

杨广育

# ● 双解 高中 英语 词典

English-English  
English-Chinese Dictionary For  
Senior Students of High School



天津人民出版社

# 高中英语双解小词典

杨广育 编

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# 前 言

学会用英文解释英语词汇是中学生普遍存在的一大难题，不会用英文解释英语词汇直接影响学习词汇的效果及听说能力的培养，也直接影响阅读、理解、运用英语的能力。解决这一难题最有效的办法是使用英汉双解词典。为此编写了便于中学生使用的《初中英语双解小词典》，出版后受到了广大读者的热烈欢迎，使笔者倍受鼓舞。现在再将《高中英汉双解小词典》奉献给高中学生及广大读者。

本书特点是：紧扣国家教委颁布的最新教学大纲，兼顾各地实际，从《高级中学课本》一、二、三册及《全日制十年制学校高中课本》(试用本)一、二册《高级中学三年级暂用课本》全一册两套教材中选词。英释简明，规范，通俗易懂，释义紧扣教材，并有用法举例及例句汉释，很便于学生使用。此外本书还以附录的形式将教材中词组全数列出，进行英汉双解，并将动词词组单独分类，以便学生更好地掌握。不仅是学生不可缺少的学习工具，对中学教师也是一本有用的参考

书。

本书附录中的词组部分,是邀请孟志强、张靖同志共同编写的,特在此加以说明。

本书成稿后,承蒙天津师范大学王占梅教授进行认真的审阅与修改,在此表示衷心的感谢!

由于时间仓促,加之编者水平所限,疏漏、错误在所难免,欢迎读者批评指正。

编 者

1987. 12.

## 略 语 表

abbr. — abbreviation — 略语

adj. — adjective — 形容词

adv. — adverb — 副词

aux. — auxiliary — 助动词

Brit. — British — 英语的, 英语用法

cap. — capital — 首都

chem. — chemistry — 化学

collec. — collective — 集合用法

colloq. — colloquialism — 口语

conj. — conjunction — 连词

E — east — 东

e.g. — For example — 例如

esp. — especially — 尤指

fig. — figurative — 比喻

f.i. — for instance — 例如

F — French — 法语, 法国的

G — German — 德语, 德国的

inf. — infinitive — 不定式  
interr. — interrogative — 疑问  
neg. — negative — 否定的  
N — north — 北  
n. — noun — 名词  
num. — numeral — 数词  
pl. — plural — 复数  
prep. — preposition — 介词  
pron. — pronoun — 代词  
sing. — singular — 单数  
sb. — somebody — 某人  
sth. — something — 某物  
S — south — 南  
tech. — technique — 技术  
□ — uncountable noun — 不可数名词  
US — United States — 美国, 美语  
v. — verb — 动词  
W — west — 西  
& — and — 和

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## A

**aback** [əb'æk] adv. backwards 向后地, 后退地

At first, Kirby was taken aback by their announcement. 起初, 柯尔比被他们的宣布吓了一跳。

**abandon** [ə'bændən] v. 1. to go away from 抛弃  
2. to give up 放弃

Only when that fails shall I abandon the vessel, but not before that, nor shall any of my crew. 如果全都淹没了, 那就要弃船了, 但是在这之前我是不会弃船的, 我也不会允许我的任何一个船员弃船。

**aboard** [ə'bɔ:d] adv. in or on a ship, (train, bus, etc.) 在船(火车、公共汽车等)上 prep. on board of 搭乘

She went home aboard a plane. 她搭乘飞机回家。

**absence** ['æbsəns] n. 1. being away (from) 缺席, 离开(与from连用) 2.  $\square$  non-existence; lack

不存在, 缺乏

The absence of air also explains why the stars do not seem to twinkle in space, as they do from the earth. 太空中的星星并不象从地球上看上去的星星那样闪光, 其原因也在于太空中没有空气。

**absent** ['æbsənt] adj. 1. not present; not there 缺席, 不在 2. lacking 缺少的

She was absent from work last Tuesday.  
上星期二她没有去上班。

**absorb** [əb'sɔ:b] v. to take in 吸收

Some of waste and poison is absorbed and changed into harmless things. 一部分废物和含毒物品被吸收, 变成了无害的东西。

**abstract** ['æbstrækt] adj. 1. thought of apart from any particular object or real thing 抽象的 2. deep 深奥的

He wanted to be a physicist and devote himself to abstract research. 他想成为一名物理学家并献身于抽象研究。

**accent** ['æksənt] n. 1. stress put on a syllable or word 重音 2. a particular way of speaking, usu. connected with a country, area or

## class 口音

On the eighth day somebody thought Bashi's accent suggested Baoding, a city four hours away in Hebei province. 第八天,有人想到八喜的口音很象保定的,保定是河北省的一个城市,乘车四小时即可到达。

**accept** [ək'sept] v. 1. to take or receive (sth. offered), esp. willingly 接受 2. to admit 承认, 认可 3. to take responsibility for 承受……责任

Instead, he did experiments to test and prove an idea before he was ready to accept it. 相反,在他准备接受一种观念之前,他都先进行实验,对其加以验证。

**acceptable** [ək'septəbl] adj. worth accepting; welcome 可接受的,受欢迎的

Incredibly, within three weeks Sister Mary Joseph and Kirby turned six dying children, none of whom had any noticeable talent, into an acceptable choir. 三个星期后,玛丽、约瑟夫、姆姆和柯尔比把六名垂危病儿——都没有显著的音乐天才——训练成一个蛮过得去的唱诗班,真是令人不可思议!

**accident** ['æksɪdənt] n. 1. something unexpected and usually unpleasant or unfortunate 意外的事, 事故 2. U chance; fortune 机遇, 命运

Peter might get lost or have an accident. 彼得可能迷路或出事故了。

**accomplish** [ə'kɒmplɪʃ] v. to succeed in doing 完成

To accomplish this, the tern must fly about 75 miles every day for ten months! 燕鸥每天需飞75英里, 连续十个月, 才能飞完 (这段路程)。

**account** [ə'kaʊnt] n. reason 原因

Only on account of this, he had been forced to give up his teaching. 他很不情愿地放弃教书的原因仅在于此。

**achieve** [ə'tʃi:v] v. 1. to accomplish 实现 2. to get by effort 获得

We have achieved only half of what we hoped to do. 我们仅完成我们所希望完成的一半。

**achievement** [ə'tʃi:vmənt] n. 1. the act of achieving 完成, 实现 2. sth. done successfully 成就


Such was Albert Einstein, a simple man of great achievements. 阿尔伯特·爱因斯坦就是这样一个人，一个单纯朴实而又取得巨大成就的人。

**acquaint** [ə'kweint] v. 1. to let know 告知 2. to make familiar with 使认识, 使了解

I wish to acquaint you that your friend has already left. 我想告知你, 你的朋友已走了。

**across** [ə'krɒs] prep. 1. from one side to the other side of 横过 2. over 越过 3. to or on the other side of 到对面, 在对面 4. forming a cross upon 交叉成十字形 adv. 1. from the one side to the other side 横过地 2. to or on the other side 对面地 3. forming a cross 成十字形地

The Great Wall of China, the longest wall in the world, runs across north China like a huge dragon. 中国的长城, 世界上最长的城墙, 象一条巨龙逶迤在中国北部。

**action** ['ækʃən] n. 1.  movement using force or power for some purpose, doing things 行动, 活动 2. sth. done; deed 所做之事, 行为

Simple actions, such as eating and drinking, become very difficult. 简单的活动, 如吃、喝变得很困难。

**activity** [æk'tiviti] n. 1. thing to do 活动, 2. being active 活跃

Games and sports often grow out of people's work and everyday activities. 运动往往产生于人们的工作与日常活动。

**actual** ['æktjuəl; 'æktʃuəl] adj. real, as fact 真实的, 实际的


But in actual fact sports and games can be of great value, especially to people who work with their brains most of the day. 但是实际上, 体育运动, 特别是对那些一天大部分时间用脑的人来说, 益处很大。

**actually** ['æktjuəli, 'æktʃuəli] adv. really; in fact 实际地

Actually, he came on June 19. 事实上, 他是6月19日来的。

**address** [ə'dres] n. 1. the number of the building, name of the street and town, etc. where a person lives 地址, 2. a speech 演说 v. to talk to 向……讲话

“I'm changing my hotel, I'll drop in and leave the new address,” I said. 我说：“我就要换一家旅馆，我顺便再来一趟把新地址留下吧。”

**admiration** [ˌædmə'reɪʃ(ə)n] n. 1.  a feeling of pleasure and respect 钦佩, 赞美, 羡慕 2. a person or a thing that is admired 使人赞美的人或事物

She was filled with admiration for his courage. 对他的胆量, 她心里充满钦佩之情。

**admire** [əd'maɪə] v. 1. to regard with pleasure or respect 赞美, 夸奖 2. to look at with pleasure 赞赏 3. to have a high regard for 羡慕

He explained that his friend was Swede and knew no French, but he admired Napoleon so much that he wanted to join the French army and fight for him. 他介绍说他的朋友是瑞典人, 不懂法语, 但是他非常崇拜拿破伦, 以至想参加法国军队为拿破伦而战。

**adoption** [ə'dɒpʃən] n. the act of adopting 采纳

It was the adoption of Western technique that was responsible, in fact, for the

transformation of Japan from a tenth-rate backward nation into a great power in less than 50 years. 日本用了不到50年的时间，从一个极其落后的国家变成了一个强国，其中部分原因就是采用了西方技术。

**adult** [ə'dʌlt] *adj.* full-grown 成长的, 成熟的, 成年的 *n.* a grown-up person 成人

These cells are young and small, but they get nourishment and they grow into adult cells and so carry on the function of the organ. 这些细胞是幼小的, 但是得到营养就长大为成熟的细胞, 于是就承担起组织器官的功能。

**advance** [əd'vɑ:ns] *v.* 1. to move forward; step forward 前进 2. to make progress 进步

A group of Italian soldiers was advancing slowly toward the position of the army. 一小队意大利士兵正在缓慢地向敌人阵地前进。

**advanced** [əd'vɑ:nst] *adj.* far on in life, studies, progress, etc. 年高的, 程度深的, 先进的

My grandmother is advanced in years. 我祖母年事已高。

**adventure** [əd'ventʃə] *n.* exciting or dangerous



journey or activity 冒险, 探险, 冒险活动

«The Adventure of Tom Sawyer» was written by Mark Twin. 《汤姆历险记》是马克·吐温写的。

**advice** [əd'vais] n. 1. [U] opinion or view about what should be done 劝告 2. (pl) information; news 消息, 报导

In one of his books, Marx gave some advice on how to learn a foreign language. 马克思在他的一本书里提出了怎样学习外语的一些意见。

**advise** [əd'vaiz] v. 1. to give advice to 劝告  
2. to give notice to 通告

He advised me to keep my money in the bank. 他劝我把钱存到银行。

**affair** [ə'fɛə] n. 1. sth. (to be) done 事情 2. event 事件 3. business 事务

The doctor wrote a letter to the Minister disclosing the whole affair. 医生给大臣写了封信, 揭发了整个事件。

**affectionate** [ə'fekʃənɪt] adj. showing gentle love 挚爱的, 慈爱的

Jim has an affectionate wife. 吉姆有一