

牛津 英汉双解 学生词典

Oxford
ESL
English-Chinese
Dictionary

商務印書館

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英汉双解学生词典
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出版前言

《牛津英汉双解学生词典》的原名为 Oxford ESL Dictionary. 顾名思义, 该词典专门针对将英语作为第二语言学习的学生编写而成, 所以该词典具有很多助学特征: 用星号标注核心词汇, 为读者指明英语中哪些词汇应该达到复用式掌握, 而不是简单了解其意义; 正文中, 插入详细的词义辨析、用法说明以及语用注释; 此外, 释义简明清晰, 方便读者查询。该词典另一区别于其他词典的特点则是以美国和加拿大英语为主, 充分而且客观地展示英语在北美地区的最新发展, 对于中国那些偏好美国英语的读者, 无疑提供了一本权威的案头工具书。

商务印书馆一直致力于给中国的英语学习者提供丰富实用的辞书。在《牛津高阶英汉双解词典》、《牛津中阶英汉双解词典》、《牛津初阶英汉双解词典》和《牛津英汉双解袖珍词典》的基础上, 今次, 经牛津大学出版社(中国)有限公司授权, 特在内地出版发行《牛津英汉双解学生词典》的简体汉字本, 以飨读者。

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2007 年 12 月

序 言

这本词典是专门为以英语作为第二语言的中高级读者编写的,充分考虑到了读者学习英语的需要。本词典内容丰富,信息量大,收词4万余条,词条包括常用习语、习惯搭配和短语动词。

我们在翻译过程中,深感这部词典颇具特色。首先,本词典用星号标出了英语中使用频率最高的核心词汇,让学习者能够了解单词的使用频率,便于确定应该重点掌握的词汇。词典使用简明易懂的语言进行释义,词典有3万多条例证和1000多幅插图。这些例证和插图清晰自然,不仅可以帮助读者进一步理解词义,认识英语书面语与口头语的运用,更能帮助读者正确地使用英语。

随着科学技术的不断发展,新生事物层出不穷,语言也在不断发展,新词不断增加。比起同类的其他英语学习词典来,这本词典的一个重要特色是收录了许多新词,充分反映了社会生活各个领域的变化,如 ecotourism, wordsmith, win-win, water cooler 等等。

北美英语是英语的一种重要变体。本词典的另一个特色是注重收录美国和加拿大的用语,如加拿大的 old age security, allophone, Pharmacare, ABM 和美国的 Anglo, AFN 等。

此外,本词典提供详细的语法和用法信息。学习者不仅可以了解到名词的可数与不可数,动词的及物和不及物,名词的不规则复数形式,动词的不规则变化形式,还可以了解到相关的语用、文化等方面的信息。例如 please 的注释是: We do not use **please** in English when we are giving something to somebody.

本词典还通过研习专页提供了与人们生活密切相关的环境和计算机方面的信息,介绍了北美的教育和政治体制,附录收有作文、个人简历和信函写作以及图表解释的范例,展示了托业考试和托福考试的题型以及有关词语搭配、短语动词、构词法等知识。

英语学习离不开一本好的英语学习词典。本词典不仅可以帮助学习者正确使用词汇和语法,而且能够帮助学生了解北美英语的特点,提高正确运用语言的能力,同时也为我国英语教师提供了一本实用的工具书。

我们在翻译的过程中力求译文准确性。但是,由于水平有限,难免出现不尽人意的地方,请使用者批评指正。本词典的翻译工作得到了商务印书馆和“厦门大学创新团队发展计划”的大力支持,在此向他们表示衷心的感谢。

杨信彰

2007年5月18日于厦门大学

Guide to the dictionary 使用指南

Finding and spelling words 查找和拼写单词

A star shows **important words**. 星号表示重要单词。

Shortcuts help you to **find the right meaning** more quickly. 快捷菜单能帮你更快找到正确义项。

* **power** ¹/ˈpaʊər/ **noun**

▶ **ABILITY** 能力 **1** [C, U] the ability to do sth 能力, 本领: *The ambassador promised to do everything in her power to make sure the hostages were not harmed.* 大使答应尽其所能保证人质安全。◇ *He has great powers of observation.* 他的观察力很强。

▶ **ENERGY** 能量 **2** [U] force or strength 力, 力量: *The ship was helpless against the power of the storm.* 那艘船只能任凭暴风雨肆虐。 **3** [U] energy that is used for making machines work, giving light, heat, etc. 能, 能量: *nuclear power* 核能 ◇ *the power supply* 电力供应

▶ **INFLUENCE** 影响 **4** [U] control or influence over other people 权力, 控制力, 势力, 影响力: *The military government came to power after a long struggle.* 经过长期的斗争, 军政府上台了。◇ *the power of the unions* 工会的影响力 ◇ *He sacrificed everything for power and money.* 他为权力和金钱牺牲了一切。◇ *to have sb in your power* 支配某人

▶ **AUTHORITY** 权威 **5** [C] the right or authority to do sth 职权, 权势, 权力: *Do the police have the power to stop cars without a good reason?* 警察有权无故拦住车辆吗?

Another possible spelling is given in parentheses. 括号中给出异体拼法。

ac·knowl·edg·ment (also 也作 **ac·knowl·edge-**

ment) /ækˈnɒlɪdʒmənt/ **noun** **1** [U] the act of acknowledging sth 承认: *I have received no acknowledgment for all the work I did.* 我所做的一切都没有得到承认。 **2** [C] a letter, etc. stating that sth has been received 收件复函, 回执 **3** [C] a few words of thanks that an author writes at the beginning or end of a book to the people who have helped him/her (作者在卷首或书末的)致谢

Words with the **same spelling** have different numbers. 拼法相同的词带有不同的数字。

glim·mer ¹/ˈɡlɪmər/ **noun** [C] **1** a weak unsteady light 微弱的闪光, 闪烁的微光 **2** a weak sign of sth 微弱的迹象, 一丝, 一线: *a glimmer of hope* 一线希望

glim·mer ²/ˈɡlɪmər/ **verb** [I] to give out a weak unsteady light 隐约地闪现, 发出微弱的闪光

Dots show how to divide words into syllables. 圆点表示音节的划分。

la·dy·bug ¹/ˈleɪdɪbʌɡ/ **noun** [C] a small insect that is red or orange with black spots 瓢虫

Words and phrases related to the main word 与主词有关的单词和短语

Idioms are shown in a section marked by the sign **IDM**. ***IDM** 标示习语。

The arrow → shows that the meaning of an idiom is explained at the word following the arrow. 箭头→表示习语的意思见箭头后单词的词条。

Phrasal verbs are shown in a section marked by the sign **PHR V**. ***PHR V** 标示短语动词。

Derivatives of the main word (=words with the same spelling but a different part of speech; or the main word plus an ending such as *-ly*, *-ness*, etc.) are shown after a ▶ sign. 符号▶ 标示拼法相同但词性不同的词或派生词。

Meaning 词义

The **meaning** of words and phrases is given in simple English using words that are easy to understand. If there is more than one meaning, all the meanings are listed after numbers. 单词和词组的释义简明易懂。如释义不止一项，则分别列在数字之后。

The **example sentences** help you to understand the word and show how it is used in English. 例句帮你理解单词，并说明该词在英语中的用法。

Words with the **same meaning** are given. 给出同义词。

a **figurative** use of the word (= not using a word in its true sense, but in an imaginative way in order to give a special effect) 单词的比喻用法(不用单词本义，而是加以形象化，以产生特殊效果)

IDM a breath of fresh air → BREATH

in the air probably going to happen soon 可能快要发生的；可感觉到的：A feeling of change was in the air. 有种要发生变化的感觉。

in the open air → OPEN¹

PHR V take after sb to look or behave like an older member of your family (长相或行为)像(某位家庭长辈) take sth apart to separate sth into the different parts it is made of 拆开某物

take sth away to cause a feeling, etc. to disappear 消除：This aspirin will take the pain away. 这种阿司匹林能去痛。

ea·ger /'iɡər/ **adj.** full of desire or interest 热切的，渴望的，渴求的：He is eager to meet you. 他急于想见你。◇ eager for success 渴望成功 ▶ ea·ger·ly **adv.**

▶ ea·ger·ness **noun** [U]

swarm¹ /swɔ:m/ **noun** [C] 1 a large group of insects, especially bees, moving around together 一大群(蜜蜂等昆虫) 2 a large number of people together 一大批，一大群(人)

*be·low¹ /br'lou/ **prep.** at or to a lower position or level than sb/sth 在…下面；到…下面：Do not write below this line. 不要在这一行下面写字。◇ It hurts here – just below my knee. 这里很痛——膝盖下面。◇ The temperature fell below freezing. 温度降到零度以下。◇ Her test score was below average. 她的考分低于平均分数。◇ He drives way below the speed limit. 他开车都大大低于最高限定速度。

glass·es /'glæsəz/ (also 也作 eyeglasses) **noun** [pl.] two pieces of glass in a frame that a person wears in front of his/her eyes (in order to be able to see better) 眼镜

chunk /tʃʌŋk/ **noun** [C] a large or thick piece of sth 大块，厚片，厚块：chunks of ice floating in the lake 在湖上漂着的大块大块的冰 ◇ (figurative 喻) A big chunk of my income goes toward paying bills. 我的一大部分收入用于支付各种账单。

Grammar 语法

the **part of speech** (= whether it is a noun, verb, etc.)
词性

slurp /slɜrp/ **verb** [I, T] (*informal* 非正式) to drink noisily 啧啧作响地喝: *I hate the way he slurps when he drinks coffee.* 我讨厌他那样啧啧作响地喝咖啡。▶ **slurp**
noun [C]

slush /slʌʃ/ **noun** 1 [U] snow that has partly melted and that is often very wet and dirty 融雪, 雪泥 2 [C, U] a drink that is made from crushed ice with a fruit flavor (水果味的)加碎冰的饮料 ▶ **slush·y** **adj.**

countable and uncountable nouns 可数和不可数名词
These letters tell you whether the noun can be counted [C] or not [U]. 这些字母表示该名词是可数[C] 还是不可数[U].

***e·mo·tion** /ɪ'moʊʃn/ **noun** 1 [C] a strong feeling such as love, anger, fear, jealousy, etc. 强烈的感情, 情感, 情绪, 激情 2 [U] strength of feeling 感情: *His voice was filled with emotion.* 他声音里充满感情。

a **singular noun** 单数名词

ruck·us /'rʌkəs/ **noun** [sing.] (*informal*) a noisy argument or disturbance 喧闹, 争吵, 骚动

a **plural noun** 复数名词

***pre·mis·es** /'preməsəz/ **noun** [pl.] (*formal*) a building and the land that surrounds it 房屋建筑及土地附属场地, 场区: *Smoking is not allowed on the premises.* 场区内禁止吸烟。

an **irregular plural form** 不规则复数形式

***to·ma·to** /tə'metəʊ/ **noun** [C] (*pl. to·ma·toes*) a soft red fruit that is often eaten raw in salads or cooked as a vegetable 番茄, 西红柿: *tomato juice* 番茄汁

irregular forms of verbs 动词的不规则形式

***hide**¹ /haɪd/ **verb** (*pt hid* /hɪd/; *pp hid·den* /'hɪdn/) 1 [T] to put or keep sb/sth in a place where he/she/it cannot be seen 藏, 躲藏: *Where should I hide the money?* 我该把钱藏在哪儿呢? ◇ *The scar is partially hidden by hair.* 这个疤被头发遮住了一些。◇ *The trees hid the house from view.* 树丛遮住了那所房子。2 [I] to be or get in a place where you cannot be seen or found 躲避, 隐匿: *Quick, run and hide!* 快点, 跑开, 躲起来! ◇ *Tammy was hiding under the bed.* 塔米躲在床底下。3 [T] **hide sth (from sb)** to keep sth secret so that other people do not know about it 掩盖, 隐瞒: *She tried to hide her disappointment from them.* 她试图掩盖她的失望, 不让他们发现。

transitive and intransitive verbs 及物和不及物动词
These letters tell you whether a verb is transitive [T] (= followed by an object) or intransitive [I] (= never followed by an object). 这些字母表示动词是及物[T] (后接宾语) 还是不及物[I] (后面不接宾语)。

The **last letter** of the word is **doubled** before you add -ing or -ed. 加 -ing 或 -ed 前单词的最后一个字母双写。

hum¹ /hʌm/ **verb** (**hum·ming**; **hummed**) 1 [I] to make a continuous low noise like the noise bees make 发出嗡嗡声: (*figurative* 喻) *The classroom was humming with activity.* 教室里乱哄哄的。

the **comparative** and **superlative** forms 比较级和最高级形式 (regular forms are not given 规则形式不给出)

***good**¹ /ɡʊd/ **adj.** (bet·ter /'betər/, best /best/)

▷ **HIGH QUALITY** 高质量 **1** of a high quality or standard 好的; 优质的; 高标准的: *a good book/movie/concert* 一本好书 / 一部好电影 / 一场高水平的音乐会 ◇ *The hotel was really good.* 这个宾馆相当不错。

***hap·py** /'hæpi/ **adj.** (hap·pi·er; hap·pi·est) **1** feeling, showing or giving pleasure or satisfaction 快乐的; 高兴的; 满足的: *a happy childhood* 快乐的童年 ◇ *a happy family* 幸福家庭 ◇ *a happy smile* 满足的微笑

a note giving **grammatical information** 给出语法信息的注释

***scis·sors** /'sɪzərz/ **noun** [pl.] a tool for cutting things that consists of two flat sharp blades that are joined together 剪刀

NOTE **Scissors** is a plural noun. ***Scissors** 是复数名词: *These scissors are blunt.* 这些剪刀很钝。We **CAN-NOT** say "a scissors"; we must use the word **pair**. 不能说 a scissors, 必须用 **pair** 这个词: *I need a new pair of scissors.* 我需要一把新剪刀。

Using words 单词用法

how a word is used in a sentence 单词在句中的用法
(sb = somebody; sth = something)

***blame**¹ /bleɪm/ **verb** [T] **1** blame sb (for sth); blame

sth on sb to think or say that a certain person or thing is responsible for sth bad that has happened 把...归咎于

the particular **preposition** that is used after a word 该词常接的特定介词

de·pend·ent² /drɪpendənt/ **adj.** **dependent (on**

sb/sth) needing sb/sth to support you 依赖的; 依靠的: *The industry is heavily dependent on government contracts.* 这个行业严重依赖政府合同。

The adjective cannot be used before a noun; it must always follow a verb like *be*, *seem*, etc. 该形容词不能用在名词前, 必须位于 *be*, *seem* 等动词之后。

***a·wake**¹ /ə'weɪk/ **adj.** (not before a noun 不用于名词前) not sleeping 醒着的: *I was awake most of the night, worrying.* 我整个晚上差不多都醒着, 担心不已。◇ *The kids are always wide (= completely) awake at 6 o'clock in the morning.* 孩子们在上午6点总是精神十足。

The adjective can only be used before a noun. 该形容词只能用在名词前。

lone /ləʊn/ **adj.** (only before a noun 仅用于名词前)

without any other people; alone 孤独无伴的; 唯一的: *a lone swimmer* 唯一的游泳者

words used in particular situations 用于特定场合的单词

Word may be labeled (*formal*) (used in formal, especially written English), (*written*) (literary or not used in spoken English), (*informal*) (used in informal conversation and not usually written in essays, etc.), (*slang*) (very informal and often used especially by younger people). 单词可能标上 (*formal*) (用于正式英语, 尤其是正式的书面英语), (*written*) (文学用语或不用于英语口语), (*informal*) (用于非正式谈话, 通常不用于文章中), (*slang*) (非常不正式, 尤为年轻人习用)。

awe·some /'ɔsəm/ **adj.** **1** (*formal* 正式) impressive and sometimes frightening 令人敬畏的; 可怕的: *an awesome task* 令人畏惧的任务 **2** (*informal* 非正式) very good; excellent 很好的; 极好的: *We went to an awesome party at Dave's house.* 我们上戴维家参加了一个极好的聚会。◇ *Wow! That's totally awesome!* 哇! 那简直棒极了!

Choosing the right word/vocabulary building 选择适当的单词/扩大词汇量

a note explaining the **difference between words** that might be confused 解释易混词的注释

build²/bɪld/ **noun** [C, U] the shape and size of sb's body 身材; 体格: *She has a very athletic build.* 她体格健美。◇ *Police are looking for a young man of slim build.* 警方正寻找一位身材修长的年轻人。

NOTE Compare 比较 **build** and **figure**. **Build** usually describes size in connection with strength and muscle and is used for both men and women. **Figure** usually describes shape, especially whether it is attractive or not, and is usually used only for women. ***Build** 通常表示力气大小或肌肉多少, 可用于指男女。***Figure** 通常形容体形是否迷人, 通常只指女子。

* **a part·ment** /ə'pɑ:tmənt/ **noun** [C] (*abbr. apt.*) a set of rooms that is used as a home (usually on one floor in a larger building) 公寓套房; *a three-bedroom apartment* 三寝室的公寓套房

NOTE You **rent** an apartment from a **landlord** or from a company that owns the apartment. The landlord **rents** the apartment **out** to you, the **tenant**. The money you have to pay is called **rent**. 房东叫 **landlord**, 房客叫 **tenant**, 求租为 **rent**, 出租为 **rent out**, 租金为 **rent**. ⇨ Look also at 另见 **condominium**.

a note giving **related vocabulary** 解释相关词汇

sane /seɪn/ **adj.** **1** (used about a person) mentally normal; not crazy 神志正常的: *With a job like mine, it's incredible that I'm still sane!* 做这样的工作我仍未神志失常, 真不可思议。 **2** (used about a person or an idea, a decision, etc.) sensible; showing good judgment 理智的; 明智的: *I had to accept the offer. It was the only sane thing to do.* 我只好接受这个建议, 只有这样才是明智的。

OPP **insane** ⇨ **noun** **sanity**

members of a **word family** 词族的成员

nude¹/nud/ **adj.** not wearing any clothes 裸体的

SYN **bare, naked**

synonyms 同义词

Pronunciation 发音

the **pronunciation** of each word 每个单词的发音

***en·gi·neer**¹ /ˌɛndʒəˈniːr/ **noun** [C] 1 a person whose job is to use science and math in practical ways, e.g. to design machines, roads, bridges, etc., or to plan processes in factories, etc. 工程师, 设计师: *a civil/chemical/mechanical engineer* 土木/化学/机械工程师

where the **stress** falls on a word 重读音节

mass media **noun** [pl.] the means of communicating with large numbers of people, i.e. newspapers, television and radio 大众传媒

Canadian English 加拿大英语

Look at the U.S. word after the = (equals) sign to find the meaning of a **Canadian word**. 见等号(=)后的美国英语单词, 查找加拿大英语单词的词义。

eaves·trough /'ivztrɒf/ **noun** [C] (Cdn) = GUTTER (1)

Quiz answers 测验答案

Answers to Dictionary quiz — page xv 第xv页上的词典测验答案

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 potatoes | 10 swore | kill two birds with one stone) |
| 2 a baby or a very young child | 11 factories | 16 five |
| 3 spend money | 12 occurring | (burn (sth) down; |
| 4 the receiver | 13 the "p" | burn (sb/yourself) out; |
| 5 dishonest | 14 hot dog | burn sth out; |
| 6 shadow | 15 three | burn up; burn sth up) |
| 7 commence | (have an hour, etc. to kill; | 17 smuggler; smuggling |
| 8 an adjective | kill time; | 18 elegance |
| 9 uncountable | | 19 a Norwegian |
| | | 20 million |

Dictionary quiz 词典测验

This quiz shows how the *Oxford ESL Dictionary* can help you. 通过做练习可了解能从本词典中得到哪些帮助。You'll find the answers to all these questions by looking up the words in dark type. 查找黑体的单词就能找到这些问题的答案。

- 1 What are **hash browns** made of?
- 2 Who would wear a **diaper**?
- 3 What doesn't a **cheapskate** like to do?
- 4 What's the name of the part of a **telephone** that you pick up when you want to make a phone call?
- 5 What's the opposite of **honest**?
- 6 *I could see the **shade** of a man outside the window.*
In this sentence, the word **shade** is wrong. What's the correct word?
- 7 Which word in this sentence would you NOT use in an informal situation:
— *What time does the meeting **commence**?*
- 8 Is the word **meek** a noun, a verb or an adjective?
- 9 Is the word **luggage** countable or uncountable?
- 10 What's the past tense form of **swear**?

- 11 How do you spell the plural of **factory**?
- 12 How do you spell the -ing form of the verb **occur**?

- 13 Which letter is silent in the word **receipt**?
- 14 Which part of **hot dog** receives the main stress?

- 15 How many idioms are there that have the word **kill** in them?
- 16 How many phrasal verbs can you make with the word **burn**?
- 17 What two nouns can you form from the word **smuggle**?
- 18 What's the noun formed from **elegant**?

- 19 What do you call a person who comes from **Norway**?
- 20 What number does the prefix **mega-** indicate?

Answers on page xiv

Meanings 词义

The dictionary explains what words mean in language that is easy to understand, and the example sentences show you how to use the word correctly. 本词典用简明易懂的语言解释词义。例句说明单词的正确用法。

Vocabulary 词汇

There are notes (shown by the ⇨ symbol and **NOTE** icon) that give useful extra vocabulary associated with a word and explain the difference between words that people often confuse. 词典里有注释(用 ⇨ 和 **NOTE** 符号标记), 给出与单词有关的其他有用词汇, 解释易混词之间的差别。

Style 文体

The dictionary tells you if a word is formal or informal, and it often suggests another word that you can use in most situations. 本词典说明单词是正式或非正式, 经常推荐在多数场合可使用的另一个单词。

Grammar 语法

The dictionary tells you whether a word is a noun, verb, adjective, etc. and whether nouns are countable or uncountable. It also gives irregular forms (e.g. irregular past tenses of verbs). 本词典说明单词是名词、动词、形容词等, 说明名词是可数或不可数, 还给出不规则形式(如动词的不规则的过去式)。

Spelling 拼写

You can use the dictionary to check how a word is spelled. It also tells you about small spelling changes in other forms of the word (e.g. irregular plurals). 你可用本词典来检查单词的拼写。本词典还说明单词的其他形式(如不规则复数形式)在拼写上的细微变化。

Pronunciation 发音

This dictionary gives the pronunciation of words, and at the bottom of each page there is a key that shows you how to read the phonetic spelling. Look also at the marks that show you where the main stress of the word is. 本词典给出单词的发音, 每页的页底有个说明拼写读法的凡例。同时请注意所标识的重读音节。

Idioms and phrasal verbs 习语和短语动词

These are given in two separate sections after the main meanings of the word. (Look also at the "Phrasal verbs" study page – on pages **A4-5**.) 在单词的主要词义后两部分分别给出习语和短语动词。(另见研习专页 **A4-5** 对短语动词的说明)

Words formed from other words 派生词

Derivatives (**loudly** and **loudness** are derivatives of **loud**) are given after the main meanings of the word. 单词主要词义后给出派生词(**loudly** 和 **loudness** 是 **loud** 的派生词)。

Extra Information 附加信息

At the back of the dictionary you will find a list of irregular verbs, a list of prefixes and suffixes, maps and a list of geographical names. 本词典的末尾有不规则动词表、前后缀表、地图和地名表。

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Study pages 研习专页

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1022 Pronunciation 发音

inside back cover 后环页 Phonetic spelling 拼写与发音

A, a /eɪ/ **noun** [C, U] (pl. A's; a's /eɪz/) **1** the first letter of the English alphabet 英语字母表的第1个字母: "Andy" begins with (an) "A." *Andy以A开头。**2** the highest grade given for a test or piece of work (测验或作业成绩)甲, 优, 优秀: I got an "A" on my essay. 我的论文成绩是"A"。

IDM earn/get straight A's → STRAIGHT¹

***a**² /ə; strong form 强读 eɪ/ (also 也作 an /ən; strong form 强读 æn/) **indefinite article**

NOTE The form **an** is used before a vowel sound.

***An** 用在元音前。

1 one 一, 一个: I'll have a cup of coffee. 我要喝一杯咖啡。◇ an apple and a pear 一个苹果和一个梨 **2** (used when you are talking about sth in general, not one particular example of it 用于泛指某物, 而非确指): A lion is a dangerous animal. 狮子是危险的动物。 **3** (used with sb's name to show that the speaker does not know the person 与名字连用, 表示说话人不认识该人): There's a Ms. Mills here to see you. 有一位米尔斯女士想见你。 **4** (used for showing that sb/sth is a member of a group, class or profession 用以表示某人/某物是某个群体、阶层或职业中的一员): She's a Muslim. 她是穆斯林。◇ Their car's a Volvo. 他们的车是沃尔沃牌的。◇ She's a senator. 她是参议员。 **5** (used with some expressions of quantity 与一些表示数量的词语连用): a lot of money 许多钱 ◇ a few cars 几辆车 **6** (used with prices, rates, measurements 与价格、比率、量度连用) each 每一, 每一个: They cost 50 ¢ a pound. 它们的价钱是每磅50美分。◇ He was traveling at about 80 miles an hour. 他正以每小时大约80英里的速度行进。

a-back /ə'bæk/ **adv.**

IDM be taken aback to be surprised or shocked 吃惊: I was completely taken aback when I saw the bill from the mechanic. 我看到机修工送来的账单感到十分震惊。

aba-cus /'æbəkəs/ **noun** [C] (pl. aba-cuses /-kəsɪz/) a frame with small balls, arranged in rows, which can be moved backward and forward to help people to count, add and subtract 算盘

***a-ban-don** /ə'bændən/ **verb** [T] **1** to leave sb/sth that you are responsible for, usually permanently 抛弃, 遗弃: an abandoned car 丢弃的车 **2** to stop doing sth without finishing it or without achieving what you wanted to do 放弃: The search for the missing sailors was abandoned after two days. 搜寻失踪水手的工作两天后被放弃了。◇ a-ban-don-ment **noun** [U]

a-bashed /ə'bæʃt/ **adj.** ashamed and embarrassed because of having done sth bad (因做了坏事而) 羞愧的, 尴尬的

ab-bey /'æbi/ **noun** [C] a building where monks or nuns live or used to live 修道院

abbr. (also 也作 abbrev.) = ABBREVIATION

ab-bre-vi-ate /ə'brɪviət/ **verb** [T] **1** to make a word or phrase shorter by leaving out some letters 缩短, 缩写 (词或短语) **2** to make a story, a piece of writing or speech shorter 节略, 简写: the abbreviated version of the story 该故事的简写版

ab-bre-vi-a-tion /ə'brɪvi'eɪʃn/ **noun** [C] a short

form of a word or phrase 缩写形式, 缩略词: In this dictionary, "sth" is the abbreviation for "something." 在本词典中, sth是something的缩写形式。

ab-di-cate /'æbdɪkeɪt/ **verb** [I, T] to give sth up, especially power or a position 放弃, (尤指) 放弃权力, 退位: The queen abdicated and her son became king. 女王退位后她的儿子成为国王。◇ to abdicate responsibility (= to refuse to be responsible for sth) 拒绝承担责任 ◇ ab-di-ca-tion /'æbdɪ'keɪʃn/ **noun** [C, U]

ab-do-men /'æbdəmən/ **noun** [C] a part of the body between the chest and the legs, in which the stomach is contained 腹部 ◇ ab-dom-i-nal /æb'damɪnəl; əb-/ **adj.** 见 Look at 参见 abs.

ab-duct /əb'dʌkt; æb-/ **verb** [T] to take hold of sb and take him/her away illegally 劫持, 绑架: He has been abducted by a terrorist group. 他被一个恐怖组织劫持了。◇ ab-duc-tion /-'dʌkʃn/ **noun** [C, U]

a-bet /ə'bet/ **verb** [T] (a-bet-ting; a-bet-ted)

IDM aid and abet → AID²

ab-hor /əb'hɔː; æb-/ **verb** [T] (ab-hor-ring; ab-horred) (formal 正式) to hate sth very much 痛恨, 憎恶: All civilized people abhor the use of torture. 所有的文明人都憎恶使用酷刑。◇ ab-hor-rence /-'hɔːrəns; -'harəns/ **noun** [U], ab-hor-rent /-'hɔːrənt; -'harənt/ **adj.**

a-bide /ə'baɪd/ **verb** (formal 正式)

IDM can't/couldn't abide sb/sth/doing sth to dislike sth very much 不能容忍某人/某物/做某事: I can't abide getting up early. 早起我受不了。

PHRV abide by sth to obey a law, etc.; to do what you have agreed or decided 遵守(法律等); 履行(协议、协定)事物: You must abide by the rules of the game. 你必须遵守比赛规则。

***a-bil-i-ty** /ə'bɪlətɪ/ **noun** [C, U] (pl. a-bil-i-ties) the mental or physical power or skill that makes it possible to do sth 能力; 技能; 本领: A person of his ability will have no difficulty getting a job. 有他那种能力的人找工作不会有困难。

a-blaze /ə'bleɪz/ **adj.** (not before a noun 不用于名词前) burning strongly; completely on fire 熊熊燃烧的, 完全着火的: Within ten minutes, the whole house was ablaze. 不到十分钟, 整幢房子就成了一片火海。

***a-ble** /'eɪbl/ **adj.** **1** be able to do sth (used as a modal verb 用作情态动词) to have the ability, power, opportunity, time, etc. to do sth 有能力的, 能够做某事的: Will you be able to come to a meeting next week? 你下星期能来开个会吗? ◇ I was able to solve the problem quickly. 我有能力很快解决这个问题。

NOTE In the passive, can/could is used, not be able to. 被动语态用 can/could 而不是 be able to: The arrangement can't be changed. 这项安排不能改变。

2 (formal 正式) intelligent; doing your job well 有才智的, 胜任的, 称职的: an able politician 有才智的政治家 ◇ a-bly /'eɪbli/ **adv.**

able-bodied /'eɪbl'badɪd/ **adj.** strong and healthy 强健的, 强壮的: All the able-bodied young men from our town were drafted into the army. 我们镇里所有的强壮青年都应征入伍了。

ABM /eɪ bi 'em/ **noun** [C] (Cdn) automated banking machine; a machine inside or outside a bank, in a shopping center, etc. from which you can get money at any time of day by putting in a special card 自动提款机, 自动柜员机

ab-normal /æb'nɔrməl/ **adj.** different from what is normal or usual, in a way that worries you or that is unpleasant 不正常的, 反常的: *I don't want to have children. Is that abnormal?* 我不想要孩子, 这不正常吗? ◇ **abnormal weather conditions** 反常的天气状况

▶ **ab-nor-mal-i-ty** /,æbnɔr'mæləti; ,æbnɔr-/ **noun** [C, U] (pl. **ab-nor-mal-i-ties**) ▶ **ab-nor-mal-ly** **adv.**

a-board /ə'bɔrd/ **adv., prep.** on or into a train, ship or aircraft 在火车(船、飞机)上; 上火车(船、飞机): *We went aboard the ship.* 我们登上了这艘船。◇ *Welcome aboard Flight 397 to Caracas.* 欢迎乘坐 397 航班前往加拉加斯。

a-bol-ish /ə'bɒlɪʃ/ **verb** [T] to put an end to or stop a law or system officially 废除, 废止 (法律或制度): *When was capital punishment abolished here?* 死刑在这里是什么时候废除的? ▶ **ab-o-li-tion** /,æbɒ'lɪʃn/ **noun** [U]; *the abolition of slavery in the U.S.* 美国奴隶制的废除

a-bom-i-nable /ə'bɒmənəbl/ **adj.** (formal) 正式) very bad; very unpleasant 很坏的, 可恶的, 令人讨厌的: *abominable behavior* 令人讨厌的行为

ab-o-rig-i-nal /,æbɔ'rɪdʒɪnəl/ **adj.** 1 of or belonging to the original inhabitants of a place 土著的; *aboriginal tribes* 土著部落 2 **Aboriginal** of or belonging to the race of people who were the original inhabitants of Australia (澳大利亚)土著居民的

Ab-o-rig-i-ne /,æbɔ'rɪdʒɪni/ **noun** [C] a member of the race of people who were the original inhabitants of Australia (澳大利亚的)土著居民

a-bort /ə'bɔrt/ **verb** [I, T] 1 to remove a baby (a fetus) from a pregnant woman so that it does not develop further and will not be born (使)流产 2 to end sth before it is complete (使)夭折, 中止: *to abort a bombing mission* 中止轰炸任务

a-bortion /ə'bɔrtʃn/ **noun** 1 [C, U] an operation on a pregnant woman so that she will not have a baby 人工流产, 堕胎: *to have an abortion* 做人工流产 ◇ *Abortion is illegal in that country.* 堕胎在该国是违法的。2 [C] an event which causes a pregnant woman to lose her baby accidentally 流产: *a spontaneous abortion* 自然流产

a-bor-tive /ə'bɔrtɪv/ **adj.** not completed successfully 流产的, 夭折的, 失败的: *an abortive attempt* 失败的尝试

a-bound /ə'baʊnd/ **verb** [I] 1 to exist in large numbers 大量存在: *Restaurants abound in this part of the city.* 城市的这个地区有许多餐馆。2 **abound with** sth to contain large numbers of sth 有大量的某物

* **a-bout** ¹ /ə'baʊt/ **adv.** (informal 非正式) 1 (also 也作 around) a little more or less than; approximately 左右, 大约: *It's about three miles from here to the center of town.* 从这里到镇中心大约 3 英里。◇ *I got home about 7:30.* 我是 7:30 左右到家的。2 almost; nearly 差不多, 将近; 几乎: *Dinner's just about ready.* 晚饭就要做好了。

IDM **be about to do sth** to be going to do sth very soon 即将(做某事): *The show's about to start.* 演出即将开始。

be not about to do sth not to be willing to do sth 不愿意, 不想(做某事): *I'm not about to let a little rain spoil our picnic!* 我不想让一阵小雨破坏我们的野餐!

* **a-bout** ² /ə'baʊt/ **prep.** 1 on the subject of 关于: *a book about Spain* 有关西班牙的书 ◇ *I don't like it, but there's nothing I can do about it.* 我不喜欢, 但我对此毫无办法。2 in the character of sb 对于...的品质: *There's something about him that I don't quite trust.* 他的为人有些地方我不太信得过。

IDM **how/what about...?** 1 (used when asking for information about sb/sth or for sb's opinion or wish 用以打听消息或征求意见、愿望): *I'm going to have chicken. How about you?* 我打算吃鸡, 你呢? ◇ *What about Ruth? Have you heard from her lately?* 露丝怎么样了? 你最近有她的消息吗? 2 (used when making a suggestion 用于提建议): *How about going to a movie tonight?* 今晚去看电影怎么样?

a-bout-face **noun** [C] a turn in the opposite direction; a change of opinion 回向后转; 观点的转变

* **a-bove** ¹ /ə'baʊv/ **adv., prep.** 1 in a higher place in... 上面: *The people in the apartment above make a lot of noise.* 楼上那套公寓的人很吵闹。◇ *I live in the hills above the city.* 我住在俯视城市的小山上。◇ picture at 图见 **over**. 2 (formal 正式) in an earlier part (of sth written) 上文, 前文: *the items mentioned above* 上述各项 3 more than a number, amount, price, etc. 超过, 高于: *children age 11 and above* 年龄 11 岁或以上的儿童 ◇ *A score of 70 and above will get you a B on the test.* 考试 70 分或以上就可以得 B。◇ *You have to get above 50% to pass.* 你必须得一半以上的分才能通过。◇ *above-average temperatures* 平均值以上的温度 4 too good, etc. to do sth (因善良等而) 不至于, 不屑于: *She's not above telling a few lies if it makes life easier.* 只要能使生活轻松些, 她还是会说些谎的。5 with a higher rank (级别) 高于: *The person above me is the department manager.* 级别比我高的人是部门经理。

IDM **above all** most importantly 最重要的是: *Above all, stay calm!* 最重要的是保持镇静!

a-bove ² /ə'baʊv/ **adj.** mentioned before in a piece of writing 上述的, 前文提到的: *If you answered "yes" to the above questions, go on to number 6.* 如果你对上述问题回答“是”, 继续做第六题。▶ **the a'bove** **noun** [U, pl.]; *Which of the above best describes your personality?* 上述各项中哪一项最能形容你的个性?

ab-ra-sive /ə'breɪsɪv/ **adj.** 1 rough and likely to scratch 粗糙的: *Do not use abrasive cleaning products on the bathtub.* 不要用粗糙的清洁用品擦洗浴缸。2 (used about a person) rude and fairly aggressive 粗鲁的; 好斗的

a-breast /ə'brest/ **adv.** (used after a number 用于数字后) next to or level with each other and going in the same direction 并列, 并列: *The soldiers marched two abreast.* 士兵们两人一排行军。

IDM **be/keep abreast of sth** to have all the most recent information about sth 了解某事的最新情况

a-bridge /ə'brɪdʒ/ **verb** [T] to make sth (usually a book) shorter by removing parts of it 删节, 节略(书等) ▶ **a-bridged** **adj.** *an abridged version of a novel* 小说的节版 **OPP** **unabridged** ▶ **a-bridg-ment** (also 也作 **abridgement**) **noun** [C, U]

* **a-broad** /ə'brɔd/ **adv.** in or to another country or countries 在国外, 到国外: *My mother has never been abroad.* 我妈妈从来没出过国。◇ *They found it difficult to get used to living abroad.* 他们觉得很难适应在国外的生活。

a-brupt /ə'brʌpt/ **adj.** 1 sudden and unexpected 突然的; 意外的: *an abrupt change of plan* 计划的突然改变 2 (used about a person's behavior) fairly rude and unfriendly (行为) 粗鲁的, 鲁莽的, 莽撞的, ▶ **a-brupt-ly**

adv. ▶ **a-brupt-ness** *noun* [U]

abs /əbz/ *noun* [pl.] (informal 非正式) the muscles of the stomach (= the abdominal muscles) 腹肌

ab-scess /'æbses/ *noun* [C] a swelling on or in the body, containing a poisonous liquid (pus) 脓肿

ab-scond /əb'skand/; æb-/ *verb* [I] (formal 正式) to run away from a place where you should stay, sometimes with sth that you should not take 潜逃: *She absconded with all the company's money.* 她携带公司所有的钱款潜逃了。

* **ab-sence** /'æbsəns/ *noun* 1 [C, U] a time when sb is away from somewhere; the fact of being away from somewhere 缺席, 不在: *frequent absences due to illness* 生病造成的经常缺席 ◇ *His absence from the team will definitely weaken it.* 他的缺场的确会使全队实力下降。2 [U] the fact of sth not being there; a lack of sth 缺乏; 没有: *The first thing I noticed about the place was the absence of noise.* 我在这个地方注意到第一件事是没有噪音。

ab-sent /'æbsənt/ *adj.* 1 not present somewhere 缺席的, 不在的: *He was absent from work.* 他缺勤。2 thinking about sth else, and so not paying attention 心不在焉的: *an absent stare* 心不在焉的凝视 ▶ **ab-sent-ly** *adv.*

ab-sen-tee /,æbsən'ti/ *noun* [C] a person who should be present but is not 缺席者

ab-sen-tee-ism /,æbsən'ti:zəm/ *noun* [U] the problem of workers or students often not going to work or school 经常旷工; 经常旷课

absent-minded *adj.* often forgetting or not noticing things, because you are thinking about sth else 健忘的; 心不在焉的 ▶ **absent-mindedly** *adv.* ▶ **absent-mindedness** *noun* [U]

* **ab-so-lute** /'æbsəlut/; ,æbsə'lut/ *adj.* 1 complete; total 完全的, 全部的, 绝对的: *We are aiming at absolute perfection!* 我们追求完美。◇ *The whole trip was an absolute disaster.* 整个旅行彻底失败。2 certain; definite 肯定的, 确实的, 无疑的: *We don't have absolute proof that this suspect committed the robbery.* 我们没有确凿证据证明这名嫌疑人实施了抢劫。3 not measured in comparison with sth else 绝对的: *Food prices have increased in absolute terms.* 食品的绝对价格上涨了。

* **ab-so-lute-ly** *adv.* 1 /'æbsəlutli/ completely; totally 完全地, 绝对地: *What you're saying is absolutely wrong.* 你说的话完全错了。◇ *I absolutely refuse to believe that.* 我绝对不相信那件事。◇ *He made absolutely no effort (= no effort at all) to help me.* 他一点都没帮我。2 /,æbsə'lutli/ (used when you are agreeing with sb 表示同意) yes; certainly 正是, 当然: *"It's a good idea, isn't it?" "Oh, absolutely!"* “这是个主意, 不是吗?” “啊, 当然!”

ab-solve /əb'zɒlv/ *verb* [T] absolve sb (from/of sth) to state formally that sb is free from guilt or blame 宣布...无罪, 免除...的责任: *The driver was absolved from any responsibility for the train crash.* 司机被免除了对火车撞车事故的任何责任。

ab-sorb /əb'sɔrb/; -'zɔrb/ *verb* [T] 1 to take in and hold sth (a liquid, heat, etc.) 吸收 (液体、热等): *a drug that is quickly absorbed into the bloodstream* 能很快吸收到血液的药 2 to take sth into the mind and understand it 理解, 掌握: *I found it impossible to absorb so much information so quickly.* 我觉得无法这么快就消化这么多信息。3 to take sth into sth larger, so that it becomes part of it 使并入, 吞并: *Over the years many towns have been absorbed into the met-*

ropolitan area. 在这几年里, 许多城镇被并入都市区。4 to hold sb's attention completely or interest sb greatly 吸引; 使全神贯注: *History is a subject that absorbs her.* 历史是一门使她全神贯注的学科。▶ **ab-sorp-tion** /əb'sɔrpʃn/; -'zɔrp-/ *noun* [U]

ab-sorbed /əb'sɔrbd/; -'zɔrbd/ *adj.* with sb's attention completely held 专心致志的, 全神贯注的: *He was absorbed in his work and didn't hear me come in.* 他专心致志地做自己的工作, 没听见我进来。

ab-sorb-ent /əb'sɔrbənt/; -'zɔr-/ *adj.* able to take in and hold liquid 能吸收液体的: *an absorbent cloth* 吸水布

ab-sorb-ing /əb'sɔrbɪŋ/; -'zɔr-/ *adj.* so interesting that it holds the attention completely 非常吸引人的, 引人入胜的: *an absorbing story* 引人入胜的故事

ab-stain /əb'steɪn/ *verb* [I] abstain (from sth) 1 to stop yourself from doing sth that you enjoy 戒除; 放弃: *to abstain from eating fattening food* 戒吃使人发胖的食品 ⇨ *noun* abstinence 2 (in a vote) to say that you are not voting either for or against sth (投票时) 弃权: *Two people voted in favor, two voted against and one abstained.* 两人投赞成票, 两人投反对票, 一人弃权。⇨ *noun* abstention

ab-sten-tion /əb'stenʃn/ *noun* [C, U] the act of not voting either for or against sth 弃权

ab-sti-nence /'æbstənəns/ *noun* [U] stopping yourself from having or doing sth that you enjoy 戒除; 放弃: *The doctor advised total abstinence from alcohol.* 医生建议我完全戒酒。

ab-stract¹ /əb'strækt/; æb-; 'æbstrækt/ *adj.* 1 existing only as an idea, not as a physical or real thing 抽象的: *I find it hard to think about abstract ideas like the meaning of life.* 我觉得很难思索诸如生命的意义这样的抽象概念。2 (used about art) not showing things as they really look (艺术) 抽象 (派) 的: *an abstract painting* 抽象画 ⇨ Compare 比较 **representational.**

ab-stract² /'æbstrækt/ *noun* [C] 1 an example of ABSTRACT¹ (2) art 抽象派艺术作品: *an exhibit of abstracts* 抽象派艺术展 2 a much shorter version of an article, a book, etc. giving the main points or ideas from it; a summary 摘要, 概要

IDM in the abstract without mentioning particular people, objects, etc. 抽象地: *I find it hard to think about a problem in the abstract.* 我觉得很难抽象地考虑问题。

ab-surd /əb'sɜrd/ *adj.* that should be laughed at; ridiculous; not seeming sensible 荒唐的, 荒谬的: *That's totally absurd! I can't possibly do all this work in one day.* 荒唐至极! 我不可能一天之内把所有的工作都干完。▶ **ab-surd-i-ty** /əb'sɜrdəʃi/ *noun* [C, U] (pl. ab-surd-i-ties) ▶ **ab-surd-ly** *adv.* *The rules of the game are absurdly complicated.* 这项比赛的规则复杂得出奇。

a-bun-dance /ə'bʌndəns/ *noun* [U, sing.] a very large quantity of sth 大量; 丰富

a-bun-dant /ə'bʌndənt/ *adj.* existing in very large quantities; more than enough 大量的, 充裕的: *abundant supplies of food* 充裕的食品供应 ▶ **a-bun-dant-ly** *adv.*

* **a-buse**¹ /ə'byuz/ *verb* [T] 1 to use sth in the wrong way, e.g. dishonestly 滥用: *He was accused of abusing his position for personal gain.* 他被告指控滥用职权谋取私利。2 to treat sb badly, often violently 虐待: *The girl had been sexually abused by her father.* 这个女孩受到她父亲的性虐待。3 to say rude things to sb 辱

骂, 谩骂

a-buse² /ə'byus/ **noun** 1 [C, U] using sth in the wrong way 滥用: *an abuse of power* 滥用职权 ◇ *the dangers of drug abuse* 滥用毒品的危险 2 [U] bad, usually violent treatment of sb 虐待: *child abuse* 虐待儿童 3 [U] rude words, used to insult another person 恶语; 辱骂: *The other driver leaned out of the car and hurled abuse at me.* 那辆车的司机探出身来, 对我破口大骂。

a-bu-sive /ə'byusiv; -zɪv/ **adj.** 1 treating sb badly, often violently 虐待的: *an abusive husband* 虐妻者 2 using rude language to insult sb 辱骂的: *an abusive remark* 秽言恶语

a-bys-mal /ə'bɪzməl/ **adj.** very bad; of very poor quality 极坏的, 劣质的: *a-bys-mal-ly adv.*

abyss /ə'brɪs/ **noun** [C] (formal 正式) a very deep hole that seems to have no bottom 深渊

* **ac-a-dem-ic**¹ /ækə'demɪk/ **adj.** 1 connected with the educational activities of schools, colleges and universities 教学的; 学业的: *The academic year begins in September.* 学年从9月份开始。 2 connected with subjects of interest to the mind rather than technical or practical subjects 学术的: *academic subjects such as history* 历史等学科 → *ac-a-dem-i-cal-ly* /-kli/ **adv.**

ac-a-dem-ic² /ækə'demɪk/ **noun** [C] a person who teaches and/or does research at a university or college (高校的)教师, 科研人员

a-cad-e-my /ə'kædəmi/ **noun** [C] (pl. *a-cad-e-mies*) 1 a private school, or a school for special training 私立学校; 专科学校: *a military academy* 军官学校 2 (also 也作 *Academy*) a society of people who are important in art, science or literature (艺术、科学或文学)学会: *the National Academy of Sciences* 国家科学学会

Academy AwardTM (also 也作 *Oscar*) **noun** [C] one of the awards given every year by the U.S. Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences for achievement in the making of movies (美国电影艺术科学院每年颁发的)学院奖(奥斯卡金像奖)

A-ca-di-an /ə'keɪdiən/ **noun** [C] 1 a French-speaking Canadian from New Brunswick, and parts of Quebec near it, Nova Scotia or Prince Edward Island (加拿大说法语的)阿卡迪安人 2 (in the U.S.) a person from Louisiana whose family originally came from the French colony of Acadia in what is now Nova Scotia (美国路易斯安那州的)阿卡迪安人

ac-cel-er-ate /ək'seləreɪt/ **verb** [I, T] to go faster; to make sth go faster or happen more quickly (使)加快, 加速: *I accelerated and left the other cars behind.* 我加快速度, 把其他车子甩到了后面。→ *ac-cel-er-a-tion* /ək'selə'reɪʃn/ **noun** [U]

ac-cel-er-a-tor /ək'selə'reɪtər/ (also informal 非正式也作 *gas pedal*) **noun** [C] the pedal in a car, etc. that you press in order to increase speed (汽车等的)油门, 加速器

ac-cent /'æksent/ **noun** 1 [C, U] a particular way of pronouncing words that is connected with the country, area or social group that you come from 口音, 腔调: *a strong Southern accent* 浓重的南方口音 2 [C] the act of emphasizing a word or part of a word by pronouncing it with greater force 重读: *In the word "because", the accent is on the second syllable.* 在 because 一词中, 重读位于第二音节。 3 [C] (in writing) a mark, usually above a letter, that shows that it has to be pronounced in a certain way (书面语中的)变音符号 4 [C, usually sing.] the particular importance that is given to sth 强调: *In all our products the accent is*

on quality. 我们的全部产品都强调质量。

ac-cen-tu-ate /ək'sentʃueɪt/ **verb** [T] to make sth easier to notice 突出, 强调

* **ac-cept** /ək'sept/ **verb**

► **OFFER/INVITATION** 建议/邀请 1 [I, T] to take sth willingly that sb offers you 接受: *Do I have to pay cash or will you accept a check?* 我得付现金还是你们收支票? ◇ *Why won't you accept my advice?* 你为什么不肯接受我的忠告?

► **AGREE** 同意 2 [I, T] to say yes to sth or to agree to sth 同意: *Thank you for your invitation. I am happy to accept.* 感谢你的邀请, 我很高兴接受。◇ *I'd be pleased to accept your offer.* 我很愿意接受你的建议。

► **RESPONSIBILITY** 责任 3 [T] to admit or recognize that sth bad is true 承认; 承担: *They refused to accept responsibility for the accident.* 他们不承认对这次事故负有责任。

► **DIFFICULT SITUATION** 困境 4 [T] to recognize that sth cannot be changed 容忍, 忍受: *It is hard to accept the death of a child.* 接受孩子已经死亡的现实是很难的。

► **BELIEVE** 相信 5 [T] to believe sth 相信: *I just don't accept that - it simply isn't true.* 我说什么也不相信, 那绝对不是真的。◇ *She didn't accept that I was telling the truth.* 她不相信我说的是实话。

► **RECEIVE AS SUITABLE** 认为合适 6 [T] to take sth because it is suitable; to decide that sb/sth is suitable (因合适而)接受; 认为...合适: *The vending machine won't accept my five-dollar bill.* 那台自动售货机不接受我的那张5美元的钞票。◇ *I had a letter saying that I had been accepted for the fall semester.* 我收到信, 说我已经被录取到秋季班了。[OPP] Look at 参见 **refuse**¹ and **reject**.

* **ac-cept-a-ble** /ək'septəbl/ **adj.** 1 allowed, often by people in general 允许的, 可接受的: *One or two mistakes are acceptable but no more than that.* 一两个错误是允许的, 但不能更多了。 2 satisfactory; good enough 令人满意的, 尚好的: *We hope that you will consider our offer acceptable.* 我们希望你们会对我们的建议感到满意。[OPP] **unacceptable**, **ac-cept-a-bil-i-ty** /ək'septə'bɪləti/ **noun** [U], **ac-cept-a-bly** /ək'septəbli/ **adv.**

ac-cep-tance /ək'septəns/ **noun** [C, U] the act of accepting or being accepted 接受; 被接受: *a letter of acceptance from the university* 大学的录取信 ◇ *the acceptance of a difficult situation* (= seeing that it cannot be changed) 对困境的忍受 ◇ *He quickly gained acceptance in the group* (= the other people thought of him as equal to them). 他很快被这个小组接纳。

* **ac-cess**¹ /'ækses/ **noun** [U] 1 access (to sth) a way of entering or reaching a place 入口; 通道: *Access to the attic is through this door.* 去阁楼要穿过这个门。 2 access (to sth) the chance or right to use or have sth (使用或拥有某物的)机会, 权利: *Do you have access to a fax machine?* 你能使用传真机吗? 3 access (to sb) permission, especially legal or official, to see sb 探视权: *They are divorced, but he has regular access to the kids.* 他们离婚了, 但他可以经常看望孩子。

ac-cess² /'ækses/ **verb** [T] to get or use sth, especially with a computer (尤指用计算机)获取, 使用: *This software makes it easy to access information in the database.* 这个软件使得获取数据库的信息变得容易。

ac-ces-si-ble /ək'sesəbl/ **adj.** 1 possible to be reached or entered 能到达的; 能进入的: *Because of the snow, the farm was not accessible by car.* 由于下雪, 汽车无法到达农场。 2 easy to get, use or understand 容易获取的; 容易使用的; 容易理解的 [OPP] **in-**