

Dictionary of English Key Words

WITH BILINGUAL EXPLANATIONS

上海译文出版社

学生英汉 双解关键词词典

A DICTIONARY OF ENGLISH KEY WORDS

WITH BILINGUAL EXPLANATIONS

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

学生英汉双解关键词词典/张学安等编.—上海: 上海译文出版社,2003.10 ISBN 7-5327-3137-5

I.学... Ⅱ.张... □.①英语—双解词典②双解词典—英、汉 Ⅳ. H316 Z

中国版本图书馆 5 数据核字(2003)第 044800 号

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学生英汉双解关键词词典 张学安等 编

上海世纪出版集团 译文出版社出版、发行 上海福建中路193号 易文网: www.ewen.cc 全国新华书店经销 南京豪德印刷有限公司印刷

开本 787×1092 1/48 印张 12.75 插页 4 字数 687,000 2003 年 10 月第 1 版 2003 年 10 月第 1 次印刷 印数:0,001—15,100 册

ISBN 7-5327-3137-5/Z•126 定价:22.00 元

前 言

随着国内英语教学改革的进一步深入,大中学生对英汉双解 词典的需求随之增加。为此,我们编写了这本《学生英汉双解关键 词词典》,以满足广大中学生和大学生的需要。

本词典共收集了英语关键词和相关词语 6000 余条。主要目的是帮助读者解决在语法结构、词组搭配和熟语等方面可能遇到的困难。本词典的特点是:①例句丰富、规范,每一条释义都配有例句,且 95%以上的例句都是完整的句子,有利于读者正确使用和掌握其用法。例句通常比释义更能说明其意思和用法,如 lend和 borrow之间的区别,可从例句和括号里的说明中清楚地看出。May I borrow your pen for a minute? (Will you lend it to me?) 我可以借你的钢笔用一会儿吗?②编排新颖,别具一格。在主词目下,再连锁列出该词的相关词词目。例如,在主词目 able 下,分别列出了unable, enable, ability, disability, disabled 等相关词词目,读者在掌握一个词的同时,能联想起几个词,以便扩大词汇量。③熟语丰富,而且每条熟语都配有例句。与该主词目有关的熟语尽可能收入此条目。④将含基础语法点的英语词头作为词条,按字母顺序排列在词典中,使该词典成为一本兼论基础语法要点的实用参考工具书。

本词典主要适用于大中学生以及具有同等英语水平的读者。 由于我们水平有限,在编写过程中,缺点和错误在所难免,欢 迎广大读者批评指正。

体例说明

一词条

1. 词条: 词条系指收入本词典的一个条目。一个完整的词条 主要包括主词目、注音、词性、英语释义、汉语释义、例句等;不少词 条中还有不规则变化形式、复合词、熟语、语法说明和相关词词目等。

二词目

- 2. 主词目:按英语字母顺序排列,为黑正体。
- 3. 相关词词目: 相关词词目列在主词目下,字号与主词目相同,为黑正体,词目前标有星号"*",如 * forgiving。相关词词目一般不按字母顺序排列(书后附有按字母顺序排列的相关词索引表)。例如,在主词目 sense 下,可查到 senseless, sensible, sensitive, sensuous, sensual, sensation, sensational 等词目。
- 4. 词目拼法:词目相同、词源及词义不同的词,分列词条,右上角标注 1、2、3 ··· 等数字,如 lie¹, lie²;同一词而拼法不同的,合并为一个词目,中间以逗号","隔开,如 adviser, advisor。

三音标

- 5. 本词典采用国际音标,按《Everyman's English Pronouncing Dictionary》1989 第 14 版标注,置于单斜线"/"之间,如 / ˈækʃən /。
- 6. 动词的不规则变化形式,如过去式和过去分词相同,只注过去式的发音。
 - 7. 注音中的斜体音标,表示该音可发可不发,如 / ə'dıʃan /。

此为试读,需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertongbook.com

8. 不同发音之间用逗号分隔,如 / 'æktjuəl, 'æktʃuəl/。

四词性

- 9. 词性按名词 (n.)、代词 (pron.)、形容词 (adj.)、冠词 (art.)、数词 (num.)、动词 (vt., vi., v. aux.等)、副词 (adv.)、连接词 (conj.)、介词 (prep.)、感叹词 (int.) 分为十类,用英语缩写形式标注。
- 10. 一词有多种词性,在缩写词性前分别标以罗马字母,如 I **n.**; **II adj.**; **III vt.** 等。

五 释义与例句

- 11. 如有两个或两个以上的义项,分别以阿拉伯数字 ①、②、③ ··· 列出各种释义;同义项中的不同释义用分号分隔,结束用英文句号。
- 12. 本词在例句中出现时用白斜体。例句与例句之间用斜线 "/"分隔。

六 反义词

13. 反义词紧跟释义,以英文缩写 opp. 表示,置于圆括号内,如 (opp. appear)。

七语法结构

- 14. 语法结构用白斜体加着重线,如 + with + person。
- 15. 说明整个词条的置于英文释义前,说明某一义项的,置于该

义项的例句前。

八搭配、复合词与熟语

- 16. 本词典中的搭配,列于空心三角"△"之后,用黑斜体。
- 17. 本词典中的复合词,列于空心五角星"☆"之后,用黑斜体, 主体部分加着重线,英文释义用圆括号括起,置于复合词之后,如 <u>airbus</u> (an aircraft for carrying large number of passengers on short flight)。 复合词与复合词之间用斜线"/"分隔。
- 18. 本词典中的熟语,列于实心五角星"★"之后,用黑斜体。熟语与英文释义之间用逗号分隔。熟语在例句中出现时用黑斜体。一个熟语有多个义项时,标以阿拉伯数字 ①、②、③ ···。

九 形容词和副词的比较级

19. 形容词和副词的比较级(comparative)和最高级(superlative)用圆括号括起,放在词性后面,分别用英文缩写 compar. 和 superl.表示,如: good adj. (compar. better, superl. best)。

十不规则动词变化形式

20. 不规则动词(irregular verb)的变化形式用圆括号括起,放在词性后面;过去式与过去分词分别用英文缩写形式 p. 和 p. p. 表示,如 **come** v**i**. (p. came, p. p. come)。

十一 注释

21. 用空心菱形符号"◇"表示某一义项的注释,置于该义项之后。

- 22. 用实心菱形符号"◆"表示其整个词条的注释,置于该词条的最后。
- 23. 注释内容需分条列出时,标以阿拉伯数字 1、2、3 … 如需再分,用①、②、③ … 表示。

略语表

adj . adv .

AmE

art.

BrE

C

compar.

conj.

int.

n .

num.

p .

pl.

 $p \cdot p$.

prep.
pres. p.

pron .

sentence adv.

sing.

superl.

U

v. aux.

νi.

vt.

adjective adverb

American English

article

British English countable noun

comparative

conjunction

interjection

noun

numeral

past

plural

past participle

preposition

present participle

pronoun

sentence adverb

singular

superlative uncountable noun

auxilliary verb

intransitive

transitive

形容词副词

美国英语

冠词

英国英语

可数名词比较级

比牧级连接词

感叹词

名词

数词

过去式

复数

过去分词

介词

现在分词

代词

句子副词

单数 最高级

不可数名词

助动词

不及物动词

及物动词

[口]

[书]

[谚]

[喻]

口语

书面用语

谚语

比喻

目 录

体	言例语	说	明				• • •		٠.	• •			٠.		٠.	٠	• .			٠.		• •	•		٠.						٠.			 			 	٠.		2
正	文	,	••		••						٠.				 			 			٠.	* .												 			1	~	5.	54
附																																								
附																																								
附																																								
附																																								
附	水	Л.		不	17	E	ŢĦ	13	系	J	• •	٠	٠.	• •		• •	•	• •	٠	• •			• •	٠.		• •	*	• •	• •	٠	٠.	• •	٠.	 ٠.	٠.	٠.	• •	,	59)1

a/强 ei;弱 ə/, an/强 æn; 弱 ən, n / art. (indefinite, determiner; an is used before words beginning with vowel sounds or mute h) [不定冠词,限定词] (an 用在以元音字母或不发音 的 h 开头的词前面) ① one. 一 (个): an egg 一个鸡蛋 / an hour 一小时 / A car arrived and the driver got out. 一辆汽车驶 达,车上走下一名驾驶员。/ Pd like a glass of milk. (not a milk) 我想喝一杯牛奶。(不能用 a milk) / a dozen 一打;12 个 / a hundred 100 / a million 100 万 / a university 一所大学 / What an attractive girl! 一个多么动人的 女孩! / It's quite a large organization. 这是一个规模庞大的组 织。② each; every. 每一(个): He comes here three times a week. 他每星期来这里三次。/ You can get \$ 20 a day. 你每天 可得到 20 美元。③ (before some words of number or quantity) (用在某些表示数与量的词 前): I have a few books on medicine. 我有几本医学书。/ He has a great many friends. 他 有很多朋友。

able / 'eibl / adj. (predicate, used with verb to be to supply missing parts of can. Usually be

able + to + infinitive) have the power to do something. [作表语] (与动词 to be 连用,在不用 can 的时候用此形式,通常为 be able + to + 不定式)能够…的;有能力的;能干的: He will be able to finish it tomorrow. 他能在明天完成这项工作。/ She has been able to read since she was four years old. 她四岁起就能够阅读了。/ I am not able to move. (I cannot move.) 我不能动弹。

* unable / 'An'eibl / adj. not able. 不能的;不会的: He was unable to say. (He couldn't say.) 他不能说。/ A little baby is unable to walk and talk. 婴儿不会走路,不会说话。

* enable / 1'neibl / vt. make able; make possible. 使能够;使成为可能: + object + to + infinitive The money enabled him to buy food. 钱可让他买到食物。/ Tutoring enabled him to pass the test. 辅导使他通过了测验。/ The bylaws enable the chairman to veto certain proposals. 地方法规使主席能否决某些提议。

* ability / əˈbɪlɪtɪ / n. power; skill.能力;才能;技能;技巧: She has great musical ability.她 具有很大的音乐才能。/ He is a man of ability. 他是一个能干的人。

* disability / idisə biliti / n. handicap; disadvantage. 障碍;不利条件: Deafness can be a severe disability. 耳聋算得上是一种重度残障。/ His lack of training was a serious disability. 对于他,缺乏训练是一个严重的不利条件。

* disable / dis'eibl / vt. make unable to do something. 使无能力: The accident disabled him for work. 那场事故使他丧失了工作能力。

* disabled / dis'eibld / I adj. incapacitated by or as if by illness, injury, or wounds. (因疾病、负伤等而)伤残的;残疾的: Employers are being encouraged to hire disabled workers. 雇主正在被鼓励起用残疾工人。/ a disabled soldier 伤残军人 II n. (the disabled) disabled people. 残疾人;伤残人: The disabled need friendly help. 残疾人需要善意的帮助。

about / ə'baut / I prep. ① concerning, regarding. 关于;有关: Are you sure about the arrival time? 关于到达的时间你能肯定吗? / He was talking about his childhood. 他在讲述他的童年。/ We know about the plan. 我们知道那个计划。/ This is a book about dogs. 这是一本关于狗的书。② over the parts of, here and there, in or on. 在…各

处;到处: Wind scattered the leaves about the yard. 风把树叶 吹得满院子都是。/ He walked about the streets. 他在街上到处 走。/ They are travelling about the world. 他们在周游世界。 ③ on every side of; around. 在… 周围: A moat runs about the castle. 城堡周围是深沟。/ Look about you. 看看你的周围。④ somewhat near, in the vicinity of. 在…附近: He stood about the stage door. 他站在后台入口的 附近。/ The dog was about the house. 那条狗就在房子附近。 ⑤ by one's person. 在…身边: Have you a pen about you? 你随 身带钢笔了吗? / I haven't any money about me. 我身上没带 钱。 II adv. ① here and there. 到处;四处: Don't rush about; sit down. 别到处乱跑;坐下来。/ Leaves floated about on the water. 叶子在水面随处飘荡。② (of degree) a little more or a little less than; approximately. (程度)大 约;差不多: Give me about a kilo. 请给我一公斤左右。/ He left at about midday. 他大约是 在中午离开的。③ all but; almost. 几乎;近乎: We are about ready to go. 我们几乎已准备好 要走了。/ She is about as tall as Mary. 她几乎同玛丽一样高。 4 in or to the opposite direction. 向相反方向;朝相反方向: Hearing his name, she turned about. 听到他的名字时,她转 过身来。

* about to , just about to do something. 即将;正要: We were about to leave when the message came. 消息传来时,我们正准备 出发。 bring about, cause to happen. 引起;导致;致使: The change was brought about democratically. 这种变化是由民主政 治带来的。find one's way about, go to places without asking for help. 出行自如: With a map, he can find his way about. 有一张地图,他就能出行自如。 not about to, refuse to ... 拒绝 ···;不愿意···: I'm not about to waste money on you. 我不愿意为 了你浪费钱财。[口] order somebody about, keep on giving orders to him. 不断驱使某人: He orders me about. 他把我差来 遣去。 play about, waste time. 浪费时间: You should not play about. 你不应该浪费时间。 What (How) about 1 get somebody's opinion. (你认为)…怎么 样(征询意见): What (How) about going home now? 现在回家 如何? ② make a suggestion. 怎 么样(提供建议): What (How) about a drink? 想喝一杯吗?

above / ə'bʌv / I prep. ① higher than; over. (opp. below) 高于; 在…上方;在…上面: We flew in the sunlight above the clouds. 我们飞行在云层上面的阳光里。/ Above all, hold on to your passport. (Most important) 最要紧是决不能失去你的护照。② more than; over. 多于;超过:

Above 200 people were there. 那里有 200 多人。/ Your marks in the exam are above average. 你考试成绩在平均分数之上。II adv. higher on a page; earlier in a text. 上述;前述: The figures (given) above show this. 上述数字表明了这一点。/ See the examples given above. 见上面提到的例子。

abroad / ə'brɔːd / See broad accept / ək'sept / vt. ① consent to receive (something offered). 接受;答应: His wife accepted the present. 他妻子接受了礼物。/ Did you accept the invitation? 你接受邀请了吗? / Mary accepted his proposal. 玛丽答应了他的求婚。② take responsibility. 承担…的责任: accept a bill of exchange 承兑汇票 / accept delivery of goods 负责送货

- * acceptable / ək septəbl / adj. worth accepting, pleasing, welcome. 可接受的;合意的;受欢迎的: This proposal is acceptable to you. 这是一条你可接受的建议。
- * acceptance / ək'septəns / n.
 [U] ① act of accepting; taking, being willing to take, something offered. 接受;答应: I beg your acceptance of the gift. 我请求你接受这份礼物。② approval; favourable reception. 赞成;接纳: The proposal met with general acceptance. 这一建议得到普遍的赞同。
- ◆accept 有时可表示"接纳(会

员)"等: He has been accepted at Harvard University. 他被哈佛大学录取了。有时可跟 that 引起的从句: You must accept that there has been a slight misunderstanding between us. 你必须承认我们之间确实存在一些小小的误会。

accident / 'æksıdənt / n. unfortunate event; causing damage. 意外
事件;事故: His foot was injured
in a road accident. 他的脚在一
次交通事故中不幸受伤。/ He
met with a bad accident last year.
他去年出了严重的事故。

* accidental / acksi dental / adj. unplanned. 偶然的;意外的: All accidental damage must be paid for. 一切意外损害必须得到赔偿。/ Our meeting was quite accidental. 我们的相遇纯属偶然。
* accidentally / æksi dentali / adv. by accident; unintentionally. (opp. purposely) 偶然地;意外地;无意地: He accidentally stepped on the cat. 他无意踩上了猫。/ I met a friend of mine accidentally. 我碰巧遇见了一位朋友。

★ by accident, by chance. 偶然; 意外地: We met by accident in the street. 我们在街上偶然相见。

accommodate / əˈkɒmədeɪt / vt. have room for. 提供住宿;留宿;容纳: The hotel can accommodate 160 guests. 该旅店可接纳 160人。/ The car can accommodate five passengers. 这辆车可载客 5

人。

* accommodating / əˈkɒmədeɪtɪŋ / adj. helpful; adaptable. 有帮助的;有用的;适应的;可改编的: The manager was very accommodating and he changed the room arrangements. 那位经理热心随和,遂重新安排了房间。

* accommodation / əˌkɒməˈdeɪʃən / n. [U] place to live.
住所;住处: They were all looking for comfortable accommodation.
他们都在寻找舒适的住所。

according to 1 as someone or something says. 据…所说;根 据: According to his teacher, he is a fool. 照他老师的说法,他 是个傻瓜。(如须表示"依我的 看法",不能说 according to me, 应说"in my opinion") / According to the records, you have not paid this bill. 根据记录,这份账 单你尚未付钱。/ According to the evidence, that is true. 依照证 据,该事确凿。② in a way that agrees with. 按…;视…而定: Everything went according to plan. (as planned) 一切都是按计划 进行的。/ The books are placed on the shelves according to classification. 这些书是按分类排架 的。

account / ə'kaunt / n. ① story; explanation. 描述; 叙述;解释; 说明: He gave a long account of the battle. 他把这次战斗的情况详述了一番。/ He gave an account of the battle to the students. 他给学生们讲述了战斗

的经过。② record of money; fund. 账目;账户: There's no money in my savings account. 我的存款账户上没有钱。/ Please put it on my account. 请记在我的账上。

* account for explain. 说明;解释: Please account for the loss of \$150. (answer for, explain)请说明这 150 美元亏损的原因。/ Can you account for his strange remark? 你能解释他为何出此奇谈怪论吗? / Her illness accounts for her absence. 她因病缺席。

* accountant / əˈkauntənt / n. one who has charge of or verifies business records and accounts; one trained in accounting. 会计;会计员: The accountant keeps all financial records in order. 会计把所有的财务账目保存得井井有条。

* by all accounts, according to what everyone says. 人人都如此 说: By all accounts, he is very clever. 据大家说,他非常聪明。 on account of, because of. 因 为: The meeting started late on account of the bus strike. 这次会 议因公共汽车罢工而推迟召 开。 on no account, in no case; not for any reason. 决不;切莫: On no account touch the red button! 千万别碰红色按钮! on one's own account, independently. 独立地: She is in business on her own account, 她独自经商。 on this (that) account, for this

(that) reason. 为了这个(那个) 缘故: Don't be angry on this account. 别为此生气。 take something into account, note or consider it. 对某事加以考虑: You must take his age into account. 你 必须考虑到他的年龄。

accuse / əˈkjuːz / vt. + person object + of + noun charge someone with doing wrong. 控诉;控告;告发: Nobody accused him of murder. 没有人控告他犯谋杀罪。/ The police accused him of larceny. 警方控告他偷窃。

* accused / əˈkjuːzd / I adj. subjected to accusation. 被告的;被指控的: The accused men were questioned today. 被指控的人今天受了审。II n. (the accused) the person or persons (charged in a court of law). 被告: Bring forth the accused. 把被告带上来。

ache / eik / In. continuous pain. 疼痛: There's an ache in the back of my neck. 我后颈部疼痛。/ He said he had aches and pains all over. 他说他浑身疼痛。Ⅱ vi. have or suffer continuous pain. 有痛感;疼痛: Ice cream makes my teeth ache. 冰淇淋冻得我牙疼。/ My feet ached from walking all day. 我走了一整天,脚都走痛了。/ My head aches. 我头痛。

☆ headache 头痛 / heartache (worry; misery)痛心;伤心 / toothache 牙痛

★ ache to, want to do something very much. 很想做某事;迫切希

望做某事: I was aching to tell you the secret. 我心急火燎地想跟你透露此秘密。 aches and pains, minor ailments. 轻微疾病: He told me about all his aches and pains. 他将他的病痛全都告诉我了。

across / ə krps / See act / ækt / I vi. & vt. 1 behave; do things. 举止;行动;做; 干: He acts like a little child. 他 举止像个小孩子。/ We must act quickly. 我们必须赶紧行 动。/ Think before you act. 三 思而(后)行。② play a part; do duty; represent. 扮演(角色);尽 责;代表: She acted the Queen in a film. 她在一部影片中扮演女 王。 / Will you act as interpreter, please?请你来当译员好吗?/ His lawyer acted for him; he did not appear in court himself. 他的 律师为他代理;因此他本人没 有到庭。③ law made by a legislative body. 条例;法规;法案: Have you read the Act of Congress. 你看过(美国)国会的 法案吗? II n. ① need. 行为; 举动: It was a brave act, to rescue a drowning man. 营救溺水者 是勇敢的行为。② part of a play. (戏剧的)一幕: We left after the first act. 第一幕演完后 我们就离开了。

* action / ˈækʃən / n. ① what is done; the way something works. 行为;行动;活动: The action of the heart is like a pump. 心脏的活动像一个水泵。/ Actions

speak louder than words. 行动比言语更响亮。(百说不如一干。)② operation. 操作;运转: You must see that machine in action. 你得看一看这机器运转的情况。/ The lift is out of action. (broken, not working) 电梯坏了。

* activity / æk tıvıtı / n. things that people do as duties or for pleasure. 活动;所做的事情: Her activities include gardening and photography. 她做的事情包括园艺和照相。

* inactivity / ˌɪnæk'tɪvɪtɪ / n. [U] state of doing nothing. 不活动;休止状态;闲散: *Inactivity* is bad for your health. 不活动对你的健康没好处。

* active / active / active / active / active part in the school sports. 他总是积极参加学校的运动会。/ At 75, he was still active. 他75岁了,仍然精力充沛。②(in grammar) in the active voice. (语法中)主动语态的: Active verbs are more direct than passive ones. 主动语态动词比被动语态动词更直接。

actual / 'æktjuəl, 'æktʃuəl / adj. real; factual. 实际的;真实的;确实的: The actual words were quoted. 引用了真实原话。/ The actual result differed from our predictions. 实际结果与我们预料的有所不同。

* actually / 'æktjuəlı, 'æktʃuəlı /

adv. ① really; precisely. 实际上;事实上;实在地: Actually, he is an expert mechanic. 实际上,他是一个熟练的机械师。/ I didn't actually see it but I know it happened. 我没有真正看到,但我知道发生了这件事。/ Actually, I remember Mary well. 其实,我还记得清玛丽。②(showing surprise)(表示惊讶)竟然: He actually expected me to pay! 他竟然期望我付款。/ He actually offered me a drink! 他竟然敬了我一杯!

addition / ə'dıʃən / n. ① increase; the process of increase. 加;添加;增加: Your report needs some addition. 你的报告 还需要作些补充。/ Our baby brother is an addition to our family. 新出生的弟弟使我们家多 了一口人。② the process of adding in arithmetic. (opp. subtraction) 加;加法: Three and four is an easy addition. 三加四是个 简单的加法。③ something or somebody added. 增加物(或 人): Tom will be a useful addition to our team. 汤姆的加入对 我队很有用。

* additional / əˈdɪʃənəl / adj. in addition. 附加的;额外的: We will not make any additional amendments to the contract. 我们不会对合同作任何额外的修订。

★ in addition, also; besides; as well. 另外;加之: He offered us some food, and money in addi-

tion. 他给了我们一些食物,另外还有一些钱。in addition to, besides; as well as. 另外;除了…之外(还);除…之外又: They went to the cinema in addition to the park. 除了去公园,他们还看了电影。/ We are interested in basketball in addition to soccer. 除了足球,我们还对篮球感兴趣。with the addition of, by adding. 外加;加上: Coffee is more tasty with the addition of sugar. 咖啡加糖更好喝。

adjectives / ædʒıktıvz / 形容词 1. 形容词用于修饰名词,对名词作进一步说明,或使某些动词(如 be, seem, appear, look, sound, fell, taste, smell 等)的意思更完整。大多数形容词既可放在定语的位置又可放在表语的位置,即既可作定语又可作表语。

1) 放在名词前作定语: That is a large house. 那是一幢大宅。/ It is a serious question. 这是一个严肃的问题。/ He is the unhappy child. 他就是那个不幸的小孩。/ They are all old men. 他们都是老年人。

2) 放在动词后作表语,起补语作用: The house is large. 那幢房子很大。/ She looks serious. 她表情严肃。/ Is the child unhappy? 那小孩不高兴吗?/They seem strange. 他们看来不同寻常。/ When the room got dark, I went cold with fear and though I became hungry, I sat quiet and still. 当房间渐渐暗