɜ:nətɪv; ol-/ /ɔ'l'tɜ:nətɪv/

形容词: 异, 二中择一的, 选择性的;
名词: 二中择一, 选择的余地

1. alternative energy 替代能源; 新能

源 2. alternative medicine 非传统医学

3. have no alternative 没有别的办法了; 没有其他选择 4. alternative fuel 代用燃料; 可替代燃料; 人造液体燃料

形容词定义:

1: (of one or more things) available as another possibility.

例: The various alternative methods for resolving disputes.

名词定义:

1: one of two or more available possibilities.

例: Audiocassettes are an interesting alternative to reading.

²⁴ **objective** /ə'b'dʒektɪv/ /əb'dʒektɪv/

名词: 目的, 目标, 意图; 形容词: 客

观, 客, 外在的

比较级 more objective 最高级 most objective

1. objective function 目标函数 2.

objective analysis 目标分析, 客观分析

3. objective evaluation 客观评价 4.

strategic objective 战略目标

形容词定义:

1: (of a person or their judgment) not influenced by personal feelings or opinions in considering and representing facts.

例: Historians try to be objective and impartial.

2: of, relating to, or denoting a case of nouns and pronouns used as the

object of a transitive verb or a preposition.

例: Two prepositions should not govern one objective unless there is an immediate connection between them.

名词定义:

1: a thing aimed at or sought; a goal.

例: The system has achieved its objective.

2: the objective case.

例: The root with the added o is the nominative, the objective adds an n after the o.

²⁴ **invitation** /ɪn'veɪtʃ(ə)n/ /,ɪnvi'teɪʃn/

名词: 请帖, 帖

1. invitation letter 邀请函 2.

invitation card 请帖; 招待券 3. by invitation 凭请柬 4. invitation to bid [经]招标; 投标邀请书

名词定义:

1: a written or verbal request inviting someone to go somewhere or to do something.

例: A wedding invitation.

²⁴ **coach** /kəʊtʃ/ /kɒtʃ/

名词: 教练, 长途汽车, 教练员; 动词: 辅导

名词定义:

1: a horse-drawn carriage, especially a closed one.

例: It was a wonderful sight to see because many of the guests arrived in horse-drawn coaches and carriages.

2: a railroad car.

例: Two of the added displays that the museum will now have room to exhibit are velvet cushion chairs from an early railroad coach and a large rail cutting saw.

动词定义:

1: travel by coach.

例: They coached to Claude's dwelling.

2: train or instruct (a team or player).

例: He has coached the Edmeston Panthers for six years.

副词定义:

1: in economy class accommodations in an aircraft or train.

例: Flying coach.

²⁴ **excuse** /ɪk'skjus; ɪk'skjuz/ /ɪk'skjus; ɪk'skjuz/

名词: 原谅, 辩解, 挡箭牌; 动词: 原谅, 忽, 免除

过去式 excused 过去分词 excused 现在分词 excusing

1. excuse oneself v. 为自己辩解; 请求免除; 请求准予离开 2. excuse for 借口; 原谅 3. make one's excuses (对不能出席社交聚会等) 表示抱歉(或遗憾); 4. in excuse of 为...辩解, adv. 作为辩解

名词定义:

1: a reason or explanation put forward to defend or justify a fault or offense.

例: There can be no possible excuse for any further delay.

2: a poor or inadequate example of.

例: That pathetic excuse for a man!

动词定义:

1: attempt to lessen the blame attaching to (a fault or offense); seek to defend or justify.

例: He did nothing to hide or excuse Jacob's cruelty.

2: release (someone) from a duty or requirement.

例: It will not be possible to excuse you from jury duty.

²⁴ **refuse** /rɪ'fju:z/ /ri'fju:z/

名词: 垃圾, 废物, 废墟; 动词: 拒绝, 拒, 谢绝

过去式 refused 过去分词 refused 现在分词 refusing

1. municipal refuse 城市垃圾 2.

refuse to do 拒绝做某事 3. refuse

treatment 垃圾处理; 废物处理 4.

refuse collection 垃圾收集

名词定义:

1: matter thrown away or rejected as worthless; trash.

例: Heaps of refuse.

动词定义:

1: indicate or show that one is not willing to do something.

例: I refused to answer.

²⁴ **academy** /ə'kædəmɪ/

/ə'kædəmɪ/ 名词: 学院, 学会, 专科学院

复数 academies

1. academy of sciences 科学院 2.

chinese academy of sciences n. 中国科学院 3. academy of fine arts 艺术学院 4. academy award 奥斯卡金像奖;

学院奖 (美国电影艺术科学院颁发的年度奖项)

名词定义:

1: a place of study or training in a special field.

例: A police academy.

2: a society or institution of distinguished scholars, artists, or scientists, that aims to promote and maintain standards in its particular field.

例: The National Academy of Sciences.

²⁴ **loud** /laʊd/ /laʊd/

形容词: 响, 高声, 高

比较级 louder 最高级 loudest

形容词定义:

1: producing or capable of producing much noise; easily audible.

例: They were kept awake by loud music.

副词定义:

1: with a great deal of volume.

例: They shouted as loud as they could.

²⁴ **ignored** /ɪg'nɔ:d/ /ɪg'nɔrd/

形容词: 忽视

动词定义:

1: refuse to take notice of or acknowledge; disregard intentionally.

例: He ignored her outraged question.

²⁴ **instance** /'ɪnst(ə)ns/ /'ɪnstəns/

名词: 例子, 例, 事例

过去式 instanced 过去分词 instanced

现在分词 instancing 1. for instance 例如 2. instance of (类的)实例; (某类别的) 实体 3. in the first instance 首先; 起初; 在初审时 4. first instance 一审

名词定义:

1: an example or single occurrence of something.

例: A serious instance of corruption.

2: the institution of a legal suit.

例: An instance arising at common law is that of self-defence, which, however, once raised must be disproved by the Crown.

动词定义:

1: cite (a fact, case, etc.) as an instance or example.

例: Here he instances in particular the work of Bach.

²⁴ **length** /lɛnθ/ /lɛŋθ/

名词: 长度, 长, 长短

1. in length 长度 2. at length 最后, 终于; 详细地 3. length of time 持续时间, 时限 4. total length 全长; 总长度

名词定义:

1: the measurement or extent of something from end to end; the greater of two or the greatest of three dimensions of a body.

例: It can reach over two feet in length.

2: the extent of something, especially as a unit of measurement, in particular.

后缀定义:

1: reaching up to or down to the place specified.

例: Knee-length.

²⁴ **pour** /pɔ:/ /pɔr/

动词：倾，倒，倾倒；名词：倾泻，骤雨

1. pour out v. 倾吐；诉说
2. pour into 川流不息地涌入
3. pouring rain瓢泼大雨；倾盆大雨
4. pour point [化]倾点，流点；[化]流动点，浇注点；零动词定义：

1: (especially of a liquid) flow rapidly in a steady stream.

例：Water poured off the roof.

²⁴ **recall** /rɪ'kɔ:l/ /'rikɔ:l/

动词：召回，记得，回想；名词：召回，取消

名词定义：

1: an act or instance of officially recalling someone or something.

例：A recall of Parliament.

2: the action or faculty of remembering something learned or experienced.

例：He has amazing recall.

动词定义：

1: bring (a fact, event, or situation) back into one's mind, especially so as to recount it to others; remember.

例：I can still vaguely recall being taken to the hospital.

2: officially order (someone) to return to a place.

例：The Panamanian ambassador was recalled from Peru.

²⁴ **tomato** /tə'mɑ:təʊ/ /tə'meto/

名词：西红柿，蕃茄

复数 tomatoes

1. tomato sauce 番茄酱，蕃茄汁；番茄沙司
2. tomato paste 蕃茄酱，西红柿酱；蕃茄糊
3. tomato juice 番茄汁
4. cherry tomato 樱桃番茄

名词定义：

1: a glossy red, or occasionally yellow, pulpy edible fruit that is typically eaten as a vegetable or in salad.

例：I make salad with avocados, tomato, lettuce and spring onions, with an olive oil and red wine dressing.

2: the South American plant of the nightshade family that produces this fruit. It is widely grown as a cash crop, and many varieties have been developed.

例：They discussed some tips for planting summer crops like tomatoes and capsicums.

²⁴ **battery** /'bætri/ /'bæt(ə)rɪ/

名词：电池，组，炮台

1. battery of 一组；一套
2. storage battery 蓄电池；蓄电池组
3. lithium

battery 锂电池；锂蓄电池 4. battery charger 电池充电器

名词定义：

1: a container consisting of one or more cells, in which chemical energy is converted into electricity and used as a source of power.

例：Battery power.

2: a fortified emplacement for heavy guns.

例：The first fortification was the emplacement of anti-aircraft batteries and machine-guns for defense of the skies.

名词定义：

1: a historic area at the southern end of Manhattan Island in New York City.

²⁴ **master** /'mɑ:stə/ /'mæstə/

名词：主，硕士，师傅；动词：精通，学会，征服；形容词：主人的，主要的

1. master of 控制；精通…的能手

master degree 硕士学位；研究生

master plan 总体规划；蓝图

4. great master 宗师，大师

名词定义：

1: a man who has people working for him, especially servants or slaves.

例：He acceded to his master's wishes.

2: a skilled practitioner of a particular art or activity.

例：I'm a master of disguise.

动词定义：

1: acquire complete knowledge or skill in (an accomplishment, technique, or art).

例：I never mastered Latin.

2: gain control of; overcome.

例：I managed to master my fears.

形容词定义：

1: having or showing very great skill or proficiency.

例：A master painter.

2: main; principal.

例：The master bedroom.

²⁴ **ended** /'endid/ /'ɛndɪd/

动词：结束，端，终止

动词定义：

1: come or bring to a final point; finish.

例：When the war ended, policy changed.

²⁴ **escape** /'eskeɪp; e-/ /'eskəp/

动词：逃逸，逃生，逃避；名词：逃亡，溜走，避难设备

1. escape from vt. 逃脱

route 迂回进路；脱险通道；疏散路线

3. fire escape 太平梯，太平门；安全出口

4. escape velocity n. 逃逸速度

名词定义：

1: an act of breaking free from confinement or control.

例：The story of his escape from a POW camp.

动词定义：

1: break free from confinement or control.

例：Two burglars have just escaped from prison.

2: fail to be noticed or remembered by (someone).

例：The name escaped him.

²⁴ **symbol** /'sɪmb(ə)l/ /'sɪmpl/

名词：符号，标志，标记

过去式 symbolled 或 symbolded 过去分词

symbolled 或 symbolded 现在分词

symbolling 或 symboling

1. status symbol 社会地位象征

olympic symbol 奥林匹克标志，奥林匹克五环旗

3. symbol table 符号表

4. map symbol 地图符号；图例

名词定义：

1: a thing that represents or stands for something else, especially a material object representing something abstract.

例：The limousine was another symbol of his wealth and authority.

动词定义：

1: symbolize.

例：The first was symbol of the atonement the 2nd was to symbol the carrying away of sins.

²⁴ **trial** /'traɪəl/ /'trɪəl/

名词：审讯，考验，诉讼；形容词：试验的，作试验用的

1. on trial 在试验中；在受审

clinical trial 临床试验；诊治试验

3. trial production 产品试制

4. trial and error 反复试验；尝试错误法

名词定义：

1: a formal examination of evidence before a judge, and typically before a jury, in order to decide guilt in a case of criminal or civil proceedings.

例：The newspaper accounts of the trial.

2: a test of the performance, qualities, or suitability of someone or something.

例：Clinical trials must establish whether the new hip replacements are working.

动词定义：

1: test (something, especially a new product) to assess its suitability or performance.

例：All seeds are carefully trialed in a variety of growing conditions.

2: (of a horse, dog, or other animal) compete in trials.

例：The pup trialed on Saturday.

²⁴ **mouse** /maʊs/ /maʊs/

名词：鼠标，鼠，老鼠；动词：窥探，捕鼠

复数 mice

1. mouse button 鼠标按钮 2. mickey mouse 米老鼠 3. mouse pointer n. [计]鼠标指针 4. cat and mouse 猫戏老鼠；恣意玩弄折磨（像猫对老鼠般）

名词定义：

1: a small rodent that typically has a pointed snout, relatively large ears and eyes, and a long tail.

例：Experiments revealed the same cells that have also been discovered in rats, gophers, gerbils, mice , and hamsters.

2: a dull light brown color reminiscent of a mouse's fur.

例：Her blonde hair dulled to mouse.

动词定义：

1: (of a cat or owl) hunt for or catch mice.

例：I'm not sure what the cats will make of them – that field is Faber's main area for mousing and Sorley seems to go in there quite a bit too.

2: use a mouse to move a cursor on a computer screen.

例：Simply mouse over any item in the list.

²⁴ **therapy** /θerəpi/ /θerəpi/

名词：治疗，疗法

复数 therapies

1. gene therapy n. 基因治疗 2.

radiation therapy 放射治疗 3. drug

therapy 药物治疗；药物疗法 4.

physical therapy n. 物理治疗法

名词定义：

1: treatment intended to relieve or heal a disorder.

例：A course of antibiotic therapy.

²³ **charity** /tʃærɪti/ /tʃærəti/

名词：丰富，和蔼，慈善机构

复数 charities

1. in charity ◎出于恻隐之心，◎(对…)

…没有好感(与with连用)；2. charity

work 慈善工作 3. out of charity 出于仁慈 4. charity event 慈善活动；慈善赛；慈善事件

名词定义：

1: the voluntary giving of help, typically in the form of money, to those in need.

例：Second, the personal connection at the heart of private charity cannot be reproduced by government.

2: an organization set up to provide help and raise money for those in need.

例：Without your support, the services that charities provide could come to an end.

²³ **adolescence** /ædə'les(ə)ns/

/ædə'lɛsns/

名词：青春期，青春

名词定义：

1: the period following the onset of puberty during which a young person develops from a child into an adult.

例：Childhood and adolescence are essential periods of your life in which to learn the importance of physical activity.

²³ **adjust** /ə'dʒʌst/ /ə'dʒʌst/

动词：调整，调节，调

动词定义：

1: alter or move (something) slightly in order to achieve the desired fit, appearance, or result.

例：He smoothed his hair and adjusted his tie.

2: assess (loss or damages) when settling an insurance claim.

例：We are aware that loss adjusting and economic damage calculation is not an exact science at all but as a relative indicator it can work very well.

²³ **straight** /streɪt/ /stret/

名词：直，海峡；副词：直，直接，直

行；形容词：挺，挺，倚

1. go straight 改过自新 2. straight

up 直率地；真实地；(酒)不加冰块的

3. straight line 直线 4. straight out

直言地；坦率地；毫不犹豫的

形容词定义：

1: extending or moving uniformly in one direction only; without a curve or bend.

例：A long, straight road.

2: properly positioned so as to be level, upright, or symmetrical.

例：He made sure his tie was straight.

副词定义：

1: in a straight line; directly.

例：He was gazing straight at her.

2: in or into a level, even, or upright position.

例：He pulled his clothes straight.

名词定义：

1: a part of something that is not curved or bent, especially a section of a racetrack.

例：He pulled away in the straight to win by half a second.

2: a continuous sequence of five cards.

例：The next person with a straight can guess a card.

²³ **hide** /haɪd/ /haɪd/

动词：隐藏，躲，隐瞒；名词：皮，革，

皮子

过去式 hid 过去分词 hidden 或 hid 现在分词 hiding

1. hide from 隐瞒 2. hide and seek 捉迷藏 3. cattle hide 牛皮 4. hide all 全部隐藏

名词定义：

1: a camouflaged shelter used to get a close view of wildlife.

例：We expect the camera crew to sit patiently in a camouflaged hide , waiting for the wildlife to wander by.

2: the skin of an animal, especially when tanned or dressed.

例：The production of leather from animal hides was a time-consuming and dreadfully smelly process.

动词定义：

1: put or keep out of sight; conceal from the view or notice of others.

例：He hid the money in the house.

²³ **drawn** /drɔ:n/ /drɒn/

形容词：拔出的

1. drawn by 绘图 2. drawn on v. 以(某人)为付款人；硬背装订 3. drawn out 抽出，拉长 4. drawn under 出票依据；出票条款；在…开立

形容词定义：

1: (of a person or a person's face) looking strained from illness, exhaustion, anxiety, or pain.

例：Cathy was pale and drawn and she looked tired out.

²³ **ignore** /ɪg'nɔ:/ /ɪg'nɔr/

动词：忽略，不理，忽

过去式 ignored 过去分词 ignored 现在分词 ignoring

动词定义：

1: refuse to take notice of or acknowledge; disregard intentionally.

例：He ignored her outraged question.

²³ **overlook** /əvəvə'lʊk/ /,ovə'lʊk/

动词：俯瞰，忽略，俯视；名词：漠视

动词定义：

1: fail to notice (something).

例：He seems to have overlooked one important fact.

2: have a view of from above.

例：The chateau overlooks fields of corn and olive trees.

名词定义：

1: a commanding position or view.

例：He veered off the highway onto an overlook.

²³ **badly** /'bædli/ /'bædli/

副词: 非常, 慢

比较级 worse 最高级 worst

副词定义:

1: in an unsatisfactory, inadequate, or unsuccessful way.

例: A badly managed company.

2: to a great or serious degree; severely.

例: The building was badly damaged by fire.

形容词定义:

1: guilty or regretful.

例: I felt badly about my unfriendliness of the previous evening.

²³ **luckily** /'lʌkɪlɪ/ /'lʌkəlɪ/

副词: 幸亏, 幸, 侥幸

副词定义:

1: it is fortunate that.

例: Luckily they didn't recognize me.

²³ **stone** /stəʊn/ /ston/

名词: 石, 石头, 结石; **动词:** 用石打;

形容词: 石的, 石头的

复数 stones 或 stone 过去式 stoned 过去分词 stoned 现在分词 stoning

1. leave no stone unturned 千方百计

2. natural stone 天然石; 天然石材; 天然宝石 3. stone age 石器时代 4. foundation stone 基石; 根源

名词定义:

1: the hard, solid, nonmetallic mineral matter of which rock is made, especially as a building material.

例: The houses are built of stone.

2: a piece of stone shaped for a purpose, especially one of commemoration, ceremony, or demarcation.

例: A memorial stone.

动词定义:

1: throw stones at.

例: Policemen were stoned by the crowd.

2: remove the stone from (a fruit).

例: Halve, stone, and peel the avocados.

²³ **challenging** /'tʃælɪn(d)ɪŋ/ /'tʃælɪndɪŋ/

动词: 挑战, 盘问, 搞战

形容词定义:

1: testing one's abilities; demanding.

例: Challenging and rewarding employment.

动词定义:

1: invite (someone) to engage in a contest.

例: He challenged one of my men to a duel.

2: dispute the truth or validity of.

例: Employees challenged the company's requirement.

²³ **court** /kɔ:t/ /kɔ:t/

名词: 法庭, 球场, 庭; **动词:** 追求, 求爱, 招致

1. people's court 人民法院; 人民法庭

(美国一种电视节目) 2. supreme court 最高法院 3. in court 在法庭上 4. high court 高等法院

名词定义:

1: a tribunal presided over by a judge, judges, or a magistrate in civil and criminal cases.

例: A settlement was reached during the first sitting of the court.

2: a quadrangular area, either open or covered, marked out for ball games such as tennis or basketball.

例: I prefer an indoor court.

动词定义:

1: be involved with romantically, typically with the intention of marrying.

例: He was courting a girl from the neighboring farm.

²³ **reaction** /rɪ'ækʃ(ə)n/ /rɪ'ækʃən/

名词: 反应, 反作用, 反映

1. reaction time 反应时间 2. reaction temperature 反应温度; 适应温度 3.

chemical reaction n. 化学反应 4. reaction mechanism 反应机理

名词定义:

1: an action performed or a feeling experienced in response to a situation or event.

例: Carrie's immediate reaction was one of relief.

²³ **unit** /'ju:nɪt/ /'junit/

名词: 单元, 单位, 部

1. per unit 每单位 2. control unit 控制器, 控制部件 3. basic unit 基本单元

4. pumping unit 抽油机; 水泵机组

名词定义:

1: an individual thing or person regarded as single and complete but which can also form an individual component of a larger or more complex whole.

例: The family unit.

2: a quantity chosen as a standard in terms of which other quantities may be expressed.

例: A unit of measurement.

²³ **bottle** /'bɒt(ə)l/ /'bɒtl/

名词: 瓶, 瓶子, 槽

过去式 bottled 过去分词 bottled 现在分词 bottling

1. a bottle of 一瓶 2. on the bottle ◎靠奶瓶喂养; 吮吸奶瓶, ◎嗜酒, 贪

杯, 沉溺于酒, ◎[英国俚语] (尤指从被

窃人臀部裤袋里)扒窃; 3. glass bottle 玻璃瓶 4. plastic bottle 塑料瓶

名词定义:

1: a container, typically made of glass or plastic and with a narrow neck, used for storing drinks or other liquids.

例: A bottle of soda pop.

动词定义:

1: place (drinks or other liquid) in bottles or jars.

例: The wine is then bottled.

²³ **grocery** /'grəʊs(ə)rɪ/ /'grəʊsəri/

名词: 食品, 副食商店

复数 groceries

名词定义:

1: a grocer's store or business.

例: It started in the grocery business because shops were charging too much for food.

²³ **chicken** /'tʃɪkɪn/ /'tʃɪkən/

名词: 鸡, 鸡肉, 雉鸡

1. fried chicken n. 炸鸡 2. chicken soup 鸡汤; 心灵鸡汤 3. chicken breast [医]鸡胸 4. chicken meat 鸡肉

名词定义:

1: a domestic fowl kept for its eggs or meat, especially a young one.

例: Most of us think we're familiar with the sounds of the domestic chicken, but not all fowl calls are created equal.

2: a game in which the first person to lose nerve and withdraw from a dangerous situation is the loser.

例: Bondholders are playing a dangerous game of chicken because they feel they have little to lose.

形容词定义:

1: cowardly.

例: They were too chicken to follow the murderers into the mountains.

动词定义:

1: withdraw from or fail in something through lack of nerve.

例: The referee chickened out of giving a penalty.

²³ **acceptable** /ək'septəb(ə)l/ /ək'septəbl/

形容词: 合适, 合意, 和蔼可亲

比较级 more acceptable 最高级 most acceptable

形容词定义:

1: able to be agreed on; suitable.

例: Has tried to find a solution acceptable to everyone.

2: able to be tolerated or allowed.

例: Pollution in the city had reached four times the acceptable level.

²³ **boring** /'bɔ:riŋ/ /'bɔ:riŋ/

形容词：烦人的，讨厌的

1. boring machine 镗床；钻机；搪孔机
2. so boring 真无聊
3. tunnel boring machine 隧道掘进机；隧道钻巷机；隧道开挖机
4. boring life 无趣的生活

形容词定义：

- 1: not interesting; tedious.

例：I've got a boring job in an office.

动词定义：

- 1: make (a hole) in something, especially with a revolving tool.

例：They bored holes in the sides.

- 2: make one's way through (a crowd).

例：When he bores fastballs and sharp breaking pitches into the hands of righthanders, they have trouble getting around on them, even if they see them longer.

²³ **cash** /kæʃ/ /kæʃ/

名词：现金，现款，现；动词：兑现，兑，允付

1. cash flow 资金流动
2. in cash 用现金，有现款
3. cash in 兑现；收到…货款
4. for cash 付现；付现交易

名词定义：

- 1: money in coins or notes, as distinct from checks, money orders, or credit.

例：The staff were paid in cash.

2: a coin of low value from China, southern India, or Southeast Asia.

动词定义：

- 1: give or obtain notes or coins for (a check or money order).

例：After a phone call, they informed me that if I went into Kitchener, the post office there would have the money to cash the money order.

²³ **policeman** /pə'li:smən/

/pə'lismən/

名词：警察，警官

复数 policemen

名词定义：

- 1: a member of a police force.

例：The threat of litigation against a police force would not make a policeman more efficient.

²³ **funny** /'fʌni/ /'fʌni/

形容词：滑稽，好笑，可笑；名词：连环图画

形容词定义：

- 1: causing laughter or amusement; humorous.

例：A funny story.

- 2: difficult to explain or understand; strange.

例：I had a funny feeling you'd be around.

名词定义：

- 1: the comic strips in newspapers.

例：I read the sports page, funnies, and editorial.

²³ **predict** /prɪ'dɪkt/ /prɪ'dɪkt/

动词：预测，预计，预言

动词定义：

- 1: say or estimate that (a specified thing) will happen in the future or will be a consequence of something.

例：It is too early to predict a result.

²³ **debate** /drɪ'bərt/ /drɪ'bet/

动词：辩论，争论，辩；名词：争论，论争，争议

过去式 debated 过去分词 debated 现在分词 debating

名词定义：

- 1: a formal discussion on a particular topic in a public meeting or legislative assembly, in which opposing arguments are put forward.
- 例：Watt committed himself to holding more public debates and discussions separate from council meetings.

动词定义：

- 1: argue about (a subject), especially in a formal manner.

例：The board debated his proposal.

²³ **personality** /pɜ:sə'nælɪti/

/pɜ:sə'næləti/

名词：个性，人，名人

复数 personalities

1. healthy personality 健康人格；健全人格
2. personality development 人格发展，个性发展
3. independent personality 独立人格
4. personality trait 人格特质，个性品质

名词定义：

- 1: the combination of characteristics or qualities that form an individual's distinctive character.

例：She had a sunny personality that was very engaging.

- 2: a famous person, especially in entertainment or sports.

例：An official opening by a famous personality.

²³ **meanwhile** /'mi:nwɔ:lɪ/ /'minwɔ:li/

副词：与此同时，顺便，顺；名词：其间

副词定义：

- 1: in the intervening period of time.

例：Julie has meanwhile found herself another dancing partner.

²³ **choose** /tʃəʊz/ /tʃoz/

动词：选择，选，挑选

动词定义：

- 1: pick out or select (someone or something) as being the best or most appropriate of two or more alternatives.

例：He chose a seat facing the door.

²³ **claim** /klem/ /klem/

动词：要求，声称，宣称；名词：要求，主张，应用

1. claim for 要求；索取
2. claim for compensation 索赔
3. lay claim to 要求；自以为
4. make a claim 索赔；对…提出要求

名词定义：

- 1: an assertion of the truth of something, typically one that is disputed or in doubt.

例：He was dogged by the claim that he had CIA links.

- 2: a demand or request for something considered one's due.

例：The court had denied their claims to asylum.

动词定义：

- 1: state or assert that something is the case, typically without providing evidence or proof.

例：He claimed that he came from a wealthy, educated family.

²³ **mountain** /'maʊntən/ /'maʊntn/

名词：山，岳

1. mountain area 山区
2. high mountain 高山；高山青
3. mountain range 山脉
4. mountain climbing 攀山；登山

名词定义：

- 1: a large natural elevation of the earth's surface rising abruptly from the surrounding level; a large steep hill.

例：The village is backed by awe-inspiring mountains.

²³ **stage** /steɪdʒ/ /stedʒ/

名词：阶段，舞台，期；动词：表演

过去式 staged

过去分词 staged

现在分词 staging

1. stage by stage adv. 逐步地，一步一步地；分阶段地
2. early stage 早期
3. by stages 分阶段地
4. initial stage 原始期

名词定义：

- 1: a point, period, or step in a process or development.

例：There is no need at this stage to give explicit details.

- 2: a raised floor or platform, typically in a theater, on which actors, entertainers, or speakers perform.

例: There are only two characters on stage.

动词定义:

1: present a performance of (a play or other show).

例: The show is being staged at the Goodspeed Opera House.

2: diagnose or classify (a disease or patient) as having reached a particular stage in the expected progression of the disease.

例: It is used in the initial diagnosis, in staging the patient, and in some therapies.

²³ **unknown** /ʌn'naʊn/ /,ʌn'nɒn/

形容词: 未知, 不明, 不得而知

形容词定义:

1: not known or familiar.

例: Exploration into unknown territory.

名词定义:

1: an unknown person or thing.

例: She is a relative unknown.

²³ **scream** /skri:m/ /skrim/

动词: 惊叫, 喊叫, 号叫; 名词: 呼啸, 喊声, 嘘

名词定义:

1: a long, loud, piercing cry

expressing extreme emotion or pain.

例: They were awakened by screams for help.

动词定义:

1: give a long, loud, piercing cry or cries expressing excitement, great emotion, or pain.

例: They could hear him screaming in pain.

²³ **aggressive** /ə'gresɪv/ /ə'gresɪv/

形容词: 气势汹汹, 气盛, 傲慢

比较级 more aggressive 最高级 most aggressive

形容词定义:

1: ready or likely to attack or confront; characterized by or resulting from aggression.

例: He's very uncooperative and aggressive.

²³ **abilities** /ə'bɪlɪtɪz/ /ə'bɪlətɪz/

名词: 能力, 才能, 能

1. innovation ability 创新能力

ability for 在…的能力 3. learning ability 学习能力 4. practical ability 实践能力; 实际能力

名词定义:

1: possession of the means or skill to do something.

例: The manager had lost his ability to motivate the players.

2: talent, skill, or proficiency in a particular area.

例: A man of exceptional ability.

²³ **delay** /dɪ'leɪ/ /dɪ'le/

动词: 延迟, 拖延, 耽误; 名词: 耽搁, 缓, 磨

1. without delay 立即;毫不迟延地

2. time delay 延时, 延迟 3. delay time

延迟时间, 推迟时间 4. transmission

delay [计]传输延迟

名词定义:

1: a period of time by which something is late or postponed.

例: A two-hour delay.

动词定义:

1: make (someone or something) late or slow.

例: The train was delayed.

²³ **cutting** /'kʌtɪŋ/ /'kʌtɪŋ/

名词: 插条, 插枝, 鳞片; 形容词: 尖利, 切断的

1. cutting machine [建]切削机, 切割机; 裁切机, 裁剪机; 截煤机; 下料压力机

2. cutting tool 切削刀具; 割削工具 3.

cutting edge 剪刃, 切削刃; 刀刃, 刀口

4. cutting force 切削力; 割削力

形容词定义:

1: capable of cutting something.

例: The cutting blades of the hedge trimmer.

名词定义:

1: the action of someone or something that cuts.

例: The cutting of the cake.

2: a piece cut off from something, especially what remains when something is being trimmed or prepared.

例: Grass cuttings.

动词定义:

1: make an opening, incision, or wound in (something) with a sharp-edged tool or object.

例: He cut his big toe on a sharp stone.

2: remove (something) from something larger by using a sharp implement.

例: I cut his photograph out of the paper.

²³ **providing** /prə'veɪdɪŋ/

/prə'veɪdɪŋ/

动词: 提供, 规定, 给

连词定义:

1: on the condition or understanding that.

例: We have the team that can win the championship, providing we avoid bad injuries.

动词定义:

1: make available for use; supply.

例: These clubs provide a much appreciated service for this area.

2: make adequate preparation for (a possible event).

例: New qualifications must provide for changes in technology.

²³ **survive** /sə'veɪv/ /sə'veɪv/

动词: 生存, 成活, 存

过去式 survived 过去分词 survived 现在分词 surviving

动词定义:

1: continue to live or exist, especially in spite of danger or hardship.

例: Against all odds the child survived.

²³ **indian** /'ɪndiən/ /'ɪndiən/

名词: 印度人; 形容词: 印度人的

1. indian ocean n. 印度洋 2.

american indian 美洲印第安人 3.

indian corn 玉米; 玉蜀黍 4. indian summer 小阳春; 兴旺的晚期; 深秋初冬季节风和日丽的宜人气候

形容词定义:

1: of or relating to the indigenous peoples of America.

例: The top link of the food chain in this region belongs to the polar bears and the Inuit Indian people who are indigenous to this world of ice and cold.

2: of or relating to India or to the subcontinent comprising India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh.

例: The city's large Asian population makes it easier to integrate refugees from the Indian sub-continent including Pakistan and Bangladesh.

名词定义:

1: an American Indian.

例: Yet again Hollywood exploits another massacre, that of the Sioux Indians at Wounded Knee.

2: a native or inhabitant of India, or a person of Indian descent.

例: However, there might be differences in this phenotype between immigrant and native Asian Indians.

²³ **queen** /ki:n/ /kwin/

名词: 女王, 王后, 后

1. queen mother n. 太后; 母后; 皇太后 2. beauty queen 选美大赛王后, 第一美女 3. queen bee 蜂王; 社交界女王

4. queen anne 安妮女皇

名词定义:

1: the female ruler of an independent state, especially one who inherits the position by right of birth.

例: She became a queen and gave birth to a future queen, and in the process became beloved by the British people.

2: the most powerful chess piece that each player has, able to move any number of unobstructed squares in any direction along a rank, file, or diagonal on which it stands.

例: As far as movement, he's as versatile as the queen piece on a chess board.

动词定义:

1: (of a woman) behave in an unpleasant and superior way toward.

例: Formerly the Queen of the Groucho Club, she now spends more time queening it over Brighton where she lives.

2: convert (a pawn) into a queen when it reaches the opponent's back rank on the board.

例: A Slav drawn in 22 moves after a short burst of excitement where Kramnik gave up his queen, then queened a pawn to re-establish material equality.

²³ **preference** /'pref(ə)r(ə)ns/ /pref'rens/

名词: 偏爱, 优先权

1. preference for 偏爱… 2.

preference to sth 优先 3. tax

preference 税收优惠 4. personal

preference 个人喜好

名词定义:

1: a greater liking for one alternative over another or others.

例: A preference for long walks and tennis over jogging.

2: a prior right or precedence, especially in connection with the payment of debts.

例: Debts owed to the community should be accorded a preference.

²³ **hang** /hæŋ/ /hæŋ/

动词: 挂, 悬挂, 吊

过去式 hung 或 hanged 过去分词 hung 或 hanged 现在分词 hanging

1. hang on 坚持下去; 不挂断; 握住不放 2. hang out 挂出; 闲逛 3. hang up 挂断电话; 搁置, 拖延 4. get the hang of 得知…的窍门; 熟悉某物的用法; 理解某事, 摸清概况; 鉴赏

名词定义:

1: a downward droop or bend.

例: The bullish hang of his head.

动词定义:

1: suspend or be suspended from above with the lower part dangling free.

例: That's where people are supposed to hang their wash.

2: kill (someone) by tying a rope attached from above around the neck and removing the support from beneath (used as a form of capital punishment).

例: He was hanged for murder.

²³ **instant** /'inst(ə)nt/ /'instənt/

形容词: 瞬间, 即刻; 名词: 瞬间, 瞬, 片刻

1. in an instant 瞬间; 马上 2. instant messaging 即时通讯 3. for an instant 片刻, 瞬间 4. instant noodle 方便面; 速食面; 泡面

形容词定义:

1: happening or coming immediately.

例: The offense justified instant dismissal.

2: urgent; pressing.

例: An instant desire to blame others when things go wrong.

名词定义:

1: a precise moment of time.

例: Come here this instant!

2: a very short space of time; a moment.

例: For an instant the moon disappeared.

²³ **sail** /seɪl/ /sel/

动词: 帆, 航行, 航; 名词: 开船, 蓬

1. set sail 启航; 张帆 2. sail for 船开向…; 乘船往… 3. in sail ◎扬帆, ◎在船上; 4. sail in 仪态万方地走进来; 劲头十足地行动起来; 【口】毅然出面

名词定义:

1: a piece of material extended on a mast to catch the wind and propel a boat, ship, or other vessel.

例: All the sails were unfurled.

2: something resembling a sail in shape or function, in particular.

动词定义:

1: travel in a boat with sails, especially as a sport or recreation.

例: Ian took us out sailing on the lake.

2: move smoothly and rapidly or in a stately or confident manner.

例: She sailed into the conference room at 2:30 sharp.

²³ **inch** /ɪn(t)ʃ/ /ɪntʃ/

名词: 英寸, 寸

第三人称单数 inches 过去式 inched 过去分词 inched 现在分词 inching

1. every inch 彻底 2. inch by 逐渐地; 一步一步地 3. square inch 平方英寸 4. inch by inch 逐渐地

名词定义:

1: a unit of linear measure equal to one twelfth of a foot (2.54 cm).

例: The toy train is four inches long.

2: a unit used to express other quantities, in particular.

动词定义:

1: move slowly and carefully in a specified direction.

例: The 2,000 mourners inched along narrow country lanes.

²³ **coin** /kɔɪn/ /kɔɪn/

名词: 硬币, 钱币, 钱; 动词: 生造, 模压, 冲制

1. gold coin 金币; 小钱 2. false coin 假币 3. silver coin 银币 4. copper coin 铜币

名词定义:

1: a flat, typically round piece of metal with an official stamp, used as money.

例: As he was speaking he drew from his pocket a gold coin, a twenty-krone piece, and placed it on the table at which I sat.

动词定义:

1: make (coins) by stamping metal.

例: Since the one who has money sets the rules, it is no wonder that the man who coins money is wealthy.

2: invent or devise (a new word or phrase).

例: He coined the term "desktop publishing."

²³ **invent** /ɪn'vent/ /ɪn'vent/

动词: 发明, 编造, 发现

动词定义:

1: create or design (something that has not existed before); be the originator of.

例: He invented an improved form of the steam engine.

²³ **scratch** /skrætʃ/ /skrætʃ/

动词: 刮, 挠, 抓; 名词: 挠, 刻痕, 痘

第三人称单数 scratches 过去式

scratched 过去分词 scratched 现在分词 scratching

1. from scratch 白手起家; 从头做起 2. start from scratch 从头开始; 白手起家; 从起跑线开始 3. up to scratch 达到标准 4. without a scratch 一点儿也没受伤, 安然无恙;

名词定义:

1: a mark or wound made by scratching.

例: The scratches on her arm were throbbing.

2: the starting point in a handicap for a competitor receiving no odds.

例: Faced with having to give them a head-start of 7, he called it evens and had them starting at scratch instead.

动词定义:

1: score or mark the surface of (something) with a sharp or pointed object.

例: The car's paintwork was battered and scratched.

2: cancel or strike out (writing) with a pen or pencil.

例: The name of Dr. McNab was scratched out and that of Dr. Daniels substituted.

形容词定义:

1: assembled or made from whatever is available, and so unlikely to be of the highest quality.

例: At least two vessels set sail with scratch crews.

2: (of a sports competitor or event) with no handicap given.

例: I never ever did beat Jonno off a scratch event, but Harry used to make sure that Jon always gave me a start and I'd get the best out of myself by trying to stay in front.

22 **adopt** /ə'dopt/ /ə'dɔpt/

动词: 采用, 采取, 通过

动词定义:

1: legally take another's child and bring it up as one's own.

例: There are many people eager to adopt a baby.

22 **smiling** /'smailɪŋ/ /'smailɪŋ/

形容词: 驯, 姑

动词定义:

1: form one's features into a pleased, kind, or amused expression, typically with the corners of the mouth turned up and the front teeth exposed.

例: She was smiling.

22 **intelligence** /ɪn'telɪdʒ(ə)ns/

/ɪn'telɪdʒəns/

名词: 情报, 智力, 灵

1. artificial intelligence 人工智能

competitive intelligence 竞争情报

business intelligence 商业智能

4. emotional intelligence 情绪智力; 情商; 情绪智商

名词定义:

1: the ability to acquire and apply knowledge and skills.

例: An eminent man of great intelligence.

2: the collection of information of military or political value.

例: The chief of military intelligence.

22 **liquid** /'lɪkwɪd/ /'lɪkwɪd/

名词: 液体, 液, 水; 形容词: 明亮的

1. liquid crystal 液晶

chromatography 液相色谱法

3. liquid phase 液相

4. high performance liquid chromatography 高效液相色谱法;

高效液相层析

形容词定义:

1: having a consistency like that of water or oil, i.e., flowing freely but of constant volume.

例: Gazpachos can thus range in consistency from very liquid to almost solid.

2: (of a sound) clear, pure, and flowing; harmonious.

例: The liquid song of the birds.

名词定义:

1: a liquid substance.

例: Drink plenty of liquids.

2: a liquid consonant.

例: Indeed, the poems themselves employ a vocabulary of linguistics: plosive, liquids, vocables, vowels, consonants.

22 **contribute** /kən'trɪbju:t/

'kontrɪbju:t/ /kən'trɪbjut/

动词: 有助于, 贡献, 捐助

动词定义:

1: give (something, especially money) in order to help achieve or provide something.

例: He contributed more than \$500,000 to the center.

22 **equality** /ɪ'kwɒlɪtɪ; i:-/ /ɪ'kwælətɪ/

名词: 平等, 相等

复数 equalities

名词定义:

1: the state of being equal, especially in status, rights, and opportunities.

例: An organization aiming to promote racial equality.

22 **studio** /'stju:dɪəʊ/ /'studiəʊ/

名词: 工作室, 画室

复数 studios

1. film studio 电影制片厂 2. photo studio 照相馆; 摄像工作室 3.

recording studio 录音室; 录音棚 4.

art studio 美术工作室, 艺术工作室

名词定义:

1: a room where an artist, photographer, sculptor, etc., works.

例: In the past, these brick relics have seen service as artists' studios, photographers' darkrooms and birdwatchers' huts.

2: a film or television production company.

例: They include senior representatives from all the major film and television studios.

22 **recognized** /'rekəg'nائزد/ /'rɛkəg'nائزد/

动词: 认识, 承认, 认

动词定义:

1: identify (someone or something) from having encountered them before; know again.

例: I recognized her when her wig fell off.

2: acknowledge the existence, validity, or legality of.

例: The defense is recognized in Mexican law.

22 **pleased** /pli:zd/ /plizd/

形容词: 满意, 乐意, 喜

形容词定义:

1: feeling or showing pleasure and satisfaction, especially at an event or a situation.

例: Both girls were pleased with their new hairstyles.

动词定义:

1: cause to feel happy and satisfied.

例: He arranged a fishing trip to please his son.

2: take only one's own wishes into consideration in deciding how to act or proceed.

例: This is the first time in ages that I can just please myself.

22 **frozen** /'frəʊzn/ /'frozən/

形容词: 冽, 冻结的

1. frozen soil 冻土 2. frozen food

冷冻食品; 速冻食品 3. frozen

vegetables 冷冻蔬菜, 速冻蔬菜 4.

frozen meat 冻肉; 冷冻肉

形容词定义:

1: (of a ball) resting against another ball or a cushion.

22 **institute** /'ɪnstrɪtju:t/ /'ɪnstitju:t/

名词: 研究所, 学院, 学会; 动词: 创制

过去式 instituted 过去分词 instituted

现在分词 instituting

1. research institute 研究机构, 研究所

2. institute of technology 理工学院; 技术学院

3. designing institute n. 设计院 4. massachusetts institute of technology 麻省理工学院

名词定义:

1: a society or organization having a particular object or common factor, especially a scientific, educational, or social one.

例: The Institute for Advanced Studies.

2: a commentary, treatise, or summary of principles, especially concerning law.

例: The Long Parliament returned the favor by ordering the Second, Third, and Fourth Parts of Coke's Institutes of the Laws of England published posthumously.

动词定义:

1: set in motion or establish (something, especially a program, system, or inquiry).
例: The Illinois Department of Conservation instituted a hunt to remove deer.

2: appoint (someone) to a position, especially as a cleric.
例: His sons were instituted to his benefice in 1986.

22 **ashamed** /ə'ʃeɪmd/ /ə'ʃemd/
形容词: 羞愧, 惭, 怪

比较级 more ashamed 最高级 most ashamed

形容词定义:

1: embarrassed or guilty because of one's actions, characteristics, or associations.

例: You should be ashamed of yourself.

22 **switch** /swɪtʃ/ /swɪtʃ/

名词: 开关, 交换机, 断路器; 动词: 交换, 替换, 刷

1. switch on 接通, 开启 2. switch off (用开关) 关掉; 切断(电源) 3. switch in 接通; 合闸 4. control switch 控制开关

名词定义:

1: a device for making and breaking the connection in an electric circuit.
例: The guard hit a switch and the gate swung open.

2: an act of adopting one policy or way of life, or choosing one type of item, in place of another; a change, especially a radical one.

例: His friends were surprised at his switch from newspaper owner to farmer.

动词定义:

1: change the position, direction, or focus of.

例: The company switched the boats to other routes.

2: beat or flick with or as if with a switch.

22 **dozen** /'dʌz(ə)n/ /'dʌzn/

名词: 打, 十二, 多数

复数 dozens

名词定义:

1: a group or set of twelve.

例: A dozen bottles of sherry.

2: an exchange of insults engaged in as a game or ritual among black Americans.

例: The two loudly play the dozens, insulting each other to the delight of neighbors.

22 **reputation** /rɪ'pju:tɪʃ(ə)n/

/,rɪ'pju:tɪʃən/

名词: 声誉, 名誉, 名声

1. good reputation 良好声誉 2. high reputation 盛誉 3. reputation for 名声, 名气; 以…闻名 4. of reputation 有名望的;
名词定义:

1: the beliefs or opinions that are generally held about someone or something.

例: His reputation was tarnished by allegations that he had taken bribes.

22 **neither** /'naɪðə; 'ni:ðə/ /'niðə/

副词: 也不; 形容词: 皆不; 代词: 二者都不

副词定义:

1: used before the first of two (or occasionally more) alternatives that are being specified (the others being introduced by "nor") to indicate that they are each unTrue or each do not happen.

例: I am neither a liberal nor a conservative.

2: used to introduce a further negative statement.

例: He didn't remember, and neither did I.

冠词定义:

1: not the one nor the other of two people or things; not either.

例: Neither side of the brain is dominant over the other.

22 **Hello** /hə'ləʊ/ /hel'ō/

感叹词: 你好!, 喂!

复数 hellos 或 helloes 过去式 helloed 过去分词 helloed 现在分词 helloing

名词定义:

1: an utterance of "hello"; a greeting.

例: She was getting polite nods and hellos from people.

惊叹词定义:

1: used as a greeting or to begin a telephone conversation.

例: Hello there, Katie!

动词定义:

1: say or shout "hello"; greet someone.

例: 'Hi Kirsten,' he helloed, obviously calling me Kirsten on purpose.

22 **autumn** /'ɔ:təm/ /'ɔ:təm/

名词: 秋季, 秋, 秋天

1. in autumn 在秋天 2. spring and autumn 春秋 3. spring and autumn period 春秋时代 4. autumn leaves 秋天的落叶

名词定义:

1: the third season of the year, when crops and fruits are gathered and leaves fall, in the northern hemisphere from September to November and in the southern hemisphere from March to May.
例: The countryside is ablaze with color in autumn.

22 **button** /'bʌtn/ /'bʌtn/

名词: 按键, 钮, 扣; 动词: 钮, 扣

1. on the button 准确, 确切 2. mouse button 鼠标按钮 3. cancel button 取消按钮 4. call button 叫人铃或警报铃之按钮

名词定义:

1: a small disk or knob sewn onto a garment, either to fasten it by being pushed through a slit made for the purpose, or for decoration.

例: A blouse with five buttons in front.

2: a knob on a piece of electrical or electronic equipment that is pressed to operate it.

例: She pushed the button and waited in front of one of the shiny gold colored doors.

动词定义:

1: fasten (clothing) with buttons.

例: He buttoned up his jacket.

22 **tonight** /tə'nait/ /tə'nait/

副词: 今晚; 名词: 今晚

副词定义:

1: on the present or approaching evening or night.

例: Are you doing anything tonight?

名词定义:

1: the evening or night of the present day.

例: Tonight is a night to remember.

22 **faith** /feɪθ/ /feθ/

名词: 信仰, 信心, 信念

1. good faith 诚实; 善意; 真挚 2. in good faith 真诚地; 善意地; 诚心诚意地

3. faith in 对…的信任; 对…有信仰; 对…有信心 4. have faith 要有信心

名词定义:

1: complete trust or confidence in someone or something.

例: This restores one's faith in politicians.

2: strong belief in God or in the doctrines of a religion, based on spiritual apprehension rather than proof.

例: Christianity in particular has praised those whose belief is founded on faith, rather than proof, as the story of Doubting Thomas shows.

22 **borrow** /'bɔrəʊ/ /'bɑrəʊ/

动词：借，借用，贷

动词定义：

- 1: take and use (something that belongs to someone else) with the intention of returning it.

例：He had borrowed a car from one of his colleagues.

名词定义：

- 1: a slope or other irregularity on a golf course that must be compensated for when playing a shot.

例：I played the round in the company of an ancient caddie, unusually talkative for a Scot, who shaped the sightlines of the present to the borrow of the past.

22 **graduated** /'grædʒjuēɪtɪd/ /'grædʒuətɪd/

动词：毕业，卒业

动词定义：

- 1: successfully complete an academic degree, course of training, or high school.

例：I graduated from West Point in 1965.

- 2: arrange in a series or according to a scale.

例：A graduated tax.

22 **flying** /'flaɪŋ/ /'flaɪŋ/

名词：飞行；形容词：飞行的，急速的，神速的

1. flying over 跨线桥；立交桥 2.

flying shear 飞剪；飞剪机；随动剪机 3.

- flying high 高飞；翱翔 4. flying

saucer 飞碟

形容词定义：

- 1: moving or able to move through the air with wings.

例：A flying ant.

名词定义：

- 1: flight, especially in an aircraft.

例：She hates flying.

22 **hungry** /'hʌŋgrɪ/ /'hʌŋgrɪ/

形容词：饥饿，饿，饥

比较级 hungrier 最高级 hungriest

形容词定义：

- 1: feeling or displaying the need for food.

例：I was feeling ravenously hungry.

22 **convenience** /kən'venɪəns/

/kən'veniəns/

名词：方便，便利，无忧虑

1. for the convenience of 为了…的方

便 2. convenience store 便利店商店 3.

- for convenience 为了方便起见 4. at

your convenience 在你方便的时候

名词定义：

1: the state of being able to proceed with something with little effort or difficulty.

例：The museum has a cafeteria for your convenience.

- 2: a public toilet.

例：All over Europe clean, attended public conveniences have disabled facilities.

22 **extend** /ɪk'stend; ek-/ /ɪk'stend/

动词：延伸，扩展，延长

动词定义：

- 1: cause to cover a larger area; make longer or wider.

例：The Forest Service plans to extend a gravel road nearly a mile.

- 2: hold (something) out toward someone.

例：I nod and extend my hand.

22 **tolerance** /'tol(ə)r(ə)ns/ /'tolərəns/

名词：公差，气度，度

1. fault tolerance 容错，故障容差 2.

glucose tolerance 葡萄糖耐量；葡萄糖耐受性 3. position tolerance 位置公差

4. tolerance zone 公差带；公差范围

名词定义：

- 1: the ability or willingness to tolerate something, in particular the existence of opinions or behavior that one does not necessarily agree with.

例：The tolerance of corruption.

- 2: an allowable amount of variation of a specified quantity, especially in the dimensions of a machine or part.

例：250 parts in his cars were made to tolerances of one thousandth of an inch.

22 **invest** /ɪn'vest/ /ɪn'vest/

动词：投资，花费，给

动词定义：

- 1: expend money with the expectation of achieving a profit or material result by putting it into financial schemes, shares, or property, or by using it to develop a commercial venture.

例：Getting workers to invest in private pension funds.

- 2: provide or endow someone or something with (a particular quality or attribute).

例：The passage of time has invested the words with an unintended humor.

22 **location** /lə(ʊ)'keɪʃ(ə)n/ /lo'keʃən/

名词：位置，地点，定位

1. fault location 故障定位 2. strategic location 战略位置；关键部分 3. on

location 出外景；现场拍摄 4. location

information 存储单元信息

名词定义：

- 1: a particular place or position.

例：The property is set in a convenient location.

22 **fortune** /'fɔ:tʃu:n; -tf(ə)n/

/'fɔrtʃən/

名词：幸运，运气，时运

过去式 fortuned 过去分词 fortuned 现在分词 fortuning

1. good fortune 好财运，好运；顺景

2. make a fortune 发财，赚大钱 3. a small fortune [口，谑]一笔巨款；很多钱 4. fame and fortune 名声与财富

名词定义：

- 1: chance or luck as an external, arbitrary force affecting human affairs.

例：Some malicious act of fortune keeps them separate.

- 2: a large amount of money or assets.

例：He eventually inherited a substantial fortune.

22 **stuff** /stʌf/ /stʌf/

名词：东西，材料，填塞；动词：填充，塞，填

1. and stuff 等等；诸如此类 2. food

stuff 粮食 3. stuff with 用…把…堵住；用…装/填/塞 4. old stuff adj. 很普通的；不足为奇的

名词定义：

- 1: matter, material, articles, or activities of a specified or indeterminate kind that are being referred to, indicated, or implied.

例：A pickup truck picked the stuff up.

- 2: the basic constituents or characteristics of something or someone.

例：Healey was made of sterner stuff.

动词定义：

- 1: fill (a receptacle or space) tightly with something.

例：An old teapot stuffed full of cash.

- 2: (of a man) have sexual intercourse with (someone).

22 **kindergarten** /'kɪndə,gɑ:t(ə)n/

/'kɪndəgɑrtn/

名词：幼儿园

名词定义：

- 1: a school or class that prepares children for first grade. A child in kindergarten is typically 5 or 6 years old.

例：In North America, kindergartens are often found in large buildings,

typically in the same building as primary grades.

²² **sympathy** /'sɪmpeθi/ /'sɪmpəθi/

名词：同情，恤，和蔼

复数 sympathies

名词定义：

1: feelings of pity and sorrow for someone else's misfortune.

例：They had great sympathy for the flood victims.

2: understanding between people; common feeling.

例：The special sympathy between the two boys was obvious to all.

²² **priority** /prai'oriti/ /prar'iɔrəti/

名词：优先，优先权

复数 priorities

1. give priority to 优先考虑；认为优先

2. top priority 最优先 3. first priority 最优先；绝对优先权 4. high priority n. 高优先级

名词定义：

1: a thing that is regarded as more important than another.

例：Housework didn't figure high on her list of priorities.

²² **closest** /kləʊsɪst/ /klosɪst/

形容词：密切，紧密，闭合

形容词定义：

1: a short distance away or apart in space or time.

例：The hotel is close to the sea.

2: denoting a family member who is part of a person's immediate family, typically a parent or sibling.

例：The family history of cancer in close relatives.

²² **possibly** /'pɒsəblɪ/ /'pɔsəblɪ/

副词：或者，或，容许

副词定义：

1: perhaps (used to indicate doubt or hesitancy).

例：He found himself alone, possibly the only surviving officer.

2: in accordance with what is likely or achievable, in particular.

例：Men are possibly more likely to be unwilling to report it, and are much less likely to be believed if they do.

²² **creativity** /,kri:er'trɪvɪtɪ/ /,krie'trɪvɪtɪ/

名词：创造力，创造性

名词定义：

1: the use of the imagination or original ideas, especially in the production of an artistic work.

²² **jealousy** /'dʒeləsɪ/ /'dʒeləsɪ/

名词：妒忌，醋意，吃醋

复数 jealousies

名词定义：

1: the state or feeling of being jealous.

例：A sharp pang of jealousy.

²² **folk** /fəʊk/ /fok/

形容词：民间；名词：人，人们，人家

复数 folk 或 folks

1. folk art 民间艺术 2. folk music 民俗音乐 3. folk culture 民俗文化；民间文化 4. folk song 民歌

名词定义：

1: people in general.

例：Some folk will do anything for money.

2: folk music.

例：A mixture of folk and reggae.

形容词定义：

1: of or relating to the traditional art or culture of a community or nation.

例：A revival of interest in folk customs.

2: of or relating to folk music.

例：Performing at a folk club in Chicago.

²² **depression** /dɪ'preʃ(ə)n/ /dɪ'preʃən/

名词：萧条，凹，沮丧

1. great depression 大萧条（美国经济大萧条时期） 2. economic depression [经]经济萧条 3. postpartum

depression 产后忧郁症，产后抑郁 4. clinical depression [心理学]临床忧郁症

名词定义：

1: severe despondency and dejection, typically felt over a period of time and accompanied by feelings of hopelessness and inadequacy.
例：Antipsychotics may also be used to treat severe cases of depression accompanied by psychosis.

2: the act of lowering something or pressing something down.
例：The depression of prices.

²² **thief** /θi:f/ /θif/

名词：贼，窃贼，盗

复数 thieves

名词定义：

1: a person who steals another person's property, especially by stealth and without using force or violence.

例：They had accused her of stealing, saying she was a thief and was stealing their things.

²² **appeal** /ə'pi:l/ /ə'pil/

动词：上诉，呼吁，申诉；名词：呼吁，申诉，情趣

1. appeal for vt. 恳求，请求；要求 2. sex appeal 性感；吸引力 3. appeal against 提出上诉 4. court of appeal 上诉法院

名词定义：

1: a serious or urgent request, typically one made to the public.

例：His mother made an appeal for the return of the ring.

2: an application to a higher court for a decision to be reversed.

例：He has 28 days in which to lodge an appeal.

动词定义：

1: make a serious or urgent request, typically to the public.

例：Police are appealing for information about the incident.

2: apply to a higher court for a reversal of the decision of a lower court.

例：He said he would appeal against the conviction.

²² **lion** /'laɪən/ /'laɪən/

名词：狮子，狮，狻

复数 lions 或 lion

1. lion dance 舞狮 2. sea lion n.

[动]海狮 3. great lion 名人，名流；备受欢迎的人；4. mountain lion [动]美洲狮（等于 cougar）

名词定义：

1: a large tawny-colored cat that lives in prides, found in Africa and northwestern India. The male has a flowing shaggy mane and takes little part in hunting, which is done cooperatively by the females.

例：Three year-old male lions grow manes that vary in color from black to blond.

2: a member of a Lions Club.

例：He was a Lion, who joined in 1975 and became the first Secretary of the Virgin Gorda Lions Club.

²² **steal** /sti:l/ /stil/

动词：偷，窃取，盗取；名词：赃，赃物，贼赃

过去式 stole 过去分词 stolen

名词定义：

1: a bargain.

例：For \$5 it was a steal.

2: an act of stealing something.

例：New York's biggest art steal.

动词定义：

1: take (another person's property) without permission or legal right and without intending to return it.

例：Thieves stole her bicycle.

2: move somewhere quietly or surreptitiously.

例: He stole down to the kitchen.

²² **oldest** /'əʊldɪst/ /oldɪst/

形容词: 大, 最老

形容词定义:

1: having lived for a long time; no longer young.

例: The old man lay propped up on cushions.

2: belonging only or chiefly to the past; former or previous.

例: Valuation under the old rating system was inexact.

²² **chair** /tʃeə/ /tʃər/

名词: 椅子, 椅, 席位; 动词: 使就任要职, 使入座

1. office chair n. 办公椅 2. in the chair 处在主席地位; 担任主席 3.

rocking chair 摆椅, 安乐椅 4.

massage chair 按摩椅

名词定义:

1: the person in charge of a meeting or organization (used as a neutral alternative to chairman or chairwoman).

例: A three-year term as the board's deputy chair.

2: a professorship.

例: He held a chair in physics.

动词定义:

1: act as chairperson of or preside over (an organization, meeting, or public event).

例: The meeting was chaired by the President who welcomed a full attendance of members.

2: carry (someone) aloft in a chair or in a sitting position to celebrate a victory.

例: So magical had been his performance that he was chaired from the ground by his opponents as well as his own team-members!

²¹ **permission** /pə'mɪʃ(ə)n/

/pə'mɪʃən/

名词: 允许

1. without permission 未经许可 2. with one's permission 如果…允许的话;

3. written permission 书面许可证; 签单 4. ask for permission 征求许可; 请求允许

名词定义:

1: consent; authorization.

例: They had entered the country without permission.

²¹ **bread** /bred/ /bred/

名词: 面包, 生计

1. steamed bread n. 馒头 2. bread and butter 涂黄油的面包; 基本生活资料;

生计 3. daily bread n. 日常食品; 生计

4. a piece of bread 一片面包

名词定义:

1: food made of flour, water, and yeast or another leavening agent, mixed together and baked.

例: A loaf of bread.

2: money.

例: I hate doing this, but I need the bread.

²¹ **juice** /dʒu:s/ /dʒus/

名词: 汁, 果汁, 汁液; 动词: 挤奶

过去式 juiced 过去分词 juiced 现在分词 juicing

1. fruit juice 果汁 2. orange juice 橘子汁 3. apple juice 苹果汁 4. lemon juice 柠檬汁

名词定义:

1: the liquid obtained from or present in fruit or vegetables.

例: Add the juice of a lemon.

动词定义:

1: extract the juice from (fruit or vegetables).

例: Juice one orange at a time.

2: liven something up.

例: They juiced it up with some love interest.

²¹ **alcohol** /'ælkəhol/ /'ælkəhɒl/

名词: 醇, 酒精, 酒

1. polyvinyl alcohol 聚乙烯醇 2. ethyl alcohol 乙醇; 酒精; 威士忌 3. alcohol content 酒精含量 4. fatty alcohol 脂肪醇; 脂肪族醇; 高级醇

名词定义:

1: a colorless volatile flammable liquid that is the intoxicating constituent of wine, beer, spirits, and other drinks, and is also used as an industrial solvent and as fuel.

例: Sugar is taken and in the presence of an enzyme (a biological catalyst) ethyl alcohol and carbon dioxide are produced.

²¹ **rely** /rɪ'lai/ /rɪ'lai/

动词: 依靠, 依赖, 凭借

过去式 relied 过去分词 relied 现在分词 relying

动词定义:

1: depend on with full trust or confidence.

例: I know I can rely on your discretion.

²¹ **celebrated** /'selɪbreɪtɪd/ /'selə'bretɪd/

形容词: 著名, 有名, 显赫

形容词定义:

1: greatly admired; renowned.

例: A celebrated mathematician.

动词定义:

1: publicly acknowledge (a significant or happy day or event) with a social gathering or enjoyable activity.

例: They were celebrating their wedding anniversary at a restaurant.

2: perform (a religious ceremony) publicly and duly, in particular officiate at (the Eucharist).

例: He celebrated holy communion.

²¹ **vitamin** /'vɪtəmɪn; 'vart-/

/'vartəmɪn/

名词: 维他命

1. vitamin c 维生素C 2. vitamin e 维生素E; 生育酚; 抗不育维生素 3.

vitamin d 维生素D (抗佝偻病维生素); 钙化醇 4. vitamin a 维生素A; 维他命A

名词定义:

1: any of a group of organic compounds that are essential for normal growth and nutrition and are required in small quantities in the diet because they cannot be synthesized by the body.

例: Not so long ago, most people would not have had an ideal regular intake of vitamin C, a vitamin the human body cannot synthesize.

²¹ **alarm** /ə'lɑ:m/ /ə'lɔrm/

动词: 报警, 惊动, 忧虑; 名词: 警报, 焦急

1. alarm system 报警系统 2. fire alarm 火警; 火警警报器 3. alarm clock 闹钟 4. false alarm 假警报; 引起一场空喜欢的人

名词定义:

1: an anxious awareness of danger.

例: The boat tilted and the boatmen cried out in alarm.

动词定义:

1: cause (someone) to feel frightened, disturbed, or in danger.

例: The government was alarmed by an outbreak of unrest.

2: be fitted or protected with an alarm.

例: This door is locked and alarmed between 11 p. m. and 6 a. m.

²¹ **emission** /ɪ'mɪʃ(ə)n/ /ɪ'miʃən/

名词: 发射, 排放, 发出

1. acoustic emission 声发射, 声频发射; 声发射检验 2. gas emission 瓦斯泄出; 气体放出; 瓦斯喷出 3. field emission 场致发射; 自动发射; 静电发射; 电场发射 4. emission control 排放控制; 废气排出控制; 发射控制; 散发污染物管理规则

名词定义:

1: the production and discharge of something, especially gas or radiation.

例: The effects of lead emission on health.

21 unwilling /ʌn'wɪlɪŋ/ /ən'wɪlɪŋ/

形容词: 厌恶

形容词定义:

1: not ready, eager, or prepared to do something.

例: He was unwilling to take on that responsibility.

21 wave /weɪv/ /wev/

名词: 波, 波浪, 浪; 动词: 波动, 挥动, 挥舞

过去式 waved 过去分词 waved 现在分词 waving

1. shock wave 冲击波 2. tidal wave 浪潮; 海啸; 潮汐波 3. in waves 波浪似的, 似海浪般接踵而至地; 4. heat wave 热浪; 热波

名词定义:

1: a long body of water curling into an arched form and breaking on the shore.

例: He had anticipated this move though for as soon as she broke the surface a wave of water hit her.

2: a gesture or signal made by moving one's hand to and fro.

例: He gave a little wave and walked off.

动词定义:

1: move one's hand to and fro in greeting or as a signal.

例: He waved to me from the train.

2: style (hair) so that it curls slightly.

例: Her hair had been carefully waved for the evening.

21 billion /'bɪljən/ /'bɪljən/

: 万亿, 兆

复数 billions 或 billion 定义:

1: the number equivalent to the product of a thousand and a million; 1,000,000,000 or 10 9.

例: A world population of over 6 billion.

21 dish /dɪʃ/ /dɪʃ/

名词: 菜, 盘, 碟; 动词: 提出

1. do the dishes 洗餐具; 洗碗碟 2. chafing dish 火锅; 保暖锅 3. main dish 主菜; 主碟 4. dish out 给予, 分发

名词定义:

1: a shallow, typically flat-bottomed container for cooking or serving food.

例: An ovenproof dish.

2: a sexually attractive person.

例: I gather she's quite a dish.

动词定义:

1: put (food) onto a plate or plates before a meal.

例: Steve was dishing up vegetables.

2: utterly destroy, confound, or defeat (someone or something).

例: The newspaper supported the war, but this is a chance to dish the government on grounds of spin.

21 plane /pleɪn/ /plen/

名词: 机, 刨, 水平面; 动词: 刨, 翻,

乘飞机旅行; 形容词: 平的

过去式 planed 过去分词 planed 现在分词 planing

1. by plane 乘飞机 2. plane wave

平面波 3. focal plane 焦面, 焦平面 4.

plane strain 平面应变; 平面变形

形容词定义:

1: completely level or flat.

例: Each speaker was on a plane level with the listener's head and approximately 10 inches from the wall.

名词定义:

1: a flat surface on which a straight line joining any two points on it would wholly lie.

例: The horizontal plane.

2: a level of existence, thought, or development.

例: Everything is connected on the spiritual plane.

动词定义:

1: (of a bird or an airborne object) soar without moving the wings; glide.

例: A bird planed down toward the water below.

2: travel in an airplane.

例: An internal passenger flight had crashed on take-off from Washington: coughing a few feet off the ground before planing through a crowded commuter bridge and plunging into the frozen river beyond.

21 expense /ɪk'spens; ek-/

/ɪk'spens/

名词: 费用, 花费, 用度

过去式 expensed 过去分词 expensed 现在分词 expensing

1. at the expense of 以…为代价; 由…支付费用 2. at the expense 以…为代价 3. daily expense 每日费用 4. at no expense ◎不花钱地, ◎没有损失地;

名词定义:

1: the cost required for something; the money spent on something.

例: We had ordered suits at great expense.

动词定义:

1: offset (an item of expenditure) as an expense against taxable income.

例: Anecdotal evidence suggests a growing number of Old Economy

companies are moving away from stock options to restricted stock, which must be expensed on the income statement.

21 investment /ɪn'vestmənt/

名词: 投资, 投资额

1. investment in 对…的投资; 在…方面投资 2. foreign investment 国外投资

3. direct investment [经]直接投资 4. capital investment 资本投资

名词定义:

1: the action or process of investing money for profit or material result. 例: A debate over private investment in road-building.

2: the surrounding of a place by a hostile force in order to besiege or blockade it.

21 october /ɒk'təʊbə(r)/ /ək'tobə/

名词: 十月

名词定义:

1: the tenth month of the year, in the northern hemisphere usually considered the second month of autumn.

例: The project started in October.

21 establish /ɪ'stæblɪʃ; e-/ /ɪ

'stæblɪʃ/

动词: 建立, 设立, 成立

动词定义:

1: set up (an organization, system, or set of rules) on a firm or permanent basis.

例: The British established a rich trade with Portugal.

2: achieve permanent acceptance or recognition for.

例: The principle of the supremacy of national parliaments needs to be firmly established.

21 plate /plæt/ /plert/

动词: 镀, 镀金, 鎏; 名词: 盘, 盘子, 牌

过去式 plated 过去分词 plated 现在分词 plating

1. steel plate [冶]钢板 2. in one's plate 心情很好; 3. license plate 牌照 4. on one's plate ◎需要完成的任务和工作[亦作 on plate], ◎[英国口语]在面前; 待处理; 待考虑;

名词定义:

1: a flat dish, typically circular and made of china, from which food is eaten or served.

例: A pile of rugs and blankets lay within, pillar candles perched all about, set on dinner plates from the china closet.

2: a thin, flat sheet or strip of metal or other material, typically one used to join or strengthen things or forming part of a machine.

例: He underwent surgery to have a steel plate put into his leg.

动词定义:

1: cover (a metal object) with a thin coating or film of a different metal.

例: She had already taken the coin to a jeweler to be plated.

2: serve or arrange (food) on a plate or plates before a meal.

例: Overcooked vegetables won't look appetizing, no matter how they are plated.

²¹ **scale** /skel/ /skel/

名词: 规模, 比例, 尺度; 动词: 攀登, 延展, 刮

过去式 scaled 过去分词 scaled 现在分词 scaling

1. large scale adj. 大规模的; 大型的

2. on a large scale 大规模地 3. small

scale 小规模; 小比例尺 4. production

scale 生产规模

名词定义:

1: each of the small, thin horny or bony plates protecting the skin of fish and reptiles, typically overlapping one another.

例: Use your hands to spread the potato slices out so that they overlap like unruly fish scales, but are not more than 1 or 2 layers thick.

2: something resembling a fish scale in appearance or function, in particular.

例: Her legs melded together, and tiny silver scales appeared on her lower half.

动词定义:

1: remove scale or scales from.

例: He scales the fish and removes the innards.

2: (especially of the skin) form scales.

例: Moisturizers can ease off drying and scaling.

²¹ **ensure** /ɪn'ʃɔ:/; -'ʃə; en-/ /ɪn'ʃʊr/

动词: 确保, 保证, 保障

过去式 ensured 过去分词 ensured 现在分词 ensuring

动词定义:

1: make certain that (something) shall occur or be the case.

例: The client must ensure that accurate records be kept.

²¹ **recognition** /rekəg'nɪʃ(ə)n/

/,rekəg'nɪʃən/

名词: 承认, 认出

1. pattern recognition 模式识别 2. recognition system [计]识别系统 3. speech recognition 语音辨识 4. recognition method 再认法; 确认法
名词定义:
1: the action or process of recognizing or being recognized, in particular.

²¹ **equipment** /ɪ'kwɪpm(ə)nt/

/ɪ'kwɪpmənt/

名词: 设备, 装备, 器材

1. production equipment 生产设备; 生产装备 2. medical equipment 医疗设备; 医疗器材 3. testing equipment 测试设备; 试验设备 4. processing equipment 工艺设备

名词定义:

1: the necessary items for a particular purpose.

例: Office equipment.

²¹ **consult** /kən'sʌlt/ /kən'səlt/

动词: 请教, 协商, 参考

动词定义:

1: seek information or advice from (someone with expertise in a particular area).

例: You should consult a financial advisor.

名词定义:

1: an act of consulting a professional; a consultation.

例: After a consult with his attorneys, he retracted his previous statement.

²¹ **architect** /'ɑ:kɪtekt/ /'ɑrkɪtɛkt/

名词: 建筑师

名词定义:

1: a person who designs buildings and in many cases also supervises their construction.

例: A council spokeswoman later confirmed that the authority had now put out tenders for landscape design architects, building architects and quantity surveyors.

动词定义:

1: design and make.

例: Few software packages were architected with Ethernet access in mind.

²¹ **shelter** /'ʃeltə/ /'ʃeltə/

动词: 庇护, 庇, 保护; 名词: 掩蔽, 屏障, 窝

1. shelter oneself ◎为自己辩解; 给自己找借口, ◎自我掩护; 2. shelter from 保护某人不受打击 3. take shelter 寻求庇护; 避难 4. temporary shelter 临时避难所; 临时收容中心; 临时安置所; 临时庇护站
名词定义:

1: a place giving temporary protection from bad weather or danger.

例: We need up to 45,000 more winterised tents and temporary shelters.

动词定义:

1: protect or shield from something harmful, especially bad weather.

例: The hut sheltered him from the cold wind.

²¹ **rapid** /'ræpɪd/ /'ræpɪd/

形容词: 快速, 迅速, 快; 名词: 激流, 湍

比较级 rapider 最高级 rapides

1. rapid development 迅速发展; 高歌猛进 2. rapid prototyping 快速原型 3. rapid response 快速反应 4. rapid change 速度改变

形容词定义:

1: happening in a short time or at a fast pace.

例: The country's rapid economic decline.

名词定义:

1: a fast-flowing and turbulent part of the course of a river.

例: We could not see the other side and we had no boats that could brave the river rapids.

²¹ **square** /skweə/ /skwər/

名词: 广场, 平方, 正方形; 形容词: 方, 平方; 副词: 笔直, 一直; 动词: 使…自乘

过去式 squared 过去分词 squared 现在分词 squaring

1. square oneself 摆好架势; 道歉 2. least square 最小二乘方; 最小平方 3. least square method 最小二乘法; 最小平方法 4. on the square 正直; 成直角
形容词定义:

1: having the shape or approximate shape of a square.

例: A square table.

2: denoting a unit of measurement equal to the area of a square whose side is of the unit specified.

例: 30,000 square feet of new gallery space.

副词定义:

1: directly; straight.

例: It hit me square in the forehead.

名词定义:

1: a plane figure with four equal straight sides and four right angles.

例: He arranges thin rectangles, squares, triangles and trapezoids in complex patterns on the wall.

2: the product of a number multiplied by itself.

例: A circle's area is proportional to the square of its radius.

动词定义:

1: make square or rectangular; give a square or rectangular cross section to.
例: You can square off the other edge.

2: multiply (a number) by itself.
例: 5 squared equals 25.

²¹ **comparison** /kəm'pærɪs(ə)n/ /kəm'pærɪsn/

名词: 对照, 比拟

1. comparison with 与…相比 2. in comparison adj. 相比之下; 与…比较
3. in comparison with 与…比较, 同…比较起来 4. by comparison 相比之下, 比较起来
名词定义:

1: the act or instance of comparing.
例: They drew a comparison between Gandhi's teaching and that of other teachers.

2: the formation of the comparative and superlative forms of adjectives and adverbs.

²¹ **competitor** /kəm'petɪtə/

/kəm'petɪtər/

名词: 竞争者, 对手, 敌手

名词定义:

1: an organization or country that is engaged in commercial or economic competition with others.

例: Our main industrial competitors.

²¹ **distance** /'dɪstəns/ /'dɪstəns/

名词: 距离, 距, 路程; 动词: 距离, 距

过去式 distanced 过去分词 distanced 现在分词 distancing

1. in the distance 在远处 2. long distance 长途电话局, 长途通迅 3. at a distance 在远处; 有相当距离 4. distance oneself from 使远离; 使疏远
名词定义:

1: an amount of space between two things or people.

例: I bicycled the short distance home.

2: the full length of a race.

例: He claimed the 10,000 meter title in only his second race over the distance.

动词定义:

1: make (someone or something) far off or remote in position or nature.

例: Her mother wished to distance her from the rough village children.

²¹ **guilty** /'gɪlti/ /'gɪlti/

形容词: 有罪

比较级 guiltier 最高级 guiltiest

1. guilty of 有…之过错; 对…感到内疚
2. plead guilty 服罪; [经]被告服罪 3.

feel guilty 感到内疚 4. feel guilty about 感到愧疚

形容词定义:

1: culpable of or responsible for a specified wrongdoing.

例: The police will soon discover who the guilty party is.

²¹ **poem** /'poʊɪm/ /'poəm/

名词: 诗, 诗歌, 诗篇

名词定义:

1: a piece of writing that partakes of the nature of both speech and song that is nearly always rhythmical, usually metaphorical, and often exhibits such formal elements as meter, rhyme, and stanzaic structure.

例: The group spent the morning working on a descriptive piece of writing and poems about people they knew.

²¹ **aging** /'eɪdʒɪŋ/ /'edʒɪŋ/

名词: 老化, 时效, 成熟

1. aging process 老化过程 2. aging population 老年人口; 老化人口 3.

aging resistance 抗老化性; 抗时效性

4. aging test 老化试验; 时效试验

名词定义:

1: the process of growing old.

例: The external signs of aging.

形容词定义:

1: (of a person) growing old; elderly.

例: Looking after aging relatives.

动词定义:

1: grow old or older, especially visibly and obviously so.

例: You haven't aged a lot.

²¹ **trick** /trɪk/ /trɪk/

名词: 特技, 诡计, 骗术; 动词: 招, 骗, 哄骗

1. do the trick 获得成功 2. trick or treat 不招待就使坏 (指万圣节孩子们挨家逐户要糖果等礼物, 如不遂愿便恶作剧一番的风俗) 3. hat trick 帽子戏法 (指连入三球), [板球]连中三柱 (使对方三击球手退场) 4. play a trick (搞) 恶作剧, 捉弄
名词定义:

1: a cunning or skillful act or scheme intended to deceive or outwit someone.

例: He's a double-dealer capable of any mean trick.

2: a peculiar or characteristic habit or mannerism.

例: She had a trick of clipping off certain words and phrases.

动词定义:

1: deceive or outwit (someone) by being cunning or skillful.

例: Buyers can be tricked by savvy sellers.

2: sketch (a coat of arms) in outline, with the colors indicated by letters or signs.

例: Can you ' trick ' this representation to indicate the tinctures or colours?

形容词定义:

1: intended or used to deceive or mystify, or to create an illusion.

例: A trick question.

2: liable to fail; defective.

例: A trick knee.

²¹ **tale** /teɪl/ /tel/

名词: 故事, 诉说, 坏话

1. fairy tale 神话故事, 童话; 谎言 2. folk tale 民间故事 3. tell the tale 编讲悲惨的往事 4. nursery tale 童话

名词定义:

1: a fictitious or True narrative or story, especially one that is imaginatively recounted.

例: Mary and Tom Coogan's story is an inspirational tale of a True and deep love that conquered tragedy.

2: a number or total.

例: An exact tale of the dead bodies.

²¹ **chosen** /tʃəʊzn/ /tʃozn/

形容词: 精选

形容词定义:

1: having been selected as the best or most appropriate.

例: Music is his chosen vocation.

动词定义:

1: pick out or select (someone or something) as being the best or most appropriate of two or more alternatives.

例: He chose a seat facing the door.

²¹ **agency** /'erɪdʒ(ə)nsɪ/ /'edʒənsɪ/

名词: 机构, 办事处, 媒介

复数 agencies

1. news agency 通讯社; 新闻通讯社

2. xinhua news agency 新华社 3.

travel agency 旅行社 4. agency

business 代理业务

名词定义:

1: a business or organization established to provide a particular service, typically one that involves organizing transactions between two other parties.

例: An advertising agency.

2: the office or function of an agent.

例: A contract of agency.

²¹ **fold** /fəʊld/ /fold/

动词: 折, 折叠, 合拢; 名词: 合拢, 圈, 抱住

名词定义:

1: a form or shape produced by the gentle draping of a loose, full garment or piece of cloth.

例: The fabric fell in soft folds.

2: a line or crease produced in paper or cloth as the result of folding it.

例: Folding clothes gives a sharp crease along the fold line.

动词定义:

1: bend (something flexible and relatively flat) over on itself so that one part of it covers another.

例: She folded all her clothes and packed all her bags.

2: cover or wrap something in (a soft or flexible material).

例: A plastic bag was folded around the book.

后缀定义:

1: in an amount multiplied by.

例: Threefold.

2: consisting of so many parts or facets.

例: Twofold.

²¹ **historical** /hɪ'stɔːrɪk(ə)l/ /hɪ'stɔːrɪkl/

形容词: 历史的, 历史上

1. historical development 历史发展; [心理]种族发生 2. historical data 史料;

历史资料 3. historical materialism 历史唯物主义; 历史唯物论 4. historical

records 历史记录; 历史记载; 旧案; 汗青

形容词定义:

1: of or concerning history; concerning past events.

例: The historical background to such studies.

²¹ **mosquito** /mɒ'ski:təʊ/ /mə'ski:təʊ/

名词: 蚊子, 蚊虫, 蚊

复数 mosquitoes 或 mosquitos

名词定义:

1: a slender long-legged fly with aquatic larvae. The bite of the bloodsucking female can transmit a number of serious diseases including malaria and encephalitis.

例: Humans can contract the disease when bitten by mosquitoes infected with West Nile virus.

形容词定义:

1: relating to the Miskito or their language.

例: In the 1980s, the Nicaraguan government instituted the first bilingual education programs for native people, taught in the Miskito language.

²¹ **asleep** /ə'sli:p/ /ə'slip/

形容词: 麻木的, 睡著的

1. fall asleep v. 入睡; 睡着 2. fell asleep 睡着了; 入睡 3. fast asleep 熟睡的; 很快地入睡 4. fallen asleep 睡着了

形容词定义:

1: in or into a state of sleep.

例: She had been asleep for over three hours.

²¹ **fantasy** /'fæntəsɪ; -zɪ/ /'fæntəsɪ/

名词: 幻想, 梦幻, 空想

复数 fantasies 过去式 fantasied 过去分词 fantasied 现在分词 fantasying

名词定义:

1: the faculty or activity of imagining things, especially things that are impossible or improbable.

例: His research had moved into the realm of fantasy.

2: a musical composition, free in form, typically involving variation on an existing work or the imaginative representation of a situation or story; a fantasia.

例: Field also wrote fantasies and rondos (using popular melodies), études, waltzes, and works for piano duet.

动词定义:

1: imagine the occurrence of; fantasize about.

例: Since they revealed little about the concentration camps, she fantasized stories of their courageous escapes.

²¹ **payment** /'peɪm(ə)nt/ /'pemənt/

名词: 付款, 抵消, 抵销

1. terms of payment 付款条件 2.

payment system 支付系统; 付酬制度

3. tax payment 纳税; 完税 4. full

payment [经]全部付款

名词定义:

1: the action or process of paying someone or something, or of being paid.

例: Ask for a discount for payment by cash.

2: an amount paid or payable.

例: An interim compensation payment of \$2500.

²¹ **baseball** /'beɪsbɔ:l/ /'besbɔ:l/

名词: 棒球

1. baseball game 棒球比赛 2.

baseball team 棒球队; 棒球队型 3.

baseball player 棒球运动员; 棒球选手

4. baseball cap 棒球帽

名词定义:

1: a ball game played between two teams of nine on a field with a diamond-shaped circuit of four bases. It is played chiefly in the US.

Canada, Latin America, and East Asia.

例: Yes, very pleased for Johnny Damon and all them – they're my favourite team in baseball now.

²¹ **noisy** /'nɔɪzɪ/ /'nɔɪzɪ/

形容词: 吵, 嘈杂, 吵闹

比较级 noisier 最高级 noisiest

形容词定义:

1: making or given to making a lot of noise.

例: A noisy, giggling group of children.

2: accompanied by or introducing random fluctuations that obscure the real signal or data.

例: Although TV snow obscures the main picture, a noisy signal can sometimes improve visual perception.

²¹ **operator** /'ɒpəreɪtə/ /'ɑ:pəretə/

名词: 接线员, 操作者, 算子

1. telephone operator 话务员 2.

network operator 网络运营者; 网路操作者; 网络算子 3. computer operator n. 电脑操作人员 4. human operator 人操作者, 操妆

名词定义:

1: a person who operates equipment or a machine.

例: A radio operator.

2: a person or company that engages in or runs a business or enterprise.

例: A tour operator.

²¹ **potato** /pə'tetəʊ/ /pə'teto/

名词: 马铃薯, 土豆, 薯

复数 potatoes

1. sweet potato 甘薯 2. potato

starch 马铃薯淀粉; 生粉; 太白粉 (台湾叫法) 3. sweet potato starch 甘薯淀粉; 蕃薯粉; 地瓜粉 4. couch potato 成天躺著或坐在沙发上看电视的人; 极为懒惰的人

名词定义:

1: the plant of the nightshade family that produces the potato tubers on underground runners.

例: The turnips did fine in ground previously inhabited by beans, beets, lettuce and potatoes.

²¹ **violin** /vaiə'lɪn/ /vaiə'lɪn/

名词: 小提琴

名词定义:

1: a stringed musical instrument of treble pitch, played with a horsehair bow. The classical European violin was developed in the 16th century. It has four strings and a body of characteristic rounded shape, narrowed at the middle and with two f-shaped sound holes.

例: Oboes, flutes and violins flutter over acoustic guitar, the foundation of most songs on this CD.

21 **dinosaur** /'daɪnəsɔ:/ /'daɪnəsɔr/

名词: 恐龙

名词定义:

1: a fossil reptile of the Mesozoic era, often reaching an enormous size.

例: These great birds were the last successors of the mighty theropod dinosaurs of the Mesozoic.

2: a person or thing that is outdated or has become obsolete because of failure to adapt to changing circumstances.

例: I still get invites but I feel like a dinosaur and a bit of a has-been now.

21 **characteristic** /kærəktə'rɪstɪk/

/kærəktə'rɪstɪk/

名词: 特性, 特征, 特点; 形容词: 特性的

1. characteristic 特有的; 表示…特性的
2. dynamic characteristic 动态特性; 负载特性曲线
3. characteristic curve 特性曲线; 特征曲线

4. technical characteristic 技术特性

形容词定义:

1: typical of a particular person, place, or thing.

例: Large farms are characteristic of this area.

名词定义:

1: a feature or quality belonging typically to a person, place, or thing and serving to identify it.

例: Inherited characteristics such as blood groups.

2: the whole number or integral part of a logarithm, which gives the order of magnitude of the original number.

例: His early work was on quadratic forms in fields, particularly fields of characteristic 2.

21 **mammal** /'mæm(ə)l/ /'mæml/

名词: 哺乳动物

名词定义:

1: a warm-blooded vertebrate animal of a class that is distinguished by the possession of hair or fur, the secretion of milk by females for the nourishment of the young, and (typically) the birth of live young.

例: It provides the growing young with everything it wants, and only mammals produce milk.

20 **observed** /əb'zɜ:vd/ /əb'zɜ:vd/

动词: 守, 注意到, 观

动词定义:

1: notice or perceive (something) and register it as being significant.

例: Young people observe that decisions are made by others.

2: fulfill or comply with (a social, legal, ethical, or religious obligation).

例: A tribunal must observe the principles of natural justice.

20 **threw** /θru:/ /θru/

动词: 扔, 抛, 投

动词定义:

1: propel (something) with force through the air by a movement of the arm and hand.

例: I threw a brick through the window.

2: cause to enter suddenly a particular state or condition.

例: He threw all her emotions into turmoil.

20 **harry** /'hæri/ /'hæri/

动词: 掠夺, 破坏

过去式 harried 过去分词 harried 现在分词 harrying

动词定义:

1: persistently carry out attacks on (an enemy or an enemy's territory).

例: The king's adoption of Danish tactics in the winter of 878, such as his use of strongholds and small mobile raiding parties to harry the lands of his enemies, was forced upon him by immediate circumstances.

20 **determine** /drɪ'tɜ:min/ /drɪ'tɜ:min/

动词: 确定, 决定, 判断

动词定义:

1: cause (something) to occur in a particular way; be the decisive factor in.

例: It will be her mental attitude that determines her future.

2: ascertain or establish exactly, typically as a result of research or calculation.

例: Officials are working with state police to determine the cause of a deadly bus crash.

20 **creating** /kri:'eɪtɪŋ/ /kri'etɪŋ/

动词: 创建, 创造, 制造

动词定义:

1: bring (something) into existence.

例: He created a thirty-acre lake.

20 **experiencing** /ɪk'spiəriənsɪŋ/

/ɪk'spiəriənsɪŋ/

动词: 经验, 经历, 阅历

1. experience in 有经验; 有…的经验

2. working experience 工作经验; 工作经历

3. work experience 工作经验 4. rich experience 丰富的经验

动词定义:

1: encounter or undergo (an event or occurrence).

例: The company is experiencing difficulties.

20 **awareness** /ə'weənəs/

/ə'wɛrnəs/

名词: 意识, 知道, 意兴

1. awareness of 意识到 2.

environmental awareness 环境意识; 环保意识 3. brand awareness 品牌意识, 商标意识; 品牌知名度 4. risk awareness 风险意识

名词定义:

1: knowledge or perception of a situation or fact.
例: We need to raise public awareness of the issue.

20 **satellite** /'sætəlait/ /'sætəlait/

名词: 卫星, 星

过去式 satellited 过去分词 satellited 现在分词 satelliting

1. satellite communication 卫星通信

2. satellite television 卫星电视 3.

satellite navigation n. 卫星导航 4.

satellite remote sensing 卫星遥感; 卫星遥感测量

名词定义:

1: an artificial body placed in orbit around the earth or moon or another planet in order to collect information or for communication.

例: The crash was recorded by the US Space Command, which tracks around 8000 artificial satellites in Earth orbit.

2: a celestial body orbiting the earth or another planet.

例: Deep in the outer reaches of the Solar system, a planet, orbited by two moons and several satellites, moved in its orbit around the star known as the Sun by the system's inhabitants.

20 **moreover** /mɔ:r'əʊvə/ /mɔ:r'ovə/

副词: 此外, 而且, 另外

副词定义:

1: as a further matter; besides.

例: Moreover, glass is electrically insulating.

20 **receiving** /rɪ'si:vɪŋ/ /rɪ'sivɪŋ/

形容词: 对

1. receiving party 接收方 2. receiving end 接收端; 接受者; 授领者 3.

receiving antenna n. 接收天线 4. receiving terminal 油库；收油站；接收端

动词定义：

1: be given, presented with, or paid (something).

例：Most businesses will receive a tax cut.

2: suffer, experience, or be subject to (specified treatment).

例：The event received wide press coverage.

20 **stuck** /stʌk/ /stʌk/

形容词：粘，贴，粘贴

1. stuck in 陷入，插入 2. stuck with 被迫接受；无法摆脱；肩负

3. get stuck v. 受骗；被卡在…；被堵… 4. got stuck

v. 卡住

动词定义：

1: push a sharp or pointed object into or through (something).

例：He stuck his fork into the sausage.

2: adhere or cling to a substance or surface.

例：The plastic seats stuck to my skin.

20 **struggling** /'strʌglɪŋ/ /'strʌglɪŋ/

形容词：奋斗的

1. struggle for 为…奋斗；为…争斗 2.

struggle against 与…作斗争，和…斗争

3. struggle with 与…斗争 4. class

struggle 阶级斗争

动词定义：

1: make forceful or violent efforts to get free of restraint or constriction.

例：Before she could struggle, he lifted her up.

20 **bond** /bɒnd/ /bɒnd/

名词：键，券，粘着；动词：纽带，粘着，繆

1. bond market 债券市场 2. in bond (进口货物) 在关栈中；保税

3. bond strength [化]粘合强度；键强度 4.

james bond 詹姆斯邦德

名词定义：

1: physical restraints used to hold someone or something prisoner, especially ropes or chains.

例：Steel Fists cut the bonds holding the three prisoners.

2: an agreement with legal force, in particular.

例：Marriage as a legal bond may become outdated, but I doubt it.

动词定义：

1: join or be joined securely to something else, typically by means of an adhesive substance, heat, or pressure.

例：Press the material to bond the layers together.

2: join or be joined by a chemical bond.

例：The walls are made of sugar molecules bonded by amino acids, Tenover explains, and vancomycin attacks the amino acid links.

20 **instructor** /ɪn'strʌktə/

/ɪn'strʌktə/

名词：讲师，教练，教员

名词定义：

1: a person who teaches something.

例：A driving instructor.

20 **applied** /ə'plɔɪd/ /ə'plɔɪd/

形容词：实用的，应用的

1. applied research 应用研究 2.

applied mathematics 应用数学 3.

applied science 应用科学 4. applied

technology 应用技术

形容词定义：

1: (of a subject or type of study) put to practical use as opposed to being theoretical.

例：Applied chemistry.

动词定义：

1: make a formal application or request.

例：You need to apply to the local authorities for a grant.

2: be applicable or relevant.

例：The offer does not apply to unionized workers.

20 **guided** /'gaɪdɪd/ /'gaɪdɪd/

形容词：可控制的

形容词定义：

1: conducted by a guide.

例：A guided tour of the castle.

动词定义：

1: show or indicate the way to (someone).

例：He guided her to the front row and sat beside her.

2: direct or have an influence on the course of action of (someone or something).

例：He guided the team to a second successive win in the tournament.

20 **safer** /sefər/ /sefər/

形容词：安全，安，稳妥

形容词定义：

1: protected from or not exposed to danger or risk; not likely to be harmed or lost.

例：Eggs remain in the damp sand, safe from marine predators.

2: uninjured; with no harm done.

例：They had returned safe and sound.

20 **civil** /'sɪv(ə)l/ -il/ /'sɪvl/

形容词：国内的，民用的，有礼貌的

1. civil law 民法 2. civil aviation 民用航空 3. civil engineering 土木工程

4. civil war 内战

形容词定义：

1: of or relating to ordinary citizens and their concerns, as distinct from military or ecclesiastical matters.

例：Civil aviation.

2: courteous and polite.

例：We tried to be civil to him.

20 **trend** /trend/ /trend/

名词：趋势，潮流，趋向；动词：走向，偏向

1. market trend 市场趋势；市场趋向

2. general trend 一般趋势 3. trend analysis 趋势分析 4. trend towards

vt. 趋向（倾向）

名词定义：

1: a general direction in which something is developing or changing.

例：An upward trend in sales and profit margins.

动词定义：

1: change or develop in a general direction.

例：Unemployment has been trending upward.

2: (especially of geographical features) bend or turn away in a specified direction.

例：The Richelieu River trends northward to Lake Champlain.

20 **patience** /'peɪʃ(ə)ns/ /'peʃns/

名词：忍耐，耐性，续航力

1. have patience 忍耐一下 2.

patience with 忍耐；反对者 3. with patience 耐心地 4. out of patience 不耐烦；失去耐心

名词定义：

1: the capacity to accept or tolerate delay, trouble, or suffering without getting angry or upset.

例：You can find bargains if you have the patience to sift through the dross.

20 **aunt** /aʊnt/ /ænt/

名词：姨妈，姑妈，姨

名词定义：

1: the sister of one's father or mother or the wife of one's uncle.

例：Our girls need their mothers and fathers, their aunts and uncles, but they need their big sisters too.

20 **homeless** /'həʊml̩s/ /'homl̩s/

形容词：飘零

形容词定义：

1: (of a person) without a home, and therefore typically living on the streets.

例: The plight of young homeless people.

²⁰ **everyday** /'evrɪdeɪ; -'deɪ/ /'evrdeɪ/

形容词: 经常, 便, 数见不鲜

1. everyday life 日常生活
2. happy everyday 快乐每一天(祝福语)
3. everyday use 日常使用
4. everyday english 日常英语

形容词定义:

1: happening or used every day; daily.

例: Everyday chores like shopping and housework.

副词定义:

1: each day; daily.

例: I get up at six every day.

²⁰ **consume** /kən'sju:m/ /kən'sum/

动词: 消耗, 消费, 耗

动词定义:

1: eat, drink, or ingest (food or drink).

例: People consume a good deal of sugar in drinks.

²⁰ **occasional** /ə'keɪʒ(ə)n(ə)l/ /ə'keʒənl/

形容词: 偶然, 临时的

形容词定义:

1: occurring, appearing, or done infrequently and irregularly.

例: The occasional car went by but no taxis.

²⁰ **harvest** /'ha:vɪst/ /'hɑrvɪst/

名词: 收成, 收, 年成

1. bumper harvest 丰收
2. good harvest 丰收; 好收成; 高产
3. harvest time 收获季节; 收割期
4. harvest moon 秋分前后的满月

名词定义:

1: the process or period of gathering in crops.

例: Helping with the harvest.

动词定义:

1: gather (a crop) as a harvest.

例: After harvesting, most of the crop is stored in large buildings.

²⁰ **wherever** /wɛər'evə/ /wɛr'evə/

副词: 哪里; 连词: 无论何处

副词定义:

1: in or to whatever place (emphasizing a lack of restriction).

例: Meet me wherever you like.

2: used for emphasis instead of "where" in questions, typically expressing surprise or confusion.

例: Wherever can he have gone to?

连词定义:

1: in every case when.

例: Use whole grain breakfast cereals wherever possible.

²⁰ **cheer** /tʃɪə/ /tʃɪr/

名词: 欢呼, 愉快, 喝采; 动词: 打起精神, 叫好, 鼓舞

名词定义:

1: a shout of encouragement, praise, or joy.

例: A tremendous cheer from the audience.

2: cheerfulness, optimism, or confidence.

例: An attempt to inject a little cheer into this gloomy season.

动词定义:

1: shout for joy or in praise or encouragement.

例: She cheered from the sidelines.

2: give comfort or support to.

例: He seemed greatly cheered by my arrival.

²⁰ **destination** /,destɪ'nɛʃ(ə)n/ /,dɛstɪ'nɛʃən/

名词: 目的地, 终点, 地头

1. tourist destination 旅游胜地; 旅游目的地; 旅游景点
2. port of destination 目的港
3. final destination 最终目的地
4. destination port 目的港;

目的端口

名词定义:

1: the place to which someone or something is going or being sent.

例: A popular destination for golfers.

形容词定义:

1: being a place that people will make a special trip to visit.

例: A destination restaurant.

²⁰ **dancing** /'dænsɪŋ/ /'dænsɪŋ/

名词: 跳舞, 舞, 婆娑

1. go dancing 跳舞; 去跳舞
2. dancing party 舞会
3. ballroom dancing 交际舞
4. folk dancing 民间舞

动词定义:

1: move rhythmically to music, typically following a set sequence of steps.

例: Their cheeks were pressed together as they danced.

2: (of a person) move in a quick and lively way.

例: Sheila danced in gaily.

²⁰ **impressive** /ɪm'preɪsɪv/ /ɪm'preɪsɪv/

形容词: 有声有色, 优秀, 威风

比较级 more impressive 最高级 most impressive

形容词定义:

1: evoking admiration through size, quality, or skill: grand, imposing, or awesome.

例: An impressive view of the mountains.

²⁰ **forty** /'fɔ:tɪ/ /'fɔrti/

名词: 四十; 数词: 四十

复数 forties 定义:

1: the number equivalent to the product of four and ten; ten less than fifty; 40.

例: Troy was only forty miles away.

²⁰ **painful** /'peɪnfʊl; -f(ə)l/ /'penfl/

形容词: 痛苦, 苦, 酸痛

比较级 more painful 最高级 most painful

形容词定义:

1: (of part of the body) affected with pain.

例: Her ankle was very painful.

²⁰ **umbrella** /ʌm'brelə/ /ʌm'brelə/

名词: 伞, 雨伞, 纱

名词定义:

1: a device consisting of a circular canopy of cloth on a folding metal frame supported by a central rod, used as protection against rain or sometimes sun.

例: Yet as I pack a bag to hold water and umbrellas and tissue paper, I'm quite aware that the three hours will not feel like that.

2: a protecting force or influence.

例: The American nuclear umbrella over the West.

²⁰ **ladder** /'lædə/ /'lædə/

名词: 阶梯, 梯子, 梯

1. ladder diagram 梯形图
2. career ladder 职业阶梯
3. social ladder 社会阶梯
4. climb the ladder 爬上梯子; [口语]上绞架

名词定义:

1: a structure consisting of a series of bars or steps between two upright lengths of wood, metal, or rope, used for climbing up or down something.

例: You run around climbing ladders, shimmying across ropes and running from one platform to another, collecting gems while avoiding the bad guys.

2: (in tights or stockings) a run.

例: She's a social climber with ladders in her stockings but a good heart.

动词定义:

1: (with reference to tights or stockings) develop or cause to develop a run.

20 **instruction** /ɪn'strʌkʃ(ə)n/

/ɪn'strʌkʃən/

名词: 指令, 指示, 教导

1. classroom instruction 课堂教学; 课程设计 2. instruction set 指令组(表), 指令系统 3. work instruction 作业指导; 工作指令 4. instruction manual 安装手册, 操作工序说明书; 工艺规范

名词定义:

1: a direction or order.

例: He issued instructions to the sheriff.

2: detailed information telling how something should be done, operated, or assembled.

例: Always study the instructions supplied.

20 **participants** /pɑ:tɪcip(ə)nts/

/pɑ:tɪsəpənts/

名词: 参加者

名词定义:

1: a person who takes part in something.

例: Eager students would become firsthand participants in an archaeological exploration.

20 **clever** /'klevə/ /'klɛvə/

形容词: 聪明, 巧妙, 高明

形容词定义:

1: quick to understand, learn, and devise or apply ideas; intelligent.

例: A clever and studious young woman.

20 **rising** /'raɪzɪŋ/ /'raɪzɪŋ/

名词: 升起, 攀升, 竖起; 形容词: 新兴, 高涨的

1. rising star 后起之秀; 明日之星 2. rising tide 涨潮 3. rising steel 沸腾钢; 冒涨钢锭 4. rising velocity 上升速度

形容词定义:

1: going up, increasing, or sloping upward.

例: The rising temperature.

2: (of a bird) depicted with the wings open but not fully displayed, as if preparing for flight.

名词定义:

1: an armed protest against authority; a revolt.

例: In 1905 itself it was not so much the urban disorders as the peasant risings which most alarmed the government.

动词定义:

1: move from a lower position to a higher one; come or go up.

例: The tiny aircraft rose from the ground.

2: get up from lying, sitting, or kneeling.

例: She pushed back her chair and rose.

20 **plenty** /'plentɪ/ /'pləntɪ/

形容词: 丰富, 济; 名词: 丰富, 丰足, 丰裕; 副词: 非常, 充分地

复数 plenties

副词定义:

1: used to emphasize the degree of something.

例: She has plenty more ideas.

名词定义:

1: a situation in which food and other necessities are available in sufficiently large quantities.

例: Such natural phenomena as famine and plenty.

代词定义:

1: a large or sufficient amount or quantity; more than enough.

例: I would have plenty of time to get home.

20 **runner** /'rʌnə/ /'rʌnə/

名词: 浇口, 信差, 跑步者

1. hot runner 热流道; 热浇道 2. runner system 流道系统; 浇道系统; 冒口系统 3. distance runner 长跑运动员

4. main runner 主流道; 脂条; 吊顶主龙骨; 主铁水沟

名词定义:

1: a person who runs, especially in a specified way.

例: Mary was a fast runner.

2: a person who smuggles specified goods into or out of a country or area.

例: A drug-runner.

20 **picnic** /'pɪknɪk/ /'pɪknɪk/

名词: 野餐, 远足; 动词: 野餐; 形容词: 郊游的

过去式 picnicked 过去分词 picnicked 现在分词 picnicking

1. have a picnic 去野餐; 举行野餐 2. no picnic 不容易 3. go on a picnic 去野餐, 去野炊 4. picnic basket 野餐篮

名词定义:

1: an outing or occasion that involves taking a packed meal to be eaten outdoors.

例: In the summer, the most popular forms of relaxation are trips to the beach and picnics in the countryside, where they roast meat and vegetables over open fires.

动词定义:

1: have or take part in a picnic.

例: The visitors, lured by the intrigue of the island's rich monastic history, will spend the day exploring and picnicking on golden beaches.

20 **ideal** /aɪ'dɪəl; ar'dɪəl/ /aɪ'diəl/

名词: 理想, 志向, 志; 形容词: 完美, 艰, 熙

1. ideal gas 理想气体 2. ideal solution 理想溶液 3. ideal world 理想世界 4. ideal point 理想点; 假点; 伪点

形容词定义:

1: satisfying one's conception of what is perfect; most suitable.

例: The swimming pool is ideal for a quick dip.

2: existing only in the imagination; desirable or perfect but not likely to become a reality.

例: In an ideal world, we might have made a different decision.

名词定义:

1: a person or thing regarded as perfect.

例: You're my ideal of how a man should be.

20 **fossil** /'fɒs(ə)l; -sɪl/ /'fɔsl/

名词: 化石; 形容词: 过去的, 过时的

名词定义:

1: the remains or impression of a prehistoric organism preserved in petrified form or as a mold or cast in rock.

例: Very few dinosaur fossils are actually found near this boundary.

20 **german** /'dʒɜ:mən/ /'dʒɜ:mən/

名词: 德语, 德文, 德国人; 形容词: 德国的

形容词定义:

1: germane.

形容词定义:

1: of or relating to Germany, its people, or their language.

例: As for all the phenomena (to use the language of the German philosopher Immanuel Kant), they are no more deep than our own minds.

名词定义:

1: a native or inhabitant of Germany.

例: First taken by the British, it was lost next day to the Germans by the Americans who failed to retake it.

2: a West Germanic language used in Germany, Austria, and parts of Switzerland, and by communities in the US and elsewhere.

例: They speak a dialect of German called Pennsylvania Dutch at home.

20 **assess** /ə'ses/ /ə'ses/

动词: 评估, 评价, 评定

动词定义：

1: evaluate or estimate the nature, ability, or quality of.

例：The committee must assess the relative importance of the issues.

²⁰ **anywhere** /'enɪweə/ /'enɪwər/

副词：随处，随地，无处

1. or anywhere 或是什么别的地方，或其他某地；
2. get anywhere 有点成就
3. anywhere near [口]接近于；全然；差不多
4. anywhere is 无处不在；任何地方都是如此

副词定义：

1: in or to any place.

例：He couldn't be found anywhere.

代词定义：

1: any place.

例：He doesn't have anywhere to live.

²⁰ **editor** /'edɪtə/ /'edɪtər/

名词：编辑，编者

1. chief editor 总编辑
2. text editor 文字编辑器，文本编辑器
3. editor in chief 主编；总编辑
4. managing editor 总编辑

名词定义：

1: a person who is in charge of and determines the final content of a text, particularly a newspaper or magazine.

例：The editor of The New York Times.

2: a computer program enabling the user to enter or alter text.

例：Real Software has also enhanced the tool's database handler, code editor and debugger.

²⁰ **relevant** /'reləvənt/ /'reləvənt/

形容词：相应，应用，贴题

1. relevant information 相关信息
2. relevant data 有关数据
3. relevant experience 相关工作经验
4. relevant issues 相关问题

形容词定义：

1: closely connected or appropriate to the matter at hand.

例：The candidate's experience is relevant to the job.

²⁰ **ring** /rɪŋ/ /rɪŋ/

名词：环，圈，环状；动词：响，包围，听起来

过去式 rang 过去分词 rung 现在分词 ringing

1. ring road 环形公路
2. ring in 包围；用考勤钟打下个人上班的时间；与…通电话
3. ring with 充满…声音；回荡着
4. outer ring 外环

名词定义：

1: a small circular band, typically of precious metal and often set with

one or more gemstones, worn on a finger as an ornament or a token of marriage, engagement, or authority.

例：The diamond ring and the wedding band Nikolas placed on my finger six months ago blinds me as it catches the sun's rays.

2: an enclosed space, typically surrounded by seating for spectators, in which a sport, performance, or show takes place.

例：A circus ring.

动词定义：

1: surround (someone or something), especially for protection or containment.

例：The courthouse was ringed with police.

2: put a circular band through the nose of (a bull, pig, or other farm animal) to lead or otherwise control it.

例：Old hands are able to throw with either hand in either direction and will then really impress their spectators by facing away from the hook and swinging in the opposite direction such that upon its return the bull is ringed.

²⁰ **policy** /'pɒlɪsɪ/ /'pɑːləsɪ/

名词：政策，方针，学说

复数 policies

1. monetary policy 货币政策
2. economic policy 经济政策
3. foreign policy 外交政策
4. public policy 国家政策

名词定义：

1: a course or principle of action adopted or proposed by a government, party, business, or individual.

例：The administration's controversial economic policies.

2: a contract of insurance.

例：They took out a joint policy.

²⁰ **evolution** /,i:və'lju:ʃ(ə)n; 'ev-/

/,eɪvə'lju:ʃən; (occas.) , i:və'lju:ʃən/

名词：演化，进化，发展

1. theory of evolution 进化学说，进化论
2. evolution theory 进化论
3. peaceful evolution 和平演变
4. social evolution 社会演化，社会进化

名词定义：

1: the process by which different kinds of living organisms are thought to have developed and diversified from earlier forms during the history of the earth.

例：Most do believe that evolution works by natural selection on changes in organisms due to random changes in their DNA, and the evidence for this is overwhelming.

2: the gradual development of something, especially from a simple to a more complex form.

例：The forms of written languages undergo constant evolution.

²⁰ **fare** /feə/ /fər/

名词：票价，车费，费用；动词：旅行，吃，居住

过去式 fared 过去分词 fared 现在分词 faring

1. bus fare 公共汽车票钱；公车票；公交车费
2. air fare 飞机票价；航空费用；航空票价
3. taxi fare 的士收费；出租车费
4. bill of fare 菜谱，菜单；节目单

名词定义：

1: the money a passenger on public transportation has to pay.

例：Although not illegal, charging double fares by breaking journeys into different segments to maximise profits on one route is downright immoral.

2: a range of food, especially of a particular type.

例：Delicious Provençal fare.

动词定义：

1: perform in a specified way in a particular situation or over a particular period of time.

例：The party fared badly in the spring elections.

2: travel.

例：A young knight fares forth.

²⁰ **height** /haɪt/ /haɪt/

名词：高度，身高，高

1. in height 高度，在高度上
2. at the height of 在…顶点；在…的顶峰或鼎盛时期
3. wave height 波形高度
4. average height 平均高度；中等身材

名词定义：

1: the measurement from base to top or (of a standing person) from head to foot.

例：Columns rising to 65 feet in height.

2: a high place or area.

例：He's terrified of heights.

²⁰ **outdoor** /'aʊtdɔ:/ /'aʊt'dɔr/

形容词：室外，户外

1. outdoor advertising 户外广告
2. outdoor lighting 户外照明；户外灯
3. outdoor air 室外空气，户外空气；外伸架临时顶撑
4. outdoor furniture 户外家具

形容词定义：

1: done, situated, or used out of doors.

例：A huge outdoor concert.

²⁰ **error** /'erə/ /'erə/

名词: 错误, 误差, 差错

1. in error adv. 错误地 2. error analysis 误差分析; 错误分析 3. error rate 误码率; 出错率 4. error correction 纠错, 误差校正
名词定义:
1: a mistake.
例: Spelling errors.

20 valley /'væli/ /'væli/

名词: 谷, 山谷, 流域
复数 valleys

1. river valley 河谷; 山涧 2. happy valley 欢乐谷(游乐场); 跑马地(香港一高级住宅区) 3. napa valley 纳帕谷(美国加州葡萄酒的主要产地) 4. mountain valley 山谷
名词定义:
1: a low area of land between hills or mountains, typically with a river or stream flowing through it.
例: It has such beautiful farmland, mountains, valleys, and rivers that one-fifth of the country is designated as national parkland.

2: an internal angle formed by the intersecting planes of a roof, or by the slope of a roof and a wall.
例: Check flashings at valleys, chimneys, dormers, vent pipes, and other roofing protrusions.

20 tutor /'tju:tə/ /'tutə/

名词: 导师, 傅, 个别指导; 动词: 辅导

名词定义:

- 1: a private teacher, typically one who teaches a single student or a very small group.
例: From 1743 he was a private tutor and school teacher until in 1748 he found a position as librarian of the collection of Imperial Count Heinrich von Büna near Dresden.

动词定义:

- 1: act as a tutor to (a single student or a very small group).
例: His children were privately tutored.

20 airline /'eəlайн/ /'erlайн/

名词: 航空公司, 航线, 航空线

1. airline ticket 飞机票 2. airline industry 航空公司; 航线 3. airline company 航空公司 4. international airline 国际航线, 国际航空公司
名词定义:

1: an organization providing a regular public service of air transportation on one or more routes.
例: Which further low cost routes would you like airlines to serve from Manchester Airport?
2: a pipe supplying air.

例: Use an air line to inflate those tires.

20 watermelon /'wɔ:təmelən/ /'wɔ:təmelən/

名词: 西瓜

名词定义:

- 1: the large melonlike fruit of a plant of the gourd family, with smooth green skin, red pulp, and watery juice.
例: Where available raccoons may also eat peaches, plums, figs, citrus fruits, watermelons, beech nuts, and walnuts.

2: the widely cultivated African plant that yields the watermelon.

例: The virus comes in two forms - one causes disease in cucurbits (cucumbers, watermelons, etc) and is already prevalent in Rarotonga, while the other affects both papaya and cucurbits.

20 loch /lɒk/ /lək/

名词: 湖, 泽

名词定义:

- 1: a lake.

例: Fishing a lovely loch, or lake even, for the first time is invariably an uplifting experience.

19 driven /drɪvn/ /drɪvn/

形容词: 受到驱策的

1. motor driven adj. 电动机驱动的; 电驱动的 2. event driven 事件驱动(的) 3. driven gear 被动齿轮, 从动齿轮 4. power driven adj. 动力传动的; 动力驱动; 机械驱动的
形容词定义:

- 1: operated, moved, or controlled by a specified person or source of power.

例: A chauffeur-driven limousine.

- 2: (of snow) piled into drifts or made smooth by the wind.

例: She was as pure as the driven snow.

19 strategy /'strætədʒɪ/

/'strætədʒɪ/

名词: 战略, 略, 谋

复数 strategies

1. development strategy 发展战略 2. control strategy 控制策略 3. marketing strategy 行销策略; 市场战略 4. management strategy 管理战略; 治理策略; 决策管理
名词定义:

- 1: a plan of action or policy designed to achieve a major or overall aim.

例: Time to develop a coherent economic strategy.

19 hurry /'hʌri/ /'həri/

名词: 匆忙, 仓促, 赶忙; 动词: 赶快, 赶, 催

1. in a hurry 立即, 匆忙 2. hurry up (使) 赶快 3. in no hurry 不着急; 不匆忙 4. no hurry 不忙; 不必着急
名词定义:

- 1: great haste.

例: In my hurry to leave, I knocked over a pile of books.

动词定义:

- 1: move or act with haste; rush.

例: We'd better hurry.

19 hurried /'hʌrid/ /'hərid/

形容词: 慌忙, 急促, 匆

1. in a hurry 立即, 匆忙 2. hurry up (使) 赶快 3. in no hurry 不着急; 不匆忙 4. no hurry 不忙; 不必着急
形容词定义:

- 1: done in a hurry; rushed.

例: I ate a hurried breakfast.

动词定义:

- 1: move or act with haste; rush.

例: We'd better hurry.

19 certificate /sə'tifrɪkɪt/ (for v.,) sə'tifrɪkert/ /sə'tifrɪkɪt/ (for v.,) sə'tifrɪket/

名词: 证书, 证明书, 证; 动词: 证明, 保证

过去式 certificated 过去分词 certificated

现在分词 certificating

1. qualification certificate 资格证书 2. registration certificate 登记证; 注册证书; 注册证明 3. certificate of origin [商]原产地证书 4. inspection certificate 检验证明书; 检查证明
名词定义:

- 1: an official document attesting a certain fact, in particular.

例: The customer then receives a certificate attesting to the fact that its material has been shredded.

动词定义:

- 1: provide with or attest in an official document.

例: What the FAA has told us is that we would be permitted to use our 'existing fleet' of tow planes, for the life of those aircraft, provided that they were certificated as Experimental Light-Sport Aircraft.

19 vocabulary /və'(ʊ)'kæbjʊləri/

/və'kæbjələri/

名词: 词汇, 语汇, 词汇表

名词定义:

- 1: the body of words used in a particular language.

例: Just as the vocabulary of a language changes from age to age, so the vocabularies of different

languages are distinct in their systems, uses, and references.

¹⁹ **highest** /haɪəst/ /haɪəst/

形容词：最高，太

形容词定义：

1: of great vertical extent.

例：The top of a high mountain.

2: great, or greater than normal, in quantity, size, or intensity.

例：A high temperature.

¹⁹ **hopeful** /'həʊpfʊl; -f(ə)l/ /'hopfl/

形容词：有望，乐观，怀抱希望的

形容词定义：

1: feeling or inspiring optimism about a future event.

例：A hopeful sign.

名词定义：

1: a person likely or hoping to succeed.

例：A leading gubernatorial hopeful.

¹⁹ **none** /nʌn/ /nʌn/

代词：毫无，一个也没有；副词：毫不，一点也不；形容词：莫

副词定义：

1: by no amount; not at all.

例：It is made none the easier by the differences in approach.

名词定义：

1: a service forming part of the Divine Office of the Western Christian Church, traditionally said (or chanted) at the ninth hour of the day (3 p. m.).

代词定义：

1: not any.

例：None of you want to work.

¹⁹ **basis** /'beɪsɪs/ /'besɪs/

名词：基础，依据，根据

复数 bases

1. on the basis of 根据；基于… 2.

basis for 以…作基础；为…打基础 3.

theoretical basis 理论基础 4. on basis of 以…为基础

名词定义：

1: the underlying support or foundation for an idea, argument, or process.

例：Trust is the only basis for a good working relationship.

¹⁹ **phenomenon** /fɪ'nəmɪnən/

/fə'nəmɪnən/

名词：现象，特殊的事物

复数 phenomena 或 phenomenons

1. social phenomenon 社会现象；群集现象 2. natural phenomenon 自然现象

3. normal phenomenon 正常现象 4.

psychological phenomenon 心理现象

名词定义：

1: a fact or situation that is observed to exist or happen, especially one whose cause or explanation is in question.

例：Glaciers are unique and interesting natural phenomena.

2: the object of a person's perception; what the senses or the mind notice.

例：No empirical phenomena seem to demand a notion of backward causation for our understanding of them.

¹⁹ **majority** /mæ'dʒɔrɪtɪ/

/mædʒɔrəti/

名词：多数，成年，大部份

复数 majorities

1. majority of 大多数；大部分 2.

overwhelming majority 压倒性多数 3.

vast majority 绝大多数，大部份 4. the great majority 很大一部分

名词定义：

1: the greater number.

例：In the majority of cases all will go smoothly.

2: the age when a person is legally considered a full adult, in most contexts either 18 or 21.

例：David was not convicted of a criminal offence after the age of majority.

¹⁹ **delivery** /drɪ'lɪv(ə)rɪ/ /drɪ'lɪvəri/

名词：交货，输送，输

复数 deliveries

1. delivery time 交货时间 2. delivery system 传送系统；运载系统；分配系统

3. prompt delivery 限时专送 4.

delivery date 交货日期

名词定义：

1: the action of delivering letters, packages, or ordered goods.

例：Allow up to 28 days for delivery.

2: the process of giving birth.

例：Injuries sustained during delivery.

¹⁹ **duty** /'du:tɪ/ /'du:tɪ/

名词：责任，义务，税

复数 duties

1. on duty 值班，上班 2. heavy duty

重型；重载；重税 3. custom duty 关税

4. duty cycle 工作周期；占空度；忙闲度

名词定义：

1: a moral or legal obligation; a responsibility.

例：It's my duty to uphold the law.

2: a task or action that someone is required to perform.

例：The queen's official duties.

¹⁹ **argue** /'ɑ:gju:/ /'ɑ:rgju:/

动词：争论，争辩，辩

过去式 argued 过去分词 argued 现在分词 arguing

1. argue with 争论；和…争吵 2.

argue about 争论；议论某事 3. argue for 赞成；支持；论证 4. argue over

辩论某事，为…争论

动词定义：

1: give reasons or cite evidence in support of an idea, action, or theory, typically with the aim of persuading others to share one's view.

例：Defense attorneys argue that the police lacked "probable cause" to arrest the driver.

2: exchange or express diverging or opposite views, typically in a heated or angry way.

例：Don't argue with me.

¹⁹ **raising** /'reɪzɪŋ/ /'rezɪŋ/

名词：升起，竖起，起绒；形容词：提高的

动词定义：

1: lift or move to a higher position or level.

例：She raised both arms above her head.

2: increase the amount, level, or strength of.

例：The bank raised interest rates.

¹⁹ **arrival** /ə'raɪv(ə)l/ /ə'raɪvəl/

名词：到达，抵达，到来

1. on arrival 到达；抵达时 2. arrival time 到达时间 3. upon arrival 一到；在到达时 4. new arrival 新生儿；新品上市

名词定义：

1: the action or process of arriving.

例：Ruth's arrival in New York.

¹⁹ **cheaper** /tʃi:pə/ /'tʃipər/

形容词：廉价，低廉，贱

形容词定义：

1: (of an item for sale) low in price; worth more than its cost.

例：They bought some cheap fruit.

¹⁹ **smooth** /smu:ð/ /smuð/

形容词：光滑，平滑，平稳；动词：抿

比较级 smoother 最高级 smoothest

1. smooth muscle 平滑肌 2. smooth surface 光滑表面；光滑面；平滑面 3. smooth operation 正常运转；平稳运转，稳定运转 4. smooth blasting 光面爆破；平稳爆破

形容词定义：

1: having an even and regular surface or consistency; free from perceptible projections, lumps, or indentations.

例：Smooth flat rocks.

2: (of food or drink) without harshness or bitterness.

例: A lovely, smooth, very fruity wine.

动词定义:

1: give (something) a flat, regular surface or appearance by running one's hand over it.

例: She smoothed out the newspaper.

副词定义:

1: in a way that is without difficulties.

例: The course of True love never did run smooth.

¹⁹ **secure** /sə'kjʊə; sɪ'kjɔ:/ /sɪ'kjʊər/

形容词: 安全, 牢固, 安; 动词: 保险, 巩, 镇守

比较级 securer 最高级 securest 过去式

secured 过去分词 secured 现在分词

securing

形容词定义:

1: fixed or fastened so as not to give way, become loose, or be lost.

例: Check to ensure that all nuts and bolts are secure.

动词定义:

1: fix or attach (something) firmly so that it cannot be moved or lost.

例: Pins secure the handle to the main body.

¹⁹ **expand** /ɪk'spænd; ek-/

/ɪk'spænd/

动词: 扩大, 扩展, 拓展

动词定义:

1: become or make larger or more extensive.

例: Their business expanded into other hotels and properties.

¹⁹ **facilities** /fə'sɪlɪtɪz/ /fə'sɪlɪtɪz/

名词: 设备, 事业

1. supporting facilities 配套设施; 辅助设备, 辅助设施 2. sports facilities 运动设施; 体育设备 (sports facility 的复数)

3. medical facilities 医疗设备 4. traffic facilities 交通设施

名词定义:

1: space or equipment necessary for doing something.

例: Cooking facilities.

2: an ability to do or learn something well and easily; a natural aptitude.

例: He had a facility for languages.

¹⁹ **efficient** /ɪ'fɪʃ(ə)nt/ /ɪ'fɪʃnt/

形容词: 效能, 爽利

比较级 more efficient 最高级 most efficient

1. energy efficient 节能 2. efficient production 有效生产 3. efficient market 有效市场 4. efficient market hypothesis 有效市场假说; 有效率市场假说

形容词定义:

1: (especially of a system or machine) achieving maximum productivity with minimum wasted effort or expense.

例: Fluorescent lamps are efficient at converting electricity into light.

¹⁹ **photograph** /'fəʊtəgrɑ:f/ /'fotəgræf/

名词: 照片, 图片, 相片; 动词: 摄影, 拍照, 照相

动词定义:

1: take a photograph of.

名词定义:

1: a picture made using a camera, in which an image is focused onto film or other light-sensitive material and then made visible and permanent by chemical treatment, or stored digitally.

例: Mo came round today with her digital camera and took a photograph of what will probably be my image on the publicity.

¹⁹ **reasonable** /'ri:z(ə)nəb(ə)l/ /'riznəbl/

形容词: 合理, 有理, 在理

比较级 more reasonable 最高级 most reasonable

1. reasonable price 合理价格; 价格公道 2. reasonable distribution 合理级配 3. reasonable time 合理期限; 适当的时间 4. reasonable profit 合理的利润

形容词定义:

1: (of a person) having sound judgment; fair and sensible.

例: No reasonable person could have objected.

2: as much as is appropriate or fair; moderate.

例: A police officer may use reasonable force to gain entry.

¹⁹ **bother** /'boðə/ /'baðə/

动词: 麻烦, 烦, 烦扰; 名词: 麻烦, 纠纷, 忧

名词定义:

1: effort, worry, or difficulty.

例: He saved me the bother of having to come up with a speech.

动词定义:

1: take the trouble to do something.

例: Nobody bothered locking the doors.

2: (of a circumstance or event) worry, disturb, or upset (someone).

例: Secrecy is an issue that bothers journalists.

¹⁹ **careless** /'keələs/ /'kərləs/

形容词: 粗心, 马虎, 漫不经心

比较级 more careless 最高级 most careless

形容词定义:

1: not giving sufficient attention or thought to avoiding harm or errors.

例: She had been careless and had left the window unlocked.

¹⁹ **elementary** /elɪ'ment(ə)rɪ/ /,elɪ'mentri/

形容词: 初级, 初步, 起码

1. elementary school 小学 2.

elementary education n. 初等教育, 基本教育 (指小学) 3. elementary analysis 元素分析 4. elementary particle 基本粒子; 元质点

形容词定义:

1: of or relating to the most rudimentary aspects of a subject.

例: The six stages take students from elementary to advanced level.

¹⁹ **hesitation** /hezɪ'teɪʃn/

/,hezə'teʃən/

名词: 疑问, 疑虑, 疑惑

名词定义:

1: the action of pausing or hesitating before saying or doing something.

例: She answered without hesitation.

¹⁹ **retired** /rɪ'taɪəd/ /rɪ'taɪəd/

形容词: 僻静, 隐退的

形容词定义:

1: having left one's job and ceased to work.

例: A retired teacher.

2: (of a place) quiet and secluded; not seen or frequented by many people.

例: This retired corner of the world.

动词定义:

1: leave one's job and cease to work, typically upon reaching the normal age for leaving employment.

例: He retired from the navy in 1966.

2: withdraw to or from a particular place.

例: She retired into the bathroom with her toothbrush.

¹⁹ **concept** /'kɒnsept/ /'kənsept/

名词: 概念, 学说

1. new concept 新概念 2. basic concept 基本概念; 本义

3. design concept 设计理念; 设计构思; 设计原理

4. concept design 概念设计

名词定义:

1: an abstract idea; a general notion.

例: Structuralism is a difficult concept.

¹⁹ **severe** /'sɪ'veə/ /sə'veər/

形容词: 严重, 严峻, 严厉

比较级 severer 最高级 severest

1. severe test 严格试验, 严格检验 2. severe acute respiratory syndrome 严重急性呼吸系统综合症

3. severe punishment 严厉惩罚; 从重处罚 4. severe cold n. 严寒; 大寒

形容词定义:

1: (of something bad or undesirable) very great; intense.

例: A severe shortage of technicians.

2: strict or harsh.

例: The charges would have warranted a severe sentence.

¹⁹ **church** /tʃɜ:tʃ/ /tʃə:tʃ/

名词: 教会, 教堂, 礼拜; 动词: 去做礼拜; 形容词: 教派的

第三人称单数 churches 过去式 churched
过去分词 churched 现在分词 churching

1. catholic church 天主教; 天主教会; 天主教堂; 大公教会 2. in church 在教堂 3. go to church (去教堂) 做礼拜 4. roman catholic church 罗马天主教会; 罗马公教

名词定义:

1: a building used for public Christian worship.

例: They came to church with me.

动词定义:

1: take (a woman who has recently given birth) to church for a service of thanksgiving.

例: The presence of these four additional women, all with candles, alongside Mary's human spouse, suggests a connection to the churching ritual, observed by husbands and wives in fifteenth-century Arras.

¹⁹ **release** /rɪ'lɪ:s/ /rɪ'lɪ:s/

动词: 推出, 释放, 发布; 名词: 释放, 版本, 放出

过去式 released 过去分词 released 现在分词 releasing

1. release rate 释放率; 释放速度 2. controlled release 控释; 长效 3. press release 新闻稿; 通讯稿 4. release from 解除; 豁免

名词定义:

1: the action or process of releasing or being released.

例: A campaign by the prisoner's mother resulted in his release.

2: the action of making a movie, recording, or other product available for general viewing or purchase.

例: The film was withheld for two years before its release.

动词定义:

1: allow or enable to escape from confinement; set free.

例: The government announced that the prisoners would be released.

2: allow (something) to move, act, or flow freely.

例: She released his arm and pushed him aside.

¹⁹ **facing** /'feɪsɪŋ/ /'fesɪŋ/

名词: 镶, 外面, 覆盖层

名词定义:

1: a layer of material covering part of a garment and providing contrast, decoration, or strength.

例: Make the same adjustment on the underarm facing for a sleeveless garment.

2: an outer layer covering the surface of a wall.

例: Finish ornamental stone facings and surfaces of concrete structural products.

形容词定义:

1: positioned with the front toward a certain direction; opposite.

例: A book with Italian and English lyrics printed on facing pages.

动词定义:

1: be positioned with the face or front toward (someone or something).

例: He turned to face her.

2: confront and deal with or accept.

例: Honesty forced her to face facts.

¹⁹ **universal** /ju:nɪ'vers(ə)l/

/'jʊnə'versl/

形容词: 普遍, 万能, 普及

1. universal joint 万向节; 万向接头 2.

universal law 普遍规律; 普遍法则 3.

universal suffrage 普选权 4. universal language 通用语言; 世界语; 人人都理解的事物

形容词定义:

1: of, affecting, or done by all people or things in the world or in a particular group; applicable to all cases.

例: Universal adult suffrage.

名词定义:

1: a person or thing having universal effect, currency, or application, in particular.

名词定义:

1: a movie production company formed by Carl Laemmle in 1912, one of the first studios to move from New York to the Los Angeles area. The company merged with MCA (Music Corporation of America) in 1962. The company produced movies

starring Abbott and Costello, the series of Sherlock Holmes movies featuring Basil Rathbone and Nigel Bruce, and blockbusters such as ET The Extra-Terrestrial (1982).

¹⁹ **pepper** /'pepə/ /'pepər/

名词: 胡椒, 胡椒粉, 椒

名词定义:

1: a pungent, hot-tasting powder prepared from dried and ground peppercorns, commonly used as a spice or condiment to flavor food.

例: Whiz the onion, cumin, cinnamon, salt and pepper in a food processor until smooth.

2: a climbing vine with berries that are dried as black or white peppercorns.

动词定义:

1: sprinkle or season (food) with pepper.

例: Peppered beef.

¹⁹ **roommate** /'ru:mmeɪt/ /'rummeɪt/

名词: 室友, 同屋

名词定义:

1: a person occupying the same room as another.

¹⁹ **flat** /flæt/ /flæt/

名词: 平面, 面, 片; 形容词: 平坦, 平, 平板; 副词: 平, 断然地, 平坦地

1. flat surface 平面; 平整表面 2. flat out v. 竭尽全力; 用全速; 疲惫 3. flat panel 扁平面板 4. flat plate 平板; 浅平盘

形容词定义:

1: smooth and even; without marked lumps or indentations.

例: A flat wall.

2: lacking interest or emotion; dull and lifeless.

例: "I'm sorry," he said, in a flat voice.

副词定义:

1: in or to a horizontal position.

例: He was lying flat on his back.

2: completely; absolutely.

例: I'm turning you down flat.

名词定义:

1: the flat part of something.

例: She placed the flat of her hand over her glass.

2: a flat object, in particular.

动词定义:

1: lower (a note) by a semitone.

例: "blue" harmony emphasizing the flattened third and seventh.

2: make flat; flatten.

例: Flat the loaves down.

¹⁹ **mere** /mɪə/ /mɪr/

形容词：只，不过；名词：泽，畛

形容词定义：

1: that is solely or no more or better than what is specified.

例：It happened a mere decade ago.

名词定义：

1: a lake, pond, or arm of the sea.

例：Cecilia's surname Dela-mere puns ingeniously: over the sea, but also over the mere or lake.

¹⁹ **peer** /pɪə/ /pɪr/

动词：窥视，伦，细看；名词：同辈，贵族；形容词：同等的

名词定义：

1: a member of the nobility in Britain or Ireland, comprising the ranks of duke, marquess, earl, viscount, and baron.

例：Six members are hereditary peers : the Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Wemyss, the Earl of Elgin, the Earl of Airlie, the Viscount of Arbuthnott, and the Earl of Crawford.

2: a person of the same age, status, or ability as another specified person.

例：He has incurred much criticism from his academic peers.

动词定义：

1: look keenly or with difficulty at someone or something.

例：Blake screwed up his eyes, trying to peer through the fog.

2: make or become equal with or of the same rank.

¹⁹ **adapt** /ə'dæpt/ /ə'dæpt/

动词：适应，改编，改写

动词定义：

1: make (something) suitable for a new use or purpose; modify.

例：Hospitals have had to be adapted for modern medical practice.

¹⁹ **suit** /sju:t; su:t/ /sut/

动词：适合，适应，切合；名词：诉讼，套，一套

1. suit oneself 随自己的意愿做事 2. a suit of 一套 3. follow suit 跟着做；学样 4. bathing suit 泳衣

名词定义：

1: a set of outer clothes made of the same fabric and designed to be worn together, typically consisting of a jacket and trousers or a jacket and skirt.

例：Choose jackets, tailored suits and shirtwaist dresses with straight, classic cuts.

2: any of the sets distinguished by their pictorial symbols into which a deck of playing cards is divided, in conventional decks comprising

spades, hearts, diamonds, and clubs.

例：The classic order of suits is hearts above diamonds, and spades above clubs.

动词定义：

1: be convenient for or acceptable to.

例：He lied whenever it suited him.

2: put on clothes, typically for a particular activity.

例：I suited up and entered the water.

¹⁹ **addict** /'ædɪkt/ (for n.); /'ædɪkt/ (for v.) / /'ædɪkt/ (for n.); /'ædɪkt/ (for v.)/

动词：耽于；名词：有药瘾者

名词定义：

1: a person who is addicted to a particular substance, typically an illegal drug.

例：A former heroin addict.

¹⁹ **load** /ləʊd/ /lod/

名词：加载，负载，负荷；动词：负荷，装入，装载

1. dynamic load 动载荷，动力载荷 2.

heavy load 重负载 3. static load 静负载 4. load capacity 负载能力，载重能力

名词定义：

1: a heavy or bulky thing that is being carried or is about to be carried.

例：In addition to their own food, they must carry a load of up to eighty pounds.

2: a weight or source of pressure borne by someone or something.

例：The increased load on the heart caused by a raised arterial pressure.

动词定义：

1: put a load or large amount of something on or in (a vehicle, ship, container, etc.).

例：They load up their dugout canoes.

2: make (someone or something) carry or hold a large or excessive amount of heavy things.

例：Elaine was loaded down with bags full of shopping.

¹⁹ **essential** /ɪ'senʃ(ə)l/ /ɪ'senʃl/

形容词：必要，必需，必不可少；名词：要点，要领

1. essential oil 香精油，精油 2.

essential condition 必要条件 3.

essential hypertension 原发性高血压；特发性高血压 4. essential element 必需元素

形容词定义：

1: absolutely necessary; extremely important.

例：It is essential to keep up-to-date records.

2: (of a disease) with no known external stimulus or cause; idiopathic.

例：Essential hypertension.

名词定义：

1: a thing that is absolutely necessary.

例：We had only the bare essentials in the way of gear.

¹⁹ **brand** /brænd/ /brænd/

名词：牌，商标，牌子；动词：铭记，打火印

1. famous brand 名牌，名牌货 2.

brand new 全新的；崭新的 3. brand image 品牌形象 4. brand name 商标名称

名词定义：

1: a type of product manufactured by a particular company under a particular name.

例：A new brand of detergent.

2: an identifying mark burned on livestock or (especially formerly) criminals or slaves with a branding iron.

例：Each animal is owned by a Commoner and must be marked with an individual brand before being left to wander the open forest.

动词定义：

1: mark (an animal, formerly a criminal or slave) with a branding iron.

例：They are cursed to the tenth generation and should be branded with a mark before their long and painful deaths.

2: assign a brand name to.

例：Branded goods at low prices.

¹⁹ **wise** /waɪz/ /waɪz/

形容词：明智，英明，高明

比较级 wiser 最高级 wisest

1. wise choice 明智的选择 2. wise guy 自作聪明的人 3. get wise [美国俚语]， ◎了解到真实情况；得知(他人的)秘密；知道；识破，察觉；醒悟，警觉(常与 to 连用)， ◎变得鲁莽，变得粗鲁无理，变得放肆； 4. in no wise 决不

形容词定义：

1: having or showing experience, knowledge, and good judgment.

例：She seems kind and wise.

名词定义：

1: the manner or extent of something.

例：He did it this wise.

动词定义：

1: make wisecracks.

例：Jake and I would wise off to him.

2: become alert to or aware of something.

例: Wise up and sort yourselves out before it's too late.

后缀定义:

1: forming adjectives and adverbs of manner or respect such as clockwise, otherwise.

¹⁹ **accurate** /'ækjərət/ /'ækjərət/

形容词: 准确, 精确, 精密

比较级 more accurate 最高级 most accurate

1. accurate measurement 精确测量
2. accurate positioning 精确定位
3. accurate model 准确模型
4. accurate simulation 准确模拟

形容词定义:

1: (of information, measurements, statistics, etc.) correct in all details; exact.

例: Accurate information about the illness is essential.

2: (with reference to a weapon, missile, or shot) capable of or successful in reaching the intended target.

例: Reliable, accurate rifles.

¹⁹ **satisfaction** /sætɪs'fækʃ(ə)n/ /sætɪs'fækʃən/

名词: 满意, 满足

1. customer satisfaction 客户满意度
2. with satisfaction 满意地
3. job satisfaction 工作满意
4. to the satisfaction of 使…满意

名词定义:

1: fulfillment of one's wishes, expectations, or needs, or the pleasure derived from this.

例: He smiled with satisfaction.

¹⁹ **celebrity** /sɪ'ləbrɪtɪ/ /sə'ləbrətɪ/

名词: 名人, 明星, 名流

复数 celebrities

名词定义:

1: a famous person.

例: Over the past few days various local celebrities and sports stars have called in to offer their support.

¹⁹ **gentleman** /'dʒent(ə)lmən/ /'dʒɛntləmən/

名词: 绅士, 君, 正人君子

名词定义:

1: a chivalrous, courteous, or honorable man.

例: He behaved like a perfect gentleman.

2: a polite or formal way of referring to a man.

例: Opposite her an old gentleman sat reading.

¹⁹ **tomb** /tu:m/ /tum/

名词: 墓, 坟墓, 陵墓; 动词: 埋葬, 安葬

名词定义:

1: a large vault, typically an underground one, for burying the dead.

例: It is England's oldest borough; Athelstan, the first king of England was initially buried here and his tomb remains in the abbey.

¹⁹ **organ** /'ɔ:g(ə)n/ /'ɔrgən/

名词: 器官, 机关, 风琴

1. administrative organ 行政机关; 管理机构

2. organ transplantation 器官移植

3. sense organ 感觉器官

4. organ transplant 器官移植

名词定义:

1: a part of an organism that is typically self-contained and has a specific vital function, such as the heart or liver in humans.

例: An abscess on an internal organ such as the liver or brain may be diagnosed by X-ray or scanning.

2: a large musical instrument having rows of tuned pipes sounded by compressed air, and played using one or more keyboards to produce a wide range of musical effects. The pipes are generally arranged in ranks of a particular type, each controlled by a stop, and often into larger sets linked to separate keyboards.

例: The sounds of the organ and the choir used to mesmerize the faithful in those days.

¹⁹ **bless** /bles/ /bles/

动词: 保佑, 佑

过去式 blessed 或 blest 过去分词

blessed 或 blest 现在分词 blessing

动词定义:

1: (of a priest) pronounce words in a religious rite, to confer or invoke divine favor upon; ask God to look favorably on.

例: He blessed the dying man and anointed him.

¹⁸ **carrying** /'kærɪŋ/ /'kærɪŋ/

动词: 携带, 载, 带

1. carrying capacity 承载能力; 载运容

量

2. carrying trade 海外贸易, 转口贸

易

3. load carrying 承载的

4. load carrying capacity [化]负荷能力; 载重量

动词定义:

1: support and move (someone or something) from one place to another.

例: Medics were carrying a wounded man on a stretcher.

2: support the weight of.

例: The bridge is capable of carrying even the heaviest loads.

¹⁸ **ease** /i:z/ /iz/

名词: 缓解, 安乐; 动词: 减轻, 放松, 悠闲

过去式 eased 过去分词 eased 现在分词 easing

1. ease oneself ◎自我安慰, 泄愤, 出气; 抛弃心头的烦闷 , ◎小便; 大便 , ◎自慰, 宽心; 出气, 泄愤: , ◎大便, 小便, 解手;
 2. at ease 安逸, 自由自在; 舒适
 3. with ease 熟练地; 不费力地
4. ease of 使解脱; 解除

名词定义:

1: absence of difficulty or effort.

例: He gave up tobacco and alcohol with ease.

动词定义:

1: make (something unpleasant, painful, or intense) less serious or severe.

例: A huge road-building program to ease congestion.

2: move carefully, gradually, or gently.

例: I eased down the slope with care.

¹⁸ **fiction** /'fɪkʃ(ə)n/ /'fɪkʃən/

名词: 小说, 虚构小说

1. science fiction 科幻小说

2. stranger than fiction 奇幻人生 (电影名称)

3. horror fiction 恐怖小说

4. legal fiction 法律虚拟 (指法律事务上为权宜计在无真实依据情况下所作的假定)

名词定义:

1: literature in the form of prose, especially short stories and novels, that describes imaginary events and people.

例: The prize is popularly seen as an award for a new novelists of adult literary fiction , but this is not the case.

¹⁸ **reliable** /rɪ'ləɪəb(ə)l/ /rɪ'ləɪəbl/

形容词: 可靠, 确实, 宅靠

比较级 more reliable 最高级 most reliable

形容词定义:

1: consistently good in quality or performance; able to be trusted.

例: A reliable source of information.

名词定义:

1: a person or thing with trustworthy qualities.

例: The supporting cast includes old reliables like Mitchell.

¹⁸ **rural** /'rʊər(ə)l/ /'rʊrəl/

形容词: 乡村, 田园

比较级 more rural 最高级 most rural

1. rural economics 农村经济 2. rural area 农村地区；乡郊地区 3. rural population 农村人口 4. rural community 农村社会；乡村社区
形容词定义：

1: in, relating to, or characteristic of the countryside rather than the town.
例：Remote rural areas.

¹⁸ **flow** /fləʊ/ /flo/

动词：流，流动，喷；名词：流量，泛滥，潺

1. flow in 流入 2. flow field 流场，痢 3. flow rate 流量；流速 4. process flow 工序流程

名词定义：

1: the action or fact of moving along in a steady, continuous stream.

例：The flow of water into the pond.

2: a steady, continuous stream of something.

例：She eased the car into the flow of traffic.

动词定义：

1: (of a fluid, gas, or electricity) move along or out steadily and continuously in a current or stream.

例：From here the river flows north.

2: go from one place to another in a steady stream, typically in large numbers.

例：The firm is hoping the orders will keep flowing in.

¹⁸ **hobby** /'hɒbi/ /'həbi/

名词：爱好，嗜好，癖

复数 hobbies

名词定义：

1: an activity done regularly in one's leisure time for pleasure.

例：Her hobbies are reading and gardening.

2: a small horse or pony.

¹⁸ **possibility** /,pɒsɪ'bɪlɪti/ /,pəsə'bɪ

ləti/

名词：可能性，可能，远景

复数 possibilities

名词定义：

1: a thing that may happen or be the case.

例：The theoretical possibility of a chain reaction.

¹⁸ **recovery** /rɪ'kʌv(ə)rɪ/ /rɪ'kʌvəri/

名词：复苏，复原，光复

复数 recoveries

1. recovery rate 恢复速率 2. oil recovery 油回收 3. economic recovery 经济复苏；经济采收率

4. recovery from 从…中恢复
名词定义：

1: a return to a normal state of health, mind, or strength.
例：Signs of recovery in the housing market.

2: the action or process of regaining possession or control of something stolen or lost.
例：A team of salvage experts to ensure the recovery of family possessions.

¹⁸ **transform** /træns'fɔ:m; trɑ:ns-; -nz-/ /træns'fɔ:rm/

动词：转换，改造，转变；名词：变革

1. fourier transform 傅里叶变换 2.

fast fourier transform 快速傅里叶变换

3. transform into 转变成 4. discrete

cosine transform 离散余弦变换

动词定义：

1: make a thorough or dramatic change in the form, appearance, or character of.

例：Lasers have transformed cardiac surgery.

名词定义：

1: the product of a transformation.

例：In the bottom portion of the figure, the logarithmic transform of power is presented.

¹⁸ **dislike** /dɪs'lаɪk/ /dɪs'lаɪk/

动词：反感，嫌恶，嫌；名词：嫌恶，訾，忿

过去式 disliked 过去分词 disliked 现在分词 disliking

名词定义：

1: a feeling of distaste or hostility.

例：Despite her dislike of publicity, she was quite a celebrated figure.

动词定义：

1: feel distaste for or hostility toward.

例：He was not distressed by the death of a man he had always disliked.

¹⁸ **psychology** /saɪ'kɒlədʒɪ/ /saɪ'kɒlədʒi/

名词：心理学，心理

复数 psychologies

1. social psychology 社会心理学 2.

cognitive psychology 认知心理学 3.

educational psychology 教育心理学 4.

consumer psychology 消费者心理学；顾客心理学

名词定义：

1: the scientific study of the human mind and its functions, especially those affecting behavior in a given context.

例：He studied Jungian and transpersonal psychology and took a special interest in allergic diseases.

¹⁸ **interaction** /ɪntə'rækʃ(ə)n/ /ɪntə'rækʃən/

名词：相互作用，相互影响

1. interaction with 交往；与…相互作用

2. interaction design 交互设计；互动设计

3. social interaction 社会互动；社会干预；社会的相互作用

4. human-computer interaction 人机交互

名词定义：

1: reciprocal action or influence.

例：Ongoing interaction between the two languages.

¹⁸ **publisher** /'pʌblɪʃə/ /'pʌblɪʃə/

名词：出版者，发行人

名词定义：

1: a person or company that prepares and issues books, journals, music, or other works for sale.

例：The publishers of Vogue.

¹⁸ **reflection** /rɪ'flekʃ(ə)n/ /rɪ'flekʃən/

名词：反射，影子，影

1. seismic reflection 地震波反射 2. on reflection 经再三考虑

3. reflection coefficient 反射系数 4. total reflection 全反射

名词定义：

1: the throwing back by a body or surface of light, heat, or sound without absorbing it.

例：The reflection of light.

2: serious thought or consideration.

例：He doesn't get much time for reflection.

¹⁸ **represent** /reprɪ'zent/ /,reprɪ'zənt/

动词：代表，表示，表现

动词定义：

1: be entitled or appointed to act or speak for (someone), especially in an official capacity.

例：For purposes of litigation, an infant can and must be represented by an adult.

2: constitute; amount to.

例：This figure represents eleven percent of the company's total sales.

动词定义：

1: present (something) again, especially for further consideration or in an altered form.

例：Most of today's demonstrations will be re-presented on Friday.

¹⁸ **argument** /'ɑ:gjʊm(ə)nt/ /'ɑ:rgju

mənt/

名词：论据，论点，争论

名词定义：

1: an exchange of diverging or opposite views, typically a heated or angry one.

例: I've had an argument with my father.

2: a reason or set of reasons given with the aim of persuading others that an action or idea is right or wrong.

例: There is a strong argument for submitting a formal appeal.

¹⁸ **producing** /prə'dju:sɪŋ/

/prə'dju:sɪŋ/

动词: 产生, 生产, 产

动词定义:

1: make or manufacture from components or raw materials.

例: The company has just produced a luxury version of the aircraft.

2: cause (a particular result or situation) to happen or come into existence.

例: No conventional drugs had produced any significant change.

¹⁸ **supply** /sə'plɔɪ/ /sə'plɔɪ/

动词: 供应, 提供, 供给; 名词: 输送, 穿

复数 supplies 过去式 supplied 过去分词

supplied 现在分词 supplying

1. power supply 电源; 电源供应器 2.

supply chain 供应链; 供给链; 供需链

3. water supply 供水系统; 水源 4. in

short supply 供应不足; 缺乏

名词定义:

1: a stock of a resource from which a person or place can be provided with the necessary amount of that resource.

例: There were fears that the drought would limit the exhibition's water supply.

动词定义:

1: make (something needed or wanted) available to someone; provide.

例: The farm supplies apples to cider makers.

¹⁸ **pride** /praɪd/ /praɪd/

动词: 自豪, 使自夸; 名词: 自豪, 荣

1. pride in 以…为傲 2. the pride of …的全盛期 3. take pride in v. 以…为傲 4. pride and prejudice 《傲慢与偏见》

名词定义:

1: a feeling or deep pleasure or satisfaction derived from one's own achievements, the achievements of those with whom one is closely associated, or from qualities or possessions that are widely admired.

例: The team was bursting with pride after recording a sensational victory.

2: a group of lions forming a social unit.

例: First in were wildebeest, zebras and giraffes, and then, after ten years, predators were introduced – two prides of lions, cheetahs and a pack of wild dogs.

动词定义:

1: be especially proud of a particular quality or skill.

例: She'd always prided herself on her ability to deal with a crisis.

¹⁸ **commercial** /kə'mɜːʃ(ə)l/

/kə'mɜːʃəl/

名词: 广告; 形容词: 经济有效, 贸易的, 商业的

1. commercial bank 商业银行 2. industrial and commercial bank 工商银行 3. commercial value 市场价值; 经济价值; 出售价格 4. commercial production 工业性生产

形容词定义:

1: concerned with or engaged in commerce.

例: A commercial agreement.

2: making or intended to make a profit.

例: Commercial products.

名词定义:

1: a television or radio advertisement.

例: Its mass marketing includes print advertisements and radio and television commercials.

¹⁸ **apparently** /ə'pærəntli/

/ə'pærəntli/

副词: 似乎, 看来, 无疑

副词定义:

1: as far as one knows or can see.

例: The child nodded, apparently content with the promise.

¹⁸ **budget** /'bʌdʒɪt/ /'bʌdʒɪt/

名词: 预算, 贮藏; 动词: 编入预算, 作预算

1. budget deficit 预算赤字 2. budget for 为…作预算 3. project budget 项目预算, 工程预算 4. overall budget 总体预算

名词定义:

1: an estimate of income and expenditure for a set period of time. 例: Keep within the household budget.

2: a quantity of material, typically that which is written or printed.

动词定义:

1: allow or provide a particular amount of money in a budget.

例: The university is budgeting for a deficit.

形容词定义:

1: inexpensive.

例: A budget guitar.

¹⁸ **worn** /wɔːn/ /wɔːrn/

形容词: 老, 破损, 筋疲力尽

形容词定义:

1: damaged and shabby as a result of much use.

例: A worn, frayed denim jacket.

动词定义:

1: have on one's body or a part of one's body as clothing, decoration, protection, or for some other purpose.

例: He was wearing a dark suit.

2: damage, erode, or destroy by friction or use.

例: The track has been worn down in part to bare rock.

¹⁸ **cycle** /'saɪkl/ /'saɪkl/

名词: 周期, 循环, 周; 动词: 骑车, 轮转

过去式 cycled 过去分词 cycled 现在分词 cycling

1. life cycle 寿命周期; 生存期 2. cell cycle 细胞周期 3. development cycle 开发周期 4. economic cycle 经济周期, 经济循环

名词定义:

1: a series of events that are regularly repeated in the same order.

例: The boom and slump periods of a trade cycle.

2: a complete set or series.

例: The painting is one of a cycle of seven.

动词定义:

1: ride a bicycle.

例: She cycled to work every day.

2: move in or follow a regularly repeated sequence of events.

例: Economies cycle regularly between boom and slump.

¹⁸ **hardship** /'hɑːdʃɪp/ /'hɑːrdʃɪp/

名词: 困苦, 苦, 苦头

名词定义:

1: severe suffering or privation.

例: Intolerable levels of hardship.

¹⁸ **cure** /kjue; kjo:/ /kjor/

名词: 治愈, 治疗, 治; 动词: 治愈, 治疗, 治

过去式 cured 过去分词 cured 现在分词 curing

1. (prevention and) cure 防治 2.

cure of 治愈, 医治; 矫正 3. cure rate 治愈率; 痊愈率 4. kill or cure ◎(医药)要么断送生命, 要么挽救生命, ◎不管怎样, 好歹; 孤注一掷; 要么成功, 要么

失败，◎(药物、治疗)要么致死，要么治好，◎[比喻]孤注一掷；不管怎样；
名词定义：

- 1: a substance or treatment that cures a disease or condition.
例：The search for a cure for the common cold.
- 2: the process of curing rubber, plastic, or other material.
动词定义：

- 1: relieve (a person or animal) of the symptoms of a disease or condition.
例：He was cured of the disease.
- 2: preserve (meat, fish, tobacco, or an animal skin) by various methods such as salting, drying, or smoking.
例：Some farmers cured their own bacon.

名词定义：
1: a parish priest in a French-speaking country or region.

18 **fond** /fɔnd/ /fɔnd/

形容词：爱的，爱慕的，妹妹

比较级 fonder 最高级 fondest

形容词定义：

- 1: having an affection or liking for.
例：I'm very fond of Mike.

18 **vital** /'vait(ə)l/ /'vaitl/

形容词：要，有活力

比较级 more vital 最高级 most vital

1. vital part 要害部位 2. vital energy 生命力 3. vital force n. 生机；生命力
4. vital capacity [医]肺活量

形容词定义：

- 1: absolutely necessary or important; essential.
例：Secrecy is of vital importance.
2: full of energy; lively.
例：A beautiful, vital girl.

18 **donated** /dəʊneɪtɪd/ /'donetɪd/

动词：捐，捐赠，捐献

动词定义：

- 1: give (money or goods) for a good cause, for example to a charity.
例：The proceeds will be donated to an AIDS awareness charity.

18 **curiosity** /kjʊərɪ'sɪti/

/kjurɪ'asəti/

名词：好奇心，意兴

复数 curiosities

名词定义：

- 1: a strong desire to know or learn something.
例：Filled with curiosity, she peered through the window.
2: a strange or unusual object or fact.
例：He showed them some of the curiosities of the house.

18 **ball** /bɔ:l/ /bɔl/

名词：球，舞会，丸子

1. ball mill 球磨；[机]球磨机 2. on the ball adv. [口]机灵；留心；有见识；勤奋 3. ball valve 球阀，弹子阀；球形阀 4. ball bearing 滚珠，钢珠；滚珠轴承

名词定义：

- 1: a solid or hollow sphere or ovoid, especially one that is kicked, thrown, or hit in a game.

例：A soccer ball.

- 2: a pitch delivered outside the strike zone that the batter does not attempt to hit.

例：The umpire called it a ball.

动词定义：

- 1: squeeze or form (something) into a rounded shape.

例：Robert balled up his napkin and threw it onto his plate.

- 2: have sexual intercourse with.

前缀定义：

- 1: used in various derogatory terms as an intensifier.

例：Sleazeball.

18 **wake** /weɪk/ /wek/

动词：唤醒，醒来，叫醒；名词：醒，痕迹

过去式 woke 过去分词 woken 现在分词 waking

1. wake up 醒来，起床；开始警觉；开始了解真相 2. in the wake of 紧紧跟随；随着…而来；作为…的结果；仿效 3. wake up call 叫醒电话 4. wake flow [物]尾流（由空气动力压力差产生的一对绕着翼尖的闭合涡旋）

动词定义：

- 1: emerge or cause to emerge from a state of sleep; stop sleeping.

例：She woke up feeling better.
2: hold a vigil beside (someone who has died).

例：We waked Jim last night.

名词定义：

- 1: a watch or vigil held beside the body of someone who has died, sometimes accompanied by ritual observances including eating and drinking.

例：Bodies in the United States are usually kept in the funeral homes till the wake is done.

- 2: (in some parts of the UK) a festival and holiday held annually in a rural parish, originally on the feast day of the patron saint of the church.

例：Statutory Bank Holidays belong to the same tradition as the old northern wakes weeks.

18 **controversial** /kəntrə'verʃəl/ /kəntrə'verʃəl/

形容词：论争的，争论的

形容词定义：

- 1: giving rise or likely to give rise to public disagreement.

例：Years of wrangling over a controversial bypass.

18 **encouraging** /en'kʌrɪdʒɪŋ/ /ɪn'kʌrɪdʒɪŋ/

形容词：鼓舞人心的，奖励的
形容词定义：

- 1: giving someone support or confidence; supportive.

例：She gave me an encouraging smile.

动词定义：

- 1: give support, confidence, or hope to (someone).

例：We were encouraged by the success of this venture.

18 **witness** /'wɪtnɪs/ /'wɪtnɪs/

名词：见证，证人，见证人；动词：目睹，表明

复数 witnesses 过去式 witnessed 过去分词 witnessed 现在分词 witnessing

1. bear witness 证明，作证 2. as witness 以…为证明；3. in witness whereof 以资证明；作为其证据 4. expert witness 鉴定证人

名词定义：

- 1: a person who sees an event, typically a crime or accident, take place.

例：Police are appealing for witnesses to the accident.

- 2: evidence; proof.

例：The memorial service was witness to the wide circle of his interest.

动词定义：

- 1: see (an event, typically a crime or accident) take place.

例：A bartender who witnessed the murder.

- 2: give or serve as evidence of; testify to.

例：His writings witness to an inner toughness.

18 **nerve** /nɜ:v/ /nɜv/

名词：神经，勇气，胆量；动词：鼓起勇气

过去式 nerved 过去分词 nerved 现在分词 nerving

1. nerve oneself 鼓起勇气；振作 2. optic nerve 视神经 3. peripheral nerve 末梢神经，外周神经 4. facial nerve 面神经；颜面神经

名词定义：

- 1: (in the body) a whitish fiber or bundle of fibers that transmits impulses of sensation to the brain or

spinal cord, and impulses from these to the muscles and organs.

例: The optic nerve.

2: a person's mental state, in particular the extent to which they are agitated or worried.

例: An amazing journey that tested her nerves to the full.

动词定义:

1: brace oneself mentally to face a demanding situation.

例: She nerved herself to enter the room.

¹⁸ **shut** /ʃʌt/ /ʃʊt/

动词: 关闭, 关, 闭; 形容词: 关闭的, 合拢的

过去式 shut 过去分词 shut 现在分词 shutting

1. shut down 停工, 关闭 2. shut up 住口; 关闭; 妥藏起来 3. shut off 切断; 关掉 4. shut the door 关门

动词定义:

1: move (something) into position so that it blocks an opening.

例: Shut the window, please.

¹⁸ **fixed** /fɪkst/ /fɪkst/

形容词: 固定, 定, 一定

1. fixed point 定点; 固定点 2. fixed bed [化]固定床 3. fixed asset [经]固定资产 4. fixed price 固定价格

形容词定义:

1: fastened securely in position.

例: A fixed iron ladder down the port side.

2: situated with regard to.

例: How's the club fixed for money now?

¹⁸ **oxen** /'ɒksn/ /əksn/

名词: 牛, 犊

名词定义:

1: a domesticated bovine animal kept for milk or meat; a cow or bull.

例: The beef cows and oxen were kept in the pasture further from the cottage.

¹⁸ **shake** /ʃeɪk/ /ʃeɪk/

动词: 抖动, 摆, 摆晃; 名词: 颤, 撼, 发抖

1. shake off 摆脱; 抖落 2. shake hands with 与…握手 3. shake up 摆匀; 重组; 震动 4. no great shakes 平凡的, 并不出众的, 不重要的;

名词定义:

1: an act of shaking.

例: With a shake of its magnificent antlers the stag charged down the slope.

2: a trill.

例: But he also interprets the shaking in musical terms using tremolos and trills, which can themselves be described as shakes.

动词定义:

1: (of a structure or area of land) tremble or vibrate.

例: Buildings shook in Sacramento and tremors were felt in Reno.

2: move (an object) up and down or from side to side with rapid, forceful, jerky movements.

例: She stood in the hall and shook her umbrella.

¹⁸ **introduction** /,intrə'dʌkʃn/ /,intrə'dʌkʃən/

名词: 介绍, 引言, 采用

1. introduction of 引进; 引入 2. brief introduction 简介; 简短介绍 3. letter of introduction 介绍信 4. sample introduction 进样; 样品导入

名词定义:

1: the action of introducing something.

例: Issues arising from the introduction of new technology.

2: a formal presentation of one person to another, in which each is told the other's name.

例: He returned to his desk, leaving Michael to make the introductions.

¹⁸ **hatch** /hætʃ/ /hætʃ/

名词: 孵化, 舱口, 孵; 动词: 孵化, 孵出, 孵

第三人称单数 hatches 过去式 hatched 过去分词 hatched 现在分词 hatching

名词定义:

1: an opening of restricted size allowing for passage from one area to another, in particular.

例: There are three opening ports on each side of the cabin trunk, an opening hatch forward plus the companionway for excellent ventilation.

2: a newly hatched brood.

例: A hatch of mayflies.

动词定义:

1: (of a young bird, fish, or reptile) emerge from its egg.

例: Ten little chicks hatched out.

2: conspire to devise (a plot or plan).

例: The little plot that you and Sylvia hatched up last night.

¹⁸ **preparation** /,prepə'reɪʃ(ə)n/ /,prepə'refən/

名词: 制备, 准备, 制剂

1. preparation for 为…做准备 2. preparation method 制备方法 3. in

preparation 在准备中 4. in preparation for adv. 为…作准备
名词定义:

1: the action or process of making ready or being made ready for use or consideration.

例: The preparation of a draft contract.

¹⁸ **wealth** /welθ/ /wɛlθ/

名词: 财富, 丰富, 富裕

1. a wealth of adj. 很多的 2. wealth management 财富管理 3. wealth of society 社会财富 4. wealth effect 财富效应

名词定义:

1: an abundance of valuable possessions or money.

例: He used his wealth to bribe officials.

¹⁸ **engine** /'endʒɪn/ /'endʒɪn/

动词: 发动机; 名词: 发动机, 引擎, 机

过去式 engined 过去分词 engined 现在分词 engining

1. diesel engine 柴油机 (等于 diesel)

2. search engine 搜索引擎 3.

gasoline engine 汽油机, 汽油发动机 4.

engine oil 机器润滑油

名词定义:

1: a machine with moving parts that converts power into motion.

例: At the time, the big advantage of petrol engines over steamed powered cars was that they required only one kind of fuel, instead of a combination of coal and water.

¹⁸ **greek** /grɪk/ /grik/

名词: 希腊语, 希腊人; 形容词: 希腊的

形容词定义:

1: relating to Greece, its people, or their language.

名词定义:

1: a native or inhabitant of modern Greece, or a person of Greek descent.

2: the ancient or modern language of Greece, the only representative of the Hellenic branch of the Indo-European family.

¹⁸ **hybrid** /'haɪbrɪd/ /'haɪbrɪd/

名词: 混血

1. hybrid rice 杂交稻; 杂种稻 2.

hybrid system 混合系统 3. hybrid method 混合法; 杂交法 4. hybrid model 混合模型, 混合模式

形容词定义:

1: of mixed character; composed of mixed parts.

例: Mexico's hybrid postconquest culture.

名词定义:

1: the offspring of two plants or animals of different species or varieties, such as a mule (a hybrid of a donkey and a horse).

例: A hybrid of wheat and rye.

2: a thing made by combining two different elements; a mixture.

例: The final text is a hybrid of the stage play and the film.

18 **regulation** /rɪgju'leɪʃn/ /rɪgjə'leʃn/

名词: 规, 条例, 调整

1. speed regulation 速度调节; 速度调整 2. regulation and control 调控 3.

government regulation 政府法规, 政府调控; 政府监管 4. market regulation 市场调节; 市场监管; 市场管理

名词定义:

1: a rule or directive made and maintained by an authority.

例: Planning regulations.

2: the action or process of regulating or being regulated.

例: The regulation of financial markets.

18 **grave** /grɛv/ /grev/

形容词: 严重, 严肃, 庄重; 名词: 坟墓, 墓, 坟; 动词: 铭, 鎏

过去式 graved 过去分词 graven 或 graved 现在分词 graving

形容词定义:

1: giving cause for alarm; serious.

例: A matter of grave concern.

名词定义:

1: a place of burial for a dead body, typically a hole dug in the ground and marked by a stone or mound.

例: The coffin was lowered into the grave.

动词定义:

1: engrave (an inscription or image) on a surface.

例: There is no reason to suppose that history is at an end, that the current structures of authority and domination are graven in stone.

2: clean (a ship's bottom) by burning off the accretions and then tarring it.

例: They are graved, i.e., a surface layer of oxidation has been scratched away.

副词定义:

1: (as a direction) slowly; with solemnity.

例: After a half dozen bars of a vigorous Vivace there comes a deeply felt Grave movement.

18 **video** /'vɪdiəʊ/ /'vɪdɪo/

名词: 视频, 动态影像; 形容词: 影像的

1. digital video 数字视频, 数字录像 2. video game 视频游戏; 电视游戏 3. video frequency 视频频率 4. video camera 摄影机

名词定义:

1: the recording, reproducing, or broadcasting of moving visual images.

例: The trust has provided seven school systems with audio and video equipment, including, of course, free cable.

2: a recording of moving visual images made digitally or on videotape.

例: They sat down to watch a video.

动词定义:

1: record on videotape.

例: He declined an invitation to be videoed.

18 **disorder** /dɪs'ɔ:də/ /dɪs'ɔ:rðə/

名词: 紊乱, 毛病; 动词: 搅乱, 使不适当

1. in disorder 混乱; 慌乱地, 狼狈不堪; 杂乱地 2. mental disorder 精神病; 心理失常 3. bipolar disorder 躁郁症; 两极型异常 4. anxiety disorder 焦虑症; 焦虑性障碍; 焦虑症候群

名词定义:

1: a state of confusion.

例: Tiresome days of mess and disorder.

动词定义:

1: disrupt the systematic functioning or neat arrangement of.

例: She went to comb her disordered hair.

18 **accent** /'æks(ə)nt; -sent/ /'æksent/

名词: 口音, 重音, 腔调

名词定义:

1: a distinctive mode of pronunciation of a language, especially one associated with a particular nation, locality, or social class.

例: A strong German accent.

2: a distinct emphasis given to a syllable or word in speech by stress or pitch.

例: In all but parts of eastern Slovakia, the stress is on the first syllable of a word; longer words (three or more syllables) have secondary accents.

动词定义:

1: emphasize (a particular feature).

例: Fabrics that accent the background colors in the room.

18 **expectation** /ekspɛk'teʃn/ /,ɛkspeɪk'teʃən/

名词: 期望, 等待, 悬念

1. in expectation 期望着; 意料之中 2. expectation value 期待值 3.

expectation of life 平均寿命; 预期寿命 (等于 life expectancy) 4. mathematical expectation 数学的期望值

名词定义:

1: a strong belief that something will happen or be the case in the future.

例: Reality had not lived up to expectations.

18 **typing** /'taɪpɪŋ/ /'taɪpɪŋ/

动词: 类, 打字

名词定义:

1: the action or skill of writing something by means of a typewriter or computer.

例: They learned shorthand and typing.

动词定义:

1: write (something) on a typewriter or computer by pressing the keys.

例: He typed out the second draft. 2: determine the type to which (a person or their blood or tissue) belongs.

例: The kidney was typed.

18 **resident** /'rɛzɪdənt/ /'rɛzɪdənt/

名词: 居民, 住户, 留鸟;

形容词: 常驻, 驻

1. permanent resident 永久性居民 2.

local resident 当地居民 3. resident representative 居民代表; 驻地代表 4. resident population 常驻人口

形容词定义:

1: living somewhere on a long-term basis.

例: He has been resident in Brazil for a long time.

名词定义:

1: a person who lives somewhere permanently or on a long-term basis.

例: Citizens or permanent residents of other countries must have a valid passport and/or a valid visitor's visa. 2: a medical graduate engaged in specialized practice under supervision in a hospital.

例: He currently works as a medical resident at another hospital and is waiting to hear the final outcome for this case.

18 **absolute** /'æbsəlu:t/ /'æbsələt/

形容词: 绝对, 独立的

1. absolute value 绝对值 2. absolute advantage 绝对利益 3. absolute

power 绝对权力（电影名称） 4.

absolute error 绝对误差

形容词定义：

1: not qualified or diminished in any way; total.

例：Absolute secrecy.

2: viewed or existing independently and not in relation to other things; not relative or comparative.

例：Absolute moral standards.

名词定义：

1: a value or principle that is regarded as universally valid or that may be viewed without relation to other things.

例：Good and evil are presented as absolutes.

¹⁷ **legal** /'li:g(ə)l/ /'ligl/

形容词：法律，合法，法定

1. legal system 法律制度 2. legal

status 法律地位 3. legal protection

法律保护；合法保护 4. legal services

法律服务

形容词定义：

1: of, based on, or concerned with the law.

例：The American legal system.

2: permitted by law.

例：He claimed that it had all been legal.

¹⁷ **advised** /əd'veɪzd/ /əd'veɪzd/

动词：劝，劝告，忠告

形容词定义：

1: behaving as someone, especially the speaker, would recommend; sensible; wise.

例：The department would be advised to do some research.

动词定义：

1: offer suggestions about the best course of action to someone.

例：I advised him to go home.

¹⁷ **marathon** /'mærəθ(ə)n/ /'mærəθən/

名词：马拉松，马拉松赛跑

名词定义：

1: a long-distance running race, strictly one of 26 miles and 385 yards (42.195 km).

例：She swapped track for road, became a marathon runner, ran three marathons and won the lot.

¹⁷ **analysis** /ə'nælɪsɪs/ /ə'næləsɪs/

名词：分析，分解

复数 analyses

1. analysis method 解析法；离子微探针质谱仪分析法 2. quantitative analysis [化]定量分析 3. finite element analysis 有限元分析 4. data analysis 数据分析

名词定义：

1: detailed examination of the elements or structure of something, typically as a basis for discussion or interpretation.

例：Statistical analysis.

¹⁷ **thirty** /'θɜ:tɪ/ /'θɜ:ti/

：三十，卅；名词：三十

复数 thirties 定义：

1: the number equivalent to the product of three and ten; ten less than forty; 30.

例：Thirty or forty years ago.

¹⁷ **intention** /ɪn'tenʃ(ə)n/ /ɪn'tenʃən/

名词：意向，意图，打算

1. original intention 初衷；原始意图

2. good intention 好心，良好的意图

3. real intention 真实意图；真正目的

4. evil intention 歹意；罪恶的动机

名词定义：

1: a thing intended; an aim or plan.

例：She was full of good intentions.

2: the healing process of a wound.

¹⁷ **optimistic** /ɒptɪ'mɪstɪk/

/,ɒptɪ'mɪstɪk/

形容词：开朗的，乐观的，乐天的

形容词定义：

1: hopeful and confident about the future.

例：The optimistic mood of the sixties.

¹⁷ **worries** /'wʌrɪz/ /'wʌrɪz/

动词：担心，愁，担忧；名词：烦恼，忧，顾虑

名词定义：

1: a state of anxiety and uncertainty over actual or potential problems.

例：Her son had been a constant source of worry to her.

动词定义：

1: give way to anxiety or unease; allow one's mind to dwell on difficulty or troubles.

例：He worried about his soldier sons in the war.

2: (of a dog or other carnivorous animal) tear at, gnaw on, or drag around with the teeth.

例：I found my dog contentedly worrying a bone.

¹⁷ **seldom** /'seldəm/ /'seldəm/

副词：很少，不常，难得

副词定义：

1: not often; rarely.

例：Islay is seldom visited by tourists.

形容词定义：

1: not common; infrequent.

例：A great but seldom pleasure.

¹⁷ **somewhere** /'sʌmweə/ /'sʌmweər/

副词：某处

副词定义：

1: in or to some place.

例：I've seen you somewhere before.

代词定义：

1: some unspecified place.

例：In search of somewhere to live.

¹⁷ **treatment** /'tri:tment/ /'trɪtmənt/

名词：治疗，待遇，对待

1. heat treatment 热处理 2. water treatment 水处理；水的处理

3. wastewater treatment 污水处理 4. medical treatment 治疗，医疗

名词定义：

1: the manner in which someone behaves toward or deals with someone or something.

例：The directive required equal treatment for men and women.

¹⁷ **youth** /ju:θ/ /juθ/

名词：青年，青春，青年人

1. youth league 青年团 2. youth hostel 青年招待所；青年（学生）宿舍

3. the communist youth league 共产主义青年团 4. youth culture 青年文化；青年人的爱好

名词定义：

1: the period between childhood and adult age.

例：He had been a keen sportsman in his youth.

2: young people considered as a group.

例：Middle-class youth have romanticized poverty.

¹⁷ **confirm** /kən'fɜ:m/ /kən'fɜ:m/

动词：确认，证实，肯定

动词定义：

1: establish the truth or correctness of (something previously believed, suspected, or feared to be the case).

例：If these fears are confirmed, the outlook for the economy will be dire.

2: administer the religious rite of confirmation to.

例：He had been baptized and confirmed.

¹⁷ **rude** /ru:d/ /rud/

形容词：无礼，粗暴，不客气

比较级 ruder 最高级 rudest

形容词定义：

1: offensively impolite or ill-mannered.

例：She had been rude to her boss.

2: roughly made or done; lacking subtlety or sophistication.

例: A rude coffin.

¹⁷ **passing** /'pɑ:sɪŋ/ /'pæsɪŋ/

名词: 通过, 走, 走过; 形容词: 便, 顺, 短暂的; 副词: 非常, 很

1. passing through 穿越
2. passing by 路过; 错过; 擦肩而过
3. in passing 顺便
4. by passing 分流旁路, 分路作用

形容词定义:

- 1: going past.

例: Passing cars.

- 2: (of a period of time) going by.

例: She detested him more with every passing second.

名词定义:

- 1: the passage of something, especially time.

例: With the passing of the years she had become a little eccentric.

- 2: used euphemistically to refer to a person's death.

例: Her passing will be felt deeply by many people.

动词定义:

- 1: move or cause to move in a specified direction.

例: He passed through towns and villages.

- 2: go past or across; leave behind or on one side in proceeding.

例: She passed a rest area with a pay phone.

¹⁷ **ceremony** /'serɪməni/ /'sərə

,moʊni/

名词: 仪式, 典礼, 式

复数 ceremonies

1. opening ceremony 开学典礼; 开幕式; 开幕仪式; 开幕典礼
2. wedding ceremony n. 结婚典礼
3. signing ceremony 签字仪式; 签约仪式
4. closing ceremony 闭幕典礼

名词定义:

- 1: a formal religious or public occasion, typically one celebrating a particular event or anniversary.

例: Young volunteers from across Greater Manchester have had their achievements celebrated at an awards ceremony.

- 2: the ritual observances and procedures performed at grand and formal occasions.

例: The new Queen was proclaimed with due ceremony.

¹⁷ **encouragement**

/ɪn'kɔ:rɪdʒm(ə)nt/ /ɪn'kɔ:rɪdʒmənt/

名词: 鼓励, 奖, 靠山

名词定义:

- 1: the action of giving someone support, confidence, or hope.

例: Thank you for all your support and encouragement.

¹⁷ **medal** /'med(ə)l/ /'medl/

名词: 勋章, 奖章, 勋

过去式 medaled 或-alled 过去分词 medaled 或-alled 现在分词 medalng 或-allng

1. gold medal 金牌; 金质奖章
2. silver medal 银质奖章; 银牌奖
3. bronze medal 铜牌; 铜质奖章
4. medal of honor 荣誉勋章

名词定义:

- 1: a metal disk with an inscription or design, made to commemorate an event or awarded as a distinction to someone such as a soldier, athlete, or scholar.

例: Pope John Paul II has awarded a medal of distinction to a Sutton woman who has given her life to the service of the church, the young and the needy.

动词定义:

- 1: earn a medal, especially in an athletic contest.

例: Norwegian athletes medaled in 12 of the 14 events.

¹⁷ **survival** /sə'veɪv(ə)l/ /sə'veɪvl/

名词: 残余, 续航力

1. survival rate 存活率
2. survival time 生存时间; 存活期
3. survival of the fittest 适者生存
4. not only about survival 不仅仅是生存

名词定义:

- 1: the state or fact of continuing to live or exist, typically in spite of an accident, ordeal, or difficult circumstances.

例: The animal's chances of survival were pretty low.

¹⁷ **worm** /wɜ:m/ /wɜ:m/

名词: 蠕虫, 虫, 虫子; 动词: 蠕行

1. worm gear 蜗轮; 螺旋齿
2. worm wheel 蜗轮; 螺旋齿轮
3. worm drive 蜗杆传动; 蜗轮传动
4. worm reducer 蜗轮减速机; 蜗轮减速器

名词定义:

- 1: a weak or despicable person (used as a general term of contempt).

例: He threw one last glance in the direction she had gone before yelling 'Come and get me, you worms !' .

- 2: a helical device or component, in particular.

动词定义:

- 1: move with difficulty by crawling or wriggling.

例: I wormed my way along the roadside ditch.

- 2: treat (an animal) with a preparation designed to expel parasitic worms.

例: If your kitten was wormed during his first visit, the vet will give him his second worming.

缩写词定义:

- 1: write-once read-many, denoting a type of computer memory device.

¹⁷ **employ** /ɪm'plɔɪ; em-/ /ɪm'plɔɪ/

动词: 采用, 使用, 雇用; 名词: 雇佣, 雇

名词定义:

- 1: the state or fact of being employed for wages or a salary.

例: I started work in the employ of a grocer and wine merchant.

动词定义:

- 1: give work to (someone) and pay them for it.

例: The firm employs 150 people.

- 2: make use of.

例: The methods they have employed to collect the data.

¹⁷ **tight** /taɪt/ /taɪt/

形容词: 紧, 紧张, 严密; 副词: 紧, 紧紧地

比较级 tighter 最高级 tightest

1. sit tight 稳坐不动; 坚持主张; 静待事态的发展
2. in the tight 【英式橄榄球】在密集阵式中;
3. tight schedule 时间很紧; 行程紧凑
4. tight credit 信用紧缩; 银根紧

形容词定义:

- 1: fixed, fastened, or closed firmly; hard to move, undo, or open.

例: She twisted her handkerchief into a tight knot.

- 2: (of a rope, fabric, or surface) stretched so as to leave no slack; not loose.

例: The drawcord pulls tight.

副词定义:

- 1: very firmly, closely, or tensely.

例: He went downstairs, holding tight to the banisters.

¹⁷ **shiny** /'ʃaɪnɪ/ /'ʃaɪnɪ/

形容词: 太阳的, 雪亮的

比较级 shinier 最高级 shiniest

形容词定义:

- 1: (of a smooth surface) reflecting light, typically because very clean or polished.

例: Shiny hair.

¹⁷ **tablet** /'tæblɪt/ /'tæblɪt; tab'lɪt/

名词: 片剂, 牌匾, 牌

1. stone tablet 碑碣
2. buccal tablet 口腔片, 颊含片
3. tablet press 压片机

4. calcium tablet 钙片

名词定义:

- 1: a small disk or cylinder of a compressed solid substance, typically

a measured amount of a medicine or drug; a pill.

例: You can also take antihistamine tablets containing drugs such as cyclizine or cinnarizine to prevent travel or motion sickness.

2: a writing pad.

例: Legal pad enthusiasts do seem to have a psychological connection to their writing tablets.

¹⁷ **soup** /su:p/ /sup/

名词: 汤, 羹, 羹汤

1. in the soup adv. [口]在困境中 2. chicken soup 鸡汤; 心灵鸡汤 3.

noodle soup 面汤, 清汤面条 4. thick soup 浓汤

名词定义:

1: a liquid dish, typically made by boiling meat, fish, or vegetables, etc., in stock or water.

例: A bowl of tomato soup.

2: a substance or mixture perceived to resemble soup in appearance or consistency.

例: The waves and the water beyond have become a thick brown soup.

动词定义:

1: increase the power and efficiency of an engine or other machine.

例: One owner claims to have souped his machine up to 1.067GHz with a simple flip of a few resistors on the new machine's motherboard.

¹⁷ **defeat** /dɪ'fi:t/ /dɪ'fit/

动词: 击败, 打败, 败; 名词: 败仗, 败局, 弊

名词定义:

1: an instance of defeating or being defeated.

例: The defeat of the Armada in 1588.

动词定义:

1: win a victory over (someone) in a battle or other contest; overcome or beat.

例: Arab armies defeated the Byzantine garrison.

¹⁷ **fund** /fʌnd/ /fʌnd/

名词: 基金, 经费, 钱; 动词: 投资, 支付

1. provident fund 公积金; 福利基金; 准备基金 2. investment fund [经]投资基金 3. capital fund 资本基金 4. international monetary fund 国际货币基金组织

名词定义:

1: a sum of money saved or made available for a particular purpose.

例: He had set up a fund to coordinate economic investment.

动词定义:

1: provide with money for a particular purpose.

例: The World Bank refused to fund the project.

¹⁷ **confusion** /kən'fju:ʒ(ə)n/

/kən'fju:ʒən/

名词: 混乱, 迷乱, 纷

名词定义:

1: lack of understanding; uncertainty.

例: There seems to be some confusion about which system does what.

2: the state of being bewildered or unclear in one's mind about something.

例: She looked about her in confusion.

¹⁷ **genius** /'dʒi:nɪəs/ /'dʒɪnjəs/

名词: 天才, 精灵

名词定义:

1: exceptional intellectual or creative power or other natural ability.

例: She was a teacher of genius.

2: a person who is exceptionally intelligent or creative, either generally or in some particular respect.

例: One of the great musical geniuses of the 20th century.

形容词定义:

1: very clever or ingenious.

例: A genius marketing ploy.

¹⁷ **debris** /'derbi:/ /də'bri/

名词: 废墟, 瓦砾, 废物

名词定义:

1: scattered fragments, typically of something wrecked or destroyed.

例: The bomb hits it, showering debris from all sides.

¹⁷ **military** /'milit(ə)rɪ/ /'mɪlɪtərɪ/

形容词: 军事, 军用, 军; 名词: 军队

复数 military 或 militaries

1. military affairs n. 军事; 军务 2.

military training 军事训练; 军训 3.

military service 兵役, 军役 4. military hospital 军事医院; 陆军医院

形容词定义:

1: of, relating to, or characteristic of soldiers or armed forces.

例: Both leaders condemned the buildup of military activity.

名词定义:

1: the armed forces of a country.

例: As a young man he joined the military and pursued a career in the Army.

¹⁷ **mortality** /mo:'tælɪti/

/mɔ:r'tæləti/

名词: 死亡, 死亡数目

复数 mortalities

1. mortality rate 死亡率 2. infant mortality 婴儿死亡率, 早期失效; 早期故障期 3. maternal mortality 产妇死亡率, 母性死亡率; 母死率 4. infant mortality rate [医]婴儿死亡率

名词定义:

1: the state of being subject to death.

例: The work is increasingly haunted by thoughts of mortality.

2: death, especially on a large scale.

例: The causes of mortality among infants and young children.

¹⁷ **palace** /'pælɪs/ /'pælɪs/

名词: 宫, 宫殿, 宫廷

1. palace museum 故宫博物院 2.

imperial palace n. 宫城; 皇城 3.

buckingham palace 白金汉宫 (英国皇宫)

4. potala palace 布达拉宫

名词定义:

1: the official residence of a sovereign, archbishop, bishop, or other exalted person.

例: The royal palace.

¹⁷ **classic** /'klæsɪk/ /'klæsɪk/

形容词: 经典, 第一流的, 古典的; 名词: 经典, 杰作

形容词定义:

1: judged over a period of time to be of the highest quality and outstanding of its kind.

例: A classic novel.

名词定义:

1: a work of art of recognized and established value.

例: His books have become classics.

2: a school subject that involves the study of ancient Greek and Latin literature, philosophy, and history.

例: I transferred out to go to Saint John's College, where I immersed myself in the Classics and Ancient Greek, then I went back to Marlboro and studied Literature and Philosophy.

¹⁷ **concentrate** /'kɒns(ə)ntreɪt/ /'kɒnsn'tret/

动词: 浓缩, 集中, 专心

过去式 concentrated 过去分词

concentrated 现在分词 concentrating

1. concentrate on 集中精力于; 全神贯注于 2. copper concentrate 铜精矿 3.

ore concentrate 精矿 4. zinc

concentrate 锌精矿; 精炼锌

动词定义:

1: focus one's attention or mental effort on a particular object or activity.

例: She couldn't concentrate on the movie.

2: gather (people or things) together in numbers or in a mass.

例: Wealth was concentrated in the hands of the governing elite.

名词定义:

1: a substance made by removing water or other diluting agent; a concentrated form of something, especially food.

例: Apple juice concentrate.

¹⁷ **reveal** /rɪ'veɪl/ /rə'veɪl/

动词: 揭示, 透露, 表明

动词定义:

1: make (previously unknown or secret information) known to others.

例: Brenda was forced to reveal Robbie's whereabouts.

名词定义:

1: (in a movie or television show) a final revelation of information that has previously been kept from the characters or viewers.

例: The big reveal at the end of the movie answers all questions.

2: either side surface of an aperture in a wall for a door or window.

例: A flush finishing metal door/window frame is provided for a reveal of an opening in a wall that has a pair of oppositely positioned wall board sheets.

¹⁷ **fellow** /'feloʊ/ /'felo/

名词: 家伙, 同伴, 朋友

1. research fellow 研究员, 研究人员

2. young fellow 小伙子 3. little

fellow 小家伙, 小鬼; 4. fellow

countrymen 同胞

名词定义:

1: a man or boy.

例: He was an extremely obliging fellow.

2: a person in the same position, involved in the same activity, or otherwise associated with another.

例: He was learning with a rapidity unique among his fellows.

形容词定义:

1: sharing a particular activity, quality, or condition with someone or something.

例: They urged the troops not to fire on their fellow citizens.

¹⁷ **gray** /greɪ/ /gre/

名词: 灰色; 形容词: 灰, 灰白, 灰暗;

动词: 变灰色

1. gray level 灰度 2. gray iron 灰口
铸铁 3. gray scale 灰度; 灰阶 4. gray
cast iron 灰口铸铁

形容词定义:

1: of a color intermediate between black and white, as of ashes or an overcast sky.

例: Gray flannel trousers.

2: dull and nondescript; without interest or character.

例: Gray, faceless men.

名词定义:

1: gray color or pigment.

例: Dirty intermediate tones of gray.

2: a gray thing or animal, in particular a gray or white horse.

例: Eager equestrians were paraded round the ring by charming chestnuts and graceful greys in the popular horse classes.

名词定义:

1: (especially of hair) become gray with age.

例: He had put on weight and grayed somewhat.

¹⁷ **hollywood** /'holiwd/ /'holi wud/

名词: 好莱坞

名词定义:

1: a district in Los Angeles, the principal center of the US movie industry.

2: a resort city in southeastern Florida, north of Miami, on the Atlantic Ocean; population 141,740 (est. 2008).

¹⁷ **afterward** /'aftəwəd/ /'æftərword/

副词: 之后, 后来, 后

副词定义:

1: at a later or future time; subsequently.

例: The offender was arrested shortly afterward.

¹⁷ **selection** /sɪ'leksʃ(ə)n/ /sɪ'lɛkʃən/

名词: 拔, 甄拔

1. natural selection 自然选择; [生]物竞天择说 2. type selection 典型选择

3. site selection 厂址选择; 基地选择; 位置选择 4. feature selection 特征选择; 特别选择

名词定义:

1: the action or fact of carefully choosing someone or something as being the best or most suitable.

例: Such men decided the selection of candidates.

2: a process in which environmental or genetic influences determine which types of organism thrive better than others, regarded as a factor in evolution.

例: Positive directional selection was detected for most of the internal

branches harboring an accelerated rate of evolution.

¹⁷ **malaria** /mə'lærɪə/ /mə'lærɪə/

名词: 疟疾, 痢, 瘴

名词定义:

1: an intermittent and remittent fever caused by a protozoan parasite that invades the red blood cells. The parasite is transmitted by mosquitoes in many tropical and subtropical regions.

例: The result of this was a significant increase in cases of malaria and dengue fever.

¹⁷ **victim** /'vɪktɪm/ /'vɪktɪm/

名词: 受害者, 被害人, 牺牲者

名词定义:

1: a person harmed, injured, or killed as a result of a crime, accident, or other event or action.

例: Here is the man who is first to raise money or organise events to help victims of crime or the needy, a man with human compassion.

¹⁷ **hometown** /'haʊm'taʊn/ /'hom tən/

名词: 家乡, 桕里, 籍

名词定义:

1: the town where one was born or grew up, or the town of one's present fixed residence.

例: Many residents return to their hometowns during this period and houses will be left unattended and government offices largely unstaffed.

¹⁷ **subway** /'sʌbweɪ/ /'sʌbwɪ/

名词: 地铁, 地下铁路

名词定义:

1: an underground electric railroad.

例: The subway and light railway can transport people to every corner of the city quickly.

2: a tunnel under a road for use by pedestrians.

例: According to the 1996 Highway Road Humps Regulations they must not be built on or within 25 metres of bridges, subways, culverts or tunnels.

¹⁷ **fairy** /'feəri/ /'feri/

名词: 仙女, 魅; 形容词: 妖术, 魔法

名词定义:

1: a small imaginary being of human form that has magical powers, especially a female one.

例: I love magical things like fairies and goblins.

2: a male homosexual.

形容词定义:

1: belonging to, resembling, or associated with fairies.

例: Fairy gold.

¹⁷ **perfume** /'pɜ:fju:m/ /pə'fju:m/

名词: 香水, 香料, 香味; 动词: 薰香, 洒香水于

过去式 perfumed 过去分词 perfumed

现在分词 perfuming

名词定义:

1: a fragrant liquid typically made from essential oils extracted from flowers and spices, used to impart a pleasant smell to one's body or clothes.

例: I caught a whiff of her fresh lemony perfume.

动词定义:

1: impart a pleasant smell to.

例: Just one bloom of jasmine has the power to perfume a whole room.

¹⁷ **debt** /det/ /dɛt/

名词: 债务, 债, 帐

1. in debt 负债; 欠情 2. national debt 国债 3. debt financing [经]债务资金筹措; 举债筹资 4. debt crisis 债务危机; 倒债危机

名词定义:

1: something, typically money, that is owed or due.

例: I paid off my debts.

¹⁷ **lend** /lend/ /lɛnd/

动词: 借, 借出, 提供

过去式 lent 过去分词 lent 现在分词

lending

1. lend itself to 适用于, 适宜于; 有助于 2. lend a helping hand 伸出援助之手, 助一臂之力 3. lend support to 支持; 支援 4. lend an ear 倾听

动词定义:

1: grant to (someone) the use of (something) on the understanding that it shall be returned.

例: Stewart asked me to lend him my car.

2: contribute or add (something, especially a quality) to.

例: The smile lent his face a boyish charm.

¹⁷ **yuan** /jʊ'a:n/ /jʊ'a:n/

名词: 元

复数 yuan

名词定义:

1: the basic monetary unit of China, equal to 10 jiao or 100 fen.

例: Today, they are still sending production to China as the yuan and the dollar weaken.

名词定义:

1: a dynasty that ruled China ad 1259 - 1368, established by the Mongols under Kublai Khan. It preceded the Ming dynasty.

¹⁷ **target** /'ta:gɪt/ /'tɑ:gɪt/

名词: 目标, 靶, 指标; 动词: 矛头指向

1. on target 到达目标上空; 正追踪目标; 切题, 中切要害 2. target market [经] 目标市场 3. target language 目的语; 目标语言; 译入语 4. target system 目标系统

名词定义:

1: a person, object, or place selected as the aim of an attack.

例: We've seen quite a shift from attacks on civilian targets to stronger attacks on military targets, particularly in the last 10 days.

2: a small, round shield or buckler.

例: It was soldiers armed with targets such as these under the command of Gonzalvo de Cordoba who defeated the Hapsburg-Valois pike formations in the Italian wars.

动词定义:

1: select as an object of attention or attack.

例: Two men were targeted by the attackers.

¹⁷ **register** /'redʒɪstə/ /'redʒɪstə/

名词: 寄存器, 注册, 名册; 动词: 注册, 登记, 报到

1. register for 注册; 选课 2. register with 向...登记 3. cash register 现金出纳机, 收银机 4. census register 户籍登记簿

名词定义:

1: an official list or record, for example of births, marriages, and deaths, of shipping, or of historic places.

例: While the graveyard register has recorded the names of those buried in the cemetery, identity of those buried in some graves is difficult to establish.

2: a particular part of the range of a voice or instrument.

例: His voice moved up a register.

动词定义:

1: enter or record on an official list or directory.

例: The vessel is registered as Liberian.

2: (of an instrument) detect and show (a reading) automatically.

例: The electroscope was too insensitive to register the tiny changes.

¹⁷ **scanner** /'skænə/ /'skænə/

名词: 扫描器

名词定义:

1: a device for examining, reading, or monitoring something, in particular.

例: Merlin checked the readings of a hand scanner that was strapped to his left arm and grunted.

¹⁷ **whisper** /'wɪspə/ /'wɪspə/

动词: 耳语, 品, 咬耳朵; 名词: 耳语, 品, 哪哪

名词定义:

1: a soft or confidential tone of voice; a whispered word or phrase.

例: She spoke in a whisper.

动词定义:

1: speak very softly using one's breath without one's vocal cords, especially for the sake of privacy.

例: Alison was whispering in his ear.

¹⁷ **reject** /(for v.)rɪ'dʒɛkt; (for n.)

'ri:dʒɛkt/ /'(for v.)rɪ'dʒɛkt; (for n.)

'ri:dʒɛkt/

动词: 拒绝, 拒, 排斥; 名词: 废品, 落选者

名词定义:

1: a person or thing dismissed as failing to meet standards or satisfy tastes.

例: Some of the team's rejects have gone on to prove themselves in championships.

动词定义:

1: dismiss as inadequate, inappropriate, or not to one's taste.

例: Union negotiators rejected a 1.5 percent pay increase.

¹⁷ **institution** /ɪnstɪ'tju:ʃ(ə)n/

/ɪnstɪ'tuʃən/

名词: 机构, 制度, 学会

1. financial institution 金融机构 2.

institution of higher learning 高等学校 3. medical institution 医疗机构; 医疗院所 4. public institution [法]公共机构

名词定义:

1: a society or organization founded for a religious, educational, social, or similar purpose.

例: A certificate from a professional institution.

2: an established law, practice, or custom.

例: The institution of marriage.

¹⁶ **caring** /'keərɪŋ/ /'kərɪŋ/

动词: 关心, 在乎, 在意

1. take care 注意; 小心 2. take care of 照顾; 注意; 抚养 3. care of 由...转交 4. health care 卫生保健

形容词定义:

1: displaying kindness and concern for others.
例: A caring and invaluable friend.

名词定义:

1: the work or practice of looking after those unable to care for themselves, especially sick and elderly people.
例: The caring professions.

动词定义:

1: feel concern or interest; attach importance to something.
例: They don't care about human life.

2: look after and provide for the needs of.
例: He has numerous animals to care for.

¹⁶ **criticism** /'krɪtɪsɪz(ə)m/ /'krɪtɪsɪzəm/

名词: 批评, 批判, 意见

1. literary criticism n. 文艺评论 2. textual criticism 校勘; 考订; 版本鉴定 3. new criticism 新批评主义 4. come under heavy criticism 遭到严厉的批评
名词定义:

1: the expression of disapproval of someone or something based on perceived faults or mistakes.

例: He received a lot of criticism.

2: the analysis and judgment of the merits and faults of a literary or artistic work.
例: Alternative methods of criticism supported by well-developed literary theories.

¹⁶ **wound** /wu:nd/ /wund/

名词: 伤口, 创伤, 伤; 动词: 创, 击伤

1. wound healing 创伤修复, 愈合; 伤口愈合 2. wound up 紧张的; 兴奋的 3. wound dressing 绷带, 伤口敷料; 创伤敷料 4. spiral wound [医]螺旋状伤
名词定义:

1: an injury to living tissue caused by a cut, blow, or other impact, typically one in which the skin is cut or broken.
例: He had sustained fractures to his skull, pelvis, and lower back, chest wounds and a broken arm.

动词定义:

1: inflict an injury on (someone).
例: The sergeant was seriously wounded.

动词定义:

1: cause (someone) to have difficulty breathing because of exertion or a blow to the stomach.
例: The fall nearly winded him.

2: detect the presence of (a person or animal) by scent.
例: He has numerous animals to care for.

例: The birds could not have seen us or winded us.

¹⁶ **bored** /bɔ:d/ /bɔrd/

形容词: 无聊, 闷, 腻烦

形容词定义:

1: feeling weary because one is unoccupied or lacks interest in one's current activity.
例: She got bored with staring out of the window.

2: (of a gun) having a specified bore.

例: Large-bored guns.

动词定义:

1: make (a hole) in something, especially with a revolving tool.
例: They bored holes in the sides.

2: make one's way through (a crowd).

例: When he bores fastballs and sharp breaking pitches into the hands of righthanders, they have trouble getting around on them, even if they see them longer.

¹⁶ **facial** /'feɪʃ(ə)l/ /'feʃl/

形容词: 表面的, 表面上的, 脸的

1. facial expression 面部表情 2. facial nerve 面神经; 颜面神经 3. facial feature 面貌 4. facial recognition 面部识别; 面孔识别
形容词定义:

1: of or affecting the face.

例: Facial expressions.

名词定义:

1: a beauty treatment for the face.

例: Beauty treatments range from facials, nails, massage, bodywraps and waxing thus providing the perfect preparation for a bride to prepare in every way for her wedding day.

¹⁶ **settle** /'set(ə)l/ /'sɛtl/

动词: 解决, 结清, 安家落户

过去式 settled 过去分词 settled 现在分词 settling

1. settle down 定居; 安定下来; 专心于 2. settle in v. 迁入 3. settle for 满足于 4. settle on 选定; 授与; 停在
动词定义:

1: resolve or reach an agreement about (an argument or problem).

例: Every effort was made to settle the dispute.

2: adopt a more steady or secure style of life, especially in a permanent job and home.

例: One day I will settle down and raise a family.

名词定义:

1: a wooden bench with a high back and arms, typically incorporating a box under the seat.

例: They have been flying out of her shop, which is why she has extended the range of Ercol reissues to include a settle, a dining table and a nest of tables.

¹⁶ **inspiration** /,ɪnspɪ'reɪʃn/ /,ɪnspa'reʃn/

名词: 灵感, 鼓舞, 意

名词定义:

1: the process of being mentally stimulated to do or feel something, especially to do something creative.
例: Helen had one of her flashes of inspiration.

2: the drawing in of breath; inhalation.

例: It is easiest to hear breath sounds during inspiration and expiratory sounds are less well heard.

¹⁶ **somewhat** /'sʌmhaʊ/ /'sʌmhaʊ/

副词: 不知何故

副词定义:

1: in some way; by some means.

例: Somehow I managed to get the job done.

¹⁶ **contest** /'kɒntest/ /kən'test/

名词: 竞赛, 比赛, 赛; 动词: 争夺, 争辩, 竞

1. speech contest 演讲比赛 2. contest for 和…对抗 (后接物) 3. beauty contest 选美比赛 4. singing contest 歌唱比赛
名词定义:

1: an event in which people compete for supremacy in a sport, activity, or particular quality.
例: A gigantic air rifle shooting contest.

动词定义:

1: engage in competition to attain (a position of power).

例: She declared her intention to contest the presidency.

2: oppose (an action, decision, or theory) as mistaken or wrong.

例: The former chairman contests his dismissal.

¹⁶ **eaten** /'i:tən/ /itn/

动词: 吃, 吃饭, 食

动词定义:

1: put (food) into the mouth and chew and swallow it.

例: He was eating a hot dog.

¹⁶ **indeed** /ɪn'di:d/ /ɪn'did/

副词: 确实, 的确, 确

副词定义:

1: used to emphasize a statement or response confirming something already suggested.

例: It was not expected to last long, and indeed it took less than three weeks.

2: used to introduce a further and stronger or more surprising point.

例: The idea is attractive to many men and indeed to many women.

¹⁶ **worldwide** /'wɜːl(d)waɪd/

wɜːl(d)'waɪd/ /'wɜːldwaɪd/

形容词: 全世界, 广布的; 副词: 环球
形容词定义:

1: extending or reaching throughout the world.

例: Worldwide sales of television rights.

副词定义:

1: throughout the world.

例: She travels worldwide as a consultant.

¹⁶ **arranged** /ə'reɪndʒd/ /ə'rendʒd/

动词: 安排, 排列, 布置

动词定义:

1: put (things) in a neat, attractive, or required order.

例: She had just finished arranging the flowers.

2: organize or make plans for (a future event).

例: They hoped to arrange a meeting.

¹⁶ **thoughtful** /'θɔːtfʊl; -f(ə)l/

/θɔːfl/

形容词: 周到, 懂事, 周

比较级 more thoughtful 最高级 most thoughtful

形容词定义:

1: absorbed in or involving thought.

例: Brows drawn together in thoughtful consideration.

¹⁶ **listener** /'lɪs(ə)nə/ /'lɪsənə/

名词: 倾听者, 听音器

名词定义:

1: a person who listens, especially someone who does so in an attentive manner.

例: It didn't take long for these guys to fill the room with attentive listeners, or run out of merch.

¹⁶ **russian** /'rʌʃn/ /'rʌʃən/

名词: 俄语, 俄国人, 俄罗斯人; 形容词: 俄, 俄国的

1. russian federation 俄罗斯联邦

2. russian revolution 俄国革命 (指发生于 1917 年的二月革命或十月革命)

3. russian orthodox 俄罗斯东正教

little russian 小俄国人; 小俄罗斯 (指俄国与基辅之间的一个地方)

形容词定义:

1: of or relating to Russia, its people, or their language.

例: A Russian language children's club has been running in the area for two years and is now expanding into a proper nursery school, open to children aged between 2 ½ and five.

名词定义:

1: a native or inhabitant of Russia.

例: Though not a native Russian, he was on the staff of the Imperial Theatres in St Petersburg and played in a court chamber ensemble.

2: the East Slavic language of Russia.

例: Most of the men included in these teams and groups spoke Russian and other languages of the Soviet Union and were dressed up as Red Army men and officers.

¹⁶ **crash** /kræʃ/ /kræʃ/

形容词: 紧急; 名词: 意外, 摔伤, 疾;

动词: 破, 摧坏, 摔伤; 副词: 轰隆声地

1. car crash 车祸; 汽车碰撞 2. air

crash 飞机失事 3. stock market crash

股市崩盘; 股市行情暴跌 4. crash course

速成课 (等于 cram course)

名词定义:

1: a violent collision, typically of one vehicle with another or with an obstacle.

例: A car crash.

2: a sudden loud noise as of something breaking or hitting another object.

例: He slammed the phone down with a crash.

动词定义:

1: (of a vehicle) collide violently with an obstacle or another vehicle.

例: The stolen car she was riding in crashed into a tree.

2: move or cause to move with force, speed, and sudden loud noise.

例: Huge waves crashed down on us.

形容词定义:

1: done rapidly or urgently and involving a concentrated effort.

例: A crash course in Italian.

副词定义:

1: with a sudden loud sound.

例: Crash went the bolt.

¹⁶ **profit** /'prɒfɪt/ /'prəʊfɪt/

名词: 利润, 盈利, 收益; 动词: 赢利, 获益, 赢

1. profit from 得益于; 利用 2. net

profit 净利润 3. economic profit 经济利润, 经济盈利 4. profit margin [经]利润率

名词定义:

1: a financial gain, especially the difference between the amount earned and the amount spent in buying, operating, or producing something.

例: Pretax profits.

动词定义:

1: obtain a financial advantage or benefit, especially from an investment.

例: The only people to profit from the entire episode were the lawyers.

¹⁶ **percentage** /pə'sentɪdʒ/

/pə'sentɪdʒ/

名词: 百分比, 百分率, 百分数

1. percentage point 百分点 2.

germination percentage 发芽率 3.

weight percentage 重量百分率 4.

percentage change 百分比变动

名词定义:

1: a rate, number, or amount in each hundred.

例: The percentage of cesareans at the hospital was three percent higher than the national average.

¹⁶ **property** /'prəpətri/ /'prəpətri/

名词: 属性, 性能, 财产

复数 properties

1. intellectual property 知识产权; 著作权 2. property right 产权 3.

property management 物业管理; 资产管理; 物业管理专员 4. property market 地产市场; 房地产市场; 物业市场

名词定义:

1: a thing or things belonging to someone; possessions collectively.

例: She wanted Oliver and his property out of her house.

2: an attribute, quality, or characteristic of something.

例: The property of heat to expand metal at uniform rates.

¹⁶ **mixed** /mɪkst/ /mɪkst/

形容词: 杂, 错杂, 儻

1. mixed up adj. 混淆不清的 2.

mixed gas 混合煤气 3. mixed forest

混交林; 混合林; 混生林 4. mixed

feelings 欢乐与恐惧参半

形容词定义:

1: consisting of different qualities or elements.

例: A varied, mixed diet.

¹⁶ **campaign** /kæm'peɪn/

/kæm'pen/

名词: 运动, 征战, 风潮; 动词: 征战, 参加活动

1. campaign for 为…助选; 为…而进行活动 2. campaign against 开展反对…

的活动 3. advertising campaign 广告
活动 4. election campaign 竞选运动；选举活动

名词定义：

1: a series of military operations intended to achieve a particular objective, confined to a particular area, or involving a specified type of fighting.

例：A desert campaign.

动词定义：

1: work in an organized and active way toward a particular goal, typically a political or social one.

例：People who campaigned against child labor.

¹⁶ **cast** /kɑ:st/ /kæst/

动词：投，投射，抛；名词：铸件，抛掷，辗转
过去式 cast 过去分词 cast 现在分词 casting

1. cast iron 铸铁，生铁，锻铁 2. cast off 摆脱；抛弃；解开（缆绳等） 3. cast steel 铸钢，坩埚钢 4. cast in 镶铸
名词定义：

1: an object made by shaping molten metal or similar material in a mold.

例：Bronze casts of the sculpture.

2: an act of throwing something forcefully.

例：He grabbed a spear for a third cast.

动词定义：

1: throw (something) forcefully in a specified direction.

例：Lemmings cast themselves off the cliff.

2: cause (light or shadow) to appear on a surface.

例：The moon cast a pale light over the cottages.

¹⁶ **aviation** /eɪvɪ'reɪʃ(ə)n/ /,eɪvɪ'eʃən/

名词：航空，飞行，航空学

1. civil aviation 民用航空 2. aviation industry 航空工业；飞机制造业 3.

aviation safety 航空安全，飞行安全 4. aviation authority 民航当局

名词定义：

1: the flying or operating of aircraft.

例：The aviation industry.

¹⁶ **acquire** /ə'kwaɪə/ /ə'kwair/

动词：获得，取得，树立

过去式 acquired 过去分词 acquired 现在分词 acquiring

动词定义：

1: buy or obtain (an object or asset) for oneself.

例：Instead, tax will become payable automatically 30 days after the date that the purchaser acquires the property or land.

¹⁶ **grandmother** /'græn(d)mʌðə/ /'grænmʌðə/

名词：祖母，奶奶，老大娘

名词定义：

1: the mother of one's father or mother.

例：Yes, women's liberation has given us choices that our grandmothers and even mothers could only dream of, but it has its downside too.

¹⁶ **courage** /'kʌrɪdʒ/ /'kɔ:rɪdʒ/

名词：勇气，胆量，胆子

名词定义：

1: the ability to do something that frightens one.

例：She called on all her courage to face the ordeal.

¹⁶ **unfair** /ʌn'feə/ /'ʌn'fer/

形容词：不公，不公平，过高的

比较级 more unfair 最高级 most unfair
形容词定义：

1: not based on or behaving according to the principles of equality and justice.

例：At times like these the legal system appears inhumane and unfair.

¹⁶ **groceries** /'grəʊs(ə)rɪz/ /'grəʊsəri:z/

名词：杂货

名词定义：

1: a grocer's store or business.

例：It started in the grocery business because shops were charging too much for food.

¹⁶ **discovery** /dɪ'skʌv(ə)rɪ/

/dɪ'skʌvəri/

名词：发现，发明的东西

复数 discoveries

1. scientific discovery 科学发现 2.

discovery channel 探索频道 3. great

discovery 伟大的发现；好棒的发现 4.

discovery bay 愉景湾（位于香港大屿山东北部分）；发现湾（哥伦布第一脚踏上土地）

名词定义：

1: the action or process of discovering or being discovered.

例：The discovery of the body.

2: the compulsory disclosure, by a party to an action, of relevant documents referred to by the other party.

例：A party has inherent right to be present at the examination for discovery of the opposite party.

¹⁶ **killer** /'kɪlə/ /'kɪlər/

名词：凶手，杀人犯，逆戟

1. serial killer 一系列谋杀事件的凶手，杀人恶魔 2. natural killer 自然杀伤细胞 3. killer whale [动]逆戟鲸 4. killer instinct 杀生本能

名词定义：

1: a person, animal, or thing that kills.

例：Police are still searching for the killer.

¹⁶ **jungle** /'dʒʌŋg(ə)l/ /'dʒʌŋgl/

名词：丛林，林

名词定义：

1: an area of land overgrown with dense forest and tangled vegetation, typically in the tropics.

例：We set off into the jungle.

2: a style of dance music incorporating elements of ragga, hip-hop, and hard core and consisting almost exclusively of very fast electronic drum tracks and slower synthesized bass lines, originating in Britain in the early 1990s.

例：On your old website, you mentioned that you both grew up listening to hip-hop, reggae and jungle.

¹⁶ **structure** /strʌktʃə/ /'strʌktʃə/

名词：结构，构造，构成

过去式 structured 过去分词 structured

现在分词 structuring

1. industrial structure 产业结构 2.

simple structure 简单结构；静态结构

3. structure design 结构设计 4.

system structure 系统结构；体制结构

名词定义：

1: the arrangement of and relations between the parts or elements of something complex.

例：Flint is extremely hard, like diamond, which has a similar structure.

动词定义：

1: construct or arrange according to a plan; give a pattern or organization to.

例：The game is structured so that there are five ways to win.

¹⁶ **passion** /'pæʃ(ə)n/ /'pæʃən/

名词：情，爱，春情；动词：表感

名词定义：

1: strong and barely controllable emotion.

例：A man of impetuous passion.

2: the suffering and death of Jesus.

例：Meditations on the Passion of Christ.

¹⁶ **bomb** /bɒm/ /bəm/

名词：炸弹，轰炸，弹；动词：轰炸，炸，投弹

1. atomic bomb 原子弹
2. car bomb 汽车炸弹
3. nuclear bomb n. 核弹
4. time bomb 定时炸弹

名词定义：

1: a container filled with explosive, incendiary material, smoke, gas, or other destructive substance, designed to explode on impact or when detonated by a time mechanism, remote-control device, or lit fuse.

例：The second night attack, which used high explosive and incendiary bombs alternately, caused the first man-made firestorm which affected an area of 22sq. km.

2: a lump of lava thrown out by a volcano.

例：Everyone else gets going out of the way of the lava bombs and lava flows.

动词定义：

1: attack (a place or vehicle) with a bomb or bombs.

例：London was bombed, night after night.

2: (of a movie, play, or other event) fail miserably.

例：A big-budget movie that bombed at the box office.

¹⁶ **chill** /tʃɪl/ /tʃɪl/

名词：寒意，寒冷，寒气；动词：变冷，镇，使冷；形容词：凉飕飕，清，寒冷的

形容词定义：

1: chilly.

例：The chill gray dawn.

2: very relaxed or easygoing.

例：I'm kind of a relaxed, chill guy.

名词定义：

1: an unpleasant feeling of coldness in the atmosphere, one's surroundings, or the body.

例：There was a chill in the air.

2: a metal mold or part of a mold, often cooled, designed to ensure rapid or even cooling of metal during casting.

例：Thus, dry sand cores often are used in green sand molds, and metal chills can be used in sand molds to accelerate local cooling.

动词定义：

1: make (someone) cold.

例：I'm chilled to the bone.

2: horrify or frighten (someone).

例：The city was chilled by the violence.

¹⁶ **magical** /'mædʒɪk(ə)l/ /'mædʒɪkl/

/

形容词：神奇，神，幻

形容词定义：

1: relating to, using, or resembling magic.

例：He had a gentle, magical touch with the child.

2: beautiful or delightful in such a way as to seem removed from everyday life.

例：It was a magical evening of pure nostalgia.

¹⁶ **jealous** /'dʒeləs/ /'dʒeləs/

形容词：妒，妒忌，酸溜溜

比较级 more jealous 最高级 most jealous

形容词定义：

1: feeling or showing envy of someone or their achievements and advantages.

例：He grew jealous of her success.

¹⁶ **capable** /'keɪpəb(ə)l/ /'kepəbl/

形容词：能，能力，能干

形容词定义：

1: having the ability, fitness, or quality necessary to do or achieve a specified thing.

例：I'm quite capable of taking care of myself.

2: able to achieve efficiently whatever one has to do; competent.

例：She looked enthusiastic and capable.

¹⁶ **wire** /waɪə/ /'waɪə/

名词：线，导线，电线；动词：拍电报，用金属丝卷起

过去式 wired 过去分词 wired 现在分词 wiring

1. steel wire 钢丝 2. wire rope 钢丝索；钢缆，钢索 3. wire netting 铁丝网；金属网 4. wire rod 线材；盘条；盘圆；钢丝筋条

名词定义：

1: metal drawn out into the form of a thin flexible thread or rod.

例：Having very thin wire needles pushed into your skin and twiddled is a very bizarre experience.

2: a telegram or cablegram.

例：Today, of course, we are no longer tethered to telegraph or telephone wires for conversation.

动词定义：

1: install electric circuits or wires in.

例：Wiring a plug.

2: provide, fasten, or reinforce with wires.

例：They wired his jaw.

¹⁶ **construct** /kən'strʌkt/

/kən'strʌkt/

动词：构造，建设，建造；名词：想出，意象

动词定义：

1: build or erect (something, typically a building, road, or machine).

例：A company that constructs oil rigs.

名词定义：

1: an idea or theory containing various conceptual elements, typically one considered to be subjective and not based on empirical evidence.

例：History is largely an ideological construct.

¹⁶ **impression** /ɪm'preʃ(ə)n/

/ɪm'preʃən/

名词：印象，感想，印痕

1. impression of 有…样的印象；对…的印象 2. impression on 对…的印象 3. first impression 第一印象 4. give the impression 留下印象

名词定义：

1: an idea, feeling, or opinion about something or someone, especially one formed without conscious thought or on the basis of little evidence.

例：His first impressions of Manchester were very positive.

2: an imitation of a person or thing, especially one done to entertain.

例：He did an impression of Frank Sinatra.

¹⁶ **advanced** /əd'venst/

/əd'venst/

形容词：高级，先进，进步

比较级 more advanced 最高级 most advanced

1. advanced technology 先进技术 2. advanced level n. (英国)一般学历证书考试优等(等于 A level) 3. advanced science 先进科学；尖端科学 4. advanced control [计]先行控制

形容词定义：

1: far on or ahead in development or progress.

例：Negotiations are at an advanced stage.

¹⁶ **false** /fɔ:l̩s; fəls/ /fɔ:l̩s/

形容词：假，虚假，伪

比较级 falsest 最高级 falsest

1. false alarm 假警报；引起一场空喜欢的人 2. false positive 假阳性 3. false alarm rate 火灾误报率；误警率；虚率 4. false statement 假语句；假命题；不实报表；虚假声明

形容词定义：

1: not according with truth or fact; incorrect.

例: The test can produce False results.

2: appearing to be the thing denoted; deliberately made or meant to deceive.

例: Check to see if the trunk has a False bottom.

¹⁶ **dying** /'daɪŋ/ /'daɪŋ/

名词: 垂死; 形容词: 不行了, 垂死的
形容词定义:

1: on the point of death.

例: He visited his dying mother.

动词定义:

1: (of a person, animal, or plant) stop living.

例: She died of cancer.

2: used to emphasize that one wants to do or have something very much.

例: They must be dying for a drink.

¹⁶ **council** /'kaʊns(ə); -sɪl/ /'kaʊnsl/

名词: 评议会, 政务会

1. state council 国务院 2. security council (联合国) 安全理事会 3. city council 市议会 4. legislative council 立法委员会 (英国议会上院)

名词定义:

1: an advisory, deliberative, or legislative body of people formally constituted and meeting regularly.

例: An official human rights council.

¹⁶ **lord** /lɔ:d/ /lɔ:rd/

名词: 主, 勋爵, 阁下

1. lord of hosts 耶和华; 万军之主 (等于上帝) 2. law of the lord n. 神律 (乐曲名称) 3. lord it over 对…作威作福, 对…称王称霸; 向…逞威风; 对…摆架子; 4. lord and master ◎[戏谑语] 夫主, 夫君, 一家之主, ◎主人, 东家;

名词定义:

1: someone or something having power, authority, or influence; a master or ruler.

例: Lord of the sea.

动词定义:

1: confer the title of Lord upon.

例: Patronage from the leader of your party would be the way to get lorded.

2: act in a superior and domineering manner toward (someone).

例: We do not seek to be considered superior to heterosexuals and lord it over them.

惊叹词定义:

1: used in exclamations expressing surprise or worry, or for emphasis.

例: Lord, I'm cold!

¹⁶ **pray** /preɪ/ /pre/

动词: 祈祷, 祈求, 祈

动词定义:

1: address a solemn request or expression of thanks to a deity or other object of worship.

例: The whole family is praying for Michael.

副词定义:

1: used as a preface to polite requests or instructions.

例: Pray continue.

¹⁶ **calf** /kɑ:f/ /kæf/

名词: 小牛, 犊, 牦

名词定义:

1: a young bovine animal, especially a domestic cow or bull in its first year.

例: In all 12 heifers and 12 bull calves have qualified for the final.

2: a floating piece of ice detached from an iceberg.

¹⁶ **regardless** /rɪ'gɔ:dls/

/rɪ'gɔ:dls/

副词: 无论

副词定义:

1: without paying attention to the present situation; despite the prevailing circumstances.

例: They were determined to carry on regardless.

¹⁶ **banquet** /'bænjkwɪt/ /'bænjkwɪt/

名词: 宴会, 晚宴, 宴席

名词定义:

1: an elaborate and formal evening meal for many people, often followed by speeches.

例: The Austrian emperor's lavish banquets.

动词定义:

1: entertain with a banquet.

例: There are halls for banqueting up to 3,000 people.

¹⁶ **blow** /bləʊ/ /blo/

动词: 吹, 刮, 飓; 名词: 打击, 灾难, 不幸

过去式 blew 过去分词 blown 现在分词 blowing

1. blow to something [口语]款待, 请 (客); 对待(某事物); 2. blow up 爆发, 爆炸; 放大; 使充气 3. blow molding

吹塑, 吹塑法 4. blow on v. 吹凉 (食物); 开炉

名词定义:

1: a strong wind.

例: We're in for a blow.

2: an act of blowing on an instrument.

例: A number of blows on the whistle.

动词定义:

1: (of wind) move creating an air current.

例: A cold wind began to blow.

2: (of a person) expel air through pursed lips.

例: Willie took a deep breath, and blew.

¹⁶ **grammar** /'græmə/ /'græmə/

名词: 语法, 文法

1. english grammar 英语语法; 英文文法 2. grammar and vocabulary 语法与词汇 3. generative grammar 生成文法; 衍生语法 4. grammar school n. (英) 文法学校; (美) 初级中学

名词定义:

1: the whole system and structure of a language or of languages in general, usually taken as consisting of syntax and morphology (including inflections) and sometimes also phonology and semantics.

例: To analyse language and to define language disorders most linguists divide language into four domains: phonology, grammar, semantics, and pragmatics.

¹⁶ **lazy** /'leɪzɪ/ /'lezi/

形容词: 懒, 懒惰, 懒洋洋

形容词定义:

1: unwilling to work or use energy.

例: I'm very lazy by nature.

2: (of a livestock brand) placed on its side rather than upright.

例: A logo with a lazy E.

¹⁶ **draft** /drɑ:ft/ /dræft/

名词: 草案, 草稿, 吃水; 动词: 起草,

草拟, 征兵

1. first draft 初稿 2. draft at 汇票期限 3. draft resolution 提案; 决议草案

4. sight draft [经]即期汇票

名词定义:

1: a preliminary version of a piece of writing.

例: The first draft of the party's manifesto.

2: compulsory recruitment for military service.

例: 25 million men were subject to the draft.

动词定义:

1: prepare a preliminary version of (a text).

例: I drafted a letter of resignation.

2: select (a person or group of people) for a certain purpose.

例: He was drafted to help with the task force on best safety practices.

形容词定义:

1: denoting beer or other drink that is kept in and served from a barrel or tank rather than from a bottle or can.

例: Draft beer.

2: denoting an animal used for pulling heavy loads.
例: Draft oxen.

¹⁶ **fasten** /'fæ:s(ə)n/ /'fæsən/
动词: 系, 扣上, 扣
动词定义:
1: close or join securely.
例: Fasten your seat belts.

¹⁶ **soccer** /'sɒkə/ /'sakə/
名词: 足球
名词定义:

1: a game played by two teams of eleven players with a round ball that may not be touched with the hands or arms during play except by the goalkeepers. The object of the game is to score goals by kicking or heading the ball into the opponents' goal.

例: Major team sports include rugby, soccer and cricket for boys and hockey and netball for girls.

¹⁶ **monster** /'monstə/ /'mənsta/
名词: 怪物, 妖怪, 怪

名词定义:
1: an imaginary creature that is typically large, ugly, and frightening.
例: She was made into a horrid, ugly monster.
动词定义:
1: criticize or reprimand severely.
例: My mother used to monster me for coming home so late.

¹⁶ **smog** /smɒg/ /smə:g/
名词: 烟雾
名词定义:

1: fog or haze combined with smoke and other atmospheric pollutants.
例: If there is a quantity of smoke or other airborne pollutant particles present, it is known as smog.

¹⁶ **tube** /tju:b/ /tub/
名词: 管, 筒, 管子
过去式 tubed 过去分词 tubed 现在分词 tubing

1. steel tube 钢管 2. seamless steel tube 无缝钢管; 无缝套筒 3. copper tube 铜管 4. glass tube n. 玻璃管
名词定义:

1: a long, hollow cylinder of metal, plastic, glass, etc., for holding or transporting something, chiefly liquids or gases.

例: A straw itself will not hold up well to this experiment, so see if you can get a tube of glass or plastic.
2: a thing in the form of or resembling a tube, in particular.

例: Three works could be manipulated; the massed tubes formed a square or circle mounted on a base that allowed a segment or the whole piece to be rotated by hand.

动词定义:
1: provide with a tube or tubes.
例: A giant eight-tubed hookah.
2: fit (a person or animal) with a tube to assist breathing, especially after a laryngotomy.

¹⁶ **maria** /'mærɪə/ /'mærɪr/
名词: 海洋, 马, 母马
名词定义:

1: the female of a horse or other equine animal.
例: Most adults live in social groups, either of stallions, of mares with their dependent foals, or in mixed sex groups.

2: a very unpleasant or frustrating experience.

例: This week is going to be a bit of a mare but at least the end is in sight.

¹⁶ **compound** /'kɒmpaʊnd/ /'kəm paʊnd/
名词: 复合, 复, 合成; 动词: 合成, 配制, 篱; 形容词: 合成物, 复合的, 合成的

1. compound fertilizer 复合肥料 2. organic compound n. 有机化合物 3. chemical compound [化]化合物 4. compound die 复式压模
形容词定义:

1: made up or consisting of several parts or elements, in particular.

例: Our experts are in accord: Nothing builds legs like squats because they're a compound movement that stimulates all major muscles of the legs.

名词定义:

1: a thing that is composed of two or more separate elements; a mixture.

例: The air smelled like a compound of diesel and gasoline fumes.

2: an open area enclosed by a fence, for example around a factory or large house or within a prison.

例: The villages are rather compact, consisting of groups of compounds enclosed by millet-stalk fences.

动词定义:

1: make up (a composite whole); constitute.

例: A dialect compounded of Spanish and Dutch.

2: make (something bad) worse; intensify the negative aspects of.

例: I compounded the problem by trying to make wrong things right.

¹⁵ **origin** /'ɔ:rɪdʒɪn/ /'ɔ:rɪdʒɪn/
名词: 起源, 来源, 原点

1. country of origin 原产地; 原产国
2. certificate of origin [商]原产地证书
3. place of origin 原产地; 起运地点
4. origin of life 生命的起源; 生命起源

名词定义:

1: the point or place where something begins, arises, or is derived.

例: A novel theory about the origin of oil.

2: the place or point where a muscle, nerve, or other body part arises, in particular.

¹⁵ **soul** /səʊl/ /sol/

名词: 灵魂, 魂, 心灵

1. soul mate 情人; 性情相投的人; 心心相印的伙伴
2. with heart and soul 热心地, 全心全意地
3. the life and soul (某一集会中)最活跃有趣的人; 活跃分子; 中心人物, 首要人物; 骨干; 灵魂
4. [口语]中心人物; 最有趣最活泼的人;
5. lost soul 地狱亡魂

名词定义:

1: the spiritual or immaterial part of a human being or animal, regarded as immortal.

例: It ignores all the empirical evidence for animal awareness while resting on an assumption for which there is no evidence: that human beings but no other animals possess immortal souls.

2: the essence or embodiment of a specified quality.

例: He was the soul of discretion.

¹⁵ **ending** /'endɪŋ/ /'endɪŋ/

名词: 结束, 结局, 结尾; 形容词: 结束, 终端

名词定义:

1: an end or final part of something, especially a period of time, an activity, or a book or movie.

例: The ending of the Cold War.

动词定义:

1: come or bring to a final point; finish.

例: When the war ended, policy changed.

¹⁵ **coat** /kəʊt/ /kot/

名词: 涂层, 外套, 外衣; 动词: 涂上

1. fur coat 皮毛大衣 2. red coat 金线鱼 3. black coat 牧师, 教士 4. seed coat 种皮

名词定义:

1: an outer garment worn outdoors, having sleeves and typically extending below the hips.

例: A winter coat.

2: an animal's covering of fur or hair.

例: For instance, someone who is especially house proud will not want a dog with a long coat which sheds hair all over the furniture.

动词定义:

1: provide with a layer or covering of something; apply a coat to.

例: His boots were coated with mud.

¹⁵ **brick** /brɪk/ /brɪk/

名词: 砖, 砖头, 塼; 形容词: 砖砌的;

动词: 塼

复数 brick 或 bricks

1. brick wall 砖壁, 砖墙 2. red brick 红砖 3. brick by brick 一点一点地砌

4. clay brick 粘土砖; 黏土砖

名词定义:

1: a small rectangular block typically made of fired or sun-dried clay, used in building.

例: Mud and wattle or sun-dried bricks are used in house building in rural areas; well-off families may use concrete blocks.

2: a generous, helpful, and reliable person.

例: Mr. Hall is such a brick, that when we get back he is going to take us all in.

动词定义:

1: block or enclose with a wall of bricks.

例: The doors have been bricked up.

名词定义:

1: a township in southeastern New Jersey; population 78,419 (est. 2008).

¹⁵ **hate** /het/ /het/

动词: 讨厌, 恨, 怨恨; 名词: 憎恨, 恼

过去式 hated 过去分词 hated 现在分词 hating

名词定义:

1: intense or passionate dislike.

例: Feelings of hate and revenge.

动词定义:

1: feel intense or passionate dislike for (someone).

例: The boys hate each other.

¹⁵ **base** /beɪs/ /bes/

名词: 基础, 基地, 基; 动词: 垒; 形

容词: 贱, 卑鄙, 卑劣

复数 bases 过去式 based 过去分词

based 现在分词 basing

1. base on 基于, 以…为根据; 在…基

础上 2. production base 生产基地 3.

on base [体]占垒 4. base in 基于

形容词定义:

1: (of a person or a person's actions or feelings) without moral principles; ignoble.

例: The electorate's baser instincts of greed and selfishness.

名词定义:

1: the lowest part or edge of something, especially the part on which it rests or is supported.

例: She sat down at the base of a tree.

2: a conceptual structure or entity on which something draws or depends.

例: The town's economic base collapsed.

动词定义:

1: have as the foundation for (something); use as a point from which (something) can develop.

例: The film is based on a novel by Pat Conroy.

2: situate as the center of operations.

例: A research program based at the University of Arizona.

¹⁵ **container** /kən'teɪnə/ /kən'tenə/

名词: 容器, 集装箱, 箱

1. container transport 集装箱运输 2.

container terminal 集装箱码头; 货柜码

头 3. container ship 集装箱运货船; 货

柜船 4. container port n. 货柜港口

名词定义:

1: an object that can be used to hold or transport something.

例: A microwaveable glass container.

¹⁵ **biology** /baɪ'ɒlədʒɪ/ /baɪ'ɔ:lədʒɪ/

名词: 生物学

1. molecular biology [化]分子生物学

2. cell biology 细胞学, 细胞生物学 3.

marine biology 海洋生物学 4. systems

biology 系统生物学

名词定义:

1: the study of living organisms, divided into many specialized fields that cover their morphology, physiology, anatomy, behavior, origin, and distribution.

例: An A level student at Sheldon School, Edward is studying biology, physics, chemistry and maths.

¹⁵ **ruin** /'ruɪn/ /'ruɪn/

名词: 废墟, 毁灭; 动词: 毁, 毁灭, 败坏

名词定义:

1: the physical destruction or disintegration of something or the state of disintegrating or being destroyed.

例: A large white house falling into gentle ruin.

动词定义:

1: reduce (a building or place) to a state of decay, collapse, or disintegration.

例: A ruined castle.

2: fall headlong or with a crash.

例: Carriages go ruining over the brink from time to time.

¹⁵ **fertilizer** /fɜ:tɪlaɪzə/ /fɜ:təlaɪzə/

名词: 肥料, 化肥

1. chemical fertilizer 化学肥料 2.

compound fertilizer 复合肥料 3.

organic fertilizer 有机肥; 有机肥料; 有机质 4. nitrogen fertilizer 氮肥; 氮肥肥料

名词定义:

1: a chemical or natural substance added to soil or land to increase its fertility.

例: A nitrogenous fertilizer.

¹⁵ **authority** /ɔ:'θɔ:rɪtɪ/ /ə'θɔ:rətɪ/

名词: 权威, 权力, 权

复数 authorities

1. competent authority [法]主管当局, 主管部门 2. authority on 有关…的权威; …的专家 3. local authority 地方当局; 地方政权 4. administrative authority 行政当局

名词定义:

1: the power or right to give orders, make decisions, and enforce obedience.

例: He had absolute authority over his subordinates.

2: a person or organization having power or control in a particular, typically political or administrative, sphere.

例: The health authorities.

¹⁵ **asian** /'eɪʃn/ /'eɪʒən, 'eʃən/

名词: 亚洲人; 形容词: 亚洲的, 亚洲人的

形容词定义:

1: of or relating to Asia or its people, customs, or languages.

例: I doubt whether Punjabi or the dozens of other Asian languages have this kind of importance.

名词定义:

1: a native of Asia or a person of Asian descent.

例: Note that I am in no way disrespecting Asia, Asians or Asian products with this name.

¹⁵ **disabled** /dɪs'eɪblɪd/ /dɪs'eblɪd/

形容词: 残, 痛

形容词定义:

1: (of a person) having a physical or mental condition that limits movements, senses, or activities.

例: Facilities for disabled people.

动词定义:

1: (of a disease, injury, or accident) limit (someone) in their movements, senses, or activities.

例: It's an injury that could disable somebody for life.

15 **slip** /slɪp/ /slɪp/

名词: 滑, 溜, 溜走; 动词: 滑, 滑动, 溜

过去式 slipped 或 slip 过去分词 slipped
现在分词 slipping

1. let slip 错过; 无意中吐露; 放走

2. slip away 逃走; 悄悄溜走

3. slip in 悄悄溜入; 偷偷溜进去

4. slip into v. 溜进; 使滑入; 匆忙穿上; [俚]大吃

名词定义:

1: an act of sliding unintentionally for a short distance.

例: A single slip could send them plummeting down the mountainside.

2: a minor or careless mistake.

例: The judge made a slip in his summing up.

动词定义:

1: (of a person or animal) slide unintentionally for a short distance, typically losing one's balance or footing.

例: I slipped on the ice.

2: escape or get loose from (a means of restraint).

例: The giant balloon slipped its moorings.

15 **moral** /'mɔr(ə)l/ /'mɔrəl/

形容词: 道德, 义, 合乎道德的; 名词: 道德, 德

1. moral education 道德教育

moral character 品德 3. moral hazard 道德危机; 由于投保人可能不可靠所冒的风险

4. moral standards 道德标准

形容词定义:

1: concerned with the principles of right and wrong behavior and the goodness or badness of human character.

例: The moral dimensions of medical intervention.

2: holding or manifesting high principles for proper conduct.

例: He prides himself on being a highly moral and ethical person.

名词定义:

1: a lesson, especially one concerning what is right or prudent, that can be derived from a story, a piece of information, or an experience.

例: The moral of this story was that one must see the beauty in what one has.

2: a person's standards of behavior or beliefs concerning what is and is not acceptable for them to do.

例: The corruption of public morals.

15 **ambition** /æm'bɪʃ(ə)n/

/æm'bɪʃən/

名词: 志向, 抱负, 志气

名词定义:

1: a strong desire to do or to achieve something, typically requiring determination and hard work.

例: Her ambition was to become a model.

15 **privacy** /'prɪvəsɪ; 'praɪ-/

/'prɪvəsɪ/

名词: 隐私, 隐居

复数 privacies

1. privacy policy 隐私权政策; 隐私策略
2. privacy protection 秘密保护

3. right of privacy 隐私权 4. individual privacy 个人隐私

名词定义:

1: the state or condition of being free from being observed or disturbed by other people.

例: She returned to the privacy of her own home.

15 **policemen** /pə'lɪsmən/

/pə'lɪsmən/

名词: 警察, 警官

名词定义:

1: a member of a police force.

例: The threat of litigation against a police force would not make a policeman more efficient.

15 **rent** /rent/ /rɛnt/

动词: 出租, 租, 租赁; 名词: 租金, 房租, 费; 形容词: 分裂

1. for rent 出租; 供出租 2. rent out 租出 3. pay the rent 付租金 4. pay rent 付租金

名词定义:

1: a tenant's regular payment to a landlord for the use of property or land.

例: Rather than charge monthly rent, most landlords used to require tenants to put up huge cash deposits, often hundreds of thousands of dollars.

2: a large tear in a piece of fabric.

例: Thus did ceremonies and their successful conduct knit up the repeated homicidal rents in the social fabric.

动词定义:

1: pay someone for the use of (something, typically property, land, or a car).

例: They rented a house together in Spain.

动词定义:

1: tear (something) into two or more pieces.

例: Snapping teeth that would rend human flesh to shreds.

15 **reserve** /rɪ'zɜ:v/ /rɪ'zəv/

动词: 保留, 储备, 预约; 形容词: 备用; 名词: 后备, 储量, 库存

1. federal reserve (美国) 联邦储备系统
2. nature reserve n. 自然保护区
3. in reserve 备用的; 留下的
4. without reserve 无保留地

名词定义:

1: a supply of a commodity not needed for immediate use but available if required.

例: Australia has major coal, gas, and uranium reserves.

2: a place set aside for special use, in particular.

例: There are areas where land has been put aside for reserves but are now being used for different things.

动词定义:

1: refrain from using or disposing of (something); retain for future use.

例: Roll out half the dough and reserve the other half.

动词定义:

1: (in various sports) serve again.

例: She re-served the ball back into the penalty box and found Vanessa, who headed it home.

15 **household** /'haʊshəʊld/ /'haʊshəld/

名词: 家庭, 户, 家

1. household goods 家庭用品; 日用品
2. household appliance 家用电器
3. household registration 户口登记
4. household income 家庭收入; 家庭总收入; 住户收入

名词定义:

1: a house and its occupants regarded as a unit.

例: The whole household was asleep.

15 **programme** /'prəʊgræm/

/prəgræm/

名词: 程序, 计划, 方案; 动词: 编程
过去式 programmed 过去分词
programmed 现在分词 programming

名词定义:

1: a planned series of future events, items, or performances.

例: A weekly program of films.

2: a sheet or booklet giving details of items or performers at an event or performance.

例: A theater program.

动词定义:

1: provide (a computer or other machine) with coded instructions for the automatic performance of a particular task.

例: It is a simple matter to program the computer to recognize such symbols.

2: arrange according to a plan or schedule.

例: We learn how to program our own lives consciously.

¹⁵ **january** /'dʒænjuəri/

/'dʒænju'əri/

名词: 一月

名词定义:

1: the first month of the year, in the northern hemisphere usually considered the second month of winter.

例: Sophie was two in January.

¹⁵ **principle** /'prɪnsɪp(ə)l/ /'prɪnsəpl/

名词: 原理, 原则, 道理

1. working principle 工作原理 2.

basic principle 基本原理 3. on the principle of 根据…的原则 4. design principle 设计原理

名词定义:

1: a fundamental truth or proposition that serves as the foundation for a system of belief or behavior or for a chain of reasoning.

例: The basic principles of Christianity.

2: a fundamental source or basis of something.

例: The first principle of all things was water.

¹⁵ **preserve** /prɪ'zɜ:v/ /pri'zɜ:v/

动词: 保留, 保存, 保持; 名词: 禁区, 果酱, 飲

名词定义:

1: food made with fruit preserved in sugar, such as jam or marmalade.

例: Home-made preserves.

2: a sphere of activity regarded as being reserved for a particular person or group.

例: The civil service became the preserve of the educated middle class.

动词定义:

1: maintain (something) in its original or existing state.

例: All records of the past were zealously preserved.

¹⁵ **theory** /'θɪəri/ /'θiəri/

名词: 理论, 论, 原理

复数 theories

1. in theory 理论上 2. basic theory 基本理论 3. control theory 控制理论, 控制论 4. game theory 博弈论, 对策论
名词定义:

1: a supposition or a system of ideas intended to explain something, especially one based on general principles independent of the thing to be explained.

例: Darwin's theory of evolution.

¹⁵ **obtain** /ə'b'teɪn/ /əb'ten/

动词: 获得, 得到, 取得

动词定义:

1: get, acquire, or secure (something).

例: An opportunity to obtain advanced degrees.

2: be prevalent, customary, or established.

例: The price of silver fell to that obtaining elsewhere in the ancient world.

¹⁵ **maple** /'meɪp(ə)l/ /'mepl/

名词: 枫, 枫木, 枫树

1. maple leaf n. 枫叶 2. maple syrup n. 枫蜜; 糖枫汁 3. maple tree 枫树 4. red maple 红枫; 红花槭, 红槭
名词定义:

1: a tree or shrub with lobed leaves, winged fruits, and colorful autumn foliage, grown as an ornamental or for its timber or syrupy sap.

例: Although set in 24 acres of land, extra measures have been taken to plant more oaks, sycamores, maples and horse chestnut trees to provide increased privacy.

¹⁵ **narrow** /'nærəʊ/ /'næro/

动词: 缩小; 形容词: 窄, 狹窄, 狹隘

1. narrow sense 狹义 2. narrow band [计]窄带, 窄频带; [经]狭小汇率幅度 3. narrow strip 窄带钢; 窄带材 4. narrow gap 窄隙; 狹窄通路
形容词定义:

1: (especially of something that is considerably longer or higher than it is wide) of small width.

例: He made his way down the narrow road.

2: limited in extent, amount, or scope; restricted.

例: His ability to get good results within narrow constraints of money and manpower.

名词定义:

1: a narrow channel connecting two larger areas of water.

例: A basaltic fang rising from the narrows of the Upper Missouri.

动词定义:

1: become or make less wide.

例: The road narrowed and crossed an old bridge.

2: become or make more limited or restricted in extent or scope.

例: Their trade surplus narrowed to \$70 million in January.

¹⁵ **warmth** /wɔ:mθ/ /wɔrmθ/

名词: 热情, 暖和, 和蔼

名词定义:

1: the quality, state, or sensation of being warm; moderate and comfortable heat.

例: The warmth of the sun on her skin.

¹⁵ **region** /'rɪ:dʒ(ə)n/ /'ridʒən/

名词: 区域, 地区, 区

1. autonomous region 自治区 2. administrative region 行政区域; 行政分区 3. special administrative region 特别行政区 4. in the region of adv. 在…的附近
名词定义:

1: an area or division, especially part of a country or the world having definable characteristics but not always fixed boundaries.

例: One of the region's major employers.

¹⁵ **melt** /melt/ /mɛlt/

名词: 熔化, 熔化物; 动词: 融化, 熔, 融

过去式 melted 过去分词 melted 或 molten 现在分词

1. melt into 溶解成; 消散在…中; 因心软而… 2. hot melt 热熔胶; 热熔性 3. melt flow 熔态流动, 熔体流动 4. hot melt adhesive n. 热熔胶; 热熔性胶粘剂
名词定义:

1: an act of melting.

例: The precipitation falls as snow and is released during the spring melt.

动词定义:

1: make or become liquefied by heat.

例: Place under the broiler until the cheese has melted.

2: make or become more tender or loving.

例: She was so beautiful that I melted.

¹⁵ **calendar** /'kælɪndə/ /'kæləndə/

名词: 日历, 历; 动词: 记录

1. lunar calendar n. 阴历 2. calendar year 历年 3. desk calendar 台历; 台历芯 4. chinese calendar 农历; 阴历
名词定义:

1: a chart or series of pages showing the days, weeks, and months of a

particular year, or giving particular seasonal information.

例: For the weather obsessed, the calendar features information on the average temperatures each month, the average rainfall and the cycles of the moon throughout the year.

动词定义:

1: enter (something) in a calendar or timetable.

例: Indeed, the recently calendared Scottish records indicate that Anna was 'engaged in startling vigorous political activity' from 1590 to 1603.

¹⁵ **enrich** /'enrɪtʃ; en-/ /'enrɪtʃ/

名词: 丰富, 浓缩, 涵

动词定义:

1: improve or enhance the quality or value of.

例: Her exposure to museums enriched her life in France.

2: make (someone) wealthy or wealthier.

例: Top party members had enriched themselves.

¹⁵ **pants** /pæn(t)s/ /pænts/

名词: 裤子, 裤, 短裤

名词定义:

1: trousers.

例: Baggy corduroy pants.

2: underpants.

例: The chaps Tom and I have styled all bought pants or boxers and vests and have all reported back that they are soft, fit really well and that their women think they look much better.

¹⁵ **bedroom** /'bedru:m; -rəm/

/'bedrum/

名词: 卧室, 卧房, 寝

名词定义:

1: a room for sleeping in.

例: A three-bedroom house.

¹⁵ **pipe** /paɪp/ /paɪp/

名词: 管, 管子, 导管; 动词: 吹笛, 翻

过去式 piped 过去分词 piped 现在分词 piping

1. steel pipe 钢管 2. heat pipe 热管; 热导管 3. pipe in v. 用电讯设备传送; 用管道输入; 吹奏管乐器迎入 4. welded pipe 焊管; 焊接管; 焊制管

名词定义:

1: a tube of metal, plastic, or other material used to convey water, gas, oil, or other fluid substances.

例: Roads, bridges, utility lines, water and sewer pipes, and other supporting services have to be rebuilt.

2: a narrow tube made from wood, clay, etc., with a bowl at one end for containing burning tobacco, the smoke from which is drawn into the mouth.

例: Household objects ranging from baskets to pipes for smoking tobacco are made out of bamboo.

动词定义:

1: convey (water, gas, oil, or other fluid substances) through a pipe or pipes.

例: Water from the lakes is piped to several towns.

2: play (a tune) on a pipe or pipes.

例: Bag piper Sir Robert Bell piped the tune 'Highland Cathedral' as the many uniformed officers saluted their fallen comrade.

¹⁵ **insurance** /ɪn'jʊər(ə)ns/

/ɪn'jʊərəns/

名词: 保险, 保, 保险费

1. insurance company 保险公司 2. medical insurance 医疗保险 3. health insurance 健康保险 4. life insurance 人寿保险; 保险公司偿付的人寿金

名词定义:

1: a practice or arrangement by which a company or government agency provides a guarantee of compensation for specified loss, damage, illness, or death in return for payment of a premium.

例: Many new borrowers take out insurance against unemployment or sickness.

2: a thing providing protection against a possible eventuality.

例: Adherence to high personal standards of conduct is excellent insurance against personal problems.

¹⁵ **leather** /'leðə/ /'leðə/

名词: 皮革, 皮, 革; 动词: 抽打

1. leather goods 皮革制品; 皮件 2. synthetic leather 合成革 3. leather belt 皮带 4. artificial leather 人造革

名词定义:

1: a material made from the skin of an animal by tanning or a similar process.

例: A leather jacket.

2: a thing made of leather, in particular.

动词定义:

1: beat or thrash (someone).

例: He caught me and leathered me black and blue.

¹⁵ **headache** /'hedeɪk/ /'hed,ek/

名词: 头痛, 头疼

名词定义:

1: a continuous pain in the head.

例: The children who reported back pain also complained of abdominal pain, headaches and sore throats.

¹⁵ **wore** /wɔ:(r)/ /wɔ:r/

动词: 穿, 戴, 佩带

1. wear resistance [机]耐磨性, 耐磨度 2. wear and tear n. 磨损 3. wear resistant 耐磨的; 耐磨性 4. wear in 磨合

动词定义:

1: have on one's body or a part of one's body as clothing, decoration, protection, or for some other purpose.

例: He was wearing a dark suit.

2: damage, erode, or destroy by friction or use.

例: The track has been worn down in part to bare rock.

¹⁵ **actor** /'ækta/ /'ækta:/

名词: 演员, 优, 艺人

1. best actor 最佳男主角; 最佳男演员 2. leading actor 主角, 主要演员 3. supporting actor 最佳男配角 4. best supporting actor 最佳男配角

名词定义:

1: a person whose profession is acting on the stage, in movies, or on television.

例: Fincher usually gets great performances from his actors, and this film was no different.

¹⁵ **treadle** /'tred(ə)l/ /'tredl/

名词: 踏板; 动词: 登

过去式 treadled 过去分词 treadled 现在分词 treadling

名词定义:

1: a lever worked by the foot that imparts motion to a machine.

例: She had a treadle sewing machine and mended everything.

动词定义:

1: operate (a machine) using a treadle.

¹⁵ **contagious** /kən'teɪdʒəs/

/kən'teɪdʒəs/

形容词: 会感染的, 传染性的

形容词定义:

1: (of a disease) spread from one person or organism to another by direct or indirect contact.

例: A contagious infection.

2: (of an emotion, feeling, or attitude) likely to spread to and affect others.

例: Her enthusiasm is contagious.

¹⁵ **pond** /pond/ /pənd/

名词: 池塘, 池, 塘; 动词: 筑成池塘

1. lotus pond 荷花池, 荷塘; 莲花池
2. oxidation pond 氧化塘; 氧化池
3. fish pond 鱼塘, 鱼池
4. stabilization pond 稳定塘; 氧化池, 稳定池

名词定义:

1: a small body of still water formed naturally or by hollowing or embanking.

例: Projecting eaves and bamboo verandahs shaped views of gardens with ponds, streams and artificial hills.

动词定义:

1: hold back or dam up (flowing water or another liquid) to form a small lake.

例: Completely collapsed ponds were areas where the remnants of a dam were still present and water was partially ponded behind the dam, but at least part of the dam was fully breached and water was freely flowing through the breached area.

¹⁵ **discount** /'dɪskənt/ /dɪs'kaʊnt/

名词: 折扣, 贴现, 贴息; 动词: 贴现, 折, 打折扣

1. at a discount 打折扣; 不受欢迎, 没销路
2. special discount 特别折扣
3. discount price 折扣价格
4. quantity discount 数量折扣, 大批量折扣

名词定义:

1: a deduction from the usual cost of something, typically given for prompt or advance payment or to a special category of buyers.

例: Many stores will offer a discount on bulk purchases.

动词定义:

1: deduct an amount from (the usual price of something).

例: Current users qualify for a discounted price.

2: regard (a possibility, fact, or person) as being unworthy of consideration because it lacks credibility.

例: I'd heard rumors, but discounted them.

形容词定义:

1: (of a store or business) offering goods for sale at discounted prices.

例: A discount drugstore chain.

¹⁵ **lock** /lɒk/ /lək/

名词: 锁, 缰, 刹车; 动词: 锁, 缚, 拘禁

1. lock up 把…锁起来; 关起来
2. ship lock 船闸
3. lock in 把…关在里面
4. door lock 门锁; 车门锁

名词定义:

1: a mechanism for keeping a door, lid, etc., fastened, typically operated only by a key of a particular form.

例: The key turned firmly in the lock.

2: a short confined section of a canal or other waterway in which the water level can be changed by the use of gates and sluices, used for raising and lowering vessels between two gates.

例: It was nicknamed the Everest of canals because its 91 locks lifted boats 600 ft.

动词定义:

1: fasten or secure (something) with a lock.

例: She closed and locked her desk.

2: make or become rigidly fixed or immovable.

例: He locked his hands behind her neck.

¹⁵ **organize** /ɔ:gənaɪz/ /ɔrgən'aɪz/

动词: 组织, 组, 编

过去式 organized 过去分词 organized

现在分词 organizing

动词定义:

1: arrange into a structured whole; order.

例: Organize lessons in a planned way.

2: make arrangements or preparations for (an event or activity); coordinate.

例: The union organized a 24-hour general strike.

¹⁵ **energetic** /,enə'dʒetɪk/ /,ɛnə'dʒetɪk/

形容词: 积极, 有力, 大力

形容词定义:

1: showing or involving great activity or vitality.

例: Energetic exercise.

¹⁵ **pacific** /pə'sfɪk/ /pə'sifɪk/

形容词: 怡, 和蔼的, 和平的

1. pacific ocean n. 太平洋

2. asia pacific 亚太地区; 亚太区

3. pacific coast 太平洋海岸

4. pacific islands 太平洋岛屿

形容词定义:

1: peaceful in character or intent.

例: A pacific gesture.

2: of or relating to the Pacific Ocean.

例: The Pacific War.

名词定义:

1: a steam locomotive of 4-6-2 wheel arrangement.

例: We have a very varied collection, from North East Colliery locomotives to world famous Pacifics such as Sir Nigel Gresley and Blue Peter.

¹⁵ **learner** /lɜ:nə/ /'lɜ:nə/

名词: 学习者, 学生, 学员

名词定义:

1: a person who is learning a subject or skill.

例: A fast learner.

¹⁵ **golden** /'gəuldən/ /'goldn/

形容词: 金黄, 贵重的, 黄金的

1. golden age 黄金时代; 鼎盛时期

2. golden yellow 金黄; 金黄色

3. golden opportunity 绝好的机会

4. golden state (美) 加利福尼亚州的别名

形容词定义:

1: colored or shining like gold.

例: Curls of glossy golden hair.

2: made or consisting of gold.

例: A golden crown.

¹⁵ **quarrel** /'kwɔrəl/ /'kwɔrəl/

动词: 争吵, 吵架, 吵; 名词: 吵嘴, 拌嘴, 碟

过去式 quarreled 或 relled 过去分词

quarreled 或 relled 现在分词 quarreling

或 quarrelling

名词定义:

1: an angry argument or disagreement, typically between people who are usually on good terms.

例: He made the mistake of picking a quarrel with John.

2: a short, heavy, square-headed arrow or bolt used in a crossbow or arbalest.

例: A few Elven archers fell, pierced by the poisoned crossbow quarrels (arrows).

动词定义:

1: have an angry argument or disagreement.

例: Stop quarreling with your sister.

¹⁵ **batteries** /'bætərɪs/ /'bætərɪs/

名词: 电池, 组, 炮台

1. battery of 一组; 一套

2. storage battery 蓄电池; 蓄电池组

3. lithium battery 锂电池; 锂蓄电池

4. battery charger 电池充电器

名词定义:

1: a container consisting of one or more cells, in which chemical energy is converted into electricity and used as a source of power.

例: Battery power.

2: a fortified emplacement for heavy guns.

例: The first fortification was the emplacement of anti-aircraft batteries and machine-guns for defense of the skies.

名词定义:

1: the action of beating or crossing the feet or calves together during a leap or jump.

例: Mr. Muruev displayed some prowess in his batterie and big leaps.

¹⁵ **rang** /ræŋ/ /ræŋ/

动词：响，包围，听起来

1. ring road 环形公路
2. ring in 包围；用考勤钟打下个人上班的时间；与…通电话
3. ring with 充满…声音；回荡着
4. outer ring 外环

动词定义：

- 1: surround (someone or something), especially for protection or containment.

例：The courthouse was ringed with police.

- 2: put a circular band through the nose of (a bull, pig, or other farm animal) to lead or otherwise control it.

例：Old hands are able to throw with either hand in either direction and will then really impress their spectators by facing away from the hook and swinging in the opposite direction such that upon its return the bull is ringed.

¹⁵ **dormitory** /'dɔ:mɪtri/

/dɔrmətɔri/

名词：宿舍

复数 dormitories

名词定义：

- 1: a large bedroom for a number of people in a school or institution.

例：Before mass started, the First Lady toured the school and saw her former class room and the dormitory where she used to sleep.

¹⁵ **musician** /mju:'zɪʃ(ə)n/

/mju'zɪʃən/

名词：音乐家，作曲家

名词定义：

- 1: a person who plays a musical instrument, especially as a profession, or is musically talented.

例：Your father was a fine musician.

¹⁵ **finger** /'fɪŋgə/ /'fɪŋgə/

名词：手指，指；动词：捻弄

1. middle finger 中指
2. index finger 食指
3. little finger 小指
4. ring finger 无名指

名词定义：

- 1: each of the four slender jointed parts attached to either hand (or five, if the thumb is included).

例：She raked her hair back with her fingers.

动词定义：

- 1: touch or feel (something) with the fingers.

例：The thin man fingered his mustache.

- 2: inform on (someone) to the police.

例：You fingered me for those burglaries.

¹⁵ **lover** /'lʌvə/ /'lʌvə/

名词：情人，爱好者，情夫

名词定义：

- 1: a person having a sexual or romantic relationship with someone, often outside marriage.

例：The two of them quickly pair off and start swapping sexual secrets and tales of past lovers.

¹⁵ **gardener** /'gɑ:dənə/ /'gɑrdənə/

名词：园丁，花匠

名词定义：

- 1: a person who tends and cultivates a garden as a pastime or for a living.

例：Cultivars grown by amateur gardeners.

¹⁵ **seed** /si:d/ /sid/

名词：种子，种，籽；动词：播种，萌芽，播

复数 seeds 或 seed

1. in seed ◎撒过种的，播过种的，

◎(植物)正在结子，处于结子期；2.

sesame seed 芝麻籽，芝麻种子 3.

seed selection n. 选种 4. sunflower seed 香瓜子，葵花子；向日葵籽

名词定义：

- 1: a flowering plant's unit of reproduction, capable of developing into another such plant.

例：The proportion of flowers and ovules that develop into fruits and seeds in flowering plants rarely reaches 1.

- 2: any of a number of stronger competitors in a sports tournament who have been assigned a specified position in an ordered list with the aim of ensuring that they do not play each other in the early rounds.

例：He knocked the top seed out of the championships.

动词定义：

- 1: sow (land) with seeds.

例：The shoreline is seeded with a special grass.

- 2: (of a plant) produce or drop seeds.

例：Mulches encourage many plants to seed freely.

¹⁴ **amazed** /ə'meɪzd/ /ə'meɪzd/

形容词：吓坏的

动词定义：

- 1: surprise (someone) greatly; fill with astonishment.

例：He was amazed at how modern everything was.

¹⁴ **minimum** /'mɪnɪməm/ /'mɪnɪməm/

形容词：起码，最低限度；名词：极少，最低限度

复数 minimums 或 minima

1. a minimum of 至少；最少的 2.

minimum wage 最低工资 3. minimum cost 最低成本 4. local minimum 局部最小值

形容词定义：

- 1: smallest or lowest.

例：This can be done with the minimum amount of effort.

名词定义：

- 1: the least or smallest amount or quantity possible, attainable, or required.

例：Technical difficulties have been kept to a minimum.

¹⁴ **millionaire** /mɪljə'nər/

/,mɪljə'nər/

名词：百万富翁

名词定义：

- 1: a person whose assets are worth one million dollars or more.

例：More recently, it's been a case of millionaires striking against billionaires.

¹⁴ **educate** /'edʒukət/ /'edʒuket/

动词：教育，育，教养

过去式 educated 过去分词 educated 现在分词 educating

动词定义：

- 1: give intellectual, moral, and social instruction to (someone, especially a child), typically at a school or university.

例：She was educated at a boarding school.

¹⁴ **sixth** /sɪksθ/ /sɪksθ/

形容词：第六；数词：第六

- 1: constituting number six in a sequence; 6th.

例：Her sixth novel.

¹⁴ **communicating**

/kə'mjʊnɪkɪtɪŋ/ /kə'mjʊnɪkɪtɪŋ/

动词：通信，沟通，传达

动词定义：

- 1: share or exchange information, news, or ideas.

例：The prisoner was forbidden to communicate with his family.

- 2: receive Holy Communion.

¹⁴ **deserve** /dɪ'zɜ:v/ /dɪ'zɜ:v/

动词：值得，该，该得到

过去式 deserved 过去分词 deserved 现在分词 deserving

动词定义：

1: do something or have or show qualities worthy of (reward or punishment).

例：The referee deserves a pat on the back for his bravery.

¹⁴ **scared** /skeəd/ /skərd/

形容词：张皇，惊慌，心

形容词定义：

1: fearful; frightened.

例：She's scared stiff of her dad.

¹⁴ **stream** /stri:m/ /strim/

动词：流，流水，喷射；名词：流，溪，溪流

1. main stream 干流；主干流 2. data stream 数据流 3. a stream of 一连串 4. blood stream 血流

名词定义：

1: a small, narrow river.

例：After buying a licence you have hundreds of fishable streams creeks and rivers to fish.

2: a continuous flow of liquid, air, or gas.

例：Frank blew out a stream of smoke.

动词定义：

1: (of liquid) run or flow in a continuous current in a specified direction.

例：She sat with tears streaming down her face.

2: transmit or receive (data, especially video and audio material) over the Internet as a steady, continuous flow.

例：During a ground contact event, the payload streams data in real time through a series of software pipes.

¹⁴ **protein** /prə'ti:n/ /protin/

名词：蛋白，蛋白质，肽

1. protein content 蛋白质含量 2. soy protein 大豆蛋白；酱油蛋白质 3. high protein 高蛋白；高蛋白质面粉 4. milk protein 牛奶蛋白；牛乳蛋白质

名词定义：

1: any of a class of nitrogenous organic compounds that consist of large molecules composed of one or more long chains of amino acids and are an essential part of all living organisms, especially as structural components of body tissues such as muscle, hair, collagen, etc., and as enzymes and antibodies.

例：The 75-kD fusion protein was purified four times by affinity binding to an amylose resin.

¹⁴ **iron** /'aɪən/ /'aɪən/

名词：铁，熨，烙铁；动词：熨，烫，煅；形容词：坚毅的，铁的，铁制的

1. iron and steel 钢铁 2. cast iron 铸铁，生铁，锻铁 3. iron ore 铁矿石；铁矿砂 4. iron and steel industry 钢铁工业

名词定义：

1: a strong, hard magnetic silvery-gray metal, the chemical element of atomic number 26, much used as a material for construction and manufacturing, especially in the form of steel.

例：This shining metal was not raw iron but hard steel, which bent the softer wrought-iron blades of the Gauls.

2: a tool or implement now or originally made of iron.

例：A caulking iron.

动词定义：

1: smooth (clothes, sheets, etc.) with an iron.

例：In fact, my mother and I also washed and ironed his clothes in case the Minister has forgotten that part of his story.

¹⁴ **remove** /rɪ'mu:v/ /rɪ'muv/

动词：清除，消除，拆除；名词：升级
过去式 removed 过去分词 removed 现在分词 removing

名词定义：

1: a degree of remoteness or separation.

例：At this remove, the whole incident seems insane.

动词定义：

1: take (something) away or off from the position occupied.

例：Customs officials removed documents from the premises.

2: eliminate or get rid of.

例：The iron can be removed by filtration.

¹⁴ **aside** /ə'saɪd/ /ə'saɪd/

名词：旁白；副词：在旁，在旁边

副词定义：

1: to one side; out of the way.

例：He pushed his plate aside.

名词定义：

1: a remark or passage by a character in a play that is intended to be heard by the audience but unheard by the other characters in the play.

例：The revenger also usually had a very close relationship with the audience through soliloquies and asides.

2: a remark that is not directly related to the main topic of discussion.

例：The recipe book has little asides about the importance of home and family.

名词定义：

1: the side of a pop single record regarded as the main release.

例：The double A-side single Young Man is currently out on promo.

¹⁴ **unimportant** /ʌnɪm'pɔ:t(ə)nt/ /'ʌnɪm'pɔ:tnt/

形容词：不重要，不要紧，稀松

形容词定义：

1: lacking in importance or significance.

例：Trivial and unimportant details.

¹⁴ **relief** /rɪ'lɪ:f/ /rɪ'lif/

名词：缓解，解脱，地势

1. in relief 显著地；鲜明地；浮雕一般 2. disaster relief 赈灾；灾难援助 3.

relief valve 安全阀；减压阀 4. relief work 救济工作

名词定义：

1: a feeling of reassurance and relaxation following release from anxiety or distress.

例：Much to her relief, she saw the door open.

2: assistance, especially in the form of food, clothing, or money, given to those in special need or difficulty.

例：Raising money for famine relief.

¹⁴ **outstanding** /aʊt'stændɪŋ/ /'aʊt'stændɪŋ/

形容词：优秀，突出，出色

比较级 more outstanding 最高级 most outstanding

1. outstanding achievement 业绩；杰出成就 2. outstanding performance 出色表现；杰出的表现 3. outstanding work 出色的工作 4. outstanding student 优秀学生，杰出学生

形容词定义：

1: exceptionally good.

例：The team's outstanding performance.

2: remaining to be paid, done, or dealt with.

例：There was a small charge outstanding.

¹⁴ **statistics** /stə'tɪstɪks/ /stə'trɪstɪks/

名词：统计，统计学

1. mathematical statistics 数理统计；数学统计 2. bureau of statistics 统计局 3. according to statistics 据统计

4. statistics analysis 统计分析

名词定义：

1: the practice or science of collecting and analyzing numerical data in large quantities, especially for the purpose of inferring proportions in a whole from those in a representative sample.

例：Aitken's mathematical work was in statistics, numerical analysis, and algebra.

名词定义：

1: a fact or piece of data from a study of a large quantity of numerical data.

例：The statistics show that the crime rate has increased.

¹⁴ **agreement** /ə'grɪ:m(ə)nt/

/ə'grɪmənt/

名词：协议，协定，合同

1. agreement with 同…达成协议 2. agreement on 一致意见 3. in agreement 一致；同意；意见一致 4. in agreement with 同意；与…一致

名词定义：

1: harmony or accordance in opinion or feeling; a position or result of agreeing.

例：The governments failed to reach agreement.

¹⁴ **assist** /ə'sist/ /ə'sist/

动词：辅助，协助，帮助

动词定义：

1: help (someone), typically by doing a share of the work.

例：A senior academic would assist him in his work.

名词定义：

1: an act of helping, typically by providing money.

例：The budget must have an assist from tax policies.

¹⁴ **silver** /'sɪlvə/ /'sɪlvə/

名词：银，白银，银子；形容词：银，霜，像银；动词：镀银，镀以银

1. sterling silver 标准纯银，法定纯度银制成品 2. silver medal 银质奖章；银牌奖 3. silver lining (不幸或失望中的)一线希望；乌云周围的白光 4. silver halide [化]卤化银，银卤化物

形容词定义：

1: denoting a twenty-fifth anniversary.

例：In honor of the Opera's Silver Anniversary, we are asking all opera lovers to make a special gift of just \$25.

名词定义：

1: a precious shiny grayish-white metal, the chemical element of atomic number 47.

例：Beryllium, calcium, silver and antimony have no appreciable effect on mechanical properties.

2: a shiny gray-white color or appearance like that of silver.

例：The dark hair was now highlighted with silver.

动词定义：

1: coat or plate with silver.

例：Large silvered candlesticks.

¹⁴ **garage** /'gærɑ:ʒ, 'gærɪdʒ/ /gə'ra:ʒ; gə'rɑ:ʒ/

名词：车库；动词：放入车库

1. underground garage 地下车库 2. garage door 汽车库门，车库门 3.

parking garage 停车场（室内） 4.

garage sale 宅前旧货出售；在私家车库

进行的家中旧货出售

名词定义：

1: a building or shed for housing a motor vehicle or vehicles.

例：Ensure all doors and windows are secured and buildings like sheds, garages and outhouses have good quality locks and even alarms fitted.

2: a style of unpolished energetic rock music associated with suburban amateur bands.

例：Garage band.

动词定义：

1: put or keep (a motor vehicle) in a garage.

例：During the trial period the test car was not garaged, but exposed to moderately cold Michigan weather and one light snowfall.

¹⁴ **overall** /'əʊvərɔ:l/ /,əv'e:rɔ:l/

形容词：总体，整体，总；副词：总之，老是；名词：罩衫，外罩，罩袍

1. overall situation 大局；总体形势 2.

overall quality 综合质量；总的质

overall development 综合开发 4.

overall planning 整体规划；全面规划

形容词定义：

1: taking everything into account.

例：The overall effect is impressive.

名词定义：

1: a garment consisting of trousers with a front flap over the chest held up by straps over the shoulders, made of sturdy material and worn especially as casual or working clothes.

例：My green overalls and green shirt with my red jean jacket were my choice for today.

副词定义：

1: in all parts; taken as a whole.

例：Overall, 10,000 jobs will go.

¹⁴ **dawn** /dɔ:n/ /dɔn/

名词：黎明，破晓，拂晓；动词：破晓，开始现生

名词定义：

1: the first appearance of light in the sky before sunrise.

例：The rose-pink light of dawn.

动词定义：

1: (of a day) begin.

例：Thursday dawned bright and sunny.

2: become evident to the mind; be perceived or understood.

例：The awful truth was beginning to dawn on him.

¹⁴ **trainee** /treɪ'nɪ:/ /,tre'i:nɪ/

名词：学员，实习生，学徒

名词定义：

1: a person undergoing training for a particular job or profession.

例：Strangest moment however came in the the queue for the buffet from a young trainee solicitor.

¹⁴ **newly** /'nju:li:/ /'nuli/

副词：新，新近

副词定义：

1: recently.

例：A newly acquired skill.

2: again; afresh.

例：Social confidence for the newly single.

¹⁴ **presence** /'prez(ə)ns/ /'prezns/

名词：存在，光临

1. in the presence of 在…面前；有某人在场 2. in presence of 提示 3.

physical presence 实体存在；实际存在

4. military presence 军事存在

名词定义：

1: the state or fact of existing, occurring, or being present in a place or thing.

例：Her presence still comforts me.

¹⁴ **duration** /djʊ'reɪʃ(ə)n/ /du'refən/

名词：长短，为期，龄

1. for the duration 在整个非常时期内

2. short duration 短期间，短历时 3.

long duration 长持续时间 4. pulse

duration 脉冲持续时间

名词定义：

1: the time during which something continues.

例：The subway stop has been closed for the duration of the convention.

¹⁴ **tiring** /'taɪərɪŋ/ /'taɪərɪŋ/

动词：累，渎

1. tire of 厌倦；厌烦 2. radial tire

(汽)辐射轮胎 3. flat tire 没精打采；漏了气的车胎 4. tire pressure 胎压；轮胎气压；轮胎压力

动词定义:

1: feel or cause to feel in need of rest or sleep.

例: Soon the ascent grew steeper and he began to tire.

¹⁴ **dining** /'daɪnɪŋ/ /'daɪnɪŋ/

动词: 进餐, 用膳, 请客

1. dining room 餐厅 2. dining table

餐桌 3. dining hall 餐厅, 食堂 4.

dining out 外出就餐

动词定义:

1: eat dinner.

例: We dined at a restaurant.

¹⁴ **inventor** /ɪn'ventə/ /ɪn'ventə/

名词: 发明者, 发明家

名词定义:

1: a person who invented a particular process or device or who invents things as an occupation.

例: One of the schemes will help women inventors and innovators to develop their ideas and skills.

¹⁴ **discourage** /dɪs'kʌrɪdʒ/

/dɪs'kɔːrdʒ/

动词: 阻碍, 挫伤, 阻拦

过去式 discouraged 过去分词

discouraged 现在分词 discouraging

动词定义:

1: cause (someone) to lose confidence or enthusiasm.

例: I don't want to discourage you, but I don't think it's such a good idea.

¹⁴ **compete** /kəm'pi:t/ /kəm'pit/

动词: 竞争, 竞, 对抗

过去式 competed 过去分词 competed

现在分词 competing

动词定义:

1: strive to gain or win something by defeating or establishing superiority over others who are trying to do the same.

例: Universities are competing for applicants.

¹⁴ **secondary** /'sek(ə)nd(ə)rɪ/ /'sekə

ndəri/

形容词: 次要, 副, 次; 名词: 部下, 捷

复数 secondaries

1. secondary school 中等学校 2.

secondary market 二级市场; 次级市场

3. secondary pollution 二次污染 4.

secondary education 中等教育

形容词定义:

1: coming after, less important than, or resulting from someone or something else that is primary.

例: Luck plays a role, but it's ultimately secondary to local knowledge.

2: (of an organic compound) having its functional group located on a carbon atom that is bonded to two other carbon atoms.

例: Similar to ions, secreted secondary compounds are positioned to be leached to the soil, in some cases for the purpose of contributing to allelopathy.

名词定义:

1: short for.

例: The Government has been accused of distorting school league tables in a bid to persuade secondaries to impose its new diploma on pupils.

2: the players in the defensive backfield; the area these players cover.

例: They also don't have the passing game to burn Baltimore's suspect secondary.

¹⁴ **brilliant** /'brɪlɪənt/ /'brɪljənt/

形容词: 辉煌, 灿烂, 精彩; 名词: 烜, 宝, 焰

1. brilliant blue 鲜蓝; 酥青; 孔雀兰 2.

brilliant sunshine 灿烂的阳光 3.

brilliant green 亮绿 4. coomassie

brilliant blue 考马斯亮蓝

形容词定义:

1: (of light or color) very bright and radiant.

例: Overheard the sun shone brightly, illuminating the garden with a brilliant ray of light.

2: exceptionally clever or talented.

例: A brilliant young mathematician.

名词定义:

1: a diamond of brilliant cut.

例: Our artist expands it into a bracelet and fastens it with a forget-me-not in turquoises and brilliants.

¹⁴ **equip** /ɪ'kwɪp/ /ɪ'kwɪp/

动词: 装备, 备

过去式 equipped 过去分词 equipped 现在分词 equipping

动词定义:

1: supply with the necessary items for a particular purpose.

例: All bedrooms are equipped with a color TV.

缩写词定义:

1: equipment.

¹⁴ **jazz** /dʒæz/ /dʒæz/

名词: 爵士乐, 爵士舞; 动词: 爵士乐, 爵士舞; 形容词: 爵士舞的, 爵士乐的

1. jazz music n. 爵士乐 2. jazz band 爵士乐队 3. utah jazz 犹他爵士队 (美国篮球队) 4. jazz up v. 使活泼

名词定义:

1: a type of music of black American origin characterized by improvisation, syncopation, and usually a regular or forceful rhythm, emerging at the beginning of the 20th century. Brass and woodwind instruments and piano are particularly associated with jazz, although guitar and occasionally violin are also used; styles include Dixieland, swing, bebop, and free jazz.

例: Even Dixieland and swing jazz from that era really had fast tempos.

动词定义:

1: play or dance to jazz music.

¹⁴ **painter** /'peɪntə/ /'pentə/

名词: 画家, 漆工, 漆匠

名词定义:

1: an artist who paints pictures.

例: A German landscape painter.

2: a person who paints buildings, walls, ceilings, and woodwork, especially as a job.

例: Catherine's partner Geoff, 41, is a self-employed painter and decorator and can also help out with childcare.

¹⁴ **wander** /'wɒndə/ /'wəndə/

动词: 漫步, 徘徊, 漫游; 名词: 游荡

动词定义:

1: walk or move in a leisurely, casual, or aimless way.

例: He wandered aimlessly through the narrow streets.

名词定义:

1: an act or instance of wandering.

例: She'd go on wands like that in her nightgown.

¹⁴ **landmark** /'læn(d)mɑ:k/ /'lænd

mɑrk/

名词: 里程碑, 划时代的事, 界标

名词定义:

1: an object or feature of a landscape or town that is easily seen and recognized from a distance, especially one that enables someone to establish their location.

例: The spire was once a landmark for ships sailing up the river.

2: an event, discovery, or change marking an important stage or turning point in something.

例: The birth of a child is an important landmark in the lives of all concerned.

¹⁴ **promised** /'prɒmɪst/ /'prəmɪst/

动词：承诺，答应，诺

1. promise oneself 指望
2. keep promise 守信
3. show promise 有成功的希望
4. make a promise 允许；允诺

动词定义：

1: assure someone that one will definitely do, give, or arrange something; undertake or declare that something will happen.

例：He promised to forward my mail.
2: give good grounds for expecting (a particular occurrence or situation).
例：Forthcoming concerts promise a feast of music from around the world.

¹⁴ **rough** /rʌf/ /raf/

形容词：粗，粗暴，糙；动词：弄乱，使…粗糙；副词：蛮；名词：未加工品

比较级 rougher 最高级 roughest

1. in rough 作为草稿；在草稿纸上
2. in the rough 未完成的；未加工的；大致上
3. rough surface 粗糙表面
4. rough and tumble 争夺；乱作一团

形容词定义：

1: having an uneven or irregular surface; not smooth or level.

例：Take a square of sandpaper, rough side out.

2: (of a person or their behavior) not gentle; violent or boisterous.

例：Strollers should be capable of withstanding rough treatment.

名词定义：

1: a disreputable and violent person.

例：Exhausted, the roughs finally shaken off, at 1 a.m. the sweat-soaked, frightened, and bedraggled dandy hammered at the door of his last-hope refuge.

2: (on a golf course) longer grass around the fairway and the green.

例：His second shot was in the rough on the left.

动词定义：

1: work or shape (something) in a rough, preliminary fashion.

例：Flat surfaces of wood are roughed down.

2: live in discomfort with only basic necessities.

例：She had had to rough it alone in a dive.

副词定义：

1: in a manner that lacks gentleness; harshly or violently.

例：Treat 'em rough but treat 'em fair.

¹⁴ **somewhat** /'sʌmwət/ /'sʌmwət/

代词：有些，有所；副词：几分，稍，略

副词定义：

1: to a moderate extent or by a moderate amount.

例：Matters have improved somewhat since then.

¹⁴ **stroke** /strəʊk/ /strok/

名词：行程，冲程，笔；动词：划，捋，摩挲

1. one stroke 一行程；一次行程
2. on the stroke 准时地
3. long stroke 长冲程
4. heat stroke 中暑

名词定义：

1: an act of hitting or striking someone or something; a blow.

例：He received three strokes of the cane.

2: an act of moving one's hand or an object across a surface, applying gentle pressure.

例：Massage the cream into your skin using light upward strokes.

动词定义：

1: move one's hand with gentle pressure over (a surface, especially hair, fur, or skin), typically repeatedly; caress.

例：He put his hand on her hair and stroked it.

2: act as the stroke of (a boat or crew).

例：He stroked Penn's rowing eight to victory.

¹⁴ **wing** /wɪŋ/ /wɪŋ/

名词：翼，翅膀，翅；动词：空运，装以翼

1. left wing 左翼；左派（名词left-winger, 形容词left-wing）
2. right wing 右翼；右派
3. on the wing 在飞行中；奔波着
4. in the wings adv. 在后方；在附近；在舞台两侧

名词定义：

1: any of a number of specialized paired appendages that enable some animals to fly, in particular.

2: a rigid horizontal structure that projects from both sides of an aircraft and supports it in the air.

例：The single-seat research aircraft had a monocoque aluminum fuselage with a wood wing.

动词定义：

1: travel on wings or by aircraft; fly.

例：A bird came winging around the corner.

2: shoot (a bird) in the wing, so as to prevent flight without causing death.

例：One bird was winged for every bird killed.

¹⁴ **reserved** /rɪ'zɜːvd/ /rɪ'zɜːvd/

形容词：矜持，含蓄，矜

1. rights reserved 保留权利
2. all rights reserved 版权所有
3. all right reserved 保留一切权力
4. reserved area 保留区

形容词定义：

1: slow to reveal emotion or opinions.

例：He is a reserved, almost taciturn man.

2: kept specially for a particular purpose or person.

例：A reserved seat.

¹⁴ **gender** /'dʒendə/ /'dʒɛndə/

名词：性别，性

1. gender difference 性别差异
2. gender role 性别角色
3. gender discrimination 性别歧视
4. gender gap 性别差异

名词定义：

1: the state of being male or female (typically used with reference to social and cultural differences rather than biological ones).

例：Traditional concepts of gender.

2: (in languages such as Latin, Greek, Russian, and German) each of the classes (typically masculine, feminine, common, neuter) of nouns and pronouns distinguished by the different inflections that they have and require in words syntactically associated with them. Grammatical gender is only very loosely associated with natural distinctions of sex.

例：As is well known, nouns in German are assigned to one of three genders, masculine, feminine, and neuter.

¹⁴ **varied** /'veərɪd/ /'vərɪd/

形容词：多变，参

形容词定义：

1: incorporating a number of different types or elements; showing variation or variety.

例：A little effort to make life pleasant and varied.

动词定义：

1: differ in size, amount, degree, or nature from something else of the same general class.

例：The properties vary in price.

¹⁴ **authorities** /ɔːθɔːritiːz/ /ə'θɔːritiːz/

名词：当局

名词定义：

1: the power or right to give orders, make decisions, and enforce obedience.

例：He had absolute authority over his subordinates.

2: a person or organization having power or control in a particular, typically political or administrative, sphere.

例: The health authorities.

¹⁴ **factory** /'fækt(ə)rɪ/ /'fæktrɪ/

名词: 厂, 工厂, 厂家

复数 factories

1. hardware factory 五金厂 2. factory building 厂房 3. furniture factory 家具厂 4. pharmaceutical factory 药厂; 制药厂

名词定义:

1: a building or group of buildings where goods are manufactured or assembled chiefly by machine.

例: Employers must put in place proper controls to protect workers from hazards in factories, on building sites and on farms.

2: an establishment for traders carrying on business in a foreign country.

例: In the next two years, it managed to build its first factory (as the trading posts were known) in the town of Machilipatnam on the Coromandel Coast of the Bay of Bengal.

¹⁴ **spoke** /spəʊk/ /spok/

名词: 辐

名词定义:

1: each of the bars or wire rods connecting the center of a wheel to its outer edge.

例: A large, open circle at the front connects with an outside wheel by means of spokes, some straight and some angled, which have been painted yellow, orange, green or black.

¹⁴ **begun** /bɪ'gʌn/ /bɪ'gən/

动词: 开始, 开头, 始

1. begin with 以…开始; 开始于… 2. begin at 几点开始; 从…开始 3. begin again 重新开始; 重做 4. begin to do 开始做某事

动词定义:

1: start; perform or undergo the first part of (an action or activity).

例: Theorists have just begun to address these complex questions.

2: not have any chance or likelihood of doing a specified thing.

例: Circuitry that Karen could not begin to comprehend.

¹⁴ **diary** /'daɪərɪ/ /'daɪəri/

名词: 日记

复数 diaries

名词定义:

1: a book in which one keeps a daily record of events and experiences.

例: I resolved to keep a diary of events during the war.

¹⁴ **shadow** /'ʃædəʊ/ /'ʃædo/

名词: 阴影, 暗影, 影子; 动词: 目标, 眉, 钉梢

1. in the shadow of 在…附近 2. in the shadow 在阴暗处 3. eye shadow 眼影, 眼睑膏 4. shadow price 影子价格; 尾随价; 假定价格

名词定义:

1: a dark area or shape produced by a body coming between rays of light and a surface.

例: Trees cast long shadows.

2: used in reference to proximity, ominous oppressiveness, or sadness and gloom.

例: The shadow of war fell across Europe.

动词定义:

1: envelop in shadow; cast a shadow over.

例: The market is shadowed by St. Margaret's church.

2: follow and observe (someone) closely and typically secretly.

例: He had been up all night shadowing a team of poachers.

¹⁴ **neutral** /'nu:jə:t(rə)l/ /'nutrəl/

形容词: 中性, 中立; 名词: 中立国, 中立者

比较级 more neutral 最高级 most neutral

1. neutral point 中性点; 中和点 2. neutral grounding 中性接地; 中点接地 3. neutral salt 中性盐; 中式盐 4. neutral position 空档位置; 中间位置; 中性位置; 空挡

形容词定义:

1: not helping or supporting either side in a conflict, disagreement, etc.; impartial.

例: During the Second World War, Portugal was neutral.

2: having no strongly marked or positive characteristics or features.

例: The tone was neutral, devoid of sentiment.

名词定义:

1: an impartial or unbiased country or person.

例: He acted as a neutral between the parties.

2: a neutral color or shade, especially light gray or beige.

例: Every splash of white or neutral is anchored by a dose of black.

¹⁴ **shall** /ʃæl/ /ʃəl/ /ʃəl/

助动词: 将, 将要

动词定义:

1: (in the first person) expressing the future tense.

例: This time next week I shall be in Scotland.

2: expressing a strong assertion or intention.

例: They shall succeed.

¹⁴ **undergraduate** /'ʌndə'grædʒuət/ /'ʌndə'grædʒuət/

形容词: 本

1. undergraduate course 本科课程 2. undergraduate education 大学本科教育 3. undergraduate degree 学士学位 4. undergraduate student 本科生

名词定义:

1: a student at a college or university who has not yet earned a bachelor's or equivalent degree.

例: Many of our students study as undergraduates or post-graduates abroad.

¹⁴ **behave** /bɪ'hɛv/ /bɪ'hɛv/

动词: 表现, 做人, 活动

过去式 behaved 过去分词 behaved 现在分词 behaving

动词定义:

1: act or conduct oneself in a specified way, especially toward others.

例: He always behaved like a gentleman.

2: conduct oneself in accordance with the accepted norms of a society or group.

例: You can go as long as you behave.

¹⁴ **drag** /dræg/ /dræg/

动词: 拖动, 拖, 拖累; 名词: 拖累, 拖拉, 捷

过去式 dragged 过去分词 dragged 现在分词 dragging

1. drag on 拖延 2. drag and drop 拖放 3. drag reduction 减阻 4. drag coefficient 阻力系数; 引力系数

名词定义:

1: the action of pulling something forcefully or with difficulty.

例: The drag of the current.

2: a boring or tiresome person or thing.

例: Working nine to five can be a drag.

动词定义:

1: pull (someone or something) along forcefully, roughly, or with difficulty.

例: We dragged the boat up the beach.

2: deliberately mention an unwelcome or unpleasant fact.

例: Pieces of evidence about his early life were dragged up.

¹⁴ **sweat** /swet/ /swet/

名词: 汗, 津; 动词: 流汗, 发汗, 冒出水气

过去式 sweat 或 sweated 过去分词

sweat 或 sweated 现在分词 sweating

1. no sweat 不费力地 2. sweat it out 苦熬; 忍受下去 3. cold sweat 冷汗 4. night sweat 盗汗

名词定义:

1: moisture exuded through the pores of the skin, typically in profuse quantities as a reaction to heat, physical exertion, fever, or fear.

例: Too much heat and sweat can make your skin more irritated and itchy.

动词定义:

1: exude sweat.

例: He was sweating profusely.

2: heat (chopped vegetables) slowly in a pan with a small amount of fat, so that they cook in their own juices.

例: Sweat the celery and onions with olive oil and seasoning.

¹⁴ **curriculum** /kə'rɪkjʊləm/

/kə'rɪkjələm/

名词: 课程, 课表

复数 curricula 或 lums

1. curriculum reform 课程改革 2. curriculum design 课程设计 3.

curriculum development 课程开发; 课程编制 4. curriculum vitae (拉) 简历

名词定义:

1: the subjects comprising a course of study in a school or college.

例: Many children continue to study their own curriculum by attending evening classes.

¹⁴ **differ** /dɪfə/ /dɪfə/

动词: 不同, 相差, 差

动词定义:

1: be unlike or dissimilar.

例: The second set of data differed from the first.

¹⁴ **tailor** /'teɪlə/ /'telə/

名词: 裁缝, 裁缝师; 动词: 剪裁

名词定义:

1: a person whose occupation is making fitted clothes such as suits, pants, and jackets to fit individual customers.

例: While custom tailors sold individually fitted suits and other personalized apparel, they increasingly rationalized the

production process in order to reduce basic costs.

动词定义:

1: (of a tailor) make (clothes) to fit individual customers.

例: He was wearing a sports coat that had obviously been tailored in New York.

¹⁴ **mystery** /'mɪst(ə)rɪ/ /'mɪstri/

名词: 神秘, 玄虚, 唐词

名词定义:

1: something that is difficult or impossible to understand or explain.

例: The mysteries of outer space.

2: a novel, play, or movie dealing with a puzzling crime, especially a murder.

例: Thrillers, mysteries and crime novels are perennial favorites for summertime reading.

¹⁴ **transfer** /træns'fɜ:/ træns-; -nz-/ /træns'fɜ:/

动词: 传递, 转让, 转; 名词: 移动, 转车, 换车

1. heat transfer 热传递, 传热 2. mass transfer 质量传递, 传质; 质量转移 3.

transfer coefficient 传送系数, 转移系数

4. transfer function 转移函数, 传递函数

名词定义:

1: an act of moving something or someone to another place.

例: A transfer of wealth to the poorer nations.

2: a small colored picture or design on paper that can be transferred to another surface by being pressed or heated.

例: T-shirts with iron-on transfers.

动词定义:

1: move from one place to another.

例: He would have to transfer money to his own account.

2: change to another place, route, or means of transportation during a journey.

例: John advised him to transfer from Rome airport to the railroad station.

¹⁴ **contrast** /'kontrə:st/ /'kɒntræst/

名词: 对比, 对照, 比照; 动词: 比较, 比

1. in contrast 与此相反; 比较起来 2. by contrast 相比之下; 与之相比 3.

contrast with 与…形成对比; 和…相对照 4. in contrast with 与…形成对比; 与…相比

名词定义:

1: the state of being strikingly different from something else, typically something in juxtaposition or close association.

例: The day began cold and blustery, in contrast to almost two weeks of uninterrupted sunshine.

动词定义:

1: differ strikingly.

例: His friend's success contrasted with his own failure.

¹⁴ **lung** /lʌŋ/ /lʌŋ/

名词: 肺, 肺脏, 空地

1. lung cancer 肺癌 2. lung

transplantation 肺移植, 肺移植术 3.

lung volume 肺容量, 肺活量; 肺容积

4. lung capacity 肺活量

名词定义:

1: each of the pair of organs situated within the rib cage, consisting of elastic sacs with branching passages into which air is drawn, so that oxygen can pass into the blood and carbon dioxide be removed. Lungs are characteristic of vertebrates other than fish, though similar structures are present in some other animal groups.

例: Less commonly, bowel cancer can spread to other, more distant organs such as the lung or brain.

¹⁴ **astonish** /ə'stənɪʃ/ /ə'stənɪʃ/

动词: 震惊, 惊奇, 惊愕

动词定义:

1: surprise or impress (someone) greatly.

例: You never fail to astonish me.

¹⁴ **housewife** /'haʊswaɪf/ /'haʊs'waɪf/

名词: 家庭主妇, 主妇

复数 housewives 过去式 housewifed 过去分词 housewifed 现在分词 housewifing

名词定义:

1: a married woman whose main occupation is caring for her family, managing household affairs, and doing housework.

2: a small case for needles, thread, and other small sewing items.

¹⁴ **exit** /'eksɪt/ 'egzɪt/ /'egzɪt/

名词: 出口, 进出口, 太平门; 动词: 走, 往…去; 形容词: 排出的

1. exit strategy 退出策略; 回收策略; 退出投资策略 2. emergency exit 紧急出口, 太平门 3. exit velocity 出口速度, 排出速度 4. exit door 安全出口门; 出口门

名词定义:

1: a way out, especially of a public building, room, or passenger vehicle.

例: She slipped out by the rear exit.

2: an act of going out of or leaving a place.

例: He made a hasty exit from the room.

动词定义:

1: go out of or leave a place.

例: They exited from the aircraft.

¹⁴ **invisible** /ɪn'vɪzɪb(ə)l/ /ɪn'vɪzəbl/

形容词: 无形, 看不见的

形容词定义:

1: unable to be seen; not visible to the eye.

例: This invisible gas is present to some extent in every home.

名词定义:

1: invisible exports and imports.

例: Our balance of payments got progressively worse and NZ started to borrow overseas to bridge the gap between our imports plus invisibles , and falling exports.

¹⁴ **italian** /ɪ'tælɪən/ /ɪ'tæljən/

名词: 意大利人; 形容词: 意大利的
形容词定义:

1: relating to Italy, its people, or their language.

例: Deschamps brought in older players from Italy and also Italian coaches in that first year.

名词定义:

1: a native or inhabitant of Italy, or a person of Italian descent.

例: Nor was there any question here of native Italians drafting their own constitution.

2: the Romance language of Italy, also one of the official languages of Switzerland.

例: She had been tutored by John Aylmer and she spoke French, Greek, Latin and Italian fluently.

¹⁴ **hopeless** /'həʊpləs/ /'hoopləs/

形容词: 绝望, 不可救药, 绝

形容词定义:

1: feeling or causing despair about something.

例: His situation was obviously hopeless.

2: inadequate; incompetent.

例: I'm hopeless at names.

¹⁴ **socks** /sɒks/ /saks/

名词: 鞍

名词定义:

1: a garment for the foot and lower part of the leg, typically knitted from wool, cotton, or nylon.

例: In more formal settings, black over-the-calf stretch nylon cotton or wool socks are fitting.

2: a hard blow.

例: A sock on the jaw.

动词定义:

1: hit forcefully.

例: Jess socked his father across the face.

¹⁴ **outcome** /'autkʌm/ /'aut'kʌm/

名词: 结果, 产物, 松

名词定义:

1: the way a thing turns out; a consequence.

例: It is the outcome of the vote that counts.

¹⁴ **meter** /'mi:tə(r)/ /mitə/

名词: 仪表, 米, 计

1. square meter n. 平方米 2. flow meter 流量计 3. meter reading 计数读数; 仪表读数, 计数器读数 4. water meter 水表; 水量计

名词定义:

1: the fundamental unit of length in the metric system, equal to 100 centimeters or approximately 39.37 inches.

例: The oddest thing was losing the feet and inches and changing to metres and centimetres.

2: the rhythm of a piece of poetry, determined by the number and length of feet in a line.

例: The Horatian ode has an intricate governing meter.

动词定义:

1: measure by means of a meter.

例: A metered supply of water.

后缀定义:

1: in names of measuring instruments.

例: Thermometer.

2: in nouns denoting lines of poetry with a specified number of feet or measures.

例: Hexameter.

¹⁴ **philosophy** /fɪ'lɒsəfi/ /fə'lɑ:səfi/

名词: 哲学, 哲理, 原理

复数 philosophies

1. business philosophy 经营理念, 经营哲学 2. management philosophy 管理哲学; 经营哲学 3. design philosophy 设计原则; 设计原理 4. philosophy of life 人生哲学

名词定义:

1: the study of the fundamental nature of knowledge, reality, and existence, especially when considered as an academic discipline.

例: Theology 'is an academic discipline like philosophy , English literature or the classics,' he said.

¹⁴ **prejudice** /'predʒudɪs/ /'predʒədɪs/

名词: 偏见, 成见, 侵害; 动词: 伤害, 使... 有成见

过去式 prejudiced 过去分词 prejudiced
现在分词 prejudicing
名词定义:

1: preconceived opinion that is not based on reason or actual experience.

例: English prejudice against foreigners.

2: harm or injury that results or may result from some action or judgment.

例: Prejudice resulting from delay in the institution of the proceedings.

动词定义:

1: give rise to prejudice in (someone); make biased.

例: The statement might prejudice the jury.

2: cause harm to (a state of affairs).

例: Delay is likely to prejudice the child's welfare.

¹⁴ **confuse** /kən'fju:z/ /kən'fju:z/

动词: 迷惑, 混同, 搞乱

过去式 confused 过去分词 confused 现在分词 confusing

动词定义:

1: cause (someone) to become bewildered or perplexed.

例: Past and present blurred together, confusing her still further.

¹⁴ **interrupt** /ɪntə'rʌpt/ /'ɪntə'rʌpt/

动词: 打断, 打岔, 插嘴

动词定义:

1: stop the continuous progress of (an activity or process).

例: The buzzer interrupted his thoughts.

2: break the continuity of (a line or surface).

例: The coastal plain is interrupted by chains of large lagoons.

¹⁴ **bedtime** /'bedtaɪm/ /'bedtaɪm/

名词: 就寝时间

名词定义:

1: the usual time when someone goes to bed.

例: It was well past her bedtime.

¹⁴ **neighbour** /'neɪbə/ /'neɪbə(r); 'neɪbər/

名词: 邻居, 邻, 比邻; 形容词: 邻;

动词: 邻接, 友好

名词定义:

1: a person living near or next door to the speaker or person referred to.

例: Our garden was the envy of the neighbors.

动词定义：

1: (of a place or thing) be situated next to or very near (another).

例：The square neighbors the old quarter of the town.

¹⁴ **superstition** /su:pə'stɪʃ(ə)n/ ; sju:- / ; /su:pə'stɪʃən/

名词：迷信

名词定义：

1: excessively credulous belief in and reverence for supernatural beings.

例：He dismissed the ghost stories as mere superstition.

¹⁵ **beaten** /'bi:t(ə)n/ /'bitn/

形容词：疲惫，破败

形容词定义：

1: having been defeated.

例：I knew when I was beaten.

2: having been beaten or struck.

例：He trudged home like a beaten dog.

动词定义：

1: strike (a person or an animal) repeatedly and violently so as to hurt or injure them, usually with an implement such as a club or whip.

例：A woman whose husband would frequently beat her after becoming drunk.

2: defeat (someone) in a game, competition, election, or commercial venture.

例：She beat him easily at chess.

¹⁶ **unpleasant** /ʌn'plez(ə)nt/

/ʌn'pleznt/

形容词：不愉快

形容词定义：

1: causing discomfort, unhappiness, or revulsion; disagreeable.

例：An unpleasant smell.

¹⁷ **gratitude** /'grætɪtju:d/ /'grætɪtu:d/

名词：感谢，感激，谢意

名词定义：

1: the quality of being thankful; readiness to show appreciation for and to return kindness.

例：She expressed her gratitude to the committee for their support.

¹⁸ **inspiring** /ɪn'spaɪərɪŋ/

/ɪn'spaɪərɪŋ/

形容词：鼓舞的，灌输的

形容词定义：

1: having the effect of inspiring someone.

例：He was an inspiring teacher.

动词定义：

1: fill (someone) with the urge or ability to do or feel something, especially to do something creative.

例：His passion for romantic literature inspired him to begin writing.

2: breathe in (air); inhale.

例：In the current study, breathing pattern was measured using a pneumotachograph attached to a T piece while the patient inspired supplemental oxygen.

¹⁹ **singer** /'sɪŋə(r)/ /'sɪŋə/

名词：歌手

名词定义：

1: a person who sings, especially professionally.

例：A pop singer.

²⁰ **royal** /'rɔɪəl/ /'rɔɪəl/

名词：皇族，辟；形容词：钦，王室的

1. royal family 王室；皇族 2. royal jelly 蜂王浆，王浆 3. royal society (英)皇家学会 4. royal palace 皇家宫殿

形容词定义：

1: having the status of a king or queen or a member of their family.

例：Contributors included members of the royal family.
名词定义：

1: a member of a royal family, especially in England.

例：At 11.10 am Royal Family members, foreign royals and members of the Queen Mother's family will be seated.

2: a paper size, now standardized at 636 × 480 mm.

²¹ **thick** /θɪk/ /θɪk/

形容词：厚，粗，厚实；名词：浓厚，密处；动词：浓缩，加浓；副词：稠地，丰富地，密地

1. thick with ◎充满着；布满着；密布着 ◎与…关系亲密，与…关系好；2. through thick and thin 不畏艰险；在任何情况下 3. thick liquid 粘稠液体，浆 4. thick and fast 大量而急速地；频频

形容词定义：

1: with opposite sides or surfaces that are a great or relatively great distance apart.

例：Thick slices of bread.

2: made up of a large number of things or people close together.

例：His hair was long and thick.

名词定义：

1: the busiest or most crowded part of something; the middle of something.

例：The thick of battle.

副词定义：

1: in or with deep, dense, or heavy mass.

例：Bread spread thick with butter.

²² **unnecessary** /ʌn'nɛsəs(ə)rɪ/

形容词：不必要，多余

复数 unnecessarys

形容词定义：

1: not needed.

例：A fourth Chicago airport is unnecessary.

名词定义：

1: unnecessary things.

例：Of course, among the unnecessarys to him are the use of union labor and producing goods in America, and Scott is unabashed about pointing in the direction of China or other places for abysmally low production costs.

²³ **battle** /'bæt(ə)l/ /'bætl/

动词：战斗，开战，斗；名词：战，斗争，仗

过去式 battled 过去分词 battled 现在分词 battling

1. in battle 在战斗中；在战争中 2. half the battle 有助于成功的条件；成功一半 3. battle with 与…战斗 4. battle against 斗争；与…战斗

名词定义：

1: a sustained fight between large, organized armed forces.

例：The Battle of Shiloh.

动词定义：

1: fight or struggle tenaciously to achieve or resist something.

例：He has been battling against the illness.

²⁴ **conscious** /'kɒnʃəs/ /'kɔnʃəs/

名词：意识；形容词：自觉，察觉，省

形容词定义：

1: aware of and responding to one's surroundings; awake.

例：He was admitted to the ICU conscious and alert, but with a very low blood pressure, and very marginal oxygenation.

²⁵ **somebody** /'sʌmbədɪ/ /'sʌmbədɪ/

代词：谁，有些人

复数 somebodies

代词定义：

1: some person; someone.

例：Claire decided that she must have fallen asleep at the party, and somebody had taken her home.

2: a person of importance or authority.

例：I'd like to be somebody.

¹³ **provider** /prə'veɪdə/ /prə'veɪdər/

名词：假设者，提供者，提供者

1. solution provider 方案供应商；解决方案提供者
2. internet service provider 互联网服务提供商
3. health care provider 医疗服务人员
4. content provider 内容提供者；内容供应商

名词定义：

1: a person or thing that provides something.

例：A leading provider of personal financial services.

¹³ **forbidden** /fɔ:bɪd(ə)n/ /fɔ:bɪdn/

形容词：被禁止

形容词定义：

1: not allowed; banned.

例：A list of forbidden books.

¹³ **garbage** /'gɑ:bɪdʒ/ /'gɑrbɪdʒ/

名词：垃圾，废物，垃

1. garbage disposal 垃圾处理

garbage in 无用输入；无用数据输入

3. garbage collection 碎片帐集

4. garbage can n. 垃圾桶，垃圾箱

名词定义：

1: wasted or spoiled food and other refuse, as from a kitchen or household.

例：With the exploding populace of the cities and its suburbs, household garbage and refuse is posing a serious threat.

¹³ **stronger** /strɒŋgə(r)/ /strɔ:ngrə/

形容词：强大，强烈，强有力

形容词定义：

1: having the power to move heavy weights or perform other physically demanding tasks.

例：She cut through the water with her strong arms.

2: able to withstand great force or pressure.

例：Cotton is strong, hard-wearing, and easy to handle.

¹³ **hired** /'haɪə(r)d/ /haɪrd/

形容词：雇用，租来的

动词定义：

1: employ (someone) for wages.

例：Management hired and fired labor in line with demand.

2: obtain the temporary use of (something) for an agreed payment; rent.

例：She had to hire a dress for the wedding.

¹³ **september** /sep'tembə(r)/

/sep'tembə/

名词：九月

名词定义：

1: the ninth month of the year, in the northern hemisphere usually considered the first month of autumn.

例：Sow the plants in early September.

¹³ **tolerant** /'tol(ə)r(ə)nt/ /'tolərənt/

形容词：宽容，豁达，优

比较级 more tolerant 最高级 most tolerant

形容词定义：

1: showing willingness to allow the existence of opinions or behavior that one does not necessarily agree with.

例：We must be tolerant of others.

2: (of a plant, animal, or machine) able to endure (specified conditions or treatment).

例：Rye is reasonably tolerant of drought.

¹³ **astronaut** /'æstrənɔ:t/ /'æstrənɔ:t/

名词：宇航员，太空人，航天员

名词定义：

1: a person who is trained to travel in a spacecraft.

例：How much food do we need to have on the spacecraft for the astronauts to go to Mars?

¹³ **crew** /kru:/ /kru:/

名词：船员，人员，队

1. crew member 乘务员 2. a crew of 一组工作人员 3. film crew 影片摄制组

4. cabin crew 航空空服人员

名词定义：

1: a group of people who work on and operate a ship, boat, aircraft, spacecraft, or train.

例：In addition to training the ship's crew, there's the matter of getting the air crews shipshape.

2: a group of people who work closely together.

例：An ambulance crew.

动词定义：

1: provide (a craft or vehicle) with a group of people to operate it.

例：Normally the boat is crewed by 5 people.

¹³ **entertain** /entə'teɪn/ /,entə'ten/

动词：招待，宴请，请客

动词定义：

1: provide (someone) with amusement or enjoyment.

例：A tremendous game that thoroughly entertained the crowd.

2: give attention or consideration to (an idea, suggestion, or feeling).

例：Washington entertained little hope of an early improvement in relations.

¹³ **examine** /ɪg'zæmɪn/ eg-/

/ɪg'zæmɪn/

动词：检查，审查，检验

过去式 examined 过去分词 examined 现在分词 examining

动词定义：

1: inspect (someone or something) in detail to determine their nature or condition; investigate thoroughly.

例：A doctor examined me and said I might need a caesarean.

2: test the knowledge or proficiency of (someone) by requiring them to answer questions or perform tasks.

例：The colleges set standards by examining candidates.

¹³ **visual** /'vɪʒʊəl; -zj-/ /'vɪʒʊəl/

形容词：看的，视觉的

1. visual angle n. 视界，视角 2.

visual effect 视觉效果；视觉特效，视觉效应 3. visual field 视野 4. visual acuity 视敏度

形容词定义：

1: of or relating to seeing or sight.

例：Visual perception.

名词定义：

1: a picture, piece of film, or display used to illustrate or accompany something.

例：On the technical side, the film has slick visuals and an impressive montage at the beginning.

¹³ **furniture** /'fɜ:nɪtʃə/ /'fɜ:nɪtʃə/

名词：附属品，家俱，傢器

1. office furniture 办公器具；办公室设备 2. furniture design 家具设计 3.

wood furniture 木制家具 4. furniture factory 家具厂

名词定义：

1: large movable equipment, such as tables and chairs, used to make a house, office, or other space suitable for living or working.

例：If you are in a room with lots of furniture, tables, chairs, bar stools, etc., use them to your advantage.

2: small accessories or fittings for a particular use or piece of equipment.

例：Computer hardware, software, and furniture.

¹³ **acting** /'æktrɪŋ/ /'æktrɪŋ/

名词：演戏，做功；形容词：代理的，演戏的

1. act as 担当 2. act on 对…起作用；按照…行事 3. act in 扮演；在…方面行动 4. act like 举止像…

形容词定义：

1: temporarily doing the duties of another person.

例：Acting director.

名词定义：

1: the art or occupation of performing in plays, movies, or television productions.

例：She studied acting in New York.

¹³ **assignment** /ə'saɪnm(ə)nt/

/ə'saɪnmənt/

名词：分配，任务，分派

1. assignment problem 指派问题；分配问题；分派问题；配置问题 2. pole assignment 极点配置 3. assignment method 转让方法；指定分配方法 4. school assignment 学生作业；课题

名词定义：

1: a task or piece of work assigned to someone as part of a job or course of study.

例：A homework assignment.

2: the attribution of someone or something as belonging.

例：The assignment of individuals to particular social positions.

¹³ **classical** /'klæsɪk(ə)l/ /'klæsɪkl/

形容词：古典，经典

1. classical music 古典乐 2. classical economics 古典经济学 3. classical literature 古典文学 4. classical mechanics 经典力学

形容词定义：

1: of or relating to ancient Greek or Latin literature, art, or culture.

例：Classical mythology.

2: (typically of a form of art) regarded as representing an exemplary standard; traditional and long-established in form or style.

例：A classical ballet.

¹³ **rating** /'reɪtɪŋ/ /'retɪŋ/

名词：等级，监

1. credit rating 信用等级；信誉评价 2. rating system 评级系统；评分系统；差饷系统；配给制 3. rating scale 量表；评定量表；等级量表；分等量表 4. audience rating n. 收视率；视听率

名词定义：

1: a classification or ranking of someone or something based on a comparative assessment of their quality, standard, or performance.

例：The hotel regained its five-star rating.

2: an angry reprimand.

动词定义：

1: assign a standard or value to (something) according to a particular scale.

例：They were asked to rate their ability at different driving maneuvers.

2: consider to be of a certain quality, standard, or rank.

例：He rates the company's stock a "buy."

¹³ **donation** /də(v)'neɪʃ(ə)n/ /də'neʃən/

名词：捐款，捐助，输将

名词定义：

1: something that is given to a charity, especially a sum of money.

例：A tax-deductible donation of \$200.

¹³ **artificial** /ɑ:tɪ'fɪʃ(ə)l/ /ɑ:tɪr'fɪʃl/

形容词：假，虚假，义

比较级 more artificial 最高级 most artificial

1. artificial intelligence 人工智能 2. artificial leather 人造革 3. artificial insemination 人工受精 4. artificial stone 人造石

形容词定义：

1: made or produced by human beings rather than occurring naturally, typically as a copy of something natural.

例：Her skin glowed in the artificial light.

2: (of a person or a person's behavior) insincere or affected.

例：An artificial smile.

¹³ **donate** /də(v)'neɪt/ /'donet/

动词：捐，捐赠，捐献

动词定义：

1: give (money or goods) for a good cause, for example to a charity.

例：The proceeds will be donated to an AIDS awareness charity.

¹³ **challenged** /'tʃælɪndʒd/ /'tʃælɪndʒd/

动词：挑战，盘问，搦战

形容词定义：

1: (used euphemistically) impaired or disabled in a specified respect.

例：Physically challenged.

动词定义：

1: invite (someone) to engage in a contest.

例：He challenged one of my men to a duel.

2: dispute the truth or validity of.

例：Employees challenged the company's requirement.

¹³ **composition** /kɒmpə'zɪʃn/ /kəmpe'zɪʃən/

名词：组成，成分，结构

1. chemical composition 化学成分；化学组成 2. mineral composition 矿物组成，矿物成分 3. phase composition 相组成；相成分；相位成分 4. species composition 物种组成；种类成分

名词定义：

1: the nature of something's ingredients or constituents; the way in which a whole or mixture is made up.

例：The social composition of villages.

2: a work of music, literature, or art.

例：Chopin's most romantic compositions.

¹³ **logical** /'lɒdʒɪk(ə)l/ /'lədʒɪkl/

形容词：通，合乎逻辑的，合理的
比较级 more logical 最高级 most logical

1. logical analysis [哲]逻辑分析 2. logical thinking 逻辑思维，逻辑思考 3. logical structure 逻辑结构 4. logical reasoning 逻辑推理

形容词定义：

1: of or according to the rules of logic or formal argument.

例：A logical impossibility.

后缀定义：

1: in adjectives corresponding chiefly to nouns ending in -logy (such as pharmacological corresponding to pharmacology).

¹³ **indirect** /'indi'rekt/ /'indər-/

/,ɪndə'rɛkt/

形容词：间接，隐晦，委

1. indirect method 间接法 2. indirect speech n. 间接引语 3. indirect cost 间接成本 4. indirect tax [经]间接税

形容词定义：

1: not directly caused by or resulting from something.

例：Full employment would have an indirect effect on wage levels.

2: (of a route) not straight; not following the shortest way.

例：To have any hope of success, the effort to reduce the country's dependence on subsidies will have to follow indirect routes.

¹³ **constructive** /kən'strʌktɪv/

/kən'strʌktɪv/

形容词：构造上的，建设性的

形容词定义：

1: serving a useful purpose; tending to build up.

例：Constructive criticism.

2: derived by inference; implied by operation of law; not obvious or explicit.

例: Constructive liability.

¹³ **briefcase** /'bri:fkeɪs/ /'brifkəs/

名词: 公文包, 皮包

名词定义:

1: a flat, rectangular container, typically made of leather, for carrying books and papers.

例: Harry just happens to have a bottle of whisky in his briefcase , and plastic cups.

¹³ **constitution** /kɒnstrɪ'tju:s(ə)n/ /'kɒnstə'tju:ʃən/

名词: 宪法, 构成, 章程

1. chemical constitution 化学结构; 化学组成 2. physical constitution n. 体格 3. written constitution 成文宪法 4. amendments to the constitution 宪法修正案

名词定义:

1: a body of fundamental principles or established precedents according to which a state or other organization is acknowledged to be governed.

例: Those of us who worry about the constitution will face the precedent that this Government has established of being able to tinker with judges.

2: the composition of something.

例: The genetic constitution of a species.

¹³ **costume** /kɒstju:m/ /'kɑ:s,tum/

名词: 服装; 动词: 装

过去式 costumed 过去分词 costumed

现在分词 costuming

1. costume jewelry (用作服饰的) 人造珠宝 2. costume design 最佳服装设计 3. national costume 民族服装 4. chinese costume 中式装; 唐装; 中装

名词定义:

1: a set of clothes in a style typical of a particular country or historical period.

例: Authentic Elizabethan costumes.

动词定义:

1: dress (someone) in a particular set of clothes.

例: An all-woman troupe elaborately costumed in clinging silver lamé.

¹³ **sadness** /'sædnəs/ /'sædnəs/

名词: 悲, 痛, 忧

名词定义:

1: the condition or quality of being sad.

例: A source of great sadness.

¹³ **foreigner** /'fɔ:rɪnə/ /'fɔ:rənə/

名词: 外国人, 老外, 洋人

名词定义:

1: a person born in or coming from a country other than one's own.

例: This foreigner was born in Japan, as were his parents.

¹³ **imagination** /ɪ,mædʒɪ'neɪʃ(ə)n/ /ɪ,mædʒɪ'neʃən/

名词: 想像力, 假想, 空想

名词定义:

1: the faculty or action of forming new ideas, or images or concepts of external objects not present to the senses.

例: She'd never been blessed with a vivid imagination.

¹³ **incredible** /ɪn'kredɪb(ə)l/ /ɪn'kredəbl/

形容词: 难以置信, 荒诞, 荒

形容词定义:

1: impossible to believe.

例: An almost incredible tale of triumph and tragedy.

2: difficult to believe; extraordinary.

例: The noise from the crowd was incredible.

¹³ **preservation** /prezə'veɪʃ(ə)n/ /,prezə'veʃən/

名词: 保存, 保护, 保全

1. heat preservation 保温 2. food preservation 食物保藏 3. heritage preservation 遗产维护 4. preservation measures 保全措施

名词定义:

1: the action of preserving something.

例: The preservation of the city's green spaces.

¹³ **guidance** /'gaɪd(ə)ns/ /'gaɪdns/

名词: 领导, 遵

1. under the guidance of 在…的指引下 2. guidance system [空][海]制导系统 3. career guidance 就业指导; 就业辅导 4. vocational guidance 就业指导

名词定义:

1: advice or information aimed at resolving a problem or difficulty, especially as given by someone in authority.

例: He looked to his father for inspiration and guidance.

2: the directing of the motion or position of something, especially a missile.

例: A surface-to-air missile guidance system.

¹³ **sunlight** /'sʌnlait/ /'sʌnlait/

名词: 阳光, 日光, 曙

名词定义:

1: light from the sun.

例: A shaft of sunlight.

¹³ **taxes** /tæksi:z/ /'tæksɪz/

名词: 税, 征税, 税收; 动词: 捐, 赋, 罚款

名词定义:

1: a compulsory contribution to state revenue, levied by the government on workers' income and business profits or added to the cost of some goods, services, and transactions.

例: It would have replaced the corporate income tax with a tax on the net return to capital for all businesses.

2: a strain or heavy demand.

例: A heavy tax on the reader's attention.

动词定义:

1: impose a tax on (someone or something).

例: Hardware and software is taxed at 7.5 percent.

2: make heavy demands on (someone's powers or resources).

例: She knew that the ordeal to come would tax all her strength.

¹³ **temple** /'templ/ /'templ/

名词: 寺庙, 庙, 寺院

1. temple of heaven 天坛 2.

buddhist temple 佛寺; 佛堂; 佛庙 3. temple fair 庙会 4. ancestral temple 祠堂; 宗庙; 宗祠

名词定义:

1: a building devoted to the worship, or regarded as the dwelling place, of a god or gods or other objects of religious reverence.

例: Prayers for the temple and for its worship participants are given priority.

2: the flat part of either side of the head between the forehead and the ear.

例: He had been shot in the forehead and the right temple.

名词定义:

1: an industrial and commercial city in central Texas; population 59,654 (est. 2008).

¹³ **abstract** /'æbstræk/t/ /'æbstrækt/

名词: 抽象, 摘要, 文摘; 动词: 提取, 提炼, 抽炼; 形容词: 抽象的

1. in the abstract 抽象地; 理论上; 概括地 2. abstract art n. 抽象派; 抽象主义 3. abstract class [计]抽象类 (不允许实例化的类) 4. abstract thinking 抽象思维; 抽象思考能力

形容词定义:

1: existing in thought or as an idea but not having a physical or concrete existence.

例: Abstract concepts such as love or beauty.

名词定义:

1: a summary of the contents of a book, article, or formal speech.

例: An abstract of his inaugural address.

2: an abstract work of art.

例: A big unframed abstract.

动词定义:

1: consider (something) theoretically or separately from something else.

例: To abstract science and religion from their historical context can lead to anachronism.

2: extract or remove (something).

例: Applications to abstract more water from streams.

¹³ **racing** /'reɪsɪŋ/ /'resɪŋ/

名词: 赛跑; 形容词: 奔

1. horse racing n. 赛马 2. racing car

赛车 3. racing driver 赛车驾驶员 4.

racing bike 赛车; 竞赛自行车

名词定义:

1: any sport that involves competing in races.

例: Bicycle racing.

形容词定义:

1: moving swiftly.

例: He controlled his racing thoughts.

2: (of a person) following horse racing.

例: Kevin was not a racing man.

动词定义:

1: compete with another or others to see who is fastest at covering a set course or achieving an objective.

例: The vet took blood samples from the horses before they raced.

2: move or progress swiftly or at full speed.

例: I raced into the house.

¹³ **cruel** /krʊəl/ /kruəl/

形容词: 残忍, 残酷, 残暴

形容词定义:

1: willfully causing pain or suffering to others, or feeling no concern about it.

例: People who are cruel to animals.

2: causing pain or suffering.

例: The winters are long, hard, and cruel.

¹³ **maintain** /meɪn'teɪn; mən'teɪn/ /men'ten/

动词: 保持, 维护, 维持

动词定义:

1: cause or enable (a condition or state of affairs) to continue.

例: The need to maintain close links between industry and schools.

2: provide with necessities for life or existence.

例: The allowance covers the basic costs of maintaining a child.

¹³ **detect** /dɪ'tekt/ /dɪ'tɛkt/

动词: 检测, 偷查, 侦察

动词定义:

1: discover or identify the presence or existence of.

例: Cancer may soon be detected in its earliest stages.

¹³ **upper** /'ʌpər/ /'ʌpər/

形容词: 上; 名词: 帮, 帮子

1. upper part 上部 2. upper limit 上限; 最高极限 3. upper bound 上界;

最大值 4. upper hand n. 优势, 上风

形容词定义:

1: situated above another part.

例: His upper arm.

2: situated on higher ground.

例: One goal was to return fish to traditional spawning grounds in the upper reaches of the Clearwater tributaries, strengthening natural fish runs.

名词定义:

1: the part of a boot or shoe above the sole.

例: Gone are the thoughts of pure function, of rubber soles and leather uppers.

2: upper dentures or teeth.

例: ‘Broadway Danny Ricks,’ his wife announced, revealing a horsy set of uppers yellowed by nicotine.

¹³ **complaint** /kəm'pléɪnt/

/kəm'plént/

名词: 抱怨, 诉, 诉状

1. complaint about 投诉; 对…抱怨 2. lodge a complaint 投诉; 对…提出控告

3. complaint center 投诉中心 4.

make a complaint 提出投诉; 抱怨

名词定义:

1: a statement that a situation is unsatisfactory or unacceptable.

例: I intend to make an official complaint.

2: an illness or medical condition, especially a relatively minor one.

例: She is receiving treatment for her skin complaint.

¹³ **cloud** /klaʊd/ /klaud/

名词: 云, 霉, 暝; 动词: 遮盖, 布满, 使…忧郁

1. in the clouds 心不在焉; 在云层中

2. cloud computing 云计算 3. under a cloud 失宠; 不高兴; 受嫌疑 4. dark cloud 乌云; 黑云; 暗云

名词定义:

1: a visible mass of condensed water vapor floating in the atmosphere, typically high above the ground.

例: The sun had disappeared behind a cloud.

2: a state or cause of gloom, suspicion, trouble, or worry.

例: The only cloud to appear on the horizon was Leopold's unexpected illness.

动词定义:

1: (of the sky) become overcast with clouds.

例: The blue skies clouded over abruptly.

2: make or become less clear or transparent.

例: Blood pumped out, clouding the water.

¹³ **charged** /tʃɑ:dʒd/ /tʃɔ:dʒd/

形容词: 带电, 可充电

形容词定义:

1: having an electric charge.

例: Because the electron was negatively charged and atoms are electrically neutral, there must be a positive charge somewhere in the atom.

动词定义:

1: demand (an amount) as a price from someone for a service rendered or goods supplied.

例: The restaurant charged \$15 for dinner.

2: accuse (someone) of something, especially an offense under law.

例: They were charged with assault.

¹³ **absorb** /əb'zɔ:b; -'sɔ:b/ /æb'sɔrb;

æb'zɔrb; əb'sɔrb/

动词: 吸收, 吸取, 吸

动词定义:

1: take in or soak up (energy, or a liquid or other substance) by chemical or physical action, typically gradually.

例: Buildings can be designed to absorb and retain heat.

2: engross the attention of (someone).

例: The work absorbed him and continued to make him happy.

¹³ **lawyer** /'la:jə; 'lo:zə/ /'lɒ:jə/

名词: 律师, 法律家

名词定义:

1: a person who practices or studies law; an attorney or a counselor.

例: Despite the pleas of defence lawyers , the attorney general appeared to do nothing to urge restraint.

动词定义:

1: practice law; work as a lawyer.

例: Lawyering is a craft that takes a long time to become proficient at.

¹³ **salt** /sɔlt/ /sɔlt/ /sɔlt/

名词: 盐, 食盐, 盐巴; 动词: 腌; 形容词: 含盐的, 盐的

1. salt lake 盐湖, 盐水湖
2. in salt 撒了盐的; 盐腌的
3. salt water 咸水
4. salt and pepper 盐和胡椒

形容词定义:

1: impregnated with, treated with, or tasting of salt.

例: Salt water.

2: (of a plant) growing on the coast or in salt marshes.

例: In other places, especially where the terrain is slightly elevated or the bedrock was exposed, a salt shrub and grass community is found.

名词定义:

1: a white crystalline substance that gives seawater its characteristic taste and is used for seasoning or preserving food.

例: Add the braised chicken and season to taste with salt and pepper sauce.

2: any chemical compound formed from the reaction of an acid with a base, with all or part of the hydrogen of the acid replaced by a metal or other cation.

例: Amides are hydrolysed to ammonium salts with catalysis by acids or alkalis.

动词定义:

1: season or preserve with salt.

例: Cook the carrots in boiling salted water.

2: fraudulently make (a mine) appear to be a paying one by placing rich ore in it.

例: Phillip Arnold and John Slack salted a mine under claim to Stanton in Wyoming with uncut diamonds from South Africa.

缩写词定义:

1: Strategic Arms Limitation Talks.

¹³ **cheerful** /'tʃɪəfʊl; -f(ə)l/ /'tʃɪəfl/

形容词: 快乐, 愉快, 快活

比较级 more cheerful 最高级 most cheerful

形容词定义:

1: noticeably happy and optimistic.

例: How can she be so cheerful at six o'clock in the morning?

¹³ **shot** /ʃɒt/ /ʃɑ:t/

名词: 射击, 镜头, 开枪

1. shot down 击落, 打垮
2. one shot 单次对焦; 一次使用
3. like a shot 立刻; 飞快地
4. big shot 大亨, 权贵之人; 大人物

名词定义:

1: the firing of a gun or cannon.

例: He brought down a caribou with a single shot to the neck.

2: a hit, stroke, or kick of the ball in sports such as basketball, tennis, or golf.

例: His partner pulled off a winning backhand shot.

形容词定义:

1: (of colored cloth) woven with a warp and weft of different colors, giving a contrasting iridescent effect when looked at from different angles.

例: A dress of shot silk.

2: ruined or worn out.

例: A completely shot engine will put you out of the race.

¹³ **gentle** /'dʒent(ə)l/ /'dʒentl/

形容词: 温和, 柔和, 轻柔

比较级 gentler 最高级 gentlest 过去式 gentled 过去分词 gentled 现在分词 gentling

1. gentle breeze 微风; [气象]蒲福三级风
2. gentle slope 缓坡; 平缓坡度; 平缓倾斜
3. gentle and soft 温柔

gentle and quiet 文静的; 轻柔的; 娴雅文静

形容词定义:

1: (of a person) mild in temperament or behavior; kind or tender.

例: He was a gentle, sensitive man.

2: moderate in action, effect, or degree; not harsh or severe.

例: A little gentle persuasion.

动词定义:

1: make or become gentle; calm or pacify.

例: Cobb's tone gentled a little.

¹³ **suspect** /'sʌspekt/ (for v.) sə

'spekt/ /səspekt/ (for v.) sə'spekt/

动词: 怀疑, 疑, 猜想; 名词: 可疑分子, 涉嫌人; 形容词: 可疑的, 有嫌疑的

形容词定义:

1: not to be relied on or trusted; possibly dangerous or False.

例: A suspect package was found on the platform.

动词定义:

1: have an idea or impression of the existence, presence, or truth of (something) without certain proof.

例: If you suspect a gas leak, do not turn on an electric light.

2: doubt the genuineness or truth of.

例: A broker whose honesty he had no reason to suspect.

名词定义:

1: a person thought to be guilty of a crime or offense.

例: The police have arrested a suspect.

¹³ **respective** /rɪ'spektɪv/

/rɪ'spektɪv/

形容词: 各自, 个别, 经心

形容词定义:

1: belonging or relating separately to each of two or more people or things.

例: They chatted about their respective childhoods.

¹³ **greet** /gri:t/ /grɪt/

动词: 迎接, 打招呼, 迎

动词定义:

1: give a polite word or sign of welcome or recognition to (someone) on meeting.

例: In the village street, many people stopped to greet me and welcome my brother and his wife.

2: weep; cry.

例: He sat down on the armchair and started to greet.

¹³ **indifferent** /ɪn'dɪfr(ə)r(ə)nt/

/ɪn'dɪfrənt/

形容词: 冷漠, 淡漠, 漠不关心

形容词定义:

1: having no particular interest or sympathy; unconcerned.

例: They all seemed indifferent rather than angry.

2: neither good nor bad; mediocre.

例: Attempts to distinguish between good, bad, and indifferent work.

¹³ **actress** /'æktrɪs/ /'æktrɪs/

名词: 演员, 优, 角

复数 actresses

名词定义:

1: a female actor.

例: Each one of the actors and actresses assuming the roles of the cats are tremendously talented singers and dancers.

¹³ **ditch** /dɪtʃ/ /dɪtʃ/

名词: 沟, 沟渠, 渠; 动词: 开沟

第三人称单数 ditches 过去式 ditched 过去分词 ditched 现在分词 ditching

1. oxidation ditch 氧化沟 2.

foundation ditch 基坑; 基础沟 3. last ditch 最后防线, 最后手段 4. drainage ditch n. 排水沟

名词定义:

1: a narrow channel dug in the ground, typically used for drainage alongside a road or the edge of a field.

例: And there was no drainage ditch on the side.

动词定义:

1: provide with ditches.

例: He was praised for ditching the coastal areas.

2: get rid of; give up.

例: It crossed her mind to ditch her shoes and run.

¹³ **foundation** /faʊn'deɪʃ(ə)n/

/faʊn'deʃən/

名词: 基础, 基金会, 地基

1. on the foundation [英国英语]领取基金会提供奖学金(或津贴)的; 属于由基金维持的机构的;
2. theoretical foundation 理论基础
3. solid foundation 基础雄厚; 实体基础
4. foundation pit 基坑

名词定义:

1: the lowest load-bearing part of a building, typically below ground level.

例: As Fry cut the vinyl siding, the parkland around him was bustling with construction teams pouring concrete and building solid new foundations.

2: an underlying basis or principle for something.

例: This idea is the foundation of all modern economics.

¹³ **cavendish** /'kæv(ə)nðɪʃ/ /'kævənðɪʃ/

名词: 板烟

名词定义:

1: tobacco softened, sweetened, and formed into cakes.

¹³ **biological** /baɪəl(o)'lɒdʒɪk(ə)l/

/baɪəl'oʊdʒɪkl/

形容词: 生物

1. biological characteristics 生物学特性
2. biological treatment 生物处理
3. biological activity 生物活性
4. biological engineering 生物工程; 人工育种

形容词定义:

1: of or relating to biology or living organisms.

例: IBM has unveiled an ambitious initiative to develop technologies that share the basic biological abilities of living organisms.

名词定义:

1: a therapeutic substance, such as a vaccine or drug, derived from biological sources.

例: An international biotechnology company with interests in biologicals, agriculture, and pharmaceutical products.

¹³ **justice** /'dʒʌstɪs/ /'dʒʌstɪs/

名词: 正义, 义, 公道

1. social justice [法]社会主义
2. justice department 司法部门
3. administration of justice 司法; 司法行政; 执法
4. department of justice 司法部

名词定义:

1: just behavior or treatment.

例: A concern for justice, peace, and genuine respect for people.

2: a judge or magistrate, in particular a judge of the supreme court of a country or state.

例: It is, therefore, a matter of public interest who becomes judges of the lower courts and justices of the Supreme Court.

¹³ **ceiling** /'silɪŋ/ /'sɪlɪŋ/

名词: 天花板, 顶棚, 檐

1. glass ceiling 玻璃天花板; 玻璃顶棚
2. ceiling lamp 吊灯; 顶灯; 天花灯
3. suspended ceiling 吊车, 吊顶; 垂吊式天花板
4. ceiling fan 吊(式)风扇; 天花风扇

名词定义:

1: the upper interior surface of a room or other similar compartment.

例: Hard landscape materials are the walls, floors and ceilings of our outdoor rooms.

2: the inside planking of a ship's bottom and sides.

例: Suddenly a thud knocked the shuttle ninety degrees as the crew inside were bashed against the ceiling of the small craft.

动词定义:

1: line or plaster the roof of (a building).

例: Following the two down a neat, gravel path, up a set of wide steps, and, after taking a deep breath, I went through the French doors into a marble-tiled, high ceiled sage hallway.

¹³ **decrease** /drɪ'kri:s/ /drɪ'kris/

动词: 减少, 下降, 缩小; 名词: 减少, 还原

过去式 decreased 过去分词 decreased
现在分词 decreasing

名词定义:

1: an instance or example of becoming smaller or fewer.

例: A decrease in births.

动词定义:

1: make or become smaller or fewer in size, amount, intensity, or degree.

例: The population of the area has decreased radically.

¹³ **loving** /'lʌvɪŋ/ /'lʌvɪŋ/

形容词: 缠, 慈, 姝妹

形容词定义:

1: feeling or showing love or great care.

例: A kind and loving father.

名词定义:

1: the demonstration of love or great care.

例: He was not one of these people who was kind of a machine, who did his work and was not capable of love or loving.

动词定义:

1: feel a deep romantic or sexual attachment to (someone).

例: Do you love me?

¹³ **strengthen** /'strenθən/ - /'strenθən/

动词: 加强, 强化, 增强

动词定义:

1: make or become stronger.

例: He advises an application of fluoride to strengthen the teeth.

¹³ **twelve** /twelv/ /twelv/

名词: 十二; 数词: 十二定义:

1: equivalent to the product of three and four; two more than ten; 12.

例: He walked twelve miles.

¹³ **proverb** /'prɒvɜ:b/ /'prəvɜ:b/

名词: 谚语, 谚, 成语

名词定义:

1: a short pithy saying in general use, stating a general truth or piece of advice.

例: Riddles, proverbs, and sayings that describe proper behavior for both young and old Kenyans are still common.

¹³ **fault** /fɔ:lt; folt/ /fɔ:lt/

名词: 故障, 错, 过错; 动词: 指责, 责备, 咎

1. fault diagnosis 故障诊断

2. fault tree 故障树; 失效树

3. fault zone 断裂带; 断层带, 断层区

4. fault detection 故障检测; 探伤

名词定义:

1: an unattractive or unsatisfactory feature, especially in a piece of work or in a person's character.

例: My worst fault is impatience.

2: responsibility for an accident or misfortune.

例: An ordinary man thrust into peril through no fault of his own.

动词定义:

1: criticize for inadequacy or mistakes.

例: Her colleagues and superiors could not fault her dedication to the job.

2: (of a rock formation) be broken by a fault or faults.

例: Rift valleys where the crust has been stretched and faulted.

¹³ **miller** /'mɪlə/ /'mɪlə/

名词: 磨坊主, 婺

名词定义:

1: a person who owns or works in a grain mill.

例: She said that the government had been running programs since 2003 to encourage big corn millers to create a win-win partnership with small-scale farmers in corn-producing areas nationwide.

¹³ **charm** /tʃɑ:m/ /tʃərm/

名词: 魅力, 魔力, 优雅; 动词: 迷人, 媚

名词定义:

1: the power or quality of giving delight or arousing admiration.

例: He was captivated by her youthful charm.

2: a small ornament worn on a necklace or bracelet.

例: Rearranging my charms, necklace and bracelet I make sure I look presentable to a street gang.

动词定义:

1: delight greatly.

例: The books have charmed children the world over.

2: control or achieve by or as if by magic.

例: Pretending to charm a cobra.

¹³ **rope** /rəʊp/ /rop/

名词: 绳, 绳索, 绳子; 动词: 拉拢, 缚

过去式 roped 过去分词 roped 现在分词 roping

1. wire rope 钢丝索; 钢缆, 钢索
2. steel wire rope 钢丝绳; 钢丝索; 钢缆
3. on the ropes [俚]濒于失败; 完全无力回击; 处于困境
4. rope in 说服; 用绳子围住

名词定义:

1: a length of strong cord made by twisting together strands of natural fibers such as hemp or artificial fibers such as polypropylene.

例: My eyes came to rest on a long strand of thick hemp rope, slightly frazzled but still in one piece.

2: a quantity of roughly spherical objects such as onions or pearls strung together.

例: A rope of pearls.

动词定义:

1: catch, fasten, or secure with rope.

例: The calves must be roped and led out of the stockade.

¹³ **broadcast** /'brɔ:dkə:st/ /'brɔ:dk

aest/

动词: 广播, 播放, 播; 名词: 广播; 形容词: 广播的

过去式 broadcast 或-casted 过去分词

broadcast 或-casted 现在分词

broadcasting

1. live broadcast 直接广播
2. news broadcast 新闻广播, 新闻报道
3. television broadcast 电视广播
4. radio broadcast 无线电广播

名词定义:

1: a radio or television program or transmission.

例: Seychellois radio and television broadcasts offer programs in Creole, English, and French.

动词定义:

1: transmit (a program or some information) by radio or television.

例: The announcement was broadcast live.

2: scatter (seeds) by hand or machine rather than placing in drills or rows.

例: Seed is broadcast or drilled on the pastures in late winter or early spring.

形容词定义:

1: of or relating to radio or television transmission.

例: A broadcast journalist.

副词定义:

1: by scattering.

例: Green manure can be sown broadcast or in rows.

¹³ **roof** /ru:f/ /ruf/

名词: 屋顶, 顶板, 炉顶; 动词: 盖屋顶

复数 roofs

1. flat roof 屋顶平台
2. roof structure 屋顶结构; 塔楼
3. floating roof 浮顶 (尤指油罐的浮顶)
4. roof garden 屋顶花园

名词定义:

1: the structure forming the upper covering of a building or vehicle.

例: Houses in villages are commonly rectangular, and are dried mud, bamboo, or red brick structures with thatch roofs.

动词定义:

1: cover with a roof.

例: The yard had been roughly roofed over with corrugated iron.

¹³ **variable** /'veəriəb(ə)l/ /'vɛriəbl/

形容词: 变量, 可变, 变数

比较级 more variable 最高级 most variable

1. variable speed 变速, 可变速率

2. random variable 随机变数, 随机变量;

无规变量 3. state variable [控制系统]

状态变量; [热力学]热力学态函数 (等于 thermodynamic function of state)

4. independent variable 自变量; 自变数

形容词定义:

1: not consistent or having a fixed pattern; liable to change.

例: The quality of hospital food is highly variable.

2: able to be changed or adapted.

例: The drill has variable speed.

名词定义:

1: an element, feature, or factor that is liable to vary or change.

例: There are too many variables involved to make any meaningful predictions.

¹³ **apologize** /ə'pɒlədʒaɪz/

/ə'pɑ:lədʒaɪz/

动词: 道歉, 歉, 赔罪

过去式 apologized 过去分词 apologized

现在分词 apologizing

动词定义:

1: express regret for something that one has done wrong.

例: I must apologize for disturbing you like this.

¹³ **yard** /jɑ:d/ /jɑ:rd/

名词: 码, 院, 院落

1. back yard 后院 2. front yard 前院

3. storage yard 堆货场; 存车场 4.

container yard 集装箱堆场; 货柜堆场

名词定义:

1: a unit of linear measure equal to 3 feet (0. 9144 meter).

例: On the half hour mark Brian Pendergast let fly with a right foot shot from twenty yards.

2: a cylindrical spar, tapering to each end, slung across a ship's mast for a sail to hang from.

例: The Captain motioned with his eyes and his head to the main mast top yard.

动词定义:

1: store or transport (timber) in or to a log yard.

例: On this site, they tackle the block in smaller segments completing some falling and then yarding that wood before moving on.

2: (of deer or moose) gather as a herd for the winter.

例: When snow is deep and moose ' yard ' together, they are more accessible in greater numbers to wolves.

¹³ **adversity** /əd'vɜ:sɪti/ /əd'vɜ:səti/

名词: 逆境, 患难, 不幸

复数 adversities

名词定义:

1: difficulties; misfortune.

例: Resilience in the face of adversity.

¹³ **glow** /gleʊ/ /glo/

名词: 辉光, 炽热, 炫; 动词: 辉光, 发光, 发热

名词定义:

1: a steady radiance of light or heat.

例: The setting sun cast a deep red glow over the city.

动词定义:

1: give out steady light without flame.

例: The tips of their cigarettes glowed in the dark.

¹³ **dust** /dʌst/ /dəst/

名词: 灰尘, 尘, 粉尘; 动词: 掸, 拂拭, 拂

1. in the dust 死了; 入土 2. dust removal 除尘, 除尘设备 3. dust collector 吸尘器; 集尘器 4. coal dust 煤尘; 煤粉

名词定义:

1: fine, dry powder consisting of tiny particles of earth or waste matter lying on the ground or on surfaces or carried in the air.

例: The car sent up clouds of dust.

2: an act of dusting.

例: A quick dust, to get rid of the cobwebs.

动词定义:

1: remove the dust from the surface of (something) by wiping or brushing it.

例: I broke the vase I had been dusting.

2: cover lightly with a powdered substance.

例: Roll out on a surface dusted with flour.

¹³ **surf** /sɜ:f/ /sɜ:f/

名词: 冲浪, 披岸浪

名词定义:

1: the mass or line of foam formed by waves breaking on a seashore or reef.

例: The roar of the surf.

动词定义:

1: stand or lie on a surfboard and ride on a wave toward the shore.

例: Learning to surf.

¹³ **recommendation** /,rekə'men'deɪʃn/ /,rekə'men'deʃən/

名词: 建议, 推荐, 议案

名词定义:

1: a suggestion or proposal as to the best course of action, especially one put forward by an authoritative body.

例: The committee put forward forty recommendations for change.

¹³ **happily** /'hæpɪlɪ/ /'hæpɪlɪ/

副词: 顺利, 顺, 顺手

副词定义:

1: in a happy way.

例: Eleanor giggled happily.

¹³ **float** /fləʊt/ /fləʊt/

动词: 浮动, 浮, 漂浮; 名词: 浮筒, 彩车, 镊

1. float glass [化]浮法玻璃 2. float on 浮在…上 3. float valve 浮阀 4. ball float 浮球; 球状浮子

名词定义:

1: a thing that is buoyant in water, in particular.

2: a platform mounted on a truck and carrying a display in a parade.

例: A carnival float.

动词定义:

1: rest or move on or near the surface of a liquid without sinking.

例: She relaxed, floating gently in the water.

2: move or hover slowly and lightly in a liquid or the air; drift.

例: Clouds floated across a brilliant blue sky.

¹³ **roses** /'rəʊzɪz/ /'rozɪz/

名词: 玫瑰, 蔷薇, 玫

名词定义:

1: a prickly bush or shrub that typically bears red, pink, yellow, or white fragrant flowers, native to north temperate regions. Numerous hybrids and cultivars have been developed and are widely grown as ornamentals.

例: The MacDonalds have gone for a pleasing mix of old and modern, shrub and bedding roses in white, pink, purple and gold.

2: a thing representing or resembling the flower, in particular.

动词定义:

1: make rosy.

例: A warm flush now rosed her hitherto blue cheeks.

¹³ **chronic** /'kronɪk/ /'kranɪk/

名词: 慢性病; 形容词: 长远, 长期的, 慢性的

1. chronic disease [医]慢性病 2.

chronic renal failure 慢性肾功能衰竭;

慢性肾衰竭 3. chronic bronchitis 慢性支气管炎 4. chronic gastritis 慢性胃炎

形容词定义:

1: (of an illness) persisting for a long time or constantly recurring.

例: Chronic bronchitis.

¹³ **stereotype** /'stɪərɪətɔ:p/ /'stɪərɪətə:p/

名词: 铅板, 铅印

过去式 stereotyped 过去分词

stereotyped 现在分词 stereotyping

名词定义:

1: a widely held but fixed and oversimplified image or idea of a particular type of person or thing.

例: The stereotype of the woman as the carer.

2: a relief printing plate cast in a mold made from composed type or an original plate.

动词定义:

1: view or represent as a stereotype.

例: The city is too easily stereotyped as an industrial wasteland.

¹³ **highlight** /'haɪlaɪt/ /'haɪlaɪt/

动词: 突出; 名词: 明亮部分

过去式 highlighted 过去分词

highlighted 现在分词 highlighting

名词定义:

1: an outstanding part of an event or period of time.

例: He views that season as the highlight of his career.

2: a bright or reflective area in a painting, picture, or design.

例: This forms a striking demonstration of that paradox of oil painting whereby the thickest impasto captures the most fleeting highlights.

动词定义:

1: pick out and emphasize.

例: The issues highlighted by the report.

2: create highlights in (hair).

例: If you highlight your hair, consider asking your colorist to include or enhance touches of gold (warm blondes) that blend with your hair and skin.

¹³ **crow** /krəʊ/ /kro/

名词: 乌鸦, 鸦, 乌; 动词: 啼

过去式 crowded 或 crew 过去分词

crowded 现在分词 crowing

名词定义:

1: a large perching bird with mostly glossy black plumage, a heavy bill, and a raucous voice.

例: He said the proliferation of Corvids birds like grey crows,

magpies and rooks could be directly linked to the decline in songbirds in the area.

2: a woman, especially an old or ugly one.

例: At other booths, the photographers allowed participants to reject their first photo in favor of a more flattering one, but the old crow and her minion hurried me off the set.

动词定义:

1: (of a cock) utter its characteristic loud cry.

例: Funny, I thought normal roosters crowded in the morning.

名词定义:

1: a member of an American Indian people inhabiting eastern Montana.

例: We arrived at Fort Peck and learned that our Indian visitors were a war party of Crows going to fight the Sioux.

2: the Siouan language of the Crow.

形容词定义:

1: relating to the Crow or their language.

例: 'The New and Old Testaments in the Absaroki or Crow Indian Language by a Missionary of the Society of Jesus' came into the possession of the Montana Historical Society in August 2004.

¹² **fifteen** /fɪf'ti:n; 'fifti:n/ /,fɪf'tin/

名词: 十五; 数词: 十五定义:

1: equivalent to the product of three and five; one more than fourteen, or five more than ten; 15.

例: All fifteen species of cranes mate for life.

¹² **potter** /'pɒtə/ /'pɑ:tə/

动词: 徘徊; 名词: 制陶工人

名词定义:

1: a person who makes pottery.

例: Following Meissen and Sèvres products, British potters began to use china clay or kaolin, when in 1768 William Cookworthy, a Plymouth chemist, proved the potential of the kaolin reserves of Cornwall.

¹² **devote** /dɪ'veʊt/ /dɪ'vɒt/

动词: 奉献, 致力, 贡献

过去式 devoted 过去分词 devoted 现在分词 devoting

动词定义:

1: give all or a large part of one's time or resources to (a person, activity, or cause).

例: I wanted to devote more time to my family.

2: invoke or pronounce a curse upon.

例: And the hostile army was devoted with dire execrations to the gods of war and of thunder.

¹² **grass** /grɑ:s/ /græs/

名词: 草, 青草, 牧草

过去式 grassed 过去分词 grassed 现在分词 grassing

1. on the grass 在草地上 2. green grass 绿色草, 青草 3. forage grass 飼草 4. grass carp 草鱼, 鲢鱼

名词定义:

1: vegetation consisting of typically short plants with long narrow leaves, growing wild or cultivated on lawns and pasture, and as a fodder crop.

例: The ground was mostly barren with just short grass, where no vegetation dared to grow.

2: the mainly herbaceous plant that constitutes grass, which has jointed stems and spikes of small, wind-pollinated flowers.

例: The plants sprouting now include grasses, clovers, dandelions, several types of thistle, mustards, and small composites.

动词定义:

1: cover (an area of ground) with grass.

例: Hillsides so closely grassed over they seem to be painted green.

2: inform the police of criminal activity or plans.

例: Someone had grassed on the thieves.

¹² **necessarily** /'nesəs(ə)rɪlɪ; ,nesə'se

rɪlɪ/ /,nesə'serəlɪ/

副词: 一定, 必

副词定义:

1: as a necessary result; inevitably.

例: The prognosis can necessarily be only an educated guess.

¹² **candy** /'kændɪ/ /'kændɪ/

名词: 糖果, 糖; 动词: 蜜饯

复数 candies 过去式 candied 过去分词 candied 现在分词 candying

1. candy store 糖果店 2. candy bar n. 单独包装的块状糖 3. cotton candy 棉花糖 4. hard candy 硬糖

名词定义:

1: a sweet food made with sugar or syrup combined with fruit, chocolate, or nuts.

例: A candy bar.

动词定义:

1: preserve (fruit) by coating and impregnating it with a sugar syrup.

例: Candied fruit.

¹² **unlucky** /ʌn'lʌki/ /ʌn'lʌki/

形容词: 晦气, 背时, 不幸的

比较级 unluckier 最高级 unluckiest

形容词定义:

1: having, bringing, or resulting from bad luck.

例: An unlucky defeat.

¹² **skate** /sket/ /sket/

动词: 滑冰, 溜冰, 溜; 名词: 冰鞋

过去式 skated 过去分词 skated 现在分词 skating

名词定义:

1: an ice skate or roller skate.

例: Frustrated at the lack of facilities on offer to them, young people in Portlaoise took matters into their own hands last week and set up their own skate and rollerblading club.

2: a typically large marine fish of the ray family with a cartilaginous skeleton and a flattened diamond-shaped body.

例: The freshwater sawfish, a ray, is related to stingrays, skates, sharks, and other fishes with cartilaginous skeletons.

动词定义:

1: move on ice skates or roller skates in a gliding fashion.

例: The boys were skating on the ice.

2: pass over or refer only fleetingly to (a subject or problem).

例: She seemed to skate over the next part of her story.

¹² **sorrow** /'sɒrəʊ/ /sərəʊ/

名词: 悲哀, 悲, 哀; 动词: 悲感, 罷, 感

名词定义:

1: a feeling of deep distress caused by loss, disappointment, or other misfortune suffered by oneself or others.

例: He understood the sorrow and discontent underlying his brother's sigh.

动词定义:

1: feel or display deep distress.

例: The sorrowing widower found it hard to relate to his sons.

¹² **beneficial** /benɪ'fiʃ(ə)l/

/,benɪ'fiʃl/

形容词: 有利, 益, 利于

形容词定义:

1: favorable or advantageous; resulting in good.

例: The beneficial effect on the economy.

¹² **lifetime** /'laɪftaɪm/ /'laɪftaɪm/

名词：寿命，一生，一辈子

名词定义：

1: the duration of a person's life.

例：A reward for a lifetime's work.

¹² colour /'kʌlə/ /'kʌlər/

名词：颜色，色，彩色；动词：绘画，脸红，绘

1. change colour 改变脸色；变颜失色
2. colour television 彩色电视
3. with flying colours 出色地，成功地
4. colour printing 彩色打印

名词定义：

1: the property possessed by an object of producing different sensations on the eye as a result of the way the object reflects or emits light.

例：The lights flickered and changed color.

2: pigmentation of the skin, especially as an indication of someone's race.

例：Discrimination on the basis of color.

动词定义：

1: change the color of (something) by painting, dyeing, or shading it.

例：I also got my hair coloured this week.

2: (of a person or their skin) show embarrassment or shame by becoming red; blush.

例：Everyone stared at him, and he colored slightly.

¹² serving /'sɜ:vɪŋ/ /'sɜ:vɪŋ/

名词：服务；形容词：招待

名词定义：

1: a quantity of food suitable for or served to one person.

例：A large serving of spaghetti.

动词定义：

1: perform duties or services for (another person or an organization).

例：Malcolm has served the church very faithfully.

2: present (food or drink) to someone.

例：They serve wine instead of beer.

¹² uncomfortable /ʌn'kʌmf(ə)təbl/ /ʌn'kʌmftəbl/

形容词：别扭，尴尬，不安的

比较级 more uncomfortable 最高级

most uncomfortable

形容词定义：

1: causing or feeling slight pain or physical discomfort.

例：Athlete's foot is a painful and uncomfortable condition.

¹² pity /'pɪtɪ/ /'pɪtɪ/

名词：怜悯，可怜，怜；动词：怜悯，遗憾，怜

复数 pities 过去式 pitied 过去分词

pitied 现在分词 pitying

名词定义：

1: the feeling of sorrow and compassion caused by the suffering and misfortunes of others.

例：Her voice was full of pity.

2: a cause for regret or disappointment.

例：What a pity we can't be friends.

动词定义：

1: feel sorrow for the misfortunes of

例：Clare didn't know whether to envy or pity them.

¹² noted /'nəʊtɪd/ /'notɪd/

形容词：出名的，著名的

形容词定义：

1: well known; famous.

例：The restaurant is noted for its high standards of cuisine.

动词定义：

1: notice or pay particular attention to (something).

例：Noting his mother's unusual gaiety.

2: record (something) in writing.

例：He noted down her address on a piece of paper.

¹² neck /nek/ /nek/

名词：颈部，颈，脖子；动词：拥吻，拥抱

1. neck and neck 并驾齐驱，不分上下

2. bottle neck 瓶颈 3. pain in the neck 极讨厌的人或事 4. stiff neck 脖子发僵，斜颈；顽固之人

名词定义：

1: the part of a person's or animal's body connecting the head to the rest of the body.

例：She is wearing a silk scarf around her neck.

2: a narrow part of something, resembling a neck in shape or position.

例：There was blossom on the trees, birds were singing and a stork was nesting in the neck of a rusting water tower on an abandoned farm.

动词定义：

1: (of two people) kiss and caress amorously.

例：We started necking on the sofa.

2: form a narrowed part at a particular point when subjected to tension.

例：The nylon filament necks down to a fraction of its original diameter.

¹² steam /sti:m/ /stim/

名词：蒸汽，汽，水蒸气；动词：蒸，蒸，回笼；形容词：蒸汽的

1. steam turbine 汽轮机；蒸汽轮机；蒸汽透平 2. steam injection 蒸汽喷射，蒸汽注入；射汽法 3. steam pressure n. 蒸汽压力 4. steam generator 蒸汽发生器；蒸汽锅炉；蒸汽发电机

名词定义：

1: the vapor into which water is converted when heated, forming a white mist of minute water droplets in the air.

例：He came out of the bathroom a few minutes after trailing steam and heated droplets of water.

动词定义：

1: give off or produce steam.

例：A mug of coffee was steaming at her elbow.

2: cook (food) by heating it in steam from boiling water.

例：Steam the vegetables until just tender.

¹² consideration /kənsɪ'de'reɪʃ(ə)n/ /kən,sɪdə'refən/

名词：考虑，计算，度

1. consideration of 考虑 2. in consideration 考虑到…，鉴于… 3. in consideration of 考虑到，鉴于；作为对…的酬报 4. taken into consideration 合并控罪；考虑到…

名词定义：

1: careful thought, typically over a period of time.

例：A long process involving a great deal of careful consideration.

2: a payment or reward.

例：You can buy the books for a small consideration.

¹² fancy /'fænsɪ/ /'fænsɪ/

名词：幻想，花俏，意；动词：想象，想像，想望；形容词：优等，花式的，花样的

1. take a fancy to 喜欢；爱上 2. fancy yarn 花式纱 3. fancy dress n. 化装舞会所穿着的服装 4. have a fancy for 喜欢，想要；热衷于…；爱好

形容词定义：

1: elaborate in structure or decoration.

例：The furniture was very fancy.

2: (of a drawing, painting, or sculpture) created from the imagination rather than from life.

例：She'd considered a fancy carving or sculpture of the gods, like many others; it didn't seem to have any meaning, though.

名词定义：

1: a feeling of liking or attraction, typically one that is superficial or transient.

例: This does not mean that the law should change with every passing fancy.

2: the faculty of imagination.

例: My research assistant is prone to flights of fancy.

动词定义:

1: feel a desire or liking for.

例: Do you fancy a drink?

2: imagine; think.

例: He fancied he could smell the perfume of roses.

¹² **resume** /rɪ'zju:m/ /rɪ'zju:m/

动词: 恢复, 复, 重新开始; 名词: 简历, 个人简历, 摘由

动词定义:

1: begin to do or pursue (something) again after a pause or interruption.

例: A day later normal service was resumed.

¹² **assume** /ə'sju:m/ /ə'sum/

动词: 假设, 承担, 假定

动词定义:

1: suppose to be the case, without proof.

例: You're afraid of what people are going to assume about me.

2: take or begin to have (power or responsibility).

例: He assumed full responsibility for all organizational work.

¹² **admire** /əd'maɪə/ /əd'maɪə/

动词: 佩服, 欣赏, 钦佩

过去式 admired 过去分词 admired 现在分词 admiring

动词定义:

1: regard (an object, quality, or person) with respect or warm approval.

例: I admire your courage.

¹² **remarkable** /rɪ'mɑ:kəb(ə)l/

/rɪ'mɑ:kəbl/

形容词: 卓越, 出色, 杰出

比较级 more remarkable 最高级 most remarkable

形容词定义:

1: worthy of attention; striking.

例: A remarkable coincidence.

¹² **urge** /'ɜ:dʒ/ /ʒdʒ/

动词: 敦促, 褴褛, 促使; 名词: 趋

过去式 urged 过去分词 urged 现在分词 urging

名词定义:

1: a strong desire or impulse.

例: The urge for revenge.

动词定义:

1: try earnestly or persistently to persuade (someone) to do something.

例: He urged her to come and stay with us.

¹² **badge** /bædʒ/ /bædʒ/

名词: 徽章, 证章, 徽

过去式 badged 过去分词 badged 现在分词 badging

名词定义:

1: a distinctive emblem worn as a mark of office, membership, achievement, licensed employment, etc.

例: Name badges.

动词定义:

1: mark with a badge or other distinguishing emblem.

例: All 215 last-of-line are badged with the distinctive interlocked red 'R-R' of the original Rolls-Royce motor cars.

¹² **factories** /'fæktrɪz/ /'fæktərɪz/

名词: 厂, 工厂, 厂家

1. hardware factory 五金厂 2. factory building 厂房 3. furniture factory 家具厂 4. pharmaceutical factory 药厂; 制药厂

名词定义:

1: a building or group of buildings where goods are manufactured or assembled chiefly by machine.

例: Employers must put in place proper controls to protect workers from hazards in factories, on building sites and on farms.

2: an establishment for traders carrying on business in a foreign country.

例: In the next two years, it managed to build its first factory (as the trading posts were known) in the town of Machilipatnam on the Coromandel Coast of the Bay of Bengal.

¹² **rail** /reɪl/ /rel/

名词: 轨, 铁轨, 扶手; 动词: 抱怨, 以横木围栏

1. rail transit 城市轨道交通; 铁路直达运输 2. by rail 由铁路, 乘火车 3. light rail 轻轨; 轻轨电车 4. rail transport 铁路运输

名词定义:

1: a bar or series of bars, typically fixed on upright supports, serving as part of a fence or barrier or used to hang things on.

例: A similar situation was narrowly avoided whilst recently affixing a curtain rail to the wall in the lounge.

2: a steel bar or continuous line of bars laid on the ground as one of a pair forming a railroad track.

例: Trolley rails.

动词定义:

1: provide or enclose (a space or place) with a rail or rails.

例: The altar is railed off from the nave.

2: (in windsurfing) sail the board on its edge, so that it is at a sharp angle to the surface of the water.

¹² **thanksgiving** /'θæŋksgɪvɪŋ/

θæŋks'gɪvɪŋ/ /θæŋks'gɪvɪŋ/

名词: 感恩, 感谢, 感恩节

名词定义:

1: the expression of gratitude, especially to God.

例: He offered prayers in thanksgiving for his safe arrival.

2: (in North America) an annual national holiday marked by religious observances and a traditional meal including turkey. The holiday commemorates a harvest festival celebrated by the Pilgrims in 1621, and is held in the US on the fourth Thursday in November. A similar holiday is held in Canada, usually on the second Monday in October.

例: It's the second Monday in October or Thanksgiving Day in Canada!

¹² **devoted** /dɪ'vetɪd/ /dɪ'vetɪd/

形容词: 忠诚, 忠, 耿耿

形容词定义:

1: very loving or loyal.

例: He was a devoted husband.

2: given over to the display, study, or discussion of.

例: There is a museum devoted to her work.

动词定义:

1: give all or a large part of one's time or resources to (a person, activity, or cause).

例: I wanted to devote more time to my family.

2: invoke or pronounce a curse upon.

例: And the hostile army was devoted with dire execrations to the gods of war and of thunder.

¹² **broad** /brɔ:d/ /brɔ:d/

形容词: 宽, 广阔, 广; 名词: 阔

1. broad market 广阔的市场; 大量交易额; 交易活跃的市场 2. broad spectrum [医]广谱 3. broad band 宽带 4. in a broad sense 广义上讲

形容词定义:

1: having an ample distance from side to side; wide.
例: A broad staircase.
2: covering a large number and wide scope of subjects or areas.
例: A broad range of experience.
名词定义:
1: a woman.
例: We listen to tough old broad Elaine Stritch belt out a song about tough old broads.

¹²**fierce** /fɪəs/ /fɪəs/
形容词: 激烈, 猛, 凶
比较级 fiercer 最高级 fiercest
形容词定义:
1: having or displaying an intense or ferocious aggressiveness.
例: As women, we need to accept that we can be fierce, cunning, and predatory.

¹²**appropriate** /ə'prəʊpriət; (for v.)ə'prəʊpriət/ /ə'prɔːpriət; (for v.)ə'prɔːpriət/
形容词: 适当, 合适, 适宜; 动词: 划拨
1. as appropriate 酌情; [拉丁语]视情况而定 2. appropriate time 适当时刻 3. if appropriate 任选地; 如果有的话 4. appropriate technology 适当的技术; 适用技术
形容词定义:
1: suitable or proper in the circumstances.
例: A measure appropriate to a wartime economy.
动词定义:
1: take (something) for one's own use, typically without the owner's permission.
例: His images have been appropriated by advertisers.
2: devote (money or assets) to a special purpose.
例: There can be problems in appropriating funds for legal expenses.

¹²**unwise** /ʌn'waɪz/ /ʌn'waɪz/
形容词: 失策, 不智
比较级 unwiser 最高级 unwise
形容词定义:
1: (of a person or action) not wise or sensible; foolish.
例: It is unwise to rely on hearsay evidence.

¹²**passport** /'pɑːspɔːt/ /'pæspɔːt/
名词: 护照
名词定义:
1: an official document issued by a government, certifying the holder's identity and citizenship and entitling

them to travel under its protection to and from foreign countries.
例: I now turn to the other provisions of the bill relating to our passports and travel documents.

¹²**sally** /'sæli/ /'sæli/
名词: 出击, 俏皮话; 动词: 出击
名词定义:
1: a sudden charge out of a besieged place against the enemy; a sortie.
2: the part of a bell rope that has colored wool woven into it to provide a grip for the bell-ringer's hands.
例: There are two parts to the bell rope - the tail and the soft sally, which are pulled alternately to make the bell ring.
动词定义:
1: make a military sortie.
例: They sallied out to harass the enemy.

¹²**upstairs** /ʌp'steəz/ /ʌp'steəz/
副词: 楼上, 往楼上; 形容词: 楼上的
复数 upstairs
副词定义:
1: on or to an upper floor of a building.
例: I tiptoed upstairs.
形容词定义:
1: situated on an upper floor.
例: An upstairs bedroom.
名词定义:
1: an upper floor.
例: She was cleaning the upstairs.

¹²**forgive** /fə'gɪv/ /fə'gɪv/
动词: 原谅, 宥, 宽恕
过去式 forgave 过去分词 forgiven 现在分词 forgiving
动词定义:
1: stop feeling angry or resentful toward (someone) for an offense, flaw, or mistake.
例: I don't think I'll ever forgive David for the way he treated her.

¹²**distant** /'dɪst(ə)nt/ /'dɪstənt/
形容词: 遥远, 远, 远端
形容词定义:
1: far away in space or time.
例: Distant parts of the world.
2: (of a person) not intimate; cool or reserved.
例: His children found him strangely distant.

¹²**adventurous** /əd'ventʃ(ə)rəs/ /əd'ventʃərəs/
形容词: 大胆, 爱冒险的, 冒险地
形容词定义:

1: willing to take risks or to try out new methods, ideas, or experiences.
例: Let's be adventurous.

¹²**goby** /'gəʊbɪ/ /'gobi/
名词: 虾虎鱼
复数 gobies 或 goby

名词定义:
1: a small, usually marine fish that typically has a sucker on the underside.
例: This consists of killifishes, herrings, sardines, gobies, silversides, anchovies small mullets, and lizardfishes to name a few.
名词定义:
1: avoid or snub someone.
例: If we encourage our great firms now, they will carry out this work; but if not, some other Power will give us the go-by in submarines, as two or three have already done in airship design and use.

¹²**workplace** /'wɜːkpleɪs/ /'wɜːkpleɪs/
名词: 工作场所
名词定义:
1: a place where people work, such as an office or factory.
例: There is clearly something going on with workers in the offices, factories and workplaces of Britain.

¹²**uniform** /juːnɪfɔːm/ /jʊnɪfɔːrm/
名词: 制服, 匀, 军服; 形容词: 均, 清一色, 齐刷刷; 动词: 划一
1. in uniform 穿制服 2. uniform distribution 均匀分布; 一致分布 3. school uniform 校服 4. military uniform 军装
形容词定义:
1: not changing in form or character; remaining the same in all cases and at all times.
例: Blocks of stone of uniform size.
2: denoting a garment forming part of a person's uniform.
例: Black uniform jackets.

名词定义:
1: the distinctive clothing worn by members of the same organization or body or by children attending certain schools.

例: Airline pilots in dark blue uniforms.
2: a code word representing the letter U, used in radio communication.

动词定义:
1: make uniform.

¹²**earnings** /'ɜːnɪŋz/ /'ɜːnɪŋz/

名词: 收益, 收入, 所得

复数 earnings

1. earnings per share 每股收益 2. annual earnings 年收益 3. earnings yield 净收益率 4. gross earnings 业务总收益

名词定义:

1: money obtained in return for labor or services.

例: These are a form of personal pension where links to earnings or length of service are tenuous.

¹² **veterinarian** /'vet(ə)rɪ'nærɪən/ /

'vɛtərə'nærɪən/

名词: 兽医

名词定义:

1: a person qualified to treat diseased or injured animals.

例: For instance, the Act requires that fees paid by veterinarians to the Veterinary Council be established by regulations.

¹² **fifty** /'fɪfti/ /'fifti/

: 五十, 半百; **名词:** 五十

复数 fifties 定义:

1: the number equivalent to the product of five and ten; half of one hundred; 50.

例: Only fifty percent of the aircraft were serviceable.

¹² **vivid** /'vɪvɪd/ /'vɪvɪd/

形容词: 生动, 传神, 活灵活现

比较级 more vivid 最高级 most vivid

形容词定义:

1: producing powerful feelings or strong, clear images in the mind.

例: Memories of that evening were still vivid.

2: (of a person or animal) lively and vigorous.

例: Fisk is a garlanded, dynamic, vivid reporter, one of the best in the world.

¹² **masterpiece** /'mæstəpi:s/ /'m

æstəpi:s/

名词: 杰作, 名著

名词定义:

1: a work of outstanding artistry, skill, or workmanship.

例: A great literary masterpiece.

¹² **snack** /snæk/ /snæk/

名词: 小吃, 快餐

名词定义:

1: a small amount of food eaten between meals.

例: Some fast food snacks result in you feeling hungry very soon after eating.

动词定义:

1: eat a snack.

例: She likes to snack on yogurt.

¹² **monarch** /'mɒnək/ /'mɑ:nək/

名词: 君主, 帝, 王

名词定义:

1: a sovereign head of state, especially a king, queen, or emperor.

例: Since then I have described the Queen as our monarch or sovereign, and the governor-general as our head of state.

¹² **warmer** /'wɔ:mə/ /'wɔ:rmə/

形容词: 暖, 温暖, 温

形容词定义:

1: of or at a fairly or comfortably high temperature.

例: A warm September evening.

2: having, showing, or expressive of enthusiasm, affection, or kindness.

例: They exchanged warm, friendly smiles.

¹² **tone** /təʊn/ /ton/

名词: 音, 色调, 音调; **动词:** 调好, 调准

过去式 toned 过去分词 toned 现在分词 toning

1. skin tone 肤色; 皮肤影调 2. tone of voice 语调; 声调; 口吻 3. set the tone 定调子 4. tone up 增强; 提高 (声调等); 使更健康

名词定义:

1: a musical or vocal sound with reference to its pitch, quality, and strength.

例: The piano tone appears monochrome or lacking in warmth.

2: the general character or attitude of a place, piece of writing, situation, etc.

例: Trust her to lower the tone of the conversation.

动词定义:

1: give greater strength or firmness to (the body or a part of it).

例: Exercise tones up the muscles.

2: harmonize with (something) in terms of color.

例: The rich orange color of the wood tones beautifully with the yellow roses.

¹² **distinguish** /dɪ'stɪŋgwɪʃ/

/dɪ'stɪŋgwɪʃ/

动词: 区分, 区别, 鉴别

动词定义:

1: recognize or treat (someone or something) as different.

例: The child is perfectly capable of distinguishing reality from fantasy.

¹² **bone** /bəʊn/ /bon/

名词: 骨, 骨头, 骨法

1. bone marrow 骨髓 2. to the bone adv. 到极点; 彻骨地 3. bone fracture 骨折 4. bone loss 骨质疏松; 骨质流失

名词定义:

1: any of the pieces of hard, whitish tissue making up the skeleton in humans and other vertebrates.

例: His injuries included many broken bones.

2: the calcified material of which bones consist.

例: An earring of bone.

动词定义:

1: remove the bones from (meat or fish).

例: While the gumbo is simmering, bone the cooked chicken.

2: study (a subject) intensively, often in preparation for something.

例: She boned up on languages she had learned long ago and went back to New Guinea.

¹² **topsoil** /'tɒpsɔ:l/ /'tɔ:p'sɔ:l/

名词: 表土, 表层土

名词定义:

1: the top layer of soil.

例: Many soils have a topsoil layer that is more permeable than the clay subsoil.

¹² **crisis** /'kraɪsɪs/ /'kraɪsɪs/

名词: 危机, 风波

复数 crises

1. financial crisis 金融危机; 财政危机

2. economic crisis 经济危机 3. crisis management 危机管理, 处理危急的办法 4. credit crisis 信用危机

名词定义:

1: a time of intense difficulty, trouble, or danger.

例: The current economic crisis.

¹² **enthusiastic** /ɪn,θju:zɪ'æstɪk;

en-/ /ɪn,θuzɪ'æstɪk/

形容词: 热情, 热心, 热烈

比较级 more enthusiastic 最高级 most enthusiastic

形容词定义:

1: having or showing intense and eager enjoyment, interest, or approval.

例: The promoter was enthusiastic about the concert venue.

¹² **mineral** /'mɪn(ə)r(ə)l/ /'mɪnərəl/

名词: 矿物, 矿产, 矿藏; 形容词: 矿物

1. mineral resources 矿藏 2. mineral processing 选矿; 矿物加工工程 3.

mineral oil 矿物油, 矿油 4. mineral composition 矿物组成, 矿物成分

形容词定义:

1: of or denoting a mineral.

例: Mineral ingredients such as zinc oxide.

名词定义:

1: a solid inorganic substance of natural occurrence.

例: These groups are the silicate minerals, carbonate minerals, oxides, sulfides, and halides.

2: (in commercial use) effervescent soft drinks.

例: He said if prices on soft drinks and minerals were high, a lot of it was to do with Government VAT which was the same for both soft drinks and alcoholic beverages.

12 **burst** /bɜːst/ /bəst/

动词: 爆, 爆裂, 破裂; 名词: 破裂, 阵, 漫

过去式 burst 过去分词 burst 现在分词 bursting

1. burst into 闯入; 情绪的突然发作 2. rock burst 岩层突裂 3. burst out 闯出来; 突发; 摆脱; 大声喊叫 4. burst in 闯入; 突然出现; 打断

名词定义:

1: an instance of breaking or splitting as a result of internal pressure or puncturing; an explosion.

例: She jumps when the small explosive bursts, splitting the wood in half as intended, and Ted smiles, laughs, and then walks her through the process again.

动词定义:

1: (of a container) break suddenly and violently apart, spilling the contents, typically as a result of an impact or internal pressure.

例: We inflated dozens of balloons and only one burst.

12 **breathe** /briːð/ /brið/

动词: 呼吸, 吸, 换气

过去式 breathed 过去分词 breathed 现在分词 breathing

1. breathe in 吸入 2. breathe out 呼出 3. breathe freely 透气; 安心 4. breathe deeply 深呼吸

动词定义:

1: take air into the lungs and then expel it, especially as a regular physiological process.
例: She was wheezing as she breathed.

12 **dictionary** /dɪkʃ(ə)n(ə)rɪ/ /dɪkʃə-

neri/

名词: 字典, 词典, 辞典

复数 dictionaries

1. chinese-english dictionary 汉英词典; in a benzene ring, e.g., in 1, 4 positions.

例: Paradichlorobenzene.

12 **stomach** /'stʌmək/ /'stʌmæk/

名词: 胃, 肠胃, 腹

1. empty stomach 空腹 2. stomach cancer 胃癌 3. stomach trouble 胃病 4. upset stomach 肚子痛

名词定义:

1: the internal organ in which the major part of the digestion of food occurs, being (in humans and many mammals) a pear-shaped enlargement of the alimentary canal linking the esophagus to the small intestine.

例: For most other common solid tumours such as those of lung, oesophagus, stomach, or pancreas, only limited survival gains have been achieved.

2: an appetite for food or drink.

例: She doesn't have the stomach to eat anything.

动词定义:

1: consume (food or drink) without feeling or being sick.

例: If you cannot stomach orange juice, try apple juice.

12 **dull** /dʌl/ /dəl/

形容词: 平淡, 枯燥, 钝; 动词: 钝, 削弱

形容词定义:

1: lacking interest or excitement.

例: Your diet doesn't have to be dull and boring.

2: lacking brightness, vividness, or sheen.

例: His face glowed in the dull lamplight.

动词定义:

1: make or become dull or less intense.

例: Time dulls the memory.

12 **superior** /suː'pɪərɪə/ /su'pɪrɪə/

形容词: 优越, 优良, 上; 名词: 上司, 长者

1. superior quality 优质, 上等品; 高级货品 2. superior performance 性能优越 3. superior in 在…方面优越 4. superior court 高等法院; 上级法院

形容词定义:

1: higher in rank, status, or quality.
例: A superior officer.

2: further above or out; higher in position.
例: The upper horns (or superior cornua) meet the back of the hyoid bone, while the inferior cornua are attached to the side of the cricoid, forming a pivotal joint.

名词定义：

1: a person or thing superior to another in rank, status, or quality, especially a colleague in a higher position.

例：Obeying their superiors' orders.

2: a superior letter, figure, or symbol.

名词定义：

1: a port city in northwestern Wisconsin, on Lake Superior, adjacent to Duluth in Minnesota; population 26,223 (est. 2008).

¹²**boyfriend** /'boɪfrend/ /'boʊfrənd/

名词：男朋友，朋友，对向

名词定义：

1: a regular male companion with whom one has a romantic or sexual relationship.

例：His mum was a single mother who had a succession of boyfriends, none of whom were able to act as a father figure to him or his sister Denise.

2: denoting an item of clothing for a woman or girl that is designed to be loose-fitting or slightly oversized.

例：A boyfriend cardigan.

¹²**suppose** /sə'peʊz/ /sə'poz/

名词：假设，假说；动词：假设，假定，想；连词：假定，设，设想

过去式 supposed 过去分词 supposed

现在分词 supposing

动词定义：

1: assume that something is the case on the basis of evidence or probability but without proof or certain knowledge.

例：I suppose I got there about half past eleven.

2: be required to do something because of the position one is in or an agreement one has made.

例：I'm supposed to be meeting someone at the airport.

¹²**occasion** /ə'keɪʒ(ə)n/ /ə'keʒn/

名词：场合，机会，时机；动词：致使

1. on the occasion 在那时；值此…之际
2. special occasion 特别的时刻；特别的场合
3. on the occasion of 值此…之际
4. on occasion 有时；偶尔

名词定义：

1: a particular time or instance of an event.

例：On one occasion I stayed up until two in the morning.

2: reason; cause.

例：It's the first time that I've had occasion to complain.

动词定义：

1: cause (something).

例：Something vital must have occasioned this visit.

¹²**salad** /'sæləd/ /'sæləd/

名词：沙拉

1. fruit salad 水果沙拉 2. salad oil 色拉油 3. salad dressing 色拉酱调料
4. green salad 蔬菜沙拉

名词定义：

1: a cold dish of various mixtures of raw or cooked vegetables, usually seasoned with oil, vinegar, or other dressing and sometimes accompanied by meat, fish, or other ingredients.

例：A green salad.

¹²**password** /'pa:swɜ:d/ /'pæs wə:d/

名词：密码

1. new password 新口令，新密码 2. password protection 密码保护 3. change password 修改口令 4. password cracking 密码破解

名词定义：

1: a secret word or phrase that must be used to gain admission to something.

例：They were a secret detective society you see, with secret meetings, and a secret badge, and passwords and codes and everything.

¹²**religious** /rɪ'lɪdʒəs/ /rɪ'lɪdʒəs/

名词：修道士；形容词：笃信宗教的
复数 religious

1. religious belief 宗教信仰 2. religious culture 宗教文化 3. religious education 宗教教育 4. religious festival 宗教节日

形容词定义：

1: relating to or believing in a religion.

例：Both men were deeply religious, intelligent, and moralistic.

名词定义：

1: a person bound by monastic vows.

例：It was not, one would think, the normal one of a religious with a church.

¹²**earliest** /'ɜ:li:tʃt/ /'ɛlɪst/

形容词：初期的

形容词定义：

1: happening or done before the usual or expected time.

例：We ate an early lunch.

2: happening, belonging to, or done near the beginning of a particular time or period.

例：An early goal secured victory.

¹²**marked** /mɑ:kɪt/ /mɑ:kɪkt/

形容词：浓厚，醒目的

形容词定义：

1: having a visible mark.

例：Plants with beautifully marked leaves.

2: clearly noticeable; evident.

例：A marked increase in sales.

动词定义：

1: make (a visible impression or stain) on.

例：He fingered the photograph gently, careful not to mark it.

2: write a word or symbol on (an object), typically for identification.

例：She marked all her possessions with her name.

¹²**labor** /'leɪbə(r)/ /'lebə/

名词：劳动，劳工，劳

1. labor force 劳动力 2. division of labor 劳动力的分工 3. labor productivity 劳动生产率 4. labor intensity 劳动强度，劳力投入密集度

名词定义：

1: work, especially hard physical work.

例：The price of repairs includes labor and parts.

2: the process of childbirth, especially the period from the start of uterine contractions to delivery.

例：His wife is in labor.

动词定义：

1: work hard; make great effort.

例：They labored from dawn to dusk in two shifts.

¹²**bargain** /'ba:gɪn/ /'bærgɪn/

动词：讨价还价，冀；名词：议价，买卖，合同

1. bargain with 讨价还价；与…讨价还价

2. real bargain 合算的交易 3.

bargain for 指望；想以廉价买 4.

bargain price 廉价

名词定义：

1: an agreement between two or more parties as to what each party will do for the other.

例：The extraconstitutional bargain between the northern elite and the southern planters.

2: a thing bought or offered for sale more cheaply than is usual or expected.

例：The secondhand table was a real bargain.

动词定义：

1: negotiate the terms and conditions of a transaction.

例：He bargained with the city council to rent the stadium.

¹²**humor** /'hju:mə/ /'hju:mə/

名词: 幽默, 风趣, 滑稽; **动词:** 迎合, 取悦
1. sense of humor 幽默感, 幽默 2. good humor n. 高兴; 心情好 3. black humor 黑色幽默 (一种病态或异乎寻常的幽默) 4. aqueous humor 房水; 水状液; 眼房水

名词定义:
1: the quality of being amusing or comic, especially as expressed in literature or speech.

例: His tales are full of humor.

2: a mood or state of mind.

例: Her good humor vanished.

动词定义:

1: comply with the wishes of (someone) in order to keep them content, however unreasonable such wishes might be.

例: She was always humoring him to prevent trouble.

¹²**fluent** /'flu:ənt/ /'fluənt/

形容词: 流利, 畅达, 畅

比较级 more fluent 最高级 most fluent

形容词定义:

1: (of a person) able to express oneself easily and articulately.

例: A fluent speaker and writer on technical subjects.

¹²**nutrient** /'nju:triənt/ /'ntriənt/

名词: 养分; **形容词:** 营养的

1. soil nutrient 土壤养分 2. nutrient content 养分含量; 营养成分 3. nutrient solution 培养液 4. nutrient element 营养元素; 肥料要素, 养分元素

名词定义:

1: a substance that provides nourishment essential for growth and the maintenance of life.

例: Fish is a source of many important nutrients, including protein, vitamins, and minerals.

¹²**victor** /'vɪktə/ /'vɪktə/

名词: 胜利者

名词定义:

1: a person who defeats an enemy or opponent in a battle, game, or other competition.

例: The winner of each repechage then faces the runner-up in the other, with the two victors awarded bronze medals.

2: a code word representing the letter V, used in radio communication.

¹²**prime** /praɪm/ /praɪm/

动词: 灌注, 填装; **形容词:** 根本, 最初的; **名词:** 青春, 初期

过去式 primed 过去分词 primed 现在分词 priming

1. prime minister 首相, 总理 2. prime time 黄金时间 3. deputy prime minister 副总理; 副首相 4. prime number 素数

形容词定义:

1: of first importance; main.

例: Her prime concern is the well-being of the patient.

2: of the best possible quality; excellent.

例: A prime site in the center of Indianapolis.

名词定义:

1: a state or time of greatest strength, vigor, or success in a person's life.

例: You're in the prime of life.

2: a service forming part of the Divine Office, traditionally said (or chanted) at the first hour of the day (i.e., 6 a.m.), but now little used.

动词定义:

1: make (something) ready for use or action, in particular.

2: prepare (someone) for a situation or task, typically by supplying them with relevant information.

例: The sentries had been primed to admit him without challenge.

¹²**bathroom** /'bɑ:θru:m; -rom/ /'bæθrum/

名词: 浴室, 卫生间, 盥洗室

1. bathroom accessories 浴室配件 2. go to the bathroom 上厕所 3. bathroom cabinet 浴室柜 4. bathroom equipment 浴室设备

名词定义:

1: a room containing a bathtub or a shower and usually also a sink and a toilet.
例: To the left is the family bathroom which has a bath, wash basin, toilet and tiled wall and floor.

¹²**castle** /'kɑ:s(ə)l/ /'kæsl/

名词: 城堡, 堡, 车

过去式 castled 过去分词 castled 现在分词 castling

名词定义:

1: a large building or group of buildings fortified against attack with thick walls, battlements, towers, and in many cases a moat.

例: Here, you can see stone cannon balls built into the castle walls, defensive battlements and interior living quarters.

动词定义:

1: make a special move (no more than once in a game by each player) in which the king is transferred from its original square two squares along

the back rank toward the corner square of a rook, which is then transferred to the square passed over by the king.

例: Also, he would like to clear the back rank before he castles to give his Rooks greater maneuverability.

¹²**band** /bænd/ /bænd/

名词: 带, 乐队, 队; **动词:** 繁

1. frequency band 频带; 频段 2.

wide band 宽频带; 规定较大幅度的浮动汇率制度 3. band gap 带隙 4. broad band 宽带

名词定义:

1: a flat, thin strip or loop of material put around something, typically to hold it together or to decorate it.

例: Wads of banknotes fastened with gummed paper bands.

2: a stripe or elongated area of a different color, texture, or composition than its surroundings.

例: A long, narrow band of cloud.

动词定义:

1: surround (an object) with something in the form of a strip or ring, typically for reinforcement or decoration.

例: Doors are banded with iron to make them stronger.

2: mark (something) with a stripe or stripes of a different color.

例: The bird's bill is banded across the middle with black.

¹²**carousel** /,kærə'sel; -'zel/

/'kærə'sel/

名词: 圆盘传送带

名词定义:

1: a merry-go-round.

例: You've got elephants, giraffes, carousels and merry go-rounds.

2: a tournament in which groups of knights took part in chariot races and other demonstrations of equestrian skills.

¹²**definite** /'defɪnɪt/ /'dɛfənɪt/

形容词: 定, 确定, 确切

1. definite integral 定积分 2. positive definite [计]正定的 3. definite time 定时 4. definite value 定值

形容词定义:

1: clearly stated or decided; not vague or doubtful.

例: We had no definite plans.

¹²**lantern** /'læntən/ /'læntən/

名词: 灯笼, 灯, 马灯

名词定义:

1: a lamp with a transparent case protecting the flame or electric bulb, and typically having a handle by which it can be carried or hung.
例: A paper lantern.

2: a square, curved, or polygonal structure on the top of a dome or a room, with the sides glazed or open, so as to admit light.

例: The hexagonal belfry contains six louvers with pointed arches and is crowned by an octagonal lantern and a copper dome.

¹²**wrap** /ræp/ /ræp/

动词: 包裹, 包, 裹; 名词: 披肩

过去式 wrapped 或 wrapt 过去分词 wrapped 或 wrapt 现在分词 wrapping
1. wrap up 伪装; 使全神贯注; 穿暖和的衣服 2. under wraps 不公开的; 秘密的 3. wrap around adj. 卷绕的, 环绕的 4. plastic wrap 塑料包裹膜

名词定义:

1: a loose outer garment or piece of material.

例: Finally, Dragana Perisic's simple, stylish pieces consists of wraps for men and long straight skirts for women.

2: the end of a session of filming or recording.

例: Right, it's a wrap.

动词定义:

1: cover or enclose (someone or something) in paper or soft material.

例: He wrapped the Christmas presents.

2: arrange paper or soft material around (someone or something), typically as a covering or for warmth or protection.

例: Wrap the bandage around the injured limb.

¹²**kilometer** /kɪ'lɒmɪtə/ /'kilə'mɪtə/

kə'lɒmətə/

名词: 公里, 千米, 粮

名词定义:

1: a metric unit of measurement equal to 1,000 meters (approximately 0.62 miles).

例: A meter is about three feet and three inches and a kilometer equals about six tenths of a mile.

¹¹**wage** /weɪdʒ/ /wedʒ/

名词: 工资, 薪水, 工钱; 动词: 发动
过去式 waged 过去分词 waged 现在分词 waging

1. minimum wage 最低工资 2. the wages of sin 罪恶的报应, 死[源自《圣经》]; 3. wage system 工资制度, 工资体系 4. average wage 平均工资
名词定义:

1: a fixed regular payment, typically paid on a daily or weekly basis, made by an employer to an employee, especially to a manual or unskilled worker.

例: We were struggling to get better wages.

动词定义:

1: carry on (a war or campaign).

例: It is necessary to destroy their capacity to wage war.

¹¹**independence** /ɪndɪ'pend(ə)ns/

/,ɪndɪ'pɛndəns/

名词: 独立

1. independence from 独立自主 2. declaration of independence 独立宣言

3. independence day 美国独立纪念日 (7月4日) 4. economic independence 经济上的独立

名词定义:

1: the fact or state of being independent.

例: Argentina gained independence from Spain in 1816.

名词定义:

1: a historic city in northwestern Missouri, east of Kansas City; population 110,440 (est. 2008).

¹¹**supper** /'sʌpə/ /'sʌpə/

名词: 晚餐, 晚饭, 飯; 动词: 吃晚餐, 吃晚饭

名词定义:

1: an evening meal, typically a light or informal one.

例: We had a delicious cold supper.

¹¹**junk** /dʒʌŋk/ /dʒʌŋk/

名词: 帆船, 破烂, 废物

名词定义:

1: old or discarded articles that are considered useless or of little value.

例: You can hardly enter or leave the Royal Garden Plaza without tripping over someone's junk or having useless articles thrust into your face.

2: heroin.

例: Even heroin can be used recreationally; believe it or not, creating a junk habit takes time, money and a whole lot of junk.

动词定义:

1: discard or abandon unceremoniously.

例: Sort out what could be sold off and junk the rest.

¹¹**hesitate** /'hezɪteɪt/ /'hezəteɪt/

动词: 迟疑, 踟躇

过去式 hesitated 过去分词 hesitated 现在分词 hesitating

动词定义:

1: pause before saying or doing something, especially through uncertainty.

例: She hesitated, unsure of what to say.

¹¹**revolution** /revə'lju:ʃ(ə)n/

/'revə'lju:ʃən/

名词: 革命, 公转

1. cultural revolution 文化大革命 2.

chinese revolution 辛亥革命 3.

industrial revolution 工业革命, 产业革命 4. democratic revolution 民主革命

名词定义:

1: a forcible overthrow of a government or social order in favor of a new system.

例: By the end of the war, Woodrow Wilson hoped for a liberal revolution in Germany, whereas the Bolsheviks anticipated a socialist revolution.

2: an instance of revolving.

例: One revolution a second.

¹¹**leisure** /'leʒə/ /'liʒə/

名词: 闲暇, 闲, 空闲

1. leisure time 业余时间 2. at leisure 从容地; 闲着地 3. leisure industry 娱乐产业; 休闲服务业 4. leisure center 休闲中心; 体育活动中心

名词定义:

1: free time.

例: Usually the leisure consists of snorkeling, night club jaunts and ample free time spent with other American youths.

¹¹**keyboard** /'ki:bɔ:d/ /'ki'bɔ:rd/

名词: 键盘

1. keyboard input 键入, 键盘输入 2.

keyboard shortcuts [计]快捷键 3.

keyboard layout [计]键盘布局 4.

keyboard entry 键盘输入

名词定义:

1: a panel of keys that operate a computer or typewriter.

例: Input devices may consist of computer mice, keyboards, pixels of one or more video cameras, wearable computer devices, or other sensors with which users can interact.

2: a set of keys on a piano or similar musical instrument.

例: With the invention of the transportable keyboard, pianists may own their keyboards, which can be installed in any piano of a given make and model.

名词定义:

1: enter (data) by means of a keyboard.

例: As I pointed out above, keyboarding itself lacks the

expressiveness and variability of handwriting.

¹¹ **participate** /pɑ:tɪsɪpət/ /pɑr'tɪsə'peɪt/

动词：参加，参与，加入

动词定义：

1: take part.

例：Thousands participated in a nationwide strike.

2: have or possess (a particular quality).

例：Both members participate of harmony.

¹¹ **teeth** /ti:θ/ /tiθ/

名词：齿，牙齿，牙

1. gear teeth 齿轮齿 2. wisdom

teeth [医]智齿 3. front teeth 门牙

4. number of teeth 齿数；牙数；牙齿数目

名词定义：

1: each of a set of hard, bony enamel-coated structures in the jaws of most vertebrates, used for biting and chewing.

例：The pain is aggravated by eating, gum chewing, teeth clenching, or yawning.

2: a projecting part on a tool or other instrument, especially one of a series that function or engage together, such as a cog on a gearwheel or a point on a saw or comb.

例：Desargues proposed cycloidal teeth for gear wheels in the 1630's.

¹¹ **indoor** /'ɪndɔ:/ /'ɪndɔ:/

形容词：室内

1. indoor air pollution 空内空气污染

2. indoor temperature 室内温度；室温

3. indoor swimming pool 室内游泳池

4. indoor lighting 室内照明

形容词定义：

1: situated, conducted, or used within a building or under cover.

例：Indoor sports.

¹¹ **relation** /rɪ'leɪʃ(ə)n/ /rɪ'lɛʃən/

名词：关系，关联，联系

1. in relation to 关于；涉及 2. public relation 公共关系 3. direct relation 直接联系 4. linear relation 线性关系

名词定义：

1: the way in which two or more concepts, objects, or people are connected; a thing's effect on or relevance to another.

例：Questions about the relation between writing and reality.

2: a person who is connected by blood or marriage; a kinsman or kinswoman.

例：She was no relation at all, but he called her Aunt Nora.

¹¹ **onto** /'ɒntu:/ /'ɑn,tu,-tə, 'ɒn-/

介词：到…之上

介词定义：

1: moving to a location on (the surface of something).

例：They went up onto the ridge.

2: moving aboard (a public conveyance) with the intention of traveling in it.

例：We got onto the train.

¹¹ **cage** /keɪdʒ/ /kædʒ/

名词：笼，笼子，牢笼；动词：笼，关进笼内

过去式 caged 过去分词 caged 现在分词 caging

1. squirrel cage adj. 鼠笼式的 2. bird cage n. 鸟笼 3. nicolas cage n. 尼古拉斯·凯奇（美国演员） 4. rib cage 胸腔

名词定义：

1: a structure of bars or wires in which birds or other animals are confined.

例：She kept a canary in a cage.

动词定义：

1: confine in or as in a cage.

例：The parrot screamed, furious at being caged.

¹¹ **desperate** /'desp(ə)rət/ /'dɛspərət/

形容词：殊死，危急，绝望

形容词定义：

1: feeling, showing, or involving a hopeless sense that a situation is so bad as to be impossible to deal with.

例：A desperate sadness enveloped Ruth.

¹¹ **exhaust** /ɪg'zɔ:st; eg-/ /ɪg'zɔ:st/

动词：排气，排出，耗尽；名词：排气，用尽，尾气

1. exhaust gas 废气 2. exhaust system 排气系统 3. exhaust emission 废气排放 4. exhaust pipe 排气管

名词定义：

1: waste gases or air expelled from an engine, turbine, or other machine in the course of its operation.

例：Buses spewing out black clouds of exhaust.

动词定义：

1: drain (someone) of their physical or mental resources; tire out.

例：Her day trip had exhausted her.

2: use up (resources or reserves) completely.

例：The country has exhausted its treasury reserves.

¹¹ **nutrition** /nju:tʃ(ə)n/ /nu'trɪʃən/

名词：营养

名词定义：

1: the process of providing or obtaining the food necessary for health and growth.

例：A guide to good nutrition.

¹¹ **brochure** /'brʊʃə; bro'ʃʊə/

/bro'ʃʊər/

名词：简装本，小册

名词定义：

1: a small book or magazine containing pictures and information about a product or service.

例：The Tourism Authority of Thailand can assist with holiday brochures and information.

¹¹ **southeast** /,sauθ'i:st/ /,sauθ'ist/

名词：东南，往东南；形容词：东南的；副词：东南地

形容词定义：

1: lying toward, near, or facing the southeast.

例：A table stood in the southeast corner.

2: of or denoting the southeastern part of a specified country, region, or town or its inhabitants.

例：Southeast Asia.

名词定义：

1: the direction toward the point of the horizon midway between south and east, or the point on the horizon itself.

例：A ship was coming in from the southeast.

2: the southeastern part of a country, region, or town.

例：Most “Mexican” foods in the southeast are actually Texan.

副词定义：

1: to or toward the southeast.

例：Turn southeast to return to your starting point.

¹¹ **formal** /'fɔ:m(ə)l/ /'fɔ:rməl/

形容词：正式，形式上，优等

比较级 more formal 最高级 most formal

1. formal education 正规教育；形式教育 2. record of formal schooling 学历 3. formal description 形式描述 4. formal training 正规训练；形式练习；正式训练

形容词定义：

1: done in accordance with rules of convention or etiquette; suitable for or constituting an official or important situation or occasion.

例: A formal dinner party.

2: officially sanctioned or recognized.

例: A formal complaint.

名词定义:

1: an evening gown.

例: She would do her hair up for fun sometimes, and trot around her apartment in evening formals for no reason at all.

¹¹ **slept** /slept/ /slept/

动词: 睡觉, 睡, 睡着

1. go to sleep 入睡 2. sleep with someone 与某人同眠共枕; 与某人发生性关系; 3. sleep in 睡过头; 迟起床 4. sleep on 留下; 留待第二天解决

动词定义:

1: rest by sleeping; be asleep.

例: She slept for half an hour.

2: provide (a specified number of people) with beds, rooms, or places to stay the night.

例: Studios sleeping two people cost \$70 a night.

¹¹ **stem** /stem/ /stem/

名词: 干, 茎, 梗; 动词: 阻止, 来源, 出于

过去式 stemmed 过去分词 stemmed 现在分词 stemming

1. stem cell 干细胞, 骨髓干细胞
2. stem from 起源于
3. brain stem 脑干
4. drill stem 钻柱; 钻杆; 钻具

名词定义:

1: the main body or stalk of a plant or shrub, typically rising above ground but occasionally subterranean.

例: Both the blue and the yellow have the classic, satiny translucent petals of the poppy tribe, both, characteristically, are held on wiry stems above the parent plant.

2: a long and thin supportive or main section of something.

例: The main stem of the wing feathers.

动词定义:

1: originate in or be caused by.

例: Many of the universities' problems stem from rapid expansion.

2: remove the stems from (fruit or tobacco leaves).

例: They will love making thumbprints in the cookies but might have trouble sitting still for less glamorous tasks like stemming cherry tomatoes.

缩写词定义:

1: science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (as an educational category).

例: The academy is seeking to appoint a Teaching and Learning Coordinator for STEM subjects.

¹¹ **scheduled** /'sedju:lɪd/ /skedʒuld/

形容词: 班, 经, 定于

1. as scheduled 如期; 按照预定时间
2. scheduled time (sched) 预计时间
3. scheduled time (SCHED) 预计时间
4. scheduled flight 班机; 定期航班

形容词定义:

1: included in or planned according to a schedule.

例: The bus makes one scheduled thirty-minute stop.

¹¹ **anniversary** /ænɪ've:sɪərɪ/

/,ænɪ'vɜ:sərɪ/

名词: 周年, 纪念; 形容词: 周年, 纪念的

复数 anniversaries

名词定义:

1: the date on which an event took place in a previous year.

例: The 50th anniversary of the start of World War II.

¹¹ **industrial** /ɪn'dʌstriəl/

/ɪn'dʌstriəl/

形容词: 产业

1. industrial structure 产业结构
2. industrial development 工业发展, 工业开发
3. industrial production 工业生产
4. industrial park 工业园区

形容词定义:

1: of, relating to, or characterized by industry.

例: A small industrial town.

名词定义:

1: shares in industrial companies.

例: Even with the Nasdaq off 9%, its stock price has soared 60% this year, to 70, outperforming the rest of the Dow Jones industrials.

¹¹ **thrown** /θrəʊn/ /θron/

动词: 扔, 抛, 投

动词定义:

1: propel (something) with force through the air by a movement of the arm and hand.

例: I threw a brick through the window.

2: cause to enter suddenly a particular state or condition.

例: He threw all her emotions into turmoil.

¹¹ **learnt** /lɜ:nt/ /lɜ:rnɪt/

形容词: 知道, 博学, 饱学

1. learn from 向...学习
2. learn English 学习英语
3. learn about 了解
4. learn by oneself 自学

形容词定义:

1: (of a person) having much knowledge acquired by study.

例: And he was learned and

perspicacious enough to see that the rigidity which the old Labour party embraced would entail its own reaction.

动词定义:

1: gain or acquire knowledge of or skill in (something) by study, experience, or being taught.

例: They'd started learning French.

2: teach (someone).

例: "That'll learn you," he chuckled.

¹¹ **generous** /'dʒen(a)rəs/ /'dʒɛnərəs/

形容词: 慷慨, 大方, 丰厚

形容词定义:

1: (of a person) showing a readiness to give more of something, as money or time, than is strictly necessary or expected.

例: She was generous with her money.

¹¹ **athletic** /æθ'letɪk/ /æθ'lɛtɪk/

形容词: 田径的

比较级 more athletic 最高级 most athletic

形容词定义:

1: of or relating to athletes or athletics.

例: Athletic events.

2: physically strong, fit, and active.

例: Big, muscular, athletic boys.

¹¹ **exploration** /eksplə'reɪʃ(ə)n/

/,eksplə'refən/

名词: 勘探

1. exploration and development 勘探与开发 2. geological exploration 地质勘探; 地质勘察; 地质勘测 3. seismic exploration [工程]地震探查 4. oil exploration 石油勘探

名词定义:

1: the action of traveling in or through an unfamiliar area in order to learn about it.

例: Voyages of exploration.

¹¹ **motor** /'məʊtə/ /'motə/

名词: 马达, 发动机; 动词: 乘汽车旅;

形容词: 发动的, 汽车的

1. motor vehicle 汽车; 机动车辆
2. dc motor 直流电动机; 直流马达; 直流发电机
3. electric motor 电动机
4. induction motor 感应电动机; 异步电动机

形容词定义:

1: giving, imparting, or producing motion or action.

例: Demand is the principle motor force governing economic activity.

2: driven by a motor.

例: When the business expanded with the move to a larger premises in Leinster Street, his mode of transport changed and a motor van was provided.

名词定义:

1: a machine, especially one powered by electricity or internal combustion, that supplies motive power for a vehicle or for some other device with moving parts.

例: The steam engine had symbolized the First Industrial Revolution and the electric motor and internal combustion engine the Second.

动词定义:

1: travel in a motor vehicle, typically a car or a boat.

例: We motored along a narrow road.

¹¹ **sofa** /'səʊfə/ /'sofə/

名词: 沙发

名词定义:

1: a long upholstered seat with a back and arms, for two or more people.

例: There were two sofas, and three armchairs scattered around a glass coffee table.

¹¹ **desktop** /'deskətɒp/ /'dɛsk'tɔ:p/

名词: 桌面, 桌上型; 形容词: 桌面的
名词定义:

1: the working surface of a desk.

例: The height was good being only 11 mm from the desktop to the surface which would keep wrist strain at a minimum.

¹¹ **grasp** /græsp/ /græsp/

动词: 把握, 掌握, 握

名词定义:

1: a firm hold or grip.

例: The child slipped from her grasp.
动词定义:

1: seize and hold firmly.

例: She grasped the bottle.

¹¹ **keen** /ki:n/ /kin/

形容词: 敏锐, 灵敏, 锐利

形容词定义:

1: having or showing eagerness or enthusiasm.

例: Keen believers in the monetary system.

2: sharp or penetrating, in particular.

例: St. John has a particularly roman face and expression, a sharp nose and a keen ability to perceive the interior state of his subject, at all costs.

动词定义:

1: wail in grief for a dead person; sing a keen.

例: She could hear voices speaking in soothing tones, but Anna keened and wailed, and Kathleen tried not to imagine the scene on the other side of the door.

名词定义:

1: an Irish funeral song accompanied by wailing in lamentation for the dead.

¹¹ **architecture** /'ɑ:kɪtekʃə/ /'ɑrkɪ'tekʃə/

名词: 建筑, 结构, 建筑学

1. system architecture 系统架构 2.

landscape architecture 造园术, 园林建筑学; 造景建筑业 3. modern

architecture 现代建筑 4. network

architecture 网络体系结构

名词定义:

1: the art or practice of designing and constructing buildings.

例: Tom Low practices architecture and town planning in the Carolinas.

2: the complex or carefully designed structure of something.

例: The chemical architecture of the human brain.

¹¹ **qualified** /'kwɒlɪfaɪd/ /'kwɔ:lə'far:d/

形容词: 合格, 胜任, 熟练

比较级 more qualified 最高级 most qualified

1. qualified for 有担任…的资格 2.

qualified personnel 人才; 合格人员 3.

qualified teachers 师资; 百分百合格师

资 4. qualified as 虽然具备, 有担任…的资格

形容词定义:

1: officially recognized as being trained to perform a particular job; certified.

例: Newly qualified nurses.

2: not complete or absolute; limited.

例: I could only judge this CD a qualified success.

动词定义:

1: be entitled to a particular benefit or privilege by fulfilling a necessary condition.

例: They do not qualify for compensation payments.

2: become officially recognized as a practitioner of a particular profession or activity by satisfying the relevant conditions or requirements, typically by undertaking a course of study and passing examinations.

例: After the war he qualified as a lawyer.

¹¹ **defend** /dɪ'fend/ /dɪ'fend/

动词: 保卫, 捍卫, 保护

动词定义:

1: resist an attack made on (someone or something); protect from harm or danger.

例: We shall defend our country, whatever the cost.

¹¹ **journalist** /'dʒɜ:nəlist/ /'dʒɜ:nlist/

名词: 记者, 新闻记者

名词定义:

1: a person who writes for newspapers or magazines or prepares news to be broadcast on radio or television.

例: The reason Ken and many others feel moved to write to newspapers and journalists is that they care.

¹¹ **blind** /blaɪnd/ /blænd/

名词: 盲, 盲人, 瞳子; 形容词: 瞎, 瞎的; 动词: 蒙蔽, 眇, 弄瞎

1. blind date n. 从未见面的男女经第三者安排所作的约会 2. blind eye 视而不见; [科]不育芽眼 3. blind spot (视网膜上的)盲点; (驾驶车辆等视力以外的)盲区; 偏见; 无知 4. blind area 盲区; 静区; 封闭地块; 阴影区

形容词定义:

1: unable to see; sightless.

例: She suffered from glaucoma, which has left her completely blind.

2: lacking perception, awareness, or discernment.

例: He's absolutely blind where you're concerned, isn't he?

名词定义:

1: people who are unable to see.

例: Guide dogs for the blind.

2: an obstruction to sight or light, in particular.

动词定义:

1: cause (someone) to be unable to see, permanently or temporarily.

例: The injury temporarily blinded him.

2: deprive (someone) of understanding, judgment, or perception.

例: A clever tactician blinded by passion.

副词定义:

1: without being able to see clearly.

例: He was the first pilot in history to fly blind.

¹¹ **elsewhere** /'els'weə(r)/ /'els'

'wer/

副词: 别处

副词定义:

1: in, at, or to some other place or other places.

例: He is seeking employment elsewhere.

代词定义:

1: some other place.
例: All Hawaiian plants originally came from elsewhere.

¹¹ **boxes** /'boksɪz/ /'bɔksɪz/

名词: 框, 盒, 箱
1. dialog box [计]对话框, 对话窗口 2. in the box 在盒子里; 在方框中; (美俚, 禁忌语) (男人) 正与女人性交 3. box girder n. [建]箱形梁 4. box office 票房; 售票处
名词定义:
1: a container with a flat base and sides, typically square or rectangular and having a lid.
例: A cereal box.
2: an area or space enclosed within straight lines, in particular.
例: Introns are shown as straight lines connecting the boxes.
动词定义:
1: put in or provide with a box.
例: The books are sold as a boxed set.
2: fight an opponent using one's fists; compete in the sport of boxing.
例: He boxed for England.

¹¹ **mayor** /'meɪə/ /'meə/

名词: 市长, 城市长
名词定义:
1: the elected head of a city, town, or other municipality.
例: After retirement she was town councillor and deputy mayor and was a member of many local societies.

¹¹ **focal** /'fəʊk(ə)l/ /'fɔkl/

形容词: 焦
1. focal point 焦点 2. focal plane 焦面, 焦平面 3. focal length 焦距 4. focal mechanism 震源机制; 震源机构
形容词定义:
1: of or relating to the center or main point of interest.
例: Tapestries in which birds or animals provide the focal interest.

¹¹ **strategic** /strə'tɪ:dʒɪk/

/strə'tɪdʒɪk/
形容词: 战略
1. strategic management 战略管理, 策略管理; 企业战略管理 2. strategic alliance 战略联盟 (两家公司的合作安排, 两者决定分享资源, 互补长短); 策略联盟 3. strategic planning 公共建筑物的长远规划; 策略计划 4. strategic goal 战略目标
形容词定义:
1: relating to the identification of long-term or overall aims and interests and the means of achieving them.

例: The company should take strategic actions to cope with fundamental changes in the environment.

¹¹ **undesirable** /ʌndɪ'zaɪərəb(ə)l/ /ʌndɪ'zaɪərəbl/

形容词: 陋, 使不得
比较级 more undesirable 最高级 most undesirable
形容词定义:
1: not wanted or desirable because harmful, objectionable, or unpleasant.
例: The drug's undesirable side effects.
名词定义:
1: a person considered to be objectionable in some way.
例: Shrubs have been cut back to deprive undesirables of hiding places, the first of several vandal-proof benches have been installed, and there are moves to make the lavatories accessible only from the street.

¹¹ **shed** /ʃed/ /ʃed/

名词: 棚子, 棚, 舍; **动词:** 洒, 散出, 掉
过去式 shed 过去分词 shed 现在分词 shedding

名词定义:
1: a simple roofed structure, typically made of wood or metal, used as a storage space, a shelter for animals, or a workshop.

例: With judgment like that, would you trust any of these gentry to put a roof on your garden shed?

动词定义:
1: park (a vehicle) in a depot.
2: (of a tree or other plant) allow (leaves or fruit) to fall to the ground.

例: Both varieties shed leaves in winter.

介词定义:

1: she had; she would.

例: When her son was a small boy she'd take him to the park at the end of their street to play.

¹¹ **habitat** /'hæbɪtæt/ /'hæbɪtæt; 'hæbə'tæt/

名词: 栖息地

名词定义:
1: the natural home or environment of an animal, plant, or other organism.
例: Wild chimps in their natural habitat.

¹¹ **stable** /'steɪb(ə)l/ /'stebl/
形容词: 稳定, 稳, 稳固; **名词:** 马厩, 厥, 马棚; **动词:** 赶入马房
过去式 stabled 过去分词 stabled 现在分词 stabling

1. stable quality 质量稳定 2. stable operation 稳定运行; 稳定操作 3. stable state 稳定状态 4. stable isotope 稳定同位素

形容词定义:

1: not likely to change or fail; firmly established.

例: A stable relationship.

名词定义:

1: a building set apart and adapted for keeping horses.

例: They walked their horses back to the stables and then handed them off to the stable boys.

动词定义:

1: put or keep (a horse) in a stable.

例: With time running down, the commission said management must develop alternative plans for stabling horses, including opening talks with Delaware Park, if Laurel is unready for training.

¹¹ **conference** /'kɒnf(ə)rəns/ /'kɑnfərəns/

名词: 会议, 会, 谈判

1. press conference 记者招待会, 新闻发布会 2. news conference 记者招待会 3. international conference 国际会议 4. conference room 会议室, 会议厅

名词定义:

1: a formal meeting for discussion.

例: He gathered all the men around the table for a conference.

2: an association of sports teams that play each other.

例: I am tired of the strong stance that they want to take with football without helping the conference in other sports.

动词定义:

1: take part in a conference or conference call.

例: Video conferencing.

¹¹ **declared** /dr'kleəd/ /dɪ'klərd/

形容词: 公告的, 公然的

动词定义:

1: say something in a solemn and emphatic manner.

例: He declared that he never revises his prose.

2: acknowledge possession of (taxable income or dutiable goods).

例: The court was told White filled in and signed one claim form seven months after starting work as a police officer and did not declare her income.

例: The most productive employees.

¹¹ consequence /'kɔnsəkw(ə)ns/ /

/'kɔnsəkwəns/

名词: 后果, 结果, 意义

1. as a consequence 因此, 结果
2. in consequence 因此; 结果
3. as a consequence of 因此; 由于…的结果
4. in consequence of 由于…的缘故

名词定义:

- 1: a result or effect of an action or condition.

例: Many have been laid off from work as a consequence of the administration's policies.

- 2: importance or relevance.

例: The past is of no consequence.

¹¹ incorrect /ɪnke'rekt/ /,ɪnke'rekt/

形容词: 不对, 错的

形容词定义:

- 1: not in accordance with fact; wrong.

例: The doctor gave you incorrect advice.

- 2: not in accordance with particular standards or rules.

例: Strictly speaking, the form of address was incorrect.

¹¹ qualification /,kwɒlɪfɪ'keɪʃ(ə)n/ /

,kwɒlɪfɪ'keʃən/

名词: 合格, 条件, 限定

1. qualification certificate 资格证书
2. professional qualification 专业资格; 职称等级
3. qualification test 资格考试; 合格试验; 质量鉴定试验
4. procedure qualification 工艺评定; 程序评定

名词定义:

- 1: a quality or accomplishment that makes someone suitable for a particular job or activity.

例: Only one qualification required—a fabulous sense of humor.

- 2: the action or fact of qualifying or being eligible for something.

例: They need to beat Poland to ensure qualification for the World Cup finals.

¹¹ productive /prə'dʌktɪv/

/prə'dʌktɪv/

形容词: 丰厚, 丰满, 能生产的

比较级 more productive 最高级 most productive

1. productive forces 生产力
2. productive capacity 生产能力
3. productive efficiency 生产效率; 生产效能
4. productive maintenance 生产维修

形容词定义:

- 1: producing or able to produce large amounts of goods, crops, or other commodities.

¹¹ accommodation /ə'kɒmədætʃ(ə)n/ /ə,kɒmə'deʃən/

名词: 船位, 驻扎, 驻屯

名词定义:

- 1: a room, group of rooms, or building in which someone may live or stay.

例: The cost includes airfare and hotel accommodations.

- 2: a convenient arrangement; a settlement or compromise.

例: Management was seeking an accommodation with labor.

¹¹ heaven /'hev(ə)n/ /'hevən/

名词: 天堂, 天空, 霽

1. in heaven 究竟; 已死
2. heaven and earth 天地, 宇宙万物; 天上人间
3. go to heaven 升天; 死去
4. temple of heaven 天坛

名词定义:

- 1: a place regarded in various religions as the abode of God (or the gods) and the angels, and of the good after death, often traditionally depicted as being above the sky.

例: In Heaven he was introduced to Indra, who enrolled him in his heavenly workshops.

- 2: the sky, especially perceived as a vault in which the sun, moon, stars, and planets are situated.

例: Galileo used a telescope to observe the heavens.

¹¹ stupid /'stju:pɪd/ /'stupɪd/

形容词: 笨, 傻, 蠢

形容词定义:

- 1: lacking intelligence or common sense.

例: I was stupid enough to think she was perfect.

名词定义:

- 1: a stupid person (often used as a term of address).

例: You're not a coward, stupid!

¹¹ impatient /ɪm'peɪʃ(ə)nt/

/ɪm'peɪnt/

形容词: 不耐烦, 躁, 急躁

比较级 more impatient 最高级 most impatient

形容词定义:

- 1: having or showing a tendency to be quickly irritated or provoked.

例: An impatient motorist blaring his horn.

- 2: restlessly eager.

例: They are impatient for change.

¹¹ poet /'poʊɪt/ /'poət/

名词: 诗人, 骚客, 骚人

名词定义:

- 1: a person who writes poems.

例: The radio play became an art form in its own right and attracted novelists and poets as well as dramatists.

缩写词定义:

- 1: poetic; poetical.

¹¹ precise /pri'saɪs/ /pri'saɪs/

形容词: 精确, 准确, 确切

比较级 more precise 最高级 most precise

1. to be precise 确切地讲
2. to be more precise 更确切地说
3. precise information 精确资料
4. precise instrument 精密仪器

形容词定义:

- 1: marked by exactness and accuracy of expression or detail.

例: Precise directions.

¹¹ string /strɪŋ/ /strɪŋ/

名词: 串, 弦, 线; 动词: 纖

1. a string of 一系列, 一串
2. drill string [机械]钻柱
3. pipe string n. 管柱, 一段管线; 管道支线
4. string quartet 弦乐四重奏曲; 弦乐四重奏乐团

名词定义:

- 1: material consisting of threads of cotton, hemp, or other material twisted together to form a thin length.

例: Mikki was threading lengths of string between four wooden pegs to mark out her chosen plot when the minibus arrived, half an hour later.

- 2: a set of things tied or threaded together on a thin cord.

例: She wore a string of agates around her throat.

动词定义:

- 1: hang (something) so that it stretches in a long line.

例: Lights were strung across the promenade.

- 2: fit a string or strings to (a musical instrument, a racket, or a bow).

例: The harp had been newly strung.

¹¹ nose /nəʊz/ /noz/

名词: 鼻子, 鼻, 嗅觉; 动词: 嗅到, 侦察出

过去式 nosed 过去分词 nosed 现在分词 nosing

1. on the nose 正好, 恰恰
2. runny nose 流鼻涕
3. by a nose 几乎; 以些微之差
4. pay through the nose 被勒索; 被敲竹杠

名词定义:

- 1: the part projecting above the mouth on the face of a person or

animal, containing the nostrils and used for breathing and smelling.
例: As air is inhaled, the mucous membranes of the nose and mouth warm and humidify the air before it enters the lungs.

2: the front end of an aircraft, car, or other vehicle.

例: Special art was applied to the nose and the aircraft received the name California Boomerang.

动词定义:

1: (of an animal) thrust its nose against or into something, especially in order to smell it.

例: The pony nosed at the straw.

2: investigate or pry into something.

例: I was anxious to get inside and nose around her house.

¹¹ **unhealthy** /ʌn'helθi/ /ən'helθi/

形容词: 不良

比较级 unhealthier 最高级 unhealthiest

形容词定义:

1: harmful to health.

例: An unhealthy diet.

¹¹ **beneath** /bɪ'nɪ:θ/ /bɪ'nɪ:θ/

副词: 下面, 底下, 在…下面; 介词: 底下, 低

介词定义:

1: extending or directly underneath, typically with close contact.

例: In the labyrinths beneath central Moscow.

2: at a lower level or layer than.

例: Beneath this floor there's a cellar.

副词定义:

1: extending or directly underneath something.

例: A house built on stilts to allow air to circulate beneath.

2: at a lower level or layer.

例: The runways had cracked open, exposing the black earth beneath.

¹¹ **vision** /'vɪʒ(ə)n/ /'vɪʒən/

名词: 视力, 眼光, 目光; 动词: 梦见, 预知, 预料

1. computer vision 计算机视觉; 机械视觉 2. machine vision 机器视觉; 计算机视觉 3. field of vision 视野; [光]视场 4. vision system 视觉系统

名词定义:

1: the faculty or state of being able to see.

例: She had defective vision.

2: an experience of seeing someone or something in a dream or trance, or as a supernatural apparition.

例: The idea came to him in a vision.

动词定义:

1: imagine.

例: The 'mock' attempts of suicide may be a similar form of fantasy, where the loved ones are visioned as standing around the hospital bed and they are finally able to realize how unbearable the pain of life was for us.'

"residing in or resorting to" their areas.

动词定义:

1: sort (something) again or differently.

例: And it would be great if I could just press a button and do that, rather than having to re-sort the order of 24 pages.

¹¹ **sigh** /saɪ/ /saɪ/

动词: 叹, 叹息, 感叹; 名词: 叹, 唏, 嘿

名词定义:

1: a long, deep, audible exhalation expressing sadness, relief, tiredness, or a similar feeling.

例: She let out a long sigh of despair.

动词定义:

1: emit a long, deep, audible breath expressing sadness, relief, tiredness, or a similar feeling.

例: Harry sank into a chair and sighed with relief.

¹¹ **cautious** /'kɔ:ʃəs/ /'kɔʃəs/

形容词: 谨慎, 慎, 审慎

形容词定义:

1: (of a person) careful to avoid potential problems or dangers.

例: A cautious driver.

¹¹ **resort** /rɪ'zɔ:t/ /rɪ'zɔ:t/

名词: 采取, 渡假胜地, 娱乐场; 动词: 采取, 玩弄

1. last resort 最后手段 2. tourist resort 观光胜地 3. summer resort 避暑地; 避暑圣地 4. holiday resort 度假胜地

名词定义:

1: a place that is a popular destination for vacations or recreation, or which is frequented for a particular purpose.

例: A seaside resort.

2: the action of turning to and adopting a strategy or course of action, especially a disagreeable or undesirable one, so as to resolve a difficult situation.

例: Germany and Italy tried to resolve their economic and social failures by resort to fascism.

动词定义:

1: turn to and adopt (a strategy or course of action, especially a disagreeable or undesirable one) so as to resolve a difficult situation.

例: The duke was prepared to resort to force if negotiation failed.

2: go often or in large numbers to.

例: Local authorities have a duty to provide adequate sites for gypsies

¹¹ **respectful** /rɪ'spektfʊl/ /rɪ'spektfəl/

形容词: 恭, 恪, 羸

比较级 more respectful 最高级 most respectful

形容词定义:

1: feeling or showing deference and respect.

例: They sit in respectful silence.

¹¹ **minister** /'mɪnɪstə/ /'mɪnɪstə/

名词: 部长, 牧师, 臣; 动词: 服侍, 赈, 赈济

1. prime minister 首相, 总理 2.

foreign minister 外交部长 3. finance minister 财政部长 4. vice minister 副部长, 副总理

名词定义:

1: a member of the clergy, especially in Protestant churches.

例: First we say that Justice Bleby incorrectly formulated the test for an intention to create legal relations in the context of a church and a minister of religion.

2: (in certain countries) a head of a government department.

例: Britain's defense minister.

动词定义:

1: attend to the needs of (someone).

例: Her doctor was busy ministering to the injured.

2: act as a minister of religion.

例: She introduces the narrator to Jerome Strozzi, an aging priest who ministers to society's throwaways.

¹¹ **weekday** /'wi:kdeɪ/ /'wikde/

名词: 平常日

名词定义:

1: a day of the week other than Saturday or Sunday.

例: He played cricket whenever he could, on Sundays as well as weekdays.

¹¹ **overweight** /'əʊvə'weɪt/

/'ovə'wet/

动词: 超重, 费; 形容词: 过重的; 名词: 过重

形容词定义:

1: above a weight considered normal or desirable.

例: He's forty pounds overweight.

名词定义:

1: excessive or extra weight.

例: Only two other comparable studies have examined later adult risk in relation to both childhood and adult overweight, and these used body mass index as a measure of obesity at both ages.

动词定义:

1: put too much weight on; overload.

例: Wallowing in the aftermath of such bereavements, she overweights her plots with aching losses.

¹¹ **noble** /'nəʊb(ə)l/ /'nobl/

形容词: 高贵, 高尚, 贵; 名词: 贵族, 贵, 侯

比较级 nobler 最高级 noblest

形容词定义:

1: belonging to a hereditary class with high social or political status; aristocratic.

例: The Duchess of Kent and other noble ladies.

2: having or showing fine personal qualities or high moral principles and ideals.

例: The promotion of human rights was a noble aspiration.

名词定义:

1: (especially in former times) a person of noble rank or birth.

例: She was walking her highest ranked nobles in front of her and her ladies in waiting behind.

2: a former English gold coin.

¹¹ **roman** /'rɒmən/ /'romən/

名词: 罗马人; 形容词: 罗马的

1. roman empire 罗马帝国 (指公元前 27 年到公元 476 年的罗马奴隶制国家)

2. roman catholic 罗马天主教的; 天主教会的; 天主教徒

3. roman law 罗马法

4. roman catholic church 罗马天主教会; 罗马公教

形容词定义:

1: of or relating to ancient Rome or its empire or people.

例: An old Roman settlement.

2: denoting the alphabet (or any of the letters in it) used for writing Latin, English, and most European languages, developed in ancient Rome.

例: Vernacular and academic orthography are therefore often sharply contrasted, the latter having strict conventions for transliterating Arabic into Roman script.

名词定义:

1: a citizen or soldier of the ancient Roman Republic or Empire.

例: The Romans used the ideas of the Ancient Greeks to implement their own engineering plans.

2: a Roman Catholic.

¹¹ **naked** /'neɪkɪd/ /'nekɪd/

形容词: 裸, 赤裸裸, 光溜溜

形容词定义:

1: (of a person or part of the body) without clothes.

例: He'd never seen a naked woman before.

2: (of something such as feelings or behavior) undisguised; blatant.

例: Naked, unprovoked aggression.

¹¹ **shoulder** /'ʃəuldə/ /'soldə/

名词: 肩, 肩膀, 肩胛; 动词: 承担, 肩负, 担负

1. shoulder to shoulder adv. 肩并肩地; 齐心协力地 2. cold shoulder 冷遇; 冷淡对待 3. shoulder joint n. 肩关节 4. shoulder strap 肩章; 保护肩部的衬垫

名词定义:

1: the upper joint of the human arm and the part of the body between this and the neck.

例: Occasionally it starts in one region such as the neck and shoulders and spreads over a period of time.

2: a part of something resembling a shoulder in shape, position, or function.

例: The shoulder of a pulley.

动词定义:

1: put (something heavy) over one's shoulder or shoulders to carry.

例: We shouldered our crippling backpacks and set off slowly up the hill.

2: push (someone or something) out of one's way with one's shoulder.

例: She shouldered him brusquely aside.

¹¹ **genetic** /dʒɪ'nɛtɪk/ /dʒə'nɛtɪk/

形容词: 发生的, 起源的

1. genetic algorithm 遗传算法

2. genetic engineering 遗传工程

3. genetic material 遗传物质; 基因材料

4. genetic variation n. 遗传变异

形容词定义:

1: of or relating to genes or heredity.

例: All the cells in the body contain the same genetic information.

2: of or relating to origin; arising from a common origin.

例: The genetic relations between languages.

¹¹ **grant** /grænt/ /grænt/

动词: 准许, 准予, 发放; 名词: 诰, 授与

1. take for granted 认为…理所当然 2. government grant 政府批地书, 政府补助金 3. land grant 政府赠地; 政府拨给大学或铁路之土地 4. hugh grant 休·格兰特 (知名电影演员)

名词定义:

1: a sum of money given by an organization, especially a government, for a particular purpose.

例: The money is used for small grants to deserving organizations and individuals.

2: a geographical subdivision in New Hampshire, Vermont, and Maine.

动词定义:

1: agree to give or allow (something requested) to.

例: A letter granting them permission to smoke.

2: agree or admit to (someone) that (something) is True.

例: He hasn't made much progress, I'll grant you that.

¹¹ **invention** /ɪn'venʃ(ə)n/

/ɪn'venʃən/

名词: 发明, 发现

名词定义:

1: the action of inventing something, typically a process or device.

例: The invention of printing in the 15th century.

¹¹ **shorten** /'ʃɔ:t(ə)n/ /'ʃɔrtn/

动词: 缩短, 捱, 弄短

动词定义:

1: make or become shorter.

例: He shortened his stride.

¹¹ **bush** /buʃ/ /buʃ/

名词: 衬套, 灌木, 灌木丛; 动词: 蓬松

第三人称单数 bushes 过去式 bushed 现在分词 bushing

1. george bush 乔治·布什 (美国总统)

2. around the bush 拐弯抹角; 说话绕圈子

3. beat about the bush 旁敲侧击; 转弯抹角

4. bearing bush 轴瓦, 轴承衬

名词定义:

1: a shrub or clump of shrubs with stems of moderate length.

例: A rose bush.

2: (especially in Australia, Africa, and Canada) wild or uncultivated country.

例: They have to spend a night camping in the bush.

动词定义:

1: spread out into a thick clump.

例: Her hair bushed out like a halo.

¹¹ tyre /'taɪər/ /'taɪər/

动词：累，渎；名词：胎，车胎，外胎
过去式 tyred 过去分词 tyred 现在分词
tyring

1. tyre pressure 轮胎气压 2. flat tyre
瘪胎 3. tyre cord 轮胎帘线；轮胎帘子布
4. radial tyre 子午线轮胎（等于
radial-ply tyre, radial, radial tire）

名词定义：

1: a rubber covering, typically inflated or surrounding an inflated inner tube, placed around a wheel to form a flexible contact with the road.
例：The shocks absorber setting allows maximum contact between the tire and the road surface.

动词定义：

1: feel or cause to feel in need of rest or sleep.

例：Soon the ascent grew steeper and he began to tire.

名词定义：

1: a port on the Mediterranean Sea in southern Lebanon; population 41,800 (est. 2009). Founded in the 2nd millennium bc as a colony of Sidon, it was for centuries a Phoenician port and trading center.

¹¹ army /'ɑːmɪ/ /'ɑːrmɪ/

名词：军队，军，陆军

复数 armies

1. red army n. 红军 2. in the army 在陆军中 3. join the army 参军 4. army group 集团军群

名词定义：

1: an organized military force equipped for fighting on land.
例：The two armies were in position.

¹¹ merchant /'mɜːtʃ(ə)nt/ /'mɜːtʃənt/

名词：商人，贸易商，私商；形容词：
商业的

1. merchant ship 商船 2. merchant marine (一个国家的)商船，商船队 3. merchant bank 商业银行 4. merchant banking 商业银行业务

名词定义：

1: a person or company involved in wholesale trade, especially one dealing with foreign countries or supplying merchandise to a particular trade.

例：The area's leading timber merchant.

2: a person with a partiality or aptitude for a particular activity or viewpoint.

例：His driver was no speed merchant.

形容词定义：

1: of or relating to merchants, trade, or commerce.

例：The growth of the merchant classes.

¹¹ awful /'ɔːfʊl/ /'ɔːfl/

形容词：可怕的，吓人的

形容词定义：

1: very bad or unpleasant.

例：The place smelled awful.

2: inspiring reverential wonder or fear.

例：He is not always the evil, ghoulish, awful, frightening character that sometimes the Satanists would picture him to be.

副词定义：

1: awfully; very.

例：We're an awful long way from the main road.

¹¹ spray /spreɪ/ /spreɪ/

动词：喷雾，喷，喷射；名词：喷雾，喷射，喷雾器

1. spray drying 喷雾干燥 2. water

spray 喷雾，喷水；水喷雾 3. salt spray

盐雾；盐沫 4. spray nozzle 喷雾嘴；水雾喷嘴

名词定义：

1: liquid that is blown or driven through the air in the form of tiny drops.

例：A torrent of white foam and spray.

2: a stem or small branch of a tree or plant, bearing flowers and foliage.

例：A spray of honeysuckle.

动词定义：

1: apply (liquid) to someone or something in the form of a shower of tiny drops.

例：The product can be sprayed onto wet or dry hair.

¹¹ bowl /bəʊl/ /bol/

名词：碗，一碗，盆

1. super bowl 美国橄榄球超级杯大赛

2. mixing bowl 搅拌钵；混料罐；[美俚]

公路交叉点 3. rice bowl n. 饭碗；水稻种植区 4. toilet bowl 抽水马桶

名词定义：

1: a round, deep dish or basin used for food or liquid.

例：A mixing bowl.

2: a stadium for sporting or musical events.

例：The Hollywood Bowl.

动词定义：

1: roll (a ball or hoop) along the ground.

例：She snatched her hat off and bowled it ahead of her like a hoop.

2: play the game of bowling.

例：I usually bowl Tuesday nights.

¹¹ retire /rɪ'taɪər/ /rɪ'taɪər/

动词：挂冠归里

过去式 retired 过去分词 retired 现在分词 retiring

动词定义：

1: leave one's job and cease to work, typically upon reaching the normal age for leaving employment.

例：He retired from the navy in 1966.

2: withdraw to or from a particular place.

例：She retired into the bathroom with her toothbrush.

¹¹ caffeine /'kæfiːn/ /'kæfin/

名词：咖啡因

名词定义：

1: a crystalline compound that is found especially in tea and coffee plants and is a stimulant of the central nervous system.

例：The stimulant effects of caffeine in coffee are well known to help improve energy and alertness.

¹¹ liver /'lɪvər/ /'lɪvər/

名词：肝，肝脏

1. liver cancer 肝癌 2. liver transplantation 肝脏移植 3. liver function 肝功能 4. fatty liver [医]脂肪肝

名词定义：

1: a large lobed glandular organ in the abdomen of vertebrates, involved in many metabolic processes.

例：In the United States, there's a great shortage of donor organs: hearts, livers, lungs, kidneys, pancreases and small intestines.

2: a person who lives in a specified way.

例：A clean liver.

¹¹ postcard /'pəʊs(t)kɑːd/ /'post'kɑːd/

名词：明信片

名词定义：

1: a card for sending a message by mail without an envelope, typically having a photograph or other illustration on one side.

例：His pictures have featured on a set of postcards and greetings cards sold in aid of the Asperger Society.

¹¹ fructose /'frʌktəʊz; -s/ /'frʌk'tuːs/

名词：果糖

名词定义：

1: a hexose sugar found especially in honey and fruit.

例：Invertase, for example, aids photosynthesis in vine leaves, by

converting sucrose to the invert sugars fructose and glucose.

¹¹ **temper** /'tempə/ /'tempər/

名词: 脾气, 性子, 性情; **动词:** 锻炼, 缓和, 淬

1. bad temper 坏脾气; 暴躁
2. temper mill 平整机
3. hot temper 急躁的脾气
4. in a temper 在盛怒之下; 发着脾气

名词定义:

1: a person's state of mind seen in terms of their being angry or calm.

例: He rushed out in a very bad temper.

2: the degree of hardness and elasticity in steel or other metal.

例: The blade rapidly heats up and the metal loses its temper.

动词定义:

1: improve the hardness and elasticity of (steel or other metal) by reheating and then cooling it.

例: Nearly always forged and tempered, stainless steel blades hold an edge well.

2: serve as a neutralizing or counterbalancing force to (something).

例: Their idealism is tempered with realism.

¹¹ **investigation** /ɪn'vestri'geɪʃ(ə)n/

/ɪn'vestri'geʃən/

名词: 查访, 搜索, 搜寻

1. on-the-spot investigation 实地考察
2. field investigation 现场调查; 现场试验
3. experimental investigation 试验研究
4. under investigation 在调查研究中

名词定义:

1: the action of investigating something or someone; formal or systematic examination or research.

例: He is under investigation for receiving illicit funds.

¹¹ **shoot** /ʃu:t/ /ʃut/

动词: 射击, 射, 打; **名词:** 芽, 发射, 打猎

过去式 shot 过去分词 shot 现在分词 shooting

1. bamboo shoot 竹笋, 筍
2. shoot at 力争; 向…射击
3. shoot down 击落; 驳倒, 否决
4. shoot for 争取, 为…而努力

名词定义:

1: a young branch or sucker springing from the main stock of a tree or other plant.

例: He nipped off the new shoots that grew where the leaves joined the stems.

2: an occasion when a group of people hunt and shoot game for sport.

例: A grouse shoot.

动词定义:

1: kill or wound (a person or animal) with a bullet or arrow.

例: He was shot in the leg during an armed robbery.

2: move suddenly and rapidly in a particular direction.

例: The car shot forward.

惊叹词定义:

1: used as a euphemism for 'shit'.

例: Shoot, it was a great day to be alive.

¹¹ **struck** /strʌk/ /strɒk/

动词: 罢工, 击, 打击

1. on strike 罢工, 罢工中
2. strike in 插嘴
3. air strike 空袭
4. strike at 袭击; 攻击; 向…打击

动词定义:

1: hit forcibly and deliberately with one's hand or a weapon or other implement.

例: He raised his hand, as if to strike me.

2: (of a disaster, disease, or other unwelcome phenomenon) occur suddenly and have harmful or damaging effects on.

例: An earthquake struck the island.

¹¹ **modification** /,mɒdɪfɪ'keɪʃ(ə)n/ /,mædɪfɪ'keʃən/

名词: 修改, 缓和

1. surface modification 表面改质; 表面饰变
2. chemical modification 化学修饰; 化学改质
3. profile modification 齿形修整
4. equipment modification 设备修改

名词定义:

1: the action of modifying something.

例: The parts supplied should fit with little or no modification.

¹¹ **unfamiliar** /ʌnfə'mɪliər/ /,ʌnfə'mɪliər/

形容词: 陌生, 冷僻, 生

形容词定义:

1: not known or recognized.

例: His voice was unfamiliar to her.

¹¹ **possess** /pə'zes/ /pə'zɛs/

动词: 具有, 具备, 拥有

动词定义:

1: have as belonging to one; own.

例: I do not possess a television set.

2: (of a demon or spirit, especially an evil one) have complete power over (someone) and be manifested through their speech or actions.

例: She was possessed by the Devil.

¹¹ **innovation** /,ɪnə'veiʃn/ /,ɪnə'veeʃən/

名词: 革新

1. technological innovation 技术革新; 工艺革新
2. innovation ability 创新能力
3. continuous innovation 连续创新
4. financial innovation 金融创新

名词定义:

1: the action or process of innovating.

例: An alliance allows its partners to speed up the processes of innovation and market expansion.

¹¹ **concentration**

/kəns(ə)n'treʃ(ə)n/ /'kənsn'treʃən/

名词: 浓度, 浓缩, 专心

1. concentration of sth 集中; 聚集
2. high concentration 高浓度, 高强度
3. stress concentration 应力集中
4. concentration on 注意力集中于…

名词定义:

1: the action or power of focusing one's attention or mental effort.

例: Frowning in concentration.

2: a close gathering of people or things.

例: The largest concentration of Canada geese on earth.

¹¹ **apology** /ə'pɒlədʒi/ /ə'pələdʒi/

名词: 歉意, 歉, 抱歉

复数 apologies

名词定义:

1: a regretful acknowledgment of an offense or failure.

例: We owe you an apology.

2: a very poor or inadequate example of.

例: We were shown into an apology for a bedroom.

¹¹ **rental** /'rent(ə)l/ /'rəntl/

名词: 租钱; 形容词: 租借的

1. rental housing 租赁房屋
2. car rental 汽车出租
3. rental income 租赁收入
4. equipment rental 设备租用

名词定义:

1: an amount paid or received as rent.

例: The move also costs the state, which pays the line rental for thousands of pensioners under a scheme to boost security and social contact for the elderly.

形容词定义:

1: of, relating to, or available for rent.

例: Rental properties.

¹¹ **embassy** /'embəsɪ/ /'embæsi/

名词：大使馆，使馆，馆

复数 embassies

名词定义：

1: the official residence or offices of an ambassador.

例：The Chilean embassy in Moscow.

2: a deputation or mission sent by one ruler or state to another.

例：The Greeks send an embassy to Achilles requesting his return to battle in exchange for treasure and an unharmed Briseis.

¹¹ **antisocial** /æntɪ'səʊʃ(ə)l/ /'æntɪ'soʃəl/

形容词：反社会的，非社交的

形容词定义：

1: contrary to the laws and customs of society; devoid of or antagonistic to sociable instincts or practices.

例：A dangerous, unprincipled, antisocial type of man.

2: not sociable; not wanting the company of others.

例：Bessie was wildly sociable; Jack was antisocial.

1: a wide divergence between two groups, typically producing tension or hostility.

例：There was still a profound cultural divide between the parties.

动词定义：

1: separate or be separated into parts.

例：Consumer magazines can be divided into a number of different categories.

2: disagree or cause to disagree.

例：The question had divided Frenchmen since the Revolution.

¹¹ **endanger** /ɪn'deɪn(d)ʒə; en-/ /ɪn'dendʒə/

动词：危害，危，殆

动词定义：

1: put (someone or something) at risk or in danger.

例：He was driving in a manner likely to endanger life.

¹⁰ **gesture** /'dʒestʃə/ /'dʒestʃə/

名词：手势，比画，姿；动词：比画，指手画脚，打手势

过去式 gestured 过去分词 gestured 现在分词 gesturing

名词定义：

1: a movement of part of the body, especially a hand or the head, to express an idea or meaning.

例：Alex made a gesture of apology.

动词定义：

1: make a gesture.

例：She gestured meaningfully with the pistol.

¹⁰ **disadvantage** /dɪsəd'ventɪdʒ/ /dɪsəd'ventɪdʒ/

名词：坏处，弊，弊病；动词：危害

过去式 disadvantaged 过去分词

disadvantaged 现在分词

disadvantaging

名词定义：

1: an unfavorable circumstance or condition that reduces the chances of success or effectiveness.

例：A major disadvantage is the limited nature of the data.

动词定义：

1: place in an unfavorable position in relation to someone or something else.

例：We are disadvantaging the next generation.

¹⁰ **necessity** /nɪ'sesɪtɪ/ /nə'sesətɪ/

名词：必要性，必然，必需品

复数 necessities

名词定义：

1: the fact of being required or indispensable.

例：The necessity of providing parental guidance should be apparent.

2: an indispensable thing.

例：A good book is a necessity when traveling.

¹⁰ **capacity** /kə'pæsɪtɪ/ /kə'pæsətɪ/

名词：容量，量，才能

复数 capacities

1. production capacity 生产能力；生产力 2. bearing capacity 承载量；结果能力；产仔能力 3. capacity for …的能力

4. carrying capacity 承载能力；载运容量

名词定义：

1: the maximum amount that something can contain.

例：The capacity of the freezer is 1.1 cubic feet.

2: the ability or power to do,

experience, or understand something.

例：I was impressed by her capacity for hard work.

¹⁰ **tasty** /'teɪstɪ/ /'testɪ/

形容词：可口，好吃，爽口

复数 tasties 比较级 tastier 最高级

tastiest

形容词定义：

1: (of food) having a pleasant, distinct flavor.

例：A tasty snack.

2: very attractive or appealing.

例：Some tasty piano licks.

¹⁰ **determination** /dɪ'tɜ:mɪ'nɛʃ(ə)n/ /dɪ'tɜ:rmɪ'nɛʃn/

名词：判定，决心，毅力

1. quantitative determination 定量测定 2. orbit determination 轨道计算，定轨 3. sex determination 性别决定；性决定 4. final determination 最后决定

名词定义：

1: firmness of purpose; resoluteness.

例：He advanced with an unflinching determination.

¹¹ **fragrance** /'freɪgr(ə)ns/ /'fregrəns/

名词：香味，香气，芬芳

名词定义：

1: a pleasant, sweet smell.

例：The fragrance of fresh-ground coffee.

¹⁰ **divide** /dɪ'veɪd/ /dɪ'veɪd/

动词：划分，分，分裂；名词：分界，界线

过去式 divided 过去分词 divided 现在分词 dividing

1. divide into 把…分成 2. digital divide 数字鸿沟 3. divide the work 分工 4. divide by 除以；用…除

名词定义：

2: the process of establishing something exactly, typically by calculation or research.

例: Determination of molecular structures.

¹⁰ **grab** /græb/ /græb/

动词: 抢, 抓, 攫取; 名词: 抓握, 强夺

过去式 grabbed 过去分词 grabbed 现在分词 grabbing

1. up for grabs 大家有份 2. grab a bite 吃点东西(非正式语); 随便吃几口; 先吃点东西垫垫肚子 3. grab at 抓住, 抓取; 抓住不放 4. grab crane 抓斗起重机; 抓斗吊车

名词定义:

1: a quick, sudden clutch or attempt to seize.

例: He made a grab at the pistol.

2: a mechanical device for clutching, lifting, and moving things, especially materials in bulk.

例: The lessons had still not been learned by November the following year, when the mechanical grab ripped up part of a late medieval barge near Trig Stairs.

动词定义:

1: grasp or seize suddenly and roughly.

例: She grabbed him by the shirt collar.

2: attract the attention of; make an impression on.

例: How does that grab you?

¹⁰ **initial** /ɪ'nɪʃəl/ /ɪ'nɪʃəl/

形容词: 初始, 最初, 初步; 动词: 草签

过去式 initialed 或-tialled 过去分词 initialed 或-tialled 现在分词 initialing 或 initialling

1. initial stage 原始期 2. initial value 初始值; 原始价值; 基础资料 3. initial period 初始期 4. initial state 初态; 起始状态, 开始状态

形容词定义:

1: existing or occurring at the beginning.

例: Our initial impression was favorable.

名词定义:

1: the first letter of a name or word, typically a person's name or a word forming part of a phrase.

例: They carved their initials into the tree trunk.

动词定义:

1: mark or sign (a document) with one's initials, especially in order to authorize or validate it.

例: Jones read over and initialled or signed the document.

¹⁰ **shining** /'ʃaɪnɪŋ/ /'ʃaɪnɪŋ/

形容词: 灼灼, 耀眼, 亮晶晶

1. shine on 发光; 闪耀; 照在…上 2. shine in 照射进来 3. shine through 表现出来 4. shine at 干得出色; shine in 出众

形容词定义:

1: giving out or reflecting bright light.

例: A shining expanse of water.

2: brilliant or excellent at something.

例: He has set a shining example with his model behavior.

¹⁰ **mankind** /,mæn'kaɪnd/

/mæn'kaɪnd/

名词: 人类, 男性

名词定义:

1: human beings considered collectively; the human race.

例: Research for the benefit of all mankind.

2: men, as distinct from women.

¹⁰ **harness** /'hænɪs/ /'hænɪs/

动词: 套, 驾; 名词: 套, 马具, 披上甲冑

名词定义:

1: a set of straps and fittings by which a horse or other draft animal is fastened to a cart, plow, etc., and is controlled by its driver.

例: He was diminutive, and how he managed to lift the heavy harness on the draught horses for ploughing was more than I could understand.

动词定义:

1: put a harness on (a horse or other draft animal).

例: Two horses were harnessed to a small cart that rattled along near the back of the single-file.

2: control and make use of (natural resources), especially to produce energy.

例: Attempts to harness solar energy.

¹⁰ **stadium** /'steɪdiəm/ /'stedɪəm/

名词: 体育场, 体育馆

复数 stadiums 或 stadia

名词定义:

1: a sports arena with tiers of seats for spectators.

例: In fact, it would be a fair point to state that mandatory seating in Premier League stadia has played a role in lessening trouble in the stands.

2: an ancient Roman or Greek measure of length, about 185 meters.

例: Of course how accurate this value is depends on the length of the stadium and scholars have argued over this for a long time.

¹⁰ **combined** /kəm'baind/

/kəm'baind/

形容词: 合计的

1. combined with 化合, 联合; 连同 2. combined cycle 复合循环, 联合循环 3. combined action 共同作用; 联合行动; 复合作用 4. combined system 复合系统; 综合体系

动词定义:

1: unite; merge.

例: The band combines a variety of musical influences.

2: harvest (a crop) by means of a combine.

例: They are also more likely to rotate or combine crops and livestock, with the resulting manure performing the important function of replenishing soil fertility.

¹⁰ **freezing** /'fri:zɪŋ/ /'frɪzɪŋ/

形容词: 冷冻; 名词: 冷冻

1. freezing point 冰点, 凝固点 2.

freezing and thawing 冻融 3.

freezing method 凝固法; 冷凝法; 冻结方法 4. freezing rain 冻雨; 要结冰的雨

形容词定义:

1: below 32° F (0° C).

例: Strong winds and freezing temperatures.

名词定义:

1: the freezing point of water.

例: The temperature was well above freezing.

动词定义:

1: (of a liquid) be turned into ice or another solid as a result of extreme cold.

例: In the winter the milk froze.

2: store (something) at a very low temperature in order to preserve it.

例: The cake can be frozen.

¹⁰ **decline** /dɪ'klaine/ /dɪ'kleɪn/

动词: 下降, 拒绝, 衰退; 名词: 拒绝, 落, 颓

过去式 declined 过去分词 declined 现在分词 declining

1. on the decline 在走下坡路; 在衰退中 2. decline and fall 衰亡, 衰败; 3. in decline 在衰退中 4. economic decline 经济衰退

名词定义:

1: a gradual and continuous loss of strength, numbers, quality, or value.

例: A serious decline in bird numbers.

动词定义:

1: (typically of something regarded as good) become smaller, fewer, or less; decrease.

例: The birth rate continued to decline.

2: politely refuse (an invitation or offer).
例: Caroline declined the coffee.

10 **awkward** /'ɔ:kwəd/ /'ɔkwd/

形容词: 尴尬, 笨拙, 别扭

形容词定义:

1: causing difficulty; hard to do or deal with.

例: One of the most awkward jobs is painting a ceiling.

2: causing or feeling embarrassment or inconvenience.

例: He had put her in a very awkward situation.

10 **associate** /ə'səʊʃeɪt/ -siet/

/ə'sofiet/

动词: 关联, 联想, 联合; 名词: 联想, 合作者, 合伙人; 形容词: 副的
过去式 associated 过去分词 associated
现在分词 associating

1. associate professor 副教授 2. associate with v. 联合; 与…联系在一起; 和…来往 3. associate degree n. 美国大学修满二年课程的肄业证书 4. associate director 副主任, 副总监; 副董事; 联席董事; 副导演

名词定义:

1: a partner or colleague in business or at work.

例: He arranged for a close associate to take control of the institute.

2: a person with limited or subordinate membership in an organization.

例: Subsequent investigation turned up 22 members and associates of white supremacist organizations in the division's ranks.

动词定义:

1: connect (someone or something) with something else in one's mind.

例: I associated wealth with freedom.

形容词定义:

1: joined or connected with an organization or business.

例: An associate company.

10 **ambulance** /'æmbjʊl(ə)ns/ /'æmbjələns/

名词: 救护车, 战时流动医院

名词定义:

1: a vehicle specially equipped for taking sick or injured people to and from the hospital, especially in emergencies.

例: Six to seven emergency vehicles and four ambulances are also provided.

10 **heavier** /'hevɪə/ /'hevɪəðən'ər/

形容词: 重, 沉重, 大

形容词定义:

1: of great weight; difficult to lift or move.
例: The pan was too heavy for me to carry.

2: of great density; thick or substantial.
例: Heavy gray clouds.

10 **backed** /bækɪd/ /bækt/

动词: 支持, 赌钱, 鬼

动词定义:

1: give financial, material, or moral support to.

例: He had a newspaper empire backing him.

2: cover the back of (an object) in order to support, protect, or decorate it.

例: A mirror backed with tortoiseshell.

10 **reporter** /rɪ'pɔ:tə/ /rɪ'pɔ:tər/

名词: 记者, 新闻记者

1. newspaper reporter 记者 2. news reporter 新闻记者; 新闻报道者 3. tv reporter 电视台记者 4. reporter gene [生物]报告基因

名词定义:

1: a person who reports, especially one employed to report news or conduct interviews for newspapers or broadcasts.

例: Two days later the news is official and reporters from the American press speed to Paris to interview a band that few of them have heard of.

10 **twin** /twɪn/ /twin/

形容词: 双; 名词: 双胞胎, 双生

过去式 twinned 过去分词 twinned 现在分词 twinning

1. twin screw 双螺旋桨; 双推进器; 双驱动桥 2. twin sister 双胞胎姐妹之一 3. twin brother n. 孪生兄弟 4. twin towers 双塔式建筑

形容词定义:

1: forming, or being one of, a pair born at one birth.

例: She gave birth to twin boys.

名词定义:

1: one of two children or animals born at the same birth.

例: Nearly 10,000 multiple births were recorded last year in the UK, and one in 35 children is now born as a twin, while triplet births have quadrupled in many countries.

2: something containing or consisting of two matching or corresponding parts, in particular.

动词定义:

1: link; combine.

例: The company twinned its core business of brewing with that of distilling.

10 **flame** /fleɪm/ /flem/

动词: 火焰, 焰, 通红; 名词: 焰, 炎, 焚烧

过去式 flamed 过去分词 flamed 现在分词 flaming

1. flame retardant [化]阻燃剂 2.

olympic flame 奥林匹克圣火 3. flame cutting 火焰切割; 气割 4. flame propagation 火焰传播

名词定义:

1: a hot glowing body of ignited gas that is generated by something on fire.

例: The flame of a candle.

2: a vitriolic or abusive message posted on the Internet or sent by email, typically in quick response to another message.

例: Flames about inexperienced users posting stupid messages.

动词定义:

1: burn and give off flames.

例: A great fire flamed in an open fireplace.

2: direct a vitriolic or abusive message at (someone) by posting on the Internet or sending an email.

例: Your opinions and mine are probably different, but please don't flame me.

10 **silly** /'sɪli/ /'sili/

形容词: 愚蠢, 无聊, 愚

形容词定义:

1: having or showing a lack of common sense or judgment; absurd and foolish.

例: Another of his silly jokes.

名词定义:

1: a foolish person (often used as a form of address).

例: Come on, silly.

10 **hung** /hʌŋ/ /hŋ/

动词: 挂, 悬挂, 吊

形容词定义:

1: (of a jury) unable to agree on a verdict.

例: This trial in fact, as a matter of record in this Court, was a retrial following a hung jury.

2: emotionally confused or disturbed.

例: People are hung up in all sorts of ways.

动词定义:

1: suspend or be suspended from above with the lower part dangling free.

例: That's where people are supposed to hang their wash.

2: kill (someone) by tying a rope attached from above around the neck and removing the support from beneath (used as a form of capital punishment).

例: He was hanged for murder.

¹⁰ **disaster** /drɪ'zɑ:stə/ /dɪ'zæstə/

名词: 灾害, 灾难, 灾

1. natural disaster 自然灾害, 自然灾害
2. disaster relief 赈灾; 灾难援助
3. disaster prevention 防灾
4. disaster area 灾区

名词定义:

- 1: a sudden event, such as an accident or a natural catastrophe, that causes great damage or loss of life.

例: 159 people died in the disaster.

¹⁰ **burden** /'bɜ:d(ə)n/ /'bɜ:dn/

动词: 负担, 累赘, 麻烦; 名词: 负荷, 包袱, 配料

1. heavy burden 重负; 重炉料
2. burden of proof 举证责任; 提供证据之责任
3. tax burden 课税负担
4. financial burden n. 财政负担, 经济负担

名词定义:

- 1: a load, especially a heavy one.

例: And laying my heavy burden in the safe hands of the luggage compartment I went to my seat and was given rest.

- 2: the main theme or gist of a speech, book, or argument.

例: The burden of his views.

动词定义:

- 1: load heavily.

例: She walked forward burdened with a wooden box.

¹⁰ **blanket** /'blæŋkt/ /'blæŋkit/

名词: 毯, 毯子, 被子; 形容词: 公共的, 完全的, 总的

1. rubber blanket 橡胶垫; 橡皮布
2. wet blanket 扫兴的人; 湿毯子; 扫兴的事
3. sludge blanket 污泥层; 污泥浮层
4. electric blanket 电热毯

形容词定义:

- 1: covering all cases or instances; total and inclusive.

例: A blanket ban on tobacco advertising.

名词定义:

- 1: a large piece of woolen or similar material used as a bed covering or other covering for warmth.

例: Try changing feather pillows, woollen blankets and woollen clothing to cotton or synthetic materials.

- 2: a rubber surface used for transferring the image in ink from the plate to the paper in offset printing.

动词定义:

- 1: cover completely with a thick layer of something.

例: The countryside was blanketed in snow.

¹⁰ **bacteria** /bæk'tɪəriə/ /bæk'tɪrɪə/

名词: 菌

1. lactic acid bacteria 乳酸菌
2. pathogenic bacteria 致病菌; 病原菌
3. photosynthetic bacteria 光合细菌
4. harmful bacteria 有害细菌; 病菌

名词定义:

- 1: a member of a large group of unicellular microorganisms that have cell walls but lack organelles and an organized nucleus, including some that can cause disease.

例: A urine test can also be used to confirm that the bacteria are the Legionella bacteria.

¹⁰ **guard** /gɑ:d/ /gɑ:rd/

动词: 守护, 守卫, 看守; 名词: 看守, 卫兵, 把守

1. guard against 防止; 提防
2. on guard 警惕; 站岗
3. mount guard 上岗; 执勤; 看管
4. point guard 控球后卫, 组织后卫

名词定义:

- 1: a person who keeps watch, especially a soldier or other person formally assigned to protect a person or to control access to a place.

例: A security guard.

- 2: a device worn or fitted to prevent injury or damage.

例: A retractable blade guard.

动词定义:

- 1: watch over in order to protect or control.

例: They were sent to guard villagers from attack by bandits.

¹⁰ **operate** /'ɒpəreɪt/ /'ɑ:pə'ret/

动词: 操作, 经营, 运转

- 过去式 operated 过去分词 operated 现在分词 operating

动词定义:

- 1: (of a person) control the functioning of (a machine, process, or system).

例: A shortage of workers to operate new machines.

- 2: perform a surgical operation.

例: The surgeons refused to operate.

¹⁰ **blossom** /'blɒs(ə)m/ /'blɒsəm/

动词: 开花, 兴旺, 繁荣; 名词: 开花, 花, 花开的状态

1. peach blossom 桃花
2. in blossom 盛开
3. plum blossom n. 梅花
4. cherry blossom 樱花

名词定义:

- 1: a flower or a mass of flowers on a tree or bush.

例: Tiny white blossoms.

动词定义:

- 1: (of a tree or bush) produce flowers or masses of flowers.

例: The mango trees have shed their fruit and blossomed again.

¹⁰ **fantastic** /fæn'tæstɪk/

/fæn'tæstɪk/

形容词: 奇妙, 荒诞, 荒唐

形容词定义:

- 1: imaginative or fanciful; remote from reality.

例: Novels are capable of mixing fantastic and realistic elements.

- 2: extraordinarily good or attractive.

例: Your support has been fantastic.

¹⁰ **mall** /mæl; mɔ:l; mɒl/ /mɒl/

名词: 购物中心, 林荫路

名词定义:

- 1: a large building or series of connected buildings containing a variety of retail stores and typically also restaurants.

例: Once your store is in every mall, how do you get more growth - especially if the chain is narrowly focused to begin with?

- 2: a sheltered walk or promenade.

¹⁰ **greenhouse** /'grɪ:nhaʊs/ /'grɪnhau:s/

名词: 温室, 暖房

复数 greenhouses

名词定义:

- 1: a glass building in which plants are grown that need protection from cold weather.

例: The greenhouse was constantly ventilated during daytime to maintain the inside temperature similar to that of the outside.

¹⁰ **desired** /drɪ'zaɪəd/ /dɪ'zaɪərd/

动词: 欲望, 愿望, 欲

动词定义:

- 1: strongly wish for or want (something).

例: He never achieved the status he so desired.

¹⁰ **torn** /tɔ:n/ /tɔrn/

动词: 撕, 撕破, 撕毁

动词定义:

- 1: pull or rip (something) apart or to pieces with force.

例: I tore up the letter.

- 2: move very quickly, typically in a reckless or excited manner.

例: She tore along the footpath on her bike.

¹⁰ **bare** /beə/ /bər/

形容词: 裸, 裸露, 光; 动词: 露出, 袒, 靓

比较级 barer 最高级 barest 过去式 bared 过去分词 bared 现在分词 baring
1. bare of vt. 几乎没有, 缺乏 2. lay bare 揭发, 暴露; 公开 3. bare feet 赤脚; 光脚; 光着脚 4. bare land 裸地; 白地

形容词定义:

1: (of a person or part of the body) not clothed or covered.

例: He was bare from the waist up.

2: without addition; basic and simple.

例: He outlined the bare essentials of the story.

动词定义:

1: uncover (a part of the body or other thing) and expose it to view.

例: He bared his chest to show his scar.

¹⁰ **blank** /blæŋk/ /blæŋk/

名词: 空白, 毛坯, 空格; 形容词: 白, 愣, 虚; 动词: 遮住, 遮, 遮掩

1. in blank 预留的空白位置; 在空格里, 在空白处 2. blank holder 压边圈; 防皱压板 3. blank space 空白区 4. go blank 变成空白

形容词定义:

1: (of a surface or background) unrelieved by decorative or other features; bare, empty, or plain.

例: The blank skyline.

2: showing incomprehension or no reaction.

例: We were met by blank looks.

名词定义:

1: a space left to be filled in a document.

例: Leave blanks to type in the appropriate names.

2: a cartridge containing gunpowder but no bullet, used for training or as a signal.

例: She let the cartridges of blanks drop to the ground and reloaded with live fire.

动词定义:

1: cover up, obscure, or cause to appear blank or empty.

例: Electronic countermeasures blanked out the radar signals.

2: defeat (a sports opponent) without allowing the opposition to score.

例: Baltimore blanked Toronto in a 7 - 0 victory.

¹⁰ **pizza** /pi:tse/ 'pitsə/ /'pitsə/

名词: 比萨

名词定义:

1: a dish of Italian origin consisting of a flat, round base of dough baked with a topping of tomato sauce and cheese, typically with added meat or vegetables.

例: Strew the mozzarella and tomatoes over the pizzas, then add the pancetta, ruffling it up a bit.

¹⁰ **reform** /rɪ'fɔ:m/ /rɪ'fɔrm/

名词: 改革, 维新, 感化; 动词: 改革, 改造, 改良

1. curriculum reform 课程改革 2. educational reform 教育改革 3. reform and opening-up 改革开放 4. economic reform 经济改革

名词定义:

1: the action or process of reforming an institution or practice.

例: The reform of the divorce laws.

动词定义:

1: make changes in (something, typically a social, political, or economic institution or practice) in order to improve it.

例: An opportunity to reform and restructure an antiquated schooling model.

2: subject (hydrocarbons) to a catalytic process in which straight-chain molecules are converted to branched forms for use in gasoline.

例: For example, hydrogen is made via electrolysis or by reforming hydrocarbons, and both methods take a lot of electricity – most of which comes from burning fossil fuels.

形容词定义:

1: of, denoting, or pertaining to Reform Judaism.

例: A Reform rabbi.

动词定义:

1: form or cause to form again.

例: The clouds re-formed over the sun.

¹⁰ **approval** /ə'pru:v(ə)l/ /ə'pruvl/

名词: 承认, 赞同, 赞许

1. approval of 批准; 同意 2. examination and approval 审查准许 3. for approval 提交批准 4. approval process 审批流程; 审批手续; 批准流程

名词定义:

1: the action of officially agreeing to something or accepting something as satisfactory.

例: The road plans have been given approval.

2: stamps sent by request to a collector or potential customer.

¹⁰ **usage** /'ju:sɪdʒ/ /'ju:sɪdʒ/

名词: 用法, 运用

1. usage rate 使用率 2. long term usage 长期使用 3. usage time 使用时间; 通信传输时间 4. usage period 使用期

名词定义:

1: the action of using something or the fact of being used.

例: A survey of water usage.

¹⁰ **damaging** /'dæmɪdʒɪŋ/ /'dæmɪdʒɪŋ/

形容词: 有害, 诽谤的, 坏心肠的

1. serious damage 严重损害; 严重损坏 2. brain damage 脑损伤 3. formation damage 地层损害, 油层损害; 生产层损坏 4. fatigue damage 疲劳损伤; 疲劳损坏

形容词定义:

1: causing physical damage.

例: New cars are less damaging to the environment.

动词定义:

1: inflict physical harm on (something) so as to impair its value, usefulness, or normal function.

例: The car was badly damaged in the accident.

¹⁰ **reference** /'ref(ə)r(ə)ns/ /'refrəns/

名词: 参考; 动词: 参考

过去式 referenced 过去分词 referenced 现在分词 referencing

1. for reference 以供参考; 备案 2. with reference to 关于 (等于 in reference to) 3. reference value 参考值; 标准值; 参照值 4. in reference to 关于

名词定义:

1: the action of mentioning or alluding to something.

例: He made reference to the enormous power of the mass media.

2: use of a source of information in order to ascertain something.

例: Popular works of reference.

动词定义:

1: provide (a book or article) with citations of authorities.

例: Each chapter is referenced, citing literature up to 1990.

¹⁰ **whoever** /hu:'evə/ /hu'vevə/

连词: 谁, 无论何人

代词定义:

1: the person or people who; any person who.

例: Whoever did it hated him.

2: used for emphasis instead of "who" in questions, typically expressing surprise or confusion.

例: Whoever would want to make up something like that?

¹⁰ **convey** /kən'vei/ /kən've/

动词: 传达, 传送, 输送
动词定义:

1: transport or carry to a place.

例: Pipes were laid to convey water to the house.

¹⁰ **chief** /tʃi:f/ /tʃif/

名词: 首席, 总, 长官; 形容词: 首席, 主要, 首要的

1. chief executive 行政长官; 董事长; 美国总统; (美国的) 州长 2. in chief 主要地, 尤其; 在首席地位 3. chief editor 总编辑 4. chief engineer 总工程师; [船]轮机长; 主任工程师; 总技师
名词定义:

1: a leader or ruler of a people or clan.

例: The chief of the village.

2: an ordinary consisting of a broad horizontal band across the top of the shield.

形容词定义:

1: most important.

例: The chief reason for the spending cuts.

¹⁰ **convincing** /kən'veɪnsɪŋ/

/kən'veɪnsɪŋ/

形容词: 使人信服

比较级 more convincing 最高级 most convincing

形容词定义:

1: capable of causing someone to believe that something is True or real.

例: There is no convincing evidence that advertising influences total alcohol consumption.

动词定义:

1: cause (someone) to believe firmly in the truth of something.

例: Robert's expression had obviously convinced her of his innocence.

¹⁰ **risen** /'rɪzən/ /'rɪzn/

动词: 上升, 上涨, 升

1. on the rise 在增加; 在上涨 2. give rise to 使发生, 引起 3. temperature rise 温升; 温度上升 4. rise up 上升; 起义; 叛变

动词定义:

1: move from a lower position to a higher one; come or go up.

例: The tiny aircraft rose from the ground.

2: get up from lying, sitting, or kneeling.

例: She pushed back her chair and rose.

¹⁰ **spite** /spit/ /spit/

名词: 恶意, 恶恨

过去式 spited 过去分词 spited 现在分词 spiting

名词定义:

1: a desire to hurt, annoy, or offend someone.

例: He'd think I was saying it out of spite.

动词定义:

1: deliberately hurt, annoy, or offend (someone).

例: He put the house up for sale to spite his family.

¹⁰ **conclude** /kən'klju:d/ /kən'klud/

动词: 缔结, 断定, 订立

过去式 concluded 过去分词 concluded

现在分词 concluding

动词定义:

1: bring (something) to an end.

例: They conclude their study with these words.

2: arrive at a judgment or opinion by reasoning.

例: The doctors concluded that Esther had suffered a stroke.

¹⁰ **manufacturing** /,mænʃu'fækʃəriŋ/ /,mænʃu'fækʃəriŋ/

名词: 制造业; 形容词: 制造业的

1. manufacturing industry 制造业, 制造工业 2. manufacturing process 制造过程; 制造工艺; 生产过程 3. manufacturing technology 制造技术; 制造工艺 4. manufacturing company 制造企业, 制造公司

动词定义:

1: make (something) on a large scale using machinery.
例: A company that manufactures paint-by-number sets.

2: invent or fabricate (evidence or a story).
例: The tabloid industry that manufactures epochal discoveries out of thin air.

¹⁰ **outlet** /'autlet/ /'autlet/

名词: 出路, 出口, 插座; 动词: 放出, 放下

1. air outlet 排气口 2. outlet temperature 出口温度 3. outlet pressure 出口压力 4. outlet pipe 出口管; 排水管, 去水管; 排气管

名词定义:

1: a pipe or hole through which water or gas may escape.

例: In the base of the gutter were outlets leading to drain pipes to take the water away.

2: a place from which goods are sold or distributed.

例: A fast-food outlet.

¹⁰ **nursing** /'nɜ:sɪŋ/ /'nɜ:sɪŋ/

名词: 调护, 服侍; 形容词: 看护的, 养育的

1. nursing care 护理 2. nursing staff 护理人员 3. nursing home 私人疗养院 4. nursing department 护理部

名词定义:

1: the profession or practice of providing care for the sick and infirm.

例: Minimum health care or nursing assistance is provided as needed.

动词定义:

1: give medical and other attention to (a sick person).

例: She nursed the girl through a dangerous illness.

2: feed (a baby) at the breast.

例: Lionesses who were nursing their own cubs.

¹⁰ **cooperation** /kəʊ,ɒpə'reɪʃ(ə)n/ /ko,əpə'reʃən/

名词: 合作, 协作, 合作社

1. economic cooperation 经济合作 2. international cooperation 国际合作 3. in cooperation with 与…合作 4. technical cooperation 技术合作

名词定义:

1: the process of working together to the same end.

例: They worked in close cooperation with the AAA.

¹⁰ **candidate** /'kændɪdət; -dət/

/'kændɪdet, -dit/

名词: 候选人

名词定义:

1: a person who applies for a job or is nominated for election.

例: Candidates applying for this position should be computer-literate.

¹⁰ **breeding** /'brɪ:dɪŋ/ /'brɪdɪŋ/

名词: 选育, 配种, 教养

1. plant breeding 植物育种 2. mutation breeding 诱变育种 3. breeding ground 滋生地, 繁殖地 4. livestock breeding 畜牧业, 畜牧饲养; 家畜繁育

名词定义:

1: the mating and production of offspring by animals.

例: Palolo worms use the moon to time their breeding.

动词定义:

1: cause (an animal) to produce offspring, typically in a controlled and organized way.

例: He wants to see the animals his new stock has been bred from.

¹⁰ **extinction** /ɪk'stɪŋ(k)ʃ(ə)n; ek-/ /ɪk'strɪŋkʃən/

名词: 废止, 消弧

1. extinction ratio 消光比; 消减比率
2. extinction coefficient 消光系数
3. mass extinction 大量消亡
4. fire extinction 灭火

名词定义:

1: the state or process of a species, family, or larger group being or becoming extinct.

例: The extinction of the great auk.
2: reduction in the intensity of light or other radiation as it passes through a medium or object, due to absorption, reflection, and scattering.
例: Ultraviolet extinction.

¹⁰ **injury** /'ɪn(d)ʒ(ə)rɪ/ /'ɪndʒəri/

名词: 外伤, 侮辱, 创

复数 injuries

1. brain injury [医]脑损伤
2. spinal cord injury 脊髓受伤, 脊椎损伤
3. personal injury 人身伤害
4. serious injury 重伤; 严重损害

名词定义:

1: an instance of being injured.

例: She suffered an injury to her back.

¹⁰ **domestic** /də'mestɪk/

/də'mestɪk/

形容词: 国内, 家庭的; 名词: 仆人

1. domestic market 国内市场
2. domestic demand 国内需求; 本地内部需求
3. domestic product 国内产品; 本地生产
4. gross domestic product (gdp) 国内生产总值

形容词定义:

1: of or relating to the running of a home or to family relations.

例: Domestic chores.

2: existing or occurring inside a particular country; not foreign or international.

例: The current state of US domestic affairs.

名词定义:

1: a person who is paid to help with menial tasks such as cleaning.

例: Nor were we happy with how some of the churches educated, when they seemed to train the young primarily for menial pursuits such as domestics.

2: a product not made abroad.

¹⁰ **observe** /əb'zɜ:v/ /əb'zɜv/

动词: 守, 注意到, 观

动词定义:

1: notice or perceive (something) and register it as being significant.

例: Young people observe that decisions are made by others.

2: fulfill or comply with (a social, legal, ethical, or religious obligation).

例: A tribunal must observe the principles of natural justice.

¹⁰ **entry** /'entrɪ/ /'entri/

名词: 条目, 输入, 河口

复数 entries

1. entry into 进入, 加入 2. data entry [计]数据输入; 资料登录
3. entry point [计]入口点; 入职薪点; 入水点
4. entry form 报名表格

名词定义:

1: an act of going or coming in.

例: The door was locked, but he forced an entry.

2: an item written or printed in a diary, list, ledger, or reference book.

例: Students may write a newspaper account for the local paper describing their adventures, or they could write a diary entry in the voice of a person from that time period.

¹⁰ **classified** /'klæsɪfaɪd/ /'klæsɪfaɪd/

形容词: 机密, 类别的

1. classified as 被分类为 2. classified information 机密情报; 机密资料
3. classified advertising n. 分类广告; 分类广告业务
4. classified ad 分类广告

形容词定义:

1: arranged in classes or categories.

例: A classified catalog of books.

名词定义:

1: small advertisements placed in a newspaper and organized in categories.

例: Here's an example: The general merchandise categories of newspaper classifieds are among the most threatened.

动词定义:

1: arrange (a group of people or things) in classes or categories according to shared qualities or characteristics.

例: Mountain peaks are classified according to their shape.

¹⁰ **twitter** /'twɪtə/ /'twitə/

动词: 嘀嘀喳喳, 喳; 名词: 嘀嘀喳喳, 嘮张

名词定义:

1: a series of short, high-pitched calls or sounds.

例: His words were cut off by a faint electronic twitter.

动词定义:

1: (of a bird) give a call consisting of repeated light tremulous sounds.

例: It was nice and peaceful up there listening to the birds twittering and the sound of the stream.

2: make a posting on the social media website Twitter.

例: Many active bloggers are twittering more and more these days.

¹⁰ **admiration** /ædmɪ'reɪʃ(ə)n/

/æd'mɪ'reɪʃən/

名词: 钦佩, 赞赏

名词定义:

1: respect and warm approval.

例: Their admiration for each other was genuine.

¹⁰ **favorable** /'feɪvərəbl/ /'fevərəbl/

形容词: 有利, 良好, 优惠

比较级 more favorable 最高级 most favorable

1. favorable price 优惠价格

2. favorable balance [经]顺差

3. favorable location 地利; 位置优越

4. favorable balance of trade 出超, 贸易顺差

形容词定义:

1: expressing approval.

例: The book received highly favorable reviews.

2: to the advantage of someone or something.

例: They made a settlement favorable to the unions.

¹⁰ **underground** /ʌndə'graʊnd/

/ʌndə'graʊnd/

形容词: 地下, 隐蔽, 痪软;

副词: 在地下; 名词: 地下铁道

1. underground water 地下水; 潜水

2. underground space 地下空间

3. underground mining 地下开采; 地下采矿

4. an underground 地下工作者

形容词定义:

1: situated beneath the surface of the ground.

例: Underground parking garages.

名词定义:

1: a group or movement organized secretly to work against an existing regime.

例: I got involved with the French underground.

2: a subway, especially the one in London.

例: Travel chaos on the Underground.

副词定义:

1: beneath the surface of the ground.

例: Miners working underground.

¹⁰ **historic** /hɪ'stɔrɪk/ /hɪ'stɔrɪk/

形容词: 历史性

比较级 more historic 最高级 most historic

形容词定义：

1: famous or important in history, or potentially so.

例：We are standing on a historic site.

2: (of a tense) used in the narration of past events, especially Latin and Greek imperfect and pluperfect.

¹⁰ **dynasty** /'dɪnəsti/ /'daɪnəsti/

名词：王朝，朝代，朝

复数 dynasties

1. qing dynasty 清朝 2. tang dynasty 唐朝 3. ming dynasty 明王朝 4. song dynasty 宋朝

名词定义：

1: a line of hereditary rulers of a country.
例：The Tang dynasty.

¹⁰ **perception** /pə'sepʃ(ə)n/

/pə'sepʃən/

名词：知觉，感觉

1. visual perception 视觉感知；视知觉
2. aesthetic perception 美感，审美观念；审美知觉
3. depth perception [心]深度知觉
4. sensory perception 感官知觉

名词定义：

1: the ability to see, hear, or become aware of something through the senses.

例：The normal limits to human perception.

¹⁰ **representative** /rɪprɪ'zentətɪv/

/rɪprɪ'zentətɪv/

名词：代表，众议员，议员；形容词：典型

比较级 more representative 最高级 most representative

1. representative of 表示；代表…的
2. representative office 代表机构；办事处
3. legal representative n. 法定代理人
4. sales representative 销售代表

名词定义：

1: a person chosen or appointed to act or speak for another or others, in particular.

例：Friends said it planned to focus on distributing its products, which include pensions and savings, through independent financial advisers and appointed representatives.

2: an example of a class or group.

例：Fossil representatives of lampreys and hagfishes.

形容词定义：

1: typical of a class, group, or body of opinion.

例：These courses are representative of those taken by most Harvard undergraduates.

2: (of a legislative or deliberative assembly) consisting of people chosen to act and speak on behalf of a wider group.

例：The company told the Blessington Forum, a representative body of the town's businesses, that it was considering turning the dump into a legal landfill.

¹⁰ **released** /rɪ'lɪst/ /rɪ'lɪst/

动词：推出，释放，发布

1. release rate 释放率；释放速度
2. controlled release 控释；长效
3. press release 新闻稿；通讯稿
4. release from 解除；豁免

动词定义：

1: allow or enable to escape from confinement; set free.

例：The government announced that the prisoners would be released.

2: allow (something) to move, act, or flow freely.

例：She released his arm and pushed him aside.

¹⁰ **practise** /'præktɪs/ /'præktsɪs/

动词：实践，练习，练；名词：练习，做法，练

过去式 practised 过去分词 practised 现在分词 practising

名词定义：

1: the actual application or use of an idea, belief, or method as opposed to theories about such application or use.

例：The principles and practice of teaching.

2: repeated exercise in or performance of an activity or skill so as to acquire or maintain proficiency in it.

例：It must have taken a lot of practice to become so fluent.

动词定义：

1: perform (an activity) or exercise (a skill) repeatedly or regularly in order to improve or maintain one's proficiency.

例：I need to practice my French.

2: carry out or perform (a particular activity, method, or custom) habitually or regularly.

例：We still practice some of these rituals today.

¹⁰ **deposit** /dɪ'pozɪt/ /dɪ'pozɪt/

名词：存款，沉积，押金；动词：存，交存，储蓄

1. ore deposit 矿床；矿层
2. deposit insurance 存款保险
3. deposit

account 存款帐户；储蓄存款
4. bank deposit 银行存款

名词定义：

1: a sum of money placed or kept in a bank account, usually to gain interest.

例：Any money market accounts, certificates of deposits, bank bonds, Treasuries, and savings are assets.

2: a sum payable as a first installment on the purchase of something or as a pledge for a contract, the balance being payable later.

例：We've saved enough for a deposit on a house.

动词定义：

1: put or set down (something or someone) in a specific place, typically unceremoniously.

例：He deposited a pile of schoolbooks on the kitchen table.

2: store or entrust with someone for safekeeping.

例：He also suggested that to prevent such a theft we should have deposited the helmets with him for safekeeping.

¹⁰ **depth** /dɛpθ/ /dɛpθ/

名词：深度，深浅，深处

1. in depth 深入地；全面地
2. in the depth of 在…里面
3. buried depth 埋深；埋藏深度
4. cutting depth 切削深度，切削厚度；掏槽深度；切项度；开挖深度

名词定义：

1: the distance from the top or surface of something to its bottom.

例：Shallow water of no more than 12 feet in depth.

2: complexity and profundity of thought.

例：The book has unexpected depth.

¹⁰ **stored** /stɔ:(r)d/ /stɔ:(r)d/

动词：储存，储藏，囤

动词定义：

1: keep or accumulate (something) for future use.

例：A small room used for storing furniture.

¹⁰ **religion** /rɪ'lɪdʒ(ə)n/ /rɪ'lɪdʒən/

名词：宗教，信仰，教

名词定义：

1: the belief in and worship of a superhuman controlling power, especially a personal God or gods.

例：Ideas about the relationship between science and religion.

¹⁰ **infect** /ɪnfekt/ /ɪnfekt/

动词：感染，传染，传

动词定义：

1: affect (a person, organism, cell, etc.) with a disease-causing organism.

例：There is no evidence that the virus can infect humans.

¹⁰ **fame** /feɪm/ /fem/

名词：名誉，声誉，誉

过去式 famed 过去分词 famed 现在分词 faming

名词定义：

1: the condition of being known or talked about by many people, especially on account of notable achievements.

例：Winning the Olympic title has brought her fame and fortune.

¹⁰ **poetry** /'pəʊətri/ /'poətri/

名词：诗，诗意，韵文

名词定义：

1: literary work in which special intensity is given to the expression of feelings and ideas by the use of distinctive style and rhythm; poems collectively or as a genre of literature.

例：He is chiefly famous for his love poetry.

¹⁰ **blackboard** /'blækbɔ:d/ /'blækbɔ:rd/

名词：黑板

名词定义：

1: a large board with a smooth, typically dark, surface attached to a wall or supported on an easel and used for writing on with chalk, especially by teachers in schools.

例：The walls were covered in blackboards with chalk markings that seemed to be in a language of numbers.

¹⁰ **supportive** /sə'pɔ:tɪv/ /sə'pɔ:tɪv/

形容词：辅助的，合意的，靠山的

形容词定义：

1: providing encouragement or emotional help.

例：The staff are extremely supportive of each other.

¹⁰ **pedestrian** /pɪ'destrɪən/

/pə'destrɪən/

名词：行人；形容词：徒步的

1. pedestrian street 步行街；行人街道
2. pedestrian crossing 人行横道
3. pedestrian mall 步行街
4. pedestrian traffic 行人交通

形容词定义：

1: lacking inspiration or excitement; dull.

例：Disenchantment with their present, pedestrian lives.

名词定义：

1: a person walking along a road or in a developed area.

例：The new crossing would improve conditions both for pedestrians and vehicles.

¹⁰ **hiding** /'haɪdɪŋ/ /'haɪdɪŋ/

名词：藏

名词定义：

1: a physical beating.

例：They took off after him, caught him, and gave him a hiding.

2: the action of concealing someone or something.

例：The house we lived in was brilliant for hiding : lots of dark corners, low shelves, heavy curtains and piles of coats or dressing up clothes stacked in a big old chest.

¹⁰ **context** /'kɒntekst/ /'kɒntɛkst/

名词：景况，前后关系

1. in the context of 在…情况下；在…背景下
2. in this context 关于这点；由此而论；由于这个原因；在这个背景下
3. cultural context 文化环境，文化脉络
4. social context 社会背景；社会环境；社会情境

名词定义：

1: the circumstances that form the setting for an event, statement, or idea, and in terms of which it can be fully understood and assessed.

例：The decision was taken within the context of planned cuts in spending.

¹⁰ **executive** /ɪg'zekjutɪv/

/ɪg'zɛkjutɪv/

名词：管理人，行政权，执行机构；形容词：管理的，政府的，执行的

1. chief executive 行政长官；董事长；美国总统；（美国的）州长
2. executive director 执行理事；常务董事
3. executive committee 执行委员会
4. executive officer 主任参谋，执行官

形容词定义：

1: having the power to put plans, actions, or laws into effect.
例：An executive chairman.

名词定义：

1: a person with senior managerial responsibility in a business organization.
例：Did the chief executive ask the senior manager whether such cash payments had been received?

2: the person or branch of a government responsible for putting policies or laws into effect.
例：For example, responsible government requires that the

executive be responsible to parliament.

¹⁰ **permanent** /'pɜ:m(ə)nənt/ /'pɜ:mənənt/

形容词：常驻，永久，常设

比较级 more permanent 最高级 most permanent

1. permanent magnet 永久磁铁
2. permanent residence 长期居留
3. permanent resident 永久性居民
4. permanent member 常任理事国；永久性成分

形容词定义：

1: lasting or intended to last or remain unchanged indefinitely.

例：A permanent ban on the dumping of radioactive waste at sea.

名词定义：

1: a perm for the hair.

例：Problem-solving perms re-texturize hair, adding body, wave, movement and volume, but to call them permanents is a misnomer.

¹⁰ **forecast** /'fɔ:kɑ:st/ /'fɔrkæst/

名词：预测，预报，展望；动词：预测，预报，预计

过去式 forecast 或 forecasted 过去分词 forecast 或 forecasted 现在分词 forecasting

1. weather forecast 天气预测，天气预报
2. demand forecast 需求预测
3. sales forecast 销售预测
4. forecast period 预测期，预报期；预测阶段

名词定义：

1: a prediction or estimate of future events, especially coming weather or a financial trend.

例：Together the two firms can provide financial forecasts for virtually every listed company in the world.

动词定义：

1: predict or estimate (a future event or trend).

例：Rain is forecast for eastern Ohio.

¹⁰ **romantic** /rə(u)'mæntɪk/

/ro'mæntɪk/

形容词：浪漫；名词：浪漫主义者

比较级 more romantic 最高级 most romantic

形容词定义：

1: inclined toward or suggestive of the feeling of excitement and mystery associated with love.
例：A romantic candlelit dinner.

2: of, characterized by, or suggestive of an idealized view of reality.

例：A romantic attitude toward the past.

名词定义：

1: a person with romantic beliefs or attitudes.

例: I am an incurable romantic.

¹⁰ **pole** /pəʊl/ /pol/

名词: 极, 极点, 杆; 动词: 撞, 用棒推

过去式 poled 过去分词 poled 现在分词 poling

1. north pole n. 北极
2. south pole [地]南极, 南极地带
3. growth pole 增长极; 增长点; 发展轴心
4. magnetic pole [物]磁极; 磁北极

名词定义:

- 1: a long, slender, rounded piece of wood or metal, typically used with one end placed in the ground as a support for something.

例: A tent pole.

- 2: a linear or square rod.

动词定义:

- 1: propel (a boat) by pushing a pole against the bottom of a river, canal, or lake.

例: If, for example, after grounding the operator tries to power off instead of calling for assistance or poling the boat to deeper water, it will create a 'blow hole' in the grass bed about the size of the hull.

名词定义:

- 1: a native or inhabitant of Poland, or a person of Polish descent.

例: Right-wing renegades – an English-speaker and a Pole, rather than Afrikaners – were responsible.

¹⁰ **spouse** /spaʊz; -s/ /spaʊs/

名词: 配偶, 爱人, 丈夫

过去式 spoused 过去分词 spoused 现在分词 spousing

名词定义:

- 1: a husband or wife, considered in relation to their partner.

例: There is no doubt that Russell made a mess of his relations with his spouses and children.

¹⁰ **warden** /'wɔ:d(ə)n/ /'wɔ:dn/

名词: 看守, 狱卒, 狱吏

名词定义:

- 1: a person responsible for the supervision of a particular place or thing or for ensuring that regulations associated with it are obeyed.

例: The warden of a local nature reserve.

¹⁰ **fastest** /fɑ:stɪst/ /fæstɪst/

形容词: 快速, 快, 迅速

形容词定义:

- 1: moving or capable of moving at high speed.

例: A fast and powerful car.

2: (of a clock or watch) showing a time ahead of the correct time.

例: I keep my watch fifteen minutes fast.

¹⁰ **super** /'su:pə; 'sju:-/ /'su:pə/

副词: 非常, 非常好; 形容词: 优秀, 非常好的, 极好的

1. super bowl 美国橄榄球超级杯大赛

2. super power 超级大国; 上幕

3. super junior 超级少年 (韩国超人气组合)

4. super strength n. 超强度

形容词定义:

- 1: very good or pleasant; excellent.

例: Julie was a super girl.

- 2: (of a manufactured product)

superfine.

例: A super quality binder.

名词定义:

- 1: a superintendent.

例: The managers and supers watch the workers suffer and feel themselves a class apart.

- 2: an extra, unwanted, or unimportant person; a supernumerary.

副词定义:

- 1: especially; particularly.

例: He's been super understanding.

缩写词定义:

- 1: superintendent.

前缀定义:

- 1: above; over; beyond.

例: Superlunary.

¹⁰ **ridiculous** /rɪ'dɪkjʊləs/

/rɪ'dɪkjələs/

形容词: 荒谬, 可笑, 滑稽

比较级 more ridiculous 最高级 most

ridiculous

形容词定义:

- 1: deserving or inviting derision or mockery; absurd.

例: When you realize how ridiculous these scenarios are, you will have to laugh.

¹⁰ **relaxation** /rɪ:læk'seɪʃ(ə)n/

/rɪ'læk'seʃən/

名词: 松弛, 放松, 松开

1. stress relaxation 应力松弛; 应力弛

2. relaxation time 弛豫时间, 松驰

3. relaxation method 松弛法; 弛

4. relaxation process 弛豫过程

名词定义:

- 1: the state of being free from tension and anxiety.

例: Kraft completed a study of the possible value of hypnotic relaxation in the management of anxiety in 12 terminally ill patients with cancer.

- 2: the restoration of equilibrium following disturbance.

例: After light excitation, the protein transfers the excess energy via vibrational relaxation to the surrounding water bath.

4348 that /ðæt; ðət/ /ðæt/	1007 work /wɜ:k/ /wɜ:k/	过去式 thought 过去分词 thought 现在分词 thinking
代词：那，那个，其；连词：该，因为，就	动词：工作，做工，做事；名词：工作，作业，劳动	
复数 those		
2843 with /wɪð/ /wɪð; wɪθ/	964 make /meɪk/ /mek/	656 take /terk/ /tek/
介词：以，同，跟	动词：使，制作，让；名词：制造，牌，构造	动词：采取，取，拿
2396 what /wɒt/ /hwɒt; hwat/	过去式 made 过去分词 made 现在分词 making	624 know /nəʊ/ /no/
形容词：什么，哪，奚；代词：何，多么，孰		动词：知道，认识，知
2302 they /ðeɪ/ /ðe/	951 help /hɛlp/ /hɛlp/	过去式 knew 过去分词 known 现在分词 knowing
代词：他们，它们，她们	动词：帮助，帮，协助；名词：辅助，促进，援助	618 look /lʊk/ /lʊk/
2250 have /həv; hæv/ /həv; hæv/	过去式 helped 或 holp 过去分词 helped 或 holpen 现在分词 helping	动词：看，注意，注视；名词：看，神色，目光
动词：有，具有，拥有		591 only /'əʊnlɪ/ /onlɪ/
第三人称单数 has 过去式 had 过去分词 had 现在分词 having	896 student /'stju:d(ə)nt/ /'studnt/	副词：只有，仅，只；连词：不过；形容词：单独的，单一的，独的
1990 from /frəm; frəm/ /frəm/	名词：学生，生，学员	582 much /mʌtʃ/ /mʌtʃ/
介词：从，由，自	890 like /laɪk/ /laɪk/	形容词：许多，多，济；副词：非常；名词：诸，非常多
1771 your /jɔ:(r)/ /jʊər; jʊr/	动词：喜欢，喜爱，喜；形容词：一样，相似，似；连词：如同；名词：类；介词：好像，好比，好以；副词：若，不啻	比较级 more 最高级 most
代词：令，高，台	过去式 liked 过去分词 liked 现在分词 liking	580 should /ʃd/ strong form /ʃd/
1719 people /'pi:p(ə)l/ /'pipl/	839 would /wʊd; wəd/ /wʊd; wəd/	/ʃd; strong form /ʃd/
名词：人，人民，人们；动词：萌，使住人	动词：将，愿意	助动词：应该，应，应当
复数 people 或 ples 过去式 peopled 过去分词 peopled 现在分词 peopling	835 want /wɒnt/ /wɔnt/	580 just /dʒʌst/ /dʒʌst/
1716 their /ðeə/ /ðər/	动词：想，要，需要；名词：需要，意愿，缺乏	副词：只是，刚刚，只；形容词：公正，公平，义
代词：其，元，他们的	787 life /laɪf/ /laɪf/	564 where /weə/ /hweə(r); hwer/
1628 more /mɔ:/ /mɔr/	名词：生活，生命，寿命	副词：哪里，哪儿，何处
副词：更多，更，更加；形容词：更，更加，更好	复数 lives	534 even /'i:v(ə)n/ /'i:vn/
1626 about /ə'baut/ /ə'baut/	755 school /sku:l/ /skul/	副词：甚至，连，甚而；名词：偶数，双日，双数；形容词：偶，匀，双；动词：相等，变平
介词：关于，对于，靠；副词：大约，左右，大概	名词：学校，学院，校；动词：锻炼，锻练	最高级 most even 或 evenest
1540 when /wen/ /hwen; hwən/	736 many /'menɪ/ /'menɪ/	526 need /ni:d/ /nid/
副词：何时，几时，曷；连词：于，等；名词：日子	形容词：许多，多，好多；名词：诸，黎，夥	名词：需要，必须，用；动词：需要，需，得
1527 will /wil/ /wil/	比较级 more 最高级 most	519 into /'ɪnto; 'ɪntə/ /'ɪntu/
动词：将，将会，愿；名词：意志，遗嘱，志	735 because /bɪ'kɒz/ /bɪ'kɒz/	介词：直到
1364 time /taɪm/ /taɪm/	连词：因为，因，以	518 also /'ɔ:lsəʊ/ /'ɔ:lsəʊ/
名词：时间，时，时候；动词：安排正在	715 learn /lɜ:n/ /lɜ:n/	副词：也，还，亦
过去式 timed 过去分词 timed 现在分词 timing	动词：学习，学，学会	500 woman /'wʊmən/ /'wʊmən/
1139 year /jɪə; jɜ:/ /jɪə; yɪr/	过去式 learned 或 learnt 过去分词 learned 或 learnt 现在分词 learning	名词：女人，妇女，女子
名词：年，年度，岁	712 most /məʊst/ /most/	复数 women
1118 there /ðeə; ðə/ /ðər/	形容词：最，多数，最为；名词：大多数，大部分；副词：非常，极其，绝 many 或 much；more；most 复数 much；more；most	493 parent /'peər(ə)nt/ /'peərənt/
副词：那里，那儿，那边	709 first /fɜ:st/ /fɜ:st/	名词：亲，父母亲
1063 them /ðem; ðəm/ /ðəm; ðəm/	形容词：第一，首先，初；数词：第一，先，一次；副词：初，首次，乍；名词：开始，开端，一日	492 very /'verɪ/ /'verɪ/
代词：他们	693 after /'ɑ:ftə/ /'æftə/	副词：非常，很，十分；形容词：高度，绝对
1059 some /sʌm;səm/ /sʌm;səm/	副词：后，以后，后面；介词：之后，经过，以后；连词：然后，接着，隨之而后；形容词：以后的	比较级 verier 最高级 veriest
形容词：一些，有些，某些；副词：一些，代词：一些	687 think /θɪŋk/ /θɪŋk/	482 then /ðen/ /ðən/
1050 other /'ʌðə/ /'ʌðə/	动词：认为，思考，想；名词：思考，考虑，思索	副词：然后，接着，则
形容词：其他，其它，另外；副词：另一样子		477 home /həʊm/ /hom/
1015 which /wɪtʃ/ /wɪtʃ/		名词：家，家园，故乡
代词：哪，哪一个；形容词：何，孰		过去式 homed 过去分词 homed 现在分词 homing
		474 thing /θɪŋ/ /θɪŋ/
		名词：事情，东西，事
		471 teacher /'ti:tʃə/ /'titʃə/
		名词：教师，老师，师
		464 well /wel/ /wel/

名词：井，水井，藏；副词：好，很好，顺利；形容词：良好，适，满意地；动词：涌	动词：保持，保，保留；名词：养活，供养
463 feel /fi:l/ /fil/	过去式 kept 过去分词 kept 现在分词 keeping
名词：感觉，触觉，知觉；动词：感觉，觉得，感到	403 change /tʃeɪn(d)ʒ/ /tʃendʒ/
过去式 felt 过去分词 felt 现在分词 feeling	动词：更改，变化，改变；名词：变动，变革，变迁
462 before /bɪ'fɔ:/ /bɪ'fɔ:r/	过去式 changed 过去分词 changed 现在分词 changing
介词：之前，以前，以往；副词：前，以前，面前；连词：在 ... 以前	402 while /wail/ /hwail/
458 find /faɪnd/ /faɪnd/	连词：而，却，当时；动词：消磨，消；名词：时间；介词：直到
名词：发现，拾物；动词：搜寻，搜索，发觉	过去式 whiled 过去分词 whiled 现在分词 whiling
457 read /ri:d;red/ /rid; red/	402 part /pɑ:t/ /pɑ:t/
动词：读，阅读，读书；名词：阅读，阅，阅览；形容词：有学问的	名词：部分，部，部件；动词：分开，分，分别；副词：多多少少，部分地，局部地
过去式 read 过去分词 read 现在分词 reading	400 real /ri:l/ /riəl/
457 mean /mi:n/ /min/	形容词：真实，真正，实际；副词：非常；名词：真相，真币
动词：意味着，表示，意味；名词：平均值；形容词：卑鄙，刻薄，中	比较级 realer 或 more real 最高级 reallest 或 most real
441 over /'əvə/ /'ovə/	398 food /fu:d/ /fud/
副词：过度，太，开外；介词：以上，以外，在 ... 之上；名词：多余，剩余，余额；形容词：上面的，外部的，外面的	名词：食品，食物，粮食
438 best /best/ /bɛst/	396 family /'fæməlɪ/ /'fæməlɪ/
名词：最好的东西；形容词：最好的	名词：家庭，家族，家人
432 great /greit/ /gret/	395 call /kɔ:l/ /kɔ:l/
形容词：大，伟大，极大；名词：杰	动词：呼叫，叫，呼吁；名词：通话，喊声
复数 greats 或 great 比较级 greater 最高级 greatest	393 author /'ɔ:θə/ /'ɔ:θə/
430 place /pleis/ /plies/	名词：作者，笔者，作家
名词：地点，地方，位置；动词：放置，置于，放	393 talk /tɔ:k/ /tɔ:k/
过去式 placed 过去分词 placed 现在分词 placing	动词：谈论，谈，论；名词：谈话，讲话，话
428 follow /'fɔləʊ/ /'falo/	390 live /laɪv; lɪv/ /laɪv; lɪv/
动词：遵循，跟随，追随；名词：跟随，跟	动词：生活，住，活；形容词：带电，重要，活的
423 passage /'pæsɪdʒ/ /'pæsɪdʒ/	389 long /lɔŋ/ /lɔŋ/
名词：通道，段，片段	形容词：长，长期，长远；动词：渴望，冀，渴；副词：久，长久，长期地
415 word /wɜ:d/ /wɜ:d/	381 different /'dɪfrənt/ /'dɪfrənt/
名词：字，词，单词	形容词：不同，异，差
414 last /lɑ:st/ /læst/	377 problem /'prɒbləm/ /'prəbləm/
动词：持续，延续，历时；形容词：最后，上，上个；副词：最后，在大家之后；名词：末，剩余，底	名词：问题，课题，难题；形容词：问题的
408 important /ɪm'pɔ:t(ə)nt/ /ɪm'pɔ:tnt/	375 found /faʊnd/ /faʊnd/
形容词：重要，重大，重	动词：创建，创立，建立；名词：勘探，勘查
比较级 more important 最高级 most important	366 according /ə'kɔ:drɪŋ/ /ə'kɔ:drɪŋ/
405 come /kʌm/ /kʌm/	动词：符合，给予，合意
动词：来，来到，过来	366 through /θru:/ /θru:/
过去式 came 过去分词 come 现在分词 coming	介词：通过，经过，经；副词：通，透，穿；形容词：通，直达的，直通的
403 keep /ki:p/ /kip/	365 being /'bi:ŋ/ /'biŋ/
名词：保持，保存；动词：保持，保留	名词：存在，生存；形容词：存在的
	363 hour /'aʊə/ /'aʊr/
	名词：小时，时，时刻
	362 every /'evrɪ/ /'evrɪ/
	形容词：一切，凡，凡是
	354 give /gɪv/ /gɪv/
	动词：给，给予，赐给；名词：弹性，适应性
	过去式 gave 过去分词 given 现在分词 giving
	354 start /stɑ:t/ /stɑ:t/
	动词：开始，启动，起动；名词：开端，开头，始
	349 interest /'ɪnt(ə)rɪst/ /'ɪntrest/
	名词：利益，兴趣，利息；动词：关心，趣味，注意
	348 paragraph /'pærəgrɑ:f/ /'pærəgræf/
	名词：段，段落，款
	346 something /'sʌmθɪŋ/ /'sʌmθɪŋ/
	代词：某物
	343 often /'ɒf(tə)n/ /'ɔ:fn; ɔ:fən/
	副词：经常，往往，常常
	比较级 more often 或 oftener 最高级 most often 或 oftenest
	342 idea /aɪ'dɪə/ /aɪ'diə/
	名词：理念，思想，想法
	340 class /klɑ:s/ /klæs/
	名词：类，阶级，班；动词：类；形容词：班级的，阶级的，种类的
	338 never /'neva/ /'nevə/
	副词：决不，从来不，从来没有
	337 money /'mʌni/ /'mʌni/
	名词：钱，货币，金钱
	复数 moneys 或 monies
	337 little /'lɪt(ə)l/ /'lɪtl/
	形容词：小，鲜，微小；副词：少，些少；名词：少量，短时间
	比较级 less 最高级 least
	334 still /stɪl/ /stɪl/
	形容词：仍然，静止，仍；连词：还是；副词：还，依然，依旧；动词：安慰，使 ... 安静，使 ... 放心；名词：宓
	比较级 stiller 最高级 stillest
	332 going /'gəʊɪŋ/ /'goɪŋ/
	名词：前进，离去；形容词：进行中的，现存的
	329 mother /'mʌðə/ /'mʌðə/
	名词：母亲，母，娘；动词：收养
	328 thought /θɔ:t/ /θət/
	名词：思想，思维，思
	324 play /pleɪ/ /ple/
	名词：玩，游戏，戏；动词：玩，玩耍，游玩
	319 high /hai/ /hai/
	形容词：高，高昂，昂；副词：高，高地，使劲地；名词：极大，潼
	比较级 higher 最高级 highest
	313 right /raɪt/ /raɪt/

名词：右，权利，权；动词：纠正，拨正；副词：向右，直接，直接地；形容词：对，是，不错	279 three /θri:/ /θri/ 三	247 house /haʊs/ /haʊs/ 名词：房子，屋，住宅；动词：收容，驻防，驻守 复数 houses
312 between /bɪ'twi:n/ /bə'twin/ 介词：之间，间，中间；副词：间，顺便	274 test /test/ /tɛst/ 名词：测试，试验，试；动词：检验，试，考	246 human /'hju:mən/ /'hju:mən/ 形容词：人道，人的，有人性的
310 however /haʊ'vevə/ /haʊ'evvə/ 连词：然而，但是，但；副词：多么，犹	269 same /seɪm/ /sem/ 名词：相同，同样的事物；代词：同，同一，同样；副词：一样，如出一辙，一般	245 went /wɛnt/ /wɛnt/ 动词：去，走，前往
310 used /ju:st/ /jʌst/ 形容词：旧，惯，过去惯常	266 visit /'vɪzɪt/ /'vɪzɪt/ 名词：访问，拜访；动词：访，看望，游览	243 young /jʌŋ/ /jʌŋ/ 形容词：年轻，小，年青；名词：青年，年轻人，青年人 比较级 younger 最高级 youngest
308 such /sʌtʃ/ /sʌtʃ/ 形容词：这样，这么，其；代词：斯	264 open /'əʊp(ə)n/ /'opən/ 动词：打开，开放，开；形容词：公开，开阔，通；名词：空旷	243 stay /steɪ/ /steɪ/ 动词：留，住宿，逗留；名词：撑，撑条 过去式 stayed 或 staid 过去分词 stayed 或 staid 现在分词 staying
308 around /ə'raʊnd/ /ə'raʊnd/ 副词：周围，围绕，左右；介词：四处，在...周围	261 another /ə'nʌðə/ /ə'nʌðə/ 代词：另一个，再；形容词：另一，另，再	241 without /wɪ'ðaʊt/ /wɪð'aʊt/ 介词：离；名词：在外；副词：在外
307 always /'ɔ:lweɪz/ /'ɔ:lweɪz/ 副词：总是，总，一直	261 away /ə'weɪ/ /ə'we/ 副词：远，远离，离；形容词：缺席的	241 enjoy /ɪn'dʒɔɪ/ /ɪn'dʒɔɪ/ 动词：享受，享有，欣赏
306 experience /ɪk'spiərɪəns/ /ɪk'spiərɪəns/ 名词：经验，经历，阅历；动词：经验，经历，阅历 过去式 experienced 过去分词 experienced 现在分词 experiencing	260 small /smɔ:l/ /smɔ:l/ 形容词：小，少，微小	240 watch /wɒtʃ/ /wɒtʃ/ 动词：看，观，注视；名词：表，注视，钟 复数 watches 过去式 watched 过去分词 watched 现在分词 watching
305 better /'betə/ /'bɛtə/ 形容词：更好，较好，强；副词：更好，宁愿，爽性；动词：改进，改善，赢	259 develop /dɪ'veləp/ /dɪ'veləp/ 动词：开发，研制，开展	239 child /tʃaɪld/ /tʃaɪld/ 名词：儿童，孩子，子
305 each /i:tʃ/ /i:tʃ/ 代词：每，各，各个；形容词：皆，历	258 travel /'træv(ə)l/ /'trævl/ 名词：旅行，旅游，行程；动词：行驶，游，行 过去式 traveled 或 -elled 过去分词 traveled 或 -elled 现在分词 traveling 或 -elling	239 research /rɪ'sɜ:tʃ/ /rɪ:sɜ:tʃ/ /rɪ'sɜ:tʃ/ 动词：研究，研，科研；名词：研究，考证
299 might /maɪt/ /maɪt/ 名词：威力，强权，威；助动词：或	257 college /'kɔlɪdʒ/ /'kɔlɪdʒ/ 名词：学院，院，学	237 came /kem/ /kem/ 动词：来，来到，过来
296 week /wi:k/ /wik/ 名词：周，星期	257 become /bɪ'kʌm/ /bɪ'kʌm/ 动词：成为，变成，变 过去式 became 过去分词 become 现在分词 becoming	237 walk /wɔ:k/ /wɔ:k/ 动词：步行，走，走路；名词：步行，走道，踪
295 hand /hænd/ /hænd/ 名词：手，巴掌，人；动词：递交；形容词：手的	251 love /lʌv/ /lʌv/ 名词：爱，爱情，恋爱；动词：爱，喜欢，喜爱 过去式 loved 过去分词 loved 现在分词 loving	235 Chinese /tʃaɪ'ni:z/ /tʃaɪ'ni:z, -'nis/ 名词：中文，汉语，华人；形容词：中国的，中国话的，中华的
289 tell /tel/ /tel/ 动词：告诉，诉说，说；名词：古墓	251 offer /'ɒfə/ /'ɔfə/ 动词：提供，献，供；名词：意，议案	234 room /ru:m; rʊm/ /ru:m/ 名词：房间，间，房；动词：住宿
过去式 told 过去分词 told 现在分词 telling	250 must /mʌst/ /mʌst/ 动词：必须，务必，要；名词：必须，霉，未发酵葡萄汁	232 plan /plæn/ /plæn/ 动词：计划，打算，安排；名词：计划，规划，打算 过去式 planned 过去分词 planned 现在分词 planning
288 hard /ha:d/ /hɑ:d/ 形容词：硬，难以，坚硬	250 university /ju:nɪ've:sɪtɪ/ /ju:nɪ've:sətɪ/ 名词：大学，学院 复数 universities	230 seem /si:m/ /sim/ 动词：似乎，显得，仿佛
286 person /'pɜ:s(ə)n/ /'pɜ:sn/ 名词：人，者，人士	250 father /'fɑ:ðə/ /'fɑ:ðə/ 名词：父亲，父，爸爸；动词：引起，产生，发明	230 today /tə'deɪ/ /tə'de/ 副词：今天，今日，今；名词：这天
286 text /tekst/ /tɛkst/ 名词：文本，正文，课文	248 shop /ʃɒp/ /ʃɒp/ 名词：店，铺，商店；动词：购物，买东西 过去式 shopped 过去分词 shopped 现在分词 shopping	229 american /ə'merɪkən/ /ə'merɪkən/ 名词：美国人，美洲人；形容词：美国的，美洲的
284 stop /stop/ /stop/ 动词：停止，阻止，站；名词：阻止，车站，遏		228 kind /kaɪnd/ /kaɪnd/ 名词：写作，文字，著述
过去式 stopped 或 stopt 过去分词 stopped 或 stopt 现在分词 stopping		
283 probably /'prɒbəblɪ/ /'præbəblɪ/ 副词：大概，或许，多半		
281 next /nekst/ /nɛkst/ 形容词：下，未来，下面；副词：然后，其次，下一次；介词：比邻		
280 writing /'rə:tɪŋ/ /'rə:tɪŋ/ 名词：写作，文字，著述		

名词：类，种类，样；形容词：亲切，厚道，仁慈	名词：课程，过程，进程	过去式 left 过去分词 left 现在分词 leaving
226 happen /'hæp(ə)n/ /'hæpən/	207 animal /'ænɪml(ə)l/ /'ænɪml/	187 mind /maɪnd/ /maɪnd/
动词：发生，碰巧，正好	名词：动物，兽；形容词：动物的	名词：心神，头脑，精神；动词：在意，在意，看
225 speaker /'spi:kə/ /'spikə/	206 believe /brɪ'lɪ:v/ /brɪ'lɪv/	186 soon /su:n/ /sun/
名词：扬声器，喇叭，议长	动词：相信，认为，信	副词：不久，快，早日
224 here /hɪə/ /hɪr/	过去式 believed 过去分词 believed 现在分词 believing	比较级 sooner 最高级 soonest
副词：这里，此，这儿	205 meet /mi:t/ /mit/	186 reason /'ri:z(ə)n/ /'rizən/
221 point /pɔɪnt/ /pɔɪnt/	动词：满足，见，会面；名词：集会，会；形容词：合适的	名词：原因，理性，理由；动词：合理，意，臆断
动词：点，指出，指；名词：点，分，处	过去式 met 过去分词 met 现在分词 meeting	185 everyone /'evrɪwʌn/ /'ɛvrɪwʌn/
221 making /'meɪkɪŋ/ /'mekɪŋ/	202 remember /rɪ'membə/ /rɪ'membə/	代词：大家，诸，每个人
名词：制造，塑造	动词：记得，记住，记	184 body /'bɒdɪ/ /'bodi/
219 night /naɪt/ /na:t/	201 sure /ʃʊ:(r)/ /ʃʊər; ʃʊr/	名词：体，身体，机身
名词：晚，夜，夜晚；形容词：夜晚的	副词：当然；形容词：肯定，确切，稳	复数 bodies 过去式 bodied 过去分词 bodied 现在分词 bodying
219 doing /'du:ɪŋ/ /'du:ɪŋ/	比较级 surer 最高级 surest	183 attention /ə'tenʃ(ə)n/ /ə'tenʃən/
名词：干，活动；形容词：活动的	200 free /fri:/ /fri/	名词：注意，关注，注意力
219 phone /fəʊn/ /fon/	形容词：免费，自由，游离；动词：豁免，肃清；副词：无偿地	183 tour /tuə/ /tʊr/
名词：电话，音素；动词：打电话	比较级 freer 最高级 freest 过去式 freed	动词：游览，游，巡回；名词：旅游，游，旅行
过去式 phoned 过去分词 phoned 现在分词 phoning	过去分词 freed 现在分词 freeing	182 write /raɪt/ /raɪt/
217 asked /ɑ:skt/ /æskt/	197 true /tru:/ /tru/	动词：写，编写，撰写
动词：问，询问，要求	形容词：真正，真，真实；副词：固然；名词：信	过去式 wrote 过去分词 written 现在分词 writing
217 program /'prəʊgræm/ /'prəgræm/	比较级 truer 最高级 truest 过去式 trued	182 both /bəʊθ/ /boθ/
名词：程序，计划，方案；动词：编程	过去分词 trued 现在分词 truing 或 trueing	形容词：都，两，二者；代词：两，双
过去式 programmed 或 programed	196 during /'dʒuərɪŋ/ /'dʊrɪŋ/	180 order /'ɔ:də/ /'ɔ:rðə/
过去分词 programmed 或 programed	介词：中，在...期间	动词：订购，责令，订；名词：命令，顺序，令
现在分词 programming 或 programing	196 park /pɑ:k/ /pɑrk/	180 group /gru:p/ /grup/
213 teach /ti:tʃ/ /titʃ/	名词：公园，园林，苑；动词：停放，停车，寄	名词：组，集团，小组；动词：聚合，编
动词：教，教导，教授	194 month /mʌnθ/ /mʌnθ/	179 result /rɪ'zʌlt/ /rɪ'zʌlt/
过去式 taught 过去分词 taught 现在分词 teaching	名词：月，月份	名词：结果，成果，效果；动词：导致，致使，酿
212 name /neɪm/ /nem/	194 understand /ʌndə'stænd/ /ʌndə'stænd/	179 yourself /jɔ:'self; jʊə;-jə-/
名词：名称，名，名字；动词：命名，称，指名	动词：了解，理解，明白	/jɔ:r'self/
211 information /ɪnfə'meɪʃ(ə)n/ /'ɪnfə'meʃən/	194 build /bɪld/ /bɪld/	代词：你自己
名词：信息，情报，消息	动词：建立，建设，建；名词：体形，体格，垒	复数 yourselves
211 social /'səʊʃ(ə)l/ /'so:l/	过去式 built 过去分词 built 现在分词 building	178 enough /ɪ'nʌf/ /'ɪ'nʌf/
形容词：群居，社会的，社交的	193 left /left/ /lef:t/	形容词：足够，足以，足；名词：够，充足；副词：足，够
210 grow /grəʊ/ /gro/	副词：左，左边，向左；名词：左，左边，左面	178 writer /'raɪtə/ /'raɪtə/
动词：增长，生长，发展	192 example /ɪg'zɑ:mp(ə)l; eg-/ /ɪg'zæmpl/	名词：作家，作者，笔者
过去式 grew 过去分词 grown 现在分词 growing	名词：例，例子，范例	177 until /ən'tɪl/ /ən'tɪl/
210 language /'læŋgwɪdʒ/ /'læŋgwɪdʒ/	过去式 exemplified 过去分词 exemplified	介词：直到，至，迄；连词：为止
名词：语，文，话	现在分词 exempling	177 street /stri:t/ /strɪt/
209 attitude /'ætɪtju:d/ /'ætɪtud;	190 wait /wə:t/ /wet/	名词：街，街道，街头
'ætə,tud/	动词：等待，等，等候；名词：等候	177 team /ti:m/ /tim/
名词：态度，姿态，意见	190 women /'wɪmɪn/ /'wɪmɪn/	名词：球队，团队，队；动词：联合，统一
208 since /sɪns/ /sins/	名词：女人，妇女，女子	176 health /helθ/ /hɛlθ/
介词：以来，自，自从；副词：以来；连词：因为，既然，既是	187 leave /li:v/ /liv/	名词：健康，卫生，身体
207 once /wʌns/ /wʌns/	动词：离开，走，留；名词：假，假期，准许	174 computer /kəm'pjju:tə/ /kəm'pjutə/
连词：一旦；副词：一次，曾经，一度；名词：一次		名词：计算机，电脑
207 course /kɔ:s/ /kɔrs/		

173 face /feɪs/ /fes/	165 again /ə'gen; ə'geɪn/ /ə'gen, ə'gen/	过去式 cultured 过去分词 cultured 现在分词 culturing
动词：面对，面，面向；名词：面，脸，表面	副词：再次，再，重新	
过去式 faced 过去分词 faced 现在分词 facing	165 relationship /rɪ'leɪʃ(ə)nʃɪp/ /rɪ'leʃənʃɪp/	
173 having /'hævɪŋ/ /'hævɪŋ/	名词：关系，关联，伦	形容词：勇敢的，有胆量的
名词：占有，所有；形容词：菲薄的，吝啬的	165 train /treɪn/ /tren/	过去式 gamed 过去分词 gamed 现在分词 gaming 比较级 gamer 最高级 gamest
173 early /'ɜːli/ /'ɜːli/	动词：培养，训练，培训；名词：火车，列车，练	
副词：早，初，早日；形容词：早	165 usual /'juːzʊəl/ /'juːzʊəl/	
比较级 earlier 最高级 earliest	形容词：通常，如常，寻常	形容词：共同，常见，普通
173 special /'speʃ(ə)l/ /'speʃəl/	165 suggest /sə'dʒest/ /sə'dʒest/	比较级 commoner 最高级 commonest
形容词：特别，特殊，专用	动词：建议，暗示，提议	
比较级 more special 最高级 most special	164 driver /'draɪvə/ /'draɪvə/	
173 hold /haʊld/ /hold/	名词：司机，螺丝刀，开车人	名词：数，编号，号；动词：报数，遍号码
动词：保持，保留，持有；名词：货舱，锚	164 plant /plɑːnt/ /plænt/	
173 office /'ɒfɪs/ /'ɔːfɪs/	名词：厂，株，事业；动词：植物，种，植	154 fact /fækt/ /fækt/
名词：办公室，办事处，厅	163 spend /spend/ /spend/	名词：事实，实，景况
过去式 officed 过去分词 officed 现在分词 officing	动词：花，花费，耗费	154 along /ə'lɔːŋ/ /ə'lɔːŋ/
172 service /'sɜːvɪs/ /'sɜːvɪs/	过去式 spent 过去分词 spent 现在分词 spending	介词：沿，顺；副词：往前，缘
名词：服务，服役，送达；动词：服务，维修，招待；形容词：兵的，军事的	162 consider /kən'sɪdə/ /kən'sɪdə/	154 eating /'ɪtɪŋ/ /'ɪtɪŋ/
过去式 serviced 过去分词 serviced 现在分词 servicing	动词：考虑，认为，研究	名词：吃，食物；形容词：腐蚀性的，可生食的，侵蚀的
172 area /'eəriə/ /'erɪə/	161 girl /gɜːl/ /gɜːl/	154 product /'prɒdʌkt/ /'prɒdʌkt/
名词：区域，区，地区	名词：女孩，姑娘，女	名词：产品，产物，制品
172 later /'leɪtə/ /'letə/	160 morning /'mɔːnɪŋ/ /'mɔːrnɪŋ/	153 together /tə'geðə/ /tə'geðə/
副词：后来，后，以后；形容词：以后，之后，回头	名词：早上，上午，早晨	副词：一起，共同，一同；形容词：沉着的，老是在一起的，形影相吊的
171 five /faɪv/ /faɪv/	159 minute /'mɪnɪt/ /'mɪnɪt/	152 death /deθ/ /dɛθ/
名词：五；数词：五，伍	名词：分钟，分，札记；形容词：微，微型，细腻；动词：记录，摘录，测定时间	名词：死亡，终，诛
171 someone /'sʌmweɪn/ /'sʌmweɪn/	158 taking /'teɪkɪŋ/ /'tekɪŋ/	151 note /nəut/ /not/
代词：谁	形容词：夺取；名词：夺取	动词：注意，注，注释；名词：笔记，音符，票据
171 business /'bɪznɪs/ /'bɪznɪs/	158 heart /haʊt/ /hɑːt/	过去式 noted 过去分词 noted 现在分词 noting
名词：商业，业务，商	名词：心，心脏，中心	151 underlined /'ʌndəlaineɪd/ /'ʌndəlaɪnd/
复数 businesses	158 present /prɪ'zent;(for n.)'preznt/ /prɪ'zent;(for n.)'prɪznt/	动词：强调，底线，使突出
171 education /'edʒu'keɪʃn/ /'edʒu'keʃən/	形容词：当前，现在，现；动词：介绍，呈，呈递；名词：当代，礼物，礼品	150 activities /æk'tɪvɪtɪz/ /æk'tɪvɪtɪz/
名词：教育，教学，文化	157 million /'mɪljən/ /'mɪljən/	名词：活动，活度，行为
170 skill /skil/ /skil/	名词：百万，兆；数词：百万	150 dear /dɪə/ /dɪr/
名词：技能，技术，技巧	复数 millions 或 million	形容词：亲爱，亲，亲切；副词：昂贵，深深地；名词：亲爱的人
169 paper /'peɪpə/ /'pepə/	157 final /'faɪn(ə)l/ /'fainl/	150 quick /kwɪk/ /kwɪk/
名词：纸，论文，楮	形容词：最终，最后，终极；名词：结局，下场	形容词：快，速，灵活；副词：快；名词：活人
169 allow /ə'lau/ /ə'lau/	156 second /'sek(ə)nd/ /'sɛkənd/	比较级 quicker 最高级 quickest
动词：允许，让，容许	形容词：第二，亚，伯仲叔季；副词：第二，其次；数词：第二，再，乙；名词：秒，俾；动词：拥护，支持	149 ever /'evə/ /'ɛvə/
169 easy /iːzi/ /iːzi/	156 living /'lɪvɪŋ/ /'lɪvɪŋ/	副词：常，从，尝
形容词：容易，易，简易；副词：轻而易举，近，慢慢地	形容词：活，生，活生生	148 report /rɪ'pɔːt/ /rɪ'pɔːt/
比较级 easier 最高级 easiest	156 felt /felt/ /felt/	动词：报告，汇报，报；名词：汇报，报，调查报告
168 happy /'hæpɪ/ /'hæpɪ/	名词：毡，旗，毯；动词：触	148 begin /bɪ'gɪn/ /bɪ'gɪn/
形容词：快乐，高兴，幸福	156 culture /'kʌltʃə/ /'kʌltʃə/	动词：开始，开头，始
比较级 happier 最高级 happiest	名词：文化，培养，文；动词：耕种，薅	148 sometime /'sʌmtaɪm/ /'sʌmtaɪm/
167 cloth /klɒθ/ /klɒθ/		副词：某时
名词：布，布匹，布帛菽粟；形容词：呢，呢子的		147 store /stɔː/ /stɔːr/

名词：商店，店，储存；动词：储存，储藏，囤	形容词：公共，公众，公开；名词：公众，公用，大众	名词：光，灯，亮；动词：点燃，发光，点；形容词：轻，浅，淡
过去式 stored 过去分词 stored 现在分词 storing	140 chance /tʃɑːns/ /tʃæns/	过去式 lighted 或 lit 过去分词 lighted 或 lit 现在分词 lighting 比较级 lighter 最高级 lightest
147 music /mjuːzɪk/ /mjuzik/	名词：机会，偶然，偶然性；动词：发生，正巧，正好；形容词：偶发	135 head /hed/ /hɛd/
名词：音乐，乐，谱	过去式 chanced 过去分词 chanced 现在分词 chancing	名词：头，头部，主任；动词：为首，前进，率领
146 given /'gɪv(ə)n/ /'gɪvn/	140 using /juːzɪŋ/ /juːzɪŋ/	135 movie /muːvi/ /muvi/
形容词：特定，一定，斯；连词：设	名词：运用，用法	名词：电影，影片，影
146 began /bɪˈgæn/ /bɪˈgæn/	140 doctor /'dɒktə/ /'dɑːktə/	135 healthy /'helθɪ/ /'hɛlθɪ/
动词：开始，开头，始	名词：医生，博士，大夫；动词：行医，医治，窜改	形容词：健康，健，康健
146 customer /'kʌstəmə/ /'kʌstəmə/	140 speak /spiːk/ /spik/	135 ticket /'tɪkɪt/ /'tɪkɪt/
/	动词：说话，讲，说	名词：票，车票，券
名词：顾客，客，买主	过去式 spoke 或 spake 过去分词 spoken 或 spoke 现在分词 speaking	134 support /səˈpɔːt/ /səˈpɔːrt/
145 country /'kʌntri/ /'kʌntri/	139 everything /'evrɪθɪŋ/ /'ɛvrɪ'θɪŋ/	动词：支持，支撑，支援；名词：支架，援助，帮助
名词：国家，国，乡村；形容词：农村的，乡村的	代词：一切，事事，万事；名词：万事	134 form /fɔːm/ /fɔːrm/
145 sleep /slɪ:p/ /slip/	139 difficult /'dɪfɪkəlt/ /'dɪfɪkəlt/	动词：形成，构成，构；名词：形式，表格，形态
动词：睡觉，睡，睡着；名词：觉，麻木	形容词：难，难以，困难	134 percent /pəˈsent/ /pə'sent/
过去式 slept 过去分词 slept 现在分词 sleeping	139 recent /'riːs(ə)nt/ /'risnt/	名词：百分之，百分率，百分
145 road /rəʊd/ /rod/	形容词：最近，近代的，近来的	复数 percent
名词：路，道路，道	139 level /'lev(ə)l/ /'levl/	134 possible /'pɒsɪb(ə)l/ /'pəsəbl/
145 fish /fɪʃ/ /fɪʃ/	名词：水平，级别，级；形容词：水平，平，平整；动词：铺平，夷平，刨	形容词：可能，可以
名词：鱼，筭；动词：钓鱼，捕鱼，渔	过去式 leveled 或 levelled 过去分词 leveled 或 levelled 现在分词 levelling 或 leveling	133 large /lɑːdʒ/ /lɑːrdʒ/
复数 fish 或 fishes 过去式 fished 过去分词 fished 现在分词 fishing	138 focus /'fəʊkəs/ /'fokəs/	形容词：大，广大，量大；副词：广大地，广泛地
144 question /'kwestʃ(ə)n/ /'kwɛstʃən/	名词：焦点，议题，集注；动词：集中，瞩目	比较级 larger 最高级 largest
n/	复数 focuses 或 foci 过去式 focused 或 focussed 过去分词 focused 或 focussed 现在分词 focusing 或 focussing	133 disease /dɪ'ziːz/ /dɪ'ziz/
名词：问题，质疑，怀疑；动词：讯问，审问，查问	138 though /ðəʊ/ /ðo/	名词：疾病，病，症；动词：使有病
144 door /dɔː/ /dɔːr/	连词：虽然，虽，虽说；副词：不顾，顶	复数 diseases 过去式 diseased 过去分词 diseased 现在分词 diseasing
名词：门，大门，户	138 effect /ɪ'fekt/ /ɪ'fɛkt/	132 color /'kʌlə(r)/ /'kʌlə/
143 past /pɑːst/ /pæst/	名词：影响，效果，效应；动词：影响，招致	名词：颜色，色，彩色；动词：绘画，脸红，绘
名词：过去，往事，昔；副词：通过；形容词：旧，往，过去的；介词：经，晚于	138 return /rɪ'tɜːn/ /rɪ'tɜːn/	131 respect /rɪ'spekt/ /rɪ'spekt/
143 full /fʊl/ /fʊl/	动词：返回，退回，回；名词：归还，回来	动词：尊重，关于，遵守；名词：方面，尊敬，处
形容词：充分，充满，饱满；副词：满，足，富有；动词：饱，匝；名词：弥	137 tree /triː/ /tri/	131 care /keə/ /ker/
比较级 fuller 最高级 fullest	名词：树，木，株	动词：关心，在乎，在意；名词：忧，服侍，保守
143 stand /stænd/ /stænd/	过去式 treed 过去分词 treed 现在分词 treeing	过去式 cared 过去分词 cared 现在分词 caring
名词：支架，架，台；动词：站，立，忍受	137 science /'saɪəns/ /'saɪəns/	131 toward /tə'wɔːd; twɔːd; tɔːd/ /tɔːrd; tə'wɔːrd/
过去式 stood 过去分词 stood 现在分词 standing	名词：科学，理科，学术	介词：往，对于，对着；形容词：行将到来的
142 bring /brɪŋ/ /brɪŋ/	136 story /'stɔːrɪ/ /stɔːri/	130 matter /'mætə/ /'mætə/
动词：带来，产生，促使	名词：故事，报道，情节	名词：物，问题，事项；动词：碍事，有关系
142 expect /ɪkˈspekt/ /ɪk'spekt/	136 company /'kʌmp(ə)nɪ/ /'kʌmpəni/	130 history /'hɪst(ə)rɪ/ /'histri/
动词：期望，期待，预期	名词：公司，企业，厂商	名词：历史，史，史册
141 improve /ɪm'pruːv/ /ɪm'pruv/	136 museum /mjuːzɪəm/ /mjuːzɪəm/	复数 histories
动词：提高，改善，改进	名词：博物馆	130 thank /θæŋk/ /θæŋk/
过去式 improved 过去分词 improved 现在分词 improving	136 light /laɪt/ /laɪt/	动词：感谢，谢，道谢；名词：感谢，感激，谢意
141 hotel /həʊ'tel/ /hoʊ'tel/		130 drink /drɪŋk/ /drɪŋk/
名词：饭店，旅馆		动词：喝，喝酒，饮；名词：饮料，饮
过去式 hotelled 过去分词 hotelled 现在分词 hotelling		
141 public /'pʌblɪk/ /'pʌblɪk/		

过去式 drank 或 drunk 过去分词 drunk 或 drank 现在分词 drinking	名词：感，意义，感应；动词：感，觉， 感到
129 themselves /ðəm'selvz/ /ðəm'selvz/ 代词：他们自己	125 exercise /'eksəsaɪz/ /'eksəsaɪz/ 动词：行使，练习，锻炼；名词：练习， 锻炼，习题
128 choice /tʃɔɪs/ /tʃɔɪs/ 名词：精选，抉，甄拔；形容词：精选的， 上等的	过去式 exercised 过去分词 exercised 现 在分词 exercising
比较级 choicer 最高级 choicest	125 dream /dri:m/ /drim/ 动词：梦想，梦，做梦；名词：梦想， 梦，梦幻
128 control /kən'trəʊl/ /kən'trəʊl/ 动词：控制，管制，控；名词：管制， 管，节制；形容词：管理的，控制的 过去式 controlled 过去分词 controlled 现在分词 controlling	过去式 dreamt 过去分词 dreamt 现在分 词 dreaming
128 card /kɑ:d/ /kɑ:d/ 名词：卡，卡片，纸牌；动词：记于卡 片上	125 break /breɪk/ /breɪk/ 动词：打破，破，断；名词：休息，切 断，决口
127 behavior /bɪ'hɛvɪə/ /bɪ'hɛvɪə/ 名词：行为，特性，表现	过去式 broke 过去分词 broken
127 certain /'sɜ:t(ə)n; -tɪn/ /'sɜ:tn/ 形容词：某些，一定，某；名词：某几个	124 personal /'pɜ:s(ə)n(ə)l/ /'pɜ:sənl/ 形容词：个人，人身，私人
比较级 more certain 最高级 most certain	124 warm /wɔ:m/ /wɔ:rml/ 形容词：暖，温暖，温；名词：暖；动 词：暖，温，热
127 effort /'efət/ /'efət/ 名词：功夫，工夫，成就	124 beautiful /'bju:tɪfl/ /'bju:təfəl/ 形容词：美丽，漂亮，优美
127 express /ɪk'spres; ek-/ /ɪk'spres/ 动词：表达，表示，表现；名词：特快， 抒发；副词：专门，紧急地，亲切地； 形容词：存心的，故意的，急迫的 过去式 expressed 过去分词 expressed 现在分词 expressing	比较级 more beautiful 最高级 most beautiful
127 became /br'keɪm/ /br'kem/ 动词：成为，变成，变	124 energy /'enədʒɪ/ /'enədʒɪ/ 名词：能源，能量，能 复数 energies
126 rather /'rɑ:ðə/ /'ræðə/ 副词：比较，宁可，宁	123 self /self/ /self/ 名词：自，自我，自己；代词：自己， 本身，己；形容词：均匀的，均质的 复数 selves
126 choose /tʃu:z/ /tjuz/ 动词：选择，选，挑选 过去式 chose 过去分词 chosen 现在分词 choosing	123 gift /gɪft/ /gɪft/ 名词：礼品，礼物，礼；动词：赐
126 famous /'feɪməs/ /'feməs/ 形容词：著名，知名，有名	123 several /'sevrəl/ /'sevrəl/ 形容词：几个，数，几
126 system /'sɪstəm/ /'sɪstəm/ 名词：系统，体系，制度	123 view /vju:/ /vju/ 名词：视图，看法，景色；动词：看， 鉴，览
125 reach /ri:tʃ/ /ritʃ/ 动词：达到，到达，达；名词：范围， 河段，延伸	123 cause /kɔ:z/ /kɔz/ 名词：原因，事业，起因；动词：导致， 引起，使
第三人称单数 reaches 过去式 reached 过去分词 reached 现在分词 reaching	过去式 caused 过去分词 caused 现在分 词 causing
125 step /step/ /step/ 名词：步骤，步，一步；动词：蹑，蹈， 踏	122 title /'taɪt(ə)l/ /'taɪtl/ 名词：标题，称号，冠军；形容词：同 名的；动词：赋予头衔，给...题名
过去式 stepped 或 stept 过去分词 stepped 或 stept 现在分词 stepping	过去式 titled 过去分词 titled 现在分词 titling
125 please /pli:z/ /pliz/ 副词：请；动词：请，悦，幸	122 instead /ɪn'sted/ /ɪn'sted/ 副词：代替，反而，反
过去式 pleased 过去分词 pleased 现在 分词 pleasing	122 strong /strɒŋ/ /strɒŋ/ 形容词：强大，强烈，强有力；副词： 非常，很，使劲地
125 sense /sens/ /sens/ 名词：感觉，意义，感受；动词：感，觉， 感到	比较级 stronger 最高级 strongest
	122 join /dʒɔɪn/ /dʒɔɪn/ 动词：加入，连接，参加；名词：联合，联 结，联

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19	retired	145	28	salary	110	45	senior	69
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17	reveal	157	13	salt	183	25	sensitive	118
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11	revolution	195	31	sand	101	32	separate	96
66	reward	38	20	satellite	138	13	september	179
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83	rich	23	40	satisfied	78	109	serious	7
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10	romantic	214	33	score	96	11	shed	199
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580 should	215	²⁴ smoke	120	¹⁶³ spend	219
¹¹ shoulder	202	⁵⁴ smoking	54	⁸⁸ spent	20
⁶⁴ shout	41	¹⁹ smooth	144	³⁴ spirit	92
⁵⁴ shown	53	¹² snack	191	¹⁰ spite	210
¹⁸ shut	152	³⁸ snow	85	¹⁴ spoke	175
³⁶ sick	89	¹⁶ soccer	164	⁵⁷ spoken	49
⁹⁶ side	14	²¹¹ social	218	⁷⁰ sport	34
¹¹ sigh	201	¹¹⁴ society	.4	⁵³ spot	55
⁴⁴ sight	72	¹⁴ socks	177	¹⁰ spouse	214
¹⁰³ sign	11	¹¹ sofa	198	¹¹ spray	203
²⁷ signal	112	²⁵ soft	117	⁴⁴ spread	71
³⁸ significant	83	²⁶ software	113	³⁶ spring	88
⁶¹ silence	44	⁴² soil	75	²¹ square	135
²⁸ silent	108	⁴⁵ solar	70	¹¹ stable	199
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¹⁰ silly	207	³⁴ soldier	94	⁴³ staff	72
¹⁴ silver	172	⁴⁸ solution	.64	²³ stage	126
⁹¹ similar	18	⁶¹ solve	.44	¹⁴³ stand	220
⁸⁴ simple	22	¹⁰⁵⁹ some	215	⁴⁰ standard	77
⁶³ simply	42	¹³ somebody	178	¹⁰⁶ star	9
²⁰⁸ since	218	¹⁶ somehow	159	³⁵⁴ start	216
⁴⁸ sincere	64	¹⁷¹ someone	219	⁹⁴ state	15
³² sing	97	³⁴⁶ something	216	⁵⁴ statement	54
¹³ singer	178	¹⁴⁸ sometime	219	⁹⁷ station	14
⁵⁸ single	48	¹⁴ somewhat	174	¹⁴ statistics	172
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¹⁰⁵ situation	9	¹² sorrow	187	¹¹ stem	197
¹⁴ sixth	170	⁵⁸ sorry	.48	¹²⁵ step	221
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¹² skate	187	¹⁵ soul	164	³⁷ stick	86
¹⁷⁰ skill	219	¹⁰⁸ sound	.8	³³⁴ still	216
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¹⁴⁵ sleep	220	²⁴ source	121	¹² stomach	192
¹¹ slept	197	¹¹ southeast	196	²³ stone	125
³¹ slight	102	³⁰ southern	103	³⁸ stood	84
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⁵⁹ smaller	47	¹⁴⁰ speak	220	¹⁰⁰ stories	12
⁴⁰ smart	78	²²⁵ speaker	218	⁵⁹ storm	47
⁴⁹ smell	61	¹⁷³ special	219	¹³⁶ story	220
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