

1. important =crucial [决定性的,重要的[(+to/for)]严酷的,艰难的]

significant(amount or effect large enough to be important)

The way you and I approach today, and each day, is **crucial**.

我们对待今天以及每一天的方式都是至关重要的。

Whether at work or at home, the goal is to engage in activities that are both personally **significant** and enjoyable.

无论在工作中还是在家里, 目标都是从事个人重大的并且令人愉快的活动。

2. common=universal,

ubiquitous [ju'bikwətəs] [到处存在的,普遍存在的]

(if something is ubiquitous, it seems to be everywhere)

Music has been called the **universal** language.

人们称音乐为世界的语言。

Happiness is **ubiquitous**, may fall short of demand.

幸福无处不在,可还是供不应求。

3. abundant=ample [大量的,丰富的,充裕的足够的宽敞的,宽大的]

plentiful ['plentiful][丰富的,充足的;多的富裕的;丰产的]

He has received **ample** praise for the work he did.

他所做的工作, 使他获得了广泛的赞美。

This place has **plentiful** material resources.

这地方的物质资源是丰富的。

4. stick=adhere,

cling (hold on something tightly)

We **adhere** to the principle that everyone should be treated fairly.

我们必须坚持人人都应该被平等对待这一原则。

The children **cling** to their father for more pocket money.

孩子们粘着爸爸, 要他再给些零花钱。

5. neglect=ignore.(difference: neglect means someone has not paid enough attention to something; ignore means no attention.)

Focus in the person who are talking with you, **ignore** something else.

把全身的注意力都集中在与你谈话的人身上, 忽略其他。

6. near=adjacent[ə'dʒesənt](two things next to each other),

adjoin(the same as adjacent)

His house is **adjacent** to mine.

他的寓所与我的相毗连。

It is certain that virtue **adjoins** pride on one side.

好的品德常会引人走向骄傲自满的一面，那是不假的。

7. pursue=woo(man woos woman, old-fashioned),

seek(if you seek sth, you try to obtain it. FORMAL)

He **wooed** and won her.

他向她求爱成功而结婚。

Older people may **seek** their own friends rather than become too emotionally dependent on their children.

老年人可以找自己的朋友而不会在情感上太依赖他们的子女。

8. accurate=precise(precise is exact and accurate in all details),

exact(correct in every detail)

We need to make **precise** estimate beforehand.

我们需要事先作出准确的估计。

I don't know the **exact** date.

我不知道确切的日子。

9. vague=obscure(unknown or known by only a few people)

I had only an obscure view of it.

对这事我仅有一种模糊的想法。

10. top=peak, summit

Sales have reached a new **peak**.

销售额已达到了新高峰。

He attain the **summit** of his ambition.

他达到了追求的最高目标。

11. competitor=rival,

opponent(especially in sports and politics)

Tom and I were **rivals** for the job.

汤姆和我是这次求职的竞争对手。

Never underestimate your **opponent**.

千万不要低估对手。

12. blame=condemn (if you condemn something, you say it's very bad and unacceptable)

We **condemned** him for his bad conduct.

我们责备他行为不检点。

13. opinion=perspective,

standpoint (means looking at an event or situation in a particular way)

But from my **perspective**, it still was not good enough.

但是从我的角度来说它还不是很好。

Has the matter been viewed from his **standpoint**?

这事已从他的立场加以观察了吗?

14. fame=prestige (describe those who are admired),
reputation

The old universities of Oxford and Cambridge still have a lot of **prestige**.

历史悠久的牛津大学和剑桥大学仍然享有很高的声望。

He **spotted** his **reputation** by lying repeatedly.

他因反复说谎而败坏了自己的名声。

15. build=erect (you can erect something as buildings, FORMAL), establish

They **erected** their tent at the foot of the mountain.

他们在山脚下支起了帐篷。

I want to **establish** myself in the team.

我想要尽快确立自己在队内的位置。

16. insult=humiliate (do something or say something which makes people feel ashamed or stupid)

He felt **humiliated** when the teacher scolded him in front of the whole class.

老师在全班同学面前批评他使他感到羞辱。

17. complain=grumble (complain something in a bad-tempered way)

And householders generally **grumble** a lot if they have to pay extra to have their rubbish collected.

假如居民们不得不支付额外费用用于垃圾收集，他们会抱怨很多。

18. primary=radical (very important and great in degree),
fundamental

Today, he is still bubbling with new ideas and **radical** initiatives.

今天，他依然能够冒出新的想法和激进的倡议。

Wisdom is **fundamental** to the development of human society.

智慧是人类社会得以发展的根本。

19. relieve=alleviate (alleviate means you make pain or sufferings less intense or severe)

Nowadays, many methods can be done to alleviate back pain.

如今，很多方法可以被用来减轻背部疼痛。

20. force=coerces into (you make someone do something/he does not want to), compel

After a period of time, her mother **coerces** her **into** attending piano lessons.

经过一段时间后，她母亲强迫她去上钢琴课。

I should assign you your share of labor, and compel you to accomplish it.

我要把属于你的那一份劳动分配给你，并且强迫你完成它。

21. enlarge=magnify (magnify means make something larger than it really is)

He tried to **magnify** the part he played in the battle.

他想夸大他在那场战斗中所起的作用。

22. complex=intricate (if something is intricate, it of has many small parts and details)

Although the problem is **intricate** and complex, it can be solved very quickly with an electronic computer.

虽然问题虽然复杂难解，但用电子计算机很快就能解出。

23. Lonely=solitary (if someone is solitary, there is no one near him/her)

His childhood was repressed and **solitary**.

他的童年是压抑而孤独的。

24. small=minuscule(very small),
minute,

Since speaking parts were mandatory, I had already received the most **minuscule** role in the entire play.

因为演讲是强制性的，我曾经演过在整个演出当中最为卑微的角色。

The minute happiness always stays with you, and it is heaven if you satisfy easily.

微小的幸福就在身边，容易满足就是天堂。

25. praise=extol(stronger than praise),
compliment(polite and political)

He keeps **extolling** her goodness.

他对她的善良赞不绝口。

I feel greatly flattered at his **compliment**.

他的赞美使我大感受宠若惊。

26. hard-working=assiduous(someone who is assiduous works hard or does things very thoroughly)

His spirit of assiduous study is worthy of emulation.

他刻苦钻研的精神，值得效仿。

27. difficult=arduous (if something is arduous, it is difficult and tiring, and involves a lot of efforts)

Although the work was **arduous**, he finished it in a short time.

虽然这项工作很费力，他仍然很快就做完了。

28. poor(soil)=barren,

infertile(used to describe the soil is so poor that plants cannot be planted on it)

Such a **barren** desert can support very few creatures.

在这样荒瘠的沙漠里，很少生物能够存活。

The farmers in this area have to struggle to wrest a living from the **infertile** soil.

该地区的农民不得不在这块贫瘠的土地上挣扎谋生。

29. fragile=brittle,

vulnerable(someone who is vulnerable is easily hurt emotionally or physically)

He has a **brittle** temper.

他脾气急。

How does the UN defend **vulnerable** groups in society?

联合国如何保护社会中的弱势群体？

30. show=demonstrate (to demonstrate a fact means to make it clear to people.)

I hope to **demonstrate** my ability and talents in my field adequately.

我希望能充分展示我在这个行业的能力和智慧。

31. big=massive (large in size, quantity, or extent),

colossal (use this word, you emphasize something's large),

tremendous (INFORMAL)

The temple is supported by **massive** columns.

此庙由粗大的柱子支撑

It requires government spending on a **colossal** scale.

这要求政府付出巨额开支。

He has a **tremendous** hold over his younger brother.

他对他弟弟很有影响。

32. avoid=shun (if someone shuns something, she/he deliberately avoid that something or keep away from it.)

Wise men love truth, whereas fools **shun** it.

【谚】智者热爱真理，愚者回避真理。

33. fair=impartial (someone who is impartial is able to give a fair opinion or decision)

on something.)

He was not an **impartial** witness because of his affinity with the accused.

他不是公正的见证人, 因为他与被告有姻亲关系.

34. attack=assault (physically attack someone),

assail (attack violently)

If you lay hands on me, I will charge you with **assault**.

如果你对我动手, 我就指控你犯人身伤害罪。

All sorts of problems **assailed** us suddenly.

各种各样的问题突然向我们袭来。

35. dislike=abhor (you hate something to an extreme extent for moral reasons),

loathe (dislike very much)

I **abhor** advertising that is blatant, dull, or dishonest.

我痛恨那些华而不实、平淡无奇、或自欺欺人的广告。

They **loathe** each other.

他们相互讨厌。

36. ruin=devastate (it means damage something very badly, or utterly destroy it.)

She was **devastated** by his death. 她因他去世而悲痛欲绝。

39. always=invariably (the same as always, but better than always)

This is not invariably the case.

事情并非总是如此。

40. forever=perpetual (a perpetual state never changes), immutable

(something immutable will never change or be changed)

A contented mind is a **perpetual** feast.

【谚】知足长乐。

The key thing about both of them is that they were immutable.

关于他们有一点很关键的, 就是他们都是不可变的。

41. surprise=startle (it means surprise you slightly),

astound (surprise you to a large degree),

astonish (the same as astound)

The least noise would **startle** the timid child.

最小的响声也会吓着这个胆小的孩子的。

These places continue to **astound** me every time I step off the plane or train.

每一次当我迈下飞机或火车时, 眼前的景象都会让我感到震撼不已。

She **astonished** me with her beautiful handwriting.

她以其秀丽的书法而使我惊异。

42. enthusiasm=zeal (a great enthusiasm),
fervency (sincere and enthusiasm)

He shows **zeal** for knowledge.

他渴望知识。

43. quiet=tranquil(calm and peaceful),
serene(calm and quiet)!

He looked at the man with a **tranquil** eye.

他以平静的眼神看着那个男人。

It was a beautiful morning, calm and **serene**.

那是一个宁静、明媚的早晨。

44. expensive=exorbitant (it means too expensive that it should be)

She hunted out an unassuming restaurant and entered, but was disturbed to find
that the prices were **exorbitant** for the size of her purse.

她找到一个不起眼的小饭店，就走了进去。但是她不安地发现那里的价钱高得吓人，不是她的钱包可以付得起的。

45. luxurious=lavish (impressive and very expensive),
sumptuous (grand and very expensive)

The country girl was not used to their **lavish** mode of living.

这个乡下姑娘不习惯他们奢侈的生活方式。

After **sumptuous** banquet, they also took us to a dance hall to dance and sing.

奢盛的宴会后，他们还带我们到一个舞厅去跳舞和唱歌。

46. boring=tedious (if you describe something tedious, you mean it's boring
and frustrating)

He is an exceedingly **tedious** fellow.

他是一个非常令人生厌的家伙。

47. respect=esteem (if you esteem someone, you respect and admire her. FORMAL)

She stands high in the **esteem** of (is greatly respected by) her colleagues.

她深受同事的尊敬。

48. worry=fret(if you fret about something, you worry about it)

Don't **fret**, we'll get there on time.

别著急，我们能准时到那里。

49. cold=chilly (unpleasantly cold), icy (extremely cold)

A gust of **chilly** autumn wind is blowing from the north.

一阵冷飕飕的秋风从北方吹来。

Driving on **icy** roads can be pretty hairy.

在结冰的道路上开车有时真使人心惊胆战

50. hot=boiling (very hot)

These vegetables have been **boiling** too long; they're cooked to a pulp.

这些蔬菜煮的时间太长了，都煮成糊了。

51. dangerous=perilous (very dangerous, hazardous (dangerous, especially to people's safety and health)

The road grew even steeper and more perilous.

这条路变得更陡更险了。

52. nowadays=currently

We are **currently** focusing seriously on this matter.

我们正在严肃地处理这个问题。

53. only=unique (the only one of its kind), distinctive;

The custom is **unique** to the region.

这种风俗是这一地区特有的。

I believe everyone is born into the world to do something unique and something **distinctive**.

我相信每个人来到这个世界上，都是为了做一番与众不同、独一无二的事情！

54. stop=cease (if something ceases, it stops happening or existing)

The newspaper had **ceased** publication.

报纸已停刊。

55. part=component (the components of something are the parts that it is made of)

Surprise is an essential **component** of my plan.

我这项计划主要就是想使大家惊喜一下。

56. result=consequence (the results or effects of something)

It rained yesterday and in **consequence** the match was canceled.

昨天下雨了，结果比赛被取消。

57. obvious=apparent, manifest

This is an **apparent** exception to the rule.

这是那项规定的一个明显的例外。

It **manifested** itself to all of us.

那对我们大家来说是显而易见的

58. based on=derived from (can see or notice them very easily)
These stories **derive from** his experiences during the Long March.
这些故事是根据他在长征中的经历写成的。
60. quite=fairly
It's **fairly** mild for this time of the year.
每年这个时候气候相当温和。
61. pathetic=lamentable (very uncomfortable and disappointing)
His death is a lamentable loss of our work.
他的死对我们的工作来说是令人悲痛损失。
62. field=domain (a particular field of thought, activities or interest)
The kitchen is my wife's **domain**, she doesn't like me going into it.
厨房是我妻子的领地，她不愿让我进去。
63. appear=emerge (come into existence)
After the rain, the sun **emerges** from behind the clouds.
雨过后，太阳从云层后面出来。
64. whole=entire (the whole of something)
I am on the rack during the **entire** examination.
在整个考试过程中，我的心情十分紧张。
65. wet=moist (slightly wet), damp (slightly wet), humid (very damp and hot)!
Water the plant regularly to keep the soil **moist**.
按时给植物浇水以保持土壤湿润。
The room was **damp**, and the paper was peeling off.
屋子很潮湿，壁纸都一片片剥落了。
The climate in the summer is hot and **humid**.
夏天的天气炎热湿润。
66. wrong=erroneous (incorrect or partly correct)
That the earth is flat is an **erroneous** concept.
认为地球是平的观点是错的。
67. difficult=formidable
The task was a formidable one.
这任务非常艰巨。
68. change=convert (change into another form)
If you try to convert him, you could find he just walks away.
如果你想让他改变信仰，他会扭头就走。
69. typical=quintessential (this word means represent a typical example of something)
The beach is the **quintessential** place to go to relax and breathe fresh air.
海滩是休闲放松和呼吸新鲜空气的最好的去处。
70. careful=cautious (very careful in order to avoid danger), prudent (careful and sensible)
He is always **cautious** of giving offence to others.

他一直注意不得罪人。

It is clearly prudent to take all precautions.

采取一切防范措施显然是慎重的

71. ability=capability (the same as ability)

He won the election more on personality than on **capability**.

他以人品而非能力赢得了竞选。

72. strange=eccentric (if someone is eccentric, he behaves in a strange way, or
his opinion is different from most people)

The **eccentric** poet was a byword in literary circles.

这个古怪的诗人在文学圈内臭名昭著

73. rich=affluent (if you are affluent, you have a lot of money)

It's a shame that even in our **affluent** society, charities have to cry out for funds.

真遗憾，甚至在我们这个富裕的社会里，慈善事业也仍然得乞求资金。

74. use= utilize (the same as use)

We should often **utilize** Sundays to read reference books.

我们应时常利用星期日来阅读参考书。

75. dubious=skeptical (if you are skeptical about something, you have doubts on it.)

I'm rather **skeptical** about their ability to solve the problem.

我对他们解决问题的能力颇为怀疑。

76. satisfy=gratify (if you are gratified by something, it gives you pleasure and
satisfaction)

Now that she has a job in France, she can **gratify** her desire to see Europe.

既然现在她在法国工作，那就可以满足她游览欧洲的愿望了。

77. short=fleeting, ephemeral (if something is ephemeral, it lasts a short time)

For a **fleeting** moment I think the car be go to crash.

刹那间我想到汽车要碰撞。

Such novels came forward to enjoy **ephemeral** popularity only.

这样的小说只是昙花一现的东西而已。

78. scholarship=fellowship

I am writing to you to apply for a **fellowship** with a stipend in your university.

我想来贵校进修，并盼能给予助学金。

79. angry=enraged (extremely angry)

They turned a deaf ear to our demands, which **enraged** all of us.

他们对我们的要求置之不理，这使我们大家都很气愤。

80. smelly=malodorous (used to describe an unpleasant smell)

There came a burst of **malodorous** smell from the sewer.

下水道传来一股很难闻的味道。

81. ugly=hideous (if something is hideous, it is very ugly or unattractive)

In old China, drugs once brought **hideous** disaster to the nation.

在旧中国，毒品曾给中华民族带来深重灾难。

82. attractive=appealing (pleasing and attractive),

absorbing (something absorbing can attract you a great deal)

This 'win-win' structure is **appealing** to banks and investors.

这种双赢结构对银行和投资者均具吸引力。

The novel was so **absorbing** that she read on without a break-even forgetting food and sleep.

这本小说非常引人入胜，她一口气读了下去，甚至废寝忘食。

83. diverse=miscellaneous (a miscellaneous groups consists of many different kinds of things)

A small boy's pockets are likely to contain a **miscellaneous** collection of objects.

小男孩的口袋里往往藏有杂七杂八的东西。

84. disorder=disarray, chaos

Because the domestic scene is in **disarray**, the Government appears unable to make any meaningful foreign policy decisions.

因为国内情况未上轨道，政府似无法在外交方面做成任何有意义的决定。

Without roles, people would live in (a state of) **chaos**.

如果没有规章制度，人们就会生活在混乱之中。

85. crazily=frantically (used to describe someone who behaves in a wild and

uncontrolled way)

We have been frantically trying to save her life.

我们一直在手忙脚乱地设法挽救她的生命。

86. rapid=meteoric (ATTENTION: meteoric is only used to describe someone achieves success quickly)

Japan's **meteoric** economic rise never led to a parallel surge in diplomatic clout.

日本在经济上的急速兴起,从未带来其外交影响力的相应增长。

87. ordinary=mundane (very ordinary and not at interesting or unusual)

Life without aspiration, dream, fantasy is like **mundane** existence with only skeleton.

生活若剥去理想、梦想、幻想,那生命便只是一堆空架子。

88. despite=notwithstanding (FORMAL)

They took a risk driving on, **notwithstanding** the storm.

不顾暴风雨,他们仍然冒险继续开车前进。

89. best=optimal (used to describe the best level something can achieve)/ They can't pin down what is optimal.

他们无法确定哪种才是最佳的情况。

90. sharp=acute (severe and intense)

There is an acute shortage of water.

水严重短缺。

91. unbelievable=inconceivable (if you deem something inconceivable, you think it very unlikely to happen)

It once seemed **inconceivable** to everyone that men should travel to the moon.

人们一度认为,人飞上月球似乎是不可想象的。

92. puzzle=perplex (something perplex someone means it confuses and worries him/her because he/she does not understand it)

But don't perplex the issue; it isn't so complicated.

但不要使问题复杂化了,它没有那么复杂。

93. method=avenue (away of getting something done)

They explored every **avenue** but cannot find a solution.

他们寻求各种途径,但仍找不到解决办法。

94. famous=distinguished (used to describe people who are successful in their career)

The vulgar man is always the most **distinguished**, for the very desire to be distinguished is vulgar.

俗人总是最为与众不同,因其出人头地之欲望总是庸俗不堪。-----切斯特菲尔德

95. ancient=archaic (extremely old and extremely old-fashioned)

She is a nice girl with **archaic** smiles; we really like her.

她是个非常好的姑娘,脸上总是带着大方庄重的微笑,我们都很喜欢她。

96. decorate=embellish (embellish means make something look more attractive)

Actually, the defeat also can **embellish** the life.

其实,失败也能点缀人生。

97. possible=feasible (if something is feasible, it can be done, made or achieved)

I fell on the thought that it might be **feasible** to try your suggestion.

我偶然想起试一下你的建议或许是行得通的。

98. so=consequently, accordingly

The rain was heavy, **consequently** the road was flooded.

雨很大,所以路被淹没了。

Stars always know their audience and shape their message **accordingly**.

明星工作者了解他们的听众,能做到以言行迎合不同的听众。

99. rare=infrequent (doesn't happen often)

Muggings are relatively infrequent in this area.

在这个地区行凶抢劫事件相对少见。

100. greedy=rapacious (greedy and selfish)

Moreover, the strategy has created public-relations problems, exacerbating the public view of the industry as rapacious.

此外,这一策略还造成了公关问题,加剧了公众对该行业贪婪的看法。