

朗文

袖珍英汉联想词典

LONGMAN

Pocket

ENGLISH-CHINESE

ACTIVATOR<sup>®</sup>

商務印書館

THE COMMERCIAL PRESS



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# 出版前言

朗文词典以“朗文词库网络”为强大后盾，汇聚美英两国教学与研究资源，品质精良，世所公认。2004年，承蒙培生教育出版集团授权，商务印书馆推出“朗文袖珍系列词典”一套四本，其中包括《朗文袖珍英语词典》(*Longman Pocket English Dictionary*)、《朗文袖珍英语联想词典》(*Longman Pocket Activator*)、《朗文袖珍英语短语动词词典》(*Longman Pocket Phrasal Verbs Dictionary*)和《朗文袖珍英语习语词典》(*Longman Pocket Idioms Dictionary*)，受到读者欢迎。在此谨将这一系列词典的英汉双解版奉献给读者，相信将对广大学生、英语教师和英语学习者有所助益。

《朗文袖珍英汉双解联想词典》共收词4500余条，结构精巧独特，以基本词条为核心分组排列，便于读者查找、记忆；择取丰富鲜活的例证，并对同义词、近义词、反义词进行简明扼要的辨析，有助于学习者培养实际理解和运用能力。

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## ► Using the Activator 用法说明

The words in the *Longman Pocket English-Chinese Activator* are organized in groups, based on common words (called *keywords*) which express basic ideas. These are listed in alphabetical order. For example all the words that are connected with 'taste', such as **delicious, disgusting, spicy, and sweet**, are grouped together at **TASTE**. Similarly, all the words that mean 'happy', for example **glad, pleased, or delighted**, are grouped together at **HAPPY**. This makes the Activator very useful for building up your vocabulary and for finding alternative words.

《朗文袖珍英汉双解联想词典》中的单词按不同组别来编排,以表达基本意思的常用词汇(称作“关键词”)为基础。这些词汇按字母顺序排列。例如,所有与“味道”相关的词,如 **delicious, disgusting, spicy, sweet** 等,都一起放在 **TASTE** 这个组别里。同样,所有表示“高兴”这一意思的词,如 **glad, pleased, delighted** 等,都一起放在 **HAPPY** 这个组别里。这使得本联想词典十分有助于你扩大词汇量、找到替换词。

If you are not sure which keyword to use (such as **TASTE** or **HAPPY**), the index at the end of the book will redirect you from related words (such as **spicy** or **glad**) to the keyword.

如果你没有把握该使用哪一个关键词(如 **TASTE** 或 **HAPPY** 等),本词典后面的索引将重新引导你从相关词汇(如 **spicy** 或 **glad** 等)找到关键词。

Here is an example of how you can use the Activator. You want to find another word meaning 'happy' to use in the sentence *I was very happy to hear about your new job*, and you have gone to the keyword **HAPPY**:

这里不妨举一个例子,教你如何使用这本联想词典。你想找到另一个意思是“高兴”的词,用于 *I was very happy to hear about your new job* (听说你找到了份新工作,我非常高兴)这个句子中,而且你已经找到了关键词 **HAPPY**:

### HAPPY

► You can now choose between several sections 你现在便可以从好几个节里作出选择:

**FEELING HAPPY** 感到快乐

**HAPPY BECAUSE SOMETHING GOOD HAS HAPPENED** 因某件好事发生了而高兴

**A HAPPY FEELING** 愉快感

**HAPPY BECAUSE YOU ARE NO LONGER WORRIED ABOUT SOMETHING** 因不再担忧某事而高兴

**TO MAKE SOMEONE FEEL HAPPY** 使某人感到快乐

**TO FEEL HAPPY AGAIN AFTER FEELING SAD** 先难过后开心

The section which fits our example best is **HAPPY BECAUSE SOMETHING GOOD HAS HAPPENED**. 与我们的例子最吻合的节是 **HAPPY BECAUSE SOMETHING GOOD HAS HAPPENED**.

► You will see that the section you have chosen gives you a list of words (**pleased**,

**glad, delighted, satisfied**) which might be suitable for your sentence. Each word is followed by typical examples of real usage. These examples show you clearly how each word is used and help you to find the one which is best in your situation. In this case, you might choose **delighted** 你会发现, 你所选择的那一节给你列出了好几个词 (**pleased, glad, delighted, satisfied**), 这些词对你的句子可能适合。每个词后面都有在真实语境中使用的一些典型例子。这些例子清楚地说明了每个词的用法, 帮助你找到最适合于你处情境的那个词。在这一情况下, 你可以选用 **delighted**: *I was delighted to hear about your new job.*

**What other information does the Activator give me?** 本联想词典还提供了其他哪些信息?

- ▶ The example sentences give you some extra help by showing words which are frequently found together 通过显示频繁地出现在一起的词语, 例句给你提供额外的帮助:

**accident** 事故 ▶ *Jim was rushed to the hospital after an accident at work.* 吉姆工作出事故受伤后被迅速送往医院。  
▶ *She had an accident while she was playing basketball and broke her arm.* 她在打篮球时出了事故, 摔断了胳膊。  
▶ *The park is now closed following a bad/serious accident last week.* 继上周发生一起严重事故后, 这座公园现已关闭。  
▶ *Greg has been unable to walk since he was injured in a riding/skiing accident.* 由于在骑马/滑雪事故中受了伤, 格雷格没法走路了。

They can help you with grammar too, especially with prepositions or conjunctions (which join a word or phrase to another word or phrase). When a particular preposition or conjunction is usually found after the word you are reading about, it is highlighted in **bold** within the example 这些词语还帮助你提高语法水平, 尤其是与介词或连词(把一个词或短语与另一个词或短语连结起来)相关的语法。当某一特定的介词或连词通常放在你正在读到的那个词的后面时, 它在例句中以粗体字凸现出来:

**land** 着陆, 降落 ▶ *When the plane landed at JFK, it was three hours late.* 当飞机降落在肯尼迪机场时, 已经晚点三个小时了。  
▶ *What time do you land in Miami?* 你们什么时间在迈阿密着陆?

**bet/have a bet** 下赌注, 押注 ▶ *I don't bet very often.* 我不是经常下赌注。  
▶ *We usually have a bet on the Grand Prix.* 我们通常会在大奖赛上押注。

- ▶ Notes like this will give you advice on using words correctly 类似这样的注解可以



指导你正确地使用单词:

**Challenging** things are interesting and exciting; **demanding** ones are tiring; **daunting** ones make you nervous and they seem almost impossible. **challenging** 指事情很有趣, 令人激动, **demanding** 指事情很累人, **daunting** 指事情使人紧张, 并且似乎是不太可能的。

They help you to choose the correct word by explaining differences in meaning and usage, and also show you how to avoid some common mistakes. 通过词义和用法的辨异, 它们有助于你选用正确的单词, 同时也教你如何避免某些常见的错误。

- ▶ Cross-references help you find the word you want, point you to other useful entries, and tell you what the opposite of a word is 互见可以帮助你找到你想要的那个词, 把你指引到其他有用的词条, 并告诉你一个词的反义词是什么:

#### FUTURE

• see also 另见 PAST, SOON, TIME

#### The **COMMUNICATOR** 交际语用提示

When you are dealing with real-life, everyday situations, such as apologizing, complaining, or having a conversation, you will find the 'Communicator' section (pages 891—908) helpful. This is how you use it 当涉及到真实生活或日常情景时, 如道歉、抱怨或进行对话等, 你会发现“交际语用提示”这一部分(第 891—908 页)有帮助作用。下面教你如何使用:

- ▶ Choose the type of situation you are dealing with: for example, 'Saying Goodbye'. The list of contents (page iii) will tell you which page to look on. 选择你要涉及到的那种情景, 例如, “道别”。目录(第 iii 页)中会告诉你去查找哪一页。
- ▶ Decide which box best describes the situation you are in. In our example, this could be: *SAYING GOODBYE TO A FRIEND YOU WILL SEE AGAIN SOON*. 决定哪个方框恰好描述的是你所处的情景。在我们的例子中, 可能会是这一情景: 对很快会再见到的朋友使用的道别语。
- ▶ Read the different phrases you are given and choose the most suitable one: for example, **See you soon**. 阅读所给的各种不同短语, 然后选择最合适的那一个: 例如, See you soon 回见。
- ▶ Use your phrase to communicate in English 使用所选的短语来进行英语交流: *I must go or I'll be late. See you soon!* 我必须走了, 要不我会迟到的。回头儿见!

## Labels used in the Activator

### 本词典中使用的标签

AMERICAN	used in American English, but not in British English 用于美国英语，而不用于英国英语
BRITISH	used in British English, but not in American English 用于英国英语，而不用于美国英语
ESPECIALLY AMERICAN	used more in American English than in British English 更多地用于美国英语而不是英国英语
ESPECIALLY BRITISH	used more in British English than in American English 更多地用于英国英语而不是美国英语
FORMAL	suitable for formal writing or speech, but not normally used in ordinary conversation 适合于正式的书面语或口语，而通常不用于普通对话中
INFORMAL	used in normal conversation, but not suitable for more formal situations, such as writing an essay or a business letter 用于通常的对话中，而不适合于更为正式的情景，如论文或商务信函的写作
SPOKEN	used mainly in speech, but not often in writing 主要用于口语，而在书面语中不常用
WRITTEN	used mainly in writing, but not often in speech 主要用于书面语，而在口语中不常用

## Abbreviations used in the Activator

### 本词典中使用的缩写形式

etc	etcetera 等
sb	somebody, someone 某人
sth	something 某事
US	United States of America 美国

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# Aa

## ABOUT

**1 ABOUT A PERSON OR SUBJECT** 关于人或物体

**about** 关于, 有关 ▶ *She talks about him all the time.* 她一直在谈起他。▶ *I'm reading a story about some children who got lost on a mountain.* 我正在读一个有关一些孩子在山上迷路的故事。▶ *I've been thinking about what you said, and I've decided you're right.* 我一直在考虑你说过的话, 我已认定你是对的。▶ *"What's the film about?" "It's about some students in New York."* “这部电影是关于什么?” “是关于纽约的一些学生。”

**on** 关于 ▶ *Professor Dodd is giving a lecture on medieval history.* 多德教授正在举办一个关于中世纪历史的讲座。▶ *a survey of young people's opinions/views on marriage* 对年轻人婚姻观的调查 ▶ *We would like your views on how services could be improved/on what we could do to help.* 关于如何改进服务 / 关于我们怎么做才能帮上忙, 我们想听听你们的想法。

Don't use **on** to talk about books, films etc that tell stories. Use it about more serious subjects or opinions. 不要用 **on** 来谈论讲述故事的图书、电影等。用它来反映更为严肃的主题或意见。

**concerning/regarding** FORMAL 有关, 关于 ▶ *The police have new information concerning the identity of the murder victim.* 有关这桩凶案受害人是谁, 警方已掌握了新的情况。▶ *Thank you for your letter regarding my student loan.* 谢谢你那封关于我的助学贷款的信。

**deal with sth** 涉及, 论及; 讨论 ▶ *The*

*story deals with the problems of poverty and unemployment.* 这篇报道讨论的是贫穷和失业的问题。

**2 NOT AN EXACT NUMBER OR AMOUNT**  
不确切的数目或数量

**about** (also 亦作 **around** ESPECIALLY AMERICAN) 大约, …左右 ▶ *The church is about a mile away.* 教堂大约有一英里远。▶ *Can you come about 9 o'clock?* 你能在9点左右来吗? ▶ *It cost around \$1500.* 这花了大约1500美元。

**approximately** 大概, 大约 ▶ *Each disk can store approximately 144 pages of text.* 每张光盘能够存储大约144页正文。▶ *Approximately 30% of the community is Polish.* 该社区大约有30%是波兰人。

**Approximately** is more formal than **about** or **around**, and is mostly used in writing. **approximately** 比 **about** 或 **around** 更为正式, 并且大多用于书面语。

**roughly** 粗略地, 大致地 ▶ *A new computer like this one would cost roughly \$2000.* 像这样一台新的电脑要花大致2000美元。▶ *There were roughly 50 people there.* 那儿当时大致有50人。

**or so** 大约, …左右 ▶ *"How many people are coming?" "Oh, about a dozen or so."* “有多少人会来?” “呃, 大约十一二个吧。”▶ *A month or so later, they heard that Blake was dead.* 大约一个月之后, 他们听说布莱克已经死了。

**give or take** ESPECIALLY SPOKEN (在估算中) 加上或减去 ▶ *She's been working there for two years, give or take a few weeks.* 她在那儿工作已有两年了, 或多或少也就相差几个星期。

## ACCEPT

**1 TO ACCEPT AN OFFER, INVITATION, OR REQUEST** 接受提议、邀请或要求

- opposite 反义词 REFUSE
- see also, in the COMMUNICATOR, 另见

## A

“交际语用提示”中的 INVITATIONS, OFFERS, SAYING YES

**accept** 接受 ▶ *I decided to accept the job.* 我决定接受那份工作。▶ *The President has accepted an invitation to visit Beijing.* 总统已接受邀请访问北京。

Don't say 'I accepted to do it'. Say **I agreed to do it.** 不要说 I accepted to do it. 要说 **I agreed to do it.**

**take** 接受 ▶ *He says he'll take the job if the money's right.* 他说, 如果钱合适的话, 他会接受这份工作的。▶ *This is a wonderful opportunity - I think you should take it.* 这是一个相当不错的机会——我认为你应该接受。

**Take** is more informal than **accept**. **take** 比 **accept** 更为非正式。

**say yes** ESPECIALLY SPOKEN 说行, 同意 ▶ *We'd love you to come with us to France this summer. Please say yes!* 我们很愿意你们今年夏天与我们一同去法国。请说行吧!

**agree** 同意, 答应 ▶ *They've asked me to attend the conference, and I've agreed.* 他们要我参加这次会议, 而我已经同意了。▶ *I wish I had never agreed to teach him to drive.* 但愿我从来没有答应过要教他开车。

**take sb up on sth/take up sb's offer** 接受某人的提议 ▶ *"If you need a babysitter, give me a call."* *"Thanks - I may take you up on that some time!"* “如果你需要一个照看婴儿的保姆, 就给我打电话吧。”“谢谢——没准什么时候我就会找你哦!” ▶ *In the end he took up his parents' offer of a loan.* 最终, 他接受了他父母给的贷款。

**TO TAKE MONEY OR A GIFT THAT SOMEONE OFFERS YOU** 接受某人给你的钱或礼物

• opposite 反义词 REFUSE

**take** 接受 ▶ *He gave us a lot of helpful advice, but refused to take any payment for it.* 他给了我们许多有益的建议, 但却拒绝接受任何报酬。▶ *My mother always warned us never to take candy from strangers.* 我母亲总是告诫我们千万不要接受陌生人给的糖果。▶ *I'm offering you \$100 - take it or leave it.* 我给你出 100 美元——要还是不要随你的便。

**accept** 接受 ▶ *We hope you'll accept this small gift.* 我们希望你接受这份小小的礼物。▶ *The hotel accepts all major credit cards.* 这家宾馆接受各大信用卡。▶ *The Director was accused of accepting bribes from oil companies.* 厂长被指控接受多家石油公司的贿赂。

**Accept** is more formal than **take**. **accept** 比 **take** 更为正式。

**TO AGREE THAT A SUGGESTION OR IDEA IS RIGHT** 同意某一建议或想法是对的

• opposite 反义词 AGAINST, DISAGREE  
• see also, in the COMMUNICATOR, 另见“交际语用提示”中的 AGREEING, SAYING YES, SUGGESTIONS

**accept** 接受; 认定 ▶ *People are beginning to accept the idea that higher taxes may be necessary.* 人们开始接受这种观点, 即提高税收可能是必要的。▶ *The judge accepted that Carter had not intended to harm anyone.* 法官认定, 卡特当时并没有意图要伤害任何人。

**agree** 同意; 一致认为 ▶ *I spoke to my boss yesterday about postponing the meeting, and she agreed.* 我昨天给老板提起会议延期的事, 她同意了。▶ *We want to have a big party, but I don't think my parents will agree to it.* 我们想举办一次盛大聚会, 不过我认为我父母不会同意此事。▶ *Everyone agreed (that) Dave should play at the school concert.* 大家一致认为, 戴夫应该在学校音乐会上演奏。

**welcome** 欢迎 ▶ *Most companies have welcomed the idea of job-sharing.* 大多数公司都欢迎职位共享这一思想。▶ *These new proposals were warmly welcomed by the German Chancellor.* 这些新的提案得到德国总理的热烈欢迎。

If you **welcome** an idea, you think it is very good, but if you **accept** it, you are not so happy. If you **agree** to something, you often have the power to decide whether it will happen. 如果你 **welcome** (欢迎) 某个主意, 说明你认为它是非常不错的, 但如果你只是 **accept** (接受) 某个主意, 说明你不是很乐意。如果你 **agree** (同意) 某事, 说明你往往有权决定某事是否会发生。

#### TO ACCEPT A SITUATION WHICH YOU DO NOT LIKE 接受你并不喜欢的局面

**accept** 接受 ▶ *There's nothing we can do - we have to accept the voters' decision.* 我们无能为力——我们只好接受投票人的决定。▶ *Local people have reluctantly accepted that the airport will have to be extended.* 本地人很勉强地同意了扩建机场。

**put up with sth** 忍受某事 ▶ *I don't know how you put up with all this noise day after day.* 我不知道你是如何日复一日地忍受着这一切噪音的。

**tolerate** 容忍 ▶ *For years the workers had to tolerate low wages and terrible working conditions.* 多年来, 工人们不得不忍受低工资和糟糕的工作条件。▶ *I don't know why his mother tolerates his behaviour.* 我不知道他的母亲为什么会容忍他的行为。

**Tolerate** is more formal than **put up with sth.** **tolerate** 比 **put up with sth** 更为正式。

**live with sth** 容忍 ▶ *We don't really like the new system, but I suppose we'll just have to live with it.* 我们实际上并不喜欢这套新系统, 但我想我们也只好忍受了。

**be resigned to sth** 屈从于, 顺从于 ▶ *Pat knew her husband wasn't coming back and she was resigned to being alone.* 帕特知道她的丈夫不会回来, 她只得习惯独处。

**make the best of it** INFORMAL 尽量利用, 善用(逆境) ▶ *The school isn't the one I really wanted to go to, but I suppose I'll just have to make the best of it.* 这所学校并不是我真正想要上的学校, 不过我想我也只好尽量处之泰然吧。

When you **live with** something, you accept it as part of your life; when you are **resigned to** it, you have come to accept that you cannot change it. If you **make the best of it**, you try to enjoy it or make it less bad. 当你 **live with** (容忍) 某事时, 你接受它是你生活的一部分; 当你 **re-signed to** (屈从于) 某事时, 你已经认命自己无法改变它。如果你 **make the best of it** (善用逆境), 你要试着适应它, 或使它不那么糟糕。

#### TO OFFICIALLY ACCEPT A NEW LAW OR PROPOSAL 正式接受某条新的法律或提案

**pass** 通过 ▶ *The bill was passed by 197 votes to 50.* 该法案以197票对50票获得通过。

**approve** 批准 ▶ *The Medical Research Council said it could not approve the use of the new drug.* 医学研究委员会说它不会批准使用这种新药的。▶ *The deal has already been approved by shareholders.* 这笔交易已经获得股东们的批准。

**approval** 批准 ▶ *The parking proposals have been given the Mayor's approval.* 有关停车的几条提案已经得到市长的批准。

## ACCIDENT

• if you mean 'by accident', go to 要表示“偶然地”这一含义, 转见 ACCIDENTALLY

A

• see also 另见 BREAK, DAMAGE, FALL, HURT/INJURE, KILL, MEDICAL TREATMENT 5, PAIN

**AT HOME, AT WORK, WHEN DOING A SPORT ETC** 在家中、在工作时、在从事体育运动等时候

**accident** 事故 ▶ *Jim was rushed to the hospital after an accident at work.* 吉姆工作出事故受伤后被迅速送往医院。▶ *She had an accident while she was playing basketball and broke her arm.* 她在打篮球时出了点事故，摔断了胳膊。▶ *The park is now closed following a bad/serious accident last week.* 继上周发生一起严重事故后，这座公园现已关闭。▶ *Greg has been unable to walk since he was injured in a riding/skiing accident.* 由于在骑马/滑雪事故中受了伤，格雷格没法走路了。

**IN A CAR, TRAIN, PLANE ETC** 在汽车、火车、飞机等里面

**accident** 事故 ▶ *The accident was caused by someone driving too fast.* 这起事故是有人驾驶速度太快造成的。▶ *Sue won't be able to come tonight - she had an accident on the way home.* 休今晚来不了啦——她在回家的路上出事了。▶ *There are delays on the main road into town following a bad/serious accident.* 在一次严重事故后，进城的主要干道上出现了交通缓慢。▶ *Road/car accidents are the biggest cause of death among young people.* 道路/汽车事故是造成年轻人死亡的最大原因。

**crash** (NOUN) 撞击事故 ▶ *Wearing a seat belt can save your life in a crash.* 系上安全带可以在撞车事故中救你一命。▶ *Her husband died in a train/plane crash in 1990.* 她丈夫于1990年死于一次火车相撞/飞机坠毁事故。▶ *He was in a/had a car crash last week.* 他上周经历了一次汽车相撞事故。

**crash** (VERB) 坠毁；撞坏 ▶ *The plane*

*crashed just after take-off.* 飞机刚起飞便坠毁了。▶ *Someone stole my car and crashed it.* 有人偷了我的汽车，还把它给撞坏了。▶ *The truck skidded across the road before crashing into a wall.* 那辆卡车打滑横过马路，然后撞在一堵墙上。

Don't say 'crash with something'. Say **crash into something**. 不要说 crash with something. 要说 **crash into something**.

**wreck** AMERICAN 失事 ▶ *The wreck caused a five-mile traffic jam.* 那次失事造成了五英里的交通堵塞。

**collision** 相撞 ▶ *Several cars were involved in a collision on the expressway this morning.* 今天早晨在这条快速干道上有好几辆汽车相撞。▶ *A 25-year-old man was thrown from his motorcycle in a collision with a truck.* 一名25岁的男子在与一辆卡车相撞后从自己的摩托车上被抛下。▶ *a mid-air collision between two planes* 两架飞机的半空相撞

A **crash** is more likely than an **accident** to involve serious injury or damage. **Collision** is used on the news, and in newspapers or official reports. **crash** 比 **accident** 更有可能造成严重受伤或破坏。 **collision** 用于新闻报道中、报纸上或正式报告里。

**pile-up** INFORMAL 连环撞车 ▶ *The pile-up happened in thick fog.* 在大雾里发生了连环撞车事故。

**get run over** 被撞倒压过 ▶ *Our last cat got run over by a car.* 我们的上一只猫被汽车碾死了。

**AN EXTREMELY BAD ACCIDENT WHEN PEOPLE ARE KILLED** 有人死亡的极端严重的事故

**disaster** 灾难，灾害 ▶ *Could your hospitals cope with a major disaster like a train crash?* 你们的那些医院能够应付像火车相撞这样的重大灾难吗？▶ **Natural disasters** such as earthquakes are com-

mon in this part of the world. 诸如地震等自然灾害在世界的这一地区很普遍。  
**catastrophe** 大灾难, 灾祸 ▶ *fears of a possible nuclear catastrophe* 对可能爆发的核灾难的恐惧

A **disaster** is an extremely bad accident in which a lot of people are killed, whereas a **catastrophe** affects a large area. **disaster** 指的是极其严重的事故, 会涉及到许多人的死亡, 而 **catastrophe** 影响的是一大片地区。

## ACCIDENTALLY

- opposite 反义词 DELIBERATELY
- see also 另见 BREAK, DAMAGE, HURT/INJURE, MISTAKE and, in the COMMUNICATOR, 以及“交际语用提示”中的 APOLOGIZING

**accidentally/by accident** 偶然地, 不经意地 ▶ *I accidentally burnt a hole in her sofa with my cigarette.* 我不小心用香烟把她的沙发烧了个洞。▶ *Doctors discovered the new drug quite by accident, while they were researching something else.* 医生们完全是偶然地发现这种新药的, 他们当时正在研究另外某种东西。

**Accidentally** can come between the subject and the verb (*I accidentally broke it*), but **by accident** usually comes at the end of a sentence or clause (*I broke it by accident*). **accidentally** 可以置于主语和谓语动词之间 (*I accidentally broke it*), 而 **by accident** 通常置于句子或从句的末尾 (*I broke it by accident*)。

**unintentionally** ESPECIALLY WRITTEN 无意中, 无意间 ▶ *Some male science teachers unintentionally discourage the girls in their classes.* 一些男性理科教师无意之中会使班上女生感到气馁。

**by mistake** 弄错 ▶ *Gary wandered into the wrong hotel room by mistake.* 加里一时弄错, 闲荡中走错了宾馆的房间。

**didn't mean to** ESPECIALLY SPOKEN 不是有意地 ▶ *I'm sure Rachel didn't mean to leave the door unlocked.* 我敢说雷切尔不是有意不锁门的。

You often say **I didn't mean to** when you are saying sorry to someone 要对某人道歉时, 通常可以说 **I didn't mean to: I'm sorry I shouted at you. I didn't mean to.** 对不起, 我对你大声嚷嚷了。我不是有意的。

**accidental** 偶然的, 意外的 ▶ *70% of accidental deaths are alcohol-related.* 70% 的意外死亡都与喝酒有关。

**unintentional** ESPECIALLY WRITTEN 不是故意的 ▶ *Any offence these remarks might have caused was wholly unintentional.* 这些话可能造成的任何得罪人的地方都完全是无心的。

**It was an accident** SPOKEN 这是个偶然 ▶ *It was an accident – the handle just came off when I picked it up.* 这纯属偶然——我刚把它给捡起来, 把手就脱落了。

## ACTOR/ACTRESS

- see also 另见 FILMS/MOVIES, TELEVISION AND RADIO, THEATRE

**SOMEONE WHO PERFORMS IN PLAYS OR FILMS** 在戏剧或电影中表演的人

**actor** 演员; 男演员 ▶ *The actor who played Macbeth was really good.* 演麦克白的那个演员真的很不错。

**actress** 女演员 ▶ *I've always wanted to be an actress.* 我始终想当一名女演员。

**star** 明星 ▶ *Hundreds of fans gathered to watch the stars arriving at the Oscar ceremony.* 成百上千的影迷聚在一起, 观看明星们前来参加奥斯卡颁奖仪式。▶ *Film/movie star Arnold Schwarzenegger has said he would like to enter politics.* 电影明星阿诺德·施瓦辛格曾说过他想要从政。

Though **actor** usually refers to a man you



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can use it about a woman too; some women prefer it. **Actress** always describes a woman, while **actors** who are **stars** are very famous. 尽管 **actor** 通常指男演员, 你也可以用它来指女演员; 有些女演员更喜欢这个词。 **actress** 一词总是指女的, 而成为 **star** (明星) 的演员是非常有名的。

### TO BE IN A PLAY OR FILM 出演戏剧或电影

**act** ▶ *I decided I wanted to act when I was 12 years old.* 我在 12 岁时便已决定要演戏。

**acting** 表演, 演出 ▶ *Before he became famous, James Dean studied acting in New York.* 在成名之前, 詹姆斯·迪安曾在纽约学习表演。

**play** 扮演 ▶ *Mother Courage was played by Diana Rigg.* “沙胆大娘”由黛安娜·里格扮演。 ▶ *We still need someone to play the part of the messenger.* 我们仍然需要人来扮演信使这个角色。

**be in sth** ESPECIALLY SPOKEN 出演... ▶ *You remember Larry Hagman — he used to be in 'Dallas'.* 你记得拉里·哈格曼吗?——他曾出演过《豪门恩怨》。

**perform** 表演 ▶ *The children perform a Christmas pantomime every year.* 孩子们每年都要表演圣诞童话剧。

**performance** 表演, 演出 ▶ *Sean Penn's finest performance was in 'Dead Man Walking'.* 西恩·潘的最佳演出是在《死囚上路》这部影片中。 ▶ *Joan Harris, playing the murdered baby's mother, gives a marvellous/dreadful performance.* 琼·哈里斯扮演被害婴儿的母亲, 演得棒极了 / 糟糕透了。

### TO BE THE MOST IMPORTANT ACTOR IN A PLAY OR FILM 在戏剧或电影中出演最重要的角色

**star** 主演 ▶ *Can you name the actress who starred in 'Gone with the Wind'?* 你能说出主演《乱世佳人》的那个女演员的名字吗? ▶ *Bob Hoskins stars as a pri-*

*vate detective.* 鲍博·霍斯金斯主演一名私人侦探。

**leading role/starring role** 领衔角色 / 主演角色 ▶ *Judy Garland became famous after her starring role in 'The Wizard of Oz'.* 朱迪·嘉兰在领衔主演《绿野仙踪》后出名了。 ▶ *Pierce Brosnan now plays the leading/starring role in the 'James Bond' movies.* 皮尔斯·布鲁斯南现在在“詹姆斯·邦德”系列影片中担纲主角。

**lead** 主角 ▶ *She was given the chance to play the lead when Pamela Anderson became ill.* 当帕米拉·安德森生病时, 她获得了出演主角的机会。 ▶ *Costner has been given the lead role/part in a \$50m movie about life after a nuclear war.* 在一部耗资 5000 万美元、反映核战争之后生活的影片中, 科斯特纳得以担纲主角。

### THE PERSON THAT AN ACTOR PRETENDS TO BE IN A PLAY OR FILM

演员在戏剧或电影中扮演的人物  
**character** 剧中人物 ▶ *Julia Roberts' character is a woman who takes on a big corporation.* 朱莉娅·罗伯兹扮演的人物是一个接管一家大型公司的女人。

**part** 角色 ▶ *She knew she wanted the part as soon as she read the movie script.* 她一读完那个电影脚本便知道自己想要扮演这个角色。 ▶ *She played the part of the Wicked Stepmother in 'Snow White'.* 她在《白雪公主》中扮演邪恶继母这一角色。

## ADD

• see also 另见 INCREASE, INCLUDE / NOT INCLUDE, MORE

### TO ADD A NEW PART TO SOMETHING 给...增添新的成分

**add** 增添, 添加 ▶ *The book would look a lot more attractive if they added a few colour pictures.* 如果他们增添几幅彩图, 这本书看上去就会更加大大地吸引人。 ▶ *The fresh chillies add a spicy flavour to*