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Y year - n. a period of time equal to twelve months yellow - ad. having the color like that of gold or the sun yes - ad. used to express agreement or to permit yesterday - n. the day before today yet - ad. at some time before now ("Have they arrived yet?"). now. at this time ("I cannot tell you about it yet."). conj. however ("The sun was shining, yet it was cold.") you - pro. the person or persons being spoken to young - ad. in the early years of life. not old Z zero - n. the number meaning none or nothing zoo - n. a place where animals are kept for the public to look at and study COMMON PREFIXES dis - not (dishonest, disobey) pro - for, supporting (pro-labor, pro-government) re - to do again (reorganize, reunite) self - used to show that the person or group acting is the one affected by the action, or to show that the action is done only by its own effort or power (self-declared, self-appointed) un - not (unusual, unhappy) COMMON EXPRESSIONS carry out - to do. to put into effect ("Please carry out the plan.") pass a bill - approve ("Congress is expected to pass a bill to cut taxes.") take steps - to start to do something ("The government will take steps to halt inflation.") WORDS USED IN VOA SPECIAL ENGLISH

SCIENCE PROGRAMS atom - a very small part of all things. the smallest part of an element that can join with parts of other elements bacteria - living things that are one cell and can be seen only through a microscope. some cause disease cell - a small mass of living material

that is part of all plants and animals chromosome - a line of genes.
most human cells contain 46 chromosomes compound - a substance
containing two or more elements dense - close together. thick
electron - a small part of an atom that has an electrical force element
- one of more than 100 substances known to science that cannot be
separated into other substances enzyme - a special kind of protein. it
produces changes in other substances without being changed itself
fetus - unborn young fission - a splitting. in atomic fission, the
nucleus of an atom is split to produce nuclear energy fusion - a
joining together. in atomic fusion, atomic particles are joined
together to produce nuclear energy genes - parts of cells that control
the growth and development of living things. genes from the mother
and father are passed to the child. genes contain nucleic acid genetic
engineering - the science of changing the genes of a living organism
gravity - the force that pulls things toward the center of the earth
image - a reproduction of the appearance of a person or thing laser -
an instrument that makes a thin, powerful light magnet - a piece of
iron or other material that has a pulling force. this pulling force is
called magnetism molecule - the smallest amount of a chemical
substance that can exist nerve - a thin piece of tissue that sends
information through the body to and from the brain nucleus - the
center part of an atom or cell nucleic acid - a molecule that holds the
genetic information necessary for life. there are two kinds of nucleic
acid: DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) and RNA (ribonucleic acid)
nutrient - a food or substance that makes plants, humans or animals
grow organ - a part of the body that has a special purpose, such as the

heart or brain organism - a living thing, often so small it can be seen only through a microscope
particle - a very small piece of matter
proteins - substances responsible for the growth of tissue and for fixing damaged tissue
robot - a machine that moves and performs tasks
tissue - living material. a group of cells that are similar in appearance and do the same thing
virus - a kind of organism that causes disease

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