

21天突破托福词汇 (006)

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1. (0510)→ absent

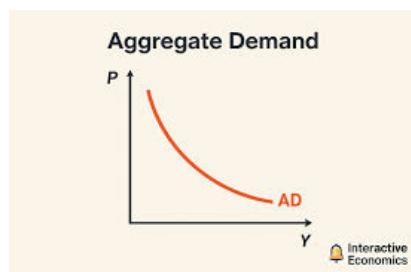
- a. be absent (a.)缺席的；不在场的 from school due to illness
(not present)
因病缺课（不在场）((a.) not in a place because of illness, etc. 缺席的，不在场的 ►
ab-, 离开。sent, 存在，来自 esse, 是，存在。)
- b. an absent (a.)缺席的；不在场的；心不在焉的 parent
(often not with the child)
不常在场的父母（经常不和孩子在一起）
- c. an absent (a.)心不在焉的；出神的 look 神情 on his face
(showing lack of attention) ((a.) showing that you are not looking at or thinking
about what is happening around you 心不在焉的，出神的)
- d. stare (v.)凝视；盯着看 with an absent 心不在焉的 expression 表情
出神地凝视

2. (0511)→ acquire

- a. acquire (v.) (通过努力、能力、行为) 获得；得到；习得 a new language through immersion (n.) (做某事的) 专心，投入；浸没，浸泡
 (gain it)
 通过沉浸式学习掌握一门新语言 (获得它) ((v.) to gain something by your own efforts, ability or behaviour (通过努力、能力、行为表现) 获得，得到 ► ac-, 去，朝向。quaerere, 寻求，词源同 query, inquire, -quire。)
- b. acquire (v.) valuable experience from the job
 从工作中获得宝贵经验
- c. an acquired 后天养成的 taste 嗜好；口味
 (something you learn to like) ((n.) something that you do not like much at first but that you learn to like 后天养成的嗜好)
- d. olives 橄榄 are *an acquired* 后天养成的 taste for many people
 橄榄对许多人来说，是需要后天培养的口味
-

3. (0512)→ aggregate

- a. the *aggregate* (a.) 总数的；总计的 score 分数 of the two games 比赛 (total)
 两场比赛的总分 (总数) ((a.) [only before noun] (technical) made up of several amounts that are added together to form a total number 总数的，总计的 ► ad-, 去，朝向。gregate, 聚集，来自 greg, 群。前缀ag-同ad-, 向，往。词根greg, 来自词根 gre的反复格，gre, 集合，包围，同garden, 围起来的院子。)
- b. *the aggregate* 总计的 amount of donations 捐赠
 捐款总额
- c. *aggregate* (a.) demand in the economy
 (total demand)
 经济中的总需求



- a. in the aggregate (n.) 总计；合计
 (taken as a whole) ((n.) a total number or amount made up of smaller amounts that are collected together 总数，合计)
- b. consider (v.) the data in the aggregate
 从整体上考虑这些数据

c. aggregate (v.)总计；合计；汇总 the results from different studies
(combine them)

汇总不同研究的结果（合并它们）((v.) to put together different items, amounts, etc.
into a single group or total 总计，合计)

4. (0513)→ analogy

a. draw (v.)作出；得出 an analogy 类比；比喻；相似 **between** the human heart **and** a
pump 泵
(comparison)

将人的心脏比作水泵（比喻）((n.) a comparison of one thing with another thing that
has similar features; a feature that is similar 类比，比喻，相似 ► ana-, 向上，贯穿。
logos, 比率，词源同 logic, -alogy。 analogy =ana (根据) +logy (逻辑、比例) →同
样的道理或比例.)

b. use (v.) an analogy 类比，比拟 to explain (v.) a complex idea
用一个比喻来解释一个复杂的概念

c. argue (v.)论证；争辩 by analogy 类推法
(using a similar case)
用类推法论证（使用类似案例）

5. (0514)→ archaeology

a. study (v.) archaeology 考古学 to understand (v.) ancient civilizations 文明
(study of ancient remains)

学习考古学以了解古代文明（对古代遗迹的研究）((n.) (also archeology) the study of
human history and prehistory through the excavation of sites and the analysis of
artifacts and other physical remains 考古学 ► archaeo-, 古代的。-logy, ...学。)
→ From Ancient Greek ἀρχαιολογία (arkhaiología, “antiquarian lore, ancient
legends, history”), from ἀρχαῖος (arkhaíos, “primal, old, ancient”) + λόγος
(lógos, “speech, oration, study”).

b. an archaeology 考古学 dig (v.) at a Roman 罗马的 site 遗址
罗马遗址的考古挖掘

c. archaeological 考古学的 evidence
(from digs)
考古证据（来自挖掘）

6. (0515)→ asteroid

a. an asteroid (n.a.)小行星 belt 带；环 between Mars and Jupiter
(small rocky body)

火星和木星之间的小行星带（小型岩石天体）((n.) any one of the many small planets that go around the sun, especially between Mars and Jupiter 小行星 ► aster, 星。 - oid, 像...的，类似...的。)

b. *an asteroid* 小行星 *impact* on Earth

(collision)

小行星撞击地球（碰撞）

c. study (v.) the composition 成分；构成 of asteroids 小行星

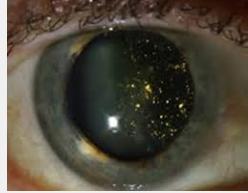
研究小行星的构成

d. asteroid (a.)星状的；类似海星的 shapes 形状

(often irregular) ((a.) 星状的)

Example 1. 案例

asteroid 除了是名词（小行星），确实也是一个形容词，但它的形容词用法非常罕见，且通常只出现在生物学和医学领域。

Header 1	Header 2
(n.)小行星（指太阳系中围绕太阳运行的小型岩石天体）。	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The asteroid is (n.) 后定说明 heading (v.) towards Earth. (这颗小行星正朝地球飞来。)
(a.)星状的、星形的。	<p>这个词义来源于希腊语词根 aster (星) 和 -oid (像...的形状)。</p> <p>使用场景：</p> <p>生物学：描述某些生物体（如海星、珊瑚虫）的形态。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- asteroidbody (星状体)- asteroidhyalosis (星状玻璃体变性 - 一种眼科疾病)  <p>医学：描述某些细胞或病理结构。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- asteroidcells (星状细胞)

7. (0516)→ baboon

a. a troop 军队；部队；士兵；群；兽群 of baboons 猴子 in the savanna 热带草原
(type of large monkey)

热带草原上的一群猴子（一种大型猴子）((n.) a large African or Asian monkey with a long face like a dog's 猴子 ► 源自法语 babouin, 猴子，可能源自 bab, 嘴唇。)

Example 2. 案例

savanna



baboon



- a. the dominant (a.) 占支配地位的 ; 主导的 male baboon 猴子
占统治地位的雄性狒狒
 - b. baboon behavior and social structure
猴子的行为和社会结构
-

8. (0517)→ battle

- a. win (v.) a decisive 决定性的 , 关键的 battle in the war
(military fight)
在战争中赢得一场决定性的战役 (军事战斗) ((n.) a fight between armies, ships or planes, especially during a war; a violent fight between groups of people 战役 , 战斗 , 搏斗 ► 源自拉丁语 battalia, 战斗。)
 - b. the Battle 战役 of Waterloo
(historical event)
滑铁卢战役 (历史事件)
 - c. a battle for control of the company
(struggle)
争夺公司控制权的斗争 (斗争) ((n.) ~ (for/over something) a competition or an argument between people or groups of people trying to win power or control 较量 , 争论)
 - d. a legal battle
法律战
 - e. battle (v.) against cancer 癌症
(fight it) ((v.) to try very hard to achieve something difficult or to deal with something unpleasant or dangerous 斗争 , 搏斗)
-

9. (0518)→ bizarre

- a. wear (v.) a bizarre 稀奇古怪的；异乎寻常的 costume 服装；戏服 to the party (very strange)

穿一件奇装异服去参加派对（非常奇怪的）((a.) very strange or unusual 稀奇古怪的，异乎寻常的 ▶ 源自法语 bizarre, 奇怪的。词源不详。可能来自bizar, 胡子。一个地方认为长胡子帅，可能到另一个地方就被认为怪人。)

- b. a bizarre (a.)离奇的，古怪的 series of coincidences 巧合
一连串不可思议的巧合

- c. *bizarre* (a.)古怪的 *behavior* that puzzled (v.) everyone
让所有人都感到困惑的古怪行为

10. (0519)→ brass

- a. a doorknob 门把手 made of brass 黄铜
(yellow metal)

一个黄铜做的门把手（黄色金属）((n.) [U] a bright yellow metal made by mixing copper and zinc; objects made of brass 黄铜，黄铜制品 ▶ 源自古英语 bræs, 黄铜。)

- b. polish (v.)擦亮；磨光 the brass 黄铜
(to make it shine)
擦拭黄铜（使其发亮）

- c. the brass 铜管乐器 section 部分 of the orchestra 管弦乐队
(trumpets, trombones, etc.) ((n.) [sing.+ sing./pl. v.] the musical instruments made of metal, such as trumpets or French horns, that form a band or section of an orchestra; the people who play them 铜管乐器，铜管乐器组)

- d. a brass 铜管乐器 band
铜管乐队



11. (0520)→ burgeon

- a. a burgeoning (a.)迅速发展的；蓬勃兴起的 industry in renewable 可再生的 energy
(growing rapidly)

一个蓬勃发展的可再生能源产业（迅速增长）((v.) (formal) to begin to grow or develop rapidly 迅速增长，迅速发展 ▶ 源自古法语 borjoner, 发芽，来自 borjon, 芽。)

b. the burgeoning (a.)迅速发展的，快速生长的;激增的 population of the city
迅速增长的城市人口

c. a burgeoning (a.)日益浓厚的 *interest* in space exploration
对太空探索日益浓厚的兴趣

12. (0521)→ canyon

- a. hike (v.)徒步旅行，远足 through the Grand Canyon 大峡谷
(deep gorge)
徒步穿越大峡谷（深谷）((n.) a deep valley with steep sides of rock 峡谷 ▶ 源自西班牙语 cañón, 管子，峡谷。)
- b. the Colorado River 科罗拉多河 carved (v.)雕刻；侵蚀形成 the canyon 峡谷 over millions of years
科罗拉多河经过数百万年切割，形成了这个峡谷
- c. a steep-walled 峭壁的 canyon 峡谷
峭壁峡谷
-

13. (0522)→ cautious

- a. be cautious (a.)小心的；谨慎的 when crossing (v.)穿过 the street
(careful)
过马路时要小心（谨慎的）((a.) being careful about what you say or do, especially to avoid danger or mistakes; not taking any risks 小心的，谨慎的 ▶ caution, 谨慎。-ous, 形容词后缀。)
- b. a cautious 谨慎的 approach 方法；方式 to investing (v.) money
对投资的谨慎态度
- c. adopt (v.)采取；采用 a cautious optimism 乐观主义
(hopeful but careful)
持一种谨慎的乐观态度（抱有希望但很小心）
-

14. (0523)→ chest

- a. store (v.)存放 clothes in a wooden chest 大箱子；柜子
(large box)
把衣服存放在一个大木箱里（大箱子）((n.) a large strong box, usually made of wood,

used for storing things in and/or moving them from one place to another 大箱子 ,
柜子 , 箱子 ▶ 源自古英语 *cest*, 箱子。)

b. a treasure 宝藏 chest 箱子

宝箱

c. feel (v.) a pain in the chest 胸部 ; 胸膛

(part of the body) ((n.) the top part of the front of the body, between the neck and
the stomach 胸部 , 胸膛)

d. a hairy 多毛的 chest 胸膛

毛茸茸的胸膛

15. (0524)→ cliff

a. a steep (a.)陡峭的 cliff 悬崖 ; 峭壁 overlooking 俯瞰 the sea

(high rock face)

俯瞰大海的陡峭悬崖 (高耸的岩壁) ((n.) a high area of rock with a very steep side,
often at the edge of the sea or ocean 悬崖 , 峭壁 ▶ 源自古英语 *clif*, 悬崖。)

b. climb (v.) a dangerous cliff

攀登危险的悬崖

c. the cliff edge

(very edge)

悬崖边缘

16. (0525)→ commodity

a. *trade* (v.)交易 *commodities* 商品 ; 货物 like oil and grain 谷物

(goods)

交易像石油和谷物这样的商品 (货物) ((n.) (economics) a product or a raw material
that can be bought and sold, especially between countries (尤指国家间贸易的) 商
品 , 货物 ▶ 源自拉丁语 *commoditas*, 便利 , 商品 , 来自 *commodus*, 方便的。)

b. agricultural (a.)农业的 commodities 农产品

(wheat, corn)

农产品 (小麦、玉米)

c. a valuable commodity 商品 in the market

市场上的贵重商品

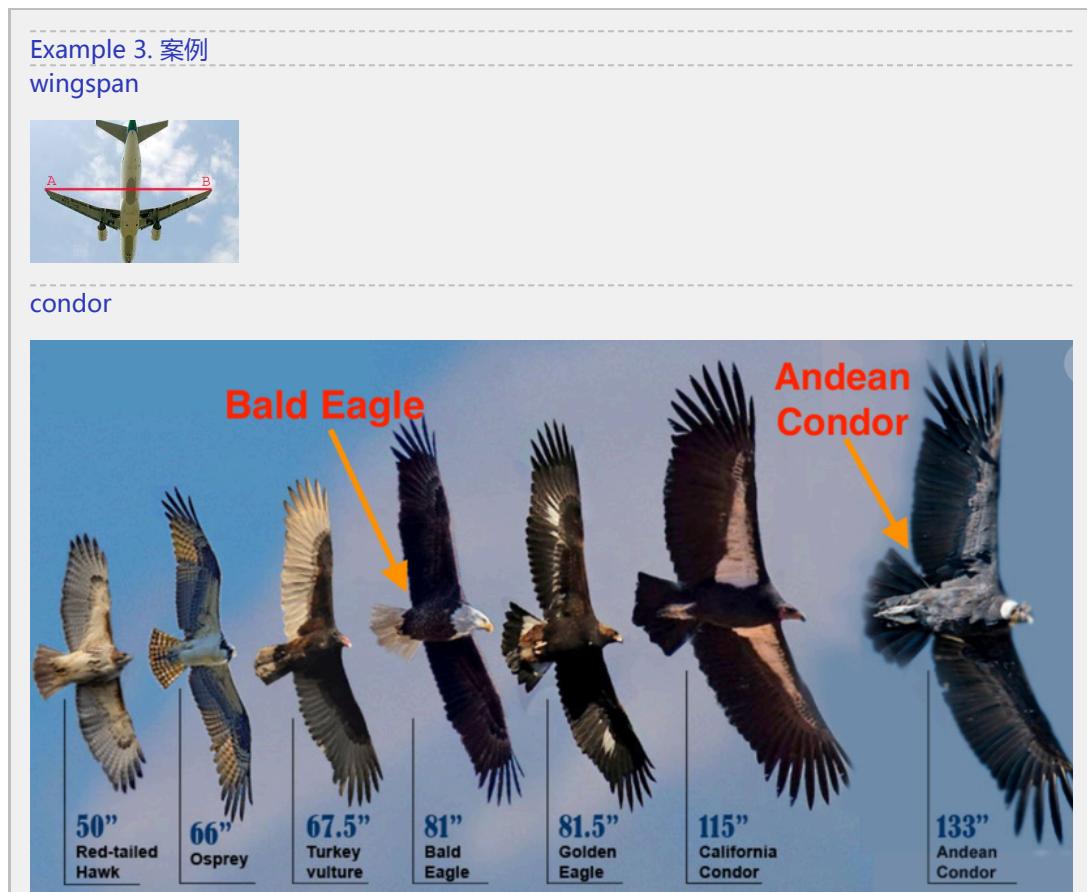
17. (0526)→ condor

a. the Andean 安第斯山脉的 condor 神鷹；秃鹫, a large bird of prey 猛禽 (vulture)

安第斯神鷹，一种大型猛禽（秃鹫）((n.) a large black bird of prey (= a bird that kills other creatures for food) of the vulture family, that lives in the mountains of South America and western North America 神鷹，秃鹫（产于美洲）► 源自西班牙语 *condor*, 来自当地语言。)

b. the California condor 神鷹 is an endangered (a.)濒危的 species 物种
加州神鷹是濒危物种

c. the condor' s immense 巨大的 wingspan 翼展
神鷹巨大的翼展



Condor is the common name for two genera of New World vultures 秃鷹, each with one extant species. The name derives from the Quechua *kuntur*.^[1]^[2] They are the largest flying land birds in the Western Hemisphere.

秃鷹是新世界两种秃鹫属的统称，每种属仅存一个物种。该名称源自克丘亚语 *kuntur*。^[1]^[2]
它们是西半球体型最大的陆地飞行鸟类。

One species, the Andean condor (*Vultur gryphus*), inhabits the Andean mountains. The other, the California condor (*Gymnogyps californianus*), is currently restricted to the western coastal mountains of the contiguous United States and Mexico, as well as the northern desert mountains of Arizona.

其中一种秃鷹，安第斯秃鷹（*Vultur gryphus*），栖息于安第斯山脉。另一种秃鷹，加州秃鷹（*Gymnogyps californianus*），目前仅分布于美国本土和墨西哥的西部沿海山脉，以及亚利桑那州的北部沙漠山脉。

安第斯秃鹰的翼展为 2.7-3.1 米。

加州秃鹰 翼展约为 109 英寸，即 2.77 米。加州秃鹰是北美最大的陆地飞行鸟类。

18. (0527)→ consistent

- a. maintain (v.) a consistent 一贯的；一致的 level of quality 质量
(unchanging)

保持始终如一的质量水平（不变的）((a.) always behaving in the same way, or having the same opinions, standards, etc. 一贯的，一致的 ► con-, 一起。sistere, 站立，词源同 assist, exist. -ent, 形容词后缀。)

- b. be consistent (a.)始终如一的 in one' s beliefs

信仰始终如一

- c. the results are consistent (a.)相符的；一致的 with the theory 理论

(in agreement) ((a.) ~ with something in agreement with something; not contradicting something 与...一致的，相符的)

- d. actions 后定说明 consistent (a.) with his words

言行一致的行为

19. (0528)→ convict

- a. convict (v.)判决；宣判 (某人) 有罪 the suspect 嫌疑犯 of murder
(find guilty)

判定嫌疑犯犯有谋杀罪（认定有罪）((v.) to decide and state officially in court that somebody is guilty of a crime 判决，宣判 (某人) 有罪 ► con-, 完全地。vincere, 征服，词源同 convince, -vict. con-, 强调。-vict, 胜利，词源同 evince, victory. 该词主要用于法律用语。)

- b. be convicted (v.)被判有罪的 of theft 盗窃罪 and sent to prison

被判犯有盗窃罪并入狱

- c. a convict (n.)已决犯；囚犯 后定说明 serving 服刑 a life 终身的 sentence 刑期

(prisoner) ((n.) a person who has been found guilty of a crime and sent to prison 已决犯，囚犯)

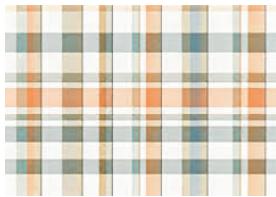
- d. an escaped (a.)逃跑的 convict 逃犯

逃犯

20. (0529)→ crisscross

- a. a crisscross (a.)十字交叉的；纵横交错的 pattern on the fabric
(with crossing lines)

织物上的十字交叉图案（有交叉线条的） ((a.) with many straight lines that cross each other 纵横交错的，十字交叉的 ► 源自中古英语 criscross, 来自 Christ' s cross, 基督十字架。)



- a. crisscross (v.) 纵横交错地穿越；来回穿行 the country on a road trip (travel back and forth)
公路旅行穿越全国（来回旅行） ((v.) to make a pattern on something with many straight lines that cross each other 在...上交叉往来，纵横交错)
- b. paths crisscrossing (v.) 纵横交错的 the park
纵横交错地穿过公园的小径
- c. a crisscross (n.) 十字形；交叉图案 of wires 电线
(network of crossing lines) ((n.) 十字形，交叉图案)

21. (0530)→ dam

- a. build (v.) a dam 水坝；拦河坝 across the river to generate (v.) electricity 电力 (barrier)
在河上建一座水坝发电（障碍物） ((n.) a barrier that is built across a river in order to stop the water from flowing, used especially to make a lake or to produce electricity 水坝，拦河坝 ► 源自中古荷兰语 dam, 水坝。)
- b. the Hoover Dam 胡佛水坝 on the Colorado River
科罗拉多河上的胡佛水坝
- c. a beaver 河狸 dam
(built by beavers)
河狸筑的坝
- d. dam (v.) 築坝阻挡 up the stream 小溪
(block it with a dam) ((v.) to build a dam across a river, especially in order to make an artificial lake for use as a water supply, etc. 在（河上）筑坝)

22. (0531)→ deliberate

- a. take (v.) deliberate 故意的；蓄意的 action to solve the problem 问 (done on purpose)
采取深思熟虑的行动来解决问题（故意做的） ((a.) done on purpose rather than by accident 故意的，蓄意的 ► de-, 表强调。 liberate, 权衡，来自 libra, 天平。)

- b. **a deliberate** 蓄意的 attempt to mislead (v.)误导 the public
故意误导公众的企图
- c. speak (v.) in a slow and deliberate 从容的；小心翼翼的 manner
(careful and unhurried) ((a.) (of a movement or an action) done slowly and carefully
(行动或动作) 从容的，小心翼翼的)
- d. deliberate (v.) 仔细考虑；深思熟虑 over the decision
(think about it carefully) ((v.) ~ (on/about/over something) to think about or
discuss something very carefully, especially before you make an important decision
(尤指做出重要决定前) 仔细考虑，深思熟虑)
- e. the jury陪审团 deliberated (v.) 仔细考虑，认真商讨 for hours
陪审团商议了数小时

23. (0532)→ devoid

- a. a speech 演讲 **devoid (a.) 完全没有的；缺乏的 of** emotion
(lacking it completely)
一篇毫无感情的演讲 (完全缺乏) ((a.) ~ of something : (formal) completely lacking in something 完全没有，缺乏 ► **de-**, 离开。void, 空的。)
- b. a landscape (陆上，尤指乡村的) 风景，景色；形势，情形 **devoid (a.) of** trees
一片没有树木的风景
- c. **devoid (a.) 毫无...的 of** any practical 实用的 value
毫无实用价值

24. (0533)→ dispute

- a. settle (v.) a border dispute 争端；争论 between the two countries
(argument)
解决两国之间的边界争端 (争论) ((n.) an argument or a disagreement between two people, groups or countries; discussion about a subject where there is disagreement 争论，争端，纠纷 ► **dis-**, 分开。pute, 想，计算，词源同 compute, reputation。)
→ **dis-**分离 + **-put-**考虑 + **-e**动词词尾 → 各人想法不一样,各抒己见
- b. a legal dispute 纠纷 over property 财产
关于财产的诉讼纠纷
- c. beyond dispute
(without doubt)
无可争议 (毫无疑问) ((n.) [U] (formal) disagreement between people 分歧，争执)

d. a matter of dispute

有争议的问题

e. dispute (v.) 质疑；对...提出质询 the claim 声称；主张

(argue that it is wrong) ((v.) to question whether something is true or legally or officially correct 对...提出质询，质疑)

f. dispute (v.) the election results

质疑选举结果

25. (0534)→ dominate

a. a tall building that dominates (v.) 占主导地位；支配；高耸于 the skyline 天际线
(towers over)

一栋主导天际线的高楼（高耸于） ((v.) to be the most important or noticeable feature of something 在...中占首要地位，支配，控制 ► dominus, 主人。 -ate, 动词后缀。)

b. the team dominated (v.) the game from start to finish

该队自始至终控制着比赛

c. dominate (v.) the conversation

(be the main speaker) ((v.) to control somebody/something or to have a very strong effect on them 控制，左右，影响)

26. (0535)→ echo

a. hear (v.) the echo of a shout in the valley

(repeated sound)

在山谷中听到喊叫声的回声（重复的声音） ((n.) the reflecting of sound off a wall or inside a confined space so that a noise appears to be repeated; a sound that is reflected back in this way 回声，回音 ► 源自希腊语 échō, 回声。)

b. the echo 回音 of footsteps in the hallway 走廊

走廊里脚步的回声

c. find an echo 映现；暗示；启示 in popular culture

(similar idea or feeling) ((n.) [usually sing.] something that is a copy or repeat of an idea, style, etc. 映现，暗示，启示)

Example 4. 案例

echo

(n.) the fact of an idea, event, etc. being like another and reminding you of it; sth that reminds you of sth else 映现；暗示；启示；反响 /回响；回声；回音

• Yesterday's crash has *grim echoes* of previous disasters. 昨天的撞车事故, 和以前的灾难令人痛心地相似。

- a. his words echoed (v.)回响；回荡 in her mind
(repeated in her thoughts) ((v.) (of a sound) to be repeated after the original sound has stopped; to make a sound repeat in this way (声音)回响，回荡)
- b. the cave echoed (v.)充满回声 with their laughter
((v.) ~ with something (of a place) to be full of and repeat sound (地方)充满回声)
-

27. (0536)→ emerge

- a. the sun emerged (v.) from behind the clouds
(came out)
太阳从云层后出现(出来) ((v.) to come out of a dark, confined or hidden place 出现，浮现，露出▶ e-, 出，外。merge, 浸入，沉入，词源同 merge, immerse。)
- b. a figure 人影 emerged from the shadows
一个人影从阴影中出现
- c. new evidence has emerged
(become known) ((v.) (of facts, ideas, etc.) to become known (事实、意见等)暴露，露出真相)
- d. it emerged that he had lied 撒谎
((v.) ~ that... (formal) (of facts or ideas) to become known as a result of investigation (事实、意见等)显露，显现)
-

28. (0537)→ entrepreneur

- a. a successful entrepreneur 创业者；企业家 who started (v.) a tech company (business person)
一位创办了科技公司的成功企业家(商人) ((n.) a person who makes money by starting or running businesses, especially when this involves taking financial risks 创业者，企业家▶源自法语 entrepreneur, 来自 entreprendre, 承担。)
- b. a young entrepreneur 创业者 with innovative 创新的 ideas
有创新想法的年轻创业者
- c. entrepreneurial 创业的；企业家的 spirit
(willingness to take risks)
创业精神(愿意承担风险)
-

29. (0538)→ evolve

- a. species 物种 evolve (v.)进化；演变 over millions of years
(develop gradually)

物种经过数百万年进化而来（逐渐发展） ((v.) (of plants, animals, etc.) to develop over time, often many generations, into forms that are better adapted to survive changes in their environment (动、植物等) 进化，演变 ► e-, 出，外。 volvere, 转，卷，词源同 volatile, -volve。)

b. humans evolved (v.) from apes 猿

人类从猿进化而来

c. the plan evolved 逐步发展；演变 over time

(changed and developed) ((v.) to develop gradually, especially from a simple to a more complicated form; to develop something in this way (使) 逐步发展，逐渐演变)

d. evolve (v.) 制定；逐步形成 a new strategy

制定出新策略

30. (0539)→ extent

a. to a certain extent, I agree with you

(to some degree)

在某种程度上，我同意你的看法 (到某种程度) ((n.) [U, sing.] how large, important, serious, etc. something is 程度，限度 ► ex-, 出，外。 tendere, 伸展，词源同 extend, -tent。)

b. the full extent 程度；范围 of the damage 系 is not yet known

(size or scale)

损失的全部程度尚不清楚 (规模或范围) ((n.) [U, sing.] the physical size of an area 面积，范围)

c. a vast extent 范围 of forest

广阔的森林

31. (0540)→ feasible

a. a feasible 可行的；行得通的 plan that can be implemented 实施

(possible and practical)

一个可以实施的可行计划 (可能且实际的) ((a.) that is possible and likely to be achieved 可行的，行得通的 ► 源自拉丁语 facere, 做，词源同 fact, feasible。-ible, 形容词后缀，表“可...的”。)

b. conduct (v.) 进行 a feasibility 可行性 study

(to see if it is feasible)

进行可行性研究 (看其是否可行)

c. it is not feasible 可行的 to finish the work in one day

一天内完成这项工作是不可行的

32. (0541)→ flaw

a. discover (v.) a flaw 瑕疵；缺陷；缺点 in the diamond
(imperfection)

发现钻石上有一处瑕疵（缺陷） ((n.) a mistake in something that means that it is not correct or does not work correctly 错误，缺点，缺陷 ► 源自古 Norse flaga, 薄片，裂缝。)

b. a flaw in the argument 论点
(weak point)

论点中的一个缺陷（弱点）

c. a tragic 悲剧性的 flaw 缺陷 in the hero' s character 性格
(in literature)

主人公性格中的悲剧性缺陷（文学中）

d. the plan is fatally 致命地 flawed 有瑕疵的；有缺陷的
(has serious flaws) ((v.) [usually passive] to have a flaw 有瑕疵，有裂纹)

33. (0542)→ formulate

a. formulate (v.) 制订；构想；系统阐述 a new theory based on the data
(create it precisely)

根据数据系统地阐述一个新理论（精确地创建它） ((v.) to create or prepare something carefully, giving particular attention to the details 制订，规划，构想 ► formula, 公式。-ate, 动词后缀。)

b. formulate (v.) 制订 a plan of action
制订行动计划

c. formulate (v.) 确切表达；阐述 a response 回应 to the question
(express it in clear terms) ((v.) to express your ideas in carefully chosen words 确切表达，认真阐述)

34. (0543)→ fur

a. a coat 外套 made of animal fur 软毛；毛皮
(thick hair)

一件用动物毛皮制成的大衣（浓密的毛发） ((n.) [U] the soft thick mass of hair that grows on the body of some animals (动物浓厚的) 软毛 ► 源自古法语 fuerre, 毛皮。)

b. wear (v.) a fur 毛皮的 hat in winter

冬天戴毛皮帽子

c. the fur 毛皮 trade

(selling animal skins)

毛皮贸易 (出售动物毛皮)

35. (0544)→ geologic

a. study (v.) the geologic 地质的 ; 地质学的 history of the Earth
(related to geology)

研究地球的地质历史 (与地质学有关的) ((a.) (also geological) connected with the scientific study of the earth, including the origin and history of the rocks and soil of which the earth is made 地质 (学) 的 ► geo-, 地球。 -logy, ...学。 -ic, 形容词后缀。)

b. geologic 地质的 time scales 等级 , 级别, 尺度

(millions of years)

地质时间尺度 (数百万年)

c. a geologic map showing *rock formations* (组成物 ; 形成物) 岩层
显示岩层的地质图

36. (0545)→ grasshopper

a. a grasshopper 蚱蜢 ; 蝗虫 后定说明 jumping in the grass
(insect)

一只在草丛中跳跃的蚱蜢 (昆虫) ((n.) an insect with long back legs, that can jump very high and that makes a sound with its legs 蝗虫 , 蚗蜢 ► grass, 草。 hopper, 跳跃者。)

b. the chirping [昆]虫鸣; 鸟叫; 鸣叫 ; 喳啾声 ; 鸟叫声 of grasshoppers 蚗蜢 in the field
田野里蚱蜢的鸣叫声

c. a plague 瘟疫 ; 灾害 of grasshoppers 蝗灾
(large swarm)

蝗灾 (一大群)

37. (0546)→ hardware

a. buy computer hardware like a monitor 显示器 and keyboard
(physical equipment)

购买像显示器和键盘这样的计算机硬件 (物理设备) ((n.) [U] the machinery and electronic parts of a computer system (计算机) 硬件 ► hard, 硬的。 ware, 物品 , 器皿。)

b. **the hardware** 五金器具 ; 装备 , 设备 **store** sells (v.) tools and nails

(shop selling tools)

五金店出售工具和钉子 (出售工具的商店) ((n.) [U] tools and equipment that are used in the house and garden 五金器具)

c. military 军事的 hardware 装备 ; 设备

(weapons and equipment) ((n.) [U] the equipment, machinery, and vehicles used to do something, especially in the army (尤指军事) 装备 , 设备)

38. (0547)→ hibernate

a. bears hibernate (v.)冬眠 ; 蛰伏 in caves during the winter

(sleep through winter)

熊在冬季在洞穴中冬眠 (睡过冬天) ((v.) (of animals) to spend the winter in a state like deep sleep (动物) 冬眠 , 蛰伏 ► 源自拉丁语 hibernare, 过冬 , 来自 hibernus, 冬天的。)

Example 5. 案例

hibernate

→ 来自拉丁语 hibernus, 冬天的 , 来自 hiems, 冬天 , 雪 , 词源同 hiemal (a.冬季的 , 寒冷的) , Himalaya (喜马拉雅山脉) . 引申词义冬眠 , 蛰伏。

a. some reptiles 爬行动物 and amphibians 两栖动物 hibernate (v.)冬眠

一些爬行动物和两栖动物会冬眠

b. the computer goes into hibernate mode

(low-power state)

电脑进入休眠模式 (低功耗状态)

39. (0548)→ hunger

a. **die of** 死于, 因...而死亡 hunger during the famine 饥荒

(lack of food)

在饥荒期间饿死 (缺乏食物) ((n.) [U] the state of not having enough food to eat, especially when this causes illness or death 饥饿 , 饥荒 ► 源自古英语 hungor, 饥饿。)

b. **satisfy** (v.) one' s hunger **with** a sandwich

吃个三明治充饥

c. a hunger 渴望 ; 渴求 for knowledge

(strong desire) ((n.) [sing.] ~ for something a strong desire or need for something 渴望 , 渴求)

d. a hunger for adventure

对冒险的渴望

40. (0549)→ immortal

a. seek (v.) the secret of immortal 长生的；永世的；不朽的 life
(living forever)

寻求长生不老的秘密（永远活着）((a.) that lives or lasts for ever 长生的，永世的，不朽的 ► im-, 不。 mortal, 会死的，来自 mors, 死亡。)

b. the immortal soul

(in religion)

不朽的灵魂（宗教中）

c. the immortal 名垂千古的；流芳百世的 works 作品 of Shakespeare 莎士比亚
(that will never be forgotten)

莎士比亚的不朽之作（永远不会被遗忘的）((a.) [usually before noun] famous and likely to be remembered for ever 名垂千古的，流芳百世的）

d. the gods in Greek mythology 神话 were considered (v.)认为 immortal 永生不灭的；神

((n.) 神，永生不灭者)

41. (0550)→ incredible

a. an incredible 难以置信的；不可思议的 story of survival 生存
(unbelievable)

一个不可思议的生存故事（难以置信的）((a.) impossible or very difficult to believe 不能相信的，难以置信的 ► in-, 不。 credible, 可信的，来自 credere, 相信。）

b. with incredible 不可思议的，惊人的；极好的 speed

(amazingly fast)

以惊人的速度（快得惊人）((a.) (informal) used to emphasize how good, bad, etc. something is 极好的，极大的）

c. an incredible 不可思议的，精彩的；极好的 performance

精彩的表演

42. (0551)→ inner

a. *the inner* 内部的；里面的 workings 运作方式 of the machine
(inside parts)

机器的内部运作（内部部件）((a.) [only before noun] inside; towards or close to the centre of a place 内部的，里面的，靠近中心的 ► 源自古英语 innera, 更内部的。）

b. the inner 内部的 , 靠近中心的 city

(central, often poorer part)

内城 (中心区域 , 通常较贫穷)

c. inner 内心的 ; 未表达的 peace

(a feeling of calm inside oneself)

内心的平静 (内心的平静感) ((a.) [only before noun] (of feelings, etc.) private and secret; not expressed or shown to other people (感情等) 内心的 , 未表达出来的)

43. (0552)→ intent

a. with the intent to cause (v.) harm

(purpose)

怀着造成伤害的意图 (目的) ((n.) [U, C] (formal) what you intend to do 意图 , 意向 ,
目的 ▶ 源自拉丁语 intendere, 意图 , 来自 in-, 向。 tendere, 伸展 , 词源同 intend, -tent.)

b. declare (v.) one' s intent **to run** (v.) **for** office 公职

宣布竞选公职的意图

c. with good intent

(good intentions)

出于好意

d. an intent (a.) 专心的 ; 专注的 look 神情 on his face

(showing great attention) ((a.) showing strong interest and attention 专心的 , 专注的)

e. watch (v.) with intent 专注的 eyes

专注地观看

44. (0553)→ involve

a. the job involves (v.) a lot of travel

(includes as a necessary part)

这份工作需要经常出差 (作为必要部分包含) ((v.) if a situation, an event or an activity involves something, that thing is an important or necessary part or result of it 包含 , 需要 , 使成为必然部分 ▶ in- , 进入。 volvere, 卷 , 转 , 词源同 involve, -volve.)

b. the process involves (v.) several steps

这个过程涉及几个步骤

c. **involve** (v.) the community 社区 **in** the decision-making 决策

让社区参与决策过程

(include them) ((v.) ~ somebody (in something/in doing something) to make somebody take part in something 使参与，牵涉)

d. **be involved in** a car accident

((v.) to cause someone to be included in an activity or situation, often without their choice 使卷入，使陷入)

45. (0554)→ jury

a. the jury陪审团 reached (v.) a unanimous (所有人)一致同意的，意见一致的 verdict 裁决

(group of people in court)

陪审团达成了一致的裁决(法庭上的一群人)((n.) [C+sing./pl. v.] a group of members of the public who listen to the facts of a case in a court and decide whether or not somebody is guilty of a crime 陪审团▶源自拉丁语 *jurare*, 发誓。)

b. serve (v.)任职 on a jury陪审团

(be a jury member)

担任陪审员

c. the jury 评判委员会；陪审团 is still out 尚无定论 on that issue

(no decision has been made) ((n.) [C+sing./pl. v.] a group of people who decide who is the winner of a competition (竞赛的) 评判委员会，裁判委员会)

d. the jury 评审团 of the art competition 比赛

艺术比赛的评审团

46. (0555)→ lavish

a. a lavish 豪华的；奢侈的；大量的 wedding 婚礼 with many guests

(very generous and expensive)

一场宾客众多、奢华铺张的婚礼(非常慷慨和昂贵的)((a.) large in amount, or impressive, and usually costing a lot of money 大量的，豪华的，奢侈的▶源自拉丁语 *lavare*, 洗，冲。)

b. a lavish 奢华的 banquet 宴会

奢华的宴会

c. lavish (v.)慷慨地给予；滥施 praise 赞扬 on someone

(give a lot of it) ((v.) ~ something (on/upon somebody) to give a lot of something, often too much, to somebody 慷慨地给予，滥施)

d. lavish (v.)倾注；大量给予 attention on one' s pet 宠物

对宠物关怀备至

47. (0556)→ limitation

- a. **be aware (a.) of** one' s own limitations 局限；限度；弱点
(weaknesses)

意识到自身的局限性（弱点） ((n.) [usually pl.] a limit on what somebody/something can do 局限，限度 ► limit, 限制。-ation, 名词后缀。)

- b. physical 身体的 limitations 限制 due to age
因年龄造成的身体限制

- c. impose (v.) 强加 limitations 限制 on imports 进口商品
(restrictions) ((n.) [C, U] the act or process of limiting or controlling somebody/something 限制，控制)

- d. the limitation (n.) of armaments 军备,武器
军备限制
-

48. (0557)→ loosely

- a. tie (v.) the knot 结 loosely
(not tightly)

把结打得松一点（不紧） ((adv.) in a way that is not firm or tight 松散地，不紧地 ► loose, 松的。-ly, 副词后缀。)

- b. a shirt 衬衫 that hangs (v.) loosely 松松垮垮地 on the body
一件松松垮垮挂在身上的衬衫

- c. speak (v.) loosely 不精确地；不严谨地 about the facts
(not precisely) ((adv.) in a way that is not exact 不精确地，不严谨地)
-

49. (0558)→ mammalian

- a. study (v.) mammalian 哺乳动物的 biology 生物学
(relating to mammals)

研究哺乳动物生物学（与哺乳动物有关的） ((a.) of or relating to mammals 哺乳动物的 ► mammal, 哺乳动物。-ian, 形容词后缀。)

- b. mammalian 哺乳动物的 species 物种 such as whales 鲸 and bats
鲸和蝙蝠等哺乳动物物种

- c. mammalian 哺乳动物的 characteristics 特征
(like hair and milk production)
哺乳动物特征（如毛发和产奶） ((n.) 哺乳动物)
-

50. (0559)→ meander

a. the river meanders (v.)蜿蜒；迂回曲折 through the valley

(winds)

河流蜿蜒流过山谷（蜿蜒） ((v.) (of a river, road, etc.) to curve a lot rather than being in a straight line (河流、道路等) 蜿蜒，迂回曲折 ► 源自希腊语 Maiandros, 一条蜿蜒的河流名。)

b. a meandering 蜿蜒的 path up the hill

一条蜿蜒上山的小径

c. meander (v.)漫步；闲逛；徘徊 through the town

(walk slowly without a clear direction) ((v.) to walk slowly and change direction often, especially without a particular aim 漫步，闲逛，徘徊)

d. tourists 游客 meandering 闲逛的 through the market

在市场上闲逛的游客

51. (0560)→ microbe

a. study (v.) microbes 微生物；细菌 under a microscope

(tiny organisms)

在显微镜下研究微生物（微小生物） ((n.) (formal) an extremely small living thing that you can only see under a microscope and that may cause disease 微生物，细菌 ► micro-, 微小的。-be, 生命，来自希腊语 bios。)

b. harmful microbes 微生物 that cause (v.) infection

引起感染的有害微生物

c. a colony 菌落；群体 of microbes

一个微生物菌落

52. (0561)→ moderate

a. moderate (v.)节制；缓和；使适中 one' s eating habits

(make them less extreme)

节制饮食习惯（使其不那么极端） ((v.) to become or make something less extreme, severe, etc. 使缓和，使适中 ► 源自拉丁语 moderatus, 适度的，来自 modus, 方式，尺度。)

b. moderate (v.)缓和，使适中；主持（讨论或会议）；调节 the discussion

(act as a neutral chairperson)

主持讨论（担任中立的主席）

- c. a moderate 温和的；适中的；中等的 climate
(neither very hot nor very cold) ((a.) that is neither very good, large, hot, etc. nor very bad, small, cold, etc. 中等的，适度的，不很大的)
- d. at a moderate 中等的 speed
以中等速度
- e. a political moderate 温和派；持温和观点者
(person with moderate views) ((n.) a person whose opinions, especially about politics, are not extreme and are therefore acceptable to a large number of people 持温和观点者，温和派)
-

53. (0562)→ mud

- a. **get stuck** in the mud after the rain
(wet earth)
雨后陷入泥潭（湿土）((n.) [U] wet earth that is soft and sticky 泥，烂泥，泥浆 ▶ 源自古英语 mudde, 泥。)
- b. cover (v.) one's shoes with mud
鞋上沾满泥
- c. throw (v.) mud 恶意中伤的言论 at a political opponent 对手
(make insulting remarks)
诋毁政治对手（进行侮辱性言论）
-

54. (0563)→ needy

- a. help (v.) needy (a.) 贫困的；贫穷的 families in the community 社区；(由同国籍、同宗教等构成的) 群体，界
(poor)
帮助社区里的贫困家庭（贫穷的）((a.) poor; not having enough money, food, clothes, etc. 贫困的，贫穷的 ▶ need, 需要。-y, 形容词后缀。)
- b. **donate (v.)** 捐赠 to charities 慈善机构 that support (v.) the needy (a.) 贫困人群
捐款给支持贫困人群的慈善机构
- c. **a needy** (a.) 需感情支持的；需要关爱的 person who demands a lot of attention
((a.) (disapproving) (of people) needing a lot of attention and affection (人) 需感情支持的，需要关爱的)
-

55. (0564)→ notwithstanding

- a. notwithstanding 尽管 ; 虽然 the heavy 大的 ; 沉重的 rain , the game continued (in spite of)

尽管下着大雨，比赛仍然继续了（尽管） ((prep.) (formal) without being affected by something; despite something 尽管，虽然 ► not, 不。 notwithstanding, 抵挡，来自 withstand.)

- b. notwithstanding 尽管 his lack of experience , he got the job

尽管缺乏经验，他还是得到了这份工作

- c. the law , notwithstanding 尽管 ; 不顾 public opposition 反对, was passed ((ad.) 尽管如此，然而)

- d. it was raining notwithstanding 虽然, the event was held outdoors

((conj.) 虽然)

56. (0565)→ official

- a. an official 官方的 ; 公务的 ; 公职的 government report
(approved by the government)

一份官方的政府报告（由政府批准的） ((a.) [usually before noun] connected with the job of somebody who is in a position of authority 公务的，公职的，公事的 ► office, 办公室。-ial, 形容词后缀。)

- b. the official language of the country

该国的官方语言

- c. *an official visit* by the president

总统的正式访问

- d. a senior 高级的 government official (n.)官员 ; 高级职员

(person in authority) ((n.) a person who is in a position of authority in a large organization 官员，高级职员)

- e. meet (v.) with local officials

会见地方官员

57. (0566)→ origin

- a. the origin 起源 ; 起因 ; 来源 of the universe 宇宙
(beginning or source)

宇宙的起源（开端或来源） ((n.) [C, U] the point from which something starts; the cause of something 起源，起因，来源 ► 源自拉丁语 *origo*, 开始，源头。)

- b. a word of Latin origin

(where it comes from)

源自拉丁语的词（它的来源）

- c. a person of humble 卑微的；谦逊的 origin 出身；血统
(family background) ((n.) [U, C] the social background of a person' s family 出身，血统)
 - d. be of noble 高贵的 origin
出身高贵
-

58. (0567)→ pack

- a. pack (v.)收拾（行李）；装（箱）a suitcase for a trip
(put things in)
为旅行打包行李（把东西放进去）((v.) to put clothes, etc. into a bag in preparation for a trip away from home 收拾（行李），装（箱）►可能源自中古荷兰语 pak, 包裹。）
 - b. pack (v.) the books into boxes
把书装进箱子里
 - c. a pack (尤指不受人喜欢的)一帮，一伙 of wolves
(group of animals) ((n.) [C] (especially in compounds) a set of things wrapped or tied together, especially to be carried (尤指可背的)包，包裹)
 - d. a pack 包；副 of cigarettes/cards/gum 口香糖
一包香烟/一副纸牌/一包口香糖
 - e. the auditorium 礼堂 was packed (v.) with people
(full) ((v.) ~ (somebody/something) (into something) | ~ (somebody/something) together to fill a place with too many people or things 塞进，挤满)
-

59. (0568)→ patience

- a. lose (v.) patience with the slow process
(ability to wait calmly)
对缓慢的进程失去耐心（冷静等待的能力）((n.) [U] the ability to stay calm and accept a delay or something annoying without complaining 耐心，忍耐力，忍耐 ► patient, 耐心的。-ence, 名词后缀。）
 - b. have the patience to teach a child
有耐心教一个孩子
 - c. try (v.) someone' s patience
(make them annoyed)
考验某人的耐心（惹恼他们）
-

60. (0569)→ periodic

- a. have periodic 阶段性的，定期的；周期的 health check-ups 体检
(happening at regular intervals)
进行定期健康检查 (定期发生的) ((a.) happening fairly often and regularly 定期的，周期的 ▶ period, 时期。-ic, 形容词后缀。)
 - b. periodic 定期的；周期的 outbreaks of the disease
疾病的周期性爆发
 - c. the *periodic* 元素周期的 *table* of elements
(in chemistry)
元素周期表 (化学中)
-

61. (0570)→ pigeon

- a. **feed** (v.) bread **to** pigeons 鸽子 in the park
(bird)
在公园里喂鸽子面包 (鸟) ((n.) a fat grey and white bird with short legs. Pigeons are common in cities and also live in woods and fields where people shoot them for sport or food. 鸽子 ▶ 源自拉丁语 pipio, 幼鸟。)
- b. a carrier 运载的；承载的 pigeon
(used to carry messages)
信鸽 (用于传递信息)
- c. *clay* 黏土 *pigeon* 飞碟靶 shooting
(sport)
飞碟射击 (运动)



62. (0571)→ pluck

- a. pluck (v.)摘；拔；拽 a flower from the garden
(pick it)
从花园里摘一朵花 (采摘它) ((v.) to take hold of something and remove it by pulling it 摘，拔，拽 ▶ 源自古英语 pluccian, 拔。)

b. pluck (v.) the feathers 羽毛 from a chicken

拔鸡毛

c. **pluck up** 振作起来，鼓起勇气 **the courage** to speak

((summon one' s courage) ((v.) ~ up (the) courage (to do something) to make yourself do something even though you are afraid to do it 鼓起勇气 (做某事))

d. pluck (v.) 弹拨 a string 弦 on a guitar

((v.) to play a musical instrument, especially a guitar, by pulling the strings with your fingers 弹拨 (乐器的弦))

63. (0572)→ possess

a. possess (v.) great wealth

(own it)

拥有巨额财富 (拥有它) ((v.) (formal) to have or own something 有，拥有 ▶ 源自拉丁语 possidere, 拥有，来自 potis, 能够。 sedere, 坐，拥有。)

b. possess (v.) a valid passport

持有有效护照

c. be possessed by 被...控制 a demon 恶魔

((controlled by an evil spirit) ((v.) ~ somebody (literary) (of a feeling, an emotion, etc.) to have a powerful effect on somebody and control the way that they think, behave, etc. (感情、情绪等) 影响，控制，支配)

d. be possessed with 被.....所控制, 一心想着 an idea

一心想着一个主意

64. (0573)→ predominant

a. the predominant 占优势的；主导的；显著的 color in the painting 画作

(most noticeable or important)

画中占主导地位的颜色 (最明显或最重要的) ((a.) most obvious or noticeable 占优势的，主导的，显著的 ▶ pre-, 在前。 dominant, 占优势的，来自 dominus, 主人。)

b. the predominant 主要的原因 for his decision

他做出决定的主要原因

c. a predominant 显著的 feature 特征 of the landscape

风景的一个显著特征

65. (0574)→ prison

a. be sent to prison for the crime 罪行

(jail)

因犯罪被送进监狱 (监狱) ((n.) [C, U] a building where people are kept as a punishment for a crime they have committed, or while they are waiting for trial 监狱 , 看守所 ► 源自拉丁语 *prensio*, 抓住 , 来自 *prehendere*, 抓住。)

b. a high-security (a.)戒备级别高的,高度设防的 prison

高度设防的监狱

c. escape from 从...逃脱 prison

越狱

d. the fear 恐惧 ; 担心 of failure 失败 can be a prison

(something that confines) ((n.) [C, usually sing.] a situation or a place that you cannot escape from 牢笼 , 禁锢)

66. (0575)→ propensity

a. have a propensity 倾向 ; 习性 ; 痴好 for exaggeration 夸张

(natural tendency)

有夸张的倾向 (天生的倾向) ((n.) ~ (for something/for doing something) | ~ (to something) (formal) a tendency to a particular kind of behaviour 倾向 , 习性 , 痴好
► **pro-**, 向前。 **pendere**, 悬挂 , 称重。 **-ity**, 名词后缀。)

b. a propensity 倾向 to violence

(tendency to be violent)

暴力的倾向 (暴力的趋势)

c. show a propensity to take risks

表现出冒险的倾向

67. (0576)→ puddle

a. jump over a puddle 水坑 ; 水洼 after the rain

(small pool of water)

雨后跳过一个小水坑 (一小滩水) ((n.) a small amount of water or other liquid, especially rain, that has collected in one place on the ground (尤指雨水形成的小水洼 , 水坑 ► 可能源自古英语 *pudd*, 沟。)



- a. children love (v.) splashing 泼洒; (在水中) 溅着水花行走, 拍打着水游 in puddles 水坑
孩子们喜欢在水坑里溅水
- b. a mud puddle
泥水坑
-

68. (0577)→ radiate

- a. heat 热量 后定说明 radiating 辐射; 散发 from the fireplace 壁炉
(spreading out)
热量从壁炉散发出来 (向外扩散) ((v.) to send out rays or waves 辐射, 发射 (光或热))
► radius, 射线。-ate, 动词后缀。)
- b. the sun radiates (v.) 放射 light and heat
太阳放射出光和热
- c. radiate (v.) (使品质或情感) 流露; 显示 confidence
(show it strongly)
((v.) (of a person) to give a strong feeling or show a particular quality (人) 流露,
显示 (品质或感情))
- d. she radiated (v.) 洋溢着 happiness
她洋溢着幸福
-

69. (0578)→ react

- a. react (v.) 反应; 回应 strongly to the news
(respond)
对消息反应强烈 (回应) ((v.) to change or behave in a particular way as a result of or
in response to something 反应, 回应 ► re-, 回, 相反。act, 行动。)
- b. how did he react (v.) when you told him?
你告诉他时, 他作何反应?
- c. react (v.) against strict 严厉的 parents
(act in opposition) ((v.) ~ against somebody/something to show dislike or
opposition in response to something, especially by doing the opposite 反对, 反抗)
- d. react with ... 起化学反应 another chemical (n.a.) 化学物质, 化学品 to form (v.) a
compound 化合物
((v.) (chemistry) (of substances) to experience a chemical change when coming into
contact with another substance (物质) 起化学反应)
-

70. (0579)→ recruit

a. recruit (v.)招聘；吸收（新成员） new employees for the company
(find new people)
为公司招聘新员工（寻找新人） ((v.) to find new people to join a company, an organization, the armed forces, etc. 吸收（新成员），征募（新兵） ► 源自法语 recruter, 增补。)

b. recruit (v.) soldiers into the army
征召士兵入伍

c. a new recruit 新兵；新成员 in the sales department
(new member) ((n.) a person who has recently joined the armed forces or the police 新兵，新警员)

d. train (v.) the new recruits
训练新成员

71. (0580)→ rehabilitate

a. rehabilitate (v.)修复；使康复 an old building
(restore it)
修复一栋旧建筑（恢复它） ((v.) to help somebody to have a normal, useful life again after they have been very ill/sick or in prison for a long time 使康复，使复原，改造（罪犯） ► re-, 再。 habilitate, 使具备能力，来自拉丁语 *habilis*, 适合的。)

b. a program to rehabilitate (v.)使康复 drug addicts 有瘾的人,吸毒者
戒毒康复计划

c. rehabilitate (v.)恢复（名誉） one' s image 形象 after a scandal 丑闻
(restore reputation)
丑闻后恢复形象（恢复名誉） ((v.) to restore somebody to a normal life by retraining, medical treatment, etc., especially after they have been in prison or hospital for a long time 使恢复正常生活)

72. (0581)→ renounce

a. renounce (v.)声明放弃；宣布放弃 one' s claim 主张；要求 to the throne 王位
(formally give it up)
正式宣布放弃王位继承权（正式放弃） ((v.) (formal) to state officially that you are no longer going to keep a title, position, etc. 声明放弃，宣布放弃（头衔、职位等） ► re-, 回，相反。 nounce, 宣布，词源同 announce, pronounce. re-,向后，往回，- nounce,说话，通知，词源同 announce, denounce. 即收回已经说过的话，引申 词义声明放弃，摒弃。)

b. renounce (v.) violence as a means of protest 抗议
放弃以暴力作为抗议手段

c. renounce (v.) one's citizenship 公民身份
(give it up legally)
放弃公民身份 (合法放弃)

73. (0582)→ reshape

a. reshape (v.) 改组 ; 重塑 ; 改变...的结构 the organization to improve (v.) efficiency 效率
(change its structure)

改组该组织以提高效率 (改变其结构) ((v.) to change the shape or structure of something 改变...的形状 (或结构), 重塑 ► re-, 再, 重新。shape, 形状。)

b. **reshape (v.) one's body** through exercise and diet
通过锻炼和饮食, 重塑体型

c. reshape (v.) public opinion on the issue
重塑公众对该问题的看法

74. (0583)→ reverse

a. reverse (v.) 颠倒 , 反转; 倒 (车) the car out of the parking space
(go backwards)

倒车驶出停车位 (向后行驶) ((v.) (of a vehicle) to go backwards (车辆) 倒 (车) ► 源自拉丁语 reversus, 转回的。来自 re-, 回, 向后。vertere, 转, 词源同 versus, -verse。)

b. reverse (v.) 颠倒 ; 彻底转变 the order of the list
(put it in opposite order)

颠倒列表的顺序 (将其置于相反的顺序) ((v.) to change something completely so that it is the opposite of what it was before 彻底转变, 使完全相反)

c. the reverse 反面 ; 相反的情况 side of the coin
(the other side) ((n.) [sing.] the opposite of what has been mentioned 相反的情况 (或事物))

d. the reverse 相反情况 is also true
反之亦然

e. suffer (v.) a major reverse 相反的情况 (或事物); 失败 ; 挫折; 倒退
(setback) ((n.) [C] a change from success to failure; a failure or defeat 失败, 挫折)

75. (0584)→ rocky

a. a rocky (a.) mountain path

(full of rocks)

一条多岩石的山路 (布满岩石的) ((a.) made of rock; full of rocks 岩石的，多岩石的 ► rock, 岩石。-y, 形容词后缀。)

b. the rocky (a.) coast 海岸 of Maine

缅因州多岩石的海岸

c. a rocky 困难重重的；不稳定的 relationship

(unstable and likely to fail) ((a.) (informal) difficult and not certain to continue or to be successful 困难重重的，不稳定的)

d. *a rocky* 困难的；难以维持的；不稳定的 start to the project

项目不顺利的开始

76. (0585)→ sack

a. carry (v.) potatoes in a burlap (n.) 粗麻布 sack 大口袋；粗布袋

(large bag)

用粗麻袋装土豆 (大袋子) ((n.) a large bag with no handles, made of strong rough material or strong paper or plastic, used for storing and carrying, for example flour, coal, etc. 大口袋，粗布袋，厚纸袋，厚塑料袋 ► 源自拉丁语 *saccus*, 袋子，来自希腊语 *sakkos*。)

Example 6. 案例

burlap

n. 粗麻布；麻袋

→ bur, 芒刺，形容粗糙。lap, 膝，一块布。



sack

n. 麻布 (或厚纸、塑料等) 大袋；一袋 (的量)



a. a sack 麻布 (或厚纸、塑料等) 大袋；一袋 (的量) of rice

一袋米

b. get the sack 被解雇

(be dismissed from a job) ((v.) (informal) to dismiss somebody from a job 解雇，炒鱿鱼)

c. he was sacked 被解雇 for being late

他因迟到被解雇了

77. (0586)→ scholar

a. a distinguished 杰出的 scholar 学者 in Chinese history
(learned person)

一位杰出的中国史学者（有学问的人）((n.) a person who knows a lot about a particular subject because they have studied it in detail 学者 ► school, 学校。-ar, 表示“人”。源自拉丁语 *scholaris*, 与学校相关的。)

b. a visiting 访问的 scholar 学者 at the university

大学的访问学者

c. a scholarship 奖学金 to study abroad 出国留学

(money for study) ((n.) (old-fashioned) a student who has been given a scholarship to study at a school, college or university 奖学金获得者)

78. (0587)→ seep

a. water seeps (v.) 渗；渗透 through 穿过 the cracks 裂缝 in the wall
(slowly flow)

水从墙缝中渗出来（缓慢流动）((v.) (of liquids) to flow slowly and in small quantities through something or into something (液体) 渗，渗透 ► 源自古英语 *sipian*, 渗出。
词源同 *soap*, *sebum* ([生化] 皮脂；牛羊脂。)

b. oil seeping (v.) from the damaged pipe

从损坏的管道渗出的油

c. a feeling of dread 恐惧 seeped into 逐渐渗入 her mind

(entered gradually) ((v.) (of a feeling, an attitude, etc.) to spread slowly (感情、态度等) 逐渐影响，渗入)

79. (0588)→ shale

a. extract (v.) 提取 natural gas from shale 页岩 rock
(sedimentary rock)

从页岩中提取天然气（沉积岩）((n.) [U] a type of soft stone that splits easily into thin flat layers 页岩 ► 源自古英语 *scealu*, 壳，薄片。)

- b. shale 页岩 oil
(oil extracted from shale)
页岩油 (从页岩中提取的油)
- c. *layers of shale* in the cliff
悬崖中的页岩层

Example 7. 案例

Shale (页岩) 是一种细粒碎屑沉积岩，由黏土矿物、石英和方解石等微小颗粒压实脱水而成。它以其独特的“薄层状”结构 (页理) 和易裂解性 (fissility) 为特征，通常在水流稳定的湖泊、沼泽或深海中形成。页岩是分布最广的沉积岩，在工业上常作为天然气和石油的产出层。



80. (0589)→ sight

- a. a beautiful sight (n.) at sunset 日落
(thing that you see)
日落时的美丽景色 (你看到的东西) ((n.) [C] a thing that you see or can see, especially something that is impressive or unusual 情景，景象，看见的事物 ▶ 源自古英语 gesiht, 视力，景象。)
- b. the sight of the ocean from the cliff
从悬崖上看到的大海景象
- c. **lose sight** 看不见 of the ship
(can no longer see it)
看不见那艘船了 (再也看不见它了) ((v.) to manage to see somebody/something, especially when they are a long way away or difficult to see 看到，发现)
- d. the ship was sighted 被看到 on the horizon
那艘船在地平线上被看到了
- e. have poor sight 视力
(bad eyesight) ((n.) [U] the ability to see 视力，视觉)

81. (0590)→ smell

- a. the smell of fresh coffee
(odor)

新鲜咖啡的气味 (气味) ((n.) [C] the quality of something that people and animals sense through their noses 气味 ► 源自古英语 smyll, 气味。)

b. a sweet smell of flowers

花朵的香甜气味

c. the sense 感觉官能 (即视、听、嗅、味、触五觉) of smell

(one of the five senses) ((n.) [U] the ability to sense things with the nose 嗅觉)

d. dogs have a keen 敏锐的 sense of smell 嗅觉

狗有敏锐的嗅觉

e. smell (v.) something burning

(detect with the nose) ((v.) to notice or recognize a particular smell 闻到 , 嗅到)

f. can you smell gas ?

你闻到煤气味了吗 ?

82. (0591)→ spacious

a. a spacious 宽敞的 living room 客厅 with high ceilings

(having a lot of space)

一个天花板很高、宽敞的客厅 (有很多空间的) ((a.) (of a room or building) large and with plenty of space for people to move around in (房间或建筑物) 宽敞的 , 广阔的 ► space, 空间。 -ous, 形容词后缀 , 表 “充满...的” 。)

b. a spacious 宽敞的 apartment in the city center

市中心一套宽敞的公寓

c. the car has a spacious interior 内部

这辆车内部空间宽敞

83. (0592)→ splendid

a. a splendid 壮丽的 ; 极佳的 view from the mountaintop

(excellent, beautiful)

从山顶看到的壮丽景色 (极好的 , 美丽的) ((a.) (formal) excellent; very good 极佳的 , 非常好的 ► 源自拉丁语 splendidus, 闪亮的 , 杰出的。)

b. a splendid 精彩的 performance by the orchestra 管弦乐队

管弦乐队精彩的表演

c. **have a splendid** (一段时光) 令人愉快的 time on vacation

假期过得很快乐

84. (0593)→ stagnant

- a. stagnant (a.) (水或空气) 不流动而污浊的,停滞的；不流动的 water in the pond (not flowing)

池塘里的死水 (不流动的) ((a.) (of water or air) not flowing or moving and therefore smelling unpleasant (水或空气) 停滞的, 不流动的 ► stagnate, 停滞。-ant, 形容词后缀。可能来自 PIE*stag, 滴, 慢渗, 词源同 instill (徐徐滴入; 逐渐灌输), distill (提取; 蒸馏; 使滴下), stalactite (钟乳石), stalagmite (石笋; 石笋状).)

- b. a stagnant 停滞不前的 economy
(not growing)

停滞的经济 (不增长的) ((a.) not growing, developing or changing 不发展的, 停滞不前的)

- c. a stagnant (a.) career
停滞不前的职业生涯

85. (0594)→ stew

- a. cook (v.) a beef stew 炖菜 for dinner
(dish of meat and vegetables)

晚餐炖一锅牛肉 (肉和蔬菜的菜肴) ((n.) [C, U] a dish of meat and vegetables that have been cooked slowly in liquid in a container that has a lid 炖菜, 烩的食物 ► 源自古法语 estuve, 蒸汽浴, 炖锅。)

Example 8. 案例

stew

Stew (炖菜) 是一种将食材 (通常是肉类、鱼类及蔬菜) 浸没在液体中, 以小火长时间慢煮的烹饪方式, 成品为口感软糯、汤汁浓郁的炖菜或汤。此方式适合将较硬的腱子、肩肉等部位软化, 炖牛肉 (Beef stew) 是常见代表。

烹饪方法: 将食材煎至上色后, 加入液体 (高汤、水、酒等) 小火慢煮。

与 Braise (炖; 蒸, 焗) 的区别: Stew 通常使用较多的液体, 完全淹没食材, 而 Braise (焗) 使用较少的液体。

特色: 能让食材味道相互融合, 汤汁浓郁, 且能软化廉价、老硬的肉块。

→ 来自古法语 estuver, 洗热水澡, 泡澡, 来自 estuve, 蒸汽浴室, 来自 Proto-Germanic*stubo, 加热的房间, 起居室, 词源同 stove (炉子, 火炉). 后由泡澡引申词义炖, 焗。



- a. a lamb 羊肉 stew 炖菜
炖羊肉

b. let the meat stew (v.) for a few hours

(cook slowly)

让肉炖几个小时 (用文火慢煮) ((v.) to cook something slowly, or allow something to cook slowly, in liquid in a closed dish 炖, 煨)

c. stew (v.) the fruit with sugar

用糖, 炖水果

86. (0595)→ stress

a. suffer (v.) from work-related 与工作相关的 stress

(pressure)

承受与工作相关的压力 (压力) ((n.) [U] pressure or worry caused by the problems in somebody' s life 精神压力, 心理负担, 紧张 ▶ 源自拉丁语 strictus, 拉紧的, 来自 stringere, 拉紧。)

b. cope with 应对 stress effectively

有效应对压力

c. stress (v.) 强调 the importance of education

(emphasize)

强调教育的重要性 (强调) ((v.) to emphasize a fact, an idea, etc. 强调, 着重)

d. stress (v.) that *safety comes first*

强调安全第一

e. place stress 重读 on the first syllable 音节

((n.) [U, C] (phonetics) extra force used when pronouncing a particular word or syllable (单词、音节等的) 重读, 重音)

Example 9. 案例

syllable

any of the units into which a word is divided, containing a vowel sound and usually one or more consonants 音节

→ 来自拉丁语 syllaba, 音节, 来自希腊语 syllabe, 集中, 音节, 即多个音和字母合成一起, 来自 syllambanein, 集中, 放在一起, 来自 syl-, 一起, lambanein, 拿, 带, 词源同 lemma, epilepsy. 拼写受后缀-able 影响俗化。



Examples of syllables

Drum stick

Ba na na

But ter fly

Cat er pil lar

87. (0596)→ subspecies

a. a rare (a.) subspecies 亚种 of tiger

(biological subdivision)

一种稀有的老虎亚种 (生物学分类) ((n.) (plural subspecies) (biology) a group into which animals, plants, etc. that have similar characteristics are divided, smaller than a species (动植物的) 亚种 ► sub-, 亚 , 次。 species, 物种。)

b. classify (v.) the plant into a new subspecies 亚种

将这种植物, 归入一个新的亚种

c. the evolution of different subspecies 亚种

不同亚种的进化

88. (0597)→ superintendent

a. the superintendent 主管, 负责人 of the building

(person in charge)

大楼的管理员 (负责人) ((n.) a person who has a lot of authority and manages (v.) and controls (v.) an activity, a place, a group of workers, etc. 主管人, 负责人, (大楼的) 管理人 ► superintend, 监督, 主管。 -ent, 表示 “人” 。)

b. a police superintendent 主管, 负责人 ; 警司

(senior officer)

警司 (高级警官)

c. the school superintendent 总监

(head of a school district)

学区总监 (学区的负责人)

89. (0598)→ sweat

a. be covered in 布满 sweat after exercising 锻炼

(perspiration)

锻炼后浑身是汗 (汗水) ((n.) [U] drops of liquid that appear on the surface of your skin when you are hot, ill/sick or afraid 汗 , 汗水 ► 源自古英语 swāt, 汗。)

b. **break out in** 突被布满某物 a cold sweat

(from fear or anxiety)

冒出一身冷汗 (因恐惧或焦虑)

Example 10. 案例

break 'out in sth

to suddenly become covered in sth 突被布满某物

- Her face **broke out in** a rash. 她脸上突然长出一片红疹。
- He **broke out in** a cold sweat (= for example, through fear) . 他突然冒出一身冷汗。

a. sweat (v.) profusely 丰富地, 大量地 in the heat 高温

(produce sweat)

在高温下大汗淋漓 (出汗) ((v.) to produce sweat on your body 出汗 , 流汗)

Example 11. 案例

profuse

(a.) produced (v.) in large amounts 大量的 ; 众多的 ; 丰富的
→ pro-前 + -fus-熔,注 + -e

a. sweat over 努力工作. 苦干 a difficult problem

(work hard) ((v.) (informal) to work hard 辛苦工作 , 苦干)

90. (0599)→ tan

a. get a tan 棕褐色皮肤 from lying (v.) in the sun

(brown skin)

躺在阳光下晒成棕褐色 (棕褐色的皮肤) ((n.) [sing.] a yellowish-brown colour; a light brownish colour 棕黄色 , 棕褐色 ► 源自拉丁语 tannum, 鞍料树皮。)



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a. a deep tan 棕褐色 from the beach vacation

海滩度假晒出的深棕褐色

b. tan (v.) 鞍 (革) ; 硝 (皮) leather 皮革 to make it durable 耐用的

(treat with tannin)

鞣制皮革使其耐用 (用鞣酸处理) ((v.) to make animal skin into leather by treating it with tannic acid or other chemicals 鞣 (革), 硝 (皮))

c. tan (v.) 鞣制 hides 兽皮 in a tannery 制革厂

在制革厂鞣制兽皮

d. her skin tans (v.) (被) 晒成棕褐色 easily

(becomes brown in the sun) ((v.) (of a person or their skin) to become brown as a result of spending time in the sun (皮肤) 晒成棕褐色)

91. (0600)→ tenant

a. the tenant 租户 ; 房客 ; 佃户 of the apartment

(person who rents it)

公寓的租户 (租用它的人) ((n.) a person who **pays rent** 支付租金 for the use of a room, building, land, etc. to the person who owns it 房客, 租户 ▶ 源自拉丁语 tenere, 持有, 词源同 tenet, -ant.)

b. a shop tenant 租户 in the mall

商场里的商铺租户

c. tenant (n.) 佃户 farmers

(who rent the land they farm)

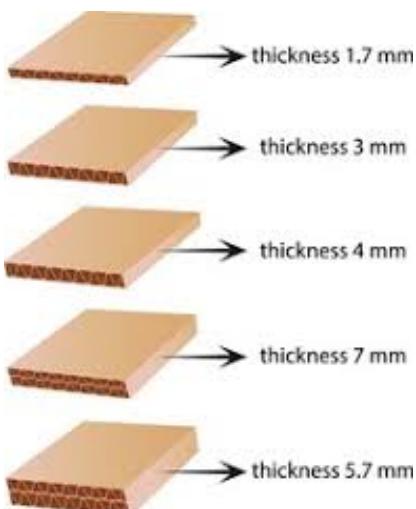
佃农 (租种他们耕地的土地的农民)

92. (0601)→ thickness

a. measure (v.) the thickness 厚度 ; 粗 of the ice

(how thick it is)

测量冰的厚度 (它有多厚) ((n.) [U, C] the size of something between opposite surfaces or sides 厚度, 粗 ▶ thick, 厚的。-ness, 名词后缀, 表性质或状态。)



- a. a wall of considerable 相当大的 thickness 厚度
相当厚的墙
- b. cut (v.) the bread to a uniform 均匀的 thickness 厚度
把面包切成均匀的厚度
- c. the thickness 密集；稠密 of the forest
(density) ((n.) [U] the state of being closely packed together; density 密集，稠密)
- d. the thickness 密集程度 of the crowd
人群的密集程度
-

93. (0602)→ tip

- a. the tip 尖；尖端；末梢 of the iceberg
(the small visible part)
冰山一角（可见的小部分）((n.) the thin pointed end of something 尖，尖端，末梢 ▶ 源自古英语 *tippa*, 尖端。）
- b. the tip of one' s finger/nose
指尖/鼻尖
- c. tip (v.)付小费 the waiter
(give extra money) ((v.) to give an extra amount of money to somebody such as a waiter, taxi driver, etc. 付小费，给...小费)
- d. tip (v.) 15% for good service
为优质服务付15%的小费
- e. the boat tipped (v.)倾斜；翻倒 over in the storm
(overturned) ((v.) to move so that one end or side is higher than the other; to move something into this position (使) 倾斜，翻倒)
- f. **tip (v.) (使) 倾斜，倾倒，翻覆 the scales (刻度，标度；秤) 倾斜天平,称重 at 200 pounds
(weigh)**
称重为200磅（重）
-

94. (0603)→ toxic

- a. toxic (a.)有毒的；引起中毒的 chemicals 化学品 that pollute (v.) the environment
(poisonous)
污染环境的有毒化学品（有毒的）((a.) containing poison; poisonous 有毒的，引起中毒的 ▶ 源自希腊语 *toxikon*, 箭毒，来自 *toxon*, 弓。）

b. ***toxic waste*** from the factory

工厂的有毒废物

c. a toxic relationship

(harmful emotionally)

有毒的关系 (情感上有害的) ((a.) (informal) (of a person) very unpleasant or nasty
(人) 恶毒的，阴险的)

95. (0604)→ **tremendous**

a. a tremendous 巨大的；极大的 amount of work

(very great)

大量的工作 (非常大的) ((a.) very great 巨大的，极大的 ► 源自拉丁语 *tremendus*, 可怕的，来自 *tremere*, 颤抖。)

b. **make a tremendous effort** to succeed

为成功付出巨大努力

c. a tremendous success

(very great)

巨大的成功

d. a tremendous 极好的；精彩的 movie

(excellent) ((a.) (informal) excellent 极好的，精彩的)

e. you were tremendous 极好的；精彩的；了不起的!

你太棒了！

96. (0605)→ **truth**

a. seek (v.) the truth about the incident

(the real facts)

寻求事件的真相 (真实情况) ((n.) [U] the true facts about something, rather than the things that have been invented or guessed 真相，实情，事实 ► 源自古英语 *trēowth*, 忠实，真实。)

b. tell the truth

(be honest)

说实话 (诚实)

c. a universal 普遍的，全体的，全世界的；通用的 truth

(a fact that is true for everyone) ((n.) [C] a fact that is believed by most people to be true 真理)

d. scientific truths

科学真理

97. (0606)→ understand

a. understand (v.) the instructions 指示 clearly
(comprehend)

清楚地理解指示 (理解) ((v.) to know or realize the meaning of words, a language, what somebody says, etc. 懂，理解，领会 ► under-, 在下。stand, 站立。原指站在下面支持，引申为了解。)

b. understand the complexities 复杂性 of the problem

理解问题的复杂性

c. I understand that you're leaving tomorrow

(have been told) ((v.) [no passive] (formal) to have been informed 得知，获悉，听说)

d. as I understand it , the plan has changed

据我所知，计划已经改变了

e. give someone to understand 使某人以为

(make them believe) ((v.) [often passive] to think or believe that something is true because you have been told that it is 以为，认为，推断)

98. (0607)→ vacuum

a. create (v.) a vacuum 真空 inside the tube
(space with no air)

在管内制造真空 (没有空气的空间) ((n.) a space that is completely empty of all substances, including all air or other gas 真空 ► 源自拉丁语 *vacuus*, 空的。)

b. a vacuum cleaner

(appliance that sucks up dust)

真空吸尘器 (吸尘的器具)

c. a *power vacuum* 权力真空 after the leader's death

(situation where no one is in control)

领导人去世后的权力真空 (无人掌控的局面) ((n.) [usually sing.] a situation in which somebody or something is missing or lacking 空白，空虚)

d. vacuum (v.) (用真空吸尘器) 清扫 the living room 客厅

(clean with a vacuum cleaner) ((v.) to clean something using a vacuum cleaner (用真空吸尘器) 清扫)

99. (0608)→ vertical

a. *a vertical* 垂直的；竖的；直立的 *line* on the graph

(up and down)

图表上的一条垂直线（上下的）((a.) pointing straight up from a surface; at an angle of 90° to a horizontal surface or line 垂直的，竖的，直立的 ► 源自拉丁语 *verticalis*, 在顶点，来自 *vertex*, 顶点。)

b. *the vertical axis* of the chart 图表

(y-axis)

图表的纵轴 (y轴)

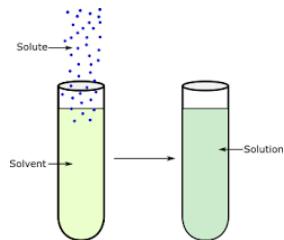
c. a vertical cliff face

垂直的悬崖面

100. (0609)→ volatile

a. a volatile (a.)易挥发的；易发散的 substance that evaporates (v.)蒸发 quickly (easily changes to gas)

一种快速蒸发的挥发性物质（容易变成气体）((a.) (chemistry) (of a substance) that changes easily into a gas (物质) 易挥发的，易发散的 ► 源自拉丁语 *volatilis*, 会飞的，来自 *volare*, 飞。) → 来自拉丁语 *volare*, 飞，可能来自 *will*, 意愿，引申词义浮动的，挥发的。



a. volatile (a.)挥发性的，易气化的 organic 有机的 compounds 化合物 (VOCs)

挥发性有机化合物

b. a volatile 不稳定的；可能急剧波动的 political situation

(likely to change suddenly) ((a.) (of a situation) likely to change suddenly; easily becoming dangerous (局势) 可能急剧波动的，不稳定的)

c. volatile (a.)易变的，动荡不定的，反复无常的 stock prices

剧烈波动的股价

101. (0610)→ weed

a. pull (v.) weeds 杂草；野草 from the garden (unwanted plants)

从花园里拔草（不需要的植物）((n.) a wild plant growing where it is not wanted, especially among crops or garden plants 杂草，野草 ► 源自古英语 *wēod*, 杂草。)

b. the garden is full of weeds

花园里长满了杂草

c. weed (v.)除 (杂草) the flower beds 花坛

(remove weeds) ((v.) to take out weeds from the ground 除 (杂草) , 给...除杂草)

d. weed out 剔除 ; 淘汰 the weakest plants

(remove them) ((v.) ~ sb/sth out (of a group) to get rid of people or things that are not very good 剔除 , 淘汰 (能力差者或不合适的人或物))

102. (0611)→ worm

a. an earthworm 蚯蚓 in the soil

(small long thin animal)

土壤里的一条蚯蚓 (细长的小动物) ((n.) a long thin creature with no bones or legs, that lives in soil 蠕虫 , 蚯蚓 , 寄生虫 ► 源自古英语 wrym, 蛇 , 虫。)

b. a parasitic 寄生的 worm 蠕虫 ; 寄生虫 in the intestines 肠道

肠道里的寄生虫

c. the early bird catches (v.) the worm

(idiom)

早起的鸟儿有虫吃 (习语)

d. worm (v.)蠕动 , 曲折行进 one' s way into 慢慢潜入 ; 悄悄进入 the organization

(insinuate oneself) ((v.) ~ your way + adv./prep. to use clever or indirect methods to get into a particular situation 慢慢蠕动 , 悄悄移动)

e. worm (v.) (通常为欺骗别人或得到好处) 逐渐取得 (成功或好感) the secret out of him

(get it by persistent questioning) ((v.) ~ something out of somebody to get information from somebody that they do not want to tell you by asking them questions in a clever way for a long period of time 套出 (信息))
