

学术英语词汇+英语思维能力训练

目标:

1. 高频学术英语词汇;
2. 培养英语思维能力, 减少听力过程中的翻译成分; 减少口语中因为单词不会翻译而造成的卡顿;
3. 澄清似是而非用法; **give yourself a wow moment**;
4. 学会用单词;
5. 强化记忆;
6. 训练听力理解力;
7. 提高对雅思听力中改写的敏感度。

Abandon: vt. give up, drop, do away with, e.g. Her husband abandoned her after they had babies.

Abstract: adj. conceptual, dealing with ideas, not concrete or physical: the book is abstract
e.g. Philosophy is an abstract subject

Academy: n. 1. a place of study or training in a special field, center of learning, educational institution, e.g. a police academy, English learning academy=English training center

2. organization, foundation of distinguished scholars and artists or scientists that aims to promote and maintain standards in its particular field, e.g. The Royal Academy of Arts, The Academy Award of Merit—Oscar-by The Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences 美国电影艺术与科学学院

3. US: private secondary schools; UK: private schools by government or private individuals, but not controlled by the local authority

Access: n. 1. entrance, entry, sometimes a door, e.g. wheelchair access

2. opportunity to use or benefit from or permission to use sth. e.g. Do you have access to a computer?

3. opportunity to approach or see someone, e.g. She was denied access to her son.

4. burst, explosion, eruption, attack, blowup, outburst, attack, e.g. I was suddenly overcome with an access of rage.

Accommodate: 1. vt. (of a building or other area) provide lodging or sufficient space for, take in provide space for, give a bed to, provide accommodation for e.g. The room accommodate up to six people.

2. vt. fit in with the wishes or needs of, help, allow for, cater for, satisfy, lend a hand to, e.g. The language used in this book accommodate the needs of beginners.

3. vi. adapt to, adjust, get used to, e.g. After entering a new country, we'd better accommodate to the local customs.

Accompany: 1. vt. go somewhere with someone as a companion, go with, be with, travel with, e.g. My sister will accompany me to my school tomorrow.

2. **vt.** happen at the same time, occur with, appear with, e.g. This illness is often accompanied by headaches.

Accumulate: 1. **vt.** gather together to get an increase in number or quantity of, collect assemble, e.g. The police need to accumulate more evidence to prove his guilty.

2. **vi.** build up, gather, join together, assemble, e.g. The toxin accumulated in their bodies

Accurate: **adj.** exact, precise, correct

1. capable of giving accurate information, e.g. an accurate watch
2. providing a faithful representation of someone or something, e.g. the painting is an accurate likeness/presentation of my hometown

Acknowledge: **vt.** 1. accept or admit the existence or truth of, recognize, be aware of, be conscious of, realize, e.g. These refugees were acknowledged by the authorities. The government acknowledged that the regulation was unfair.

2. recognize the importance or quality of, e.g. The art world started to acknowledge his genius. His work is worldwide acknowledged.
3. show that one has noticed or recognized sb. By making a gesture or
4. greeting, e.g. She refused to acknowledge him when she looked up.
5. confirm (receipt of something), e.g. I should be grateful if you would acknowledge receipt of this letter.

Adjacent: /ə'dʒeɪs(ə)nt/ **adj.** next to, adjoining something else, close to, near to, next to, by the side of, e.g. the area adjacent to the station; adjacent rooms; Adjacent to the living room, is the washroom.

Advocate: /'advəkət/ **n.** 1. a person who publicly supports or recommends a particular cause or policy, backer, promoter, protector, e.g. He was an untiring advocate of the new policy.

2. a person who puts a case on someone else's behalf especially in a court of justice, lawyer,

Aggregate: 1. **n.** /'agrɪgət/ total, sum, whole amount, e.g. in aggregate=in total=as a whole

2. **v.** /'agrɪgeɪt/ form or group into a class or cluster, combine, join, put, e.g. The researcher aggregates people according to their occupations.

Allocate: **vt.** distribute, assign, give out, divide up, hand out, e.g. Students are allocated accommodation on a yearly basis.

Alternative /ɒ'l'ɪ:ənətɪv/: **adj.** available as another possibility or choice, different, another, other, possible, e.g. He might have led an alternative life instead if he had made a different decision.

- n.** one or more possibilities, option, choice, e.g. He had no alternative but to break the law.

Ambiguous: **adj.** open to argument/debate, arguable, obscure, vague, uncertain, e.g. ambiguous phrase

Amend: **vt.** make minor changes to (e.g. a text) in order to make it fairer or more accurate, change, alter, modify, adjust, adapt, etc. e.g. The rule was amended to apply to members only.

Analogy: **n.** a comparison between one thing and another, typically for the purpose of explanation or clarification, relationship, link, e.g. Can you see an analogy of the event September 11?

Anticipate: vt. expect, foresee, predict, e.g. She anticipated something bad will happen later in that afternoon.

Apparent: adj. 1. clearly understood or visible, obvious, evident, plain, e.g. For apparent reason, she laughed.

2. seeming real or true, but not necessarily so, superficial, so-called, claimed, pretended, e.g. He cares about his mom despite his apparent lack of concern.

Apply: vi. 1. make a formal application or request, e.g. He applied for the University of York on Dec. 4th.

2. be applicable or relevant, be relevant, have to do with, be fitting, e.g. None of the rules apply to this situation.

3. **(apply oneself)** Work hard, give full attention to a task, be diligent, be industrious, e.g. She applied herself to her studies with dedication.

Approach: vi. 1. get close to (a level, a standard, etc.) border on, e.g. The population will approach 12 million by the end of the decade.

2. speak to someone for the first time about a request, talk to, have a conversation with, e.g. The department had been approached about funding.

3. start to deal with a problem in a certain way, begin, set about, e.g. One must approach the matter with caution.

n. 1. a way of dealing with a situation or a problem, attitude, view, line of action, e.g. We need a whole new approach to the job.

2. the action of coming near or nearer to sb. or sth., in distance or time, coming, nearing, advancing, e.g. the approach of winter

3. a road, sea passage, or other way leading to a place, access road, street, e.g. the northern approaches to London

Approximate: adj. not exact or accurate, general, rough, inexact, e.g. The approximate rate of the social crime committed by young people is 15%.

Arbitrary: adj. 1. based on random choice or personal understanding, rather than reason or system, random, by chance, e.g. an arbitrary decision

2. unrestrained in the use of authority, anti-democratic, e.g. a country under arbitrary government

Assemble: vi. 1. gather together in one place for a common purpose, come together, meet, e.g. Pupils assembled at 3 pm yesterday to have a meeting by the principal.

2. vt. Fit together the separate component parts of, compose, e.g. My new computer will be assembled tomorrow.

Assign: vt. 1. allocate, handout, give to, e.g. She has been assigned to a new job.

2. put aside, set apart, reserve, keep for a specific purpose, e.g. Managers happily assign large sums of money to travel budgets.

Assess: vt. evaluate, judge, rate, estimate the value, ability, nature of, e.g. the universities have various ways to assess students' academic capabilities.

Assume: vt. 1. Suppose to be the case, without proof, think, guess, presume, infer, deduce, e.g. She is assumed to be the lecturer of today's class.

2. begin to have (power, responsibility, quality, role, etc.), take on, e.g. Actors can change their real personality when assuming their character in the play.

Attach: vt. 1. add to another or to an email, link, join, connect, e.g. Attached to the email is the

original contract.

2. include a condition as part of an agreement, e.g. The court attached more conditions to the releasing of the suspect.

3. attach oneself: go with, accompany without being invited, e.g. They were all ready to attach themselves to you for the whole day.

Attain: vi. accomplish, reach, arrive at, obtain, win (a specified age, size, or amount), e.g. Dolphins can attain speeds in water which man cannot yet achieve.

Attribute: 1. vi. attribute sth. to: regard something as being caused by, assign, ascribe, e.g. His resignation was attributed to stress.

2. **vi.** Ascribe a work or remark to a particular person, e.g. The painting was attributed by Monet.

3. **n.** a quality or feature regarded as a characteristic or inherent part of someone or something, characteristic, trait, property, e.g. Flexibility and mobility are the key attributes of Britain's army.

Bias: n. prejudice against one person or group, especially in a way considered to be unfair, unfairness, e.g. A lot of companies have bias towards younger people in recruitment.

Capacity: n. the maximum amount that something can contain, volume, e.g. The seating capacity of the cinema is 200.

Chapter: n. 1. a division of a book, section, part, e.g. Next week, we are going to focus on Chapter 6.

2. a period in a history or one's life, time, phase, stage, e.g. Judith is about to start a new chapter in her life.

Cease: vi. stop, come or bring to an end, finish, be over, e.g. On his retirement the job will cease to exist.

Civil: adj. Relating to ordinary citizens and their concerns, as different from military matters, non-military, e.g. American Civil War

Coherent: adj. 1. (of an argument, theory, or policy) logical and consistent, reasonable, well reasoned, sound, rational, e.g. They failed to develop a coherent economic strategy.

2. (of a person) able to speak clearly and logically, e.g. She was fluent and coherent when she took the speaking test.

Commence: vi & vt. begin, start off, e.g. His design team commenced work. The school is to commence on the 18th.

Comment: n. (& vt.) expressing an opinion, judgement, view, criticism, e.g. Any comments on the author's view?

Commission: n. 1. an instruction, command, or role given to a person or group, task, job, piece of work, mission, assignment, etc. e.g. Mozart at last received a commission to write an opera.

2. a sum, typically a set percentage of the value involved, paid to an agent in a commercial transaction, fee, portion, share, e.g. commission fee; The agent will charge a commission when recruiting a student successfully on your behalf.

3. **vt.** Authorize the production of sth., order, place an order for, e.g. The portrait was commissioned by his widow in 1792.

- Commit: vt.** 1. carry out (a crime, mistake, or immoral act), do, engage in, e.g. He committed an unforgivable mistake.
2. be committed to: pledge, promise, dedicated to, e.g. Try it out before you are committed to a purchase.
3. commit oneself to: remain in a long-term emotional relationship with sb. E.g. She didn't love him enough to commit herself to him.
4. be committed to: to be in a long-term emotional relationship with sb., e.g. She loved a man who was committed to another woman.

Compatible: adj. (of two things) able to exist or occur together without problems or conflict, well suited, in harmony, e.g. The careers structure here is not compatible with having a family.

Compensate: vt. give something, typically money, in recognition of loss, suffering, or injury incurred, pay, e.g. Payments were made to farmers to compensate their loss.

Compile: vt. produce a list or a book, by assembling information collected from other sources, gather, e.g. I am compiling an academic vocabulary list for you.

Complement: /'kɒmplɪment/ n. a thing that contributes extra features to sth. else in such a way as to improve or emphasize its quality, addition, supplement, e.g. as a complement to the course, our 1 on 1 instruction lasts for one month.

vt. Add to make complete or improve the qualities, add to, enhance, e.g. The example complements the argument.

Complementary: adj. forming a complement, e.g. an complementary course

Compliment: n./vt. admire and praise sb. for sth., e.g. She always complimented her dress.

Compound: n. 1. a mixture, a thing that is composed of two or more separate elements. Combination, mix, e.g. a compound of water and milk

2. a word made up two or more existing words, e.g. "Carpark" is a compound word.

Comprehensive: adj. 1. including or dealing with all or nearly all elements or aspects of something, diverse, wide-ranging, broad, e.g. a comprehensive collection of photographs

2. *British* a comprehensive school: the kind of local school that receive students of various levels from the area

3. n. a comprehensive=a comprehensive school

Comprise /kəm'praɪz/: vt. consist of, be made up of, be composed of, contain, take in, incorporate, e.g. China comprises 23 provinces.

Conceive: 1. vi. become pregnant, or create an embryo by fertilizing an egg, e.g. She was conceived when her father was 49.

2. **vt.** form or devise a plan or idea in the mind, think up, come up with, form, formulate, invent, create, develop, e.g. This project was originally conceived in 1997.

vi. We could not conceive of such things happening to us.

Concurrent /kən'kʌr(ə)nt: existing, happening or done at the same time, coincident,

simultaneous, e.g. There are three concurrent art fairs around the city.

Conduct: 1. n. /'kɒndʌkt/ the manner in which a person behaves, esp. in a particular place or situation, performance, action, act, deeds, doing, e.g. He was arrested for his misconduct.

2. vt. /kən'dʌkt/ organize and carry out, manage, run, lead, carry on, do, e.g. In the second trial he conducted his own defense.

3. lead or guide sb. to or around a particular place, show around, accompany, e.g. He conducted us through his personal gallery.

4. conduct oneself: behave in a specified way, perform, act, e.g. He conducted himself with the utmost propriety.

Confer: 1. vt. grant a title, degree, benefit or right, present to, awarded to, honour with, give to, hand out to, e.g. The first-class scholarship was granted to only 1 student.

2. vi. have discussions, exchange opinions, consult, exchange views, communicate, e.g. The officials were conferring with allies.

Confine: vt. (confine sb./sth. to) keep or restrict sb. or sth. within certain limits of (space, scope, or time), restrict, limit, e.g. You've confined yourself to what you know. He was confined to bed for four days with a serious flu.

Confirm: vt. establish the truth or correctness of sth. previously believed or suspected to be the case, find out, discover, get to know, understand, recognize, e.g. The report confirms that a diet rich in vitamin C can help to prevent the disease.

confirm sb. in sth.: verify, show the truth of, prove, e.g. Two recent experiences have confirmed me in this view.

Conform: vi. follow or obey with certain rules, standards or laws, adhere, hold to, keep to, obey:

1. (of a person) behave according to socially acceptable conventions or standards, e.g. I could never conform to what other people wanted me to be for the sake of fitting in.

2. Be similar in form or type, agree, match, fit, be similar to, e.g. Your painting doesn't have to conform to what you see in the real world.

Constrain: vi. compel or force, to follow a particular course of actions, severely restrict the scope, extent or activity of, e.g. Agricultural development is considerably constrained by climate.

Context: n. circumstance, background, situation, condition, e.g. Before you read the novel, you should understand the social context that the author was stay while writing up the story.

Controversy: n. public disagreement or heated discussion, dispute, debate, argument, e.g. The good news is a storm of controversy continues to rage over changes to bus services in the city.

Convene: vt. come or bring together a meeting or activity, assemble, call together, e.g. He had convened a secret meeting of military personnel.

Converse: vi. engage in conversation, speak, talk, have a talk, e.g. After her brain was injured, she can hardly able to converse with her mother.

Convert: 1. vt. change the form, character, or function of something, turn, adapt, translate, e.g. The program can convert English to Chinese with considerable accuracy.

2. vi. The sofa converts to a double or two single beds.

Coordinate: vi. bring the different elements of a complex activity or organization into a harmonious or efficient relationship, harmonize, bring together, e.g. You will need to coordinate with different departments and sectors to make the ceremony successful.

Correspond: vi, match, relevant, comparable, be consistent with, agree with, e.g. Communication is successful when the ideas in the minds of the speaker and the hearer correspond. The findings correspond to similar results in studies performed on older children and adults.

Cycle: n. a series of events that are regularly repeated in the same order, round, e.g. High rate of divorces create a cycle of poverty, because women are always the ones to take care of the children, with each time's divorce, they'll have more children to foster, and so become poorer and poorer.

Definite: adj. not vague or doubtful, clearly true, unambiguous, certain or sure about sth. e.g. The definition is actually is not definite. I'm very definite about that.

Demonstrate: vt. 1. give a practical exhibition and explanation of (how a machine, skill, or craft work is performed), show how sth. is done, e.g. The professor demonstrated how to carry out the experiment.

2. Clearly show the existence or truth of sth. by giving proof or evidence, reveal, display, exhibit, express, testify to (a feeling or a quality), e.g. Their silence demonstrates their guilty.

3. vi. Take part in a public demonstration, e.g. Thousands demonstrated in favour of the government.

Denote: vt. indicate, be a sign of, stand for, mean; suggest, show, demonstrate, e.g. The voting result denotes that the majority disagree with him.

Depress: vt. 1. make sad, sadden, make unhappy, dispirit, e.g. That first day at school depressed me.

2. reduce the level or strength of an activity in (sth. especially an economic or biological system), slow down, reduce, lower, weaken, keep down, e.g. The recent economy in America is rather depressed.

Derive: vt. obtain sth. from a certain source, get, take, acquire, attain, gain:

1. derive sth. from: base a concept on changing another concept, e.g. Some thought he derived the idea from Plato. He derives pleasure from playing video games.

2. derive from: vi. e.g. The word "movement" derives from the root "move".

3. be derived from (of a substance): e.g. one chemical is derived from another.

Deviate /'di:viert/: vi. depart from an established course, diverge, drift, turn away, branch off, differ, change, depart, be different, e.g. His acts deviate from society's values.

Differentiate: 1. vt. make sb. or sth. appear different or distinct, distinguish, set apart, separate, e.g. Can you differentiate these two products?

2. vi. differentiate between: e.g. He can't differentiate between these two products.

Diminish /di'mɪnɪʃ/: vt./vi. Make or become less, decrease, reduce, shrink, cut, decline, e.g. The pain is diminished after taking the pill. The pain will gradually diminish later on.

Discrete /di'skri:t/: adj. separate and distinct, different, detached, disjoined, e.g. English speech sounds are produced as a continuous sound signal rather than discrete

units.

Discriminate /dr'skrimineit/: **1. vt.** distinguish, differentiate, tell the difference, draw a distinction, e.g. Babies can discriminate between different facial expressions.

2. vi. These two features can discriminate these two products.

3. vt. make an unjust or prejudicial distinction in the treatment of different categories of people, especially on the grounds of race, sex, or age, e.g. Existing employment policies discriminate against women.

Displace: **vt.** **1.** take over the place, position or role of, replace, take over from, take the place of, succeed, e.g. The US was displaced from the top-most position down to the fourth place, just after Hong Kong.

2. Force sb. to leave their home, esp. because of war, or natural disaster, e.g. Thousands of people have been displaced by the war.

Distinct: **adj.** different, separate, distinguishable, both physically or by the sense, e.g. These two products are distinct from each other. This is a rather distinct sweet smell.

Distort: **vt./vi.** Pull or twist out of shape, bent, deformed, bend, e.g. The pipe is distorted as you bend it. The pipe will distort as you bend it.

Domain: **n.** **1.** an area of territory owned or controlled by a particular ruler or government, realm, kingdom, land, e.g. From here, it is the lion's domain.

2. a specified sphere of activity or knowledge, field, area, discipline, region, world, e.g. He's very famous in his domain.

Domestic: **adj.** **1.** relating to running of a home or to family relations, family, private, home, e.g. domestic violence

2. of or for use in the home rather than in an industrial or office environment, native, e.g. domestic water supplies

3. (of an animal) tame and kept by humans, pet, not wild, e.g. domestic dog

4. (of a person) enjoying family life and running a home, housewifely, -stay-at-home, homely, e.g. She was not at all domestic.

Dominate: **vt.** **1.** have power and influence over, control, influence, have mastery over, direct, be the boss of, e.g. The company dominates the market for operating system software.

2. be most important, be influential, signify, matter, e.g. The race was dominated by the 1998 champion.

Duration: **n.** the time during which sth. continues, full length, time, period, stretch, e.g. bicycle hire for the duration of your holiday

For the duration: until the end of something, esp. a war, e.g. He stayed in the army for the duration of WWII.

Eliminate: **vt.** **1.** Completely remove or get rid of sth., do away with, put an end to, e.g. The American Civil War eliminated slavery.

2. expel (the waste) from the body, discharge, pass, e.g. This diet is said to be able to eliminate toxins from the body.

Emerge: **vi.** **1.** move out to become visible, come out, appear, make an appearance, e.g. The tower emerged from the fog gradually.

2. **vi.** (no movement of the objects) became known, become important, come to light, become apparent, turn out, enter the picture, e.g. The differences of the two products emerge only when you look at their bottom.

Encounter: vt. 1. unexpectedly be face with or experience sth. hostile or difficult, experience, run into, come across, be faced with, confront, e.g. We have encountered one small problem.

2. meet unexpectedly, meet by chance, run into, come across, e.g. What do we know about the people we encounter in our daily lives?

Enhance: vt. intensify, increase, or improve the quality, value or extent of sth., strength, build up, supplement, upgrade, raise, lift, expand, add to, e.g. This result enhances the foundation of the organization.

Equivalent: adj. equal in value, amount, function, meaning, etc., identical, similar, much the same as, e.g. An equivalent amount of energy is required to speed it up.

Erode /ɪˈrəʊd/: 1. vt./vi. (of wind, water, or other natural agents) gradually wear away (soil, rock, or land), wash away, scratch, e.g. The cliffs on this coast have been eroded by the sea. These rocks have eroded away.

2. **vt.** Gradually destroy or be gradually destroyed, wear away, e.g. This humiliation has eroded what confidence Jean has.

Establish: vt. 1. set up on a firm or permanent basis, start, begin, found, create, e.g. The company was established in 1857.

2. achieve permanent acceptance or recognition for, attain, reach, arrive at, e.g. He had established himself as a film star.

Explicit: adj. state clearly and in detail, leaving no room for confusion or doubt, direct, clear-cut, comprehensive, e.g. Let me be explicit.

Exploit: vt. 1. make full use of and derived benefit from a resource, utilize, make use of, make the most of, benefit from, e.g. 500 companies intend to exploit this new technology.

2. make use of a situation in a way considered unfair, take advantage of, abuse, misuse, e.g. These workers are at particular risk of being exploited in the workplace.

Expose: vt. make visible by uncovering it, reveal, uncover, leave unprotected

1. Exposed: unprotected, open, without shelter, e.g. The poor man's knees were exposed to the chilly wind.

2. Expose sb. to: introduce someone to a subject or area of knowledge, e.g. Students were exposed to the media yesterday.

Extract: vt. 1. remove or take out, especially by effort or force, take out, bring out, pull out, e.g. They extracted the dead bodies from piles of stones.

2. obtain a substance or resource from sth. by a special method, take, obtain, e.g. They still use the traditional method for extracting pure iron.

3. obtain money or information from someone unwilling to give it, force, obtain by threat, blackmail sb. e.g. I won't let you go without trying to extract a promise from you.

Finite /ˈfaɪnaɪt/: adj. limited in size or extent, not infinite, restricted, e.g. Every computer has a finite amount of memory.

Fluctuate: vi. rise and fall irregularly in number or amount, differ, shift, change, alter, e.g. Trade with other countries tends to fluctuate from year to year.

Forthcoming: adj. About to happen or appear, impending, coming, approaching, nearing, e.g. the

forthcoming ice hockey season

Fundamental: adj. 1. crucial, vital, essential, important, e.g. The fundamental problem remains that of the housing shortage.

2. so basic as to be hard to alter, resolve or overcome, e.g. The theories are based on a fundamental error.

Generate: vt. produce or create, cause, give rise to, lead to, result in, e.g. Changes which are likely to generate controversy. CO₂ is generated when it burns.

Hypothesis: n. assumption, theory, proposed explanation made on the basis of limited evidence as a starting point for further investigation, e.g. his “steady state” hypothesis of the origin of the universe.

Identical: adj. similar in every detail, exactly alike, alike, the same, exactly the same, e.g. They have identical issues to be solved. The study in identical twins is of many scientists' interest.

Illustrate: vt. provide (a book, newspaper, etc.), explain or make sth. clear by using examples, pictures, drawings, sketches, e.g. The exact layout of this area was illustrated with full-colour photographs.

Implement: n. a tool, or other piece of equipment that is used for a particular purpose, device, machine, e.g. garden implements

Implicate /'implikət/: involve sb. in a crime, e.g. He implicated his friend in a burglary 20 years ago.

Be implicated in: bear some of the responsibility for an action or process, especially a criminal or harmful one, e.g. Viruses are to be implicated in the development of certain cancers.

Implicit: adj. 1. suggested though not directly expressed, implied, indirect, hinted, underlying, understood, e.g. His comments sound like implicit criticism of the policies.

2. **implicit in:** always to be found in, essentially connected with, e.g. His ideas are not implicit in social values. These conversations reflect viewpoints implicit in value and cultural shifts.

3. definite, absolute, with no question or doubt, e.g. an implicit faith in god.

Impose: 1. vt. force an unwelcome decision or ruling on someone, press, urge, exert, e.g. The decision was theirs and was not imposed on them by others. A fine may be imposed.

Impose oneself on: exert firm control over, force oneself, e.g. The director was unable to impose himself on the production.

2. **vi.** take advantage of someone by demanding their attention or commitment, exploit, treat unfairly, e.g. How do you deal with people who impose themselves on you? She realized that she had imposed on Mark's kindness.

Incentive /ɪn'sentɪv/: a thing that motivates or encourages someone to do something, motive, stimulus, spur, inducement, impulse, e.g. Give farmers an incentive to improve that land.

Incidence: n. occurrence, rate, or frequency of a disease, crime, or other undesirable thing, e.g. an increased incidence of cancer

Incline: 1. vi. be inclined to/towards to do sth., be favourably disposed towards or willing to do sth.

prepared, prefer, favour, tend to, e.g. I'm inclined to agree with you. Lucy was inclined to a belief in original sin.

2. **vt.** Make sb. disposed to do sth., e.g. His prejudice inclines him to overlook obvious facts.

Incorporate: vt. 1. take in or contain as part of a whole, include, absorb, integrate, take in, e.g. His plan is a result of incorporating all possibilities.

2. constitute a company, city or other organization as a legal corporation, e.g. He incorporated his company in 1848.

Induce: vt. 1. succeeding persuading or leading sb. to do sth., persuade, convince, inspire, press, urge, e.g. He was induced to run from his mistakes.

2. bring about or give rise to, be the cause of, e.g. None of these actions

3. induced a change of policy.

Infer: vt. deduce or conclude sth. from evidence and reasoning rather than from explicit statements, e.g. From these facts we can infer that crime has been increasing.

Infrastructure: n. the basic physical and organizational structures and facilities needed for the operation of a society or enterprise, framework, structure, essence, e.g. the social and economic infrastructure of a country.

Innovate /'nəveɪt/: **vt.** make changes in something established, especially by introducing new methods, ideas, or products, create, originate, develop, e.g. We continue to innovative products.

Inspect: vt. look at sth. closely, typically to assess their condition or to discover any shortcomings, check, examine, investigate, go over, e.g. He inspected their paintwork for the new school building.

Instance: 1. n. a single or an example occurrence of something, a particular case, e.g. The search find every instance where the word appears.

2. **vt.** cite (a fact, case, etc.) as an example, quote, refer to, e.g. I instanced Bob as someone who's always energetic.

Integral: adj. 1. necessary to make a whole complete, essential or fundamental, basic, e.g. Games are an integral part of the school curriculum.

2. having all the parts that are necessary to be complete, unified, full, overall, intact, e.g. The integral recording was for the first time restored.

Integrity: 1. the quality of being honest and having strong moral principles, honesty, uprightness, e.g. a gentleman of complete integrity; No matter in what circumstances, one should not lose his integrity.

2. the state of being whole and undivided, unity, wholeness, cohesion, coherent, e.g. the structural integrity of the novel

Intense: adj. 1. of extreme force, degree, or strength, great, acute, fierce, extreme, e.g. The job demands intense concentration.

2. having or showing strong feelings or opinions, extremely earnest or serious, e.g. She's an intense young woman, passionate about her art. They had an intense fight yesterday.

Interact: vi. act in such a way as to have an effect on each other, affect, influence, impact on, e.g. Students need to interact with teacher constantly to ensure a good learning outcome.

Interpret: 1. vi. explain the meaning of information or action, explain, e.g. The phenomenon

is difficult to interpret.

2. **vi.** translate orally or into sign language the words of a person speaking a different language, e.g. I agreed to interpret for this Japanese business man.

Intervene: vi. take part in something so as to prevent or alter a result or course of events, get involved, step in, e.g. He decided to intervene in the dispute.

Intrinsic: essential, belonging naturally, innate, inherent, built-in, Access to the arts is intrinsic to a high quality of life.

Invoke: vt. 1. call on a spirit in prayer, as a witness, or for inspiration, summon, call, bring, e.g., invoke a holy spirit

2. cite or appeal to as an authority for an action or in support of an argument, refer to, e.g. She invoked his help against this attack.

Justify: vt. 1. show or prove to be right or reasonable, be a good reason for, give grounds for, prove to be reasonable, e.g. The person appointed has fully justified our confidence.

Locate: vt. 1. discover the exact place or position of, find, discover, come up with, e.g. We decided to locate the exact cause of the problem.

2. situate in a particular place, base, position, e.g. These popular apartments are centrally located.

Manipulate: vt. 1. Handle or control a tool, mechanism, information, etc. in a skillful manner, operate, handle, control, use, e.g. He manipulated the machine.

2. control or influence a person or situation cleverly, exploit, use to one's own advantage, e.g. People were misled and manipulated by the illegal group.

Manual: adj. relating to or done with the hands, physical, e.g. a manual typewriter

Margin: n. 1. The edge or border of something, space, room, e.g. The eastern margin of Indian Ocean, the margin on the paper

2. an amount by which something is won, gap, difference, degree of difference, e.g. There was no margin for error.

3. the furthest limit of possibility, success, etc. e.g. I can explore the margins and limits of the book.

Mediate: 1. vi. /'mi:diət/ intervene in a dispute in order to bring about an agreement, make peace, arbitrate, e.g. Wilson tried to mediate between the two sides.

2. **adj.** /'mi:diət/ connected indirectly through another person or a thing, involving an intermediate agency, e.g. He seems to be a mediate person between the two sides.

Modify: vt. make partial or minor changes to sth., alter, amend, adapt, improve, revise, e.g. She may be prepared to modify her views.

Motive: n. a reason for doing something, encouragement, incentive, cause, e.g. Police were unable to establish a motive for his murder.

Mutual: adj. 1. (of a feeling or action) experienced or done by each of two or more parties towards the other, e.g. My father hated him from the start and the feeling was mutual.

2. Held in common by two or more parties, e.g. We were introduced by a mutual friend.

Negate: vt. 1. make ineffective, cancel, neutralize, e.g. Alcohol, negates the effects of the drug.

2. deny the existence of, reject, dispute, e.g. You can't negating the political nature of education.

Objective: 1. **adj.** (of a person or their judgement) not influenced by personal feelings or opinions in considering and representing facts, unbiased, unprejudiced, fair, e.g. Historians try to be objective and impartial.

2. **n.** a thing aimed at or sought; a goal, aim, intention, purpose, e.g. The system has achieved its objective.

Offset: **n.** a consideration or amount that diminishes or balances the effect of an opposite one, e.g. The new policy is an offset against the side effect of local economic growth.

Ongoing: **adj.** continuing, still in progress, going on, happening, occurring, e.g. The public is waiting for the result of the ongoing negotiations between the two countries.

Orient: 1. **n.** /'ɔ:riənt/ (the Orient) the countries of the East, especially East Asia

2. **adj.** situated in the east, or oriental, rising, e.g. the orient moon

3. **vi.** find one's position in relation to unfamiliar surroundings, establish one's location, e.g. There were no street names to enable her to orient herself.

4. **vi.** guide sb. in a specified direction: We were oriented towards the building.

5. **orient sb./sth. to:** adapt to specified circumstances, intended, design, aim, e.g. I would like to orient my accent to native speakers'.

Overlap: **vt. /vi.** extend over so as to cover partly, double, e.g. The curtains overlap at the center when closed.

Perceive: **vt.** 1. become aware or conscious of sth., come to realize or understand, recognize, discover, e.g. His mouth fell open as he perceived the truth.

2. interpret or regard sb. or sth. in a particular way, view, consider, regard, eg. If he doesn't perceive himself as disabled, nobody else should.

Persist: **vi.** continue in an opinion or course of action in spite of difficulty or opposition, continue, carry on, go on, keep on, e.g. Only minority of drivers who persist in drinking.

Predominant: **adj.** present as the strongest or main element, main, chief, most important, e.g. The predominant colour on this wall is white.

Preliminary: **adj.** preceding or done in preparation for something fuller or more important, preparatory, prior, in advance, e.g. The discussions were seen as preliminary to the policy paper.

Presume: 1. **vt.** suppose that something is the case on the basis of probability, assume, suppose, conjecture, e.g. I presume that the man is who we are looking for.

2. **vi.** be arrogant to do sth., be so bold as, dare, e.g. Don't presume to order me to serve you.

Prime: **adj.** 1. of first importance, main, key, chief, e.g. A nurse's prime concern is the well-being of the patient.

2. of the best possible quality, excellent, e.g. The novel is a prime example of the style.

Prior: **adj.** existing or coming before in time, order or importance, earlier, previous, advance, e.g. He has a prior engagement this evening.

Prohibit: **vt.** Formally forbid by law, rule, or other authority, ban, disallow,

1. Prohibit a person: e.g. He's prohibited from entering this area.

2. Prohibit the happening of a thing: The policy prohibited most illegal manipulation in the market.

Qualitative: **adj.** relating to, measuring, or measured by the quality of something rather than its quantity, e.g. A qualitative change in the school curriculum

Ratio: n. the quantitative relation between two amounts showing the number of times one value contains or is contained within the other, proportion, e.g. The ratio of men's job to women's is 8 to 1.

Rational: adj. based on or in accordance with reason or logic, logical, sensible, coherent, well-grounded, sound, e.g. I'm sure there's a perfectly rational explanation.

Refine: vt. remove impurities or unwanted elements from a substance, typically as part of an industrial process, purify, cleanse, filter, make better, make minor change as to improve or clarify, e.g. Sugar was refined by boiling it in huge iron vats. He refined his analysis and presentation data.

Regime /rei'ʒi:m/: **n.** **1.** a government, esp. an authoritarian one, command, authority, administration, leadership, e.g. opponents of the regime
2. a system or ordered way of doing things, system, scheme, e.g. a tax regime

Reinforce: vi. strengthen or support an object or substance, esp. with traditional material, strengthen and existing feeling, idea, or habit, strengthen a military force with additional personnel or equipment, support, toughen, e.g. The helmet has been reinforced. The next few months reinforced my opinion of Vince as a man of his world. More soldiers were sent to reinforce the troops already in the area.

Reject: vt. dismiss as inadequate, unacceptable, or faulty, banish, put away, set aside, refuse to agree, e.g. The documents were rejected by the relevant department. The applicant was rejected by the university.

Reside /ri'zaɪd/: **vi.** **1.** have one's permanent home in a particular place, live in, be settled, be situated, be located, e.g. People who work in the city actually reside in the neighboring towns.
2. (of power or a right) belong to a person or body, belong to, be in the hands of, (of a quality) be present or inherent in something, be inherent in, be present in, e.g. The power resides with the human resource department. The meaning of the word used now does not reside in its original meaning.

Restrain: vt. prevent sb. or sth. from doing sth., keep under control or within limits, control a strong urge or emotion, keep under control, e.g. He tried to restrain his rage in front of the kids. He was restrained from walking out of this door.

Restrict: vt. put a limit on, keep under control, limit, impose limit on, keep under control, e.g. Some roads are closed at peak times to restrict the number of visitors.
Restrict someone to: limit someone to only doing or having a particular thing or staying in a particular place, e.g. The license restricts him to run the operation only in this room.

Retain: vt. **1.** continue to have sth., keep possession of, maintain, keep in one's memory, hold to, continue, e.g. Built in 1830, the house retains many of its original features. I retained a few French words and phrases.
2. keep sb. engaged in one's service, employ, pay, e.g. All companies want to get and retain the best people.

Reveal: vt. make previously unknown or secret information known to others, uncover, disclose, tell, let out, e.g. He revealed that he had received death threats. The clouds were breaking up to reveal a clear blue sky.

Revenue: n. income, esp. when of an organization and of a substantial nature, a state's annual income from which public expenses are met, income, takings, e.g. the government's tax revenues

Reverse: 1. vi. move backwards, go back, drive back, send back, e.g. This process can reverse liquid to gas.

2. vt. Cause a vehicle to move backwards, e.g. she reversed the car into a side turn.

3. vt. Make sth. the opposite of what it was, alter, change, The damage done to ozone layer may be reversed.

4. vt. Turn sth. the other way round or up or inside out, turn over, e.g. Can you reverse the bags?

Rigid: adj. 1. unable to bend or be forced out of shape, not flexible, stiff, hard, inflexible, e.g. a seat of rigid orange plastic

2. (of a person or part of their body) stiff and unmoving, especially as a result of shock or fear, fixed, firm, e.g. Mike was rigid with terror.

3. not able to be changed or adapted in belief, or response, strict, rigorous, unshakable, e.g. The college did not want to be too rigid in imposing teaching methods.

Scenario: n. 1. a written outline of a film, novel, or stage work giving details of the plot and individual scenes, plot, outline, storyline, framework, structure, plan, e.g. the scenarios for four short stories

2. a setting, in particular for a work of art or literature, context, background, e.g. The scenario is World War Two.

Simulate: vt. 1. raise levels of physiological or nervous activity in the body or any biological system, reviving, refreshing, vitalizing, e.g. Exercise can stimulate body systems.

2. encourage or arouse interest or enthusiasm in, motivate, act as an incentive to, prompt, trigger, e.g. The writer's enthusiasm stimulates the interest of the reader.

Specify: vt. identify clearly and definitely, describe, detail, be specific about, e.g. Please specify your point.

Subordinate: adj. 1. Lower in rank or position, inferior, minor, e.g. He's the subordinate officer.

2. of less or secondary importance, secondary, e.g. In adventure stories, character must be subordinate to action. The dominant color on the dress is white and the subordinate color is light blue.

Subsidy /'sʌbsɪdi/: n. a sum of money granted by the state or a public body to help an industry or business keep the price of a commodity or service low, e.g. Some projects rely on public subsidies to fund even their core activities.

Substitute: 1. n. a person or thing acting or serving in place of another, a person or thing that becomes the object of love or another emotion which is deprived of its natural outlet, replacement, e.g. Soya milk is used as a substitute for dairy milk.

2. vt./vi. use or add in place of, exchange, use as a replacement, switch, e.g. Customs officer substitute the drugs with another substance. I found someone to substitute for me.

Supplement: n. a thing added to sth. else in order to complete or enhance it, a separate section, especially a colour magazine, added to a newspaper or periodical, a sum of money paid to increase a person's income, an additional charge

payable for an extra service or facility, e.g. The handout is a supplement to the official manual. The single room supplement is \$2 per night.

Suspend: vt. 1. temporarily prevent from continuing or being in force or effect, defer or delay an action, event or judgement, hold back, keep, officially prohibit sb. from holding their usual post or carrying out their usual role for a particular length of time, e.g. The judge suspended judgement until January 15. Two officers were suspended from duty based on the result of the investigation.

2. hang sth. from somewhere, put up, e.g. The light was suspended from the ceiling.

Sustain: vt. 1. strengthen or support physically or mentally, comfort, help, assist, e.g. This thought had sustained him throughout the year.

2. bear the weight of an object without breaking or falling, support, e.g. His health will no longer enable him to sustain the heavy burden of office.

3. undergo or suffer sth. unpleasant, esp. an injury, endure, experience, e.g. He sustained severe head injuries.

4. cause to continue for an extended period or without interruption, continue, carry on, keep going, e.g. He can't sustain a normal conversation.

Terminate: 1. vt. bring to an end, close, finish, stop, e.g. He was advised to terminate the contract.

2. **vi.** (of a train, bus, or boat service) end its journey, e.g. The train will terminate at London.

Transfer: 1. vt./vi. /trans'fæ:/move from one place to another, shift, send, relocate, resettle, e.g. He intends to transfer the money to the bank. I wen to sleep on the couch before transferring to my bedroom later in the night. She transferred to the Physics Department.

2. **vi.** change to another place, route, or mean of transport during a journey, e.g. Passenger have to transfer at Heathrow for onward international flights.

3. **vt.** make over the possession of property, a right or a responsibility to another, e.g. We will transfer full responsibility to local authorities.

4. **n.** /'trænsfə:/ an act of moving sth. or sb. to another place, organization, team, etc., e.g. a transfer of wealth to the poor nations, the transfer of assets from wealthy individuals to family members

5. **n.** a small coloured picture or design on paper, which can be transferred to another surface by being pressed or heated, e.g. T-shirts with iron-on transfers

6. **n.** an act of changing to another place, route, or means of transport during a journey, e.g. bus transfers between the airport and the city centre cost about 11 pounds.

Transit: n. the carrying of people or things from one place to another, during transport, on the way, on the move, e.g. A painting was damaged in transit.

Undergo: vt. experience or be subjected to sth. typically, sth. unpleasant, face, live through, encounter, e.g. He underwent a life-saving brain operation.

Underlie: vt. 1. (especially of a layer of rock or soil) lie or be situated under sth., inactive, unused, e.g. The rock underlying the ruins was limestone and, as a result, the soil was thin and dry.

2. be cause or basis of sth., be prime, first, fundamental, key, e.g. The underlying causes of poverty and drug addiction are not as simple as they appear.

Undertake: vt. 1. commit oneself to and begin (an enterprise or responsibility), take on, accept,

shoulder, handle, manage, deal with, take responsibility to, e.g. A firm of builders undertook the construction work.

2. promise to do a particular thing, swear, give one's word, e.g. The firm undertook to keep price increases to a minimum.

Utilize: vt. make a practical and effective use, make use of, put to use, employ, resort to, exploit, take advantage, e.g. Vitamin C helps your body utilize the iron present in your diet.

Virtual: adj. 1. almost or nearly as described, but not completely or according to strict definition, essential, near, indirect, implied, implicit, e.g. the virtual absence of border controls

2. carried out, accessed, or stored by means of a computer, especially over a network, e.g. a virtual library, virtual learning

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