

A, a

、 A 1. *adj.* 优秀的 e.g. ◇ *an A student* 优等生 2. *n.* 优秀 e.g. ◇ *get an A in the English exam*

a, an CF: Gra.“冠词”。 例题 : The cakes are delicious. He'd like to have _____ third one because _____ second one is rather too small. A. a; a B. the; the C. a; the D. the; a 句意 : 蛋糕味道很好。他还想吃一块 (第三块), 因为第二块太小了。

abandon [ə'bænd(ə)n] 1. *vt.* give up sb. completely 遗弃, 抛弃 (妻、儿等) e.g. ◇ *The man abandoned his wife and child for another woman.* 那个男人抛弃了妻儿, 另觅新欢。 2. *vt.* go away from sth./sp./sb. 放弃, 离开 e.g. ◇ *They had to ~ the car and walk home.* 他们只好弃车, 步行回家。 ◇ *to ~ the plan/a policy/one's property* 放弃计划/政策/财产 搭配 : abandon doing = give up doing e.g. ◇ *to ~ /quit/give up smoking* 戒烟 短语 : **abandon oneself to** 沉溺于 e.g. ◇ *He abandoned himself to gambling.* 他沉溺于赌博。 ◇ *After his mother died, he abandoned himself to grief.* 他母亲死后, 他悲伤不已。 3. *n.* 狂热, 放任 短语 : **with abandon** 尽情地 e.g. ◇ *People jumped and shouted with abandon.* 人们尽情地跳着、喊着。

abandon, desert, quit 1. **abandon** *vt.* 遗弃, 抛弃 (强调彻底放弃、遗弃, 程度比 desert 强) e.g. ◇ *The baby was abandoned by its parents.* 这个婴儿被他的父母遗弃了。 2. **desert** [dr'zɜ:t] *vt.* 抛弃 (以错误或残酷的方式遗弃, 也有可能悔改) e.g. ◇ *Jack deserted his wife.* 杰克抛弃了妻子。 ◇ *The police are looking for a woman who deserted her children.* 警方正在寻找那位遗弃孩子的妇人。 3. **quit** [kwɪt] 1) *vt.* 离职; 辞职 e.g. ◇ *He is going to quit his job next month because his salary is too low.* 他由于薪金太低拟于下月辞职。 2) *vt.* 停止 (工作等); 放弃 e.g. ◇ *The workers quit work at noon.* 工人在中午时停止工作。 ◇ *He quit smoking more than ten years ago.* 他戒烟已经十多年了。 3) *vt.* 离开 e.g. ◇ *They have to quit China in a few days.* 他们必须在几天之内离开中国。

abandoned [ə'bænd(ə)nd] *adj.* 1. 被抛弃的 e.g. ◇ *~ baby* 弃婴 ◇ *~ land* 荒地 2. 堕落的, 自暴自弃的 e.g. ◇ *an ~ character* 无赖, 无耻之徒

ABC ['ei,bi:'si:] *n.* 1. 基础知识 e.g. ◇ *the ABC of science* 科学入门 例题 : Little boy, don't be so proud. You haven't even learned _____ of basketball. It will be a long time _____ you can go to NBA even if you train hard. A. much; before B. enough; until C. the ABC; before D. enough; before 2. 出生在美国的华人 (=American Born Chinese)

ability [ə'bilɪtɪ] *n.* 1. 能力, 才能 e.g. ◇ *He has a great ability to do the work.* 他很有工作能力。 2. (pl.) 才能, 才智 e.g. ◇ *a man of abilities/great ability* 一个很有才能的人 ◇ *leadership abilities* 领导才干 短语 : **to the best of one's ability** 尽力地 e.g. ◇ *Try to do the job to the best of your ability.* 一定要尽力做好这份工作。 联想 : try/do one's best to do sth. 尽力做某事 拓展 : **disability** [dɪsə'bilɪtɪ] *n.* 残疾; 无能; 无资格; 不利条件 e.g. ◇ *have a learning disability* 有学习障碍

ability, capability, capacity, competence 1. **ability** [ə'bilɪtɪ] *n.* 1) the fact that sb is able to do sth. 能力, 本事; 才能 (指人运用脑力或体力完成特定任务的能力, 它是各种能力的总称) e.g. ◇ *I have never doubted about her ability.* 我对她的才能从未怀疑过。 ◇ *He has a great ability to do the work.* 他很有工作能力。 2) (pl.) 才能, 才智 e.g. ◇ *a man of abilities—a man of great ability* 一个很有才能的人 ◇ *leadership abilities* 领导才干 短语 : **to the best of one's ability** 尽力地 e.g. ◇ *Try to do the job to the best of your ability.* 一定要尽力做好这份工作。 联想 : try/do one's best to do sth. 尽力做某事 反义词 : **disability** [dɪsə'bilɪtɪ] *n.* 残疾; 无能; 无资格; 不利条件 e.g. ◇ *have a learning disability* 有学习障碍 2. **capability** [keɪpə'bilɪtɪ] *n.* 1) (人的) 实力, 能力 e.g. A) *They both have the capability of winning.* 他们都具备获胜的能力。 ◇ *Animals in the zoo have lost the ~ to catch/ of catching food for themselves.* 动物园里的动物已经丧失了捕食的能力。 2) 能力, 性能 (机器、工具、武器等“非人”力量所具备的能力, 如军事实力、核打击能力、排污能力、抗压能力等) e.g. ◇ *Britain's nuclear/military ~* 英国的核力量/军事力量 例题 : These calculations are beyond the _____ of even the most advanced computers. A. ability B. capability C. capacity D. competence 3. **capacity** [kə'pæsɪtɪ] 1) (做事的) 能力, 理解力, 才智 e.g. ◇ *I really admire his capacity for work.* 我真钦佩他的工作能力。 ◇ *capacity for learning* 学习能力 2) 容量, 容纳的能力

e.g. ◇ *The theatre has a seating ~ of 2000.* = *The theatre has seating for 2000.* 那座剧院能容纳 2000 名观众。(注释: seating [U]=seats 座位) ◇ *That is roughly half of its capacity.* 这大约是其容量的一半。 4. **competence** ['kɒmpɪt(ə)ns] 1) *n.* the ability to do sth. well 能力, 胜任 e.g. ◇ *Is it in my circle of competence?* 是不是在我的能力范围之内? 2) the skill that you need in a particular job 技能 e.g. ◇ *Typing is a basic ~.* 打字是一种基本技能。 短语: A) **knowledge and ~s** 知识与技能 B) **communicative competence** 交际能力 C) **professional competence** 专业技能

able ['eɪbl] *adj.* 能干的, 有能力的 e.g. ◇ *He is an able teacher.* 辨析: can 与 be able to CF: Gra. “情态动词” 例题: There was a traffic jam, but she _____ get to the destination in time. A. could B. might C. ought to D. was able to 句意: 虽然交通堵塞, 但她还是及时到达了目的地。

abnormal [æb'nɔ:ml] *adj.* 反常的, 不正常的, 变态的 e.g. ◇ *Life is quite ~.* 世事无常。 ◇ *He is ~ in mind.* 他心态不正常。 ◇ *abnormal phenomena* 异常现象 ◇ *abnormal behavior* 异常行为; 变态行为 ◇ *abnormal condition* 异常情况 反: **normal** *adj.* 正常的

aboard, abroad 1. **aboard** [ə'bo:d] 1) *adv.* on a ship, a plane, a train or a bus – on board 在船(或飞机、火车、汽车)上 e.g. ◇ *Welcome ~!* 欢迎上船(登机等)! ◇ *All ~, please!* 请各位上船(登机等)! 2) *prep.* into a ship, a plane, a train or a bus – on board 上船(登机等) e.g. ◇ *He was already ~ the ship.* 他已经上船了。 ◇ *The food ~ the ship is all seafood.* 船上的食物全部是海产品。 短语: **go/get aboard** (a ship/plane/train) 上船(上飞机、上火车) 2. **abroad** [ə'brɔ:d] *adv.* 在国外, 到国外 短语: **go abroad** 出国 **at home and abroad** 在国内外 e.g. ◇ *Our success at home and abroad depends on our efforts.* 我们在国内外的成功取决于我们的努力。

abolish, cancel, get rid of 1. **abolish** [ə'bɒlɪʃ] *vt.* do away with – officially end a law, system, custom, etc.. 废除(法律、制度、风俗等) e.g. ◇ *Bad customs and laws ought to be abolished.* 不良的习俗和法规应该废除。 ◇ *The USA abolished slavery in 1863.* 美国于 1863 年废除了奴隶制度。 例题: There are many bad customs and laws that ought to be _____. A. abolished B. cancelled C. refused D. rejected 说明: refuse 拒绝某人 reject 拒绝计划、邀请等 2. **cancel** ['kæns(ə)l] *vt.* to end a planned activity, an agreement etc. 取消、终止(原来的计划或协议等) e.g. ◇ *The meeting has been cancelled because of the flu.* 会议由于流感而取消了。 ◇ *The football game was cancelled due to rain.* 因为下雨足球比赛取消了。 3. **get rid of** 摆脱, 去除(较生活化) e.g. ◇ *We must try to get rid of our blindness and raise the level of our political awareness.* 我们必须努力摆脱盲目性, 提高我们的政治觉悟。 ◇ *get rid of a bad habit* 改掉一个坏习惯

abortion [ə'bo:ʃ(ə)n] *n.* 流产; 流产的胎儿; (计划等) 失败

about *prep.* 关于 CF: Gra. “介词” 例题: People have always been curious _____ how living things on the earth exactly began. A. in B. at C. of D. about 句意: 人们总是好奇地球上生命究竟是如何起源的。 注释: be curious about 对……好奇

above, on, over *prep.* 在……之上 CF: Gra. “介词”。

abroad [ə'brɔ:d] *adv.* 在国外; 到海外 CF: aboard

abrupt [ə'brʌpt] *adj.* 生硬的; 突然的; 唐突的 e.g. ◇ *Excuse me for my abrupt question.* 请原谅我这个唐突的问题。

absence ['æbs(ə)ns] *n.* [U,C] the fact that someone is not in the place where people expect them to be 缺席, 不在; 缺乏 e.g. ◇ *After an ~ of 7 years he went home.* 外出 7 年后, 他回到了故乡。 例题: To our delight, the pilot came back to our town after _____. A. absence of six days B. an absence of six days C. being absence six days D. absenting for six days 短语: 1) **in/during sb.'s absence – in the absence of sb.** 某人不在的时候, 某人外出时 e.g. ◇ *He'll be in charge during my absence.* 我不在时由他负责。 ◇ *Behave yourself during my absence.* 我不在时要规矩点。 2) **in the absence of sth.** 由于缺少 e.g. ◇ *In the absence of firm evidence, he was set free.* 由于缺乏确凿的证据, 他被释放了。 ◇ *In the absence of money, the plan was given up.* 由于缺乏资金, 这个计划被放弃。 3) **absence of mind** 心不在焉 e.g. ◇ *His absence of mind during driving nearly caused an accident.* 他驾车时心不在焉, 差点出车祸。

absent ['æbs(ə)nt] 1. *adj.* not present 缺席的 短语: **be absent from** 缺席 e.g. ◇ *Four students are absent from class today.* 今天四个学生缺席。 ◇ *He is often absent from work because of illness.* 他常常因病缺勤。 拓展: be present at 出席 e.g. ◇ *They requested him to be present at the opening ceremony.* 他们要求他出席开幕式。 2. 心不在焉的(=absent-minded) e.g. ◇ *He has an ~ look on his face.* 他脸上露出心不在焉的神色。 ◇ *He looked at*

me in an ~ way. 他茫然地望着我。 3. vi. 缺席 e.g. ◇Why did you ~ yesterday? 昨天你为什么缺席?

absolute [ˈæbsəlu:t] *adj.* 绝对的 e.g. ◇We have absolute confidence in victory. 我们对胜利有绝对的把握。

◇Absolute perfection in a dictionary is rare. 绝对完美的词典是罕见的。

absolutely [ˈæbsəlu:tli] 1. *adv.* 绝对地 e.g. ◇He was ~ right. 2. *int.* (表示毫无保留地、无条件赞同) 完全正确, 一点不错 例题: -They could have informed us of the price crash in advance, couldn't they? -_____.! If so, we wouldn't have had such a great loss. A. Not really B. No way C. Absolutely D. Fantastic 说明: price crash 价格暴跌, 跌价; Not really! 不会吧!(不完全是; 不见得); No way! 没门! Fantastic! 妙极了!

absorb [əb'sɔ:b] *vt.* 1. 吸收(光、热、声音等) e.g. ◇This paper ~s ink well. 这种纸吸墨力很强。 ◇Plants ~ energy from the sun. 植物吸收太阳的能量。 ◇to ~ sound and light 吸收声音和光 2. understand 理解 e.g. ◇Did you ~ everything he said? 他说的你全部理解了吗? ◇Can your brain ~ all this information? 你的大脑能吸收这全部信息吗? 3. 使专心, 使全神贯注(常用于被动语态) 短语: **be absorbed in** - be lost in - be busy with sth. - be busy in doing sth. - be engaged in - put one's heart into 专心于 e.g. ◇He was so absorbed in a book that he did not hear the bell. 他如此专心致志地读书以致没听见铃响。 例题: When I opened the door, I found my father sitting in his chair, completely _____ in the humorous stories he was reading. A. absorbed B. losing C. attracted D. addicted 4. 负担, 承担(费用、经费) e.g. ◇The company will absorb all the research costs. 这家公司将承担全部研究经费。 5. 消减、缓冲(震动、颠簸等) e.g. ◇This kind of sneakers can ~ energy when you bound into the air. 这种运动鞋能缓冲你跳跃时产生的能量。 ◇Buffers absorbed most of the shock. 缓冲器使震动减少了许多。

absorbing [əb'zɔ:bɪŋ] *adj.* 引人入胜的, 吸引人的 e.g. ◇absorbing tales 好听的故事

abstract [ˈæbstrækt] 1. *n.* 摘要; 抽象; 抽象的概念 2. *adj.* 抽象的; 深奥的

absurd [əb'sɜ:d] *adj.* that should be laughed at - completely stupid or unreasonable 荒谬的, 荒唐的 e.g. ◇It seemed quite ~ to do that. 那样做似乎很荒唐。 ◇Don't be ~! 别犯傻!

abundant [ə'bʌnd(ə)nt] *adj.* more than enough; plentiful 丰富的, 充裕的 CF: enough e.g. ◇We have prepared ~ food and drinks for the camping. 我们为野营准备了丰富的吃的和喝的。 ◇an ~ land 富饶的土地 ◇an ~ year 丰收年 短语: **be abundant in** = **be rich in** 在.....方面丰富 e.g. ◇Our country is abundant in natural resources. 我们国家自然资源丰富。

abuse [ə'bju:z] 1. *vt.* put sth. to wrong use 滥用 e.g. ◇abuse one's position/power 滥用职权 ◇You ~d her trust by talking about her to the press. 你向报界透露有关她的情况是辜负了她的信任。 2. *vt.* to treat sb. in a cruel way 虐待, 辱骂 e.g. ◇She ~d her husband for his fault. 她因丈夫的过错而把他骂了一顿。 3. *n.* 虐待; 滥用 e.g. ◇People hate child abuse. 人们憎恨虐待儿童(的行为)。 ◇What he did was an ~ of his position. 他的所作所为是滥用职权。

academic [ækə'demɪk] *adj.* 学院的, 学术的, 理论的 e.g. ◇academic subject 学术性科目 ◇academic conference 学术研讨会; 学术会议 ◇He reacquired an academic reputation after five years of hard work. 经过了五年的苦干, 他重新赢得了学术上的威望。

academy [ə'kædəmi] *n.* 学院, 学术, 学会 e.g. ◇Academy Award = Oscar 学院奖, 又名奥斯卡金像奖, 美国电影艺术与科学学院颁发的年度奖。 联想: award ceremony 颁奖仪式, 颁奖典礼

accelerate [ək'seləreɪt] 1. *vt.* 使加快; 使增速 e.g. ◇to accelerate one's steps 加快步伐 ◇to accelerate the heartbeat 使心跳加快 2. *vt.* 促进 e.g. ◇to accelerate international peace and friendship 增进国际间的和平与友谊 3. *vi.* 加速; 促进; 增加 e.g. ◇The car suddenly accelerated. 那辆汽车突然加速。

accent [ˈæks(ə)nt] *n.* 口音, 音调 e.g. ◇He speaks English with an American accent. 他讲英语带有美国口音。

◇Judging from his accent, he is from the south. 从口音判断, 他是南方人。

accept, receive, admit *v.* 1. **accept** [ə'ksept] 1) willing or content to receive (主观上或心理上)接受 e.g. ◇He ~ed her proposal/invitation. 他接受了她的提议/邀请。 ◇I received the gift but I did not ~ it. 我收到了礼物, 但我并没有接受。 例题: It is difficult to imagine his _____ the decision without any consideration. A. to accept B. accept C. accepting D. accepted 短语: 1) **accept...as... = take... as...** 认为.....是 e.g. ◇Both Chinese and English people accept these gestures as having the same meaning. 中国人和英国人对这些手势的理解是相同的。 2) **well-accepted = well-received** 很受欢迎的, 受好评的 e.g. ◇These goods are well-accepted in the world market. 这些商品在国际市场很受欢迎。 2) agree 同意 e.g. ◇I ~ this is a good plan. 3) receive as suitable 接收; admit

录取 e.g. ◇Will you ~ a check? 你们收支票吗? ◇The college I applied to has ~ed me. 我申请的大学录取了我。 ◇The school ~s/admits 600 students every year. 这所学校每年录取 600 名学生。 2. receive [rɪ'si:v] 1) take or get sth. offered/ sent, etc.(客观上或事实上)收到 ,受到 e.g. ◇I have ~d your letter. ◇He ~d a good education. 他受过良好教育。 ◇He ~d a warm welcome. 2) entertain 接待 ,招待 e.g. ◇The hotel is now open to ~ guests. 这个宾馆目前对旅客开放。 ◇to ~ sb. warmly 热情接待某人 3) to react in a particular way 对.....做出反应 e.g. ◇His speech was well-received. 他的演讲很受欢迎。 拓展 : reception 1) the act of receiving 接待 e.g. ◇reception desk 接待处 ; 前台 ; 服务台 2) a party 招待会 e.g. ◇They held a ~ in honor of the visitors. 他们为来访者举办了招待会。 联想 : a news/press conference 记者招待会 3. admit [əd'mɪt] 1) recognize sth. as true 承认 e.g. ◇He admitted (to) his crime. 短语 : **admit (to) doing/having done sth.** 承认干过某事 e.g. ◇He admitted (to) reading/having read the letter. 他承认看过信了。 例题 : The man didn't admit _____ anything at the store when he was questioned by the police. A. to steal B. having stolen C. to have stole D. having been stealing 2) admit to be 承认(对错等) e.g. ◇He admitted to be wrong. 他承认错了。 3) accept; allow sb. to enter 接纳 , 允许进入 e.g. ◇He was admitted to/into that hospital/ school. 拓展 : He gained admission to the university of his choice. 他被自己选择的大学录取了。 4) have room for; hold 可容纳 e.g. ◇The theatre admits /holds /seats 2,000 people. 这个戏院可容纳 2 000 人。

access ['ækses] [U] 1. way 通道 , 道路 e.g. ◇The only ~ to the post office is along this street. 去邮局的唯一通道是沿着这条街。 2. the opportunity or right to use sth. or to see sb. (使用某物或见到某人的) 机会或权利 , (引申为) 途径 e.g. ◇We students need easy ~ to books. 我们学生需要有方便的借书途径。 短语 : 1) **have access to sth.-get/gain access to** 有机会享用 ; 使用 e.g. ◇They have no access to clean drinking water. 他们无法喝到干净的饮用水。 ◇You need a password to get/have access to the computer system. 使用这个计算机系统需要密码。 ◇I have access to his office. 我可以进出他的办公室。 2) **have access to sb.** 有机会见到某人 e.g. ◇He has direct access to the president. 他能接近总统。 3) **lack access to - have no access to** 无机会享用 , 无法得到 e.g. ◇lack access to basic medical care 缺乏基本的医疗保健 ◇Nearly 5 million people lack access to safe drinking water. 将近 500 万人无法获得安全的饮用水。 4) **provide access to** 提供(享用.....的机会) e.g. ◇It would also provide access to health insurance. 它还将提供医疗保险。 拓展 : vt. get information from (a computer file) 调取 (信息) e.g. ◇How can I access the master file? 我怎样调用主文件? ◇All the branch managers can access the data bank of the general office. 所有分公司的经理都可以使用总公司的数据库。

accessible [ək'sesɪb(ə)l] adj. 1. (of sp.) able to be reached or entered 可到达的 , 可进入的 e.g. ◇The island is ~ only by boat. 这个小岛只能坐小船去。 ◇The building is ~ to disabled people. 这座大楼残疾人可以进入。 2. (of sth.) able to be easily got or used 易得到的 , 方便使用的 e.g. ◇A telephone is put where it is ~. 电话放在容易拿到的地方。 3. (of sb.) friendly and easy to talk to 平易近人的 (尤其指权威人士或要员) e.g. ◇The headmaster is very ~ to students. 校长非常平易近人。

accident, incident n. 1. accident ['æksɪdɪnt] 1) sth. that happens without anyone planning it 意外 e.g. ◇to die from a traffic ~ ◇a happy ~ - a pleasant surprise 意外惊喜 ◇Good ideas are no accident. 好思路不是偶然产生的。 2) 运气 e.g. ◇by accident = by chance - in a way that's not planned 偶然 拓展 : accidentally 偶然地 , 意外地 例题 : Since Tom _____ downloaded a virus into his computer, he can not open the file now. A. readily B. horribly C. accidentally D. irregularly 短语 : **without accident** 平安无事 , 安然无恙 e.g. ◇The night passed without accident. 2. incident ['ɪnsɪd(ə)nt] a serious or violent event that causes war, disagreement or sth. that happens esp. sth. unusual or unpleasant (引起战争、争端的事变 ; (令人难忘的或令人不快的) 事情、插曲 e.g. ◇the Xi'an Incident 西安事变 ◇a border ~ 边境事件 ◇One particular ~ sticks in my mind. 有一件事我总忘不了。 短语 : **without incident** - without anything unusual or unpleasant happening 平安无事地 e.g. ◇Despite my fears the meal passed without incident. 尽管我有些担心 , 吃饭时并未发生什么事。

accommodate [ə'kɒmədeɪt] 1. vt. provide rooms for 容纳 (客人) , 提供 (住宿等) e.g. ◇The hotel can ~ 500 guests. 这家酒店可以容纳 500 位客人。 ◇The airport can ~ 80 million passengers a year. 该机场每年可接待乘客 8 千万人次。 ◇The bus can ~ 30 people. 这个车能坐 30 人。 2. vt. supply 提供 e.g. ◇The bank will ~ you with a loan. 银行将贷款给你。 ◇I will ~ you with the use of my house when I'm abroad. 我在国外期间 , 你可以用我的房子。 3. vt. adjust 调整 , 使适应 e.g. ◇We should ~ ourselves to changed conditions. 我们应该适应变化的条件。 ◇To ~ oneself to a new situation can be easy, but to adjust oneself to a new culture and a new way of life

can be extremely difficult. 使自己适应一种新的情况并不难,但要使自己适应一个新的文化和一种新的生活方式却是极其困难的。

accommodation(s) [ə'kɒmə'deɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* [英式英语用单数,美式英语用复数] 房间,住处;住宿,膳宿(供应) e.g. ◇You don't have to worry about food or ~s. 你根本不需要担心餐饮或者住宿。 ◇They will provide ~ for you. 他们会为你提供食宿。

accompany [ə'kʌmpəni] 1. *vt.* to be with sb. in order to look after him 伴随,陪伴 e.g. ◇I'm glad to ~ you home/to the airport. 我很高兴送你回家(陪你到机场去)。 ◇Children under 14 must be accompanied by an adult. 十四岁以下的儿童必须有成人陪伴。 短语: **be accompanied to do sth.** 与人结伴做某事 e.g. ◇Mary is often accompanied to join in social activities so that she can establish a social network that supports her. Mary 常与人为伴参加一些社会活动,这样她可以建立一个有益于她的社会网络。 2. *vt.* 为某人伴奏 e.g. ◇She was accompanied at/on the piano by her husband. 她由她的丈夫做钢琴伴奏。 ◇She accompanies herself on the piano. 她给自己钢琴伴奏。 拓展: company *n.* 陪伴,公司,连队

accomplish [ə'kʌmplɪʃ] *vt.* 1. 达到(目的);完成(任务);实现(诺言)等 e.g. ◇to ~ one's mission/task 完成使命(任务) ◇She seems to accomplish nothing. 她似乎没有任何建树。 短语: 1) **accomplish wonders** 创造奇迹 2) **accomplish something** 有所作为 2. *cover* 走完(路程、距离等) e.g. ◇It took us a month to accomplish the journey. 我们花了一个月才走完这段旅程。 3. *度完(时间等)* e.g. ◇My grandpa has accomplished 90 years of his life. 我爷爷已达 90 岁高龄。 4. *使完美,改善* e.g. ◇There is nothing that accomplishes a person more than learning. 没什么比知识更会使人充实。

according [ə'kɔ:dɪŋ] *adv.* 依照;根据 短语: **according to** 根据 e.g. ◇Sort these cards according to/by their colours. 按颜色将这些卡片分开。 ◇According to my experience, I think he is right. ◇according to statistics 据统计 ◇according to plan 按计划

account [ə'kaʊnt] 1. *n.* 账户;账目,账单 e.g. ◇open a bank ~ 开一个银行账户 ◇send in an ~ 开送账单,报账 ◇do the ~s 记账 2. *n.* 报告,叙述 e.g. ◇He gave the police a full/detailed account of the incident. 他把事件向警方作了详细叙述。 3. *vt.* 认为 e.g. ◇He was ~ed a first-rate actor. 他被认为是一流的演员。 短语: 1. **account for** 1) *vt.* to be the reason why sth. happens 是.....的原因 e.g. ◇Recent pressure at work may account for his behavior. 他的行为也许归因于最近的工作压力。 例题: He has behaved in the most extraordinary way recently; I wonder what can _____ his actions. A. answer for B. wish for C. ask for D. account for 2) *vt.* to give a satisfactory explanation of 对.....做出解释 e.g. ◇How do you account for your absence? 3) *vt.* (在数量、比例上)占 e.g. ◇It accounts for 15 percent of all air accidents. 它占有空难的 15%。 2. **on account of** *prep.* because of 因为 e.g. ◇He can't come on account of his illness. 3. **take sth. into account** 考虑,注意 e.g. ◇Policies that do not take this into account will fail, and may even inspire trade war. 不考虑这一点,政策将会失败,甚至可能引发贸易战。 4. **on no accounts** 绝不,在任何情况下都不 e.g. ◇My name must on no accounts be mentioned to anyone. 我的名字是绝不能向任何人提起的。 ◇On no accounts must this switch be touched. 这个开关是绝不能触摸的。

accountant [ə'kaʊnt(ə)nt] *n.* 会计师,会计 e.g. ◇general accountant 总会计师

accumulate [ə'kju:mjʊleɪt] 1. *vt.* gradually get more and more 积累 e.g. ◇He accumulated a fortune by investing wisely. 他由于投资精明而积累了一笔财产。 ◇to ~ wealth/experience/knowledge 积累财富、经验、知识 2. *vi.* increase in number or amount 增加 e.g. ◇The years and changes ~. 年复一年,斗转星移。 ◇Our knowledge and experience will ~.

accuracy ['ækjʊərəsɪ] *n.* 准确性,准确度

accurate ['ækjʊrət] *adj.* 准确的

accuse, charge, blame *v.* 1. **accuse** 指责,指控(普遍用语) e.g. ◇He ~d them of drinking wine while driving. 他指责他们开车时喝酒。 ◇He was ~d of murder. 他被指控犯有谋杀罪。 拓展: rob 抢劫/warn 警告/remind 使想起/cure 治愈/persuade 使相信 sb. of sth. 2. **charge** 依法控告 e.g. ◇The woman ~d him with murder. 那个女人控告他犯有谋杀罪。 3. **blame** 责备 e.g. ◇He ~d them for doing that. 他责备他们做了那件事。

accustomed [ə'kʌstəmd] *adj.* 习惯的 短语: **be/get accustomed to—accustom oneself to** 习惯于 e.g. ◇He has been accustomed to living alone. 他已经习惯了一个人生活。 ◇He is quickly accustomed himself to getting up early. 他很快习惯了早起。

ache, pain 1. **ache** [eɪk] 1) *n.* 常和“身体部位”构成复合名词,指身体局部持续的隐痛 e.g. ◇*The boy has a headache/toothache/stomachache/backache /earache.* 2) *vi.* suffer from a continuous pain (持续地)疼痛 e.g. ◇*My head ~s. = My head is aching.* ◇*I'm aching all over.* 我浑身疼痛。 短语:**ache for—hope for—long for sth.** 渴望得到;**ache to do—long to do** 渴望做 2. **pain** 1) *n.*表身体某部位的疼痛时,为可数名词 e.g. ◇*He has a ~ (= an ache) in the/his leg.* 表精神痛苦时,为不可数名词 e.g. ◇*I'm afraid your words will cause her much ~* 表“努力,辛劳”时,只用复数 e.g. ◇*No ~s, no gains.* 不劳无获。 2) *vt.* 使.....痛苦 e.g. ◇*His injured leg aches on damp days, which ~s him greatly.* 拓展:**painful** 1) 疼痛的 e.g. ◇*My head is very ~.* 2) 令人不快的,痛苦的 e.g. ◇*It was ~ to admit that I was wrong.* 承认自己错了真的很痛苦。 3) 费力的,困难的

achieve, reach, gain, win, acquire, obtain, accomplish, attain *v.* 1. **achieve** succeed in doing sth. good 取得,实现,获得 e.g. ◇*to ~ success/one's goal/one's ambition/victory* 获得成功、实现目标、实现抱负,获得胜利 ◇*They ~d their purpose through a series of experiments.* 通过一系列试验,他们终于达到了目的。 ◇*He ~d fame when he was only 20.* 他20岁就成名了。 例题:Lucy has _____ all of the goals she set for herself in high school and is ready for new challenges at university. A. acquired B. finished C. concluded D. achieved 拓展:achievement thing done successfully 功绩,成就 e.g. ◇*Such was Einstein, a simple man of great ~s.* 爱因斯坦就是这样一个人,一个纯朴而又取得了巨大成就的人。 ◇*scientific~s* 科学成就 2. **reach** 到达某地方;达到某目的,达成某协议等 e.g. ◇*Few ~ed the finishing line.* ◇*To ~ an agreement, both sides must make concession.* 为达成协议,双方都必须做让步。 ◇*They worked together to ~ the same goal.* 他们为了达到同一个目标而一起工作。 3. **gain** (付出很大努力后)获得利益、好处、经验等 e.g. ◇*He ~ed much experience through his hard work.* 他从以往的工作中获得了很多经验。 ◇*to ~ weight* 增加体重 ◇*I've ~ed a lot of friends since I arrived here.* 自从来到这里我结识了很多朋友。 拓展:gain *n.* 收益 e.g. ◇*A fall into the pit, a ~ in your wit.* 吃一堑,长一智。 ◇*No pains, no ~s.* 不劳无获。 4. **win** 赢得(比赛、战争等) CF: beat 5. **acquire** [ə'kwɪərə] to get knowledge, skill, fame, etc. (通过不断学习)获得知识、技能等 e.g. ◇*a chance to ~ fresh skills* 学习新技能的机会 ◇*We learned or ~d our mother tongue by communicating with the people around us.* 我们的母语是通过和我们周围人们的交流而学习或获得的。 6. **obtain** [əb'teɪn] get sth. that you want, esp. through your own effort or skill (宾语为期待已久的东西,正式用语,若用于口语或私人信函中常令人感到不自然,含有 gain 和 achieve 的用法)获得 e.g. ◇*to ~ credit/advice/a scholarship* 获得学分、忠告、奖学金等 ◇*He always manages to ~ what he wants.* 他总是想办法得到他想要的东西。 ◇*They have many ways to ~ information.* 他们有很多办法获取信息。 7. **get** 获得,用某种方法/手段得到某东西 e.g. ◇*Where did you ~ that book?* 8. **accomplish** [ə'kʌmplɪʃ]完成,实现 e.g. ◇*to ~/achieve one's goal* 实现目标 9. **attain** [ə'teɪn] *vt.* 获得(幸福),实现(目标) e.g. ◇*Why do we have to suffer before we could ~ happiness?* 为什么在获得幸福之前我们不得不忍受苦难? ◇*Whenever you have an aim you must sacrifice something of freedom to ~ it.* 不论什么时候,只要有一个目标,就得牺牲一定的自由去实现它。

achievement [ə'tʃi:vm(ə)nt] *n.* 成就;完成

acid ['æsɪd] 1. *n.* 酸 2. *adj.* 酸的;讽刺的;刻薄的

acknowledge [ək'nɒlɪdʒ] 1. *vt.* admit 承认,公认 e.g. ◇*He ~d his faults.* ◇*She ~d her son as her heir.* 她承认她的儿子为继承人。 ◇*It must be ~d that this will cause many problems.* 必须承认,这会引来很多问题。 2. express thanks for 对.....表示感谢,答谢;make known that one has received sth. 告知已经收到 e.g. ◇*We should ~ the gifts as soon as we receive them.* 我们应该一收到礼物就立即致函表示感谢。 ◇*She ~d his help in her letter.* 她在信中对他的帮助表示感谢。 3. 公证,确认 e.g. ◇*to ~ a debt* 确认债务 4. 告知收到来信 e.g. ◇*to ~ a letter*

acknowledg(e)ment [ək'nɒlɪdʒmənt] *n.* 感谢,认可 e.g. ◇*a letter of ~ = a letter of thanks* 感谢信 ◇*We wrote him a letter in ~ of his help.* 我们写信给他,对他的帮助表示感谢。

acquaintance [ə'kwɛɪnt(ə)ns] *n.* 1. [U]认识 e.g. ◇*He has some ~ with French.* 他懂一点法语。 2. [C] 熟人

acquire [ə'kwɪərə] *v.* 获得 CF: achieve

acre ['eɪkə] *n.* 土地,地产;英亩

across [ə'krɒs] *prep.* 穿过;横穿 CF: Gra:“介词”

act, bill, draft *n.* 1. **act** [C] a law that has been passed by a parliament 法案,法令,条例 e.g. ◇*Civil Rights Act* 《民权法案》 ◇*Education Act* 《教育法》 2. **bill** [C] draft of a proposed law, to be discussed by a parliament 议案,草案 e.g. ◇*to propose/pass/throw out/amend a ~* 提出、通过、否决、修订一个议案 3. **draft** [dra:ft] 草案

act, action, deed 1. **act** [C] 1) a thing that sb. does 简单的动作, 单一的行为(常与 of 连用) e.g. ◇It is an ~ of kindness to help old people. 帮助老人是善良的行为。 ◇It's a noble ~. 这是一种高尚行为。 ◇an ~ of stealing 行窃 短语: A) **in the act of**—while doing sth. wrong 在做某坏事的时候; 当场 e.g. ◇I caught him (in the act of) stealing the money. 我看见他当时正在偷钱。 B) **in an act of** 作为某举动 e.g. ◇He sent me some flowers in an act of friendship. 2) 演出短节目的演员, (马戏、杂耍、电视歌舞等的) 演员 e.g. ◇He is one of the greatest acts in music history. 他是音乐史上最伟大的演员之一。 3) *n.* one of the main divisions of a play, an opera, etc. (戏剧、歌剧等的) 一幕 e.g. ◇a play in 5 ~s 一出 5 幕剧 例题: —When did George finally get to the theatre? —Just before the end of _____. A. the act second B. Act Second C. Act Two D. the act two

2. **action** [U] the process of doing sth. 需要较长时间的复杂动作(不与 of 连用) e.g. ◇The time has come for ~. 行动时间到了。 短语: 1) **take action** 采取行动(act 不与 take 搭配) e.g. ◇I think it is time for us to take action. ◇take legal action against sb. 对某人采取法律行动 拓展: take quick/extreme/firm action 采取迅速(偏激、果断)行动 2) **take action to do sth.—take measures/steps to do sth.** 采取行动(措施)做某事 e.g. ◇We must take action to prevent the disease from spreading so quickly. 3) **put ... out of action** 使.....发生故障; 歼灭 e.g. ◇The storm put the telephone out of action. ◇They put the enemy out of action. 4) **in action** 在活动中, 在运转 e.g. ◇The machine is now in action. 拓展: actions 泛指人的行为, 常与 words 连用 e.g. ◇Actions speak louder than words. 行动胜于雄辩。 5) **a man of action** 实干家, 行动派 e.g. ◇A man of action really does things. 讲求实干的人真正干事情。 3. **deed** 事迹, 功绩 e.g. ◇to do a good ~ 做好事

act [ækt] *v.* 行动; 扮演, 充当; 表现 搭配: 1. act as play the part of 担任、扮演、充当某角色 e.g. ◇He acted as the leading part in the new film. 他在那部新电影中担任主角。 2. act for—represent; perform one's duties/on behalf of 代表, 代理 e.g. ◇I'd like to introduce the lawyer acting for Mr. Miller. 3. act on 1) have an effect on sth. /sb. 对.....有影响, 作用于 e.g. ◇This medicine will act on your headache. ◇His words greatly acted on us. 2) take action as a result of advice, information, etc. 根据.....(建议、信息等)行事 e.g. ◇Please act on her suggestion. 请按照她的建议去做。 4. act out 1) demonstrate by words or gestures 表演出 e.g. ◇Comedians may act out a situation during their shows. 喜剧演员在演出中会营造出一种气氛。 ◇to act out a story 表演故事情节 2) 用手势、语言表现出来; 宣泄 e.g. ◇She acted out cutting the cake with a knife. 她用小刀比划切蛋糕的样子。 ◇He acted out his anxiety in an aggressive way. 他以挑衅的方式宣泄焦虑。 3) carry out 实施 例题: What is more important, I believe, is to _____ the plan you have made already. A. take out B. act out C. put out D. push out 5. act like 起.....作用 e.g. ◇Hormones can act like natural painkillers in the brain. 荷尔蒙能在大脑内起天然止痛药的作用。

action [ˈækj(ə)n] *n.* 行动; 功能; 战斗 CF: act

active [ˈæktɪv] 1. 积极的, 有活力的 e.g. ◇~ volcanoes 活火山 短语: 1) **take an active part in** 积极参加 2) **be active in work** 积极工作 3) **make an active effort to do sth.** 积极努力做某事 2. 主动的 e.g. ◇the ~ voice 主动语态 拓展: the passive voice 被动语态

activity [æk'tɪvɪti] *n.* 活动

actor [ˈæktə] *n.* 男演员

actress [ˈæktrɪs] *n.* 女演员 CF: Gra.“名词”

actual, factual, genuine, real, true *adj.* 1. **actual** [ˈæktʃʊəl] (only before noun) real, esp. as compared with what's believed 实际的, 现实的, 真实的 e.g. ◇~ life 现实生活 ◇the ~ state of affairs 实际情况 ◇Those were his ~ words. 那都是他的原话。 2. **factual** [ˈfæktʃʊəl] based on facts 真实的, 依据事实的 e.g. ◇a ~ account 真实的报道 ◇~ matters 真实具体的事情 3. **genuine** [ˈdʒenjuɪn] 真诚的; 真正的(非伪造的, 非人工的) e.g. ◇Her love was ~. 她的爱是真诚的。 ◇a ~ scholar 真正的学者 4. **real** [ri:l] 真的, 真实存在的(不是想象或编造的) e.g. ◇a ~ gun ◇The danger is ~. 危险是真实存在的。 ◇~ life 真实的生活 ◇the ~ world 现实世界 例题: Internet is a useful tool in our daily life, but it shouldn't take the place of our _____ life. A. original B. natural C. true D. real 5. **true** [tru:] 与事实相符的, 正确的(不是假的、错的) e.g. ◇What he said is ~. 短语: 1) **come true** (梦想) 实现 2) **true to life** 惟妙惟肖 e.g. ◇The characters in the story are true to life. 故事里的人物活灵活现。 3) **be true of** (某种情况) 适用于, 适合于 e.g. ◇The music is dull, and the same is true of the acting. 音乐很枯燥, 表演也是。 ◇The food is good and the same is true of the service. 饭菜质量好, 服务也不错。

actually [ˈæktʃʊəli] *adv.* in fact/as a matter of fact 事实上

acute [ə'kju:t] *adj.* 严重的 (一般指坏的情况), [医] 急性的

AD, A.D. CF: Gra."数词: 年代表达法"

ad= advertisement [əd'vɜ:tɪzm(ə)nt] *n.* 广告

adapt, adopt 1. **adapt** [ə'dæpt] 1) *vt.* alter 调整, 改编 e.g. ◇*The play is ~ed from a short story.* 2) make sth. suitable for a new use, situation, etc. 使适应, 改装 e.g. ◇*The machine has been specially ~ed.* 这台机器经过了特别改装。 短语: **adapt/adjust (oneself) to-be suitable for** 适应 e.g. ◇*Soon he adapted to the new life.* 他很快适应了新的生活。 ◇*Old people find it difficult to adapt themselves to modern life.* 拓展 1) **adaptation** *n.* A) 适应; 适应性 e.g. ◇*the ~ of desert species to the hot conditions* 沙漠物种对炎热环境的适应 B) 改编本, 改写本 2) **adaptable** 有适应能力的, 能适应的 2. **adopt** [ə'dɒpt] 1) *vt.* take over and use sth. as one's own 采纳 e.g. ◇*They ~ed (took, followed) the suggestion.* ◇*to ~ one's idea/plan/advice* 采纳某人的意见、计划或建议 2) *vt.* take sb. into one's family as one's child 收养 e.g. ◇*The family ~ed the child/orphan (孤儿).* 拓展: 1) **adopted son** 养子 2) **adoptive father** 养父 (**adoptive** [ə'dɒptɪv] 有收养关系的) 3) *vt.* pass, approve esp. by voting 正式批准、通过 (建议、政策等) e.g. ◇*The new Five-Year Plan has been ~ed/passed.*

add [æd] 1. *vi.* 加; 增加 2. *vt.* 增加, 添加; 补充说 搭配: 1. **add A to B-put A with B in order to increase B** 把 A 添加在 B 上 e.g. ◇*to add another room to the house* ◇*to add your name to the list = to put your name on the list* 例题: There have been many new events (比赛项目) _____ to the programs for the Olympic Games. A. add B. to add C. adding D. added 2. **add up** 1) *vt.* find the sum of 把.....加在一起 e.g. ◇*Add up all the figures, please.* ◇*Let's add up the pros and cons.* 咱们把正反两方面的意见总结一下吧。 2) *vi.* (in negative) make sense 有道理, 前后一致 e.g. ◇*His story doesn't add up.* 他的叙述自相矛盾。 ◇*What he said and what he did didn't add up.* 3. **add to-increase** 增加 e.g. ◇*Watching TV can add to our knowledge.* 看电视可以增加我们的知识。 ◇*Fireworks added to the attraction of the festival night.* 烟花使节日的夜晚更加生色。 4. **add up to-give as a result** 加起来的总数为 e.g. ◇*All the numbers add up to 100.* 所有的数字加起来总和是 100。 ◇*How much does your debt add up to?* 你的账加起来一共是多少? 5. **add** 补充道 (后接宾语从句) e.g. ◇*He expressed his satisfaction with the talks, adding that he enjoyed his stay here.* ◇*I should add that we are very pleased.* 我要补充的是我们非常高兴。

addition [ə'dɪʃ(ə)n] 1. *n.* 添加; 增加的人或物 e.g. ◇*A new baby is an ~ to the family.* 新生儿是家庭的新成员。 短语: 1) **in addition-adv. besides-and what's more** 另外, 何况, 而且 e.g. ◇*I gave him some advice; in addition, I gave him some money.* 2) **in addition to -prep.** besides-including 包括.....在内, 除.....外 (还有) e.g. ◇*In addition to giving him some advice, I gave him some money.* 2. *n.* 加法 e.g. ◇*He can not even do simple addition and subtraction.* 他甚至连简单的加减法都不会做。

addict [ə'dɪkt] *vt.* make sb. unable to stop using sth. as a habit 使.....成瘾 e.g. ◇*Tobacco ~ed him.* 烟草使他上瘾。 短语: **be addicted to-addict oneself to sth.-be strongly interested in** 沉溺于, 醉心于 e.g. ◇*He is addicted to tobacco/drugs.* 他对烟草 (毒品) 上瘾了。 ◇*He is addicted to (watching) football matches.*

addict ['ædɪkt] *n.* a person who is strongly interested in sth. or a person who is unable to stop using sth. as a habit 对某事有强烈兴趣的人, 对某物有瘾的人 e.g. ◇*a football ~-a football fan* 足球迷 ◇*a drug ~* 吸食毒品的人 ◇*a TV ~* 喜爱看电视节目的人 拓展: a **couch potato** 电视迷, 终日懒散的人

addiction [ə'dɪkʃ(ə)n] *n.* 上瘾, 成瘾 e.g. ◇*~ medicine* 成瘾性的药

addictive [ə'dɪktɪv] *adj.* 使人上瘾的 e.g. ◇*Drinking is ~ to the majority of young people.* 喝酒能让大部分年轻人上瘾。

address [ə'dres] 1. *n.* 地址 e.g. ◇*Could you tell me your name and ~?* 你能告诉我你的名字和地址吗? ◇*return ~* 回信地址 寄件人地址 2. *n.* 致辞, 演说 e.g. ◇*He gave an opening (a closing) ~ at the conference.* 他在会上致开幕词 (闭幕词)。 3. *v.* 在邮件上写收件人姓名地址; 邮寄, 发送 e.g. ◇*The letter is ~ed to you.* 这封信是寄给你的。 4. *vt.* 处理, 对付 e.g. ◇*to ~ an issue* 处理问题 5. *vt.* 对待 e.g. ◇*We should ~ her as our equal.* 我们应该平等地对待她。 6. *vt.* 称呼 e.g. ◇*You should ~ him as "sir".* 你该用 "sir" (先生) 来称呼他。 7. *vt.* make a formal speech to a group of people 对.....发表演说 (或讲话) e.g. ◇*to ~ an audience* 向听众发表演说 ◇*to ~ a meeting* 在会上发表演讲 8. *vt.* say sth. directly to sb. 向某人说话 e.g. ◇*He ~ed me in English.* 他用英语跟我说话。

adequate ['ædɪkwət] *adj.* 足够的, 充足的 CF: enough

adjust [ə'dʒʌst] vt. make small changes to 调整 e.g. ◇He has ~ed his way of life. 他已调整了生活方式。 例题：My camera can be _____ to take pictures in cloudy or sunny conditions. A. adapted B. adjusted C. adopted D. corrected 短语：**adjust(oneself) to—adapt oneself to—get used to—be adjusted to** 适应 e.g. ◇You must adjust yourself to new conditions. 你必须使自己适应新环境。 例题：Being abroad, _____ the new condition, the easier your new life will be. A. the sooner you adjusted to B. the sooner you are adjusted C. the more you are adjusted D. the sooner you are adjusted to 拓展：adjustable adj. 可调整的，可调节的

adjustment [ə'dʒʌs(t)m(ə)nt] n. 调整，调节 短语：**make adjustment to** 对.....作出调整；适应 e.g. ◇We made a few adjustments to the plan. 我们对计划做了一些调整。 ◇He made a quick ~ to the new environment. 他很快适应了新环境。

administration [əd,mɪnɪ'streɪʃ(ə)n] n. 管理；行政；实施；行政机构

admire, respect, praise, envy, adore, honour 1. **admire** [əd'maɪə] 1) admire sb. for sth.—respect sb. for what they are or for what they have done 佩服、钦佩（该用法不跟从句） e.g. ◇I admire him for his wisdom. = I admire his wisdom. ◇I admire your frankness. 我钦佩你的坦率。 2) admire sth. — envy — have a high opinion of sth. and wish you had the same as sb. else 羡慕（高度评价并希望得到） e.g. ◇Visitors to Beijing greatly admire our Palace Museum. 3) admire sb.—praise sb 夸奖，称赞 e.g. ◇They admire him as a promising young man. 他们称赞他是一个有前途的年轻人。 4) admire to do sth.—like/love to do sth. 很想做某事 5) look at sth. and think it's attractive 观赏，欣赏 e.g. ◇He is admiring a new car. 拓展：express admiration for 对.....表示敬佩；with/in admiration 心怀敬佩地 2. **respect** have a very good opinion of （对年长或地位高的人，不用进行时态）尊敬 e.g. ◇The old should be respected by everyone. 拓展：have/show respect for 对.....表示尊重 e.g. ◇Children should show respect for their teachers. 学生要尊敬老师。 3. **praise** express your admiration to sb. for sth 表扬 e.g. ◇The teacher praised the boy for his work. 4. **envy** feel unhappy because of sb. else's good fortune or success; wish to have the same as sb. else—be jealous of 嫉妒；羡慕 e.g. ◇We all envy you your good fortune. 我们都羡慕你的好运。 ◇I envy you your knowledge. 我羡慕你的博学。 对比：I admire you for your success. 我钦佩你的成功。 拓展：1) envy n. 羡慕 e.g. ◇He couldn't conceal (隐瞒) his envy of me/at my success. 2) feel envy of sb./at sth. e.g. ◇I feel envy at your beauty. 3) the envy of sb.—thing or person that causes sb. to feel envy 令人羡慕之物或人 e.g. ◇He is the envy of the whole street. 他是整个大街羡慕的对象。 例题：I bought a new type of cell-phone, which was the _____ of all my classmates. A. admire B. wish C. respect D. envy 4) with envy 羡慕地 e.g. ◇They looked at the young man with envy. 5) out of envy 出于嫉妒 e.g. ◇He did so out of envy. 他那样做是出于嫉妒。 6) green-eyed adj. 嫉妒的 5. **adore** [ə'dɔː] 1) vt. respect highly 爱慕，敬仰 e.g. ◇He adores his father. ◇adoring-Becks fans 崇拜贝克汉姆的球迷们 2) love deeply 热爱，非常喜欢（后跟 doing） e.g. ◇He ~s going to the cinema/theatre. ◇I ~ chatting with him. 我喜欢跟他聊天。 拓展：adorable 可爱的 e.g. ◇an ~ girl 6. **honour** ['ɒnə] 对某人表示极大敬意 e.g. ◇He is a man ~ed by the whole world. 他是一个受到全世界尊敬的人。 CF: honour

admit [əd'mɪt] v. 承认 CF: accept

adolescent [ædə'les(ə)nt] 1. [C] teenager—a young person who is developing into an adult 青少年，未成年人 拓展：◇baby—infant 婴儿 ◇child 14、15 岁以下的孩子 2. adj. 青春期的 e.g. ◇The adolescent life is most important. 青春期的生活是非常重要的。

adopt [ə'dɒpt] v. 收养；采纳 CF: adapt

adore [ə'dɔː] v. 崇拜，爱慕 CF: admire

adult [ædʌlt] adj. 成人的；n. 成年人 拓展：1. minor 未成年人（未满 18 周岁的公民） CF: adolescent 2. old people, old person, the elderly 老年人（年满 60 周岁的公民） 3. middle-aged people, middle-aged person, mid-adult 中年人 4. young people, young person 青年人 5. youngster 少年

advance [əd'vɑːns] 1. vi. move forward 前进 (advance on/upon/towards sb./sp.—come or go towards 向.....前进/进攻) e.g. ◇They ~d towards us. 他们向我们涌来。 ◇The soldiers ~d on the front. 士兵们向前线进发。 例题：We were frightened because they advanced _____ us _____ a threatening manner. A. at; in B. upon; in C. towards; with D. on; by 2. develop 进展 e.g. ◇A month has passed and the work has not advanced. 已经过去一个月了，工作毫无进展。 3. vt. 提前 e.g. ◇The date of the meeting was ~d from July 10 to July 1. 会期从 7 月 10 日提前到 7 月 1 日。 4. [C] 前进，进展 e.g. ◇make great ~s = make a great ~ 取得很大进步 ◇He has made a great

~ in his studies. 他在学习方面取得了很大进步。 短语：in advance – ahead of time 提前 e.g. ◇We always pay the rent in advance. 我们总是提前交房租。

advance, advanced *adj.* 1. **advance** 预先的, 在前的 e.g. ◇an ~ ticket 预售票 ◇an ~ team 先遣队 ◇do an ~ planning 提前计划 2. **advanced** far on in development 高级的, 先进的 e.g. ◇~ education 高等教育 ◇~ mathematics 高等数学 ◇~ child 智力超常的孩子

advantage, benefit, profit 1. **advantage** [əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ] sth. that helps you to be more successful than others [C, U] 有利条件, 优势 e.g. ◇Every ~ has its disadvantage. 有利必有弊。 短语：1) **to one's advantage** 对某人有利 e.g. ◇The agreement is to our advantage. 2) **take advantage of sth.** – make good use of 利用 e.g. ◇I took advantage of the good weather to paint the shed. 我趁天气好给棚屋刷上了油漆。 ◇You had better take full ~ of the good chance. 你最好充分用好这个好机会。 例题 1：More and more people are signing up for Yoga classes nowadays, _____ advantage of the health and relaxation benefits. A. taking B. taken C. having taken D. having been taken 例题 2：John, last term, made such rapid progress in his English study just because of the _____ he took of his every spare minute. A. use B. place C. way D. advantage 句意：约翰上一学期在英语方面进步很大, 那是因为他充分利用了点点滴滴的业余时间。 3) **take advantage of sb.** treat sb. unfairly to get what you want 利用某人, 占某人的便宜 e.g. ◇Don't try to take advantage of her. 4) **give sb. an advantage** 使有优势 e.g. ◇Her rich experience gave her an advantage over others. 丰富的经验使她比别人更有优势。 拓展：disadvantage *n.* 缺点, 不利条件, 劣势; put sb. at a disadvantage 使某人处于不利地位; be at a disadvantage 处于不利地位; to one's disadvantage 对某人不利 5) **have(win/get/gain) an ~ over** 胜过, 比.....更有优势 e.g. ◇In playing basketball, he has an obvious advantage over others. 在打篮球方面, 他比其他人有明显的优势。 6) **have the advantage of/in** 有某方面的优势 e.g. ◇He has the advantage of a good education. 他的优势是受过良好的教育。 ◇Their goods have the advantage in price. 他们的商品有价格优势。 7) **be of advantage to sb.** 对某人有利 e.g. ◇A good education will be of advantage to you. 8) **turn sth. to advantage** 使某事转化为有利 2. **benefit** ['benɪfɪt] 直接和现实的利益, 好处 e.g. ◇It is not his fault. He did it for your benefit. 这不是他的过错。他是为了你的利益才这样做的。 3. **profit** ['prɒfɪt] 特指金钱上的利益, 利润 提示：我们获得的 benefit, profit 越多, 就越有 advantage。

adventure [əd'ventʃə] [C] 冒险, 奇遇 e.g. ◇He told me about his ~s in the African forest.

advertise/advertize [ædvə'taɪz] *vt.* 1. **advertise** –praise sth. publicly in order to encourage people to buy it 为.....打广告 e.g. ◇They have advertised (= have made an advertisement for) their apples in the newspaper. 2. **advertise for sb./sth.** –ask for by placing a notice in the newspaper, on TV, etc. 登广告征求、招聘等 e.g. ◇We will advertise for some teachers. 拓展：1) v.+ment=n. advertisement, movement, achievement, development, punishment 2) advertising rates 广告费, advertising firm 广告公司, the advertising manager 广告部经理

advertisement = ad [əd'vɜ:tɪzɪmənt] *n.* 广告 e.g. ◇during the ad breaks 在插播广告的时间

advice, suggestion, tip *n.* 1. **advice** opinion about what to do 建议 (多为有价值的经验之谈) e.g. ◇He paid no attention to the doctor's ~ that he (should) stay in bed. 他把医生叫他不要下床的忠告置于脑后。(注意同位语从句的时态) 对比：He paid no attention to the ~ that the doctor gave to him. (注意定语从句的时态) 搭配：1) act on/take/follow/accept one's ~ –do what sb. suggests 采纳某人的建议 2) give sb. a piece/a bit/a word of ~ on sth 给某人一条/一点/一句话关于.....的建议; a few words of ~ 几句话的建议 3) ask for sb.'s ~ = ask sb. for ~ 征询某人的意见 4) do sth. on/by sb.'s ~ 2. **suggestion** 不一定正确或有价值的建议 e.g. ◇We are pleased to accept ~s from our customers. 我们乐于接受顾客的建议。 3. **tip** 1) [C] 建议, 主意, 点子 e.g. ◇He gave her some ~s on/about how to learn English. 他给了她一些学习英语的建议。 2) [C] 小费 e.g. ◇He gave her a ~.

advisable [əd'vaɪzəb(ə)l] *adj.* 明智的, 可取的 e.g. ◇It's ~ for you to leave now. 你最好现在离开。 ◇Not to smoke is ~. 不抽烟是明智的。

advise [əd'vaɪz] *v.* give advice to 建议, 劝告 1) **advise /suggest + n/doing** 建议做某事 e.g. ◇We advise having a meeting. ◇We advise an early rise. 我们建议早点起床。 2) **advise sb. to do** 建议某人做某事 e.g. ◇We strongly advise you to rid yourself of the bad habit of smoking. 我们劝你坚决改掉抽烟的坏习惯。 对比：suggest sb.'s doing 3) **advise sb. against doing** = advise sb. not to do 建议某人不要做某事 4) **advise/inform sb. of sth.** 告知/通知某人某事 近义词：propose 建议, 提议 recommend 推荐, 建议

advise, suggest (跟宾语从句的区别) 1. **advise** 忠告, 劝说 (宾语从句的动词用原形或 should+原形, 也可使

用其他的情态动词) e.g. ◇We ~ she (should) not go. ◇She ~d that he shall make hay while the sun shines. 她劝他把握好时机。 ◇I ~ that you must protect the environment. 我奉劝你们一定要保护环境。 2. suggest 建议, 提议(宾语从句动词用原形或 should+原形) e.g. ◇The specialist ~ed that children should not eat too much sugar. 专家建议儿童不该吃太多的食糖。

advisor/adviser [əd'vaɪzə] n. a person whose job is to give advice, esp. to a government or business. 顾问; 指导教师 e.g. ◇our class ~ 我们班的辅导员

advocate ['ædvəkeɪt] 1. vt. speak highly in favor of 拥护, 提倡 e.g. ◇to ~ a policy ◇The representatives ~ d building more schools for that area. 代表们建议为那个地区多建一些学校。 2. n. 拥护者 e.g. ◇They are ~s of peace. 他们是和平的拥护者。

affair, movement, move, event, business, things, matter 1. affair n. 事务, 私事 e.g. ◇Your life is your own ~. 你的生活是你自己的事。 ◇personal ~s 个人事务 例题: He visited Smith for the purpose of solving his personal _____.

A. questions B. facts C. events D. affairs 拓展: affairs 重大的、复杂的事务(经济、外交方面的重大事件) e.g. ◇foreign affairs 外交事务, the world affairs 世界事务, current affairs – current events 新闻, 时事, the national affairs 国家大事 2. movement 1) n. 群众性(政治、文化) 运动 e.g. ◇The May 4th Movement is a great event in the history of our country. 2) n. 手脚等的具体动作 e.g. ◇We run by ~s of the legs. 我们靠移动双腿奔跑。 3. move 1) n. (所采取的) 行动、举动 e.g. ◇What's your next ~? ◇His ~ to stop smoking is to please her. 他戒烟的举动是为了讨她欢心。 2) v. 从一处迁往另一处, 迁居 4. event 1) n. (历史上, 国际上, 个人的) 重大事件 e.g. ◇current ~s 时事 ◇Marriage is an ~ in one's life. 婚姻是一生中的大事。 ◇The signing of the Declaration of Independence was an important ~. 《独立宣言》的签订是个重大事件。 2) n. (体育运动的) 比赛项目 e.g. ◇Which ~ have you entered for? 你报名参加什么项目? ◇field and track ~s 田径比赛 说明: sport, game 也有“比赛项目, 运动项目”之义, 但最常用的还是 event e.g. ◇some of the sports/games in the Olympics 一些奥运项目 ◇In what sport do you do best? 你最擅长什么运动项目? 短语: 1) in the event 结果, 到头来 e.g. ◇We were afraid he would be nervous on stage, but in the event he sang beautifully. 我们担心他在舞台上会紧张, 结果他唱得很好。 2) in the event of – if sth. else happens 万一 e.g. ◇Call the police in the event of an emergency. 万一有紧急情况就打电话给警察。 5. business 1) [U] work that has to be done 正事, 公事 e.g. ◇Mind your own ~! 少管闲事! ◇Let's get down to ~. 咱们开始干正事吧。 ◇on ~ 因公 拓展: for pleasure 为了消遣; 为了取乐 ◇A teacher's ~/duty is to help children learn. ◇go to ~ = go to work 去上班 2) [U] 生意, 交易 e.g. ◇go into ~ 经商, 从商 ◇a man of ~ 实业家 ◇Business is business. 生意是生意。(公事公办) ◇~ hours 营业时间 ◇do ~ 做生意, 做买卖 ◇go out of ~ 倒闭 ◇put sb. out of ~ 迫使某人停业 ◇in ~ 经商 3) [C] 行业, 职业, 公司, 商店 e.g. ◇Many tops in show ~ are coming to this party. 演艺圈很多大腕儿要出席这个聚会。 ◇What's your ~? (职业) ◇He runs a grocery ~. 他经营着一家杂货店。 短语: A) sb.'s business – sth. that affects sb. but not other people, so other people have no right to know about it 某人的私事 e.g. ◇–Are you going out with Kate tonight? –That's my business. B) It's out of your business. = It's no business of yours. 这不关你的事。 6. things 情况, 事态 e.g. ◇to make ~/matters worse = what's worse = worse still = even worse 情况更为糟糕的是 7. matter 1) trouble 麻烦事 e.g. ◇What's the ~ with you? = What's wrong with you? = Why are you behaving like this? 你今天是怎么了? ◇What's the ~? = Is there sth. wrong? 怎么了? 出什么事了? 2) [C] affair, topic being considered 事情, 问题(强调客观存在的事情) e.g. ◇the core /root of the ~ 问题的核心/根源 ◇the ~ in hand 手头的事情 ◇It's difficult to argue the ~ without hurting her feelings. 讨论这个问题又不伤害她的感情, 这是很困难的。 3) [C] situation or problem that arouses the specified emotion 引起某种情感的情况/问题 e.g. ◇This is an important ~ to me. 短语: a matter of – a situation that involves sth. or depends on sth. 关乎.....的问题 e.g. ◇a matter of principle 原则问题 ◇a matter of opinion/preference 仁者见仁, 智者见智 ◇a matter of memorizing words 记单词的问题 ◇a matter of personal taste 个人口味、爱好的问题 ◇a matter of time 时间问题 ◇a matter of life and death 生死攸关的事 例题 1 : I can't say which wine is best—it's a (n) _____ of personal taste. A. affair B. event C. matter D. variety 例题 2 : That city has been developing rapidly, and it is only a(n) _____ of time before it becomes an international financial center. A. business B. matter C. affair D. event 4) [U] physical substance in general that everything in the world consists of; not mind or spirit 物质(与精神 mind, spirit 相对) e.g. ◇The universe is composed of ~. 宇宙是由物质组成的。 例题: _____ is the name given to everything that has weight and occupies space. A. A

matter B. The matter C. Matter D. Matters 辨析：matter 为“物质”的总称，不可数。substance 为具体的“物质”，可数 e.g. ◇Sometimes changes take place in matter and the substances never return to their former condition. 有时物质发生变化，再也不会恢复到原来的状态。 短语和惯用法：A) **as a matter of fact = in fact = to tell the truth = actually** 事实上 B) **no laughing matter** 不是闹着玩的 e.g. ◇Losing all your money is no laughing matter. I think you have to report it to the police at once. C) **no matter who = whoever matters** 情形，事态（并不指某件事） e.g. ◇He asked me how matters stood. 他问我事态如何？ 拓展：matter vi. be important 重要，关系重大（多用于否定句，疑问句） e.g. ◇It doesn't ~ to me what he says. ◇Does it ~ whether he will come? ◇Quality ~s more than quantity. 质量比数量更重要。 ◇It couldn't have ~ed. 这原本无关紧要。 ◇It ~s a great deal to him. 这对他关系重大。 ◇What does it ~ whether he comes or not? 他来与不来又有什么关系呢？

affect, effect, influence 1. **affect** [ə'fekt] v. (情感方面的) 影响 1) make sb. have strong feelings of sadness, pity, etc. 感染, 打动; 使悲伤、怜悯等 e.g. ◇His speech ~ed the audience deeply. 他的讲话深深打动了听众。 ◇They were deeply ~ed by the news of her death. 她死去的消息使他们很悲伤。 2) (of a disease/disaster) attack sb. (坏的、不好的) 影响; (疾病, 自然灾害等) 感染, 侵袭 e.g. ◇The disease is beginning to ~ his eyesight. 疾病逐渐影响他的视力。 ◇The drought ~ed the harvest. 干旱影响了收成。 3) produce a change in—have an effect on (大的) 影响 e.g. ◇Your opinion will not ~ him/his decision. ◇He was ~ed in character by his family. 2. **effect** [r'fekt] 1) n. result, outcome 影响, 结果 e.g. ◇to study the cause and ~ of the matter 研究该问题的因果关系 短语：A) **have/produce an effect on/upon = have influence on/upon = affect** 影响 e.g. ◇Punishment has little effect on him. ◇The medicine has no side effects on you. 这种药对你没有副作用。 ◇The medicine has a good effect on him. = The medicine works well on him. ◇have a positive/great effect on 对.....有积极的(很大的)影响 B) **of no effect** useless 无效的 e.g. ◇The medicine/method is of no effect. C) **put/carry/bring sth. into effect/practice** cause it to operate 实施 e.g. ◇The plan will soon be put into effect. D) **come into effect** produce the result required—take effect 生效 e.g. ◇The new tax regulations (新税法) came into effect last week. E) **in effect—in fact—as a matter of fact—actually—in reality** 事实上; (of a rule, law etc.) in operation 在实施中; 有效 e.g. ◇The rule is still in effect. 2) v. (书面语, 克服困难后) 完成 e.g. ◇The pilot effected a landing despite the heavy snow. 尽管大雪纷飞, 飞行员还是成功着陆了。 3. **influence** ['ɪnfluəns] 1) n. (无形的、长期的、好的) 影响 e.g. ◇a man of ~ 一个有影响力的人, 一个有权势的人 提示: 有时也表示“坏影响” ◇The ~ of Cyberbullying is getting around fast. 网络欺凌的影响正迅速传播。 短语：A) **have (an) influence on/upon—have (an) effect/impact on—make a difference to** 对.....有影响 e.g. ◇The book had a great influence on his life. 这本书对他的人生影响很大。 B) **have an influence over** 对某人有约束力 e.g. ◇His parents no longer have any influence over him. 他的父母对他不再有任何约束力了。 C) **under the influence of** 在.....的影响下 2) vt. 影响 e.g. ◇Young people are easily influenced by new ideas. 年轻人很容易受到新思想的影响。 ◇He was influenced by his biology teacher. 他深受生物老师的影响。 拓展：influential adj. 1) 有影响的 e.g. ◇an ~ newspaper 一份有影响力的报纸 2) 有权势的 e.g. ◇an ~ friend

affection [ə'fekʃ(ə)n] n. 喜爱, 慈爱, 感情; 影响; 感染 e.g. ◇He got up a strange affection for the little girl. 他对这个小姑娘产生了一种奇怪的感情。 ◇The dog has transferred its affection to its new master. 那狗已把它的感情转移到新主人身上。

afford [ə'fɔ:d] 1. vt. 给予; 提供(用于抽象事物, 可接双宾语) e.g. ◇The book will ~ you great pleasure. ◇Music ~s me pleasure. 音乐给我带来乐趣。 对比: provide sb. with sth. 2. vt. have enough time or money for (与 can, could, be able to 连用) 表“花费得起”(时间, 金钱等), “有能力支付” e.g. ◇He says he really can't ~ to wait another day. 他说他确实一天也不能再等了。 ◇He can ~ (to buy) a new car. 他能买得起一辆新车。 对比: spare—afford to give time to sb 为某人抽出时间 e.g. ◇Could you spare me a few minutes? 3. [常接在 can, could 或 be able to 后] 担负得起(损失, 后果等) e.g. ◇The country can't ~ another flood. 该国经不起再受一次水灾了。 ◇I can ~ to speak frankly. 我可以坦率地说。

afraid [ə'freɪd] adj. 害怕的; 恐怕; 担心的 搭配: 1. be afraid of + n/to do—be frightened 不敢, 害怕(侧重因害怕而不敢) e.g. ◇He is afraid of snakes. ◇He is afraid to go out alone at night. 2. be afraid of doing—be worried or anxious about (the possible result of sth.) 不想, 担忧(侧重对后果的担心) e.g. ◇I didn't mention it because I was afraid of upsetting him. ◇I was afraid of hurting her feelings. 例题 1: I was afraid _____ near the fierce dog because I was afraid _____. A. of walking; to be bitten B. to walk; of being bitten C. to walk; to be bitten D.

of walking; of being bitten 3. I'm afraid that—(a polite way to say sorry, usually without “that”) 恐怕 e.g. ◇I'm afraid I can't help you. = I can't help you, I'm afraid.

Africa ['æfrɪkə] *n.* 非洲 CF: continent 拓展: African ['æfrɪk(ə)n] 1. *adj.* 非洲的 2. *n.* 非洲人

after *prep./conj.* 在……之后 CF: Gra.“介词” 例题: She was educated at Peking University, _____ she went on to have her advanced study abroad. A. after which B. from which C. from that D. after that 短语:

1) **after-school activities** 课外活动 2) **after-school clubs** 课外社团, 课外活动小组

afternoon 下午 联想: morning 早上, 上午; noon 中午; evening 傍晚, 晚上; night 深夜

afterward(s) *adv.* 后来

again *adv.* 再, 又 短语: 1) **again and again** 再三, 反复地 2) **once again** 再次 3) **now and again**= **now and then**=**every now and again**=**every now and then** 不时地, 时而 4) **over and over again**—**time and time again** 一再地

against [ə'geɪnst] CF: Gra.“介词” 1. *prep.* 反对 e.g. ◇We are for peace and ~ war. 例题: Though _____ my opinion, the old professor didn't come up with his own. A. against B. on C. for D. in 2. *prep.* 违背 e.g. ◇~ one's will 违心 3. *prep.* 靠; 倚 e.g. ◇The table is ~ the wall.

age [eɪdʒ] 1. *vi.* 变老, 显老 e.g. ◇He is aging rapidly. 2. *vt.* 催人老 e.g. ◇Grief ~s us. 忧伤逼人老。 3. *n.* 时代, 年龄 CF: time 短语: 1) **for one's age** 相对于某人的年龄而言 2) **for ages** 有很长时间 3) **with age** 随着年龄的增长 e.g. ◇He was bent with age. 随着年龄的增长, 他的背驼了。 年龄表达法: 1. at the age of (注意: 主要用作状语, 一般不作表语) 对比: ◇They are of/at the same age. ◇She is at the same age as me. 2. be 5 years of age = be 5 years old 3. be 5 months /weeks old 4. a boy of five = a boy (who is) five years old = a five-year-old boy = a boy aged five 5. in one's twenties /teens 6. When I was your age, I began to make /earn my living. 7. What's the age of him? = How old is he? 8. As a child, I began to make /earn my living. = When I was a child, I began to make /earn my living. 9. in one's childhood 在某人的孩童时代 10. two years older/younger than sb 比某人大/小两岁 11. on the right side of forty = younger than forty 12. on the wrong side of forty = older than forty 四十多岁 13. under-younger than 不到 e.g. ◇He is under 5. 14. above/over the age of 5 = above 5 years of age 五岁多 **Note 1:** above/over—greater in number, price, weight, etc. 在数目、价钱、重量等超过 **Note 2:** 表数量时, over 比 above 更常用 e.g. ◇Over/Above 100 people were present at the party. 100 多人出席了晚会。 ◇He has attained the age of 92. 他已达 92 岁高龄。

agency ['eɪdʒ(ə)nɪsi] *n.* 代理, 中介; 代理处, 经销处 e.g. ◇news agency 通讯社; 新闻通讯社 ◇Xinhua News Agency 新华社 ◇travel agency 旅行社 ◇advertising agency 广告公司; 广告商 ◇intelligence agency 情报局; 情报单位

agenda [ə'dʒendə] *n.* 1. *agendum* 的复数 2. [用作单数][亦作 *agendum*] 议事日程, 议程 e.g. ◇Let's proceed to the next item on the ~. 让我们进入下一项议程。 ◇If there is no objection, the ~ is adopted. 如果没有意见, 议程就通过了。 短语: 1) **be at the top of the agenda** 很重要, 当务之急 2) **be high on the agenda** 受到高度重视

agent ['eɪdʒ(ə)nt] *n.* 代理人

aggression [ə'ɡresj(ə)n] *n.* 侵略 e.g. ◇American ~ upon Iraq should be condemned. 美国对伊拉克的侵略应该受到谴责。

aggressive [ə'ɡresɪv] *adj.* 1. 有进取心的 e.g. ◇A successful businessman must be ~. 一个成功的商人必须有进取心。 2. 侵略的, 进攻性的 e.g. ◇an ~ man 一个好斗的人 ◇~ weapons 进攻性武器

ago, before CF: Gra.“副词”

agree [ə'ɡri:] 1. *vt.* say “yes” 同意 e.g. ◇He ~d to come but hasn't turned up yet. 反: disagree 2. *vi.* 同意 e.g. ◇I can't ~ more. 我非常同意。 3. *vi.* be happy together 合得来 e.g. ◇They never seem to ~. 4. *vt.* reach the same opinion on sth 商定 e.g. ◇Let's agree a price. 商定一个价格。

agree 短语: 1. **agree to** 同意(计划、建议、决定、协议、安排等) e.g. ◇She doesn't agree to this arrangement. 她不赞同这个安排。 2. **agree with** 1) (of sb.) agree with sb./what sb. said/sb.'s words/sb.'s idea/sb.'s view/sb.'s opinion—have a similar opinion as sb. 同意某人的观点、想法等 2) (of weather, food, etc.) suit sb.'s health or digestion (in negative sentences or questions) (天气、食物等) 适合某人的健康、胃口等(多用于否定句、疑问句) e.g. ◇The climate here doesn't agree with me. 我不习惯这里的气候。 ◇Mutton doesn't agree with me. 我不习惯

吃羊肉。 3. **agree on/about sth.** 就.....达成一致 (主语为某某双方或多方) e.g. ◇ *The two sides agreed on that point.* 4. **agree with sb. on/about sth.** 就某一点和某人看法一致 e.g. ◇ *I agreed with you on that point.* ◇ *They disagreed among themselves about where they should go and have a picnic.* 5. **agree+ that 从句** 一致认为 e.g. ◇ *They agreed that he was a good man. = It was agreed that he was a good man.* 6. **be agreed on/about sth.= It is/was agreed that**—(used with *it* or a plural subject) have reached an agreement 达成协议, 意见一致 e.g. ◇ *We are agreed on that plan.* ◇ *It was agreed that another meeting was necessary.* 大家一致认为有必要再开一次会。