**incorporate** /ɪnˈkɔː.pər.eɪt/ [vt.]

1, to include sth. that it forms a part of sth. 将…包括在内   
e.g. The new car design incorporates all the latest safety measures.  
incorporate sth. in/into/with sth.

2,(often passive) to create a legally recognised company. 注册成立公司  
e.g. The company was incorporated in 1990.

**inundate** /ˈɪn.ʌn.deɪt/ [v.] (usually passive)

1, to give or send sb. so many things that they can’t deal them all.   
 给的太多致使人处理不了

inundate sb. with sth.

e.g. We have been inundated with offers of help. 主动援助太多

2, to cover an area of land with a large amount of water  
用水淹没

**overlap**

[n.] 1. a shared area of interest, knowledge, responsibility, etc. 重叠之处

2. a period of time in which two events or activities happen together. 交接期 。 e.g. an overlap of a week : 一周的交接期

**aesthetic** /esˈθet.ɪk/  
[adj.] 审美的 e.g. The new building has little aesthetic value/appeal.   
[n.] 美感；审美观

**bicker** [vi.] (about/over sth.) to argue about things that are not important.   
e.g. The children are always are bickering about something or another.

**episode** [n. C.] 1, 片段；2, 一集

**delicate** /ˈdel.ɪ.kət/ [adj.]  
1, made or formed in a very careful or detailed way 精致的；  
2, (of colours, smells, flavours) light and pleasant; not strong : 色彩柔和；味道淡；

shepherd /ˈʃep.əd/ [n.] 牧羊人

at this point : 在这个时候  
e.g. At this point I don’t care what you decide to do.

dispute   
[n. C.] 1, 争议 e.g. a dispute between two countries about border.  
[vt.] 2, 提出异议 e.g. to dispute a decision/claim

evasion [n.]  
1, the act of sb. or avoiding something that you are supposed to do  
逃避责任的做法.   
 e.g. She’s been charged with tax evasion

3, 托辞；接口  
e.g. It is all evasion.

**underlying**[adj.](only before noun)   
important in a situation but not always easily noticed or stated clearly.   
e.g. Unemployment maybe an underlying cause of the rising crime rate.

intractable [adj.] (formal)  
(of a problem or a person) very difficult to deal with  
e.g. I had an intractable problem about software designing.

**toss** [vt.]  
1, to throw something slightly or carelessly.   
e.g. He toss the ball to Anna.   
2, to make or make sb./sth. from side to side  
e.g. Branches were tossing in wind. 树枝在风中摇曳。  
3, to throw a coin in air..  
e.g. Let’s toss a coin. 猜硬币。

[n.] (usually single)   
1, an act of throw a coin.  
2, an act of moving your head suddenly upward.

**nail** [n.] 1, 指甲； 2，钉子

**fickle** [adj.] (of a person) often changing their mind in unreasonable way.

**entitle** [v.]   
1,(often passive) to give sb. the right to have sth. or to do sth.   
e.g. You will be entitled to you pension when you reach 65.  
2, to give a title of sth.   
e.g. He entitled his poem “Lilac”.

**vein** [n.] 1, 静脉；2，叶脉；翅膀的脉络

**tend to** : 往往会

**inductive** [adj.] 归纳的.   
e.g. inductive reasoning: 归纳推理/  
an inductive argument: 归纳证明

**squash** /skwɒʃ/ [vt.] to stop sth. from continuing.   
e.g. to squash a plan / an idea

**inhabitant** [n. C.] a person or an animal that lives in a particular place. (某地的)居民

**forefront** [n. sing.]   
at / in / to the forefront of …: in or into an important or leading position in a particular group or activity (处于/进入..重要地位)  
e.g. Lisp is still in the forefront the programming language technology.   
  
**set sb./sth. apart**:   
to make sb./sth. different from or better than others. (使与众不同或优于…)  
e.g. Her elegant sets her apart from other singers.

**precede** /prɪˈsiːd/ [vt.]   
to happen before sth or come before sb./sth. in order. 在…之前发生或出现  
e.g. She preceded me in the job. 在我之前她做这项工作  
 See preceding chapter, please. 请看前一章

**acquaint** [vt.] (formal) to make sb. familiar with or aware of sth. (使了解/知道)  
e.g. Please acquaint me with the facts of the case.   
  
**succinct** /səkˈsɪŋkt/ [adj.] express clearly in a few words: 简明的  
e.g. a succinct explanation

**facilitate** /fəˈsɪl.ɪ.teɪt/ [vt.]   
to make an action or a process possible or easier. 促进; 有利  
e.g. The new trade agreement should facilitate more rapid economic growth.  
  
**leverage** /ˈliː.vər.ɪdʒ/ [n. U.]   
1, the act of using a lever to lift or open sth. 杠杆作用  
  
**sustain** [vt.]   
1, to make something continue for sometime without becoming less  
维持  
sustain a marriage

**suffocate** /ˈsʌf.ə.keɪt/ [vi. vt.]  
1, to die because there is no air to breathe. 使…窒息而死  
Many dogs have suffocated in hot cars.   
2, (figurative) constrain 受到束缚  
She felt suffocated by all the rules and regulations.

**patent** /ˈpeɪ.tənt/ [adj.]   
[n.]专利权  
to apply for / obtain a patent on an invention  
[adj.]   
1, 有专利的 patent laws  
2, used to emphasise that something bad is very clear or obvious  
 明显的；赤裸裸的  
It was a patent lie.

**patently** /ˈpeɪ.tənt.li/ [adv.] without doubt (SYN clearly): 毫无疑问地  
It was patently obvious that she was lying.

**conclusive** [adj.] proving sth. and allowing no doubt or confusion. 确凿的;不容质疑的  
conclusive evidence/results

**criterion** [n. single] (pl. **criteria**) a standard or principle by which sth. is judged. 准则  
The main criterion is value for money. 主要准则使钱划不划算。  
**oil paint**: 油画  
**tempera paint**: 蛋彩画

**explicit** [adj.]   
1,(statement or article) clear and easy to understand.   
2,(of person) saying something directly.

**marital** [adj.] connected with marriage 婚姻的

**microscopic** /ˌmaɪ.krəˈskɒp.ɪk/ [adj.]   
extremely small and difficult to see without a microscope.

**differentiate** /ˌdɪf.əˈren.ʃi.eɪt/ [vt.]   
to recognise that two things are not same.  
(between) A and B / A from B  
e.g. It’s difficult to differentiate between the two varieties.

**objective** [adj.] 客观的  
**subjective** [adj.] 主观的

**colloquial** /kəˈləʊ.kwi.əl/ [adj.] (SYN. informal)  
informal and more suitable for use in speech than writing.  
口语的；非正式的。

**initially** (= at first)  
Initially, the system worked well.

**presentation** [n. C.] (在大会上做)介绍；报告；  
give a presentation ： 做报告

**anecdote** /ˈæn.ɪk.dəʊt/   
[n. C.] a short, interesting story about a real person or event. 趣闻轶事  
[U.] a personal account of an event. 个人的说法；传闻

**rehearsal** /rəˈhɜː.səl/ [n. usually single]排练；演习  
to have a rehearsal.  
These training exercises are designed to be a rehearsal for the invasion.  
  
**confiscate** [vt.] 没收；  
The land was confiscated after war.

**precise < accurate :** 精准度比较，accurate更精准，指完全无误。

necessary [adj.]  
1, that is needed for a purpose or a reason: 必需的；必要的；  
2, that must exist or happen and cannot be avoided: 必然的；

**rightmost** [adj.] 最右边的

**overstretch** [vt.]   
to do more than sb are capable of.   
This will overstretch the prison services.

**exaggerate** /ɪɡˈzædʒ.ə.reɪt/ [vi. vt.]  
to make sth larger, better, worse or more important than it really is.  
He tends to exaggerate the difficulties.

**whatsoever**1,=not at all; not of any kind  
e.g. Is there any doubt about it? None whatsoever.  
2, = whatever

**formidable** /fɔːˈmɪd.ə.bəl/ [adj.] you feel fear and/or respect them, because they are impressive or powerful, or because they seem difficult.  
e.g. In debate he is a formidable opponent.

**momentum** [n. U.] the ability to keep increasing or developing.  
They began to lose momentum in the second half of the game.

**take sb/sth for granted** :   
to be so used to sb/sth that you do not recognise their true value.  
e.g. Her husband was always there and she just took him for granted.

**centripetal** /ˌsen.trɪˈpiː.təl/ adj. moving towards a centre.

**audition** [n. C.] short performances, usually by actors, singers or dancers, to show that they are right for a particular play, film or show.  
e.g. She had an audition for drama school.

**versatile** /ˈvɜː.sə.taɪl/ [adj.] able to do many different things.  
e.g. He is a versatile actor who has played a variety of parts.

**genre** /ˈʒɒn.rə/ [n. C.] a particular type of literature, music, art, film, etc that you can recognise because of it special features.  
e.g. His films covers wide range of subjects and genres.

**anticipate** [vt.]   
1. to expect something.  
We don’t anticipate any major problems.  
2. to see what might be happen in the future and take action to prepare for it.  
We need someone who can anticipate and respond to changes in fashion industry.

**credit**   
1. [n. U.] a loan   
2. [C. usually plural] the act of mentioning someone who work on a project such as a film or a TV programme.  
e.g. The credits seemed to last as long as the movie.

**massacre** /ˈmæs.ə.kər/   
1, [n. C. U.] the killing of large amount of people especially in a cruel war.  
Nobody survived the masscre.

2, [vt.] to kill a large amount of people especially in a war  
Hundreds of women and children were masscred.

**hierarchy** /ˈhaɪə.rɑː.ki/ n. U. C. 等级制度

**item** [n.]   
1, one thing on a list of things to buy, do, talk about, etc.  
2, a single piece of news in a newspaper, on televison, etc  
an item of news. / a news item

**content**   
1, /kənˈtent/ [adj.] happy and satisfied with what they have  
e.g. be content with something / be content to do something.  
2, /ˈkɒn.tent/ [n.] the things that are contained in something

**note** [n.]  
1, a short piece of writing to help you remember something.  
2, (Brithsh English) a piece of money paper

**life expectancy**: the number of years that a person is likely to live

**mortal** /ˈmɔː.təl/ [adj.] that can not live for ever and must die

**mortality** /mɔːˈtæl.ə.ti/ n.

**indispensable** [adj.] too important to be without  
Cars have become an indispensable part of our life.  
A good dictionary is indispensable for learning a foreign language.

**go around someone’s neck:**   
Your arms go around your father’s neck.

**evacuate** [vt.]  
1, to move people from a place of danger to a safer place  
Police evacated nerby buildings.  
Children were evacuated from London to a escape the bombing.  
2, to empty you bowels