

A Student Dictionary of English with Explanation in English and Chinese

学生英汉双解词典

SHANGHAI
JIAOYU
CHUBANSHE
上海教育出版社

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前 言

《学生英汉双解词典》是专为我国学生——主要是中学生——编写的一本小型词典。它的选词、释义、例句、各种说明以及其他内容都密切联系我国学生学习英语的需要，因此它是一本有针对性的实用英语词典。

本词典所收单词总数，包括列为词目的以及附在后面的派生词和复合词，共达 6200 多个。此外，还收有相当数量的习语和固定词组。所收单词包括了现行的全日制中学英语教学大纲的词汇表和中学英语课本中的全部词汇，还包括了从目前一般通用的中学生英语读物、大学文理各科英语教学大纲的词汇表以及部分大学英语教材中补充选收的单词。所收单词不仅是英语中的基本词汇和常用单词，也包括一定数量的次常用单词，可以满足中学阶段的学习需要，也可适应大学低年级阶段的学习需要。

本词典中每条词目后既有解释性的英文释义，又有对译性的中文释义，可以帮助读者更确切地掌握词义。读者对中英文的释义可以对照使用，也可根据读者的英语水平选用其中的一种。初学者可多用中文释义；程度提高后可多用英文释义，逐步为今后使用高级英语词典打下基础。

本词典词条内除提供释义外，还根据不同的词性给以必要的用法上或语法上的说明，并附有较多的实用性强的例句。部分词条在最后有 **NT** 一项，对单词的特殊用法、有关单词的比较以及单词运用上要注意的问题等作了说明。对多词性和多词义的单词，在收录词性和词义上都经过慎重的选择，既不包罗万象，也不漏去必要的和实用的；凡我国学生在学习上海需要的和可能遇到的都收录在内，比一般英语小型词典所收的更为丰富。

本词典所收的单词，包括词目及附在后面的派生词和复合词，都注明音标和重音，并划分音节。

由于具备上述这些特点，本词典不仅是一本供查阅单词词义和用法的普通辞书，也是一本供广大中学师生在英语教学中使用的参考书，同时也是一本可供自学英语者学习英语词汇和复习英语单词用的参考。

书。

本词典 R. S. T 三个字母部由陈锡麟编写，其余部分由王庆麟编写。由于编写时间匆促，本词典可能存在不少缺点，恳请读者提出批评意见，以便再版时修正。

编者

1990年10月

体 例 说 明

一、词条的词目用黑正体印刷。拼法相同而词源和词义不同的词，分立词条，以1、2等角码标明。一个词有不同拼法时，如拼法接近，排在同一词条内，中间用逗号隔开（如属于美国英语拼法的，前面以[美]标明）；如拼法相差较大，分立词条，但只在一处注明释义，另一处只注明等于某词。

二、词目以及词条内收入的派生词和复合词，凡有两个或两个以上音节时，按音节用黑点分开。这些单词后均用国际音标注明发音。本词典采用与目前中学英语课本所用的相同的国际音标。用斜体排印的音标表示可读可不读。

三、音标后注明词性。一个词有几种不同词性的，在词性前分别以罗马数字 I、II 等标明。词性用英语的略语注出，共分十类：

名词 *n.*，冠词（不定冠词 *indef. art.*，定冠词 *def. art.*），动词（及物动词 *vt.*，不及物动词 *vi.*，助动词 *v. aux.*），代词 *pron.*，数词 *num.*，形容词 *adj.*，副词 *adv.*，介词 *prep.*，连接词 *conj.*，感叹词 *int.*。

四、词目是不规则动词时，在词性略语前注明过去式和过去分词两种形式。规则动词在变化中需重复词尾辅音字母的则注明过去式（过去分词相同）和现在分词两种形式。可重复也可不重复的词尾辅音用圆括号括出。例如：cancel(l) ed; cancel(l)ing。

五、名词词目有不规则的复数变化形式的，以及形容词和副词词目有不规则的比较级变化形式的，均在词性略语前加以注明。

六、大部分名词词目，在词性略语后或在分条释义前注明 [C]（指 countable，可数名词），[U]（指 uncountable，不可数名词），或[C][U]（指可用作可数或不可数名词）。另一些名词词目有特殊用法的则另作注明。如：[a ~]表示只用不定冠词加单数的形式；[the ~]表示只用定冠词加单数的形式；[复]表示词目本身已是复数；以及[常用复数]，[常用单数]，[只用单数]等。

七、一个词目，一个派生词、复合词，或一个习语有多条不同的释义时，各条释义分别列出，前面标以①、②等数码。大体相同或很接近的释义则列在同一条内，英文释义都用分号分隔；中文释义则把词义较近的用

逗号分隔,而稍远的用分号分隔。

八、词条中圆括号“()”的用法:

(1) 括出代换的部分。如:

a pair of shoes (gloves) 一双鞋(一副手套)

Will you join (或 attend) our meeting?

(2) 在意义上或内容上作补充性说明。如:

the 100th part of a dollar or other money standards 分 (货币单位,美元等的百分之一)

① (of a person) to reach freedom 逃跑; 逃脱 ② (of liquids or gases) to come out; to find a way out 漏出; 流出

(3) 合并处理某些相近的释义,避免文字上的重复。如:

cargo ... *n.* [C] [U] (one load of) the goods carried by a ship, plane, or vehicle 船货; 货物

(说明: 上列的英文释义可拆成两条: ① “one load of the goods carried by a ship, plane, or vehicle”, 这是 [C] ② “the goods carried by a ship, plane, or vehicle”, 这是 [U])

diffuse... *vt. vi.* to (cause to) spread out freely in all directions (使) 扩散; (使) 散开

说明: 上列的英文释义也可拆成两条: ① “to cause to spread out freely in all directions 使扩散; 使散开”, 这是 *vt.* ② “to spread out freely in all directions 扩散; 散开”, 这是 *vi.*)

(4) 括去可以省略的部分。如:

travel(l)ed

not only ... but (also)

(5) 注明动词的主语、宾语等。如

(time) to go by (时间) 消逝

to spend (time) 度过(时间)

(6) 其他加注语法或用法上的说明等。

九、说明词源及修辞色彩的略语如下:

[英] 英国特有用语 [口] 口语

[美] 美国特有用语 [俚] 俚语

[主英] 主要在英国使用 [诗] 诗歌用语

[主美] 主要在美国使用 [喻] 比喻

[缩]缩略语

[贬]贬义

[旧]旧时用语

[谚]谚语

十、习语、谚语和一些固定词组用黑体印刷，前面用符号 ◇ 与词条的其他部分隔开。

十一、派生词和复合词，部分比较常用的或释义和用法比较复杂的，单独列为词条，其他大部分列在有关的词条内部。列在词条内部的派生词和复合词都用黑体印刷，前面用符号 || 与词条的其他部分隔开。

十二、本词典在编排上力求简单明了，尽量少用略语和符号。其他的体例安排，读者一看就清楚，不再加以说明。

目 录

前言	1
体例说明	1
词典正文	1—616
附录一 世界地名简表	617
附录二 英美姓名简表	624
附录三 不规则动词表	628

A

a [强 ei; 弱 ə], **an** [强 æn; 弱 ən]

indef. art. ① one 一; 一个(但数的

概念没有 one 那样强烈): *I see a boy, an old man and two dogs.* 我看见一个男孩、一个老人和两条狗。/ *Please give me a postcard and some stamps.*

请给我一张明信片和一些邮票。② any, every (泛指一类人或事物, 或指其中的任何一个): *A square has four sides.* (=Squares have four sides.)

正方形有四条边。/ *A dog is an animal.* (=Dogs are animals.) 狗是动物。/ *She is an American girl.* 她是个美国女孩。/ *Give me a pencil, please.* 请给我一支铅笔。

③ a certain 某一个: *A Mrs Smith wishes to speak to you.* 有一位史密斯太太想跟你谈话。/ *A girl is waiting for you.* 有个女孩在等你。

④ each, every, per 每一; 每一个: *once a week* 每周一次 / *twice a day* 每天两次 / *three periods a week* 每周三课时 / *four times a month* 每月四次

NT a (an) 与所有格代词或名词连用时, 要用下列形式: *a friend of mine* 我的一位朋友, *a book of his* 他的一本书, *a neighbour of Mr Brown's* 勃朗先生的一位邻居, 等等; 不能说 *my a ..., his a ...* 等等。

a-back [e'bæk] **adv.** backwards 向后
◇ **be taken aback** 吃了一惊: *The price of the tickets took me aback.* 票价使我吃了一惊。

abacus ['æbəkəs] **n.** [O] a frame holding wires on which small balls can be moved, used for calculating 算盘

a.ban-don [ə'bændən] **vt.** to give up

completely and for ever 放弃, 抛弃: *The sailors abandoned the burning ship.* 水手们离弃了着火的船。/ *The search was abandoned when night came.* 夜晚到来, 放弃了搜索。

a.bil-i-ty [e'bilɪti] **n.** [U] power and skill, esp. to do, think, act, make, etc. 能力, 才能: *He is a man of ability.* 他是一个有才能的人。/ *She has the ability to speak several languages.* 她有说几种语言的能力。

able ['eɪbl] **a.** ① **be able to** can 能, 会 (常用来表示 can 所难以表示的未来或完成的概念): *I shall be able to come tomorrow.* 我明天可以来。/ *He has not been able to see the difference.* 他没有能看出这差别。

② **clever, skilled:** 有能力的, 能干的: *He is an able man.* 他是一个有才干的人。/ *She is old but still quite able.* 她已年老, 但还很能干。

a.bly ['eɪbli] **adv.**
ab-normal [æb'nɔrməl] **adj.** different from what is ordinary or expected 反常的, 变态的: *It is abnormal for a baby to have teeth at the age of two months.* 两个月的婴儿长出牙齿是反常的。

ab-norm-al-ly **adv.**
a-board [ə'bɔ:d] **adv., prep.** on or into (a ship, train, bus, airplane, etc.) 在(船、车、飞机)上; 上(船、车、飞机): *The plane is ready to take off.* 飞机即将起飞, 请大家上飞机! / *He went aboard the ship.* 他上了船。/ *He is aboard the ship.* 他在船上。

about [ə'baʊt] **I prep.** ① with regard to; 关于, 对于: *It is a story about Lenin.* 这是一个关于列宁的故事。/ *Please tell me all about it.* 请把这件事的一切情况告诉我。/ *Do you feel sure about it?* 你对这件事有把握吗? ② here and there in; around 在...各处; 在...周围: *They are travelling about the world.* 他们正在周游世界。/ *They sat about the fire.* 他们坐在炉火周围。 **II adv.** ① here and there; on all sides; around 在周围, 附近; 到处: *There is 'nobody about.* 四周无人。/ *The children are running about.* 孩子们在到处奔跑。 ② near in number, time, degree 大约, 差不多: *The work is about finished.* 工作快做完了。/ *He died about a year ago.* 他大约在一年以前去世。 ◇ **be about** to 即将: *They are about to start.* 他们即将动身。/ *Our teacher was about to go.* 我们的老师要去了。 **NT** **be about** to 表示很快就要发生的行为。后面不能接用表示时间的副词, 如 tomorrow, the next day 等。

above [ə'baʊ] **I prep.** ① higher than; over 在...上面: *A bird flies above the wood.* 一只鸟在树林上面飞。/ *This mountain is two thousand metres above the sea.* 这座山高出海面两千米。 ② more than 超过: *It costs above 100 yuan.* 这个价值在百元以上。/ *Above 300 people were there.* 那里面有两百余人。 ◇ **above all** 首先, 首要: *Above all, go there on time.* 最要紧的是要准时去那里。 **II adv.** in or to a higher place 在上面: *His room is just above.* 他的房间就在上面。/ *The clouds above began to get thicker.* 上面的云开始变得更加密集了。 **III adj.** mentioned earlier (on a page, in a book, etc.) 上面的; 上述的: *See the above sentence.* 见上句。

/ *The above is the most important fact.* 上述的是最重要的事实。 **NT** **above** and **over** 在意思上略有不同。**above** 用于表示高的位置, 而 **over** 表示垂直在上的位置, 如你在底层, 那末二楼是 **above** 你, 但二楼只有很小部分是 **over** 你。**above** 的反义词是 **below**, 而 **over** 的反义词是 **under**。

abroad [ə'brɔ:d] **adv.** ① to or in another country 到国外; 在国外: *He lived abroad for many years.* 他在国外生活多年。/ *He has gone abroad.* 他已出国。 ② everywhere; widely 到处; 广泛: *The news soon spread abroad.* 这个消息马上到处传开了。

absence ['æbsəns] **n.** ① [U] being away 不在; 缺席: *I did not notice his absence.* 我没有注意到他缺席。 ② [C] a period of being away 缺席: *He came after an absence of three days.* 他缺席三天后又回来了。 △ 参见 **presence**

absent ['æbsənt] **adj.** ① not present 不在; 缺席: *She is absent from the meeting.* 她没有到会。/ *How many students are absent today?* 今天有多少学生缺席? ② showing lack of attention to what is happening 漫不经心的: *He was absent in his mind then.* 当时他心不在焉。 △ 参见 **present**

absolute ['æbsəljut] **adj.** ① complete; perfect 绝对的; 完全的: *A child usually has absolute trust in its mother.* 小孩通常对母亲有绝对的信任。/ *That's absolute nonsense!* 那完全是胡说! / *absolute zero* <物理> 绝对零度 ② completely certain 完全可靠的; 确实的: *It is an absolute fact.* 这是确实的事实。 △ 参见 **relative** | **ab.solute.ly adv.**

absorb [əb'sɔ:b] **vt.** to take in (liquids, heat, light); to take in

(knowledge, ideas, etc.) 吸收: *Dry earth absorbs water.* 干燥的泥土吸收水份。/ *The boy can absorb all the knowledge that his teachers give him.* 这个男孩能够吸收老师们教给他的全部知识。◇ *be absorbed in* 专心于: *He is absorbed in his business.* 他专心于事业。

ab·stract ['æbstrækt] **I adj.** thought of separately from facts or objects; not real 抽象的: *The word "strength" is an abstract noun.* "strength" 这个词是个抽象名词。◇ *in the abstract* 抽象地; 理论上: *He has no idea of poverty but in the abstract.* 除了靠想象他不知道贫穷是什么。II **n.** [C] a shortened form of a statement, speech, etc. 摘要: *He made an abstract of the government report.* 他对政府报告作了摘要。

a·bund·ant [ə'bandənt] **adj.** more than enough 丰富的; 充裕的: *This year we have an abundant harvest.* 今年我们丰收。/ *Abundant rain fell last month.* 上个月下了充分的雨。/ *This lake is abundant in fish.* 这个湖里多产鱼。| **a·bund·ant·ly adv.**

ac·cent ['æksənt] **n.** [C] ① a greater force given to words or parts of words 重音: *In the word "today", the accent is on the second syllable.* 在 "today" 这个词里, 重音是在第二个音节。② a particular way of speaking 口音; 腔调: *He speaks with a French accent.* 他说话带有法国口音。

ac·cept [ək'sept] **vt.** ① to take what someone offers 接受: *I cannot accept your gift.* 我不能接受你的礼物。/ *She accepted his invitation with pleasure.* 她愉快地接受了他的邀请。② to admit; to agree to 承认; 认可: *I accept your reasons for being late.* 我认可你迟到的理由。/ *This may be*

accepted as true. 这件事可以认为是真实的。NT 注意 accept 和 receive 的不同含义, accept 是“接受”, 而 receive 是“收到”, 例如: *I accepted a present.* (我接受了一件礼物。) *I received a letter.* (我收到了一封信。) **ac·cep·ta·ble** [ək'septəbl] **adj.** worth accepting; welcome 可接受的; 受欢迎的: *This plan is not acceptable.* 这个计划是不能接受的。/ *The gift is very acceptable.* 这个礼物是很受欢迎的。

ac·ci·dent ['æksident] **n.** [C] [U] something that happens unexpectedly and by chance, usually something unfortunate 事故, 意外的事: *Twenty people were killed in that railway accident.* 二十个人在那次铁路事故中丧生。/ *It was quite an accident.* 这完全是一件意外的事。◇ *by accident* 偶然: *I met him by accident.* 我偶然遇见了他。/ *without accident* 平安地: *We got back without accident.* 我们平安地回来了。NT by accident 和 without accident 都不能用复数。△参见 incident

ac·com·pa·ny [ə'kampani] **vt.** ① to go with 陪伴, 伴随: *He accompanied a foreign visitor to the airport.* 他送一位外国客人去机场。/ *Lightning usually accompanies thunder.* 闪电通常伴随着雷声。② to play music to support a singer or another player 伴奏: *The singer was accompanied at the piano by Mr Moore.* 这位歌唱家由摩尔先生钢琴伴奏。

ac·com·plish [ə'kamplif] **vt.** to succeed in finishing 完成 (任务等): *Poor health prevented him from accomplishing his task.* 身体不好使他不能完成任务。

ac·cord·ing to [ə'kɔ:dɪŋ tə, tu:] **prep.** in a way that agrees with; as stated or shown by 按照, 根据: *The books*

are placed on the shelves according to authors. 图书按作者次序排列在书架上。/ According to my watch it is two o'clock. 根据我的表现在是两点钟。

ac-count ['e'kaunt] **I** **n.** ① [O] a written or spoken report; description 报导; 描写: *He gave an account of what happened.* 他对发生的情况作了叙述。/ *The following account was written by a French doctor.* 下面这段记述是一位法国医生写的。② [O] a written statement of money received and spent 帐, 帐目: *The school accounts are kept in an account book.* 学校的帐目记在帐簿里。③ [U] reason; cause 理由; 原因 ◇ **on account of** 因为: *I did not come on account of the weather.* 我因天气不好而没有来。/ **on no account** 决不: *We should on no account listen to bad advice.* (或: *On no account should we listen to bad advice.*) 我们决不应该听从不良的劝告。II **vt. vi.** ① [+ for] to give a good reason for 说明(原因等): *That accounts for his absence.* 那就是他缺席的原因。② to consider 认为: *He was accounted a good student.* 他被认为是个好学生。

ac-cu-rate ['ækjureɪt] **adj.** exactly right; free from error 准确的, 精确的: *This is an accurate statement of what happened.* 这是一份对发生情况的准确报告。[**ac-cu-rate-ly** **adv.**

ac-cus-tomed ['e'kastəmd] **adj.** [+to] being in the habit of; used to 习惯于: *He is accustomed to hard work.* 他习惯于艰苦的工作。/ *We are not accustomed to cold weather.* 我们对寒冷的气候不习惯。

ache [eɪk] **I** **vi.** to have a continuous pain 疼痛: *I ache all over.* 我全身疼痛。/ *My head aches.* 我头痛。II **n.** [常用于复合词如: headache,

toothache 等] a continuous pain 疼痛: *I have aches and pains all over.* 我全身疼痛。

a-chieve [ə'tʃi:v] **vt.** ① to finish successfully 完成: *He will never achieve anything if he doesn't work harder.* 如果他不更努力地工作, 他将一事无成。② to gain or to reach by effort 达到; 获得: *He hopes to achieve all his aims by the end of the year.* 他希望在年终达到他的全部目的。

a-chieve-ment [ə'tʃi:vment] **n.** ① [U] the successful finishing or gaining of something 完成; 达到 ② [C] something successfully finished or gained 成就; 成绩: *His scientific achievements are worthy of record.* 他的科学成就就是值得记载的。

ac-quaint [ə'kweɪnt] **vt.** to make familiar 使了解; 使认识 ◇ **be acquainted with** 了解; 认识: *I am already acquainted with the facts.* 我已经了解这些事实。/ *We are acquainted with each other.* 我们彼此认识。

ac-quaint-ance [ə'kweɪntəns] **n.** [C] a person whom one knows, but who may not be a friend 相识的人, 熟人 **ac-quire** [ə'kwaɪə] **vt.** to gain for oneself by skill or ability, or by one's own effort 取得, 获得: *He acquired a good knowledge of English by careful study.* 他精心学习获得了良好的英语知识。

acre ['eɪkə] **n.** [C] a measure of land, about 4, 047 square metres 英亩(约等于 40.47 公亩): *The total area of a football field measures a little more than 2 acres.* 一个足球场的总面积比两英亩多一点。

a-cross [ə'kros] **adv., prep.** ① from one side to the other (of) 横越; 穿过: *Can you jump across?* 你能跳过

去吗? *We swam across the river.* 我们游过了这条河。② on the opposite side (of) 在...那边: *They live just across the road.* 他们就住在马路的那一边。

act [ækt] **I vi. vt.** ① to do something; to perform actions 做事, 行动: *Think carefully before you act.* 你在行动之前要仔细考虑一下。/ *You have acted very foolishly.* 你表现得很愚蠢。② to take part in a play on the stage 表演, 扮演: *Can you get someone to act the woman teacher in the play?* 你能找个人在这出戏里扮演女教师吗? ③ to have the usual or expected effect 起作用: *The medicine acts well.* 这药见效。◇ **act as** 担当: *He acted as interpreter when Mr Smith visited our school.* 史密斯先生访问我校时, 他担任翻译。/ **act out** 表演, 演出: *They'll act out the story of the three bears.* 他们将演出三只熊的故事。 **II n.** [C] ① something done 行为; 举动: *It is an act of kindness to help a blind man cross the street.* 帮助盲人穿过马路是一种善良的举动。② main division of a play (戏剧的) 一幕: *one-act play* 独幕剧 / *Act One* 第一幕

ac-tion [ækʃən] **n.** ① [U] doing something; movement 行动; 活动: *The time has come for action.* 行动的时候已经到来。② [C] Something done 行动; 动作: *Actions speak louder than words.* 行动比语言更响亮。

ac-tive ['æktɪv] **adj.** able to do work; always ready to do things 有活动力的; 积极的: *Although he is over 70, he is still active.* 虽然他已年过七十, 他还很有活动力。/ *She takes an active part in school affairs.* 她积极参与学校事务。◇ **active voice** <语法> 主动语态 △ 参见 **passive** / **ac-tive-ly adv.**

ac-tiv-i-ty [æk'tɪvɪti] **n.** ① [U] being

active or lively 活动性, 活跃: *When a man is over 70, his time of full activity is usually past.* 一个人年过七十, 活动的全盛时期通常已经过去。

② [常用复数] thing (to be) done 活动; 所做的事情: *political activities* 政治活动 / *social activities* 社会活动 / *classroom activities* 课堂活动 / *outdoor activities* 室外活动

ac-tor ['æktə] **n.** [C] a man who acts in a play 男演员

ac-tress ['æktɪs] **n.** [C] a woman who acts in a play 女演员

ac-tu-al ['æktʃuəl] **adj.** real; not imagined 实际的, 现实的: *Those were his actual words.* 这些是他的原话。/ *Can you give me the actual figures?* 你能把实际数字给我吗?

ac-tu-ally ['æktʃuəli] **adv.** really; in actual fact 实际上: *He looks strong; actually he is weak.* 他看上去强壮, 实际上他很虚弱。/ *Actually I have given you more than this.* 实际上我已给了你不止这一点。

ad [æd] **n.** [C] [口] advertisement 广告: *We've already run two big ads.* 我们已经登了两则大广告。

AD, A.D. (拉丁语 Anno Domini 的缩写) (公元; 1840 A. D. 公元 1840 年 △ 参见 B. C.)

add [æd] **vt. vi.** ① to put together; to join (one thing to another) 加; 添加: *If you add 3 to 5 you get 8.* 五加三得八。/ *The fire is going out; please add some wood.* 火要熄灭了, 请添些木柴。② [+ to] to increase 增加, 增添: *This adds to our difficulties.* 这增加了我们的困难。/ *The music added to our enjoyment.* 音乐增添了我们的欢乐。◇ **add up** 加起来: *Add these figures up and see what the total is.* 把这些数目加起来, 看总数是多少。/ **add up to** 总计: *His entire school education added up to no*

more than one year. 他所受的全部学校教育总计没有超过一年。NT 注意 add 和 increase 的不同含义, add 是“把…加上去”, 而 increase 是“增加”, 例如: *They added 50 yuan to his wages.* (他在他工资中加了 50 元。) *They increased his wages to 200 yuan.* (他们把他的工资增加到 200 元。)

ad-dition [ə'dɪʃən] *n.* ① [U] adding together 加; <数学>加法: *The sign + stands for addition.* 符号 + 代表加法。② [C] something added 增加物: *This ship is a valuable addition to the navy.* 这艘船使海军增添了一艘有价值的军舰。◇ **in addition to** 除…之外: *He studies three hours every evening in addition to the work he does during the day.* 他除了白天的工作外, 还在每天晚上学习三小时。

ad-dition-al [ə'dɪʃənəl] *adj.* extra; added 附加的; 另外的: *These are additional examples.* 这些是附加的例子。| **ad-dition-al-ly** *adv.*

ad-dress [ə'dres] *I n.* ① [C] the number of the building, name of the street and town, etc., where a person lives or works 地址; 通讯处: *Let me know if you change your address.* 如果你改变了地址, 请告诉我。② [C] a speech made to a group of people 讲话; 致词: *Mr Li made an opening address.* 李先生致开幕词。II *vt.* ① to write (on a letter, parcel, etc.) where it is to be sent 在(信件、包裹等)上写收件人姓名地址: *The letter was addressed to the wrong house.* 这封信写错了地址。② to speak to 讲话; 致词: *Mr Wang will address the meeting.* 王先生将向大会致词。

ad-jec-tive ['ædʒektɪv] *n.* [C] a word that gives more information about a noun <语法>形容词: “Additional”

is an adjective. “Additional” 是一个形容词。

ad-just [ə'dʒʌst] *vt.* to make a small change so that something works better 调整, 调节: *I must adjust my watch, it's slow.* 我必须校正我的表, 它慢了。

ad-mi-ra-tion [ædmə'reɪʃən] *n.* ① [U] a feeling of pleasure and respect 钦佩; 赞美; 羡慕: *She smiled with admiration.* 她赞美地微笑着。② [the ~] a person or thing that causes such a feeling 引人赞美(钦佩、羡慕)的人或物: *This masterpiece is the admiration of the world.* 这个杰作是全世界都赞赏的东西。

ad-mire [əd'maɪə] *vt.* to look at with pleasure; to have a good opinion of 钦佩; 赞美; 羡慕: *I admired him for his courage.* 我钦佩他的勇气。/ *Her cleverness was much admired.* 她的聪明很令人羡慕。

ad-mit [əd'mɪt] *vt.* ① to permit to enter; let in 让…进入; 接纳: *There were no windows to admit air.* 没有窗户让空气流入。/ *Only 100 pupils are admitted to this school every year.* 每年这所学校只招收 100 名学生。② to have space for 容纳: *This room admits only 20 people.* 这间房只能容纳 20 个人。③ to accept as true 承认(事实、错误等): *He admits that he was wrong.* 他承认他原来是错了。

a-dopt [ə'dɒpt] *vt.* ① to take an idea, method, etc. and use it 采用, 采纳: *I adopted his method of learning English.* 我采用了他学习英语的方法。② to take a child into one's family and treat it as one's own 收养: *an adopted son* 养子 | **a-dop-tion** [əd'ɒpʃən] *n.*

ad-ult ['ædʌlt] *I adj.* grown to full size and strength 成人的; 成熟的 II

n. [C] a grown-up person 成年人
ad-vance [əd'vɑ:ns] **I vi. vt.** ① to come or go forward; to move or put forward 前进; 进展; 推进; 促进: *They advanced 20 miles.* 他们前进了 20 英里。/ *The soldiers advanced against the enemy.* 士兵们向敌人进攻。/ *A month has passed and the work has not advanced.* 一个月已经过去, 工作没有进展。② to bring forward to an earlier date or time 提前: *The date of the meeting has been advanced from Thursday to Monday.* 会议日期从星期四提前到星期一。△参见 **postpone** **II n.** [C] forward movement; development 前进; 进展: *You cannot stop the advance of old age.* 你无法阻止老年的到来。/ *There have been great advances in natural sciences in the last 100 years.* 一百年来自然科学有很大的进展。◇ in advance 提前, 预先: *He paid the rent in advance.* 他预付了租金。

ad-vanced [əd'vɑ:nst] **adj.** far on in development 先进的; 高级的: *It is an advanced English grammar.* 这是一本高级的英语语法书。/ *advanced experience* 先进经验

ad-van-tage [əd'vɑ:ntidʒ] **n.** ① [C] something likely to bring success 优点; 有利条件: *Living in a big town has many advantages, such as good schools, libraries, and theatres.* 居住在大城镇有许多有利条件, 如好的学校、图书馆和剧院。② [U] benefit; profit 利益, 好处: *What advantage will it be to you?* 这对于你有什么好处? / *This is of great advantage to them.* 这个对他们有很大利益。◇ take advantage of 乘...之机, 利用: *He took advantage of my mistake.* 他利用了我的错误。/ *They took advantage of the opportunity of visiting London.* 他们利用了游览伦

敦的机会。

ad-ven-ture [əd'ventʃə] **n.** ① [U] risk, danger (in travel and exploration) 冒险: *It is a story of adventure.* 这是一个惊险故事。③ [C] an exciting or dangerous journey or activity 惊险活动: *I told them of my adventures in the mountains.* 我把在山区的奇遇告诉他们。

ad-verb ['ædvə:b] **n.** [C] a word which modifies a verb, an adjective, another adverb, or a sentence. <语法> 副词: "Slowly" is an adverb. "Slowly" 是一个副词。

ad-ver-tise-ment [əd'vertisment] **n.** [C] a notice of something for sale, services offered, etc. as in a newspaper, etc. 广告: *If you want to sell your house, put an advertisement in the newspaper.* 如果你要出售房屋, 就在报上登个广告。

ad-vice [əd'vaɪs] **n.** [U] opinion about what to do or how to behave 劝告; 忠告; (医生等的) 意见: *On his doctor's advice he is staying in bed.* 他遵照医生的意见卧床休息。

ad-vise [əd'vaɪz] **vt. vi.** to give advice to 劝告; 建议; (向某人) 提出意见: *I advise you to leave now.* 我劝你现在动身。/ *I advised her that she should wait.* 我建议她应等待。/ *I will do as you advise.* 我将照你的建议去办。

aer-o-plane ['ɛərəpleɪn] **n.** [C] a flying machine driven by a motor 飞机: *We went by aeroplane.* 我们乘飞机去。NT 在英国称 aeroplane, 在美国多用 airplane。

af-fair [ə'feə] **n.** ① [C] event 事情, 事件: *It is a private affair.* 这是一件私事。② [常用复数] business of any kind 事情; 事务: *They are talking about business affairs.* 他们在谈论商务。/ *Many husbands do not know household affairs.* 许多丈夫不懂家

务。/ *The minister deals with important affairs of state.* 部长处理重要的国家事务。

affect [ə'fekt] *vt.* ① to cause some result or change in 影响: *Smoking affects health.* 吸烟影响健康。② to cause feelings of sorrow, anger, love, etc. in 感动: *He was deeply affected by her words.* 他被她的话深深感动了。/ *I was affected at seeing it.* 我目睹此事而为之感动。NT 注意 **affect** 和 **effect** 是两个不同的词。

af-fec-tion [ə'fekʃən] *n.* [U] gentle love; fondness 慈爱, 爱: *She has an affection for (或 towards) children.* 他爱孩子。/ *He doesn't show much affection for animals.* 他不大喜欢动物。

af-fec-tion-ate [ə'fekʃənət] *adj.* Showing gentle love 慈爱的, 亲切的 | **af-fec-tion-ate-ly** *adv.* Yours affectionately 你的亲爱的 (用在给弟妹等家信末尾的客套话)

af-firm [ə'fɜ:m] *vt.* to declare firmly 肯定地说, 断言: *He affirmed that he was telling the truth.* 他肯定地说他在讲真话。| **af-fir-ma-tion** [ə'fɜ:meɪʃən] *n.* 断言, 肯定; 证实 / **af-fir-ma-tive** [ə'fɜ:meɪtɪv] *adj.* 肯定的: *It was an affirmative answer.* 这是一个肯定的回答。n. 肯定词, 肯定语: *The answer was in the affirmative.* 回答是肯定的。

af-ford [ə'fɔ:d] *vt.* ① [常接在 can, could, be able to 后] to find enough money or time for 买得起; 负担得起; 抽得出 (时间): *At last we can afford a house!* 我们终于买得起一所房子了! / *I cannot afford the time and the money for a long journey.* 我没有时间和金钱去作长途旅行。② to supply with; to give: 供给; 给予: *The meeting will afford you an opportunity of getting information.*

这个会议将提供你获取信息的机会。

a-fraid [ə'freɪd] *adj.* [作表语] ① frightened 怕, 害怕: *Don't be afraid of dogs.* 别怕狗。/ *There's nothing to be afraid of.* 没有什么可怕的。② worried about possible results 恐怕; 担忧: *He is afraid of hurting you.* 他恐怕使你不高兴。/ *Please hurry! I am afraid it will rain.* 请赶快, 恐怕要下雨。③ a polite way of saying one is sorry (表示歉意的客套语) 恐怕: *I'm afraid I can't help you.* 恐怕我不能帮你忙。/ *"Are we late?" "I'm afraid so."* “我们迟到了吧?” “恐怕是的。”NT 可以说 very much afraid, 但不要说 very afraid.

Af-ri-ca [ə'frɪkə] *n.* a continent, south of Europe 非洲

Af-ri-can [ə'frɪkən] I *adj.* of Africa 非洲的 II *n.* a person from Africa 非洲人

after ['ɑ:ftə] I *prep.* ① later than (时间) 在...以后: *After school, the boys played football.* 放学后男孩子踢足球。/ *We will start after breakfast.* 我们将在早餐后出发。② behind; next in order (位置、顺序) 在...后面: *Shut the door after you.* 随手关门。/ *After you!* (出门时客套话) 您先请! / *The boys came in one after another.* 孩子们一个接一个地进来。③ in search of; with a desire for 探求; 追求: *What are you after?* 你追求什么? (或: 你在找什么?) / *I am after you.* 我在找你。II *adv.* later; afterwards (一段时间) 以后, 后来: *He left on Sunday and returned three days after (或 after three days).* 他星期天离开的, 三天后回来了。/ *We arrived soon after.* 不久以后我们到达了。III *conj.* at a time later than 在...以后: *I found the letter long after he had gone away.* 直到他离开很久以后我才发现这封