

21天突破托福词汇 (001)

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1. (0001)→ abandon

a. abandon (v.) a sinking ship

离弃正在沉没的船 ((v.) to leave a thing or place, especially because it is impossible or dangerous to stay 离开 , 遗弃 , 抛弃 (某地) ▶ 来自古法语 a bandon, 向...自由。来自 a, 向。bandon, 控制 , 权利 , 自由。)

b. abandon (v.) one' s post (职位 ; (尤指) 要职)/career

放弃岗位/职业生涯 ((v.) to stop doing something, especially before it is finished; to stop having an idea 中止 , 放弃 , 放弃 (职位、想法))

2. (0002)→ accumulate

a. accumulate (v.) a vast fortune

积累巨额财富 ((v.) to gradually get more and more of something over a period of time 积累 , 积聚 ▶ 源自拉丁语 accumulare, 堆积 , 积累。来自 ad-, 去 , 往。cumulare, 堆积 , 来自 cumulus, 堆 , 词源同 cumulus, cumulative。)

b. debris (n.) 残骸 , 碎片 accumulated (v.) on the floor

碎片堆积在地板上 ((v.) to gradually increase in number or amount 逐渐增加 , 堆积)

Example 1. 案例

debris (n.) 残骸，碎片 (这个的单词并非复数, 原单词就是这样的)
→ de-, 分开, 散开。-bris, 破开, 词源同break, brittle. 即破成残骸的。

3. (0003)→ adverse

a. adverse (a.) economic conditions

不利的经济环境 ((a.) negative and unpleasant; not likely to produce a good result 不利的, 有害的, 反面的 ▶ 源自拉丁语 adversus, 转身的, 对立的。来自 ad-, 去, 往。vertere, 转, 词源同 versus, convert, -verse.)

b. adverse (a.) reaction to medication 药物, 药品; 药物治疗

对药物的不良反应 ((a.) preventing success or development; not helpful 阻碍成功的, 不利的)

4. (0004)→ amazing

a. an amazing (a.) discovery

惊人的发现 ((a.) very surprising, especially in a way that makes you feel pleasure or admiration 令人惊异的, 惊人的, 了不起的 ▶ 来自 amaze, 使惊奇。)

b. an amazing performance/view

精彩的表演/令人惊叹的景色 ((a.) extremely good, especially in a way that is surprising 非常好的, 令人愉快的)

5. (0005)→ approve

a. approve (v.) an application 正式申请, 书面申请; 申请书

批准申请 ((v.) to officially agree to a plan, request, etc. (正式) 批准, 认可 ▶ 来自拉丁语 approbare, 赞成, 认可。来自 ad-, 去, 往。probare, 检验, 证明, 词源同 prove, probation, -prob.)

b. approve (v.) of his choice

赞同他的选择 ((v.) to think that somebody/something is good, acceptable or suitable 赞成, 同意, 满意)

c. approve (v.) of the government's policy

赞同政府的政策

6. (0006)→ assemble

a. assemble (v.) in the hall

在大厅集合 ((v.) to come together as a group; to bring people or things together as a group 集合，聚集 ▶ 源自拉丁语 assimilare, 相似，模仿，来自 ad-, 去，往。 similis, 相似的，词源同 same, similar, simulate。)

b. assemble the jury/fans

召集陪审团/聚集粉丝

c. **assemble** a car **from** parts 部件，零件

从零件组装汽车 ((v.) to fit together all the separate parts of something, for example a piece of furniture 装配，组装)

d. assemble (v.) furniture /a computer

组装家具/电脑

7. (0007)→ avid

a. an avid (a.) collector of stamps

狂热的邮票收藏家 ((a.) very enthusiastic about something (usually a hobby) 热衷的，酷爱的 ▶ 源自拉丁语 avidus, 渴望的，贪婪的。来自 avere, 渴望，词源同 avarice.)

b. an avid fan

狂热的粉丝

c. **avid** (a.) **for** knowledge/praise

渴望知识/赞扬 ((a.) having an eager desire for something 渴望的，贪婪的)

8. (0008)→ barter

a. a barter (n.) economy/trade

物物交换经济/贸易 ((n.) a system of exchanging goods and services for other goods and services rather than for money 物物交换，易货贸易 ▶ 源自古法语 barater, 交换，欺诈。)

b. **barter** (v.) **for** essential 必不可少的，非常重要的；基本的 supplies

以物易物换取必需品 ((v.) to exchange goods, property, services, etc. for other goods, etc. without using money (以贸易货))

c. **barter** (v.) wheat **for** tools

用小麦交换工具

9. (0009)→ biography

a. a biography (n.) of the president

总统的传记 ((n.) the story of a person' s life written by somebody else; this type of writing 传记；传记作品 ► 源自希腊语 bios, 生命，生活。graphein, 写，词源同 graph, biography.)

b. read (v.) an inspiring biography

读一本鼓舞人心的传记

c. biography and autobiography

传记与自传

10. (0010)→ boulder

a. move a heavy boulder

搬动一块沉重的巨石 ((n.) a very large rock which has been shaped by water or the weather 巨石，巨砾 ► 源自中古英语 bulder, 大石头。)

b. a granite (n.)花岗岩；坚毅；冷酷无情 boulder

花岗岩巨石

c. glacial (a.)冰的；冰冷的；冰河时代的 boulder

冰川巨砾 ((n.) 冰碛石)

11. (0011)→ bulb

a. plant (v.) *tulip bulbs* (n.) in autumn

秋季种植郁金香球茎 ((n.) the round underground part of some plants, that is shaped like an onion and grows into a new plant every year 鳞茎，球茎 ► 源自拉丁语 bulbus, 洋葱，球茎，来自希腊语 bolbos, 鳞茎。)

Example 2. 案例
tulip



→ tulip 郁金香 人们常把郁金香与荷兰相联系，但它的历史却可追溯到中东。此花原产于中东，16世纪传入欧洲。在中东，人们总是将其与穆斯林头巾相联系。由于其花似穆斯林头巾，波斯语称之为dulband，土耳其语借了过来，作tulband，意即“穆斯林头巾”。

该词通过法语tulipe / tulipan和拉丁文tulipa进入英文，演变成tulip这一形式。土耳其语tulband一词通过另一渠道进入英文，则作turban，仍指“穆斯林头巾”。

a. garlic (n.)大蒜；大蒜头 bulb

大蒜球茎

b. a 100-watt 瓦 , 瓦特 (电功率单位) light bulb

一个100瓦的灯泡 ((n.) the glass part that fits into an electric lamp, etc. to give light when it is switched on 灯泡)

c. replace (v.) a broken bulb

更换坏掉的灯泡

12. (0012)→ can

a. recycle (v.) aluminum cans

回收铝罐 ((n.) a metal container in which food and drink is sold 金属罐 , 罐头 ▶ 源自古英语 canne, 杯 , 容器。)

b. a can of soup

一罐汤

c. can (v.) fruit for the winter

为冬天将水果制成罐头 ((v.) to preserve food by putting it in a sealed can 将 (食品) 装罐保存)

13. (0013)→ casualty

a. heavy/serious casualties (n.)

惨重/严重的伤亡 ((n.) a person who is killed or injured in war or in an accident (战争或事故的) 伤亡人员 ▶ 源自拉丁语 casualis, 偶然的 , 来自 casus, 落下 , 发生 , 词源同 case, accident.)

b. a casualty of the economic crisis

经济危机的受害者 ((n.) 受害者 , 毁坏物)

c. casualty (n.) ward (n.)病房 , 病室/insurance

急诊病房/伤亡保险

14. (0014)→ chance

a. by pure chance

纯属偶然 ((n.) a possibility of something happening, especially something that you want 机会 , 可能性 ▶ 源自古法语 cheance, 落下 , 发生 , 运气 , 来自拉丁语 cadentia, 落下 , 来自 cadere, 落下 , 词源同 case, accident, cadence.)

b. a chance to study (v.) abroad

出国留学的机会

c. take a calculated (a.)精心策划的 ; 蓄意的 chance

冒一个经过算计的风险 ((n.) a suitable time or situation when you have the

opportunity to do something 机遇，时机)

d. miss (v.) a chance

错过机会

15. (0015)→ civilian

a. protect (v.) civilian (a.n.) lives

保护平民生命 ((n.) a person who is not a member of the armed forces or the police
平民，老百姓 ► 源自拉丁语 *civilis*, 公民的，城市的，来自 *civis*, 公民，市民。)

b. *civilian control* 文官控制 of the military

文官治军 ((a.) 平民的，民用的)

c. civilian industry/casualties

民用工业/平民伤亡

16. (0016)→ conceive

a. conceive (v.) 构思，设想；使受孕 a new business strategy

构想一个新的商业策略 ((v.) to form an idea, a plan, etc. in your mind 想出，构想，设想 ► 源自拉丁语 *concipere*, 拿，接住，构想。来自 *con-*, 强调。 *capere*, 拿，接住，词源同 *capable*, *captive*, *-ceive*.)

b. conceive the idea

想出这个主意

c. conceive (v.) a child at an older age

在年龄较大时怀孕 ((v.) to become pregnant 怀孕，怀胎)

d. be unable to conceive

无法怀孕

17. (0017)→ consecutive

a. consecutive (a.) 连续的，不间断的 victories

连续的胜利 ((a.) following one after another in a series, without interruption 连续的，不间断的 ► 源自拉丁语 *consecutus*, 追随，连续的。来自 *con-*, 强调。 *sequi*, 跟随，词源同 *sequence*, *consequence*, *-secut.*)

b. on five consecutive (a.) days

连续五天

c. consecutive sentences

(法律)

18. (0018)→ convention

a. social and cultural conventions

社会与文化习俗 ((n.) the way in which something is done that most people in a society expect and consider to be polite or the right way to do it 习俗，惯例，常规
► 源自拉丁语 *conventio*, 聚集，集会，会议。来自 *con-*, 一起。 *venire*, 来，词源同 *convene*, *adventure*, *-vent.*)

b. break with convention

打破常规

c. an annual professional convention

一年一度的专业会议 ((n.) a large meeting of the members of a profession, a political party, etc. (某一职业、政党等的) 大会，集会)

d. attend a convention

参加会议

19. (0019)→ crab

a. catch crabs with a net

用网捕蟹 ((n.) a sea creature with a hard shell, eight legs and two pincers (= curved and pointed arms for catching and holding things). Crabs move sideways on land.
蟹，螃蟹 ► 源自原始日耳曼语 *krabbiz*, 抓，爬。)

b. *crab fishing* 捕蟹 industry

捕蟹业

c. crab cakes

蟹肉饼

20. (0020)→ curriculum

a. design (v.) a challenging curriculum

设计一个有挑战性的课程 ((n.) the subjects that are included in a course of study or taught in a school, college, etc. (学校等的) 全部课程 ► 源自拉丁语 *currere*, 跑，流动。原指跑道，引申为课程。)

b. curriculum development/reform

课程开发/改革

c. national curriculum

国家课程

21. (0021)→ defend

- a. defend (v.) one's homeland
保卫自己的家园 ((v.) to protect somebody/something from attack 防御，保护，保卫
► 源自拉丁语 *defendere*, 击打，保护。来自 *de-*, 向下，离开。*fendere*, 击打，词源同 *fence*, *offend*, *fend*.)
 - b. defend against invaders
防御入侵者
 - c. defend one's opinion
为自己的观点辩护 ((v.) to say or write something in support of somebody/something that has been criticized 辩解，辩白，维护)
 - d. defend a thesis 论题，论点 in court
在法庭上为论点辩护
-

22. (0022)→ detect

- a. detect (v.) a faint odor 气味；名声
察觉到微弱的气味 ((v.) to discover or notice something, especially something that is not easy to see, hear, etc. 发现，查明，侦察出 ► 源自拉丁语 *detegere*, 揭开，揭露。来自 *de-*, 向下，离开。*tegere*, 覆盖，词源同 *protect*, *tegument*, -tect.)
 - b. detect (v.) early signs of disease
检测出疾病的早期迹象
 - c. detect (v.) fraud (n.)欺诈，骗局 with advanced software
用先进软件检测欺诈 ((v.) 探测，检测)
-

23. (0023)→ discipline

- a. a traditional (a.) *academic discipline*
一门传统学科 ((n.) a particular area of study or knowledge (大学里的) 学科，科目 ► 源自拉丁语 *disciplina*, 教学，纪律，来自 *discipulus*, 学生，门徒，词源同 *disciple*.)
- b. interdisciplinary (a.)跨学科的 discipline
交叉学科
- c. military (a.n.)军事的，军队的 discipline
军纪 ((n.) the practice of training people to obey rules and orders and punishing them if they do not; the controlled behaviour or situation that results from this training 训练，纪律，风纪)

d. lack (v.) discipline

缺乏纪律

24. (0024)→ divert

a. divert (v.) a river from its course

使河流改道 ((v.) to make something/somebody change direction 使转向，使绕道，转移 ▶ 源自拉丁语 divertere, 转向，分开。来自 dis-, 分开。vertere, 转，词源同 versus, convert, -vert.)

b. **divert** (v.) funds **to** other projects

将资金转移到其他项目

c. a game to divert (v.) the children

一个让孩子们消遣的游戏 ((v.) to entertain people 使消遣，使解闷，娱乐)

25. (0025)→ dynamic

a. a dynamic and growing market

一个充满活力且不断增长的市场 ((a.) (of a person or an idea) full of energy and new ideas 充满活力的，精力充沛的，创新思想的 ▶ 源自希腊语 dynamikos, 有力量的，来自 dynamis, 力量，能力，词源同 dynamite, dynasty.)

b. a dynamic leader

一位充满活力的领导者

c. a dynamic relationship between species

物种间的动态关系 ((a.) (of a process) always changing and making progress 动态的，不断变化的，发展变化的)

d. dynamic equilibrium (n.)平衡，均衡

(化学)

动态平衡

Example 3. 案例

equilibrium

(n.) a state of balance, especially between opposing forces or influences 平衡；均衡；均势
a calm state of mind and a balance of emotions (心情、情绪) 平静，安宁；心理平衡

→ equ-, 平等，相等。-libra, 秤，见Libra, 天秤座。

26. (0026)→ emanate

a. sound emanated (v.) from the next room

声音从隔壁房间传出来 ((v.) (formal) to produce or show something 发出，散发，表现

► 源自拉丁语 emanare, 流出，发出。来自 e-, 向外。manare, 流，词源同 manatee, -manate.)

b. warmth (n.)温暖，暖和 后定说明 emanating (v.) from the fireplace
从壁炉散发出的温暖

c. a sense of authority 权力；威权；当权(地位)后定说明 emanating (v.) from him
从他身上流露出的权威感 ((v.) (of a feeling, an idea, etc.) to come from something/somebody 流露，来自)

27. (0027)→ entail

a. the job entails (v.)使必要，需要 frequent travel

这份工作需要经常出差 ((v.) to involve something that cannot be avoided 牵涉，需要，使必要 ► 源自中古英语 entailen, 使...负担。en-, 使。tail, 切割，限制，词源同 tailor, detail.)

b. entail (v.) significant financial risk

带来重大的财务风险 ((v.) 使承担，带来，使蒙受)

c. entail (v.) legal consequences

导致法律后果

28. (0028)→ etch

a. etch (v.) a name on a metal plate

在金属板上蚀刻名字 ((v.) to cut lines into a piece of glass, metal, etc. in order to make words or a picture 蚀刻，凿出(玻璃、金属等上的文字或图画) ► 源自荷兰语 etsen, 蚀刻。)

b. a design etched on glass

蚀刻在玻璃上的图案

c. etched (v.) in one's memory

铭刻在记忆中 ((v.) 铭刻，留下深刻印象)

d. a face etched with sorrow

一张刻满悲伤的脸

29. (0029)→ exploit

a. exploit (v.) solar energy

开发太阳能 ((v.) to use something well in order to gain as much from it as possible 利用，运用，开发 ► 源自拉丁语 explicare, 展开，利用。来自 ex-, 向外。plicare, 折叠，编织，词源同 ply, complex, -plic.)

b. exploit an opportunity

利用机会

c. **exploit workers for profit**

为利润剥削工人 ((v.) to treat a person or situation as an opportunity to gain an advantage for yourself 剥削，榨取)

d. exploit (v.) natural resources unsustainably 无法维持地；不能证实地；无法确定地

不可持续地开发自然资源

30. (0030)→ fantasy

a. live in a world of fantasy (n.)

生活在幻想世界里 ((n.) a pleasant situation that you imagine but that is unlikely to happen 幻想，想象，梦想 ▶ 源自希腊语 phantazein, 显现，使可见，来自 phainein, 显示，照耀，词源同 phantom, phase, -phant.)

b. a childish (a.)孩子的，孩子般的；幼稚的 fantasy

幼稚的幻想

c. a fantasy novel/film

奇幻小说/电影 ((n.) 幻想作品)

d. indulge (v.) in fantasy

沉溺于幻想

31. (0031)→ flap

a. the tent flap (n.) (附于某物的) 片状下垂物，封盖，口盖，袋盖

帐篷门帘 ((n.) a flat piece of paper, cloth, metal, etc. that is attached to something along one side and that hangs down or covers an opening 片状垂悬物，信封口盖，衣服口袋盖 ▶ 拟声词，模仿拍打的声音。)

b. the bird's wing flap 机翼襟翼

鸟翼的拍动

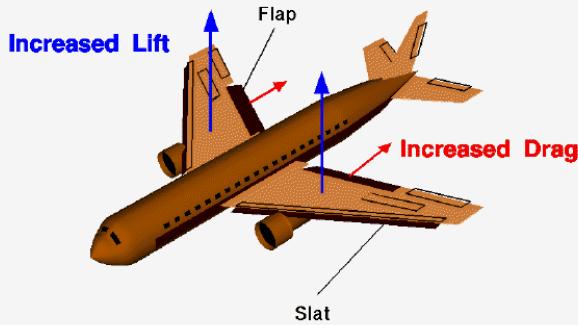
Example 4. 案例

wing flap



Flaps and Slats

Glenn
Research
Center



- a. flap (v.) its wings vigorously 精神旺盛地，有力地，活泼地；坚决地
有力地拍打翅膀 (v.) (of a bird's wings) to move up and down when the bird is flying (鸟翼) 拍动，振翅)
- b. flags flapping (v.) in the wind
在风中飘扬的旗帜

32. (0032)→ forage

- a. forage (v.)觅食；搜寻 for berries 浆果类 in the woods
在树林里寻找浆果 ((v.) (of a person or an animal) to search for food (人或动物) 搜寻 (食物) ▶ 源自古法语 *fourrage*, 饲料, 草料。词源同 *food*, *fodder*.)
- b. cattle forage (v.) in the pasture 牧场, 牧草地
牛在牧场上吃草
- c. store (v.)贮存, 储藏 forage (n.) for the winter
为冬天储存饲料 ((n.) food for horses and cattle (牛马的) 饲料, 草料)
- d. provide forage (n.) for livestock 牲畜, 家畜
为牲畜提供饲料

33. (0033)→ fuel

- a. switch to cleaner fuel
转向使用更清洁的燃料 ((n.) any material that produces heat or power, usually when it is burnt 燃料 ▶ 源自中古英语 *fewel*, 燃料, 来自古法语 *fouaille*, 柴火。)
- b. fossil fuel consumption
化石燃料消耗
- c. fuel (v.) inflation/conflict
加剧通货膨胀/冲突 ((v.) to increase something; to make something stronger 增加, 加

强，刺激)

- d. fuel (v.) speculation 投机，投机买卖
助长投机
-

34. (0034)→ genre

- a. a new genre of music

一种新的音乐类型 ((n.) a particular type or style of literature, art, film or music that you can recognize because of its special features (文学、艺术、电影或音乐的) 体裁，类型 ▶ 源自法语 *genre*, 种类，类型，来自拉丁语 *genus*, 种类，词源同 *general*, *genus*.)

- b. explore (v.) different literary genres

探索不同的文学体裁

- c. within *the horror (n.) genre*

在恐怖片类型中

35. (0035)→ gradient

- a. a steep road gradient (n.)

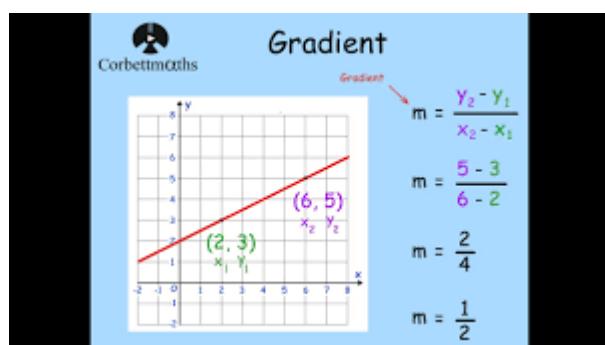
陡峭的道路坡度 ((n.) the degree to which the ground slopes, especially on a road or railway (尤指道路或铁路的) 坡度，斜率 ▶ 源自拉丁语 *gradi*, 走，迈步。词源同 *grade*, *gradual*, *-grad*.)

- b. climb a steep gradient

攀爬陡峭的斜坡

- c. temperature gradient

温度梯度 ((n.) 梯度，变化率)



36. (0036)→ hang

- a. hang (v.) curtains on the windows

把窗帘挂在窗户上 ((v.) to attach something, or to be attached, at the top so that the

lower part is free or loose 悬挂 , 吊 ► 源自原始日耳曼语 hangon, 悬挂。)

b. hang a painting on the wall

把画挂在墙上

c. hang (v.) the criminal (n.)罪犯 for treason (n.)叛国罪 , 通敌罪 ; 背叛 , 不忠 , 背信以叛国罪绞死罪犯 ((v.) to kill somebody by tying a rope around their neck and allowing them to drop 绞死)

d. **sentence (v.) to hang**

判处绞刑

37. (0037)→ herb

a. grow herbs in the garden

在花园里种植香草 ((n.) a plant whose leaves, flowers or seeds are used to flavour food, in medicines or for their pleasant smell. Parsley, mint and oregano are all herbs. 药草 , 香草 ► 源自拉丁语 herba, 草 , 植物。)

Herb (香草/草本植物) 是指因其特殊香气而被用于烹饪、调味、制药或芳香疗法的草本植物 , 常指植物的叶、花、茎等部位。它们在日常烹饪中作为调味品增加风味 , 在医学上被用作药草。此外 , Herb 也可指任何草本植物 , 部分定义延伸至木本植物。

b. use fresh herbs in cooking

在烹饪中使用新鲜香草

c. medicinal herb

药用草本植物

38. (0038)→ household

a. household chores

家务活 ((a.) connected with looking after a house and the people in it 家庭的 , 家用的 ► 来自 house, 房屋 , hold, 持有 , 保有。)

b. household expenses

家庭开支

c. a three-person household

一个三口之家 ((n.) all the people living together in a house 一家人 , 同住一所房子的人)

d. head of the household

户主

39. (0039)→ imagine

- a. imagine (v.) yourself on a beach

想象自己在海滩上 ((v.) to form a picture in your mind of what something might be like 想象 , 设想 ▶ 源自拉丁语 *imaginari*, 想象 , 来自 *imago*, 形象 , 图片 , 词源同 *image*, *imitate*.)

- b. imagine the future

想象未来

- c. I can't imagine why he did it

我无法想象他为什么那么做 ((v.) to think that something is probably true 猜想 , 认为)

- d. imagine that she'll agree

猜想她会同意

40. (0040)→ incentive

- a. a *tax incentive* for investment

投资税收激励 ((n.) something that encourages you to do something 激励 , 刺激 , 鼓励 ▶ 源自拉丁语 *incentivus*, 刺激的 , 鼓励的 , 来自 *incendere*, 点燃 , 词源同 *incense*, *incendiary*, -cent.)

- b. financial incentive (n.) plan

财务激励计划

- c. incentive program

激励计划 ((a.) 激励性的)

- d. incentive measures

激励措施

41. (0041)→ initial

- a. *the initial phase* of the project

项目的初始阶段 ((a.) happening at the beginning; first 最初的 , 开始的 ▶ 源自拉丁语 *initialis*, 开始的 , 来自 *initium*, 开始 , 词源同 *initiate*, -initial.)

→ in-, 进入 , 使 , -it, 走 , 开始 , 词源同 *itinerary*, *exit*. 即走起来的 , 开始的。

- b. initial impression/reaction

第一印象/最初反应

- c. carve (v.) one's initials on a tree

将名字的首字母刻在树上 ((n.) the first letter of a person's first name 名字的首字母)

- d. write with your initials

用名字的首字母签名

42. (0042)→ insult

- a. a personal insult (n.)

人身侮辱 ((n.) a remark or an action that is offensive or deliberately rude 侮辱, 辱骂, 冒犯 ▶ 源自拉丁语 *insultare*, 跳上去, 攻击, 侮辱。来自 *in-*, 在上。 *saltare*, 跳跃, 词源同 *salient*, assault.)

- b. suffer (v.) racial insults

遭受种族侮辱

- c. insult (v.) the host by arriving late

因迟到而冒犯主人 ((v.) to say or do something that offends somebody 侮辱, 冒犯)

- d. feel insulted by the remark

觉得被那句话侮辱了

43. (0043)→ invade

- a. invade a country in force

大举入侵一个国家 ((v.) to enter a country, town, etc. using military force in order to take control of it 武装入侵, 侵略, 侵犯 ▶ 源自拉丁语 *invadere*, 进入, 攻击。来自 *in-*, 进入。 *vadere*, 走, 词源同 *wade*, *evade*, *-vade*.)

- b. invade enemy territory

入侵敌方领土

- c. *invasive* (a.)扩散性的, 侵入的 *species* invade (v.) an ecosystem

入侵物种侵入一个生态系统 ((v.) to enter a place in large numbers, especially in a way that causes damage or confusion (尤指造成损害或混乱地) 涌入, 侵袭)

- d. tourists invade (v.) the city every summer

每年夏天游客涌入这座城市

44. (0044)→ journal

- a. keep a personal journal (n.)

记个人日记 ((n.) a written record of what you have done each day 日志, 日记 ▶ 源自拉丁语 *diurnalis*, 每日的。来自 *dies*, 日子, 白天, 词源同 *diary*, *diurnal*.)

- b. a travel journal

旅行日记

- c. a prestigious (a.)有威望的, 有声望的 academic journal

一本享有声望的学术期刊 ((n.) a newspaper or magazine that deals with a particular subject or profession (某学科或专业的) 报纸, 刊物, 杂志)

d. publish a paper in a scientific journal

在科学期刊上发表论文



45. (0045)→ lathe

a. operate (v.) a lathe 车床，机床 with skill

熟练操作车床 ((n.) a machine that shapes pieces of wood or metal by holding and turning them against a fixed cutting tool 车床，旋床 ▶ 可能源自古诺尔斯语 hlath, —堆，层。)

→ 词源不详，可能来自lade,装载，承载，原用来指钻子，后引申词义车床。

Example 5. 案例

车床 (Lathe) 是一种主要的金属切削机床，通过使工件高速旋转，并利用车刀进行切削，用于加工轴、盘、套等具有回转表面的零件。它是制造业中数量最多、应用最广泛的机床，被誉为“工作母机”。车床可进行车削、钻孔、铰孔、攻丝和滚花等加工。

基本原理：夹持工件并使其绕轴线旋转，切削工具（车刀）固定并移动以切削材料。

主要功能：加工回转体零件，如螺丝、枪管、台球杆、桌腿、碗、笔、乐器零件和曲轴。



wood-turning



a. a wood-turning 木材车削 lathe

木工车床

b. shape (v.) metal on a lathe

在车床上加工金属

46. (0046)→ librarian

a. ask the librarian for help

向图书管理员寻求帮助 ((n.) a person who is in charge of or works in a library 图书管理员 , 图书馆馆长 ▶ 源自 library, 图书馆。ian, 表示从事...职业的人。)

b. a school librarian

学校图书管理员

c. consult (v.) the *reference librarian*

咨询参考馆员

Example 6. 案例

reference librarian : 参考咨询馆员, 是一位专门的信息专业人员, 帮助图书馆用户, 查找、评估和解读用于研究、学习或个人查询的资源。他们就职于公共图书馆、大学图书馆和专业图书馆, 通过面谈、电话或聊天/电子邮件等方式提供个性化帮助。主要职责包括但不限于: 教授信息素养技能、管理图书馆馆藏, 以及使用复杂的数据库。

47. (0047)→ log

a. cut (v.) logs for firewood

砍圆木当柴火 ((n.) a thick piece of wood that is cut from or has fallen from a tree 原木, 木材 ▶ 词源不确定, 可能来自古英语 logg, 原木。)

b. a floating log

浮木

c. **log** (v.) flight data **accurately**

准确记录飞行数据 ((v.) to put information in an official record or write a record of events 记录, 记载)

d. log (v.) into the system

登录系统 ((v.) (computing) to perform the actions that allow you to begin using a computer system 登入, 登录)

48. (0048)→ magnify

a. magnify (v.) the image under a microscope

在显微镜下放大图像 ((v.) to make something look bigger than it really is, for example by using a lens or microscope 放大 ▶ 源自拉丁语 magnificare, 扩大, 赞美。来自 magnus, 大。 facere, 做, 词源同 fact, -ify, -fy.)

b. a magnifying glass

放大镜

c. magnify (v.) the importance of the event

夸大事件的重要性 ((v.) to make something seem more important or serious than it really is 夸大，夸张)

d. magnify (v.) their fears

加剧了他们的恐惧

49. (0049)→ match

a. match (v.) words **with** deeds <正式>行为,行动；<英>契约；功绩

言行一致 ((v.) to find somebody/something that goes together with or is connected with another person or thing 使相配，使相称 ▶ 源自古英语 gemæcca, 伴侣，配偶。)

b. a tie that matches (v.) the shirt

一条与衬衫相配的领带

c. be no match for the champion

不是冠军的对手 ((n.) a person or thing that is equal to or better than somebody/something else 相匹配的人（或物），对手，敌手）

d. meet one' s match

遇到对手

e. watch a football match

观看一场足球比赛 ((n.) a sports event where people or teams compete against each other 比赛，竞赛)

50. (0050)→ meteorite

a. a meteorite *impact (n.v.)*撞击，冲击力 *crater* (撞击或爆炸形成的) 坑，弹坑；火山口；穴，洞

陨石撞击坑 ((n.) a piece of rock from outer space that has landed on earth 陨石，陨星 ▶ 来自 meteor, 流星。ite, 名词后缀，表物体。)

b. a rare iron meteorite

稀有的铁陨石

c. analyze (v.) the composition of a meteorite

分析陨石的成分



51. (0051)→ mission

- a. a diplomatic (a.) mission

外交使命 ((n.) an important official job that a person or group of people is given to do, especially when they are sent to another country (尤指赴他国的) 使命，重要任务 ▶ 源自拉丁语 *mittere*, 送，派遣。)

- b. accomplish (v.) one' s mission

完成任务

- c. a space mission to Mars

火星太空任务 ((n.) a flight into space (航天) 任务，飞行任务)

- d. launch a rescue mission

展开救援任务

- e. mission statement

宗旨声明，使命宣言 ((n.) the particular work that you feel (v.) it is your duty to do 天职，使命)

52. (0052)→ mosaic

- a. a Roman floor mosaic

罗马马赛克地板 ((n.) a picture or pattern made by placing together small pieces of glass, stone, etc. of different colours 马赛克，镶嵌画 ▶ 源自希腊语 *mouseios*, 艺术的。来自 *Mousa*, 缪斯女神。)

- b. create a beautiful mosaic

创作一幅美丽的马赛克画

- c. a mosaic of different cultures

不同文化的拼合 ((n.) something that consists of a combination of different things or people 马赛克式组合，镶嵌图案般的东西)

53. (0053)→ nebula

a. the Orion 猎户座 Nebula

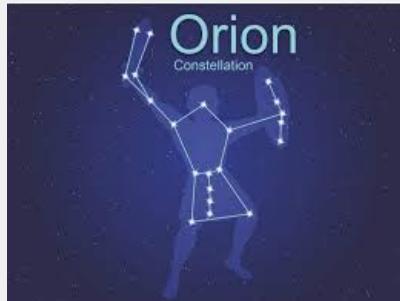
猎户座星云 ((n.) a mass of gas or dust in space, appearing either bright or dark 星云

► 源自拉丁语 *nebula*, 云 , 雾。)

Example 7. 案例

Orion

俄里翁 (Orion) 是希腊神话中海神波塞冬的儿子，一位年轻英俊的巨人。他能在海面上行走，臂力过人，喜欢整天穿梭在丛林里打猎。月亮及狩猎女神阿尔忒弥斯，在狩猎时看到了英俊的猎人，爱慕上了他，愿意为他违背“终生不嫁”的誓言。但是阿尔忒弥斯的哥哥阿波罗，不愿意妹妹违背誓言，就哄骗妹妹和自己进行射箭比赛。他欺骗阿尔忒弥斯将远处的俄里翁当成了比赛的目标。箭术精准的阿尔忒弥斯一箭命中目标，将俄里翁射死了。误杀了爱人的阿尔忒弥斯十分悲痛，将俄里翁化为了天上的猎户座，并从此后再也不与自己的哥哥见面。 Orion : [o' raiən] n. 猎户座，俄里翁



Nebula



a. a distant planetary (a.) 行星的 nebula

遥远的行星状星云

b. study the formation 组成物；构成；形成 of a nebula

研究星云的形成

54. (0054)→ nostalgia

a. a sense of nostalgia (n.) 怀旧，念旧 for childhood

对童年的怀旧之情 ((n.) a feeling of sadness mixed with pleasure and affection when you think about happy times in the past 怀旧，念旧，怀乡 ► 源自希腊语 *nostos*, 回家。 *algos*, 疼痛，痛苦。)

→ 来自希腊语 *nostos*, 回家，家乡，来自 PIE*nes, 我们，词源同 *nostrum, our, us*. 引申词义 我们的家，家园，-algia, 疼痛，痛苦，词源同 *neuralgia, myalgia*. 引申词义 思乡，怀旧。

b. evoke (v.) nostalgia

唤起怀旧感

c. nostalgia (n.) for the good old days

对美好旧日的怀念

55. (0055)→ occupy

a. occupy a strategic position

占据战略位置 ((v.) to fill or use a space, an area or an amount of time 使用 , 占用 (空间、面积或时间) ▶ 源自拉丁语 occupare, 抓住 , 占据。来自 ob-, 朝向。 capere, 拿 , 抓住 , 词源同 captive, capture, -cup.)

b. occupy most of the room

占用了房间的大部分空间

c. occupy the enemy' s capital

占领敌人的首都 ((v.) to enter a place in a large group and take control of it, especially by military force (尤指军事) 占领 , 侵占)

d. occupy a foreign territory

占领外国领土

e. occupy the children with games

用游戏让孩子们有事可做 ((v.) to keep somebody busy or interested 使忙于 , 使全神贯注)

56. (0056)→ orchid

a. a rare orchid (n.) 兰科植物 , 兰花 ; 淡紫色 species

稀有兰花品种 ((n.) a plant with brightly coloured flowers of unusual shapes. There are many different types of orchid and some of them are very rare. 兰花 , 兰科植物 ▶ 源自希腊语 orchis, 睾丸 (因其块茎形状而得名) 。)

b. cultivate (v.) orchids in a greenhouse

在温室里培育兰花

c. *the delicate beauty* of an orchid

兰花精致的美

57. (0057)→ overturn

a. overturn (v.) a government by force

武力推翻政府 ((v.) to remove somebody from a position of power or authority 推翻 , 颠覆 (政府等) ▶ over-, 过度 , 翻转。 turn, 转动 , 转向。)

b. the boat overturned in the storm

小船在暴风雨中倾覆了 ((v.) if something overturns, or if somebody overturns it, it turns upside down or on its side (使) 翻转, 倾覆, 翻倒)

c. overturn a *legal decision* 法律判决

推翻一项法律判决 ((v.) to officially decide that a legal decision, etc. is not correct, and to make it no longer valid 撤销 (判决等))

58. (0058)→ passage

a. a secret underground passage

一条秘密的地下通道 ((n.) a long narrow area with walls on either side that connects one room or place with another 通道, 走廊 ▶ 源自古法语 *passage*, 通过, 通道。来自 *passer*, 通过, 经过。)

b. block (v.) the passage

堵住通道

c. the passage 经过, 穿过; (时间的)流逝 of time

时间的流逝 ((n.) [usually sing.] the process of time passing (时间的)流逝, 推移)

d. during the passage (法案的)通过 of the bill

在该法案的通过期间 ((n.) the process of discussing a bill in a parliament so that it can become law (法案的)通过)

e. a passage from Shakespeare

莎士比亚作品的一个段落 ((n.) a short section from a book, piece of music, etc. (书、音乐等的)段落, 章节)

59. (0059)→ per capita

a. per capita 人均 income

人均收入 ((adv.) for each person 人均, 按人口计算 ▶ 源自拉丁语 *per capita*, 按人头。per, 每, 按。capita, 头 (复数形式)。)

b. *per capita* consumption of energy

人均能源消耗

c. calculate (v.) GDP per capita

计算人均国内生产总值

60. (0060)→ photosynthesis

a. the process of photosynthesis

光合作用的过程 ((n.) the process by which green plants turn carbon dioxide and

water into food using energy obtained from light from the sun 光合作用 ► 源自希腊语 phos, 光。 syn-, 一起。 tithe, 放置。 sis, 过程。)

b. oxygen 后定说明 produced by photosynthesis

光合作用产生的氧气

c. the role of chlorophyll 叶绿素 in photosynthesis

叶绿素在光合作用中的作用

Example 8. 案例

chlorophyll

[U]the green substance in plants that absorbs light from the sun to help them grow 叶绿素

→ chloro, 绿色, 词源同 chlorine, gold. -phyll, 叶子, 词源同 foliage, folio.

61. (0061)→ plateau

a. reach a high plateau

到达一个高海拔高原 ((n.) an area of flat land that is higher than the land around it 高原, 台地 ► 来自法语 plateau, 高原, 平地, 来自 plat, 平的, 展开, 词源同 plate, plan-eau, 小词后缀, 对应 -ille.)

b. the Tibetan Plateau

青藏高原

c. sales have reached (v.) a plateau

销售额已进入稳定期 ((n.) a period during which there are no large changes 稳定期, 停滞期)

d. hit a learning plateau

遇到学习瓶颈期

62. (0062)→ portable

a. a portable (a.) charger 充电器

便携式充电器 ((a.) that is easy to carry or to move 便携式的; 手提的; 轻便的 ► -port-运输,携带 + -able 形容词词尾, 表示“可...的”。)

b. portable *water filter* 水过滤器

便携式滤水器

c. portable computer

便携式电脑

63. (0063)→ precipitate

a. precipitate (v.) a financial crisis

引发金融危机 ((v.) to make something, especially something bad, happen suddenly or sooner than it should 使突然发生 , 加速 , 促成 (坏事) ▶ pre-, 在前 , -cip, 头 , 词源同 cap, captain, -ate, 形容词后缀。即使头在前的 , 一头栽下的 , 引申词义鲁莽的 , 仓促的 , 突然导致。)

b. events 后定说明 that precipitated the war

导致战争突然爆发的事件

c. precipitate (v.) the salt **from** the solution

从溶液中使盐沉淀出来 ((v.) (chemistry 化) to make a solid substance separate (v.) from a liquid (使) 沉淀 , 析出)

64. (0064)→ primary

a. in **the primary (a.) stage** of development

在发展的初级阶段 ((a.) main; most important; basic 主要的 ; 最重要的 ; 基本的 ▶ 源自拉丁语 primarius, 第一的 , 首要的。来自 primus, 第一 , 词源同 prime, -ary.)

b. **the primary cause** of the accident

事故的主要原因

c. primary education/school

初等教育 / 小学 ((a.) [only before noun] (especially British English) connected with the education of children between the ages of about five and eleven 初等教育的 , 小学的)

d. primary colors

原色 , 基色 ((a.) [usually before noun] (technical 术语) developing or happening first; earliest 最初的 , 最早的)

65. (0065)→ promise

a. keep/break a promise

信守 / 违背诺言 ((n.) a statement that tells somebody that you will definitely do or not do something 诺言 , 许诺 , 承诺 ▶ 源自拉丁语 promittere, 送出 , 承诺。来自 pro-, 向前。 mittere, 送 , 派遣 , 词源同 mission, -mit.)

b. make a solemn (a.) 表情严肃的 , 庄严的 ; (承诺、协定等) 庄严的 , 郑重的 promise

作出庄严的承诺

Example 9. 案例

solemn → 它和sole (单独的) 不同源。词根sol-表“全部的，完整的”，同根词如solid (固体的)，许是因为固体不易破碎；词根emn=enn=ann，表“年”，如perennial (终年的)，annual (每年的)。该词本义是“每年都会发生的”，如节日，人们庆祝方式较隆重。

- a. show great promise (n.) 获得成功的迹象 as a musician

展现出成为音乐家的巨大潜力 ((n.) signs that somebody/something will be successful 吉兆，预示，可能性)

- b. hold a lot of promise for the future

对未来充满希望

- c. promise (v.) to be here on time

承诺准时到这里 (v.) to tell somebody that you will definitely do or not do something, or that something will definitely happen 承诺，许诺，答应)

66. (0066)→ provoke

- a. provoke (v.) 激起，引起 an angry response

激起愤怒的回应 (v.) to cause a particular reaction or have a particular effect 激起，引起 ▶ 源自拉丁语 provocare, 挑战，激怒。来自 pro-, 向前。vocare, 召唤，词源同 voice, vocation, -voke.)

- b. provoke (v.) widespread criticism

引起广泛的批评

- c. deliberately provoke an argument

故意挑起争论 (v.) to say or do something that you know will annoy somebody so that they react in an angry way 挑衅，激怒，刺激)

- d. provoke a fight

挑起一场打斗

67. (0067)→ quartz

- a. quartz crystal

石英晶体 ((n.) a hard mineral, often in the form of crystals, that is used to make very accurate clocks and watches. It is a form of silica. 石英 ▶ 源自德语 Quarz, 石英。)

- b. a quartz (n.) watch

石英表

- c. veins of quartz in the rock

岩石中的石英脉

68. (0068)→ ration

a. ration (v.) 对 (供应品) 定量供应 , 实行配给 food during the war

在战争期间定量配给食物 ((v.) to limit the amount of something that somebody is allowed to have, especially because there is not enough of it available (尤指因短缺) 定量配给 , 限量供应 ▶ 源自拉丁语 ratio, 计算 , 比率。)

b. water **rationed (v.) to** two liters 公升 per person

水被定量配给 , 每人两升

c. weekly ration of meat

每周的肉类配给额 ((n.) a fixed amount of food, fuel, etc. that you are allowed to have when there is not enough for everyone to have as much as they want, for example during a war (短缺时的) 配给量 , 定量)

d. be on short rations

配给量不足

69. (0069)→ recognition

a. gain (v.) international recognition

获得国际认可 ((n.) the act of accepting that something is true or important or that it exists 承认 , 认可 , 确认 ▶ 源自拉丁语 recognitio, 认出 , 承认。来自 re-, 再 , 重新。 cognoscere, 知道 , 了解 , 词源同 cognition, know, -ition.)

b. recognition of the problem

对问题的承认

c. out of recognition

变得认不出来 ((n.) the act of remembering who somebody is /when you see them, or of identifying (v.) what something is 认识 , 认出 , 识别)

d. a place of instant recognition

一个能被立刻认出的地方

e. win (v.) an award *in recognition* 赞誉 ; 赏识 ; 奖赏 *of her work*

因其工作而获奖 ((n.) public praise and reward for somebody' s work or actions 表彰 , 赞扬 , 奖励)

in recognition of (= to show respect for) 为了表示对...的肯定或认可

f. receive recognition for one' s contribution

因其贡献而获得表彰

70. (0070)→ regenerate

- a. tissues 后定说明 that can regenerate (v.)
能够再生的组织 ((v.) to grow again; to make something grow again 再生，重新长出 ▶ re-, 再，重新。 generate, 产生，生成。)
- b. regenerate (v.) damaged nerves
使受损的神经再生
- c. regenerate (v.) the economy of the region
振兴该地区的经济 ((v.) to make an area, institution, etc. develop and grow strong again 复兴，重建)
-

71. (0071)→ remnant

- a. remnants (n.) of the ancient wall
古城墙的遗迹 ((n.) a part of something that is left after the other parts have been used, removed, destroyed, etc. 残余部分，剩余部分 ▶ 源自古法语 remenant, 剩余。来自 remanoir, 留下，词源同 remain, -ant.)
- b. a remnant of fabric 布料，织物；构造，结构
一块布料的零头
- c. the last remnants of the forest
森林的最后残余
-

72. (0072)→ request

- a. grant (v.) (尤指正式地或法律上) 同意，准予，允许 a formal request
批准正式请求 ((n.) the action of asking for something formally and politely (正式或礼貌的) 要求，请求 ▶ 源自拉丁语 requaerere, 寻求，询问。来自 re-, 强调。 quaerere, 询问，词源同 query, inquire, -quest.)
- b. make a request for information
提出信息请求
- c. request permission to leave
请求离开的许可 ((v.) to ask for something or ask somebody to do something in a polite or formal way (正式或礼貌地) 请求，要求)
- d. as requested by the client
应客户要求
-

73. (0073)→ retire

a. retire (v.) at the age of sixty-five

在六十五岁退休 (v.) to stop doing your job, especially because you have reached a particular age; to tell somebody they must stop doing their job (使) 退休, (令) 退职 ▶ 源自法语 *retirer*, 撤回。来自 *re-*, 回, 向后。 *tirer*, 拉, 拽。)

b. retire from the army

从军队退役

c. **retire (v.)睡觉 ; 就寝 to bed early**

早早就寝 ((v.) (formal or literary) to go to bed 就寝)

d. retire for the night

就寝过夜

e. retire old banknotes 钞票 ; 纸币 from circulation

将旧纸币退出流通 ((v.) to take money out of circulation 收回 (纸币等), 停止流通)

74. (0074)→ risk

a. take a financial risk

承担财务风险 ((n.) the possibility of something bad happening at some time in the future; a situation that could be dangerous or have a bad result 危险, 风险 ▶ 源自法语 *risque*, 风险。来自意大利语 *riscos*, 风险。)

b. minimize (v.) the risk of failure

最小化失败的风险

c. risk (v.) one's life to save others

冒着生命危险去救他人 ((v.) to put something in a situation in which it could be lost, destroyed, or harmed 使...冒风险, 冒着...的危险)

d. **risk (v.) everything on a single venture 风险项目 , 冒险事业**

把所有东西都押在一次冒险上

75. (0075)→ runoff

a. **agricultural runoff (n.) pollutes (v.) rivers**

农业径流, 污染河流 ((n.) rain, water or other liquid that runs off land into streams and rivers (降雨或灌溉后的) 径流, 流走的水 ▶ run, 跑, 流动。off, 离开。)

地表径流 (Runoff) 指雨水或融雪, 在蒸发、渗透、被植物吸收后, 沿地表流动的水流, 是水循环的重要环节。它主要发生在土壤饱和或不透水表面 (如屋顶、路面), 是导致水土流失、城市积水, 和非点源污染的主要原因。

b. control (v.) urban runoff

控制城市径流

c. a *runoff* (n.) 决选; 决胜赛 *election* between the top two candidates

前两名候选人之间的决胜选举 ((n.) a second vote or competition held to decide the winner because two people got the same number of votes in the first one 决胜选举，加赛)



76. (0076)→ **scavenger**

a. vultures 秃鹫 are efficient scavengers 食腐动物；清道夫

秃鹫是高效的食腐动物 ((n.) a bird or an animal that feeds on dead animals that it has not killed itself 食腐动物 ▶ 源自中古英语 *scavager*, 收税员。原指清洁街道者，后指食腐动物。)

Example 10. 案例
vulture

→ 来自 PIE*wele, 拔, 撕, 词源同 *wool* (羊毛), *vulnerable* (身体或精神) 脆弱的, 易受伤的). 用来指秃鹫。

a. the scavenger (n.) hyena 鬣狗, 土狼

食腐的鬣狗

Example 11. 案例
hyena



a. act as a scavenger in the ecosystem

在生态系统中充当食腐者

77. (0077)→ **secrete**

a. glands 腺体 that secrete (v.) 分泌 hormones

分泌激素的腺体 ((v.) (of part of the body or a plant) to produce a liquid substance (身体部位或植物) 分泌 ▶ 源自拉丁语 *secernere*, 分离, 分泌。来自 *se-*, 分开。 *cernere*, 区分, 筛选, 词源同 *discern*, *concern*, *-cret.*)

b. secrete (v.) digestive (a.) 消化的，与消化有关的 enzymes 酶
分泌消化酶

c. secrete (v.) a sticky 黏性的 substance
分泌一种粘性物质

78. (0078)→ sew

a. sew (v.) a button on a shirt

把纽扣缝到衬衫上 ((v.) to use a needle and thread to make stitches in cloth 缝，做针线活 ▶ 源自古英语 siwian, 缝纫。)

b. sew (v.) by hand

手工缝纫

c. sew up a wound

缝合伤口

79. (0079)→ shrink

a. the sweater 针织套衫，毛线衫 shrank (v.) in the wash

毛衣洗后缩水了 ((v.) to become smaller, especially when washed in water that is too hot; to make clothes, cloth, etc. smaller in this way (使) 收缩，(使) 缩水 ▶ 源自古英语 scrincan, 收缩，枯萎。)

Example 12. 案例
sweater

毛衣，线衣（英国英语指套头无扣的；美国英语可指开襟有扣的）



a. the market has shrunk
市场萎缩了

b. **shrink (v.)**畏避，回避（困难等）from responsibility

逃避责任 ((v.) to move back or away from something because you are frightened or shocked (因害怕或震惊) 退缩，畏缩)

c. **shrink back** in horror
吓得往后退缩

80. (0080)→ slide

a. slide (v.) on the ice

在冰上滑行 ((v.) to move easily over a smooth or wet surface; to make something move in this way (使) 滑动 , (使) 滑行 ▶ 源自古英语 *slidan*, 滑动。)

b. children 后定说明 sliding down a slide

从滑梯上滑下来的孩子们

c. slide the drawer open

拉开抽屉 ((v.) to move quickly and quietly, for example in order not to be noticed; to make something move in this way (使) 悄悄地移动 , 溜)

d. sales continue to slide (v.)

销售额持续下滑 ((v.) to become lower or less; to make something lower or less (使) 降低 , 下跌)

81. (0081)→ solve

a. solve a mathematical problem

解决一个数学问题 ((v.) to find a way of dealing with a problem or difficult situation
解决 , 处理 (问题或困难) ▶ 源自拉丁语 *solvere*, 解开 , 放松。来自 *se-*, 分开。 *luere*, 释放 , 词源同 *loose*, -solve.)

b. solve a conflict peacefully

和平解决冲突

c. solve the mystery 难以理解 (或解释) 的事物 , 奥秘 ; 神秘的人 (或事物) /crime

解开谜团/破案 ((v.) to find the correct answer or explanation for something 解答 , 破解)

82. (0082)→ spiky

a. a spiky (a.) 有尖刺的 cactus 仙人掌科植物 , 仙人掌

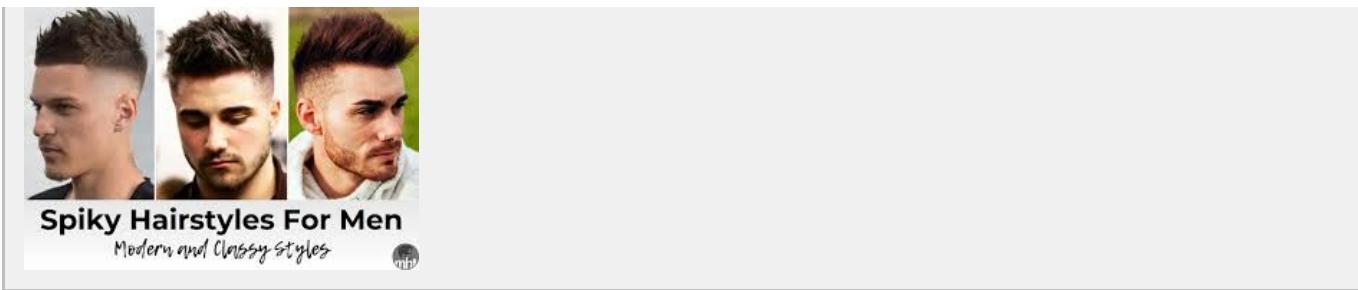
多刺的仙人掌 ((a.) having sharp points 有尖刺的 , 尖而长的 ▶ *spike*, 尖刺 , 尖状物。 -y, 形容词后缀。)

b. spiky hair

竖起来的刺猬头 (发型)

Example 13. 案例

spiky hair



- a. wear (v.) spiky earrings
戴着尖尖的耳环

83. (0083)→ **squeeze**

- a. squeeze (v.) a lemon to get juice
挤柠檬取汁 ((v.) to press something firmly, especially with your fingers 挤压 , 捏 ► 源自古英语 cwysan, 压 , 挤。)
- b. squeeze someone' s hand for comfort
捏一下某人的手以示安慰
- c. **squeeze into** a crowded bus
挤进拥挤的公交车 ((v.) to force somebody/something/yourself into or through a small space 挤入 , 塞入)
- d. squeeze through a narrow gap
挤过一个狭窄的缝隙
- e. squeeze more money out of the budget
从预算中挤出更多的钱 ((v.) to get or extract something by using force or pressure 榨取 , 勒索)
-

84. (0084)→ **steep**

- a. a steep mountain slope
陡峭的山坡 ((a.) (of a slope, hill, etc.) rising or falling quickly, not gradually 陡峭的 , 陡直的 ► 源自古英语 stēap, 高耸的 , 陡峭的。)
- b. a steep (a.) flight 一段楼梯 ; 一段阶梯 of stairs
一段陡直的楼梯
- c. a **steep increase** (n.) in prices
价格的急剧上涨 ((a.) (of a rise or fall in an amount) sudden and very big (上升或下降) 突然的 , 急剧的 , 大起大落的)
- d. a **steep decline** (n.) in profits
利润的急剧下降

85. (0085)→ strain

- a. suffer (v.) from mental strain

承受精神压力 ((n.) pressure on somebody/something because they have too much to do or manage, or something very difficult to deal with; the problems, worry or anxiety that this produces 压力 , 重负 , 重压 ▶ 源自拉丁语 stringere, 拉紧 , 束缚。)

- b. put a great strain (n.) on resources

对资源造成巨大压力

- c. a new strain (动、植物的) 系 , 品系 , 品种 ; (疾病的) 类型 of wheat

小麦的新品种 ((n.) a particular type of plant or animal, or of a disease caused by bacteria, etc. (动、植物的) 系 , 品系 ; (疾病的) 类型)

- d. a deadly flu strain 流感病毒株

一种致命的流感病毒株

- e. **strain (v.) a muscle** while lifting (v.) weights

举重时拉伤肌肉 (v.) to injure yourself or part of your body by making it work too hard 损伤 , 拉伤 , 扭伤)

86. (0086)→ submerge

- a. submerge (v.) the equipment in water

将设备浸入水中 (v.) to go under the surface of water or liquid; to put something or make something go under the surface of water or liquid (使) 潜入水中 , (使) 淹没 , 浸没 ▶ **sub-**, 在下。 merge, 沉 , 浸 , 词源同 merge, emerge, -merge.)

- b. the submarine submerged (v.)

潜艇下潜了

- c. the town was submerged by the flood

小镇被洪水淹没了 ((v.) to hide ideas, feelings, opinions, etc. completely 掩盖 , 淹没 , 使沉浸)

- d. submerged in work

埋头于工作

87. (0087)→ summit

- a. reach the summit (n.) of the mountain

到达山顶 ((n.) the highest point of something, especially the top of a mountain 最高点 , 顶点 ; (尤指) 山顶 ▶ 源自拉丁语 summum, 最高点。来自 summus, 最高的 , 词源同 sum, supreme, -it.)

b. the summit of one's career

事业的顶峰

c. attend an international summit

参加一次国际峰会 ((n.) an official meeting or series of meetings between the leaders of two or more governments at which they discuss important matters 峰会，首脑会议，最高级会议)

d. the G7 summit

七国集团峰会

88. (0088)→ sustain

a. pillars that sustain (v.) the roof

支撑屋顶的柱子 ((v.) to provide enough of what somebody/something needs in order to live or exist 维持 (生命、生存) ▶ 源自拉丁语 *sustinere*, 支撑, 维持。来自 *sus-*, 在下。 *tenere*, 持有, 词源同 *tenant*, *tenable*, *-tain.*)

b. sustain life on earth

维持地球上的生命

c. sustain economic growth

维持经济增长 ((v.) to make something continue for some time without becoming less 保持, 使持续)

d. sustain (v.) interest

保持兴趣

e. sustain a serious injury

遭受重伤 ((v.) to experience something bad 经受, 遭受, 蒙受)

89. (0089)→ tail

a. wag (v.) 摆摆 (尾巴) its tail happily

快乐地摇尾巴 ((n.) the part that sticks out at the back of the body of a bird, an animal or a fish, which it can move 尾, 尾巴 ▶ 源自古英语 *tægel*, 尾巴。)

b. the tail of a comet

彗星的彗尾

c. tail (v.) the suspect (n.) 嫌疑犯, 可疑分子 discreetly 谨慎地; 小心地; 不显眼地

谨慎地跟踪嫌疑人 ((v.) to follow somebody closely, especially in order to watch where they go and what they do 跟踪, 盯梢)

d. tail (v.) the car through the city

跟踪那辆车穿过城市

90. (0090)→ telescope

- a. observe (v.) stars through a telescope

通过望远镜观察星星 ((n.) a piece of equipment shaped like a tube, containing lenses, that you look through to make objects that are far away appear larger and nearer
望远镜 ▶ 源自希腊语 **tele**, 远。 **skopos**, 观察者。)

- b. a radio telescope

射电望远镜

- c. the Hubble Space Telescope

哈勃太空望远镜

91. (0091)→ theme

- a. the **central theme** of the novel

小说的中心主题 ((n.) the subject or main idea in a talk, piece of writing or work of art (演讲、文章或艺术作品的) 主题，主旨 ▶ 源自希腊语 **thema**, 放置，主题。)

- b. explore (v.) a common theme

探索一个共同的主题

- c. a theme park

主题公园 ((n.) a particular subject or idea that is repeated often in a piece of writing, music, etc. (乐曲的) 主旋律，主题音乐；(作品反复表现的) 主题)

92. (0092)→ tight

- a. a tight knot

一个紧结 ((a.) held or fixed in position firmly; difficult to move or undo 牢的，紧的，不松动的 ▶ 源自古英语 **thight**, 紧密的，坚实的。)

- b. wear tight jeans

穿着紧身牛仔裤

- c. keep tight control on spending

严格控制开支 ((a.) (of a group of people or things) closely packed together; leaving little free space or time for anything else (安排) 紧凑的，紧密的)

- d. on a tight schedule/budget

日程安排紧张/预算紧张

93. (0093)→ tough

a. tough (a.) leather boots

结实的皮靴 ((a.) having a strong surface that is difficult to cut or break 坚韧的，坚固的，结实的 ▶ 源自古英语 tōh, 坚韧的，强壮的。)

b. a tough material

一种坚韧的材料

c. a tough negotiator 谈判者

难对付的谈判者 ((a.) (of a person) able to endure hardship or pain; strong and determined 坚强的，吃苦耐劳的，不屈不挠的)

d. have a tough childhood

有一个艰难的童年 ((a.) difficult to do or deal with 困难的，艰苦的，棘手的)

e. a tough decision/problem

艰难的决定/难题

94. (0094)→ transparent

a. transparent glass windows

透明的玻璃窗 ((a.) (of glass, plastic, etc.) allowing you to see through it 透明的 ▶ trans-, 穿过，通过。 parere, 出现，显现。 源自拉丁语 transparere, 显现出来。)

b. a transparent plastic bag

透明塑料袋

c. a transparent explanation

清楚的解释 ((a.) easy to understand; obvious 易懂的，显而易见的，明了的)

d. transparent motives

显而易见的动机

95. (0095)→ trouble

a. cause a lot of trouble

引起很多麻烦 ((n.) a problem, worry, difficulty, etc. or a situation causing this 困难，难题，忧虑 ▶ 源自拉丁语 turbidus, 混乱的，来自 turba, 人群，混乱。)

b. get into trouble with the law

惹上法律麻烦

c. take the trouble 额外努力 (或工作)；烦扰；打扰；麻烦 to help

不辞辛苦地提供帮助 ((n.) extra work or effort; inconvenience 麻烦，辛苦，不便)

d. save someone *the trouble*

省去某人的麻烦

e. have **trouble** 疾病 ; 痛苦 **sleeping**

难以入睡 ((n.) [U] a situation in which you have problems, usually with the law (通常指触犯法律的) 困境)

96. (0096)→ undergo

a. **undergo (v.) surgery** for an injury

因受伤而接受手术 ((v.) to experience something, especially a change or something unpleasant 经历 , 经受 (变化、不快的事等) ▶ under-, 在下 , 经历。 go, 走 , 进行。)

b. **undergo a major transformation**

经历一次重大转变

c. **undergo rigorous** (测试、系统或程序) 严密的 , 缜密的 testing

经受严格的测试

97. (0097)→ utility

a. **public utility** (n.) (煤气、水、电等的) 公共服务 , 公用事业 companies

公用事业公司 ((n.) a service provided for the public, for example an electricity, water or gas supply 公用事业 ▶ 源自拉丁语 utilitas, 有用。来自 uti, 使用 , 词源同 use, -ity。)

b. **the cost of basic utilities**

(gas, water, electricity)

基本公用事业 (燃气、水、电) 的费用

c. **a utility** (a.) 有用的 , 多功能的 vehicle

(like a pickup truck)

多功能车 (如皮卡) ((a.) useful or practical, especially because serving several purposes 多用途的 , 实用的)

d. **utility** (a.) 多用途的 ; 多效用的 ; 多功能的 software

实用软件

98. (0098)→ venture

a. **a risky business venture**

一次有风险的商业投资 ((n.) a business project or activity, especially one that involves taking risks (尤指有风险的) 企业 , 商业 , 投机活动 , 经营项目 ▶ 缩写自 adventure, 冒险。)

b. **launch a new joint venture** 合资企业

启动一项新的合资企业

c. venture (v.) into unknown territory

冒险进入未知领域 ((v.) to go to a place that could be dangerous 冒险去 (某处))

d. venture (v.) an opinion

大胆提出一个看法 ((v.) to say or do something in a careful way, especially because it might upset or offend somebody 小心地说，谨慎地做)

99. (0099)→ visual

a. visual (a.) 视觉的，视力的 arts

(like painting and photography)

视觉艺术 (如绘画和摄影) ((a.) of or connected with seeing or sight 视觉的，视力的)

► 源自拉丁语 *visualis*, 视觉的。来自 *videre*, 看见，词源同 *vision*, -ual.)

b. visual (a.) impairment (n.) (身体或智力方面的) 损伤，缺陷，障碍

视力损伤

Example 14. 案例

impair

[VN] (formal) to damage sth or make sth worse 损害；削弱

→ im-, 进入，使，-pair 缩写自 *pejorative*, 更坏的，贬低的。即进一步贬低的，引申词义损伤，伤害。

词根词缀：im-不,无 + pair(-par-)相等

a. strong *visual impact/effects*

强烈的视觉冲击/视觉效果 ((a.) [only before noun] designed to be seen and attractive to look at 视觉的，吸引视觉的)

b. *visual aids* (n.) 辅助物，辅助设施 in teaching

教学中的视觉教具

100. (0100)→ way

a. way (adv.) 大大地，远远地；<美>非常，很 too expensive

贵得多 ((adv.) (informal) (used with comparative adjectives and adverbs) much; far (与形容词和副词的比较级连用) 远远地，大大地 ► 源自古英语 *weg*, 路，方式，方法。)

b. way (adv.) better than before

比以前好得多

c. way (adv.) ahead of schedule

比计划提前得多

d. find a way to solve the problem

找到解决问题的方法 ((n.) a method, style, or manner of doing something 方法，方

101. (0101)→ withdraw

a. withdraw the application

撤回申请 ((v.) to stop taking part in an activity or being a member of an organization; to stop somebody/something from doing these things 退出，(使)不参加 ▶ with-, 向后，相反。draw, 拉，拖。)

b. withdraw from the competition

退出比赛

c. withdraw cash from an ATM

从ATM机提取现金 ((v.) to take money out of a bank account, etc. 提取(款)，取钱)

d. withdraw troops from the region

从该地区撤军 ((v.) to move back or away from a place or situation; to make somebody/something do this (使)撤回，(使)撤离)
