

托业 TOEIC 年高频词汇英汉双解

1. adjust—To change so as to match or fit; cause to correspond 改变...以
适应=alter To adjust (a garment) for a better fit 修改
2. adjoining—Neighboring; contiguous 接临的=neighboring
3. adaptation—Something, such as a device or mechanism, that is
changed or changes so as to become suitable to a new or special
application or situation 改装=modification
4. acute—Extremely sharp or severe; intense 强烈的=intense
Keenly perceptive or discerning; penetrating 聪明的=sharp
5. accustomed—Being in the habit of 习惯的=used to
6. accumulate—To gather or pile up; amass 收集,堆集;积累=collect
7. accompany—To be or go with as a companion 陪伴=travel with
8. accompaniment—Something, such as a situation, that accompanies
something else; a concomitant 伴随状况; 伴随发生的事物=attendant
An accompanying thing or circumstance; a concomitant 伴随物;伴随
的事物/情况
9. accommodate—To provide for; supply with 供应=lodge
To provide with temporary quarters, especially for sleeping 提供住处
10. acclaimed—To be praised enthusiastically and often publicly;
applauded 喝彩地,赞赏地=praised
11. accelerate—To cause to develop or progress more quickly 使加快

=increased

12. abundance—Fullness to overflowing 丰富=profusion.

The state of being profuse 丰富;大量

13. absurd—Contrary to nature, reason, or common sense 荒谬的

Ridiculously incongruous or unreasonable 荒诞的,荒唐的

=preposterous

14. abandon—To give up by leaving or ceasing to operate or inhabit, especially as a result of danger or other impending threat 离弃=give up

15. awareness—having knowledge or cognizance 意识; 认识=realization

16. available—Present and ready for use; at hand; accessible(现实)可用的;手边的;可获得的=accessible

17. attribute—A quality or characteristic inherent in or ascribed to someone or something 品质、属性=characteristic, trait

18. attire—Clothing or array; apparel 服装、盛装;服饰=clothing

19. attach—To fasten, secure, or join 系,贴或连接=fasten, stick to

20. assortment—A collection of various kinds; a variety 多种多样
=variety

21. astonishing—Filling with sudden wonder or amazement 惊奇的,奇怪的
的=startling

22. astounding—To be astonishing and bewildering 震惊的,迷惑不解的
=surprising

23. assemble—To bring or call together into a group or whole 召集; 集合

=gathering

24. ascend—To slope upward 爬坡倾斜而上=climb of

25. ascribe to—assume to be true 认为...是

26. arduous—Demanding great effort or labor; difficult 困难的=difficult

Testing severely the powers of endurance; strenuous 艰苦的
=strenuous

Requiring great effort, energy, or exertion 艰巨的

27. arid—Lacking moisture, especially having insufficient rainfall to support trees or woody plants 干旱的; 缺乏水分的=dry

28. aptly—Exactly suitable; appropriately 合适的=appropriately

29. approach—To come near or nearer, as in space or time 接近靠近=near

30. appeal—The power of attracting or of arousing interest 吸引力
=attraction

31. apart from—With the exception of; besides 除...外;除...外还=except
for

32. anonymous—shaving an unknown or unacknowledged name 匿名的
=unknown

33. annually—Recurring, done, or performed every year; yearly 每年的
=yearly

34. annihilate—To defeat decisively; vanquish 战胜=conquer

To defeat or subdue by force, especially by force of arms 征服

35. alloy—To combine; mix 融合;混合=blend, mix

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36. altitude—The height of a thing above a reference level, especially above sea level or above the earth's surface 高度=elevation
37. affluent—Generously supplied with money, property, or possessions; prosperous or rich 富裕的=wealthy
38. afflict—To inflict grievous physical or mental suffering on 折磨=problem
39. affect—To have or show a liking for 喜欢=fondness
40. aesthetically—Artistically 有艺术的,在艺术上的=artistically
41. adverse—Acting or serving to oppose; antagonistic 敌对的=oppose, ill
42. adversely—Marked by or exhibiting features, such as hostility, that cannot be deemed positive or constructive 反面的
Harmfully or unfavorable 有害/不利的=negatively
43. advocate—To speak, plead, or argue in favor of 拥护演说=urge, preach
One that argues for a cause; a supporter or defender 支持者或保护者=proponent
44. adorn—To lend beauty to; decorate 使美观为...增添美;装饰=decorate
45. adopt—To take on or assume 采取采用或接受=take on
46. brilliance—The state or quality of being brilliant 光辉=radiant
47. boundary—Something that indicates a border or limit 边界=dividing

line

48. breach—A violation or infraction, as of a law, a legal obligation, or a promise 破坏,违犯=violation

49. boost—To increase; raise 增加;拔高

To raise or lift by pushing up from behind or below 推、举=raise

50. blend—To combine (varieties or grades) to obtain a mixture of a particular character, quality, or consistency 把...掺在一起混合=combine, mix

51. bizarre—Strikingly unconventional and far-fetched in style or appearance 古怪的=odd

52. bias—A preference or an inclination, especially one that inhibits impartial judgment 偏见=prejudice

53. beam—A ray or shaft of light 光柱,光束=ray

54. be characterized by—distinguish 以...为特征

55. barren—Lacking vegetation, especially useful vegetation 不毛的 =infertile

56. balmy—Mild and pleasant 温和的=mild

57. comprise—To consist of; be composed of 由...构成=consist of, make up

58. conception—Something conceived in the mind; a concept, plan, design, idea, or thought 概念、计划、设计或思想=notion

A mental image or representation; an idea or conception 心理形象/象

征;想法/构思

59. composed of —To create or produce (a literary/musical piece)创作/制作=create

60. component—A constituent element, as of a system 组成要素=element, part

61. comparable—Similar or equivalent 相似的;相当的=similar

62. compile—To put together or compose from materials gathered from several sources 汇编=put together

63. community—A group of plants and animals living and interacting with one another in a specific region under relatively similar environmental conditions 共生动物群的一群植物和动物=settlement, society

Society as a whole; the public 作为整体的社会;大众

64. commodity—Something useful that can be turned to commercial or other advantage 商品=goods

65. coincide—To happen at the same time or during the same period 同时发生=occur at the same time

66. cohesion—The act, process, or condition of cohering 结合=unity The combination or arrangement of parts into a whole; unification 统一

67. cluster—To gather or grow into bunches 丛生=concentrate

68. classify—To arrange or organize according to class or category 分类=categorize

69. cling to —v.依附,依靠,坚持=stick to

70. cite —To mention or bring forward as support, illustration, or proof 引证把...作为支持、说明或证明而提及或提出=mention

71. check —To check the quality or content of (an electronic audio or visual signal) by means of a receiver 监听,收听= monitor

To check by means of an electronic receiver for significant content, such as military, political, or illegal activity 窃听

72. celestial—Of or relating to the sky or the heavens 天空的
=astronomical

73. cease—To put an end to; discontinue 使...停止;中止=stop

74. capability—The quality of being capable; ability 能力=ability

75. crawl—To move slowly on the hands and knees or by dragging the body along the ground; creep 爬行=creep

76. crisscross—To move back and forth through or over 交叉移动

77. core —The basic or most important part; the essence 核心,本质
=center

78. conceal—To keep from being seen, found, observed, or discovered 隐藏=hide

79. counterpart—A copy or duplicate of a legal paper 复制品=version

An adaptation of a work of art or literature into another medium or style 版本

80. counteract—To oppose and mitigate the effects of by contrary action;

check 抵制,抵消=negate

81. conventional—Conforming to established practice or accepted standards 传统的=traditional

82. contribute to —To present as a gift to a fund or cause; contribute 捐赠; 捐献=donate

83. consumption—The act or process of consuming 消耗=eating

84. constrain—To keep within close bounds; confine 束缚=bound

To set a limit to; confine 限制

85. constitute—To found (an institution, for example)创建=make up

86. constituent—Serving as part of a whole; component 组成的
=component

87. constantly—Continually occurring; persistently 持续的=continuously

88. conspicuous—Attracting attention, as by being unusual or remarkable; noticeable 值得注意的=noticeable

89. consort with —To keep company 陪伴=associate

81. conserve—To protect from loss or harm; preserve 保存,保护=retain
留住;保住

82. consequence—Something that logically or naturally follows from an action or condition 结果=result

83. conjecture—A statement, an opinion, or a conclusion based on guesswork 猜想=based on guessing

84. congestion—To be overfilled or overcrowded 堵塞=overcrowded,

crowded

85. conflicting—To be opposing; different 对立的, 不同的=opposing, contrary

86. confront—To come face to face with, especially with defiance or hostility(与...)面对面的=face

To confront with complete awareness 面对

87. confine to —To keep within bounds; restrict 限制=limit, cramp

Restrict; narrow 受限制;只限于

88. confederacy—A union of persons, parties, or states; a league 联盟=ally

One that is allied with another, especially by treaty 同盟者

89. cumbersome —Troublesome or onerous 麻烦的=burdensome

90. dramatically—Arresting or forceful in appearance or effect 引人注目的=striking

91. durable—Lasting; stable 持久的;稳定的=lasting

92. domains—[计]域=fields 考试用书

93. domestic—Tame or domesticated. Used of animals 驯养的=tame

94. dominate—To enjoy a commanding, controlling position in 占支配地位=be prevalent in

95. divergence—Difference, as of opinion 意见分歧 difference

96. diverse—Made up of distinct characteristics, qualities, or elements 多种多样的=various

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97. dogma—An authoritative principle, belief, or statement of ideas or opinion, especially one considered to be absolutely true 信条=belief
98. distinction—The condition or fact of being dissimilar or distinct 差别
=difference
99. distinct—Readily distinguishable from all others; discrete 有区别的,
不同的=different, separate, definite
100. dispute—To argue about; debate 就...进行争论=argument,
disagreement
101. disseminate—To spread abroad; promulgate 散布=spread, distribute
102. disposal—The act or process of getting rid of something 除掉=get
rid of
103. discrete—Constituting a separate thing; distinct 分离的=separate
Existing as an independent entity 单独的
104. discard—To throw away; reject 丢弃,抛弃=get rid of
105. diffuse—To become widely dispersed; spread out 散布=travel
To be transmitted, as light or sound; move or pass 传送
106. differentiate—To constitute the distinction between 区分=distinguish
To perceive as being different or distinct 区分
107. dictate—To prescribe with authority; impose 命令
To issue orders or commands 命令=determine
To reach a decision; resolve 解决,决定,=prescribe
To set down as a rule or guide; enjoin 指定,规定

108. devastate—To lay waste; destroy 变成废墟,荒芜;破坏=ruin

109. device—A contrivance or an invention serving a particular purpose, especially a machine used to perform one or more relatively simple tasks
机器=instrument

A device for recording, measuring, or controlling, especially such a device functioning as part of a control system 仪表

110. devoid of—free of 无...的,免于...的;摆脱了...的

111. destruction—The act or process of wrecking or destroying, especially destruction by explosives.摧毁破坏

The act of destroying 毁灭=demolition

112. detect—To discover or ascertain the existence, presence, or fact of 查明;发现=discover, sense

To become aware of; perceive 感觉意识到

113. detectable—Can be discovered or ascertained the existence, presence, or fact 可查明;可发现 apparent, measurable, sizable

114. derive—To obtain or receive from a source 得到=obtain,

To issue from a source; originate 起源于=stem from

115. depression—An area that is sunk below its surroundings; a hollow 下陷处=low

116. depressed—Low in spirits; dejected 情绪低落的;沮丧的=saddened

117. deposit—To put or set down; place 放置=place, lay

118. deplete—To decrease the fullness of; use up or empty out 消灭,用完,

用光=exhaust, run out

119. dense—Hard to penetrate; thick 浓厚的=thick, heavy

120. delicate—Marked by sensitivity of discrimination 敏锐的=sensitive

Easily broken or damaged 脆弱的=fragile

121. delicate—Considerate of the feelings of others 体贴的=careful, intentionally

122. deft—Quick and skillful; adroit 灵巧的=skilled

123. extract—To remove for separate consideration or publication; excerpt 摘录=remove

124. extend—To stretch or spread (something) out to greater or fullest length 延伸=increase, stretch, outspread

125. extensive—Large in extent, range, or amount 广大的=wide, far from reaching

126. exponential—Containing, involving, or expressed as an exponent 指数的=rapid, increase

127. exert—To bring to bear; exercise 对...施加=apply

To put into action 使用,运用,=cause

128. exhibition—The act or an instance of exhibiting 展览=display

129. exorbitant—Exceeding all bounds, as of custom or fairness 过高的, 昂贵的=expensive

130. expand—To increase the size, volume, quantity, or scope of; enlarge 扩大=increase

131. excessive—Extending far beyond the norm 过分的

Exceeding a normal, usual, reasonable, or proper limit 过量的
=extreme

132. exclusion—The condition or fact of being excluded.排除或被排除的状态

Keep out of 躲开;置身于...之外

133. execution—制作=create

134. exalted—Lofty; sublime; noble 高的,崇高的;高贵的=superior

Of great value or excellence; extraordinary 价值巨大或品质优越的;
突出的

135. exceed—To be greater than; surpass 比...更好;超过=surpass

136. excel—To show superiority; surpass others 胜过=be superior

137. exceptional—Well above average; extraordinary 杰出的
=extraordinary

138. exceptionally—Deviating widely from a norm, as of physical or
mental ability 特殊的=abnormally,

Being an exception; uncommon 例外的=extremely

139. evident—Easily seen or understood; obvious 显然的=apparent

Readily understood; clear or obvious 显然的

140. evolve—To undergo gradual change; develop 发展=develop

141. erode—To wear (something) away by or as if by abrasion 腐蚀,侵蚀

142. equivalent—Equal, as in value, force, or meaning 相等的

=interchangeable

That can be interchanged 可以相互交换的

143. entity—Something that exists as a particular and discrete unit 实体
=object

Something perceptible by one or more of the senses, especially by vision or touch; a material thing 物体

144. enormous—Very great in size, extent, number, or degree 巨大的
=tremendous, huge

145. emit—To give or send out matter/energy 发射=give off 发出,放出
(蒸汽、气味等)

146. employ—To put to use or service 投入使用=use

147. enactment—To act (something) out, as on a stage 扮演=performance,
pass

148. emerge—To come into existence 发生使出现=appear, spring up

149. embed—To cause to be an integral part of a surrounding whole 包埋
=encase

To enclose in or as if in a case 把...装箱

150. elaborate—To become elaborate 变得复杂=complicate

To make or become complex or perplexing 使复杂或令人困惑

151. elaborately—Planned or executed with painstaking attention to numerous parts or details 精心制作的=done in great detail

152. fuse—To mix (constituent elements) together by or as if by melting;

blend 融合=combine

153. furnish—To supply; give 供应;提供=provide

154. fragment—A small part broken off or detached. 碎片=piece A portion or part that has been separated from a whole

155. forbid—To command against the doing or use of (something); prohibit 严禁=ban

156. forage—To wander in search of food or provisions 搜索粮食=feed
To give food to; supply with nourishment 给予食物

157. float—To move from place to place, especially at random 漂移=drift along

158. fertile—Rich in material needed to sustain plant growth 肥沃的=rich
Abounding, especially in natural resources 肥沃的;丰富的

159. faction—A group of persons forming a cohesive, usually contentious minority within a larger group 小集团=side

One of two or more opposing individuals, groups, teams, or sets of opinions 派

160. graze—To feed on (herbage) in a field or on pastureland 放牧=feed

161. gorgeous—Dazzlingly beautiful or magnificent 耀眼的;美丽的;炫目艳丽的=magnificent, beautiful

162. global—Of, relating to, or involving the entire earth; worldwide 全球的=worldwide

163. give way to —让路,让步=be replaced by=turn into

164. genetic—Affecting or affected by genes 影响基因的或被基因影响的=heredity

The genetic transmission of characteristics from parent to offspring
遗传

165. gap—An opening in a solid structure or surface; a cleft or breach 豁口=opening

A breach or an aperture 缺口

166. house—A structure serving as a dwelling for one or more persons, especially for a family 房屋=dwelling,

To contain; harbor 收容;隐藏=contain. To have within; hold 包含;容纳

167. homogeneous—Uniform in structure or composition throughout 同质的=uniform

Unvaried in texture, color, or design 均质的

168. herald—To proclaim; announce 公布;宣布=announce

169. heritage—Something that is passed down from preceding generations; a tradition 遗留物,传统=tradition

170. harshness—Being extremely severe or exacting; stern 严厉=acid Biting, sarcastic, or scornful 尖刻的

171. harness—To bring under control and direct the force of 统治,管理,支配=utilize

To put to use, especially to find a profitable or practical use for 利用

172. hail—To greet or acclaim enthusiastically 喝彩=acclaim

173. integrate—To make into a whole by bringing all parts together 使结合=unify

174. integral—Essential or necessary for completeness; constituent 必须的;应有的=essential Basic or indispensable; necessary 基本的,必须的

175. institution—An established organization or foundation, especially one dedicated to education, public service, or culture 机构=establishment

A public or private institution, such as a hospital or school 私人或公共机构

176. insight—The capacity to discern the true nature of a situation; penetration 洞察力=understanding

The faculty by which one understands; intelligence 理解力

177. inspire—To affect, guide, or arouse by divine influence 使受神灵的;感召的=fire the imagination of

178. ingredient—An element in a mixture or compound; a constituent 成份=component

A constituent element, as of a system 成分系统的组成要素

179. inhabit—To live or reside in 居住=occupy. To dwell or reside in 居住

180. inhabitant—One that inhabits a place, especially as a permanent resident 居民=resident

181. inhibit—To hold back; restrain 抑制;限制=hinder

To interfere with action or progress 阻碍,= curb

To check, restrain, or control as if with a curb; rein in 抑制

182. innumerable—Too numerous to be counted; numberless 无数的
=countless

183. influx—A mass arrival or incoming 汇集=arrival

184. inevitably—Impossible to avoid or prevent 必然的,不能规避或避免的
=unavoidably

185. inclination—A characteristic disposition to do, prefer, or favor one thing rather than another; a propensity 爱好去做=preference The state of being preferred 偏爱

186. inadequate—Not adequate to fulfill a need or meet a requirement 不足的=deficient, insufficient

187. impose—To apply or make prevail by or as if by authority 强制实行
=demand

To ask for urgently or peremptorily 要求迫切或专横要求

188. implement—A tool or an instrument used in doing work 工具=tool

189. immunity—The quality or condition of being immune 免除,免疫
=protection

190. illustrate—To make a visible representation of 展示

To provide (a publication) with explanatory or decorative features 图解=picture

191. identify—To ascertain the origin, nature, or definitive characteristics

of 确认=spot

To detect or discern, especially visually; spy 辨认

192. jolt—To disturb suddenly and severely; stun 使震惊=shock

Something that jars the mind/emotions as if with a violent, unexpected blow 震惊

193. myth—An unverified story handed down from earlier times, especially one popularly believed to be historical 传说

A fictitious story, person, or thing 传说=legend

194. noxious—Harmful to living things; injurious to health 有害的
=harmful

195. narrate—To give an account or a description 叙述或描绘=recount

To narrate the facts or particulars of 详细叙述

196. over taxed—税收过高的=heavily burdened 负担沉重的

197. outbreak—A sudden increase 突然发生=beginning

The act or process of bringing or being brought into being; a start 开端

198. originate—To come into being; start 出现; 开始=initial, genesis, pioneer

To bring into being; create 创造=invent,

199. puncture—To pierce with a pointed object 刺用带尖的物体穿透
=pierce

200. protrude—To jut out 突出; 伸出=project. To extend forward or out;

jut out 突出

201. prospect—Something expected; a possibility 期待被期望的某物;可能性

202. prosperity—The condition of being prosperous 繁荣=wealth

The state of being rich; affluence 富裕

203. proponent—One who argues in support of something; an advocate 倡导者=supporter

204. property—A characteristic trait or peculiarity, especially one serving to define or describe its possessor 特性=characteristic,

A piece of real estate 地产;不动产=estate

205. proper—Characterized by appropriateness or suitability; fitting 恰当的=suitable, correctly

206. promising—Likely to develop in a desirable manner 有前途的;有希望的=likely

Apt to achieve success or yield a desired outcome; promising 有希望的

207. prominent—Widely known; eminent 著名的=distinguished

Characterized by excellence or distinction; eminent 卓越的

208. proliferation—To grow or multiply by rapidly producing new tissue, parts, cells, or offspring 增生,增殖=multiply

To breed or propagate 繁殖

209. prevail—To be in force, use, or effect; be current 正在用的,有影响

的;现行的=dominate

210. prevailing—Most frequent or common; predominant 普遍的;有优势的=most frequent

211. preside over—管理,主管=manage

212. primal—First, highest, or foremost in importance, rank, worth, or degree; chief 重要的,首要的

Of first importance; primary 最重要的;主要的=key, principal

213. primarily—Of first importance; primary 最重要的;主要的=mainly

For the most part; chiefly.大部分地;主要地

214. prehistoric—Of, relating to, or belonging to the era before recorded history 史前的=ancient

215. preservative—Something used to preserve, especially a chemical added to foods to inhibit spoilage 防腐剂=maintain

To keep in an existing state; preserve or retain 保持

216. prestige—A person's high standing among others; honor or esteem 威望;尊重或敬佩=honor

217. predecessor—One who precedes another in time, especially in holding an office or a position; one that precedes, as in time; a predecessor 前任

An ancestor; a forebear 祖先;祖宗=forerunner

218. predominantly—Most common or conspicuous; main or prevalent 最主要的;最普通的=primarily

219. precede—To come, exist, or occur before in time. 先于...=prior to, before

220. portion—A section or quantity within a larger thing; a part of a whole 部分=part

221. possess—To have as property; own 持有;拥有

To have as a quality, characteristic, or other attribute 具有品质、特点
=have

222. potential—having possibility, capability, or power 有可能性的
=possible

223. pertinent—having logical, precise relevance to the matter at hand 有关系的=relevant

224. pit—A natural or artificial hole or cavity in the ground 坑=hole

225. perception—The capacity for such insight 洞察能力=insightful

Showing or having insight; perceptive 有洞察力的;有悟性的

226. penetrate—To enter or force a way into; pierce. 穿过, 刺入=go through

227. patron—A customer, especially a regular customer 顾客=customer

228. particle—A very small piece or part; a tiny portion or speck 一小份儿;一小点儿

A small spot, mark, or discoloration 小斑点,小污点或小瑕疵

229. pants 裤子—trousers 裤子

230. quaint—Odd, especially in an old-fashioned way 离奇的=odd,

bizarre

Strikingly unconventional and far-fetched in style or appearance; odd
古怪的

231. rupture—The process of breaking open or bursting 裂开,突然炸开
=burst

232. rural—Of, relating to, or characteristic of the country 农村的
=country

233. rudimentary—Being in the earliest stages of development; incipient
处于发展的最早阶段的=undeveloped, unsophisticated

234. rotate—To turn around on an axis or center 绕轴或中心转动=turn,
swirl

To proceed in sequence; take turns or alternate 循环,交替或轮换
=alternate

235. robust—Full of health and strength; vigorous 健康和有力的=strong

236. roam—To move about without purpose or plan; wander 漫游
=wander

237. rigidity—An instance of being rigid 僵化,严厉=stiffness

238. revise—To reconsider and change or modify 修改,修正=change

239. retrieve—To get back; regain.重获;收复=recover

To get back; regain 重新得到=bring back

To rectify the unfavorable consequences of; remedy. See: recover

240. restrict—To keep or confine within limits 限制=limit

241. retain—To maintain possession of 保持=keep

242. representation—The state or condition of serving as an official delegate, agent, or spokesperson 代表=delegate, stand for

243. resemble—To exhibit similarity or likeness to 类似=similar

244. renounce—To reject; disown 拒绝=reject

To refuse to accept, submit to, believe, or make use of 拒绝

245. replace—To take or fill the place of 取代=supplant

To displace and substitute for (another) 取代, 代替(另一个)

246. release—To free from something that binds, fastens, or holds back; let go 松开=give off

247. refreshing—Pleasantly fresh and different 新鲜宜人的, 与众不同的
=unusual

248. reflection—A manifestation or result 显示, 结果=indicate

To suggest or demonstrate the necessity, expedience, or advisability of 说明, 暗示

249. receptacle—A container that holds items or matter 贮藏器=container

250. recognize—To show awareness of; approve of or appreciate 赏识
=appreciate

251. rarefy—To make thin, less compact, or less dense 使稀薄=infrequent

252. rear—To lift upright; raise 直立起; 抬高=raise

253. radical—Severe or radical in nature; extreme 严厉或剧烈的; 极端的

Departing markedly from the usual or customary; extreme 极端的

=drastic

254. symmetrical—Of or exhibiting symmetry 对称的 =proportionally balanced

255. synthetic—Produced by synthesis, especially not of natural origin. 合成的=formation, integrate

Not natural or genuine; artificial or contrived 人造的,不自然的
=artificial

256. surging—To increase suddenly. Used of electric current or voltage 猛增=accelerating

257. surpass—To be or go beyond, as in degree or quality; exceed 胜过
=exceed, outrun

258. sustain—To keep in existence; maintain 继续生存;维持=maintain

259. sustenance—Something, especially food, that sustains life or health 营养物,尤指食物=fare

Food and drink; diet 食物和饮料. Means of livelihood 生计
=livelihood

260. supplement—An addition that increases the area, influence, operation, or contents of something 扩大

Something added to complete a thing, make up for a deficiency, or extend or strengthen the whole 补充物,用来完成某事、补充不足、扩展或加强=extension

261. supreme—Greatest in importance, degree, significance, character, or

achievement 最重要的=outstanding

262. succinct—Characterized by clear, precise expression in few words;

concise and terse 简明的=concise

263. sufficient—Being as much as is needed 充足的=adequate

264. sumptuous—Of a size or splendor suggesting great expense; lavish

豪华的;花费奢侈的=luxurious

265. substantial—Considerable in importance, value, degree, amount, or

extent 有重大价值的=considerable Worthy of consideration; significant

重要的

266. substitute—One that takes the place of another; a replacement 代用

品=replacement, in place of 代替

267. subsidize—To assist or support with a subsidy 以津贴补助=finance

To supply funds to 给...提供资金

268. subtle—So slight as to be difficult to detect or analyze; elusive 纤细

的,细小的=slight

269. submit—提出,提交=present 提出;呈递

270. subsidy—Monetary assistance granted by a government to a person

or group in support of an enterprise regarded as being in the public

interest 补助金=financing 融通资金

271. subject to —在...条件下;易受...的侵袭;受控制=expose to,

susceptible to

272. stretch—A continuous or unbroken length, area, or expanse 连续不

断的长度,地区或空间=span

The extent or measure of space between two points or extremities, as of a bridge or roof; the breadth 跨度两点或两端间的空间

273. strike—To engage in a strike against an employer 罢工=walkout

To come to; attain 来到;到达= make contact with

274. striking—Arresting the attention and producing a vivid impression on the sight or the mind.惹人注目的=prominent Immediately noticeable; conspicuous 显眼的

275. stringent—Imposing rigorous standards of performance; severe 严格的=strict

276. stimulus—Something that incites or rouses to action; an incentive 激发物=motivate

277. strain —To pull, draw, or stretch tight 拉紧=tension

The act or process of stretching something tight 拉紧

278. stationary—Not capable of being moved 不能被移动的;固定的=fixed, immobile

279. status—Position relative to that of others; standing 地位=standing

280. sticky—having the property of adhering or sticking to a surface; adhesive 粘的=adhere, cement

281. staple—A basic or principal element or feature 主要成分,基本成分=basic element

282. squirt—To issue forth in a thin forceful stream or jet; spurt 喷=spurt

out v. 喷出

283. staggering—Causing great astonishment, amazement, or dismay;
overwhelming 令人大为吃惊、惊讶或沮丧的;使束手无策的
=overwhelming

284. spur—To incite or stimulate 刺激,鞭策=stimulate

285. speculate about—To assert as a hypothesis 假设

To assume to be true without conclusive evidence 推测=hypothesize

286. spinal—Of, relating to, or situated near the spine or spinal cord;
vertebral 脊柱的=backbone

287. spark—To set in motion; activate 发动;触发=bring about 引起;致使;
造成;达成

288. spawn—To give rise to; engender 造成;使产生=create

289. solemn—Deeply earnest, serious, and sober 庄严的,极认真的,严肃
的=serious

290. slope—declivity A downward slope, as of a hill 斜坡

291. smother—To suffocate (another)使窒息=eliminate

To get rid of; remove 消灭;消除

292. snap—To pull apart or break with a snapping sound 折断=break

293. signify—To denote; mean 表示...的意思=denote

294. simultaneously—同时存在[发生]地=concurrently 同时发生的,并
存的;合作的

295. skepticism—A doubting or questioning attitude or state of mind;

dubiety 怀疑态度=doubt

296. shield—To protect or defend with or as if with a shield; guard 保护、
防卫=protect

297. secrete—To conceal in a hiding place; cache 躲藏=produce? ?

298. scarce—Hard to find; absent or rare 难得的;缺少的或罕见的=rare

299. scores—A composition written for a musical comedy 配乐=musical
compositions 音乐作品

300. scent—A perfume 香水=perfume

301. scale—To climb up or over; ascend 攀登=climb

302. sanitation—Formulation and application of measures designed to
protect public health 卫生措施=health

303. tremendous—Extremely large in amount, extent, or degree;
enormous 巨大的=huge, greatly

304. trend—A general tendency or inclination 趋向=tendency

305. trap—A contrivance for catching and holding animals, as a
concealed pit or a clamp like device that springs shut suddenly 陷阱
=entomb

To place in or as if in a tomb or grave 埋葬

306. trace—A visible mark, such as a footprint, made or left by the
passage of a person, an animal, or a thing 痕迹=imprint, residue

The remainder of something after removal of parts or a part 残留物

307. textile—A cloth, especially one manufactured by weaving or knitting;

a fabric 纺织品=cloth, fabric

308. terrestrial—Of, relating to, or composed of land 陆地的=land

309. terrain—An area of land; ground 地区;地带=land

310. tedium—The quality or condition of being tedious; tediousness or boredom 单调乏味=tiresome

311. temporarily—Lasting, used, serving, or enjoyed for a limited time 在有限的时间内持续地、被使用、发挥作用=makeshift

A temporary or expedient substitute for something else 权宜之计,暂时或临时替代其它事物的东西

312. tangle-twist/jumble 纠缠-缠绕、使混乱

313. unrestricted—adj.无限制的,自由的=unlimited

314. unsubstantiated—未经证实的,未经证明的=unverified 未经证实的,未经核对的

315. unravel—To separate and clarify the elements of (something mysterious or baffling); solve 分散并澄清=discover

316. undoubtedly—确实,无疑地,必定=unquestionably 不成问题的;无可非议的;无可指责的

317. undergo—To pass through; experience 经过;经历=experience

318. unadorned—Without adornment or embellishment; simple or plain 未加装饰的;简单的,朴素的=plain

319. usher—To precede and introduce; inaugurate 宣告,展示介绍;开始,开创=begin

320. variable—Likely to change or vary; subject to variation; changeable
易变的=unstable

321. venerable—Commanding respect by virtue of age, dignity, character,
or position 值得敬重的,令人崇敬的=worship

Ardent devotion; adoration.热烈的崇拜;崇敬

322. vivid—Evoking lifelike images within the mind; heard, seen, or felt
as if real 生动的=graphic

Described in vivid detail 生动细致地描写的

323. virtually-actually/practically/almost 实质上; 实际上(几乎); 几乎

324. witness—To take note of; observe 作记录;观察=observe

325. yield—To give forth by or as if by a natural process, especially by
cultivation 生产=provide, produce