

# 英汉 双解学习词典

AN ACTIVE LEARNING  
DICTIONARY

圣智学习出版公司权威词典

20,000 个常用英语单词和词组

15,000 个纯正的英语例句

1,600 项权威语言点提示

200 幅生动的插图



CENGAGE  
Learning™

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**An Active Learning Dictionary**  
**Anne Seaton**

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## 序

这是一部紧扣时代脉搏的词典。它专门为当今的学生设计,尤其适合将英语作为外语的学习者。语法、惯用语和词汇是当今英语教学大纲的重中之重,本词典正涵盖了上述三个方面。

本词典收词两万余条,它们全部是初级和中级水平的学习者需要掌握的内容。细致描述的词条定义搭配准确地道的英语例句,充分阐明了词条的意义和语法要点。这些例句还明确指出了单词的适用范围,并解释了很多日常习语,这对读者是极其有用的。

在词典的使用过程中,你会发现随处可见的带有简洁图标的小灰框,里面涵盖了丰富多彩的提示内容。例如:语法要点(**Grammar**)澄清了语法中让人头疼的问题;拼写要点(**Spelling**)强调了拼写中容易出错的地方,同时提供了单词的美式拼法。反义词与同义词(**Antonyms / Synonyms**)的提示一目了然,它将单词置于语境里,对学生积累词汇量不无裨益。最后还有关联词汇(**Related Vocabulary**),涉及一系列与主词条相关的积极词汇,并且列举了一些单词在美国英语里的用法。此外,该词典还附有大量生动的插图,便于形象地展示语篇的含义。

词典的编著者,后期的编校人员和设计者们在制作过程中时刻关注学习者的内在需求,将拓展和巩固英语的语法、惯用语和词汇知识放在第一位,衷心希望读者能够从中获益。

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# A a

## a or an article

/ə/ or /ən/

1 one —, 一个: *Susan is buying a ticket.* 苏珊在买一张票。 *There are a hundred cents in a dollar.* 1 美元相当于 100 美分。

2 any or every 任何一个, 每一个: *A triangle has three sides.* 三角形有 3 条边。 *An ostrich can run fast.* 鸵鸟跑得快。

### Grammar

- \* A or an is called the indefinite article. You use it mostly to show that you don't mean any particular person or thing. a 或 an 被称为不定冠词。在运用时大部分情况下指不特定的人或物: *They live in an apartment.* 他们住在一幢公寓楼里。 *She wants to be a lawyer.* 她想成为一名律师。
- \* When you mean a particular person or thing you use the definite article, the. 如果想指特定某个人或物就使用定冠词 the: *They went back to the apartment.* 他们回到了公寓。 *The lawyer gave them some advice.* 这位律师给了他们一些建议。
- \* You use an before words that begin with a, e, i, o and u. These letters are called vowels. 在 a, e, i, o 和 u 之前使用 an。这些字母被称为元音字母: *an elephant* — 一头大象; *an orange* — 一只橘子; *an umbrella* — 一把伞。
- \* You also use an before h when it is silent. 在不发音的 h 之前也用 an: *an hour* — 一小时; *an honest person* — 一个诚实的人。
- \* You use a before all the other letters, which are called consonants. 在除此之外的辅音字母之前使用 a: *a book* — 一本书; *a yacht* — 一艘帆船。
- \* You use a before vowels if they start with a sound like y or w. 如果是在发音如 y 或 w 的元音字母之前要使用 a: *a uniform* — 一套制服; *a European* — 一个欧洲人; *Can you tell the difference between a 1 and an l?* 你能区分 1 和 l 吗?

3 for each; during every 每, 在每(某个时间段)中: *Sue earns \$7 an hour.* 苏每小时赚 7 美元。 *I go to the gym twice a week.* 我每周

去两次体育馆。

## ② Antonyms/Synonyms

- \* per 每: *Mr Carter was driving at 50 kilometres per hour.* 卡特先生以时速 50 公里驾车行驶。 *Sue earns \$7 per hour.* 苏每小时赚 7 美元。

## ab-bre-vi-a-tion noun

/ə'bri:vɪ'eɪʃn/

a short form of a word or phrase, for example, *kilo* for *kilogram*, *cm* for *centimetre*, *Dr* for *Doctor*, *USA* for *United States of America*, *IQ* for *intelligence quotient* (a measure of someone's intelligence), *VIP* for *very important person* (单词或词组的) 缩写形式, 缩略语(如 *kilogram*, *centimetre*, *Doctor*, *United States of America*, *intelligence quotient* [智商], *very important person* 的缩略形式分别为 *kilo*, *cm*, *Dr*, *USA*, *IQ*, *VIP*)

## ① Antonyms/Synonyms

- \* shortening and short form 缩略语: '*Kilo*' is the **shortening** of '*kilogram*'. *kilo* 是 *kilogram* 的缩略形式。 '*St*' is the **short form** of '*Street*'. *St* 是 *Street* 的缩略形式。

## a-bil-i-ty noun

/ə'bɪlɪtɪ/ plural: abilities

- 1 something you can do 能力: *When you are born you do not have the ability to walk or talk.* 你出生时不能走路或说话。
- 2 something you are good at 才能, 本领: *children of great musical ability* 极具音乐才能的孩子们; *people with special abilities* 具有特殊才能的人们

## ② Antonyms/Synonyms

- \* skill and talent;
  - A skill is an ability that you get by practising. *skill* 是经过训练而获得的能力, 指技能: *It takes a while to learn computing skills.* 学会计算需要一段时间。 *Michael skateboards with amazing skill.*

## Aa

迈克尔的滑板技巧惊人。

- A **talent** is something you are naturally good at. talent 是生就擅长做某事的能力, 指天分、才能; Sally shows a lot of acting **talent**. 萨莉表现出很高的表演天分。Uncle Philip has a **talent** for mending things. 菲利普叔叔天生就擅长修理。You have plenty of **talents**. 你多才多艺。

## a·ble adjective

/ɪ'eri/

- 1 You are able to do something if you can do it 有能力的: The baby will soon be **able** to walk and talk. 宝宝很快就能走路和说话了。Were you **able** to copy the program? 你能复制这个程序吗? I shall soon be **able** to ride my bicycle. 我将很快会骑自行车了。You must be **able** to use a computer in this job. 在这份工作中你必须会使用计算机。

## ① Antonyms/Synonyms

- \* unable 不能的: We were **unable** to solve the problem. 我们解决不了这个问题。
- \* Capable of doing something means the same as able to do it. capable of doing something 的意思与 able to do something 的意思相同: Uncle Tom travels by bus now because he is no longer **capable of** driving. 汤姆叔叔现在坐公交车出行, 因为他再也不能开车了。

- 2 clever 有才智的: Frances is a very **able** pupil. 弗朗西丝是一名很有才华的学生。

## a·bout preposition and adverb

/ə'baʊt/

- 1 concerning a subject 关于: Harry wrote a story **about** a rabbit. 哈里写了一篇关于兔子的故事。What is your book **about**? 你的书是关于什么的?
- 2 here and there in a place 到处, 四处: Children were running **about** the playground. 孩子们在操场上四处乱跑。Don't leave your books lying **about**. 不要把你的书乱放。

## ① Antonyms/Synonyms

- \* around and round 到处: A bee is buzzing **around** the flower bed. 一只蜜蜂绕着花坛嗡嗡地飞来飞去。Some kids were kicking a football **around**. 一群小孩把足球踢来踢去。Tourists like walking **round** Chinatown in London. 游客喜欢逛伦敦的唐人街。

- 3 not exactly, but almost 大约, 大概: The population of Singapore is **about** 4 million. 新加坡的人口大约有 400 万。The meal is just **about** ready. 饭快准备好了。

## ① Antonyms/Synonyms

- \* around, approximately and roughly 大约: The school has **around** 1000 pupils. 这所学校大约有 1000 名学生。The island is **approximately** 20 kilometres wide. 这座岛屿约有 20 公里宽。The total is **roughly** 7000. 总数约为 7000。

- 4 People are about when they are in a place 在某地: We called at your house but there was nobody **about**. 我们到你家拜访, 但没人在家。

## ① Antonyms/Synonyms

- \* around 在场的: I prefer to go shopping when there aren't so many people **around**. 我喜欢在人不多的时候去买东西。

- about to** You are about to do something when you are just going to do it 将要: I was **about to** go to bed. 我要上床睡觉了。

- how about** You can use how about to suggest something [表示建议] (你认为) ... 怎么样: **How about** a cup of tea? 喝杯茶怎么样?

- what about** You can use what about to remind somebody about something [表示提醒] ... 怎么样: **What about** your music lesson? 你的音乐课上得怎么样?

## a·bove preposition and adverb

/ə'baʊv/

- 1 higher than something, or over it 在... 之上: Your eyebrows are **above** your eyes. 眉毛在眼睛上方。Mrs Park lives in the

apartment **above** ours. 帕克夫人住在我们楼上的公寓里。The city looked quite small seen from **above**. 这座城市从上空看显得很小。

2 overhead 头顶, 上方: We could hear a plane somewhere in the clouds **above**. 我们听见上面的云层中有架飞机飞过。

### ② Antonyms/Synonyms

\* below and beneath 在...下方: Your chin is **below** your mouth. 你的下巴在你的嘴巴下方。Mrs Lane lives in the apartment **beneath** ours. 莱恩夫人住在我们楼下的公寓里。There was a noise coming from the apartment **below**. 一阵噪音从楼下的公寓里传出。

\* over 在...上面: Can you read the sign **over** the door? 你能读一下门上的指示牌吗?

### a·broad adverb

/ə'brɔ:d/

1 away from your own land to a foreign country 出国: Are you going **abroad** during the vacation? 你要到国外度假吗?

2 in a foreign country 在国外: Sam's parents live and work **abroad**. 萨姆的父母在国外生活和工作。

### ab·sent adjective

/ɪ'æbsənt/

away; not present 不在, 缺席: Peter is **absent** from school because he has a cold. 彼得感冒了没有上学。

### ② Antonyms/Synonyms

\* present 在场的: Both Chris's parents were **present** at the meeting with the principal. 克里斯的父母都出席了跟校长的会面。

### ab·so·lute·ly adverb

/æbsə'lʊtli/

1 completely or totally 完全地, 全部地: I agree **absolutely**. 我完全同意。Are you **absolutely**

certain? 你完全肯定吗?

2 really 确实地: The flowers are **absolutely** lovely. 这些花的确很可爱。

3 Yes, of course 是的, 当然: 'Caroline is the best person to be captain.' '**Absolutely**.' '卡罗琳是队长的最佳人选。'“没错。”

4 at all 根本: You have **absolutely** no excuse for being late. 你毫无理由迟到。

### ac·cept verb

/ək'sept/

1 to agree to take something or somebody 接纳, 接受: We **accept** credit cards. 我们接受信用卡支付。Sharon has been **accepted** at the ballet school. 莎伦被芭蕾舞学校录取了。Please **accept** our apologies for the mistake. 请接受我们就这一错误所做的道歉。

### ② Antonyms/Synonyms

\* refuse 拒绝: I'm afraid we must **refuse** your kind invitation. 恐怕我们要拒绝您诚挚的邀请了。

2 to take something you are given 接受, 领受: Philip **accepted** the trophy on behalf of the team. 菲利普代表全队领奖。

3 to say 'yes' to an invitation 接受(邀请等): Bill invited me to his party and I **accepted**. 比尔邀请我参加聚会, 我接受了。They **accepted** our offer of a meal. 他们接受了我们请他们吃饭的提议。

4 to take somebody's advice or follow their suggestion 接受(建议或意见), 听从: Dad **accepted** Mum's advice and phoned the doctor. 爸爸接受了妈妈的建议, 给医生打了电话。

5 to agree that something is true 同意, 认为...正确: You must **accept** the facts. 你必须承认这些事实。

6 to let somebody into a group 接纳...加入: The new student was soon **accepted** by the others in the class. 这位新生很快就被班里其他孩子接纳了。



**ac·cep·ta·ble** *adjective*

/ək'septəbl/

- 1 Behaviour that is acceptable is OK (指行为) 被允许的, 得到认可的: *Swearing in public is not acceptable.* 在公共场合骂人是不允许的。
- 2 An acceptable idea is one that everybody likes (指主意等) 可接受的, 可采纳的: *an acceptable solution to the problem* 可采纳的解决该问题的办法

## ② Antonyms/Synonyms

- \* unacceptable 不可接受的: *Lying is unacceptable behaviour.* 说谎是不可接受的行为。
- \* satisfactory 令人满意的: *Can anybody think of a satisfactory solution?* 有谁能想出一个令人满意的解决办法吗?

**ac·ci·dent** *noun*

/'æksɪdɪnt/

An accident is an unexpected happening when people get hurt or something gets damaged 事故, 意外: *There has been a car accident but nobody has been hurt.* 发生了一起车祸, 但没有人受伤。 *I had an accident with the paint pot.* 我无意中把油漆桶碰翻了。 *I didn't mean to break the jug — it was an accident.* 我不是有意要打碎罐子的——这是个意外。

**by accident** You do something by accident when you do it unexpectedly, without trying to 无意地, 碰巧地: *I found the answer to the question by accident.* 我无意中找到这个问题的答案。

## ② Antonyms/Synonyms

- \* by chance 碰巧地: *I met Ann by chance in the street today.* 我今天在街上碰巧遇见了安。

**ac·ci·den·tal·ly** *adverb*

/əksɪ'dentəli/

You do something accidentally when you do it without intending to 无意地, 意外地: *I acci-*

*dentally switched off the freezer.* 我无意中把冰箱电源关了。

## ② Antonyms/Synonyms

- \* unintentionally 无意地: *I unintentionally rang Jo's number instead of Tim's.* 我无意间把蒂姆的电话号码错按成了乔的号码。
- \* intentionally, deliberately, purposely and on purpose 有意地, 故意地, 有目的地: *I didn't drop the cup on purpose.* 我不是故意把杯子打掉的。 *Did you bump into George deliberately?* 你是故意撞上乔治的吗?

**ac·com·mo·da·tion** *noun*

/ə'kɒmə'deɪʃn/

somewhere to live, stay or sleep 住处, 住宿地: *Students have to find their own accommodation.* 学生们必须自己找地方住。 See note at house. 参见 house 词条中的注释。

## ✍ Spelling

accommodation is spelt with cc and mm. accommodation 的拼写要双写 c 和 m。

**ac·cord·ing to**

/ə'kɔːdɪŋ tuː/

in somebody's opinion 根据, 按照: *According to Uncle Jack the millennium is really in 2001.* 在杰克叔叔看来, 千禧年的确是在 2001 年。

## ✓ Grammar

You use according to when you are talking about somebody else's opinion. 当谈论别人的意见时用 according to。  
When you are giving your own opinion you say in my view or in my opinion. 当发表自己的见解时用 in my view 或 in my opinion: *In my opinion the important date is 2000.* 在我看来, 重要的日期是 2000 年。

**ac·count** *noun*

/ə'kaʊnt/

1 the story of what happened (对已发生事情的) 记述: *Can you give an account of the*

accident in your own words? 你能用你自己的话叙述事故吗? See note at story. 参见 story 词条中的注释。

2 the money that you keep in the bank (银行) 账户, 户头: How much money do you have in your **account**? 你的账户上存了多少钱?

## ac·cu·rate adjective

/ˈækjʊrət/

exactly correct 准确的, 确切的: We have **no accurate numbers yet for the people hurt in the earthquake**. 我们尚没有在这次地震中受伤人员的确切数字。

**accurately** adverb 准确地: Add up the figures **accurately**. 把这些数字准确地加起来。

### ② Antonyms/Synonyms

\* exact and precise 精确的: **exact** measurements 准确的测量; **precise** timing 精确计时

## ache verb

/eɪk/ ached, aching, has ached

Part of you aches when it hurts 有痛感, 疼痛: My head is **aching**. 我头疼。See note at hurt. 参见 hurt 词条中的注释。

## ache noun

/eɪk/

An ache is a pain that lasts for quite a while (尤指连续的) 疼痛, 痛感: I **woke up with a headache**. 我醒来时感到头疼。See also pain. 参见 pain 词条中的注释。

### ✓ Grammar

There are several different kinds of aches. 有各种各样的疼痛。



headache 头疼



stomach ache 胃疼



toothache 牙疼



backache 背疼

You use a with headache and stomach ache but not with toothache or backache. 使用 headache 和 stomach ache 时加 a, 但 toothache 或 backache 却不能加不定冠词: I have **a headache**. 我头疼。Mary has **a stomach ache**. 玛丽胃疼。Joe has **toothache**. 乔牙疼。Dad has **backache**. 爸爸背疼。

## a·chieve verb

/ə'tʃi:v/ achieved, achieving, has achieved

to succeed in doing something you are aiming at doing, especially something good 完成, 实现 (尤指好的事情): You will never **achieve** anything if you don't try hard. 你不努力就永远不会成就任何事情。Maggie **achieved** a high mark in her music exam. 玛吉音乐考试得了高分。We may not **achieve** all our aims. 我们也许不能实现所有的目标。

### ② Antonyms/Synonyms

\* gain 获得: You will **gain** nothing by being lazy. 人懒就会一事无成。

## a·chieve·ment noun

/ə'tʃi:vmənt/

something that you achieve; a success 成就, 成功: It's a great **achievement** to come top of the class. 在班上得第一是件了不起的事情。The **achievement** of an aim is always satisfying. 实现一个目标总是会令人心满意足。

## a·cross preposition and adverb

/ə'krɒs/

1 You go across something when you cross it or go from one side to the other 从一边

到另一边: *We rowed **across** the lake.* 我们划船越过湖面。 *Sam walked **across** the playground.* 萨姆走过操场。 *We flew **across** to the mainland from Hong Kong.* 我们从香港飞到大陆。 *Look both ways to make sure no cars are coming, then walk **across**.* 两边看看,等到没有车的时候再走过去。 *We went halfway **across** the bridge and looked over.* 我们走到桥中间看了看。

### ④ Antonyms/Synonyms

\* over 越过: *We drove **over** the bridge.* 我们开车过了桥。 *I jumped **over** the stream.* 我跳过溪水。 *We flew **over** to the island.* 我们飞到岛上去。

- 2 Something that is across a street or road or river is on the other side of it 在(街道、道路或河流)对面: *There is a cinema **across** the street.* 街对面有一家电影院。 *Susan lives **across** the road.* 苏珊住在这条路的那一边。
- 3 One thing is across another when it lies over it or on top of it 在...之上: *A fallen tree lay **across** the road.* 一棵倒下的树横躺在路上。 *Fold your arms **across** your chest.* 把你的胳膊抱在胸前。

## act verb

/ækt/

- 1 to do something 做事,行动: *Mum had to **act** quickly to stop the baby from spilling the tea.* 妈妈只得赶快阻止婴儿把茶泼出来。
- 2 to have a part in a play 扮演角色,表演: *Would you like to **act** the part of the doctor?* 你想演医生这个角色吗? *Sally loves **acting**.* 萨莉喜欢表演。 *Are you **acting** in the school play this year?* 你会在今年的校剧演出中扮演角色吗?
- 3 To act as something or somebody is to do the job that they do 充任,担当: *Bobby, would you like to **act** as waiter and pass round the plates?* 博比,你想当一名服务员递盘子吗? *These two stones will **act** as the goalposts.* 这两块石头将用做球门柱。

## act noun

/ækt/

- 1 something that you do 行为: *Even the **act** of getting out of bed can be difficult when you are old.* 你上了年纪的时候连从床上下来都会很费劲。 *It was an **act** of cruelty to leave the dog tied up for hours.* 把狗拴上几个小时是残忍的行为。
- 2 a performance, usually in a show on the stage or on television (尤指舞台或电视)表演: *I enjoyed the clowns' **act** most of all.* 我最喜欢小丑的表演。

## ac-tion noun

/ˈækʃn/

- 1 An action is a movement that you make, like turning around, or clapping your hands 动作(例如转身、拍手): *I like songs that have **actions** as well as words.* 我喜欢既有动作又有歌词的歌。
- 2 An action is something you do 行为,举动: *Hannah rushed down the bank and grabbed the baby, and her quick **action** saved him from falling into the river.* 汉娜跑下河岸,抱起婴儿,她的迅速行动救了婴儿,使他没有掉进河里去。
- 3 Action is whatever is going on that is important and interesting 重要的事,有趣的事: *I like to be where the **action** is.* 我喜欢待在有趣事发生的地方。

## ac-tive adjective

/ˈæktɪv/

- 1 full of energy and always doing things 好动的: *Babies are very **active** by the age of one year.* 婴儿一岁前很好动。

### ② Antonyms/Synonyms

\* lively and energetic 活跃的,充满活力的,积极的: ***lively** kittens* 活蹦乱跳的小猫咪; ***energetic** children* 活力四射的孩子们

- 2 An active volcano is one that still sometimes pours out flame, smoke and melted

rocks (指火山) 活的

### ② Antonyms/Synonyms

\* inactive 不活跃的: an **inactive** volcano — 座休眠火山

- 3 A verb is active when its subject does the action, for example, the verb open is active in the sentence "George opened the door." (指动词) 主动语态的 (如在 George opened the door 一句中 open 就是主动语态)

### ac-tiv-i-ty noun

/æk'tɪvɪti/ plural: activities

- 1 something you do for pleasure or exercise 活动: drama classes, football practice and other after-school **activities** 戏剧课、足球训练及其他课余活动 See note at hobby. 参见 hobby 词条中的注释。

- 2 a kind of movement or action 运动, 行动: the **activity** of walking 步行运动

### ac-tor noun

/ˈæktə/

a person who acts in films or plays, especially a man 演员 (尤指男演员): Can you remember the name of the **actor** who played Mr Spock? 你还记得演斯波克先生的那位演员的名字吗? You have to learn a lot of lines if you are an **actor**. 如果你当演员就需要背很多台词。See note at actress. 参见 actress 词条中的注释。

### ac-tress noun

/ˈæktɹəs/ plural: actresses

a woman who acts in films or plays 女演员: I'd like to be a movie **actress**. 我想当一名电影女演员。

### ✓ Grammar

Actress is a feminine noun. The masculine noun is actor. actress 是阴性名词, 阳性名词为 actor。

### ac-tu-al adjective

/ˈæktʃuəl/

- 1 real 真的, 真实的: The **actual** date of my birthday is 23 June, but I'm having my party the following Saturday. 我的生日的实际日期是 6 月 23 号, 但我将在下星期六举办生日晚会。
- 2 exact 确切的: Were those her **actual** words? 她的确就是这样说的吗?

### ac-tual-ly adverb

/ˈæktʃuəli/

really 确实地: Did you **actually** see the parachutist jumping from the aircraft? 你的确看到跳伞运动员从飞机上跳了下来吗? Grandad says he's sixty, but he's **actually** older than that. 爷爷说他 60 岁了, 而实际上他还要老一些。

### add verb

/æd/

- 1 You add numbers together to find their total 加: If you **add** four and five together, you get nine. 4 和 5 加在一起得 9. **Add** 21 to 75. 把 21 和 75 加起来。

### ② Antonyms/Synonyms

\* subtract 减: **Subtract** 3 from 10. 10 减去 3。

- 2 to mix one thing with another 增加, 添加: Jim **added** sugar to his coffee. 吉姆往咖啡里面加了糖。If you **add** yellow to red, you get orange. 如果把黄色和红色放在一起就会得到橙色。

**add up** phrasal verb 1 You add up amounts when you find their total 把...加起来: Susan **added up** her friends' ages and they came to 154. 苏珊把朋友们的年龄加起来, 总和为 154. 2 When things add up they make sense 合乎情理, 有道理: Jack's explanation just didn't **add up**. 杰克的解释不合情理。

### ad-di-tion noun

/ə'dɪʃn/

- 1 the kind of arithmetic you do when you add numbers together (算术中的) 加法: *You can do **addition** in your head.* 你可以用心算的方式做加法。

### ② Antonyms/Synonyms

- \* subtraction (算术中的) 减法: ***Subtraction** is harder than addition.* 减法比加法难。

- 2 an extra thing or an extra person 增加的人或物: *Jill is an excellent **addition** to the team.* 吉尔是这支球队中的一位出色的新增队员。

**in addition to** Something that you have in addition to what you already have is an extra thing 除...之外: *Today we have a choir practice **in addition to** the usual play rehearsal.* 今天除了跟平时一样的戏剧排练之外我们还要进行合唱训练。

### ② Antonyms/Synonyms

- \* as well as 也, 除了...之外还: *I had to carry Ann's bag **as well as** my own.* 我不仅要拿我的包还要拿安的包。

## ad·di-tion·al adjective

/ə'dɪʃənəl/

extra 另外的, 额外的: *Sometimes Miss Lee gives us an **additional** task to do after our homework.* 李老师有时会让我们在做完作业后做附加作业。

## ad·dress noun

/ə'dres/ plural: addresses

- 1 Your address is the number of your house or your apartment, and the name of the street and the town where you live 地址: *What is your **address**?* 你的地址是哪里? *I wrote down his name, **address** and telephone number.* 我把他的名字、地址和电话号码写下来。
- 2 a speech or talk 演讲, 讲话: *We listened to the President's opening **address**.* 我们听了校长的开幕演讲。

## ad·dress verb

/ə'dres/ addresses, addressed, addressing, has addressed

- 1 Somebody addresses you when they talk to you 对...讲话: *Always look at the person you are **addressing**.* 跟别人讲话时眼睛要看着对方。 *Answer politely when your teacher **addresses** you.* 老师向你提问时, 你要礼貌回答。
- 2 to put the name and address on a parcel or letter (在包裹或信件上) 写下名字和地址: *Anna **addressed** the envelope neatly and took it to the mailbox.* 安娜在信封上清晰地写下(收件人的)名字和地址, 就拿去投进信箱里。
- 3 to handle something, especially something difficult 解决(尤指难事): *We have not **addressed** the main problem.* 我们还没有解决主要问题。

### ② Antonyms/Synonyms

- \* deal with 处理: *Let's **deal with** the important things first.* 我们先处理重要的事情。

## ad·jec-tive noun

/'ædʒɪktɪv/

a word that describes a noun, like the words *nice, smart, tall* in the phrases *nice weather, smart pupils, a tall man* 形容词(例如词组 *nice weather, smart pupils* 和 *a tall man* 中的 *nice, smart* 和 *tall*): *What **adjective** best describes honey?* 描写蜂蜜最好用什么形容词?

### ✓ Grammar

- \* Adjectives either come before nouns or they come after verbs such as *be, feel* or *get*. 形容词可置于名词前或者置于诸如 *be, feel, get* 这样的动词之后: *a **cloudy** day* 多云的一天; *Yesterday was **cloudy**.* 昨天多云。 *a **dark** night* 黑夜; *It's **getting** **dark**.* 天快黑了。 *a **sad** face* 悲伤的表情; *I **feel** **sad**.* 我感到伤心。
- \* Sometimes you get two or more adjectives before a noun. 有时一个名词前可用

两个或两个以上的形容词: a **long black** skirt 一条黑色长裙; a **tall glass** jug 一只高高的玻璃罐子 If they are the same sort of adjective, you put a comma between them. 如果是同一类的形容词并置, 就需要在它们之间用逗号隔开: **wet, dull, windy** weather 潮湿、阴沉、多风的天气

## ad-mi-ra-tion noun

/əd'mɪ'reɪʃn/

the feeling you have for somebody or something you admire 尊敬, 敬仰: When Michael won, everyone showed their **admiration** for him by clapping and shouting. 迈克尔赢了, 大家鼓掌并大喊着向他表示敬佩。

### ① Antonyms/Synonyms

- \* respect 尊敬: My parents work very hard and I have a lot of **respect** for them. 我的父母工作勤奋, 我非常尊敬他们。

## ad-mire verb

/əd'maɪə/ admired, admiring, has admired

- 1 to like and respect somebody, or respect them for what they do 尊敬: I **admire** Jennifer's courage. 我敬佩詹妮弗的勇气。 We all **admire** our teacher for knowing so much. 我们都很敬佩老师有如此之广的知识面。
- 2 to look at something with pleasure or amazement 欣赏: I'm **admiring** your beautiful drawing. 我正在观赏你这幅美丽的画。 They all stood round and **admired** my new bike. 他们都站在周围欣赏我的新自行车。

## ad-mit verb

/əd'mɪt/ admitted, admitting, has admitted

- 1 You admit something bad that you have done when you say that you did it 承认: Harry **admitted** that it was he who had broken

the printer. 哈里承认是他把打印机弄坏的。

### ② Antonyms/Synonyms

- \* confess 承认, 坦白: I **confessed** that I had not done my homework. 我承认我没做作业。
- \* deny 否认: Joe **denied** that he had spilt the paint. 乔否认是他把油漆泼出来的。

- 2 to allow somebody into a place 允许...进入: Each ticket **admits** one person only to the football stand. 每一张票只能让一个人进入橄榄球比赛看台。

## ad-ult noun

/ˈædʌlt/ or /ə'dʌlt/

a grown-up person 成年人: You are not allowed to ride a motor bike until you are an **adult**. 你成年之后才能被允许骑摩托车。

### ① Antonyms/Synonyms

- \* grown-up 成年人: **Grown-ups** use a lot of long and difficult words. 成年人会使用许多长而难的单词。
- \* child 孩子: The tickets cost two dollars for adults and one dollar for **children**. 成人票是2美元, 儿童票是1美元。

## ad-ult adjective

/ˈædʌlt/ or /ə'dʌlt/

- 1 grown up; fully grown 成年的, 长大成人的: an **adult** person 成年人; An **adult** male duck is called a drake. 成年雄鸭被称为drake。
- 2 Adult things are things that interest or concern grown-ups 关于成年人的, 适合成年人的: **adult** responsibilities 成年人的责任; **adult** fiction 适合成年人看的小说

### ② Antonyms/Synonyms

- \* mature 成熟的: The **mature** female frog lays its eggs in water. 成熟的雌性青蛙在水中产卵。
- \* immature 未成熟的: The **immature** birds have to learn how to fly. 幼鸟必须学会飞翔。

ad·vanced *adjective*

/əd'vɑ:nst/

- 1 Advanced pupils in a subject have learnt it for a long time and are good at it 高级的, 高年级的: **advanced music students** 高年级音乐专业的学生; *an advanced class for learners of English* 英语学习者的高阶班

## ② Antonyms/Synonyms

- \* elementary 初级的: *an elementary music exam* 初级音乐考试

- 2 Countries that are advanced have a high level of industry and technology (国家) 发达的: *the technologically advanced countries of Asia* 技术发达的亚洲国家

## ② Antonyms/Synonyms

- \* backward 落后的: *industrially backward countries* 工业落后的国家

ad·van·tage *noun*

/əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ/

something that helps you or is useful to you 优势: *What are the advantages of learning English?* 学英语会带来什么优势? *It is an advantage to be able to use the Internet.* 会使用互联网是一个有利因素。

## ② Antonyms/Synonyms

- \* disadvantage 劣势: *It is a disadvantage not to be able to use a computer.* 不会使用计算机是一个不利因素。

**take advantage of** You take advantage of an opportunity when you use it 利用, 占...便宜: *Take advantage of our cheap offer!* 享受我们的低报价!

ad·ven·ture *noun*

/əd'ventʃə/

something exciting that happens to you 历险, 冒险: *Alice told us about the adventures she had had on her safari trip in Africa.* 艾丽斯向我

们讲述了她在非洲游猎时的冒险经历。

ad·verb *noun*

/'ædvɜ:b/

a word that you use with a verb to describe an action, like **slowly**, **suddenly** and **loudly** in the phrases walk **slowly**, stop **suddenly**, shout **loudly** 副词 (如 walk slowly, stop suddenly, shout loudly 中的 slowly, suddenly 和 loudly): *How many adverbs are there in the sentence 'Alison can do sums quickly and accurately'?* 在 Alison can do sums quickly and accurately 这句话中有多少副词?

## ✓ Grammar

- \* A lot of adverbs end with -ly, but here are some that don't. 很多副词都是以 -ly 结尾, 但以下这些却不是: *sing well* 唱得好; *travel fast* 快速旅行; *go far* 走得远; *work hard* 努力工作
- \* Some adverbs are used with adjectives instead of verbs. 有些副词修饰形容词而不是动词: **very good** 很好; **extremely clever** 极其聪明; **rather silly** 相当愚蠢; **quite nice** 非常好
- \* You use some adverbs to comment on a situation. 可以使用一些副词对某个状况做出评价: **Unfortunately**, the shop was shut. 不幸的是, 商店关门了。 **Luckily**, we found another shop. 很幸运, 我们又找到了另一家商店。

ad·ver·tise *verb*

/'ædvətɪz/ advertised,

advertising, has advertised

to put a notice in a newspaper saying that you want to sell something or buy something, or that you need something (为...) 做广告: *David advertised his old bike in the cycling magazine.* 戴维在一本自行车运动杂志上为他的那辆旧自行车登了广告。 *Dad will advertise for a second-hand computer.* 爸爸要为一台二手电脑做广告。 *The restaurant is advertising for waitresses and waiters.* 这家餐馆正在做广告招聘男女服务员。

ad·ver·tise·ment *noun*

/əd'vɜ:tɪsmənt/

- 1 An advertisement is a notice in a newspaper asking for something or trying to sell something; advertisement is often shortened to advert or ad 广告(常缩略为advert或ad): Mum answered an **advertisement** for teachers of English. 妈妈应聘了一个招聘英语老师的广告。I saw the **ad** in *The Straits Times*. 我在《海峡时报》上看到这则广告。
- 2 a picture in a magazine or a big poster on a wall trying to make you buy something (杂志登载的或墙上张贴的)广告画,招贴画: I enjoy looking at fashion **advertisements**. 我喜欢看时装招贴画。
- 3 a very short film on television that tries to make you buy something (电视)广告短片: Every twenty minutes there's a break for **advertisements**. 每隔20分钟插播一段广告。

ad·vice *noun*

/əd'vaɪs/

a helpful suggestion from somebody about what you should do 建议: Could you give me some **advice** about how I should have my hair? 你能否给个建议,说说我留什么样的发型好? I took Diana's **advice** and had my hair cut very short. 我接受了黛安娜的建议,把我的头发剪得很短。

## ✓ Grammar

Advice is an uncountable noun. It has no plural form. advice 为不可数名词,没有复数形式。

## ② Antonyms/Synonyms

- \* help and suggestion 帮助,建议: I didn't know what to buy for Dad so I asked Mum for **help**. 我不知道给爸爸买什么好,于是我就去找妈妈帮忙。Let me give you a **suggestion**. 让我来给你一个建议。

ad·vise *verb*

/əd'vaɪz/ advised, advising,

has advised

to give somebody advice, or suggest what they should do 建议: The doctor **advised** Dad to stay in bed for a few days. 医生建议爸爸卧床休息几天。

aer·o·plane *noun*

/'eərəpleɪn/

An aeroplane is a vehicle that flies through the air and carries passengers; aeroplane is often shortened to plane 飞机(常缩略为plane): We shall travel by **aeroplane** from Singapore to Canada. 我们将乘飞机从新加坡飞往加拿大。The **aeroplane** had to land on the beach, because there was no airport. 由于没有机场,飞机只得降落在海滩上。

## ① Antonyms/Synonyms

- \* aircraft 飞机,飞行器: We were taken to Bangkok in a military **aircraft**. 我们被一架军用飞机带到了曼谷。

## ✍ Spelling

American English uses airplane, not aeroplane. 美国英语用airplane,而不是aeroplane。

af·fect *verb*

/ə'fekt/

- 1 Something affects you if it makes a difference to you 影响: The changes in the timetable don't **affect** this class. 课表的变动不会影响这个班。

## ① Antonyms/Synonyms

- \* apply to 适用于: The new rule doesn't **apply** to us. 新规则不适用于我们。

- 2 Something bad affects a place or thing if it damages it 破坏,(疾病)侵袭: a disease that **affects** your lungs 侵袭你肺部的一种疾病;



the areas **affected** by the earthquake 地震波及的地区

## af·ford verb

/ə'fɔ:d/

You can **afford** something when you have enough money to be able to buy it or pay for it 买得起, 担负得起: We can't **afford** a holiday abroad this year. 我们今年没钱到国外度假。

## a·fraid adjective

/ə'freɪd/

1 frightened 害怕的: David is **afraid** of thunder.

戴维害怕打雷。I'm **afraid** of spiders. 我害怕蜘蛛。Don't be **afraid**. 不要害怕。

### ② Antonyms/Synonyms

\* scared and frightened 害怕的: Jennifer is **scared** of the dark. 詹妮弗怕黑。I was **scared** to open the door. 我不敢开门。I'm **frightened** of bulls. 我害怕公牛。I was **frightened** to answer the telephone. 我不敢接电话。

2 too frightened to do something 不敢: Helen was **afraid** to cross the road. 海伦不敢穿过公路。

I'm **afraid** You say I'm afraid when you are telling people bad news 恐怕: I'm **afraid** that the plane has been delayed. 很抱歉飞机晚点了。I'm **afraid** I haven't done my homework. 不好意思, 我没有做完作业。

## af·ter preposition and conjunction

/ɪ'ɑ:tə/

1 following something 在...之后: Which letter is **after** K in the alphabet? 字母表中 K 后面的字母是什么? **After** breakfast we are going to the gym. 吃过早饭我们要去体育馆。After working out in the gym we'll go swimming. 做完体操我们要去游泳。After she had done her homework Sally watched a film on television. 萨莉做完作业后就看电视上播出的电影。

### ② Antonyms/Synonyms

\* before 在...之前: I go for a run **before** breakfast. 早饭前我去跑步。You must finish your homework **before** you watch television. 你做完功课才能看电视。

### ✓ Grammar

after can be used like afterwards. after 可以有类似于 afterwards 的用法: He was rude to me, but he said he was sorry soon **after**. 他对我很粗鲁, 但随后对我说了对不起。

2 later than 比...晚: Frances arrived **after** the others. 弗朗西丝比别人晚到。I didn't get home till **after** midnight. 我直到过了午夜才到家。

### ② Antonyms/Synonyms

\* before 在...之前: Miss Lee always arrives **before** her pupils. 李老师总是在她的学生之前到。

3 You close the door after you when you come through it and then close it in...之后 (指穿过门时随手把门关上):

4 chasing something or somebody 跟在...身后 (表示追踪): The dog raced **after** the ball. 狗追球。Run **after** Dad with his umbrella. 拿着爸爸的伞追爸爸。

5 A child is called after somebody when they are given the name of that person 随...的名字: We are going to call her Margaret **after** her grandmother. 我们打算以她祖母的名字给她取名玛格丽特。

one after another first one, then another, then another, and so on 一个接一个地: The children went into the room one **after** another. 孩子们一个接一个地进了房间。We've had one problem **after** another this term. 我们这个学期的问题一个接一个。

after all You use after all when things don't happen the way you expect 毕竟, 到底: Well, the English test wasn't so difficult **after**