


MBA大师
搞定联考的水

21天搞定800+核心词 Unit18

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classify ['klæsɪfaɪ] 频次3

vt. 将.....分类，将.....归类

e.g. The books in the library are classified according to subject.
图书馆的书按学科分类。

同义替换 ≈ sort out 分类

classification [ˌklæsɪfɪ'keɪʃn] n. 分类，分级 频次1


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sacrifice ['sækrɪfaɪs] 频次3

vt. 牺牲

e.g. She sacrificed everything for her children.
她为子女牺牲了一切。

e.g. Would you sacrifice a football game to go out with a girl?
你愿意放弃一场足球赛，去跟一个女孩子约会吗？

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false [fɔːls] 频次3

adj. 错误的

e.g. A whale is a fish. True or false?
鲸鱼是鱼。对还是错？

falsely ['fɔːlsli] 频次1

adv. 错误地



faulty ['fɔ:lti] 频次1

adj. 不完美的, (思想方法) 有错误的
e.g. Ask for a refund if the goods are faulty.
商品如有缺陷, 可要求退款。

fault [fɔ:lt]
n. 缺点, 责任, 错误
e.g. Why should I say sorry when it's not my fault?
不是我的错为什么要我道歉?



adapt [ə'dæpt] 频次2

vt. 适应
e.g. It took him a while to adapt himself to his new surroundings.
他过了好一阵子才适应了新环境。
e.g. These styles can be adapted to suit individual tastes.
这些式样可以修改, 以适应个人不同爱好。

同义替换 ≈ adjust
modify



adaptation [ˌædæp'teɪʃn] 频次1
n. 适合, 适应

同义替换 ≈ acclimation [ˌækli'meɪʃ(ə)n]
n. 适应

adaptable [ə'dæptəbl] adj. 能适应的 频次1



interrelate [ˌɪntərɪ'leɪt]

vi./vt. 相互关联 (或影响)
e.g. a discussion of how the mind and body interrelate
关于精神和肉体相互联系的讨论
a discussion of how the mind interrelates with the body
关于精神和肉体相互联系的讨论

同意替换 ≈ they are closely connected (and they affect) each other
A and B are linked



interrelation [ˌɪntərɪˈleɪʃn] 频次1
n. 相互关系

interrelated [ˌɪntərɪˈleɪtɪd]
adj. 相互关联的（或影响的）



adequate [ˈædɪkwət] 频次1

adj. 足够的，充分的
e.g. The room was small but adequate.
房间虽小但够用。

adequately [ˈædɪkwɪtli] 频次2
adv. 足够地，充分地
e.g. Are you adequately insured?
你保够了险吗？



inadequate [ɪnˈædɪkwət] 频次1
adj. 不足的，不充分的
e.g. inadequate supplies
供应短缺

同义替换 ≈ **insufficient** [səˈfɪʃnt]
adj. 不足的



rational [ˈræʃnəl] 频次1

adj. 合理的，理性的
e.g. a rational argument/choice/decision
合理的论点 / 选择 / 决定
e.g. There is no rational explanation for his actions.
对他的所作所为无法作出合理的解释。

同义替换 ≈ **reasonable** [ˈriːz(ə)nəb(ə)l]
adj. 合理的
e.g. Be reasonable! We can't work late every night.
要讲道理呀！我们不能每天晚上都加班到很晚呀。



rationally ['ræf(ə)n(ə)li] 频次1
adv. 合理地，理性地
e.g. She argued her case calmly and rationally.
她冷静而又理智地为她的情况辩解。

irrational ['ɪræʃənəl] 频次1
adj. 不合逻辑的，没有道理的
e.g. an irrational fear
无端的恐惧
e.g. You're being irrational.
你不可理喻。

rationale [ˌræʃəˈnɑ:l] n. 基本原理，根本原因 频次1



witness ['wɪtnəs] 频次1

vt. 见证

e.g. India has witnessed many political changes in recent years.
印度近年来经历了很多政治变动。
e.g. The retail trade is witnessing a sharp fall in sales.
零售业的销售额在急剧下降。



accumulate [əˈkju:mjəleɪt] 频次1

vt. 积累，积聚

e.g. I seem to have accumulated a lot of books.
我好像已经收集了很多书。

同义替换 ≈ gather, collect, assemble



addictive [əˈdɪktɪv] 频次1

adj. 使人上瘾的，使人入迷的

e.g. Cigarettes are highly addictive.
香烟很容易使人上瘾。
e.g. I find jogging very addictive.
我觉得慢跑锻炼很使人着迷。



同义替换 ≈ habit ['hæbɪt] 频次20

n. (喝酒、抽烟的) 瘾

e.g. She's tried to give up smoking but just can't kick the habit.

她戒过烟，但就是戒不掉。

e.g. a 50-a-day habit

每天抽50根烟的烟瘾

inhabit [ɪn'hæbɪt] vt. 居住在 频次1



habitat ['hæbɪtæt] 频次6

n. (动植物的) 生活环境，栖息地

e.g. The panda's natural habitat is the bamboo forest.

大熊猫的天然栖息地是竹林。

e.g. the destruction of wildlife habitat

野生动植物生存环境的破坏



bother ['bɒðə(r)] 频次1

vt. 给 (某人) 造成困扰/麻烦

e.g. I don't want to bother her with my problems at the moment.

我此刻不想让她为我的事操心。

同义替换 ≈ disturb 打扰

trouble 打扰

annoy 困扰

irritate 使烦恼



shrink [ʃrɪŋk] 频次1

vt. (使) 缩小，缩水

e.g. The market for their products is shrinking.

市场对他们产品的需求在减少。

e.g. Television in a sense has shrunk the world.

从某种意义上说电视把世界缩小了。

shrinkage [ˈʃrɪŋkɪdʒ] 频次1

n. 缩小，收缩

e.g. the shrinkage of heavy industry

重工业的萎缩

eligible ['elɪdʒəbl] 频次1



adj. 有资格的, 合格的

e.g. Only those over 70 are eligible for the special payment.
只有70岁以上的人才 有资格 领取这项专款。

同义替换 ≈ qualified

adj. 具备.....的资历的, 符合资格的

e.g. She's extremely well qualified for the job.
她完全符合担任这项工作的条件。

abandon [ə'bəndən] 频次1



vt. 抛弃, 放弃

e.g. The baby had been abandoned by its mother.
这个婴儿被母亲遗弃了。

同义替换 ≈ give up 放弃

derive [dɪ'reɪv] 频次1



vt. 获得, 得到

e.g. He derived great pleasure from painting.
他从绘画中得到极大的乐趣。

vi. (使) 源于 频次1

e.g. The word 'politics' is derived from a Greek word meaning 'city'.
politics一词源自希腊语, 意思是city。

deserve [dɪ'zɜ:v] 频次1



vt. 值得

e.g. You deserve a rest after all that hard work.
辛苦劳累那么久, 你该休息一下了。



anticipate [æn'tɪsɪpeɪt] 频次1

vt. 预料, 预期
e.g. We don't anticipate any major problems.
我们预料不会发生什么大问题。

e.g. We anticipate that sales will rise next year.
我们预料明年销售量将会增加。

同义替换 ≈ expect



sanction ['sæŋkʃn] 频次1

n. 制裁

e.g. The ultimate sanction will be the closure of the restaurant.
最严厉的处罚将是关闭这家餐馆。



frustrate [frʌ'streɪt] 频次1

vt. 使沮丧
e.g. These questions frustrated me.
这些问题让我沮丧。

frustrated [frʌ'streɪtɪd]
adj. 沮丧的
e.g. Han Meimei felt frustrated and angry.
韩梅梅既灰心又生气。



frustration [frʌ'streɪʃn] 频次2
n. 沮丧, 懊恼
e.g. She couldn't stand the frustration of not being able to help.
眼睁睁帮不上忙, 她可受不了。



wreak [ri:k] 频次1

vt. (formal) 造成（巨大的破坏或伤害）

e.g. Their policies would wreak havoc on the economy.
他们的政策将对经济造成巨大的破坏。

同意替换: wreak havoc ≈ cause damage



coax [kəʊks] 频次1

vt. 哄劝，劝诱

e.g. She coaxed the horse into coming a little closer.
她哄着那匹马让它再靠近了一点。

同意替换 ≈ persuade [pə'sweɪd]
vt. 劝说，劝服



pre-marital ['pri: 'mærɪtl] 频次1

adj. 婚前的

e.g. pre-marital property 婚前财产

同义转述: before getting married



counsel ['kaʊnsəl] 频次1

vt. 建议，劝告 频次1

e.g. He counselled them to give up the plan.
他建议他们放弃此项计划。
同意替换 ≈ propose

n. 建议，劝告

e.g. Listen to the counsel of your elders.
要听从长辈的忠告。
同意替换 ≈ advice, opinion, suggestion, view, recommendation

counselor ['kaʊns(ə)lə] n. 顾问 频次2

circulation [ˌsɜːkjəˈleɪʃn] 频次1



n. 流通, 传递

e.g. the circulation of money/information/ideas
货币的流通; 消息的传播; 观念的流行

circulation [ˌsɜːkjəˈleɪʃn] 频次1



真题实践:

答案句: The three Ds—death, debt and divorce—still deliver works of art to the market.

24. The three Ds mentioned in the last paragraph are ____.

- [A] auction houses' favorites
- [B] contemporary trends
- [C] factors promoting artwork circulation
- [D] styles representing Impressionists

undergo [ˌʌndəˈɡəʊ]



vt. 经历, 经受 (变化, 不快的事等)

e.g. Some children undergo a complete transformation when they become teenagers.
一些儿童进入少年期会完全变成另一个人。

e.g. He underwent a lot of hardships in his childhood.
他在童年时代经历了许多坎坷。

leave no room for 频次1



不给空间, 不留余地

e.g. The challenges lying ahead are enormous and leave no room for delay.
摆在前面的挑战是巨大的, 没有拖延的余地。

leave behind 留下
e.g. I don't want to leave anything behind.
我不想留下任何东西。



impression [im'preʃn] 频次4

n. 印象
e.g. a general/an overall impression
总的 / 整体印象
e.g. My first impression of him was favourable.
他给我的第一印象不错。

impressionist [im'preʃənɪst] 频次2
n. 印象派画家
impressionable [im'preʃənəbl] adj. 易受影响的 频次1



plummet ['plʌmɪt] 频次1

vi. 暴跌，速降

e.g. Her spirits plummeted at the thought of meeting him again.
一想到又要见到他，她的心情便直往下沉。
e.g. Share prices plummeted to an all-time low.
股票价格暴跌到历史最低点。

同意替换 ≈ fall
drop



expense [ɪk'spens] 频次3

n. 花费
e.g. The payments he gets barely cover his expenses.
他几乎是入不敷出。


at the expense of sb./sth. 频次3
在牺牲（或损害）..... 的情况下

e.g. He built up the business at the expense of his health.
他以自己的健康为代价逐步建立起这个企业。

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in that 频次8

因为

e.g. I'm lucky in that I've got four sisters.
我很幸运，因为我有4个姐姐。

同义替换 ≈ as
because
since

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passion ['pæʃn] 频次7

n. 强烈情感，激情

e.g. She argued her case with considerable passion.
她相当激动地为自己的主张提出论据。

passionate ['pæʃənət] 频次1
adj. 狂热的，热诚的

passionately ['pæʃənətli] 频次1
adv. 狂热地

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emphasize ['emfəsaɪz] 频次7

vt. 强调

e.g. His speech emphasized the importance of attracting industry to the town.
他的发言强调了吸引工业到城镇的重要性。

e.g. She emphasized that their plan would mean sacrifices and hard work.
她强调说他们的计划将意味着牺牲和辛勤工作。

emphasis ['emfəsis] 频次1
n. 强调

blame [bleim] 频次6



- ① n. (坏事或错事的) 责任, 责备 频次1
e.g. Why do I always get the blame for everything that goes wrong?
为什么出了事总是让我背黑锅?
- ② vt. 指责, 把.....归咎于 频次2
e.g. Police are blaming the accident on dangerous driving.
警方把事故原因归咎于危险驾驶。

be to blame (for sth.)
(对坏事) 负有责任 频次3
e.g. If anyone is to blame, it's me.
如果有人该承担责任, 那就是我。



handle ['hændl] 频次5



vt. 处理, 应对
e.g. We all have to learn to handle stress.
我们都得学会调节压力。

同义替换 ≈ deal with

真题实践:
答案段: Their thesis—that a relatively modest intervention could have a big impact—was based on the view that first-generation students may be most lacking not in potential but in practical knowledge about how to deal with the issues that face most college students...

29. The author of the paper believe that first-generation students ____.

[A] are actually indifferent to the achievement gap
[B] can have a potential influence on other students
[C] may lack opportunities to apply research projects
[D] are inexperienced in handling their issues at college





previous ['pri:viəs] 频次4

adj. 先前的
e.g. No previous experience is necessary for this job.
这一工作无需相关的经验。

previously ['pri:viasli] 频次3
adv. 先前地
e.g. The building had previously been used as a hotel.
这座楼房早先曾用作旅馆。



complex ['kɒmpleks] 频次4

adj. 复杂的
e.g. the complex structure of the human brain
错综复杂的人脑构造
e.g. a complex argument/problem/subject
复杂难懂的论证 / 问题 / 科目

同义替换 ≈ complicated ['kɒmplikeɪtɪd] adj. 复杂的

complexity [kəm'pleksəti] 频次1
n. 复杂性



jump [dʒʌmp] 频次4

n. 激增 频次1
e.g. a 20 per cent jump in pre-tax profits
税前利润20%的大幅增长
e.g. unusually large/big price jumps
非同寻常的大幅度涨价

同义替换 ≈ increase



jump [dʒʌmp] 频次4

v. 跳 频次3





skip [skip] 频次3

vt. 跳过，略过

e.g. I skipped over the last part of the book.
那本书的最后部分我略过没读。

skipper ['skipər] 频次1
n. (小船或渔船的) 船长，(运动队的) 队长



along with 频次3

和，以及
e.g. He came along with some friends.
他和几个朋友一道来的。

e.g. She was sent a box of chocolates along with
a letter saying she was fired.
她收到一盒巧克力和一封信，信上说她被解雇了。

同义替换 ≈ and
in combination with



familiar [fə'miliə(r)] 频次2

adj. 熟悉的
e.g. to look/sound/taste familiar
看 / 听 / 尝起来熟悉
e.g. Are you familiar with the computer software they use?
你熟悉他们使用的计算机软件吗？

unfamiliar [ˌʌnfə'miliə(r)]
adj. 不熟悉的，陌生的 频次1
e.g. She felt uneasy in the unfamiliar surroundings.
她在陌生的环境中感到局促不安。



pave [peɪv] 频次2

vt. 铺 (路)
pave the way (for sb/sth)
(为……) 铺平道路，创造条件

e.g. This decision paved the way for changes in employment rights for women.
这项决议为修改妇女就业权利创造了条件。



mock [mɒk] 频次2

vt. 嘲笑

e.g. He's always mocking my French accent.
他总是嘲笑我的法国口音。

同义替换 ≈ to make fun of



真题实践

答案段: But this seems to be the irony of office speak: Everyone makes fun of it, but managers love it, companies depend on it, and regular people willingly absorb it. As a linguist once said, "You can get people to think it's nonsense at the same time that you buy into it. "In a workplace that's fundamentally indifferent to your life and its meaning, office speak can help you figure out how you relate to your work — and how your work defines who you are.

- 35.Which of the following statements is true about office speak? ____.
- [A] Managers admire it but avoid it.
 - [B] Linguists believe it to be nonsense.
 - [C] Companies find it to be fundamental.
 - [D] Regular people mock it but accept it.



indispensable [ˌɪndɪˈspensəbl] 频次2

adj. 不可或缺的

e.g. Cars have become an indispensable part of our lives.
汽车已成了我们生活中必不可少的一部分。



competitive [kəmˈpetətɪv] 频次1

adj. 有竞争力的
e.g. We need to work harder to remain competitive with other companies.
我们必须更加努力工作以保持对其他公司具有竞争力。

uncompetitive [ˌʌnkəmˈpetətɪv] 频次1
adj. 无竞争力的
e.g. uncompetitive prices
缺乏竞争力的价格

competitiveness [kəmˈpetətɪvnəs] 频次1
n. 竞争力

paradox [ˈpærədɒks] 频次1

n. 矛盾（的人、事情或情况）

e.g. It is a curious paradox that professional comedians often have unhappy personal lives.

这真是个奇怪的矛盾现象——职业喜剧演员的私人生活往往并不快乐。

paradoxically [ˌpærəˈdɒksɪkli]

adv. 矛盾地 频次1

e.g. Paradoxically, the less she ate, the fatter she got.

很矛盾的是，她吃得越少，就变得越胖。

drain [dreɪn] 频次1

① vt. （使）流走，流出

e.g. The river drains into a lake.
这条河流入湖中。

② n. 消耗

e.g. Military spending is a huge drain on the country's resources.
军费开支是对国家资源的巨大耗费。

brain drain [ˈbreɪn dreɪn]

n. (国家的)人才流失

allocate [ˈæləkeɪt] 频次1

vt. 分配.....（给）

e.g. A large sum has been allocated for buying new books for the library.
已划拨了一大笔款子给图书馆购买新书。

同义替换 ≈ apportion [əˈpɔːʃn] vt. 分配

allocation [æləˈkeɪʃ(ə)n]

n. 分配

e.g. the allocation of food to those who need it most
分配粮食给最需要的人

journal [ˈdʒɜːnl] 频次1

n. 报纸，刊物

e.g. a scientific/trade journal
科学 / 行业杂志



journalism ['dʒɜːnəlɪzəm] 频次1
n. 新闻业

journalist ['dʒɜːnəlɪst] 频次4
n. 记者

journalistic [ˌdʒɜːnəˈlɪstɪk] 频次1
adj. 新闻业的
e.g. journalistic skills
新闻工作技巧



precondition [ˌpriːkənˈdɪʃn] 频次1

n. 先决条件，前提
e.g. Peace is the precondition for development.
和平是发展的前提。

同义替换：A is (the) precondition for B
≈ a link between A and B



真题实践：
答案段：However, Obamacare has allowed more than 12 million people to either get insurance through Medicaid or the exchanges. These are people who may previously have felt the need to get a full-time job that provided insurance in order to cover themselves and their families. With Obamacare there is no longer a link between employment and insurance.

39.It can be learned that with Obamacare, ____.

[A] it is no longer easy for part-times to get insurance.
[B] employment is no longer a precondition to get insurance.
[C] it is still challenging to get insurance for family members.
[D] full-time employment is still essential for insurance.



aggressive [əˈɡresɪv] 频次1

adj. 激进的，富有侵略性的
e.g. Some children are much more aggressive than others.
一些孩子比其他孩子更好斗。

aggressively [əˈɡresɪvli] 频次1
adv. 激进地

lay/get one's hands on sth

频次1



to find or get sth.

找到 / 得到某物

e.g. I know their address is here somewhere,
but I can't lay my hands on it right now.
我知道他们的地址就放在这块儿，但我一时找不到。

e.g. Many people work part-time because they cannot
get their hands on full-time jobs.
许多人之所以兼职工作是因为他们找不到全职工作。

distinction [dɪ'stɪŋkʃn]

频次1



n. 区分

e.g. The new law makes no distinction between adults
and children (= treats them equally).
这项新法律对成人和孩子同等对待。

distinctive [dɪ'stɪŋktɪv]

adj. 独特的，特别的

e.g. clothes with a distinctive style
样式独特的衣服

同义替换 ≈ characteristic [ˌkærəktə'rɪstɪk]

distinctiveness [dɪ'stɪŋktɪvnɪs]

n. 特殊性



dependent [dɪ'pendənt]

频次1



adj. 依赖的，受.....影响的

e.g. You can't be dependent on your parents all your life.
你不可能一辈子靠父母生活。

independent [ˌɪndɪ'pendənt]

频次2

adj. 独立的，自主的

e.g. She's a very independent-minded young woman.
她是个很有主见的年轻女子。

independence [ˌɪndɪ'pendəns]

频次2

n. 独立，自主

qualify ['kwɒlɪfaɪ] 频次1

vt. 使合格，具备资格
e.g. He qualified as a doctor last year.
他去年获得了医生的资格。



qualification [ˌkwɒlɪfɪˈkeɪʃn]
n. 资格，学历 频次2
e.g. academic/educational/professional/vocational qualifications
学术 / 教育 / 专业 / 职业资历

qualified ['kwɒlɪfaɪd]
adj. 具有资格的
同义替换 ≈ eligible



triumph ['traɪʌmf] 频次1

- ① vt. 打败，战胜 频次1
e.g. China triumphed 3-0 in the final.
中国队在决赛中以3:0获胜。
- ② n. 巨大成功；（巨大成功或胜利的）心满意足
e.g. The winning team returned home in triumph.
球队凯旋而归。



blur [blɜ:(r)] 频次1

vt. 使变得模糊

e.g. The writing blurred and danced before his eyes.
字迹变得一片模糊，在他眼前晃动。





fruitful ['fru:tʃʊl] 频次1

adj. 富有成效的

e.g. a fruitful collaboration/discussion
富有成效的合作 / 讨论

同义替换 ≈ productive [prə'dʌktɪv]
adj. 多产的, 富有成效的



seize [si:z] 频次2

vt. 抓住

e.g. He seized her by the arm.
他抓住她的胳膊。



keep pace with 频次2


与.....步调一致

e.g. You walk too fast for me to keep pace with you.
你走的太快, 我跟不上。

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21天搞定800+核心词 Unit20

讲师：余思雅


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stuff [stʌf] 频次6

n. (事物名称不详、无关紧要或所指事物明显时用) 东西, 物品, 活儿

e.g. This wine is good stuff.
这酒不错。

e.g. I've got loads of stuff to do today.
我今天有好多事儿要做。


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interpret [ɪn'tɜːprət] 频次 (4+10)

vt. 解读, 诠释

e.g. The students were asked to interpret the poem.
学生们被要求诠释那首诗的意义。

48. Directions:
Write an essay based on the chart below. In your writing, you should
1) interpret the chart, and
2) give your comments.
You should write about 150 words on the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)

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misinterpret [ˌmɪsɪn'tɜːprət] 频次1

vt. 误解, 误释

e.g. He was amazed that he'd misinterpreted the situation so completely.
他十分震惊地发现自己竟然完全误解了情况。

interpretation [ɪn'tɜːprə'teɪʃn] 频次1

n. 解释, 说明

e.g. Dreams are open to interpretation.
(= they can be explained in different ways.)
梦可以作各种诠释。



imitate ['ɪmɪteɪt] 频次4

vt. 模仿
e.g. Art imitates Nature.
艺术是对大自然的仿制。
e.g. No computer can imitate the complex functions of the human brain.
任何计算机都无法模拟人脑的复杂功能。



think of ... as ... 频次3

把.....视为.....

e.g. I always think of him as a thief.
我总是把他当作小偷。

同义替换 ≈ regard as 认为



inclined [ɪn'klaɪnd] 频次3

adj. 倾向的
e.g. She was inclined to trust him.
她愿意相信他。
e.g. I'm inclined to agree with you.
我倾向于同意你的观点。

be inclined to 倾向于



thorny ['θɔːni] 频次3

adj. 棘手的，复杂难解的

e.g. a thorny question/issue/problem
棘手的问题



backfire [ˌbækˈfaɪə(r)] 频次2

vi. 适得其反
产生事与愿违的不良（或危险）后果

e.g. Unfortunately the plan backfired.
不幸的是，计划产生了适得其反的结果。



notably [ˈnəʊtəbli] 频次2

adv. 尤其，特别

e.g. The house had many drawbacks, most notably its price.
这房子有很多缺陷，尤其是它的价格。



notable [ˈnəʊtəbl]

① adj. 显著的，重要的
e.g. His eyes are his most notable feature.
他的双眼是他最明显的特征。

② n. 名人
e.g. All the usual local notables were there.
经常露面的地方名流都在那里。



lure [lʊə(r)] 频次2

vt. 吸引，引诱

e.g. The child was lured into a car but managed to escape.
那小孩被诱骗上了车，但又设法逃掉了。

e.g. Young people are lured to the city by the prospect of a job and money.
年轻人希望打工赚钱，从而被诱惑到城市。



grateful [ˈɡreɪtfl] 频次2

adj. 感激的
e.g. I am extremely grateful to all the teachers for their help.
我非常感谢所有老师的帮助。
e.g. We would be grateful for any information you can give us.
如能提供信息我们将感激不尽。

ungrateful [ʌnˈɡreɪtfl] 频次1
adj. 不领情的，忘恩负义的



interrupt [ˌɪntəˈrʌpt] 频次2

vt. 打断
e.g. Sorry to interrupt, but there's someone to see you.
对不起打扰一下，有人要见你。

interruption [ˌɪntəˈrʌpʃn] 频次2
n. 打扰
e.g. She spoke for 20 minutes without interruption.
她连续讲了20分钟。



temporary [ˈtempərəri] 频次2

adj. 暂时的，短暂的
e.g. I'm looking for some temporary work.
我在找临时工作。

temporarily [ˈtempərəri] 频次5
adv. 暂时地

contemporary [kənˈtempərəri] 频次4
adj. 当代的，现代的
contemporary art 当代艺术



distinguish [dɪˈstɪŋɡwɪʃ] 频次2

vi./vt. 区分
e.g. At what age are children able to distinguish between right and wrong?
儿童到什么年龄才能明辨是非？
e.g. It was hard to distinguish one twin from the other.
很难分辨出一对孪生儿谁是谁。

stiff

[stɪf] 频次2



adj. 困难的，激烈的

e.g. The company faces stiff competition from its rivals.
公司遇到对手的激烈竞争。

e.g. It was a stiff climb to the top of the hill.
费了好大劲才爬到山顶。

pursue

[pə'sju:] 频次2



vt. 追求

e.g. She wishes to pursue a medical career.
她希望从事医学工作。

pursuit

[pə'sju:t] 频次2



n. 追求

e.g. the pursuit of happiness/knowledge/profit
对幸福 / 知识 / 利润的追求

e.g. She travelled the world in pursuit of her dreams.
她走遍天下，追寻她的梦想。