

高阶学术词汇表 (AWL 6–10 扩展版)

用于研究生学术英语翻译与写作训练

I. 理论与研究设计类词汇

- **coincide** (v.) —相符; 一致; 同时发生 *collocations*: coincide with results / coincide in time *example*: The findings coincide with earlier research in the field. *note*: 表示“与……一致”时多用介词 *with*。
- **specify** (v.) —明确说明; 具体规定 *collocations*: specify conditions / specify parameters *example*: The author specified the assumptions underlying the model. *note*: 常与名词 *requirement*, *assumption*, *parameter* 搭配。
- **allocate** (v.) —分配; 配置 (资源、时间) *collocations*: allocate resources / allocate funds efficiently *example*: The project aims to allocate resources more efficiently.
- **constitute** (v.) —构成; 组成; 建立 *collocations*: constitute evidence / constitute a paradigm shift *example*: Such findings constitute a major shift in the theory.
- **inhibit** (v.) —抑制; 阻碍; 限制 *collocations*: inhibit growth / inhibit learning / inhibit motivation *example*: External rewards may inhibit intrinsic motivation.

II. 数据与分析类词汇

- **corroborate** (v.) —证实; 确证 (理论、假设) *collocations*: corroborate evidence / corroborate hypothesis *example*: The data corroborate the proposed hypothesis.
- **coherent** (adj.) —连贯的; 一致的 *collocations*: coherent argument / coherent strategy *example*: The report presents a coherent framework for analysis.
- **invoke** (v.) —援引 (理论、原则); 唤起 *collocations*: invoke a concept / invoke a law / invoke authority *example*: The author invokes Bourdieu's theory of cultural capital.
- **trigger** (v.) —引发; 触发 *collocations*: trigger changes / trigger a reaction / trigger debate *example*: The crisis triggered extensive political discussions.
- **offset** (v.) —抵消; 弥补 *collocations*: offset the impact / offset the cost / offset decline *example*: The new policy aims to offset negative externalities.

III. 跨学科与哲学类词汇

- **paradigm** (n.) — 范式; 理论框架; 典范 *collocations*: paradigm shift / research paradigm / dominant paradigm *example*: Kuhn described how science evolves through paradigm shifts.
- **scenario** (n.) — 情景; 设想; 情境 *collocations*: best-case scenario / worst-case scenario / research scenario *example*: Participants were presented with several ethical scenarios.
- **predominant** (adj.) — 占主导地位的; 主要的 *collocations*: predominant role / predominant factor / predominant theme *example*: Social context plays a predominant role in identity formation.
- **subordinate** (v./adj.) — 使从属; 下级的; 次要的 *collocations*: subordinate A to B / subordinate clause *example*: Consciousness cannot be subordinated to biology alone.
- **convene** (v.) — 召集; 召开 (会议、研讨) *collocations*: convene a conference / convene experts / convene annually *example*: The committee convened to discuss the proposal.

IV. 学术写作常用抽象名词

- **framework** (n.) — 框架; 体系 *example*: The framework provides a basis for cross-disciplinary analysis.
- **validity** (n.) — 有效性; 合理性 *example*: The validity of the model was verified through experiments.
- **integrity** (n.) — 完整性; 学术诚实 *example*: Research integrity is essential for scientific credibility.
- **paradox** (n.) — 悖论; 自相矛盾的现象 *example*: The paradox of tolerance has been widely debated in philosophy.
- **implication** (n.) — 含义; 潜在影响 *example*: This finding has broad implications for educational policy.

V. 复习建议

1. 优先掌握词汇的**学术搭配与名词化表达**（如 *the implementation of policies*）。
2. 建议将每个动词造三个例句，涵盖**社会科学、语言学、自然科学**不同语境。
3. 重点背诵具有抽象逻辑含义的动词（如 *constitute, invoke, offset, inhibit*）。
4. 复习顺序推荐：意义 → 搭配 → 学术例句 → 自己造句。