

A MULTI-FUNCTIONAL
ENGLISH
CHINESE
DICTIONARY

多功能

主编 刘庆双

英汉词海

吉林摄影出版社

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A Multi-Functional English-Chinese Dictionary

刘庆双

上 卷

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责任编辑：严黛玲
封面设计：大盟文化

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

多功能英汉辞海/刘庆双主编. —长春：吉林摄影出版社，2002. 10
ISBN 7—80606—587—3

I. 多... II. 刘... III. ①英语—词典②词典—英、汉 IV.
H316

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2002) 第 077353 号

多功能英汉辞海

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吉林摄影出版社 (长春市人民大街 124 号)

787 × 1092 毫米 16 开 印张：90 2300 千字

2002 年 10 月第 1 版 2002 年 10 月第 1 次印刷

北京市通州区五町京通印刷厂 印数：1—5000 册

ISBN7-80606-587-3/G·121 定价 (全 3 卷)：880.00 元

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前 言

随着我国英语学习与使用者水平的提高和要求的改变，单纯的英汉词典或双解词典已经不能满足他们的需要。面对这种需要，我们试图把英汉词典与双解词典结合起来，使本书兼有两种词典功能的同时，突出词义、词语用法、经典谚语、词语关系等几个方面。使本词典具有更强的可读性与趣味性，特别是词语关系中的同义词、反义词、相关词等项目会给使用者一个更为广阔的视野，对词语的关系有一个更为深刻的了解。

本词典共收9 000余词条，连同派生词、复合词，实际收词12 000余个（包括基本词汇、一般词汇、非英语专业教学大纲中的全部词汇）。在体例设计和编写中着力体现简明、全面、实用、多功能等特点。针对性强，便于使用；突出强调实用性、知识性、稳定性，以帮助英语学习者解决词语的音、形、义、用、语义关系、文化、词语搭配等困难。

本书的编写在体例及内容上是一个新的探索，尽管主观上尽了最大努力，但书中的疏漏谬误在所难免，诚望读者不吝指正。

编 者

2002年9月

体例说明

一、词目

1. 词目排黑正体, 根据《大学英语教学大纲》标出不同级别的词汇, 以○△◇☆分别表示初级水平、四级水平、六级水平及六级后水平。
2. 词目按音节划分, 隔以中点“·”。
3. 拼法不同的同一词目, 隔以逗号, 相同部分以连字符代之。
4. 词形相同但词义不同的词分别立目, 并在右肩部标序码。

二、音标

1. 注音用国际音标, 括于双斜线之中。
2. 同一词目读音不同时, 常用者列前, 次常用者在后, 其间隔以逗号; 相同的部分以连字符代之。

三、词形变化

1. 名词、动词、形容词和副词的不规则变化词形括于圆括号中, 并根据需要加注音标。
2. 不规则变化词形与词目相同部分, 用代字符表示。
3. 不规则的动词的过去式或过去分词与现在分词分别给出, 之间隔以分号。

四、词类

1. 词类以黑斜体英语缩略语表示。
2. 同一词目, 但词类不同者, 以黑体罗马数字表示。
3. 同一词类中所分不同细项, 后者以“-”和缩略语标示。

五、注释

1. 同一词目有两个以上义项者, 分别标注阿拉伯序码①②③④⑤…, 无论是例词还是例句, 之间均隔以斜线“/”。
2. 词类标示细项, 如 nc 为可数名词, nu 为不可数名词, 而标示 n 者为既可数, 亦不可数名词; vt 为及物动词, vi 为不及物动词, 而标示 v 者既为及物, 亦为不及物动词。
3. 简要的用法说明置于圆括号中, 从不同角度说明词的用法。如其适用于同一词目中所有词类时, 置于罗马数字I前; 适用于同一词类所有义项者, 置于义项阿拉伯序码①前; 只适用于(某)一个义项者, 置于该释义或例词、例句之前。

六、短派节

本词收录以词目为中心词的短语、派生词及复合词, 按字母顺序排列, 其间以斜线隔开, 必要时注明语义。

七、用法节

简明注明词语的用法及用法辨析, 在时注明参见某一条目。

八、谚语

列出以词目为中心词的相关谚语及汉语译文。

八、词网

列出以词目为中心词的同义词、反义词(包括近义词)及相关词或参见词。

九、正文中的缩略语和符号

1. 缩略语

adj adjective 形容词
abbr abbreviation 缩略语
adv adverb 副词
art article 冠词
aux auxiliary verb 助动词
conj conjunction 连接词
int interjection 感叹词
n noun 名词
nc countable noun 可数名词
nu uncountable noun 不可数名词
pref prefix 前缀
prep preposition 介词
pron pronoun 代词
sb somebody 某人
sth something 某事（物）
suf suffix 后缀
v verb 动词
vi intransitive verb 不及物动词
vt transitive verb 及物动词

2. 符号

/ 单斜号, 用以分隔例句、短语和派生词

/ / 双斜号 用以括音标

() 圆括号 1) 不规则变化词形及其音标

2) 简要用法说明

3) 可省略的部分

4) 可用以替代的词语

5) 对注释的补充说明

6) 归并近似的释义

~ 代词符 代替三个字母以上的词目

- 连字符 1)表示单词、音标等的移行。

2)在词目和音标中代替与前相同的部分。

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A, a

○ **A** /ei/ (A's, a's, As, as 或 Aes, aes /eiz/) ①英语的第一个字母: not know **A** from B 目不识丁 /He knows the subject from **A** to Z. 他精通这一科目. ②表示“第”的符号: **A** 1(或 **A** one) 头等的, 极好的 /an **A** 1 dinner 头等餐 /He is an **A** man. 他是首屈一指的人物.

【派短】**A-bomb** *n.* 原子弹(=atomic bomb) /**A** level (大学入学等的)高级考试(advanced level) /from **A** to Z 彻底地, 从头到尾

a /ei, ə/, an /æn, ən/ *art.* (an 用在以元音音素开始的词前)①一, 一个: **a** ballpen 一支圆珠笔 / **an** army officer 一位军官 /I gave him **a** thousand pounds. 我给了他一千英镑. ②(一类事物中的)任何一个: I only know it was **a** dog and not **a** cat that bit me. 我只知道咬我的是一只狗而不是猫. ③任何一种, 一类: (以一个代表全体, 表示一般性) **A** bicycle has two wheels. 自行车有两个轮子. / **A** horse is an animal. 马是动物. ④每一(个): It can run eighty miles **an** hour. 它每小时可以跑 80 英里. /These shoes are \$20 **a** pair. 这鞋每双 20 美元. ⑤像…的人(物): He is **a** Shakespeare in our country. 他是我国莎士比亚似的人物. ⑥某一: (正式用词, 表示说话者不熟悉的人) **A** Mr Brown came to see you this morning. 有一位布朗先生今天上午来看您.

【词网】**I art.** 一, 一个; 任何一种, 一类 [同] a certain, any (one) of, any, each, one, some kind of, some particular, some [反] **that, the, this** **II prep.** 每个, 每 [同] at the rate of, each, every, per

★ **a·ban·don** /ə'bəndən/ *vt.* ①放弃: My friend **~ed** his research for lack of fund. 我的朋友因缺乏资金而放弃了研究工作. ②抛弃, 遗弃: He **~ed** his wife and went away with all their money. 他抛弃了妻子并且带走了他们所有的钱. /The driver **~ed** his car in the snow. 司机把汽车扔在了雪地里. ③停止做: When the train started, we **~ed** our game. 火车开动时, 我们就不玩游戏了. ④沉溺于: He **~ed** himself to despair. 他陷于绝望之中.

【派短】**~ oneself to sth** 沉溺于某事/ with **~** 放

肆地

【词网】**I nu.** 放任 [同] animation, dash, elan, enthusiasm, exuberance, freedom, impetuosity, spirit, spontaneity, uninhibitedness, unrestraint, verve, vigor **II vt.** ①抛弃, 遗弃 [同] abdicate, apostasize, back down from, cease, cede, concede, deliver (up), demit, desist (from), desist, despair of, discard, disclaim, discontinue, dispose of, emigrate (from), evacuate, forgo, forswear, give away, go back on, hang up the fiddle, have done with, let go, lose hope of, part with, part with, quit of, quit, quitclaim, renounce, secede (from), surrender, throw in the towel, vacate, waive, withdraw (from), yield ②遗弃, 不顾义务 [同] back out on, bid a long farewell, bolt, break (up) with, break squares with, bundle off, cast off, defect, depart from, desert, discard, disown, double-cross, drop, duck out, fink (out on), forsake, give over, have done with, jettison, lay down on, leave behind, leave flat, leave in the cold, leave in the lurch, let down, liquidate, maroon, ostracize, reject, run away, slip away from, stand up, take a powder, throw overboard, turn one's back upon, welsh (on), welsh out on [反] **cherish, protect, uphold**

【用法】**abandon** 正式用词, 着重强调由于失去兴趣和希望以及由于不得已或逃避责任等而彻底“放弃”。“放弃”的对象很广泛。desert 正式用词, 尤指有意违背前约或回避责任、义务等的道德或法律等方面的行为, 含应遭谴责之意。可用于借喻。forsake 正式用词。relinquish 可指放开所握之物, 也可指某人对他管教的人或占有物放任不管, 通常是自愿的, 但有时也表示不情愿或被迫的。renounce 正式用词, 指正式地、公开地声明放弃权力、信仰、要求、职务、习惯等。

◇ **ab·bre·vi·a·tion** /ə'bri:vi'eɪʃən/ *nu.* 简略, 缩略: (正式用词) He was annoyed by the **~** of his name to Fred. 他因把他的名字缩写为 Fred 而感到恼火. **-nc.** 略语, 简写(词), 缩写(词): “Mr.” is an **~** for mister. “Mr.” 是 mister (先生)的缩写

词. /TV, UN and USA are ~s. TV, UN 和 USA 都是缩写词。

【词网】**nu.** ①简略, 缩略 [同] abbreviated version, abridgment, abstract, abstraction, brief, compendium, condensation, condensed form, conspectus, contraction, curtailment, digest, elision, epitome, initial, outline, precis, reduction, resume, short form, sketch, summary, syllabus, synopsis [反] **addition, enlargement, expansion** ②简略, 缩略 [同] compression, condensing, constriction, foreshortening, keeping down, lessening, lopping off, paring (down), pruning, reducing, removing from, reshaping, restriction, retrenchment, shortening, taking out, trimming, truncating, truncation [反] **addition, augmenting, expanding**

【用法】①在缩写的后面,通常须加全句点(.)。如 a.m.=ante meridem =before noon(午前); p.m.=post meridiem =afternoon(午后)。②专门性文章,手记,便条,商业书信及个人备忘录等较常使用略写,正式性的文章应尽量不缩写。③倘若缩写的最后字母,即是原词的最后字母,则其后可加全点,亦可不加全句点。④简写如出现在句子的最后一个字母时,通常不须再加句点。

◊ **a·bide** /ə'baɪd/ **vi.** (abode /ə'bəʊd/) ①坚持(意见等), 遵守(法律, 诺言, 决定等): (与 by 连用) I ~ by what I said. 我坚持我所说的话。/If you join the club you must ~ by its rules. 你要加入该俱乐部, 你就得遵守其章程。②持续, 停留, 居住: **Abide** with me a while longer. 再和我在一起待一会儿吧。/They **abode** by a lake. 他们住在湖边。-**vt.** ①忍受, 忍耐: (常与 can, could 连用, 常用于否定句和疑问句中) I can't ~ him. 我对他不能容忍。/I can't ~ to see (seeing) such cruelty. 我不忍目睹这种残酷行为。/How can you ~ her? 你怎么能容忍她呢? ②等待: ~ the event 等待事件的发生 / ~ sb's coming 等待某人的到来。

【派短】**abidance n.** /~ by 遵守, 坚持

【词网】**vi.** ①持续, 停留 [同] room, sojourn, stay (at) [参] **dwelt, lodge** ②居住 [同] inhabit, settle, tenant [参] **dwelt** ③继续 [同] continue, keep on, persevere [参] **endure** ④耐心等待 [同] anticipate, be in readiness (for), expect [参] **wait** ⑤忍耐; 容忍 [同] bear (with), put up with, withstand [参] **endure**

★ **a·bil·i·ty** /ə'biləti/ **nu.** 能力, 本领: He is a man of great ~. 他是一个能力很强的人。/I tried to

do my work to the best of my ~. 我竭尽全力做好工作。-**nc.** 技能, 才能: (常用复数形式) a job more suited to his **abilities** 更适合他才能的工作 /He has listening, speaking, reading, and writing **abilities**. 他具有听、说、读、写的技能。/He has great **abilities** as a general. 他具有做将军的卓越才能。

【派短】to the best of one's ~ 尽全力

【词网】**nu.** ①能耐, 能力 [同] aptitude, bent, brains, comprehension, faculty, flair, genius, gift, hang, head, ingenuity, innate qualities, intelligence, knack, makings, mind for, potency, powers, sense, strength, talent, the right stuff, the stuff, understanding, what it takes, worth [反] **awkwardness, inability, ineptitude** ②潜力, 技能 [同] adeptness, adroitness, aptness, artifice, artistry, background, capability, cleverness, competence, craft, cunning, deftness, dexterity, efficacy, eligibility, energy, experience, expertise, expertness, facility, finesse, finish, handiness, know-how, knowledge, mastery, proficiency, qualification(s), quickness, readiness, savvy, self-sufficiency, skill, skillfulness, strength, sufficiency, tact, technique, the goods, touch [反] **ignorance, incompetence, inexperience**

◊ **a·ble** /'eɪbl/ **adj.** 有能力的, 能干的: As I had plenty of money I was ~ to help her. 我钱很充裕, 所以有能力帮助她。/He is an ~ engineer. 他是一位能干的工程师。

【派短】~**d adj.** 体格健全的 /~**ism n.** 体格健全主义(雇用劳工时对体格好者的优待) /be ~ to 能, 会 /be ~ to take it 能经受住 /spell ~ 有能力, 干练的

【词网】**adj.** ①有能力的 [同] adaptable, adept, adroit, agile, alert, apt, at home in, athletic, brawny, bright, canny, capable, capacitated, clever, courageous, crafty, cunning, cut out for, deft, dexterous, easy, effortless, endowed, equal to, equipped, facile, fit for, fitted, gifted, handy, having an ear for, ingenious, intelligent, knowing, mighty, nimble-fingered, physically qualified, potent, powerful, ready, robust, sharp, smart, smooth, stalwart, strong, sturdy, suitable, suited (to), talented, versatile, vigorous, well-rounded, worthy [反] **bungling, stupid, unadaptable** ②能干的 [同] accomplished, adept, adequate, all-around, an olddog at, artful, capable, clever, competent, conversant, cool, cut out for,

determined, dexterous, effective, efficient, enterprising, equal to, experienced, expert, facile, finished, having an ear for, hot shot, ingenious, inventive, learned, masterful, masterly, mature, nimble-fingered, on the ball, practiced, prepared, proficient, qualified, responsible, skilled, skillful, slick, smooth, trained, up on, up to snuff, versed, well-qualified, workmanlike [反] **inefficient, inexperienced, unskillful**

【用法】①be able 后接的不定式必须是主动语态,但目前却出现了后接被动语态的情况,但只出现于非正式口语中。②用作表语时,其否定式为 be not able to。③able, capable, competent, efficient 和 qualified 均可表示“有能力的”,“能胜任的”。able 指人的才智而言,表示多才多艺,有做某事的足够才干。作表语时,后接不定式,意思是“能”、“能够的”。capable 有褒、贬两层含义,可指人,也可指物,语意较弱。competent 指有做某事的一般能力。efficient 指有做某一技术性较强的工作的能力,办事效率高。qualified 主要指后天可得的技能,经过一定的教育或训练而能够胜任某项工作。

【谚语】Only the person who has faith in himself is able to be faithful to others. 只有对自己有信心的人才会对别人守信用。

There is only one success—— to be able to spend your life in your own way. 只有一种成功,那就是能够用自己的方式度过自己的一生。

△ **ab·nor·mal** /æb'nɔ:məl/ *adj.* 不正常的,反常的,变态的: His behavior is ~ for a child of his age. 对于他这个年龄的孩子来说,他的举止不正常。/An ~ amount of snow fell in last October 去年十月份降雪量异常。

【派短】~ly *adv.* /~ity /æb'nɔ:'mæliiti/ *n.* /~ psychology 病态心理学

【词网】*adj.* 不正常的,反常的 [同] irregular, strange, unnatural [参] **unusual**

【用法】abnormal 和 irregular 均可表示“与一般情况不同”。abnormal 意为“反常的”,即由于过度、变形、怪异等原因而显得不正常,不符合人们心目中理想的标准。

☆ **a·board** /ə'bɔ:d/ *adv. & prep.* 在船(飞机,车)上: It's time to go ~. 是上船(飞机,车)的时候了。/All the passengers ~ died in a DC-10 airliner crash. 一架 DC-10 班机坠毁,机上全部乘客无一生还。/The passengers are all ~ the ship. 旅客全上船了。/He went ~ the plane. 他上了飞机。

【派短】All ~ 请上船(车,飞机) /close ~ 紧靠船

边 /fall ~ 与船碰撞 /hard ~ 紧靠船边 /lay ~ 靠近 /Welcome ~! 请上船(车,飞机)!

【词网】*adv. & prep.* 在船(飞机、车)上 [同] afloat, at point of entry, at sea, being shipped, being transported, consigned, embarked, en route, freight on board (F.O.B.), in carriage, in the hold, in the vessel, in transit, loaded, on board ship, on board, on deck, on ship, shipped, traveling [反] **ashore, disembarked, on land**

a·bode /ə'bəud/ *I nc.* 住所,居室: with (of) no fixed ~ 无固定住所 /take up one's ~ 定居。 *II v.* abide 的过去式和过去分词。

【派短】make one's ~ 居住 /take up one's ~ with 与...一起居住

【词网】*nc.* 住所,居室 [同] dwelling, house, residence [参] **home**

△ **a·bol·ish** /ə'bɒlɪʃ/ *vt.* 废除,取消,撤消: The Americans ~ed slavery in 1863. 美国人民于 1863 年废除了奴隶制。/There are many bad customs and laws that ought to be ~ed. 有许多不良习俗及法律都应废止。

【派短】~ment *n.*

【词网】*vt.* 废除,取消,撤消 [同] abate, abrogate, annihilate, annul, batter down, cancel, cut out, demolish, deprive of force, disannul, disestablish, dispense with, do away with, end, eradicate, erase, exterminate, extinguish, extirpate, finish, inhibit, invalidate, make an end of, make void, not leave one stone upon another, nullify, obliterate, overthrow, overturn, prohibit, pull up, put an end to, quash, ravage, raze, remove, repeal, repudiate, rescind, reverse, revoke, root out, set aside, set aside, squelch, subvert, supersede, supplant, suppress, terminate, throw out, undo, uproot, vacate, vitiate [参] **destroy**

【用法】→cancel。

△ **a·bor·tion** /ə'bɔ:ʃən/ *n.* ①早产,流产: habitual ~ 习惯性流产 /have an artificial (induced) ~ (做人工)流产,堕胎 /the crime of ~ 堕胎罪。②(计划等的)失败,夭折: prove an ~ 终归失败。③流产或堕胎产下的胎(儿)。

【派短】habitual ~ 习惯性流产 /induced ~ 人工流产 /prove an ~ 最终失败 /threatened ~ 先兆流产

【词网】*n.* ①早产,流产 [同] aborting, arrested development, casting, forced birth, miscarriage, termination of pregnancy, unnatural birth, untimely birth ②流产的胎(儿) [同] abnormality.

malformation, monstrosity [参] **freak** ③失败, 夭折 [同] disaster, fiasco, total loss [参] **failure**

○ **a-bound** /ə'baund/ *vi.* ①(物产)丰富: The river ~s in fish. 这条河里有大量的鱼。/Our garden ~s with roses. 我们的花园里种有许多玫瑰花。/This state ~s in coal. 该州盛产煤碳。②多, 充满: Fish ~ in this river. 这条河里鱼很多。/Buffalo used to ~ on the Western Plains. 以前(美国)西部平原上到处都是野牛。

【派短】~ in 富于 /~ with 充满

【词网】*vi.* 丰富, 充满 [同] be plentiful, overflow, swell [参] **teem**

○ **a-bout** /ə'baut/ *I prep.* ①关于, 对于: Have you a book ~ children education? 你有没有一本有关儿童教育方面的书? /What do you know ~ him? 关于他, 你知道些什么? /Tell me all ~ it. 把关于这件事的一切都告诉我吧。/What is he so angry ~? 他因何事如此动怒? /He never complains ~ working for long hours. 他从不抱怨工作时间过长。②在...周围, 在...附近: Trees grew ~ the house. 房子的周围长着一些树木。/I dropped my keys somewhere ~ here. 我的钥匙就失落在这个地方附近。③从事于: What are you ~? 你在做什么? ④(时间, 大小, 数量等)近于, 大约: They arrived there ~ six o'clock. 他们大约是在六点钟到达那里的。/The building is ~ two hundred years old. 这栋楼房大约有二百年的历史。II *adv.* ①在周围, 到处: You must try to enter when there is no one ~. 你必须趁周围没人时进去。/The children was running ~. 孩子们在到处跑着。/The visitors sat ~ on the floor. 来访者们在地板上四处坐着。②在附近: She is somewhere ~. 她就在附近的什么地方。/The man in charge hadn't been ~ just at the moment. 当时正赶上那位负责人不在跟前。③大约, 差不多: The work is ~ finished. 工作快结束了。/We walked ~ 10 miles. 我们走了大约十英里。④(转到)相反方向: **About** turn (或 face)! 向后转! /The ship turned ~ and left the battle. 那艘军舰掉头撤离了战斗。

【派短】be ~ to 即将 /~face *n.* [常用单数]向后转, 大改变 /day ~ 每隔一天地 /just ~ 几乎, 正是 /up and ~ 起床走动

【词网】*adv.* ①大约, 差不多 [同] in general, nearly, roughly [参] **approximately** ②关于 [同] anent, as concerns, as regards, concerning, dealing with, hereof, in connection with, in relation to, in the matter of, of, on, referring to,

regarding, respecting, so far as (something) is concerned, thereby, thereunto, touching upon, touching, wherein, with a view toward ③在周围, 到处 [同] on all sides, round about, surrounding [参] **around** ④活动着 [同] alert, astir, in motion [参] **active**

【用法】①be about to 表示“将要”时,其后不能接表示时间的副词或短语。be about 后也可跟动名词表示“将要”。②about 只在极特殊的情况下可修饰完成时,与 almost 或 nearly 同义,一般情况下不可修饰动词。③about 和 or 不可同时使用。④month, week, etc. + about 指“轮流”之意。⑤at about 表示时间,比较口语化,适用于日常会话中,正规用法则是将 about 和 at 分开用。⑥表示随身带的一般东西用 with,而身边带的小物件用 about。⑦about 作“关于”解时,后面可接个别的 Wh-clause,还可接介词短语,多见于非正式的口语中。⑧about, approximately 和 roughly 均可表示“大约”、“大概”。about 指距离、时间、数额等接近某一标准。approximately 比 about 更接近准确数值。roughly 准确程度比 about, approximately 都差,有“粗略”、“大致”的含义。⑨about 和 concerning 用作介词,均可表示“关于”、“有关”。about 为常用词,指“有关”或“涉及到”。concerning 为正式用词,较有感情色彩,有时含“影响”之意。

○ **a-bove** /ə'bʌv/ *I prep.* ①(表方位)在...上面: The airplane flew ~ the clouds. 飞机在云层之上飞行。/Your classroom is just ~ ours. 你们的教室正好在我们教室的上面。/The sun rose ~ the horizon. 太阳在地平线上升起。/She put his happiness ~ everything else. 她把他的幸福看得高于一切。②(表位次)超过, 胜过: The child's intelligence is ~ average. 这孩子的智力超群。③(表职位)高于: The captain of a ship is ~ a seaman. 船长的职位高于船员。④(表数量, 年龄等)在...以上: I hope the price of the dress will not be ~ \$50. 我希望这件衣服不超过 50 美元。/It weighs ~ twenty tons. 它的重量在 20 吨以上。/He is a man ~ sixty. 他是个 60 多岁的人。⑤(表品质、行为、能力等)超出...之外: He is ~ meanness and deceit. 他不至于做卑鄙和行骗的事情。/His behavior is ~ praise. 他的行为不只是值得称赞而已。/This book is ~ me. 这本书对我太难了。II *adv.* ①在上面, 在上方: My office is just ~. 我的办公室就在上面。/The clouds ~ began to get thicker. 天上的云层越来越厚。②上级, 上司: The matter was sent to the

court ~. 这一问题被送至上级法庭审理。/It was a meeting for captains and ~. 这是一次陆军上尉级以上军官参加的会议。③上述: as was stated ~ 如上所述 /Please see what is written ~. 请参见上面所写内容。④多于: How many people attended the meeting? -30 or ~. 有多少人到会? -30 或 30 多人。III **adj.** 上面的, 上述的: (常用作定语) For an explanation see the ~ sentence (the sentence ~). 至于解释, 见上述句子。/The ~ books can be bought from the bookstore nearby. 上述这些书在附近那家书店都可以买到。IV **n.** ①上面, 上述: The ~ shows the loss. 以上表示亏损。/I finished writing the ~ at one o'clock last night. 在昨晚下半夜一点钟我才写完以上这些内容。②上级: We should rely on our own efforts instead of asking help from ~. 我们应当自力更生, 而不应向上级请求帮助。

【派短】~ all 最重要, 首先 /~ board 光明正大的; 高尚的 /~ ground 在世 /~ mentioned **adj.** 上述的 /~ one's breath 高声地 /~ oneself 自高自大; 兴高采烈 /~ par 在票面价值以上, 在标准以上 /~ sb's bend 力所不及 /~ suspicion 无可怀疑 /~ the heads of 深奥得不能理解 /~ the salt 在上席

【词网】I **prep.** ①(位置)在...上面 [同] above one's head, aloft, beyond, high, higher, in a higher place, in excelsis, in the celestial heights, into the firmament, on high, over, overhead, raised, superior, toward the sky [反] below, beneath, low ②发生在...之前 [同] before, earlier, foregoing [参] preceding ③比...更大 [同] greater than, larger than, more advanced than [参] higher ④在头之上 [同] just over, overhead, up from [参] over II **n.** 上苍 [同] firmament, heights, sky [参] heaven

【用法】①用作形容词或名词时, above 主要用于商业英语中, 在正规文体和其他情况下最好用 before mentioned, foregoing, preceding 代替之。②above, on 和 over 均可表示“在...上面”。above 指空间或物体位置方面“在...上方”, 但不接触, 有时可与 over 通用。亦表示身份、地位、能力或数量等方面属上等。on 指两件物体紧密相接。over 指垂直在上, 但不接触。

【谚语】Good health is above wealth. 健康胜过财富。

◊ **a·breast** /ə'breɪst/ **adv.** 并肩, 并排, 并列: lines of soldiers marching 5 ~ 每五名士兵并肩成一

排齐步走 /warships in line ~ 战舰并列成一线 /They walked along the road three ~. 他们三人并肩走在马路上。

【派短】~ of the times 符合时代的, 最新的 /be ~ of 与...并列 /keep ~ of 保持与...并列

【词网】**adv.** 并肩, 并排, 并列 [同] abeam of, against, alongside, beside, bow to bow, by the side of, equal, in alignment, in line, in one line, level, off, on a line with, opposite, over against, salt and pepper, shoulder to shoulder, side by side, stem to stem

★ **a·broad** /ə'brɔ:d/ **adv.** ①到(在)国外, 在(到)海外: visitors coming from ~ 从国外来的游客 /at home and ~ 国内外 /letters for ~ 寄往海外的信件 /My brother has lived ~ for about seven years. 我弟弟已在国外生活了大约七年。/The manager of our company is ~ at the moment. 我们公司的经理目前正在海外。/On our trip ~ we visited many friends in Hawaii. 在国外旅行期间, 我们拜访了在夏威夷的朋友。②到处传开: There is a rumor ~ that he is coming back soon. 传说他很快就要回来了。/The news quickly spread ~. 那消息很快就传开了。③在户外: You were ~ very early this morning. 你今早很早就到户外去了。

【派短】blaze sth ~ 宣扬某事 /get ~ 传开

【词网】**adv.** 到(在)国外, 在(到)海外 [同] across the pond, adrift, afar off, at large, at some remove, away, beyond seas, distant, elsewhere, far away, gone, in a foreign land, in foreign parts, on one's travels, on the Continent, out of the country, outside, over there, overseas, removed, touring, traveling, wandering [反] at home, domestic, here

△ **a·brupt** /ə'brʌpt/ **adj.** ①突然的, 出其不意的: The train came to an ~ stop, making many passengers fall off their seats. 火车突然刹车, 使许多乘客跌下座位。/The road is full of ~ turns. 这条路有许多急弯。/The change in George's circumstances was ~. 乔治的处境发生了意外的变化。②(指语言, 行为, 性格等)粗鲁的, 无礼的: a man with an ~ manner 举止粗鲁的人。③(指讲话, 文章等)不连贯的, 支离破碎的。④(指斜坡)陡峭的, (指地势)险峻的。

【派短】~ly **adv.** /~ness **n.** /~ion /ə'brʌptʃən/ **n.**

【词网】**adj.** ①陡峭的, 险要的 [同] angular, bluffy, broken, craggy, downhill, falling, headlong, irregular, jagged, perpendicular,

precipitate, precipitous, rough, rugged, sharp, sheer, steep, straight down, straight up, sudden, uneven, unexpected, uphill, vertical, without a break, zigzag [反] **flat, horizontal, level** ②粗鲁的, 无礼的 [同] bluff, blunt, bold, brusque, crude, curt, direct, discourteous, downright, gruff, hard, hard-boiled, hasty, impetuous, impolite, matter-of-fact, outspoken, rough, rude, short, sudden, terse, to the point, tough, unceremonious, uncivil, uncomplaisant, unexpected, ungracious, violent [反] **ceremonious, gracious, polite**

☆ **ab·sence** /'æbsəns/ *n.* ①缺席, 不在(场): His ~ from school was caused by illness. 他因病而没去上学. /His several ~s from class worried his teacher. 他几次缺课使他的老师很感担忧. /Please look after my house during my ~. 我不在时请照看一下我的房子. /Don't speak evil of him in his ~; it is not fair. 别背地里讲他的坏话; 这是不公平的. ②缺乏: The police were delayed by the ~ of information about the crime. 由于缺乏罪案的资料, 警方的行动给耽误了. /Cold is the ~ of heat. 寒冷就是因为缺乏热量.

【派短】~ of mind 心不在焉

【词网】*nu.* ①缺席, 不在(场) [同] anesthesia, cut, hooky, inexistence, loss, nonappearance, nonattendance, nonresidence, sneak, truancy, vacancy [反] **appearance, attendance, presence** ②缺乏 [同] deficiency, inadequacy, need [参] **lack**

【用法】→lack.

【谚语】*Absence makes the heart grow fonder.* 别离情更深。

☆ **ab·sent** I /'æbsənt/ *adj.* ①缺席, 不在(场): Why is Mary ~ from school today? 玛丽今天为什么没上学? /After the evening party he telephoned his ~ friends. 晚会后他打电话给没有赴会的朋友. /He was ~ from the workshop. 他没在车间. /She was ~ in New York. 她没在这里, 而在纽约. ②漫不经心的, 心不在焉的: (正式用词) He had an ~ look on his face when the teacher asked him how to solve the maths problem. 当老师问他怎么解那道数学题时他的脸上带有一副漫不经心的神色. -*adj.* (只用作表语) 缺乏, 没有: Snow is ~ in some countries. 有些国家不下雪. /In certain fishes the ribs are entirely ~. 某些种类鱼完全没有肋骨. II /æb'sent/ *vt.* 缺席, 不到场: (正式用词, 与反身代词连用) Why did you ~ yourself (from school)

yesterday? 你为什么昨天没来(上学)?

【派短】~ly *adv.* /~ oneself from 缺席, 不到 /be ~ from 缺席

【词网】*adj.* 缺席, 不在(场) [同] abroad, astray, away, AWOL, elsewhere, engaged elsewhere, flown, gone (out), lacking, lost, missing, moved, nonattendant, not at home, not present, nowhere to be found, omitted, on French leave, on leave, on tour, on vacation, otherwise, out of sight, out, overseas, playing hooky, removed, split, taken, vanished, wanting [反] **at home, here, present**

【用法】absent 虽有“不在”之意, 但表示“不在家”时却不用 absent, 而用“out”。

【谚语】Long absent, soon forgotten. 别久情疏。

ab·so·lute /'æbsəljut, 'æbsəljut/ *adj.* ①绝对的: (常用作定语) I have ~ trust in my doctor. 我绝对相信我的医生. /The bill was passed by an ~ majority. 该法案以绝对多数获得了通过. ②完全的, 纯粹的, 完美的: (常用作定语) That's ~ nonsense! 那完全是胡说八道! /You are an ~ fool. 你纯粹是个傻瓜. ③独裁的, 专制的, 无限的: (正式用词) An ~ ruler can do just as he pleases. 专制的统治者可以为所欲为. /The ruler of that kingdom had ~ power in the past. 那个王国的君主在过去拥有无限的权力. /The king's power was ~. 那国王的权力无限. ④独立的: (语法用词) an ~ participle 独立分词 (如: frankly speaking) /an ~ construction (structure) 独立结构.

【派短】~ness *n.*

【词网】*adj.* ①绝对的 [同] all out, blanket, clean, complete, downright, entire, fixed, free, full, full, hard and fast, ideal, inalienable, independent, infinite, out-and-out, outright, perfect, pure, self-determined, self-existent, self-sufficing, settled, sheer, simple, supreme, thorough, thoroughgoing, total, unabridged, unalloyed, unbounded, unconditional, unconditioned, unconstrained, unequivocal, unlimited, unmitigated, unmixed, unqualified, unrestrained, unrestricted, unstinted, utter, wholehearted, without reserve [参] **comprehensive** [反] **limited, qualified, restricted** ②完全的, 纯粹的, 完美的 [同] faultless, pure, unblemished, untarnished [参] **perfect** ③独裁的, 专制的 [同] absolutistic, antidemocratic, arbitrary, arrogant, authoritarian, authoritative, autocratic, commanding, communistic, compelling,

controlling, czarist, despotic, dictatorial, dogmatic, domineering, exacting, fanatic, fascist, fascistic, haughty, high and mighty, highhanded, imperative, imperious, inquisitorial, intimidating, like godalmighty, lordly, nazi, official, oppressive, overbearing, peremptory, self-willed, suppressive, supreme, totalitarian, tyrannical, tyrannous, undemocratic, with an iron hand [反] **lenient, temperate, tolerant** ④ 未掺假的 [同] **unadulterated, unalloyed, unmixed** [参] **pure** ⑤ 肯定的 [同] **positive, undeniable, unquestionable** [参] **certain**

ab·sorb /əb'sɔ:b/ - /'zɔ:b/ **vt.** ① 吸收(水分等): This kind of material ~s water easily. 这种物质很容易吸水. ② 吸取(知识, 意见等): The clever boy ~ed all the knowledge that his teachers could give him. 那聪明的男孩把老师所能教他的知识完全吸收了. ③ 吸引...的注意力, 使...全神贯注: Mr Smith's lesson ~ed everyone of our class. 史密斯先生的课吸引了我们全班同学的注意力. /I was ~ed in a book and didn't hear you call. 我正全神贯注地看书而没听到你在叫唤. ④ (指大国、大公司等)吞并, 兼并: Most little shops have been ~ed into big businesses. 大部分小商店都被大公司兼并了.

【派短】~ed **adj.** /~ing **adj.** /be ~ed in 全神贯注于, 专心于

【词网】**vt.** ① 吸收(水分等) [同] appropriate, assimilate, blot, consume, digest, embody, get by osmosis, imbibe, incorporate, ingest, ingurgitate, intercept, osmose, receive in, swallow, use up [反] **discharge, eject, expel** ② 吞并, 兼并 [同] employ, engage, engross [参] **occupy** ③ 吸取(知识, 意见等) [同] grasp, learn, sense [参] **understand**

【用法】absorb, assimilate, imbibe, soak 和 suck 均可表示“吸收”。absorb 是一个较为通俗的词, 使用范围较广, 主要指吸收水、热、光、知识等。assimilate 指吸收食物、思想、文化等, 吸收过程较慢。imbibe 主要指吸收液体。该词用法有些过时, 并且过于正式。soak 与 absorb 通用, 后接 up。suck 与 absorb, soak 通用。

ab·sorp·tion /əb'sɔ:pʃən/ **nu.** ① 吸收, 吸收过程. ② 专心, 专注: Complete ~ in football interfered with his studies. 一心迷恋足球影响了他的学业.

【词网】**nu.** 吸收, 吸收过程 [同] appropriation, assimilation, bibulation, blending, consumption,

conversion, digestion, drinking in, engorgement, engulfment, fusion, imbibing, impregnation, incorporation, ingestion, ingurgitation, inhalation, intake, merging, osmosis, penetration, reception, retention, saturation, suction, swallowing up, taking in, union [反] **discharge, ejection, removal**

ab·stain /əb'stein/ **vi.** ① 禁绝, 戒除, 节制: (正式用词, 常与 from 连用) His doctor ordered him to ~ from beer and wine. 他的医生命令他戒酒. ② (投票)弃权: (常与 from 连用) ~ from voting 弃权, 不投票 /In the UN voting three neutral countries ~ed. 在联合国的投票表决中, 有三个中立国家弃了权.

【词网】**vi.** 戒除, 节制 [同] abjure, abstain from, avoid, cease, decline, deny oneself (to), desist, dispense with, do nothing, do without, eschew, evade, fast, forbear, get on the water wagon, have no hand in, have nothing to do with, hold back, keep from, keep one's hands off, kick over, lay off, let (well enough) alone, look not upon the wine when it is red, refrain (voluntarily) from, refrain, refuse, renounce, restrain oneself, shun, spare, starve (oneself), stay one's hand, stop, swear off, take the pledge, teetotal, turn aside from, turn over a new leaf, withhold oneself from, withhold [反] **gorge, indulge, join**

【用法】→ refrain.

ab·stract I /'æbstrækt/ **adj.** ① 抽象的: an ~ noun 抽象名词 / ~ art 抽象艺术 /A flower is beautiful, but beauty itself is ~. 花是美丽的, 但美丽本身是抽象的. ② 理论上的, 泛泛的: (正式用词) His reasoning seems very ~. 他的推理似乎完全是理论上的. /Your ideas on this matter seem a little ~. 你对这个问题的想法似乎有点不太具体. II /'æbstrækt/ **nc.** 摘要: an ~ of a sermon 一篇讲道的摘要 /Please write an ~ of this article. 请为这篇文章写个摘要. III /æb'strækt/ **vt.** ① 提取, 提炼, 分离: This machine ~s salt from sea water. 这台机器从海水中提取盐. /Iron is ~ed from ore. 铁是从矿石中提炼出来的. ② (委婉用语)偷.

【派短】in the ~ 抽象地, 理论上

【词网】I **adj.** ① 理论上的, 泛泛的 [同] general, ideal, intellectual [参] **theoretical** ② 抽象的 [同] complex, involved, obscure [参] **difficult** II **nc.** ① 摘要 [同] outline, resume, synopsis [参] **summary** ② 证据摘要, 契据摘

要 [同] affidavit, bill, brief, claim, counterclaim, declaration, deed, plea, summation, writ III **vt.**

① 偷(委婉用语) [同] extract, separate, withdraw [参] **remove** ② 概括, 摘要 [同] condense, digest, summarize [参] **decrease**

【用法】→outline.

△ **ab·surd** /əb'sɜ:d/ **adj.** 不合理的, 荒唐的, 愚蠢的, 可笑的: The idea that the number 13 brings bad luck is ~. 十三这个数字能给人带来厄运的说法是荒唐的. /Even sensible men do ~ things. 就连理智的人也会做蠢事. /The big man looked ~ on the little bicycle. 那个大个子骑在一台小自行车上, 看上去真可笑.

【派短】~ly **adv.** /~ness **n.**

【词网】**adj.** ① 愚蠢的, 可笑的 [同] foolish, old-fashioned, stupid [参] **unusual** ② 不合理的, 荒唐的 [同] ludicrous, preposterous, ridiculous [参] **stupid**

【用法】→foolish.

△ **a·bun·dance** /ə'bʌndəns/ **nu.** ① 丰富, 充裕: (正式用词, 可与 an 连用) live in ~ 过着丰衣足食的生活 /At the feast there was food and drink in ~. 在盛宴上, 有十分丰富的食物和饮料. ② 大量, 很多: (可与 an 连用) an ~ of good things 很多好东西 / **Abundance** of instances are cited. 引用了大量的例子.

【派短】in ~ 充足地

【词网】**nu.** 丰富, 充裕 [同] bounty, copiousness, profusion [参] **plenty**

★ **a·bun·dant** /ə'bʌndənt/ **adj.** 丰富的, 充裕的, 许多的: (常用作定语) an ~ harvest 丰收 /a land ~ in minerals 矿产丰富之地 /There is ~ water despite the dry spell. 尽管是干旱时期, 水还是充足的. /We have ~ proof of his guilt. 我们拥有他犯罪的大量证据. /The river is ~ in fish. 这条河里鱼很多. /The country is ~ in natural resources. 该国自然资源丰富.

【派短】~ly **adv.** /an ~ year 丰年

【词网】**adj.** ① 充裕的 [同] ample, copious, sufficient [参] **plentiful** ② 丰富的, 许多的 [同] abounding, fulsome, lavish, prolific [参] **plentiful**

【用法】→plentiful.

★ **a·buse** I /ə'bjuz/ **vt.** ① 滥用(职权等), 妄用: (正式用词) Don't ~ your authority. 不要滥用你的职权. ② 谩骂, 诋毁(某人): She ~d the driver who splashed her with mud. 她骂了那个溅了她一身污泥的司机. ③ 虐待: Have you heard

about the camp where prisoners were ~d? 你听说过那些囚犯受虐待的集中营吗? /Stop **abusing** the dog! 不要虐待这条狗! II /ə'bjuz/ **nu.** ① 滥用, 妄用: an ~ of trust 滥用(他人所给予的)信任. ② 咒骂, 辱骂: He greeted me with a stream of ~. 他一见我就骂个不停. -**nc.** 不正常的习俗, 恶习, 弊端: put an end to ~s 废除不正当的习俗 /remedy an ~ 纠正陋习.

【词网】I **vt.** ① 虐待 [同] aggrieve, berate, corrupt, damage, debase, defile, deprave, desecrate, disparage, dissipate, do an injustice to, do one an injustice, do one's worst, exhaust, harass, harm, hurt, ill-treat, ill-use, impair, impose upon, injure, insult, knock about, maltreat, manhandle, mar, misemploy, mishandle, mistreat, misuse, molest, nag, offend, oppress, outrage, overburden, overdrive, overstrain, overtax, overwork, persecute, pervert, pollute, profane, prostitute, rail at, reproach, ruin, spoil, squander, taint, victimize, violate, vulgarize, waste, wrong [反] **befriend, defend, protect** ② 谩骂, 诋毁 [同] libel, malign, vilify [参] **slander** II **nu.** ① 滥用, 妄用 [同] debasement, defilement, degradation, desecration, ill-usage, misapplication, misappropriation, misemployment, mishandling, mismanagement, perversion, pollution, profanation, prostitution [反] **care, respect, veneration** ② 咒骂, 辱骂 [同] affront, offense, outrage [参] **insult** ③ 虐待 [同] damage, harm, hurt, ignominy, ill-usage, impairment, injury, injustice, malevolence, maltreatment, mistreatment, outrage, violation, wrong [反] **aid, benefit, help**

AC, A.C. abbr ① 交流电(=alternating current). ② 公元前(=拉) Ante Christum).

★ **ac·a·dem·ic** /ækə'demik/ **adj.** ① 学术的, 学校的, 学院的: ~ exchange 学术交流 /an ~ curriculum 大学课程 /He does not wish to work in a factory, he wants an ~ career. 他不愿在工厂工作, 他想谋一学院职业. ② 过于注重理论与逻辑的, 不够实际的: The question of how many souls exist in heaven is ~. 天堂中到底有多少灵魂这个问题根本不切合实际. /That idea is only of ~ interest. 那种想法只是一席空谈.

【派短】~ authority 学术权威

【词网】**adj.** ① 学术的, 学校的, 学院的 [同] erudite, scholarly, scholastic [参] **learned** ② 理论的, 逻辑的, 不实际的 [同] formalistic,

hypothetical, speculative [参] **theoretical**

☆ **a·cad·e·my** /ə'kædəmi/ **nc.** ①高等学府, 专科学校: a military ~ 军事专科学校 /She is attending an ~ of music. 她在一所音乐学院学习。②学会, 研究院: an ~ of sciences 科学院 /the Royal **Academy** of Arts 皇家艺术学会。

【词网】**nc.** ①高等学府, 专科学校 [同] boarding school, day school, finishing school, institute, Latin school, prep school, preparatory school, private intermediate school, secondary school, seminary ②学会, 研究院 [同] alliance, association of literary men, association, circle, council, federation, foundation, fraternity, institute, institution, league, salon, scientific body, society

【用法】→ college.

☆ **ac·cel·er·ate** /æk'seləreit/ **v.** ①加快, 加速: ~ the heartbeat 使心跳加快 /Sunlight, water and fertilizer ~ the rate of growth of crops. 阳光, 水和化肥加快作物生长的速度。/The car ~d as it came onto the expressway. 当汽车驶上高速公路后就加速了。②促进: This event ~d our departure. 这个事件促使我们提前动身了。

【词网】**v.** 加快, 加速 [同] expedite, quicken, stimulate [参] **hasten**

☆ **ac·cent** I /'æksənt/ **n.** 腔调, 口音: speaking Chinese with a foreign ~ 说汉语时带外国腔调 /She studies different types of ~. 她在研究各种不同的口音。-**nc.** ①(说话时所加在音节上的)重音: In the word "accord" the ~ is on the second syllable. "accord" 这个单词的重音是在第二个音节上。②(加在单词或字母上的)重音符号: In French there are three possible ~s on the vowel "e". 法语中的元音 "e" 有三种不同的重音符号。II /æk'sent/ **vt.** ①以重音读出。②加重音符号于: **Accent** the word on the first syllable. 把这个词的第一音节打上重音。

【词网】I **n.** ①重要性 [同] significance, stress, weight [参] **importance** ②重音 [同] accentuation, beat, cadence, emphasis, inflection, intonation, meter, modulation, pitch, rhythm, stroke II **vt.** 以重音读出 [同] accentuate, intensify, stress [参] **emphasize**

○ **ac·cept** /ək'sept/ **v.** ①接受: I'm pleased to ~ your kind invitation. 我很高兴接受您的盛情邀请。/I ~ed your advice. 我接受了你的劝告。②同意, 认可: They ~ed the plan in principle. 他们原则上同意了那项计划。/I ~ him as the best

student in our class. 我承认他是我们班最好的学生。/I ~ed that I was wrong to do that. 我承认做那件事错了。

【派短】~ battle 应战 /~ of 承兑 /~ the face of 偏爱, 偏袒 /~ the person of 偏爱

【词网】**v.** ①接受 [同] acquire, get, take [参] **receive** ②同意, 认可 [同] acquiesce (in), admit, consent (to) [参] **agree to** ③相信, 接受 [同] affirm, hold, trust [参] **believe**

【用法】accept 和 receive 均可表示“接受”、“接纳”。accept 强调主观意愿, 表示接受者在经过考虑以后自己同意或愿意接受。receive 着重指行为本身, 不强调是否乐意或同意。

【谚语】To accept good advice is but to increase one's own. 接受忠告, 就是增进自己的能力。

☆ **ac·cept·ance** /ək'septəns/ **nu.** ①接受, 接收, 验收: beg one's ~ of sth 恳求某人接受某物 /an ~ test 验收试验 /Yesterday I had a letter of ~ from the editor. 昨天我收到了编辑的接受信。②赞同, 承认: receive wide ~ 得到广泛的承认 /The proposal met with general ~. 这项建议得到了普遍的赞同。

【派短】~ speech 总统候选人所做的提名演讲 /bank ~ 银行承兑汇票 /trade ~ 商业承兑汇票

【词网】**nu.** ①接受, 接收, 验收 [同] receiving, reception, taking [参] **receipt** ②赞同, 承认 [同] approval, assent, recognition [参] **agreement**

☆ **ac·cess** /'ækses/ **nu.** ①接近, 进入: (正式用词) a man of difficult ~ 难以接近的人 /Only high officials have ~ to the prime minister. 只有高级官员才能接近首相。/He is easy of ~. 他是易于接近的。/Students must have ~ to good books. 学生必须有机会读到好书。/Senior students have ~ to the library at weekend. 高年级学生周末可进入图书馆。②通路, 入口: The only ~ to the old building is along that muddy track. 去那座老式楼房的惟一通路是那条泥道。/Switzer-land has ~ to the sea via the River Rhine. 瑞士有一个通过莱茵河的海口。③(身体发烧等的)发作, (愤怒、绝望等的)突然发作: (与 an 连用, 后接 of 短语) an ~ of fever (rage) 发烧(发怒)。

【派短】~ of rage 发怒

【词网】**nu.** ①接近, 进入 [同] admittance, entree, introduction [参] **entrance** ②通路, 入口 [同] passage, path, way [参] **entrance**

ac·ces·sa·ry /ək'sesəri, æk-/ I **nc.** 同谋, 帮凶,

从犯: (美国英语常用 accessory) an ~ to a crime 一项犯罪的同谋 /He was made ~ to the crime. 他成为这次犯罪的从犯。 II **adj.** 同谋的, 帮凶的, 从犯的。

△ **ac·ces·so·ry** /ək'sesəri/ **nc.** ①附件, 附属品: (常用复数形式) the **accessories** of a bicycle like the pump, lamp 自行车的附件(例如打气筒, 车灯) /a black dress with matching **accessories** 一件黑色的连衣裙以及与其相称的搭配物。②同谋, 帮凶, 从犯: (=accessary) His **accessories** escaped punishment. 他那伙帮凶都逃脱了惩罚。

【派短】accessorial **adj.** /accessorily **adv.**

【词网】**nc.** ①附件, 附属品 [参] **bag, decoration, equipment, glove, hat, jewelry, muffler, necktie, shoe** ②同谋, 帮凶, 从犯 [同] aid, assistant, helper [参] **associate**

① **ac·ci·dent** /'æksɪdənt/ **nc.** ①事故: Bad driving causes bad ~s. 车开得不好导致严重事故。/He was killed by an ~. 他在一次事故中丧生了。②意外的事, 偶然的事: It was an ~ that I found the missing letter. 我发现这封失踪的信件是一件意外的事。/A series of ~s led the explorer to his discovery. 一系列的偶然事件导致了这位探险家的发现。

【派短】*~al **adj.** /~ally **adv.** /~ insurance 事故保险 /~prone **adj.** 易出事故的; 易惹事的 /by ~ 偶然 /without ~ 安全地

【词网】**nc.** ①事故 [同] mischance, mishap, setback [参] **disaster** ②意外的事, 偶然的事 [同] adventure, befalling, circumstance, conjecture, contingency, event, fortuity, fortune, happening, luck, occasion, occurrence, turn, unforeseen occurrence [参] **chance**

【用法】accident, affair, event, incident 和 occurrence 均可表示“事”, “事件”。accident 特指意料不到的或突然发生的事故。affair 为正式用词, 指要做或已经发生的事, 用于强调行为与动作以及过程等。event 多指重大历史事件, 也指日常生活中较重要的事情。incident 指不及 event 重要的事情, 尤指争端。occurrence 多指日常生活中所发生的事, 有时也指偶然发生的事。

* **ac·ci·den·tal** /'æksɪdəntəl/ I **adj.** 偶然的, 意外的: an ~ meeting with a friend 偶然遇到一位朋友 /What happened was ~, he didn't mean to do it. 所发生的事情是偶然的。因为他并没打算要做它。 II **n.** ①非本质的属性。②(音乐的升、降、还原)临时符。

【词网】**adj.** ①偶然的, 意外的 [同] adventitious, chance, coincidental [参] **fortunate, unfortunate** ②非主要的, 附属的 [同] minor, nonessential, secondary [参] **subordinate, under**

△ **ac·claim** /ə'kleɪm/ I **vt.** ①欢呼, 喝彩: (正式用词) The crowd ~ed the fireman for rescuing two people from the burning house. 人群向那位从着火的房子里救出了两个人的消防队员欢呼。/Our football team was ~ed by the fans. 我们的足球队受到了球迷们的高声喝彩。②以欢呼声拥戴(推举, 承认): They ~ed him as the best writer of the year. 他们公认他为当年最优秀的作家。/They ~ed her their leader. 他们拥立她为领袖。 II **nu.** 欢呼, 喝彩, 称赞: His book was published in 1919 and met with unusual ~. 他的书于 1919 年出版并受到了非同寻常的称赞。

【词网】**vt.** ①欢呼, 喝彩 [同] celebrate, commend, laud [参] **praise** ②拥戴: 推举, 承认 [同] approval, plaudits, recognition [参] **praise**

△ **ac·com·mo·date** /ə'kɒmədeɪt/ **vt.** ①接待, 容纳: This hotel ~s about 100 guests. 这家旅馆大约能接待 100 位客人。/Our school auditorium can ~ over two thousand people. 我们学校的大礼堂能容纳两千多人。②供应, 供给: (正式用词, 常与 with 连用) The bank will ~ you with a loan. 银行将提供给你一笔贷款。③适应: (正式用词, 常与 to 连用) ~ oneself to new conditions 适应新情况 /We must ~ ourselves to our changed circumstances. 我们一定要适应变化了的环境。

【派短】accommodative **adj.** /accommodator **n.** ①适应者 ②调停者 /~ oneself to new conditions 适应新的情况 /~ sb with 向某人提供

【词网】**vt.** ①供应, 供给 [同] accept, aid, arrange, assist, attend to the convenience of, avail, benefit, bow, comfort, convenience, defer, do a favor (for), do a service for, favor, furnish, gratify, help, humor, indebt, indulge, make comfortable, meet the wants of, oblige, pamper, please, profit, provide, put oneself out for, serve, settle, submit, suit, supply, support, sustain, tender (to), yield [反] **discommode, inconvenience, upset** ②适应 [同] accord, adapt, agree, attune, bring into consistency, correspond, fit, harmonize, modify, patch up, reconcile, settle [参] **adjust** [反] **confuse, derange, disrupt** ③接待, 容纳 [同] entertain comfortably, entertain, furnish room for,