**1, words**

monochrome/ˈmɒnəkrəʊm / adj. 黑白的

the rustle of the leaves in the wind : 风中树叶的沙沙作响声

tier-2 city : 二线城市

sit across from sb. : 互相对坐着

help out with: to help sb. especially in a difficult situation.

ergonomic: 人体工程学

out of the question : (impossible or not allowed)不可能的

hyphen : “-” 连接符

dash: “——”破折号

cockpit : (飞机或赛车的)驾驶舱，驾驶座

over/within budget: 超出/未超 预算

proportion [n.] 部分; 倍数

e.g. Water covers large proportion of the earth’s surface.

**in proportion to** : 和…成比例。

e.g. People are not simply wise **in proportion to** how much experience they have.

人的睿智不一定和他们的经验成正比。

proportionate [v.]   
(to sth) increasing or decreasing in size, amount or degree according to changes in sth else.

与...成比例

eminent [adj.]

1, (of people) famous and respect, especially in a particular profession.

an eminent operating system expert.

2, (of good qualities) unusual, excellent.

prominent [adj.]  
1, important or well known;  
a prominent politician  
2, easily seen  
a prominent position

merit /ˈmer.ɪt/ [U.] 1, 优点，美德 e.g. a work of outstanding artistic merit.

[C.] 2, 特点，长处 e.g. The programming language become popular based on its merits.

in terms of : 就……而言；考虑到

e.g. This job is good in terms of salary, but it has its disadvantages.

bias [n. U. C. usually single] 偏见

e.g. Some institutions still have a strong bias against woman.

double-edged sword : 双刃剑

work to: to follow a plan or a schedule.

hypothetical [adj.] 假定的；e.g. a hypothetical example

mechanic /məˈkæn.ɪk/[n. C.] 1, 修理技工 e.g. a car mechanic

mechanics [n. U.] 2, 力学；e.g. quantum mechanics

3, 机械学；

the mechanics [plural] the way something works or is done. 方法；手段

e.g. The mechanics of popularity.

yield [vt.] 1, 出产(作物)；产生(效益) e.g. trees that yield fruits

2, 屈服；让步；

bogus [adj.] pretending to be real or genuine : 假的；伪造的

a bogus doctor/contract : 假医生/ 伪造的合同

**2, Household appliance/əˈplaɪ.əns/ : 家用电器**

an electric kettle : 电热水壶

refrigerator : 冰箱

**3, Mathematics : 数学**

positional notation ： 进制

binary : 二进制

decimal : 十进制

octal number : 八进制

hexadecimal : 16进制

denominator: 分母

numerator: 分子

parenthesis: [n. pl. parentheses] 括号

brace: 大括号 {}

bracket : 中括号[]

scientific notation : 科学计数法

fractional : 分数，小数的

**4, disease: 疾病**

diabetes /ˌdaɪ.əˈbiː.tiːz/ : 糖尿病

rhinitis /raɪˈnaɪ.tɪs/[n. C.] 鼻炎

**5, toiletries : 洗漱用品。**

注意，toiletries不是复数，是专有名词。

body wash: 沐浴露

moisturizing cream / moisturizer / skin cream : 护肤霜

toothpaste : 牙膏

toothbrush : 牙刷

shampoo : 洗头膏

**6, make up : 化妆品**

moisturizer : 护肤霜

a moisturizing cream : 护肤霜

apply sun cream : 涂防晒霜

**7, Job and Occupation: 工作和职位**

vacancy : 职位空缺

**8, character : 性格**

disposition [formal] [n. C. usually single]: 性格

e.g. a reflective disposition : 一个善于反思的性格

**9, illness**

have an injection: 打针

to give an injection: 给某人打针

prone [adj.]: 易于遭受的

e.g. prone to injuries/illness: 容易受伤/生病

**10, school**

attend college/university: 上大学

admit [vt.] 接收(入学)

e.g. Jane was admitted to a university.

**11, people**

pedestrian /pəˈdes.tri.ən/ [n.][C.] 步行者

[adj.] 步行者用的 e.g. pedestrian area : 步行区

**12, weather**

overcast [adj.] 阴天。

**13, examination**

paper [n. C.] 试卷

authentic examination papers: 考试真题试卷

**14, kitchenware**

scissors [n.] 剪刀

throwaway [adj.] 一次性的。 e.g. throwaway products

stove [n.] (取暖用的)炉子 e.g. a gas/wood-burning stove : 烧煤气/木头的炉子

a kitchen stove / cooking stove : 做饭用的炉子

mug [n.] 带把的大杯子

cup: 茶杯

saucer [n.]: 茶碟(放在茶杯下面)

jug [n.] 罐子 e.g. a jug of milk.

**15, computer science**

port [v.] [computer] 软件移植

profiler : 代码性能分析器

compatible [adj.] 1, 兼容的； 2, 关系好的；和睦相处的；

[opposite] incompatible

subroutine [n.] = subprogram 子程序

lexical closure : 直译“语法闭包”，实际值得是程序编译中规定的变量的定义域，俗称：出了大括号就不认识。

parameter: 形参（计算机术语）

argument : 实参（计算机术语）

**16, shopping**

whim [n. C.] 一时兴致

on a whim : 一时冲动，. e.g. He bought the car on a whim.

**17, sport**

work out : 锻炼

e.g. I work out regularly to keep fit.

**18, food**

flour [n. U.]: 面粉

wheat flour : 小麦面粉

cereal [n. U.]  
1, wheat, barley and rye.. 谷类作物。 e.g. cereal cropss

2, food made of cereal grains, often eaten for breakfast with milk. 谷类食物  
a bowl of cereal: 一碗麦片粥

**19, letter**

correspondence /ˌkɒr.ɪˈspɒn.dəns/ [n. U.]

1), 来往信件； e.g. The editor welcomes correspondence from readers on any subject.

2), 通信(的活动)； e.g. We have been in correspondence for months.

correspondent [n. C.]

1), 记者；通信员

**20, clothes**

clothes [pl.] 服装统称

cloth [n.] 布料

trouser [n. C.] 裤子。 (usually plurals )

sock [n. C.] 袜子 (usually plurals)

**21, tourism**

receipt /rɪˈsiːt/

tourism receipts : 旅游收入

peak season of tourism: 旅游旺季

low season of tourism: 旅游淡

**22, farm**

farm: 农场

orchard /ˈɔː.tʃəd/ [n.]果园

**23, war**

ceasefire /ˈsiːs.faɪər/ [n.C.] 停火 (= truce)

**24, bedroom**

duvet: 被子

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**#, others**

stand up (to remain valid even when tested) : 经得起

scrutiny [n. C.] : 考验；检查

e.g. His argument doesn’t really stand up to scrutiny.

likewise [adv.] 同样地；

e.g. He expected his colleagues to do likewise.

innate /ɪˈneɪt/ [adj.] 天生的

obsolete /ˌɒb.səlˈiːt/ [adj.] 过时的。e.g. obsolete technology.

ingredient [n. C.] (成功的)要素；

recipe /ˈres.ə.pi/ [n. C.] 1.食谱；2.秘诀

e.g. a recipe for success : 成功的秘诀。 a recipe for disaster : 失败的方法。

simultaneous /ˌsɪm.əlˈteɪ.ni.əs/ (=synchronous) [adj.]同步的

sage [n.] a very wise person. 先贤

mutual [adj.] 相互的；共同的；

mutually [adv.] 相互地；

exclusive [ad.] 排斥的；不包括的；

e.g. mutually exclusive: 相互排斥。

e.g. Intelligence and wisdom are not mutually exclusive.

forgetful [adj.] 健忘的；

absent-minded / distracted: 心不在焉的；不专注的；

whereas [conj.] 然而 -conj. is short for conjunction, and it means “连词”

notorious [adj.] 声名狼藉的

e.g. The country is notorious for its appalling working conditions.

(appalling [adj.] 使人震惊的)

part of speech : 词性。（n. adj…etc）

英语共有8个词性

noun, pronoun, verb, adjective, adverb, preposition, conjunction, and interjection

descend into sth. (no passive): to gradually get into a bad state (逐渐陷入)

e.g. The country was descending into chaos.

outright: [adj.] (completely and total)

e.g. win outrightly

bureau [n] (pl. bureaus or bureaux) 1.书桌；2.办事处，机构

bureaucratic [adj.] 官僚主义的。

bureaucracy [n. U.] 1.官僚主义；2.官僚体制

e.g. 1. unnecessary bureaucracy/ excessive bureaucracy :不不要的/过分的官僚作风

2. living in a modern bureaucracy

excessive [adj.] greater than what seems reasonable or appropriate. (过分的)  
excess   
1, [single n. C.] more than is necessary. 过度的事物。

(of sth.) e.g. Are you suffer from an excess of stress in your life?   
(to excess) e.g. He started to drinking to excess after losing his job.  
(in excess of )…

bode well/ill for sb./sth. : 对…来说是好/坏兆头

e.g. These figures bode ill for the company’s future.

mediocre /ˌmiː.diˈəʊ.kər/ [adj.] (not very good; of only average standard) 平庸的；

e.g. He is a mediocre programmer.

convention [n.] 1, 习俗，惯例。e.g. social conventions: 社会习俗。

2, 大会。 e.g. to hold a convention

3, 公约，协定。 e.g. the Geneva convention 日内瓦公约

4, a traditional method in literature, art or theatre (文学等的惯用手法)

conventional [adj.] 常规的；

accord with: to agree with or match with.

e.g. These results accord closely with our predictions.

according to… : 据……所说；根据……

on the whole: generally. 总的来说

straightforward: [adj.] 容易的；简单易懂的；不复杂的

e.g. a straightforward process

It is quite straightforward to come here. 来这很容易。

identical [adj.] 完全同样的； e.g. a row of identical

be identical to sb./sth.   
e.g. Her dress was almost identical to mine.

be identical with sb./sth.

pathological /ˌpæθ.əˈlɒdʒ.ɪ.kəl/ [adj.] not reasonable or sensible; impossible to control  
不理智的；无法控制的

be taken up with sb./sth. : 致力于；专心于……

#, words

exacting [adj.]

needing or demanding a lot of effort, care about details: 要求严格的；在意细节的

e.g. exacting work. 艰巨的工作

He is an exacting man to work for. 他对手下人要求很严格

resign [vi. vt.] 1，辞职；辞去；

2, 听任； e.g. resign yourself to sth. 听任某事

e.g. She resigned herself to her fate.

seem [linking verb](系动词) 好像；似乎 (不可用于进行时). 个人理解：be的推测形式

do not seem: 否定式

e.g.

seem +n. :

He seems happy.

seem + adv.:

It seems like a good idea.

it seems that… :

It seems that they know what they are doing.

seem to do/be/have sth. 感觉好像

They seem to know what they are doing.

concerned [adj.] concerned about/with sth. 关注/关心某事

e.g. He seemed concerned about the healthy condition of the students in China.

**optimum**(=**optimal**) [adj.] the best possible; producing the best possible results.

(最佳的；产生最佳效果的)

e.g. the optimum use of resources.

**implicit** [adj.] 1, suggested without being directly expressed. 含蓄的；不直接的

e.g. implicit criticism

2, complete and not doubted. 完全的，无疑问的

implication [n. C. usually plural.]  
1, a possible effect or result of an action or a decision: 可能的影响  
They failed to consider the wilder implications of their actions.  
2, something that is suggested or indirectly stated: 暗指; 含意

**explicit** [adj.]

1, (of statement or piece of writing) clear and ease to understand: 清楚明白，易于理解的  
2, (of person) saying sth clearly, exactly and openly: (指人说话)直接；坦率；明确

conception[n.]   
1, 理解；2，构想

for one’s own good:   
1, being or done for the benefit of oneself: 为自己好  
I know you do not want to do this, but it’s for your own good.

2, resulting in harm to oneself

They talk too much for their own good.