

# 新 编 大 词 典 英 汉 双 解

**New Edition**

*Advanced English Dictionary With Bilingual Definition*



中国教育电视台上榜品牌

 吉林出版集团有限责任公司

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## 出版说明

为满足广大师生和英语爱好者的需求,根据英语学科的现状与发展趋势,结合当前英语类工具书的使用状况,我们组织国内外知名专家和教学一线的特高级名师,深入调研,权衡利弊,删繁就简,力求实用。经过编委们多年的殚思编纂,《新编英汉双解大词典》终得付梓。

本词典由专家统筹把关,一线名师精心锤炼,吸收了当前各类英语工具书的优点,总结了其中的不足之处,取长补短,去粗存精,形成了这部为中国学生量身定做的精品工具书。本书选词丰富、讲解清晰、例句详实。收录了小学至大学考试所需的所有大纲词汇和日常生活中的常用词汇,补充了新词汇 150 余条,力求满足各层次的学生在听、说、读、写、译方面的基本需求。

本词典的特点:

收录词条、短语 45,600 余条,包括大量新词和短语。

英文释义以 2,500 个常用词写成,简明扼要、浅显易懂。

注重例句的选择,便于学生记忆和理解句法结构。

词语搭配,固定用法均用黑体标出,层次分明,便于查阅。突出培养和提高学生遣词造句的能力和英语的语言感受能力。

专业人士精选词条,考试专家亲自审核,例句经典实用,数量超过 40,000 项。附录内容丰富、实用,给学习者提供多方面的指导和帮助。

《新编英汉双解大词典》的编写得到国内外专家的大力支持,在此一并感谢。编纂过程中虽努力不懈、精益求精,但囿于水平,疏漏在所难免,希望广大读者与专家批评指正,谨致谢意!

《新编英汉双解大词典》编委会

# Pronunciation table 发音表

## Consonants 子音/辅音    Vowels 母音/元音

K. K.	IPA	Keyword 范例	K. K.	IPA	Keyword 范例
p	p	pen, happy	ɪ	ɪ	bit
b	b	back, rubber	ɛ	e	bed
t	t	ten	æ	æ	cat
d	d	day	ɑ	ɒ	pot, box, odd, father
k	k	key, come, quick	ʌ	ʌ	cut, mother
g	g	get	u	ʊ	put
f	f	fat, photograph	ə	ə	about
v	v	view	əʃ	ə	teacher, shirt, murder
θ	θ	thing, breath	ɪ	i	happy
ð	ð	then, breathe	u	u	actuality
s	s	soon, city, psychology	i	i:	sheep
z	z	zero, please, goes	ɑ	ɑ:	father
ʃ	ʃ	ship, machine, station, special, discussion	ɔ	ɔ:	four
ʒ	ʒ	pleasure, vision	u	u:	boot
h	h	hot, who	ɜ	ɜ:	bird
x	x	loch	e	eɪ	make
tʃ	tʃ	cheer	aɪ	aɪ	lie, bite, cry, buy, eye
dʒ	dʒ	jump	ɔɪ	ɔɪ	boy, voice
m	m	sum	o	əʊ	note
n	n	sun, know, pneumonia	au	au	now
ŋ	ŋ	sung, ringing	ɪə	ɪə	idea
w	w	wet, white	ɪr	ɪə	rear
l	l	let	er	eə	hair
r	r	red, wrong	ur	uə	tour
j	j	yet	uə	uə	actual
			ɪə	ɪə	pedestrian

## Special signs 特别符号

； 此符号之左边为 K. K. 音标\*，右边为 IPA 音标\*\*。K. K. 音标所标示的是美国音；IPA 音标所标示的是英国音。

/ /, / / 表示主重音。

/ ˌ, / ˈ 表示次重音。

/ ɪ / 表示有些人以 /ɪ/ 发音。有些人以 /ə/ 发音。

/ ə / 表示有些人以 /u/ 发音，有些人以 /ə/ 发音。

/ ə / 表示 /ə/ 可发音可不发音。

\* K. K. 音标是由美国两位语言学家, John S. Kenyon 和 Thomas A. Knott 共同研究出来的, 故取二人姓氏第一个字母而简称为 K. K. 音标。其特点是按照一般的美国读法标音, 因而上表同一行里的两个音标表示的音不一定相同。如 pot 中的 o 在美国英语里读 /ɑ/ 在英国英语里读 /ɒ/。

\*\* 本词典所用的 IPA 音标是英国 Jones 音标的最新修订形式。

## Parts of speech used in the dictionary

### 本词典使用的词类

<b>adj. = adjective</b>	形容词
<b>adv. = adverb</b>	副词
<b>auxiliary verb</b>	助动词(即动词 <b>be, do</b> 和 <b>have</b> )
<b>determiner</b>	限定词
<b>linking word</b>	连接词(连接单词、短语和从句的单词,如 <b>and</b> )
<b>modal verb</b>	情态动词( <b>could, might</b> 和 <b>shall</b> 等动词)
<b>n. = noun</b>	名词
<b>number</b>	数词
<b>phr v. = phrasal verb</b>	短语动词
<b>prefix</b>	前缀
<b>prep. = preposition</b>	介词前置词
<b>pron. = pronoun</b>	代词
<b>suffix</b>	后缀
<b>v. = verb</b>	动词
<b>interjection</b>	感叹词

## Abbreviations used in the dictionary

### 本词典使用的缩写

<b>abbr.</b>	abbreviation 缩写	<b>AustralE</b>	Australian English 澳大利亚英语
<b>adj.</b>	adjective 形容词	<b>BrE</b>	British English 英国英语
<b>adv.</b>	adverb 副词	<b>CanE</b>	Canadian English 加拿大英语
<b>C</b>	countable noun 可数名词	<b>E AfrE</b>	East African English 东非英语
<b>conj.</b>	conjunction 连词	<b>IndE</b>	Indian English 印度英语
<b>etc.</b>	et cetera 等等	<b>IrishE</b>	Irish English 爱尔兰英语
<b>I</b>	intransitive verb 不及物动词	<b>NAmE</b>	North American English 北美英语
<b>pl.</b>	plural 复数	<b>NEngE</b>	English from Northern England 北方英语
<b>pp.</b>	past participle 过去分词	<b>NZE</b>	New Zealand English 新西兰英语
<b>prep.</b>	preposition 介词	<b>SAfrE</b>	South African English 南非英语
<b>pron.</b>	pronoun 代词	<b>ScotE</b>	Scottish English 苏格兰英语
<b>pt</b>	past tense 过去式	<b>SEAsianE</b>	South-East Asian English 东南亚英语
<b>sb</b>	somebody 某人	<b>US</b>	English from the United States 美国英语
<b>sing.</b>	singular 单数	<b>WAfrE</b>	West African English 西非英语
<b>sth</b>	something 某事物	<b>WelshE</b>	Welsh English 威尔士英语
<b>symp.</b>	symbol 符号		
<b>T</b>	transitive verb 及物动词		
<b>U</b>	uncountable noun 不可数名词		

## Symbols used in the dictionary

### 本词典使用的符号

~ replaces the headword of an entry

代替词目

[ **IDM** ] **Idiom(s) section of an entry**

词条中的习语部分

[ OPP ] **shows an opposite**

表示反义词

[ PHR V ] **phrasal verb(s) section of an entry**

词条中的短语动词部分

[ SYN ] **shows a synonym**

表示同义词

[ HELP ] **shows helping**

表示帮助

## Labels used in the dictionary

### 本词典使用的标识

The following labels are used with words that express a particular attitude or are appropriate in a particular situation.

下列标识表示有关用于反映特定态度或适用于特定场合。

**approving** expressions show that you feel approval or admiration, for example feisty, petite. 褒义词表示赞同或赞赏, 如 feisty(坚决而据理力争的)、petite(娇小的)。

**disapproving** expressions show that you feel disapproval or contempt, for example blinkered, new-fangled. 贬义词表示反对或蔑视, 如 blinkered(目光狭窄的; 心胸狭隘的)、newfangled(新奇怪异的; 时髦复杂的)。

**figurative** language is used in a non-literal or metaphorical way, as in: He didn't want to cast a shadow on (=spoil) their happiness. 比喻指用比拟或隐喻方式表达, 如: 他不想给他们的幸福蒙上阴影。

**formal** expressions are usually only used in serious or official language and would not be appropriate in normal everyday conversation. Examples are admonish, besmirch. 正式用语通常只用于庄重或正式场合, 不宜用于日常会话中, 如: admonish(告诫; 警告)、besmirch(诋毁; 败坏...的名声)。

**humorous** expressions are intended to be funny, for example ankle-biter, lurgy. 幽默语目的是为了增加趣味, 如 ankle-biter(小孩)、lurgy(小恙; 小病)。

**informal** expressions are used between friends or in a relaxed or unofficial situation. They are not appropriate for formal situations. Examples are bonkers, dodgy. 非正式用语用于朋友之间以及轻松或非正式场合, 不宜用于正式场合, 如 bonkers(疯狂; 愚蠢透顶)、dodgy(狡诈的)。

**ironic** language uses words to mean the opposite of the meaning that they seem to have, as in: You're a great help, I must say! (=no help at all) 反语指说与表面意义相反或完全不同的话, 如: 我说得, 你可没少帮忙! (=根本没有帮忙)

**literary** language is used mainly in literature and imaginative writing, for example aflame, halcyon. 文学用语主要用于文学和创造性的写作中, 如 aflame(在燃烧)、halcyon(平安幸福的)。

**offensive** expressions are used by some people to address or refer to people in a way that is very insulting, especially in connection with their race, religion, sex or disabilities, for example half-caste, slut, as in: You should not use these words. 冒犯语指以侮辱的方式对人说话或提及某人, 尤指与种族、宗教、性或残疾等有关的问题, 如 half-caste(混血儿)、slut(荡妇; 邋遢女人)。这些词不应使用。

**slang** is very informal language, sometimes restricted to a particular group of people, for example people of the same age or these who have the same interests or do the same job. Examples are dingbat, dosh. 俚语指很不正式的用语, 有时只限于某一特定群体, 如同龄人、兴趣相同的人或同行, 如 dingbat(笨蛋; 蠢货; 傻瓜)、dosh(钱)。

**spoken** a word or phrase used only, or almost always, in conversation. Examples are heck, help. 口语指仅用于

或几乎总是交谈的词语或短语,如 heck(糟糕、见鬼)help(救命啊)。

**taboo** expressions are likely to be thought by many people to be obscene or shocking. You should not use them. Examples are bloody, shit. 禁忌语指许多人认为猥亵或恶毒的用语,应该避免使用,如 bloody(该死)、shit(他妈的)。

**technical** language is used by people who specialize in particular subject areas, for example accretion, adipose. 术语指某特定学科领域的人使用的专门词语,如 accretion(积聚层;堆积层;堆积、积聚过程)、adipose(身体组织用于贮存脂肪的)。

**written** only for or almost only for written English, for example toss your head (back). 书面语指用于或仅用于书面的英语,如 toss your head (back) 把头(往后一仰)。

**dialect** describes expressions that are mainly used in particular regions of the British Isles, not including Ireland, Scotland or Wales, for example beck, nowt. 方言(dialect)指主要用于不包括爱尔兰、苏格兰或威尔士在内的不列颠群岛某些特定地区的词语,如 beck(小溪)、nowt(无;没有什么)。

**old-fashioned** expressions are passing out of current use, for example balderdash, beanfeast. 老式用法(old-fashioned)指逐渐过时的用语,如 balderdash(废话)、beanfeast(聚会;喜庆)。

**old use** describes expressions that are no longer in current use, for example ere, perchance. 旧用法(old use)指现已不再使用的词语,如 ere(在...之前)、perchance(也许;可能)。

**saying** describes a well-known fixed or traditional phrase, such as a proverb, that is used to make a comment, give advice, etc., as in; Actions speak louder than words. 谚语、格言或警句(saying)指众所周知的固定说法或传统格言,用作评论、建议等,如:行动比言语更为响亮。

**TM** shows a trademark of a manufacturing company, for example Band-Aid, Frisbee. 表示生产厂家的商标,如 Band-Aid(邦迪牌创可贴)、Frisbee(弗里斯比飞盘)。

## Key to verb patterns

### 动词用法模式

#### Intransitive verbs 不及物动词

[V] verb used alone

单独使用的动词

A strong man appeared.

[V+adv./prep.]

verb+adverb or prepositional phrase

动词+副词或介词短语

A group of people got out.

#### Transitive verbs 及物动词

[VN] verb+noun phrase

动词+名词短语

Jill's behaviour annoyed me.

[VN+adv./prep.]

verb+noun phrase+adverb or prepositional phrase

动词+名词短语+副词或介词短语

She threw the cap away.

#### Transitive verbs with two objects 后接双宾语的及物动词

[VNN] verb+noun+noun

动词+名词+名词

I offer Alice enough food.

## Linking verbs 连系动词

[V-AD] verb+adjective

动词+形容词

His voice sounds hoarse.

[V-N] verb+noun phrase

动词+名词短语

Blare became a teacher.

[VN-AD] verb+noun phrase+adjective

动词+名词短语+形容词

He believed himself smart.

[VN-N] verb+noun phrase+noun phrase

动词+名词短语+名词短语

They elected him president.

## Verbs used with clauses or phrases 后接从句或短语的动词

[V that][V (that)]

verb+that clause

动词+that 从句

She said that she would swim.

[VN that][VN(that)]

verb+noun phrase+that clause

动词+名词短语+that 从句

Can you remind me that I need to buy some milk?

[V wh-] verb+wh-从句

verb+wh-clause

I wonder what the hotel will be like.

[VN wh-] verb+noun phrase+wh- clause

动词+名词短语+wh-从句

I asked him where he was.

She asked me where the rest room was.

[V to] verb+ to infinitive

动词+带 to 的不定式

I want to sing right now.

[VN to] verb+noun phrase+to infinitive

I forced her to work together with me.

[VN inf] verb+noun phrase +infinitive without 'to'

动词+名词短语+不带 to 的不等式

Did you hear the phone ring?

[V -ing] verb+-ing phrase

动词+-ing 短语

She never stops learning English.

[VN -ing] verb + noun phrase + -ing phrase

动词 + 名词短语 + -ing 短语

His comments set me thinking.

## Verbs + direct speech 动词 + 直接引语

[V speech] verb + direct speech

动词 + 直接引语

'It's raining,' he said.

[VN speech] verb + noun phrase + direct speech

动词 + 名词短语 + 直接引语

'Serena's leaving too,' she told me.

# Guide to the dictionary

## 词典用法说明

**abject** /'æbdʒekt; 'æbdʒekt/ *adj.* ① **abject poverty/misery/failure** when someone is **extremely poor, unhappy, or unsuccessful** 赤贫/极度痛苦/惨败 ② **abject apology** an abject apology shows that you are ashamed of what you have done 低声下气的道歉

词条均以黑体出现,便于查找。

**ablaze** /ə'bleɪz; ə'bleɪz/ *adj.* [not before noun 不用于名词前] ① **burning with a lot of flames** 熊熊燃烧的: The ship was **set ablaze** by the explosion. 船因爆炸燃起了熊熊烈火。② **very bright with colour or light** 绚丽的; 明亮的: a garden ablaze with summer flowers 一个夏花绚烂的花园

\* **able** /'eɪbəl; 'eɪbəl/ *adj.* **intelligent or good at doing something** 聪明能干的; 能力出众的: She is a very able driver. 她车开得很好。| an academically able child 学习能力强的孩子 | **be able to do sth** ① used for saying that it is possible for someone to do something. Forms such as **have been able to** and **will be able to** are sometimes considered as tenses of the verb **can**. 能够做某事(有时 have been able to 和 will be able to 被视为动词 can 的时态变化)

释义用 2500 个基础词汇,用简明易懂的语言解释单词的含义。

② **to have a particular physical or mental skill** 有做某事的技能: I'd love to be able to sing like you. 我要是能像你那样唱歌就好了。| She's barely able to read or write. 她几乎不识字。③ **to succeed in doing something on a particular occasion** 能做成某事: As far as I have been able to find out, he has no criminal convictions. 据我所知,他没有被判过罪。| Barely able to stand, John staggered into the room. 约翰摇摇晃晃地进了房间,几乎都站不住了。④ **to have enough money, time or freedom to do something** 有足够的(金钱、时间或自由)做某事: They're able to buy whatever they want. 他们买得起想要的任何东西。| I don't know if I'll be able to come. 我不知道自己能不能来。

例句帮助理解词语的意义和用法

**able-bodied** *adj.* -physically strong and healthy, especially when compared with someone who is **DISABLED** 体格健全的,健康的: a team of both disabled and able-bodied athletes 既有残障运动员又有健全运动员的一支队伍

词类紧接着词的发音。

**ably** /'eɪbəl; 'eɪbəl/ *adv.* -skillfully or well 能干地: The director was ably assisted by his team of experts. 这位董事得到了手下专家队伍的大力帮助。

**abnormal** /æb'nɔ:ml; æb'nɔ:məl/ *adj.* different from what is usual or expected, especially in a way that is worrying, harmful or not wanted 不正常的; 反常的; 变态的; 畸形的: abnormal levels of sugar in the blood 血糖值不正常 | They thought his behaviour was abnormal. 他们认为他的行为反常。

同义词,反义词和相关词位于释义之后。

**[OPP] NORMAL** -**abnormally** /æb'nɔ:məli; NAmE -'nɔ:rm/ *adv.*: abnormally high blood pressure 异常高的血压

**aboard** /ə'boəd; ə'bo:d/ *adv.*, *prep.* ① in or on a ship, train or plane 在船(或火车、飞机)上: It's time to get aboard. 该上船了。| He travelled aboard the space shuttle Discovery. 他乘坐“发现”号航天飞机进行太空旅行。② into an organization, group, company etc 加入; 加盟: I'd like to welcome three new employees aboard. 我向3位新加盟的雇员表示欢迎。**all aboard** used for telling passengers that they need to get on a ship, train or bus, because it will be leaving soon (用于提醒乘客)该上船(或火车、公共汽车)啦

采用国际音标注音,根据时代发展要求,前面为美式读音;后面是英式读音。

**abode** /ə'bo:d; ə'bo:d/ *n.* [C] formal the place where you live 【正式】住所,住处: **right of abode** (= the right to live in a country) 居留权

**abolish** /ə'bo:lɪʃ; ə'bo:lɪʃ/ *v.* [T] to officially end a law, system etc., specially one that has existed for a long time 废除,取消: Welfare programs can't be abolished that quickly. 福利计划不可能那么快被取消。— **abolition** /ˌæbə'liʃən; ˌæbə'liʃən/ *n.* [U] the official end of a law, system etc., especially one that has existed for a long time 废除,取消: (十 of) As a judge, Marshall worked for the abolition of the death penalty. 作为法官,马歇尔为废除死刑而努力。

**abominable** /ə'bɒməneɪbl; ə'bɒmɪnəbəl/ *adj.* extremely unpleasant or bad 极其讨厌的,极其恶劣的,极坏的 — **abominably** *adv.*

**aborigine** /ˌæbə'rɪdʒəni; ˌæbə'rɪdʒɪni/ *n.* [C] a member of the race of people who have lived in Australia from the earliest times (澳大利亚的)土著居民 — **aboriginal** *adj.*

派生词列于词条的最后。

**abort** /ə'bo:t; ə'bo:t/ *v.* ① [VN] to end a PREGNANCY early in order to prevent a baby from developing and being born alive 使流产; to **abort a child/pregnancy/foetus** 使婴儿流产; 终止妊娠 ② [V] (technical 术语) to give birth to a child or young animal too early for it to survive 流产; 小产: The virus can cause pregnant animals to abort. 这种病毒可能导致怀孕动物流产。③ [often passive 一般用被动态] to end or cause sth to end before it has been completed, especially because it is likely to fail (使)夭折,中止(尤指很可能失败的事情): [VN] We had no option but to abort the mission. 我们别无选择,只有取消这项任务。[V] (computing 计) If the wrong password is given, the program aborts. 如果键入错误的密码,程序即中止。

单词的各个义项均按使用频率排列,第一个义项是最常用的词义。

指示动词的搭配形式。

**abortion** /ə'bo:ʃən; ə'bo:ʃən/ *n.* [C, U] when a PREGNANCY is deliberately ended while the baby is still too small to live 堕胎,人工流产: She considered **having an abortion**. 她考虑堕胎。

**abortive** /ə'bo:tɪv; ə'bo:tɪv/ *adj.* an abortive action or attempt to do something is not successful (行动、计划)流产的,夭折的,不成功的

**abound** /ə'baund; ə'baund/v. [I] **formal** to exist in very large numbers or quantities 【正式】大量存在; 充满; Tales of illegal business dealings abounded. 有关非法商业交易的故事不胜枚举。| **(+in)** Good restaurants abound in the area. 这个地区的好餐馆比比皆是。| **abound with sth** -phr v. [T] if a place, situation etc. abounds with something, it contains a very large number or quantity of that thing 有大量..., 盛产, 富于; Munich abounds with museums. 慕尼黑有众多的博物馆。

释义之前的标签说明该词是正式用语, 非正式用语、文学用语、法律用语还是技术用语等。

例证之前给出常用语法结构或介词搭配, 用法一目了然。

**accessory** /ək'sesəri; ək'sesəri/n. (plural -ies) ① [usually plural 一般用复数] an extra piece of equipment that is useful but not essential or that can be added to sth else as a decoration 附件; 配件; 附属物; bicycle accessories 自行车附件 | a range of furnishings and accessories for the home 各种各样的家居装饰物及配件 ② [usually plural 一般用复数] a thing that you can wear or carry that matches your clothes, for example a belt or a bag (衣服的) 配饰 ③ ~ (to sth) (law 律) a person who helps sb to commit a crime or who knows about it and protects the person from the police 从犯; 同谋; 帮凶; He was charged with being an accessory to murder. 他被控为谋杀罪的从犯。| **an accessory before/after the fact** (= before/after the crime was committed) 事前/事后从犯 **adj.** (technical 术语) not the most important when compared to others 辅助的; 副的; the accessory muscles of respiration 副呼吸肌

不规则的复数形式。

\* **accident** /'æksədənt; 'æks'dənt/n. [C] ① a situation in which someone is hurt or something is damaged without anyone intending it to happen 事故; 意外事件; car/traffic/road etc. accident Her parents were killed in a car accident. 她的父母死于一场车祸。| Sam had an accident at work and had to go to hospital. 山姆在工作时发生意外事故, 不得不去医院。| I didn't do it on purpose, it was an accident. 我不是有意那么做的, 那是个意外。

加\*号的为高考考纲词汇表中的单词。

#### 同类辨析

**crash/collision**—an accident in which a vehicle hits something else (交通工具的) 相撞, 失事, 撞车事故

**wreck** AmE【美】—an accident in which a car or train is badly damaged (造成汽车或火车严重损坏的) 撞车事故

**pile-up**—an accident that involves several cars or trucks 连环撞车

**disaster**—something that happens which causes a lot of harm or suffering 灾难

**catastrophe**—a very serious disaster 巨大灾难

② **by accident** in a way that is not intended or planned [≠ on purpose] 偶然, 意外地; The cure was discovered almost by accident. 这种疗法差不多是偶然发现的。| I met her quite by accident. 我遇见她完全是偶然。

黑框种类包括“同类辨析、口语交际、关联词汇、语法提示、用法说明、关联词汇、词语搭配”目的是为了扩大词汇量, 提高辨析理解能力。

**accidental** /ˌæksə'dentl; ˌæksɪ'dentl/ *adj.* happening without being planned or intended 偶然的; 意外的; **accidental damage/injury** 意外损伤/伤害 | It was suggested that the fire was not accidental. 有迹象表明这场大火并非意外。

**accidental death** *n.* [C, U] (legal 法律) a death that was not caused on purpose; used for reporting the decision of a CORONER (= an official who examines the cause of someone's death) 意外死亡

**accidentally** /ˌæksɪ'dentli/ *adv.* by chance, as the result of an accident 偶然地; 意外地: Police believe the fire was started accidentally. 警方认为大火是意外发生的。 | A woman was accidentally killed during the shootout. 在交火中一名妇女意外身亡。 a) by mistake rather than deliberate intention 意外失误地: The program prevents files from being accidentally erased. 该程序防止文件被意外删除。

**'accident-prone** *adj.* someone who is accidentprone often has accidents 易出事故的, 易闯祸的

**acclaim** /ə'kleɪm/ *n.* [U] public praise for someone or something 称赞; 喝彩: Garcia's first novel was greeted with widespread critical acclaim. 加西亚的第一部小说受到评论界的广泛赞誉。 | **win/receive/attract acclaim** In a recent poll, Glasgow won acclaim as Britain's most progressive city. 在最近的一次民意调查中, 格拉斯哥 赢得了英国最进步城市的美誉。 *v.* [T usually passive 通常用被动态] to publicly praise someone for a major achievement 称赞; 为...喝彩: Her latest play has been widely acclaimed by critics. 她最近的一部戏剧受到评论家的广泛赞扬。

**acclaimed** /ə'kleɪmd; ə'kleɪmd/ *adj.* praised by a lot of people 备受赞扬的; **highly/wildely acclaimed** 被高度/广泛赞扬的: the band's highly acclaimed debut album 该乐队备受好评的首张专辑—**acclaim** *v.* [T]

**acclimatize** also 又作 -ise BrE 【英】/ə'klaɪmə'taɪz;

ə'klaɪmə'taɪz/ also 又作 **acclimate** AmE 【美】/ˈæklaɪmət; ˈæklaɪmət/ *v.* [I, T] to become used to the weather, way of living etc. in a new place, or to make someone do this (使) 适应 (新地方的天气、生活方式等); (使) 服水土。 (+to) **It takes the astronauts a few days to get acclimatized to conditions in space.** 宇航员要花几天时间才能适应太空的环境。 — **acclimatization** /ə'klaɪmətə'zeɪʃən; ə'klaɪmətaɪ'zeɪʃən/ *n.* [U]

美国英语和英国英语的不同拼法在本词典中也有体现。

常用介词也用括号列在例证之前。

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**A**, a /eɪ/ n. ① [C, U] the first letter of the English alphabet. A is a **vowel**. 英语字母表的第1个字母(为元音字母) ② A [C, U] the sixth note in the musical scale of C major C大调音阶中的第六个音符 ③ A [C, U] A a mark that a teacher gives to a student's work to show that it is excellent 甲, 优(表示学业成绩第一等的符号) ④ A [U] a common blood group A 血型

**from A to B** from one place to another 从一地到另一地, 从甲地到乙地; What's the cheapest way of getting our products from A to B? 把我们的产品从甲地运到乙地最廉价的方式是什么?

\* a /ə; ɜː/ strong 强读 e; ei/also 又作 **an** (before a vowel sound 用于原音前) **determiner**

**A** or **an** is used as an **indefinite article**, usually followed by a singular countable noun. a or an 用作不定冠词, 通常后接单数可数名词。

**A** is used when the next word begins with a consonant. a 用于以辅音开头的单词前。

**An** is used when the next word begins with a vowel sound. an 用于以元音开头的单词前。

When a word begins with the letter 'u' that is pronounced /juː/, the word is treated as starting with a consonant. 单词如以字母 u 开头且发音是 /juː/, 按辅音开头处理: a university 一所大学。

When a word begins with a silent 'h', it is treated as starting with a vowel. 单词如以不发音的字母 h 开头, 按元音开头处理: an hour 一个小时。

The names of the letters **f, h, l, m, n, r, s, and x** begin with vowel sounds, so abbreviations that begin with one of these letters are treated as starting with a vowel. 字母 f, h, l, m, n, r, s, x 以元音发音开头, 因此以这些字母开头的缩略语按元音开头处理: an MP 一位议员 | an HGV 一辆大型运货车。

① used when you are mentioning a person or a thing for the first time, or when the person listening to you does not already know about them —(一个)(用于第一次提到的人或事, 或听者不知道的人或事物时): I have an idea. 我有一个想法。| There's a concert on Sunday night. 周日晚上有一场音乐会。② used when you mean any person or thing of a particular type, but you are not referring to one specifically (泛指特定类别中的)任何一(个): You need a dictionary. 你需要一本词典。| I haven't got an umbrella. 我没带伞。| Children must be accompanied

by an adult. 儿童必须有成人陪伴。③ used when you say what class, type, or group someone or something belongs to, or what job someone has (用于指某人或某事物所属的阶层、类别、群体或某人的工种时) —(一个): Ruth's father was a lawyer. 露丝的父亲是律师。| He is a liar and a cheat. 他既是个说谎者又是一个骗子。| Greece has been a republic since 1973. 希腊自1973年以来一直是共和国。④ used before a singular noun that represents every person or thing of a particular type (同类别中的)每一(一个): A dog needs regular exercise. 狗都需要定期遛一遛。| A molecule consists of two or more atoms. 每个分子由两个或多个原子组成。⑤ used when you are referring to a person or thing as one of several (多个中的)一(个): I want you to meet a friend of mine. 我想让你见我的一个朋友。| He's a member of the team. 他是球队中的一员。⑥ used in expressions of quantity such as 'a lot', 'a few', or 'a great deal' (用于表示数量的词组如 a lot, a few, a great deal 中): a lot of money 许多钱 | a bit of luck 一点运气 | We all appreciate a little encouragement. 对于鼓励我们都很感激。⑦ used in numbers and measurements to mean 'one', as in 'a thousand' or 'an hour' —(用于数字和度量词中): a million dollars 100 万美元 | a hundred years ago 100 年前 | a minute or two —一两分钟 ⑧ used in phrases showing how much something costs, how often it happens, how fast it goes etc. —, 每(用于表示某事物的花费、频率、速度等的短语中): Meetings are held four times a year (= four times every year). 会议每年举行4次。| tomatoes at £1.20 a kilo (= each kilo costs £1.20) 每公斤1.2英镑的西红柿 | The car was travelling at 90 miles an hour. 那辆轿车在以每小时90英里的速度行驶。⑨ used before a noun that means a substance, product, food etc. when referring to a particular type of it 一种(用于表示物质、产品、食物等的名词前): Brie is a soft creamy cheese. 布里干酪是一种软而滑的奶酪。| Plants won't grow in a soil that contains too much lime. 植物在石灰含量太高的土壤中不能生长。⑩ used before the name of some drinks to mean a cup or glass of that drink (用于表示饮料的名词前) 一杯: I'll just have a beer, thanks. 我就要一杯啤酒, 谢谢。| Have you got time for a coffee? 你有空喝杯咖啡吗? ⑪ used before a noun that means a particular quality or feeling when the quality or feeling is described in some way (用于表示某种品质或情感的名词前): Sales staff must have a good working knowledge of French. 销售人员必须相当熟练地掌握足以应付工作的法语知识。| They fought back with a fierce determination that surprised the invaders. 他们以坚定的决心进行反击, 让入侵者措手不及。⑫ used before a noun that is formed from a verb and means a single action of that verb (用于源于动词并前表示该动作的名词前) 一下, 一次: Can I have a try? 我能试一下吗? | Let's take a walk round the garden. 我们绕花园走一走吧。⑬ used before a noun that expresses your feelings about a situation (用于表示对某种情况之感受的名词前): It's a relief