

新 编



《工具书精品书库》

# 英汉双解词典

A New  
English  
Dictionary  
with Chinese  
Translation

伊犁人民出版社

**A New English Dictionary  
with Chinese Translation**

# **新编英汉双解词典**

**罗 雨 主编**

**伊犁人民出版社**

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

成长宝典/罗雨等编. —奎屯:伊犁人民出版社,2001,12  
ISBN 7-5425-0626-9

I. 成… II. 罗… III. 家庭教育:学习方略 IV. G78  
中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2001)第 082679 号

责任编辑:卡哈尔

封面设计:杨 敏

## 成长宝典 新编英汉双解词典

罗 雨 编著

---

伊犁人民出版社出版发行

(新疆奎屯市北京西路 28 号 邮政编码 833200)

印刷

850×1168 大 32 开本 印张:28 字数:800 千

2004 年 5 月第 1 版 2004 年 5 月第一次印刷

印数:1—5000 册

---

ISBN 7-5425-0626-9 总价:184.00 元 本册定价:36.80 元

# Foreward

## 序 言

当今世界科学技术日新月异,国际交往日益频繁。作为现代人,掌握一门外语,尤其是英语,就显得尤为重要和必要。为此,笔者集长期英语教学和辞书编撰之经验,在广泛吸收同类书籍优点的基础上,针对中国人学习、使用英语的具体情况和特点,精心设计编写了这本内容丰富、结构独到、功能多样、用途广泛的实用英语工具书奉献给广大读者,以满足大家学习英语的实际需要。

有的放矢,精选词目。本词典所收词目系从我国现行各种英语教材和与之配套使用的英语阅读材料中精选而出,涵盖了整个中学英语和大学英语三、四、六级词汇。既重点收集了使用频率较高的日常生活词汇,也尽可能广泛地收录了反映知识经济时代的新词。

解释准确,通俗易懂。本词典采用了英汉双解的编撰形式,为读者透彻地领会单词的词义,从而正确地运用这些词汇提供了便利。在对所收录的词汇进行释义时,我们坚持在解释地道、准确的前提下用语通俗易懂的原则,将用于释义的英语词汇尽量控制在两千个常用词汇之内,以便使不同英语水平的读者都能充分利用双解词典独有的优势学好英语。

编排科学,容易查找。本词典将单词的联想词(同、反义词)单列排印在相应词目之后,与该单词的特定义项相对应,既醒目美观又便于查找,极大地满足了读者学习新单词,巩固旧知识,扩大

词量的迫切需要。

内容丰富,功能多样。向读者提供丰富多样而又极具实用性的信息和资料是本书的又一大特色。在词典正文部分,我们对相关词汇的常见用法进行了简明扼要地提示和说明。此外,我们还针对读者学习英语的现实需要特意收录了常用习语、成语三千余条,收集了许多脍炙人口而又寓意深刻的谚语。在附录部分,我们特意介绍了英语基本构词法。整个介绍角度新颖、语言精练、示范性强,相信读者阅读之后定会受益匪浅。

一书在手实现多种用途,是我们编写本书的基本出发点,希望本书能成为你英语学习上的良师益友,愿它伴你走向成功,迈向辉煌的明天。

本词典在编写过程中参考了许多英语工具书和资料,因篇幅所限未能一一列出,谨在此向这些作者表示衷心的感谢。同时,也在此向所有关心本书,对本书的编写和修订提供众多帮助的朋友们表示感谢。

编 者

二〇〇四年五月

# Guide to the Dictionary

## 用法说明

### 一、词目

1. 词目排方黑体。
2. 同一词而拼法不同者,合并为一个词目。合并方式主要有以下两种:
  - (1) 两个词之间以逗号分开,例如:**gasoline, gasolene**。
  - (2) 在词中加圆括号以示区别:**instal(l)ment**。
3. 同形异义词分立词目,在词目词右上角标注阿拉伯数字以示区别。

### 二、读音

1. 采用国际音标注音。
2. 国际音标套以方括号。重音和次重音符号打在重读音节之前,例如:**conscientious** [ˌkɒnʃiˈenʃəs]。
3. 元音的长音符号可有可无时,用圆括号表示,例如:**conservation** [ˌkɒnsə(ː)ˈveɪʃən]。
4. 单词中某个音可读可不读时,用圆括号表示,例如:**cynical** [ˈsɪnik(ə)l]。

### 三、词类

1. 词类按名词、代词、形容词、数词、动词、副词、冠词、连词、介词和感叹词划分为十类。

2. 在对单词释义时,按单词所属词类使用该类词的英语略语词予以标明(详见略语词部分)。

## 四、词形变化

1. 动词、形容词、副词和名词的变化形成均套以圆括号,必要时加注读音。

2. 变词形时同一类而拼法不同的用逗号分开,不同类的用分号隔开,例如:**begin** [bi'gin] ( **began** [bi'gæn], **begun** [bi'gʌn]; **beginning** )。

## 五、释义

1. 同一词目词有不同词类并需分别释义时,从第二个词类起,在标示该词类的英语略语词前加“-”,表示以下为同词目中的另一类词。如:“-a. , -n. , -vt. ……”。

2. 同一词类有多项释义时,用“①、②、③……”予以区别。

3. 同一义项有一个以上英语释义或汉语对等词释义时,无论意思远近,均用分号隔开。

4. 释义中有关词目词的用法说明在括号中加以说明。

## 六、例证

1. 词目词的例证一般按义项分列,排白正体。

2. 例证视情况给出,可以是句子,也可以是词组、短语等。

## 七、成语和习语

1. 成语和习语用黑斜体表示。

2. 成语和习语集中排列在释之后,用双竖线与之分隔开。

## 八、派生词

1. 派生词以黑正体排在词条主体的末尾部。
2. 派生词一般不注音。

## 九、同义词和反义词

1. 同义词和反义词包括同义短语和反义短语。另外,同义词和反义词还包括它们的近义词。
2. 同义词和反义词前视情况分别注以“①、②、③……”,以便与词目词的某一义项相对应。
3. 同义词和反义词单列排放,位于词条主体之后,谚语栏目之前。

## 十、谚语

1. 谚语有多种译文或须对其加以说明时,采用意译方式处理的译文和说明通常套以圆括号。
2. 谚语集中排列在整个词条的末尾部。

## 十一、符号

1. 代写号“~”表示词目词的全部拼法。
2. “[C]”表示可数名词,“[U]”表示不可数名词,[C,U]表示可数与不可数名词。
3. “【同】”、“【反】”分别表示同义词和反义词。
4. “【谚】”表示英语谚语。



## 十二、略语词

本词典中出现的略语词主要是表示词类的语法词,具体情况如下:

<b><i>n.</i></b>	noun(名词)
<b><i>pron.</i></b>	pronoun(代词)
<b><i>a.</i></b>	adjective(形容词)
<b><i>num.</i></b>	numeral(数词)
<b><i>v.</i></b>	verb(动词)
<b><i>aux. v.</i></b>	auxiliary verb(助动词)
<b><i>vt.</i></b>	transitive verb(及物动词)
<b><i>vi.</i></b>	intransitive verb(不及物动词)
<b><i>ad.</i></b>	adverb(副词)
<b><i>art.</i></b>	article(冠词)
<b><i>conj.</i></b>	conjunction(连词)
<b><i>prep.</i></b>	preposition(介词)
<b><i>int.</i></b>	interjection(感叹词)
<b><i>etc.</i></b>	et cetera(等等)
<b><i>pl.</i></b>	plural(复数)

# Contents

## 目 录

Preface

序言 ..... 1 ~ 2

Guide to the Dictionary

使用说明 ..... 1 ~ 4

### The Dictionary

词典正文 ..... 1 ~ 854

Appendix 附录:

I . A List of Irregular Verbs

不规则动词表 ..... 855

II . Basic English Word-formations

英语基本构词法 ..... 860

III . A List of Common English Names

常见英美姓名表 ..... 869

IV . A list of Common Geographical Names

常见地名表 ..... 877

V . Standard Time in 80 Cities throughout the World

世界八十个城市标准时间对照表 ..... 883

## A a

**a, an** [ei, æn; ə, ən] **art.** [a 用于以辅音音素开始的词前, an 用于以元音音素开始的词前, 如 a flower, a hotel, a one-man business, a university, a European, an ear, an hour, an heir, 在 A, E, F, H, I, L, M, N, O, R, S, X 开始的首字母缩略词前也用 an] ① any 任何一个: Does ~ dog have a keen sense of hearing? 狗有灵敏的听觉吗? ② one 一: Rome was not built in ~ day. 罗马不是一天建成的。③ similar; like (before proper names and nouns used as the type of a class) [用在专有名词和表类属的名词前表示类似的一个或某一个] 一个: I saw ~ Mrs. Danvers on May 12 at two o'clock. 我在五月十二号那天两点钟见到一位丹弗斯太太。④ to or for each 每一: His wages were forty pounds ~ year. 他的工资一年四十英镑。⑤ the same 同一: They are all of ~ size. 它们都是同样大小。

【谚】Birds of ~ feather flock together. 同一种羽毛的鸟聚集在一起。

**abandon** [ə'bændən] **vt.** ① give up entirely 放弃: ~ one's hope 放弃希望! ~ medicine for literature. 弃医从文 ② desert; leave without intending to return 遗弃; 弃(船等): She ~ed her child on the doorstep. 她把她的孩子遗弃在门前的台阶上。// ~ one-self to give oneself completely to a feeling, condition, someone, etc. 沉溺于; 陷于...: After his wife

died, he ~ed himself to grief. 自从他妻子死了以后, 他完全沉浸于悲痛之中。

【同】① discontinue; drop ② desert; leave

【反】① continue; maintain ② claim; keep; hold; possess

**abide** [ə'baɪd] abided 或 abode [ə'bəʊd] **vt.** ① put up with; endure; tolerate [用于否定句或疑问句] 容忍: I can't ~ his behavior. 我不能容忍他的行为。/ I can't ~ to see such cruelty (seeing such cruelty). 看到如此残忍的事我受不了。② await 等待: He will ~ my coming. 他将等待我到的来。-**vi.** ① live 居住: He abode in Boston almost all of his life. 他几乎终生居住在波士顿。② stay; remain; wait 停留; 等待 // ~ by accept and obey; keep (a promise, law) 服从; 遵守; 信守: Students must ~ by the rules of the school. 学生必须遵守学校的规则。

【同】**vi.** ① bear; stand; tolerate; endure ② await

-**vi.** ① live; reside; dwell ② remain; stay

【反】-**vi.** go; leave; quit; depart

**ability** [ə'bɪlɪti] **n.** [C, U] the power to do or act; skill; power to do some special thing; natural gift 能力; 才能; 天赋: We should improve our reading ~ in English. 我们必须提高英语阅读能力。

【同】capability; capacity; power; fa-

cility; faculty

【反】inability; incapacity; incapability  
【谚】It's a great ~ to be able to hide one's ~. 能够隐藏住自己的才能, 就是一种了不起的才能。

**able** ['eibl] (abler, ablest 或 more able, most able) *a.* ① having enough power, skill, means, or talent to do something: The patient was soon ~ to restore strength. 病人很快就能恢复了。② having more power or skill than most others have; skilful 才华出众的; 能干的: He's the most ~ man I've met there. 他是我在那儿遇到的最有才华的人。③ done with skill 做得出色的: an ~ essay 一篇出色的散文

【同】① capable; fit; fitted; competent  
② skilful; proficient; capable; competent

【反】① incapable; unfit; incompetent; inadequate; unqualified ② unskilful; incapable; incompetent

**ably** ['eibli] *ad.* in an able manner; with skill; capably 巧妙地; 能干地: Still an active woman, she was managing the household ~. 她依然是个有活动力的女人, 能干地管理着全家。

**abnormal** [æb'no:məl] *a.* not as it should be; very different from ordinary conditions, the standard, or a type; unusual 异常的; 不正常的: The stillness caught her attention; it seemed ~. 那寂静无声的情景引起了她的注意, 情况似乎异常。

【同】unnatural; unusual; irregular; uncommon; exceptional

【反】normal; natural; typical; usual; ordinary; common; conventional; routine; regular

**aboard** [ə'bo:d] *ad. & prep.* on or

into a ship or (US) a train, airplane or other passenger vehicle 在船上; 上船[美语也用于在(或上)火车、飞机或其他公共交通工具]: She got a seat in one of the cars, and just as the train was to pull out, her husband came running along and climbed ~. 她在一节车厢里找到了一个座位, 正当列车就要离站时她的丈夫一路跑来爬上了车。

**abolish** [ə'bo:liʃ] *vt.* put an end to; do away with (a law, institution, or custom) completely 取消; 废除(某一法律、制度、习惯): ~ examination 取消考试; ~ old custom 废除旧习俗

【同】eliminate; extinguish; exterminate; terminate; end

【反】establish; introduce; create; found

**abound** [ə'baund] *vi.* be plentiful or numerous; be rich (in); be well supplied; be filled (with) 富于; 充满着: The land is abundant in minerals. 这块土地矿产丰富。/ Wild flowers ~ there. 那儿野花多的是。

【同】teem; overflow; be rich in

【反】lack; want; fall short

【谚】A faithful man shall ~ with blessings. 忠实的人多福。

**about** [ə'baʊt] *prep.* ① having something to do with; of 与...有关; a story ~ a picture 关于这幅画的故事 ② somewhere near; in or close to (a place) 在...的附近: The streets ~ the castle are full of places of historic interest. 古堡附近的各条街有许多古迹。③ approximating; near 大约: He left (at) ~ 4 o'clock in the afternoon. 他大约是下午四点钟离开的。-*ad.* ① here and there in no particular direction 各处; 无固定方向:

The fish were swimming ~ in the pond. 鱼在池塘里游来游去。② somewhere near 在附近: There were few people ~. 附近没有什么人。③ related to; having something to do with 关于: Myaunt has often spoken to me ~ you. 我的姑母时常跟我谈起你。// ~ time finally, but later than it should have been 到底还是...: It's ~ time the boy did his homework. 孩子最终还是把作业做了。/ ~ to almost ready to 正准备要: I haven't gone yet; but I was ~ to. 我还没走, 不过我正准备要走。/ **bring something** ~ cause to happen 使发生; 造成; 实现: A great change was brought ~ in the life of Mr Polly by the death of his father. 波利先生的父亲之死使他的生活发生了很大的变化。/ **leave something** ~ (around) let something lie untidily in various places around (a place) 到处乱放(东西): Don't leave anything about, it's a bad habit. 别到处乱放东西, 那是一个不好的习惯。/ **not** ~ **to** (often used to express determination in speech) [常用在口语中表示决心] 决不: We are not ~ to negotiate with terrorists. 我们决不和恐怖主义分子谈判。/ **set** ~ begin; take steps towards 着手做: As soon as we arrived, we set ~ tidying up the room. 我们一到就动手收拾房间。/ **What (How)** ~ (used to make a suggestion) [用来提出建议] ...怎么样: What (How) ~ a game of chess? 下盘棋怎么样? / **What!** trying to do it this way? 这样做怎么样?

**above** [ə'baʊ] **ad.** ① in or at a higher place 在较高处: Looking up, he saw the light in the window ~. 他抬头

望, 看见了上面窗户里的灯光。② earlier (in a book, article, etc.): (书籍、文章等的) 前文; 上文: from ~ what I have mentioned. 如上转述。-**prep.** ① higher than 高于; 在...之上: The moon was now ~ the trees in the east. 当时月亮已升到东边的树梢之上了。② more than 多于: The population of this city is ~ a hundred thousand. 这个城市的人口在十万以上。-**a.** mentioned earlier in a book, etc. 前文提到过的: Please send the parcel to the ~ address. 请把包裹寄到上述地址。// -**all.** of first or highest importance; especially 最重要的是; 尤其是: Children need many things, but ~ all they need love. 儿童需要许多东西, 但最需要的是爱。/ ~ **oneself** overly complacent; mug 自高自大: You're a bit ~ yourself. 你有点自高自大。

【反】**ad. & -prep.** ① below; under **abroad** [ə'brɔ:d] **ad.** in or to foreign lands 在国外; 到国外: He has studied ~ three years. 他在国外学习了三年。

【同】overseas

【反】home; nearby

**abrupt** [ə'brʌpt] **a.** ① very sudden 猛然的: He came to an ~ stop to avoid hitting the child. 他突然刹车, 以免撞上这个孩子。② (of speech; behaviour) bad-tempered; unfriendly (言辞、行为上) 易发脾气的; 粗鲁的 // ~ **ty ad.** / ~ **ness n.** [U]

【同】① sudden; unexpected; hasty; quick; rapid ② discourteous; impolite; rude; rough

【反】① gradual; leisurely; unhurriedly ② courteous; polite; gracious; thoughtful; gentle

**absence** ['æbsəns] **n.** ① [C, U] (oc-

casation or period of) being away (from) 不在; 缺席; 一次缺席或不在: ~ without leave 擅离职守. frequent ~s from school 经常缺课 ② [U] non-existence 没有; 不存在: Darkness is the ~ of light. 黑暗是没有光。

【同】① nonattendance; nonpresence; nonappearance ② lack; want; unavailability; nonexistence; scarcity

【反】① presence; attendance; appearance ② existence; supply; abundance; sufficiency; adequacy

【谚】Absence makes the heart grow fonder. 小别爱更深。

**absent** ['æbsənt] *a.* not present (at a place); away 不在的: I will be ~ from work tomorrow. 我明天不来上班。 - *vt.* [æb'sent] keep or take (oneself) away 不到: Do not ~ yourself from school without good reason. 不要无故旷课。

【同】*a.* nonpresent; nonattendant; away; gone

-*vt.* disappear

【反】*a.* present; attendant

-*vt.* attend

【谚】The ~ are always wrong. 不到场的人永远是错的; 过错总是往不到场的人头上推。

**absent-minded** ['æbsənt'maɪndɪd] *a.* not aware of or not paying attention to what is going on around one; forgetful 心不在焉的; 健忘的

**absolute** ['æbsəlu:t, 'æbsəljut] *a.* ① perfect in quality or nature; complete 绝对的; 完全的: ~ truth 绝对真理 ② not to be doubted or questioned 不容置疑的: ~ proof 不容置疑的: ~ proof 不容置疑的证明 ③ not limited by restrictions or exceptions; unconditional 不受限制的; 无条件的; ~

power 无限制的权力; 绝对权力

【同】① complete; pure; thorough; unrestricted; unlimited ② definite; certain; sure; decisive ③ unrestricted; unlimited

【反】① ② qualified; limited; conditional; questionable; ③ restricted; restrained; conditional; limited

**absolutely** ['æbsəlu:tli] *ad.* ① completely 完全地: He's ~ right. 他完全正确。 ② I agree with you [交谈中的应答语] 是的; 对的

【同】entirely; completely; thoroughly; wholly; utterly

【反】somewhat; fairly; reasonably; approximately; probably; conditionally

【谚】Power tends to corrupt, and absolute power corrupts ~. 权力倾向于腐败, 绝对的权力意味着绝对地腐败。

**absorb** [əb'sɔ:b, əb'zɔ:b] *vt.* ① take in or suck up 吸收; 吸: Plant ~ moisture from the air. 植物从空气中吸收水份。 / Large companies sometimes ~ smaller ones. 大公司有时吞并小公司。 ② occupy the full attention or interest of 吸引...的全部注意或兴趣: She was ~ed in thought. 她陷入沉思。 The little girl was ~ed in reading a tale. 那个小女孩全神贯注地读一篇故事。

【同】① occupy; preoccupy; engage; fascinate

【反】① eject; disperse

**absorbent** [əb'sɔ:bənt] *a.* taking in or able to take in moisture, etc. 吸收或能吸收水分等的: ~ paper 吸水纸

**absorbing** [əb'sɔ:ɪŋ] *a.* extremely interesting 极有趣的: an ~ story 极有趣的故事

**absorption** [əb'sɔ:pʃən, əb'zɔ:pʃən] *n.* [U] action of absorbing

吸收

**abstract** [ˈæbstrækt] *a.* considered apart from concrete existence 抽象的; an ~ concept 一个抽象概念/in the ~ 抽象地; 理论上-*n.* [C] a brief statement of the main ideas of an article, book, etc. 摘要-*vt.* take away; remove 抽取; 提取: This machine ~s salt from sea water. 这部机器从海水中提取盐。

【同】*a.* theoretical; theoretic; conceptual; general; generalized

-*n.* summary; synopsis; precis; digest; outline

-*vt.* extract; remove; withdraw; dissociate; isolate

【反】*a.* concrete; specific; material; practical; actual

-*n.* amplification; enlargement; expansion

-*vt.* add; inject; mix; unite; combine

**absurd** [əbˈsɜːd] (absurder, absurdest 或 more absurd, most absurd) *a.* unreasonable; foolish; ridiculous 不合理的; 愚蠢的; 荒谬可笑的: The idea that the number 4 brings bad luck is ~. 认为数字 4 会带来背运的想法是荒谬可笑的。// ~ *ity* *n.* [C, U] / ~ *ly* *ad.*

【同】unreasonable; illogical; irrational; senseless; ridiculous; silly

【反】reasonable; logical; sensible; rational; sound

**abundant** [əˈbʌndənt] *a.* more than enough; very plentiful 充裕的; 大量的; 丰富的: The trees are ~ in fruit. 树上果实累累。/ There is ~ water despite the dry spell. 尽管这希时期连续干旱, 水还是很充裕的。

【同】ample; sufficient; enough

【反】insufficient; scarce; short

**abuse**<sup>1</sup> [əˈbjuːs] *n.* ① [C, U] a wrong or bad use 滥用: ~ a privilege 滥用特权 ② [C] an unjust custom of practice 陋习; 弊病 ③ [U] angry attack in words; bad language 辱骂

【同】① misuse ② insults; reproach; criticism; scolding

【反】③ praise; compliment; acclaim; flattery

【谚】The ~ of riches is worse than the want of them. 滥用财富比缺少财富更糟。

**abuse**<sup>2</sup> [əˈbjuːz] *vt.* ① make a wrong use of 滥用; 妄用: ~ one's authority 滥用职权 ② say cruel or unjust things to or about a person 辱骂

【同】② insult; scold; reproach; criticize; curse

【反】③ praise; compliment; flatter

**academic** [ækəˈdemɪk] *a.* ① of teaching; studying; of schools etc. 教学的; 学术的; 学校的 ② too concerned with theory and not sufficiently practical 过于注重理论而不够实际的-*n.* [C] a college student or teacher 大学生; 大学教师

【同】*a.* ① learned; educated ② theoretical; hypothetical; ivory-towered; impractical

【反】*a.* ① nonscholarly; uneducated; unschooled; untaught; unlearned ② practical; matter-of-fact

**academy** [əˈkædəmi] *n.* ① a private high school; a school where some special skill or subject can be studied; 私立中学; 专科学校 ② a college, university or other institution of high learning 学院, 大学或其他高等学府 ③ a group of authors, scholars, artists, musicians or scientists organized to encourage literature, research, art, music, or science 作家协会; 美术家

A

协会; 音乐家协会; 学会; 科学院

【同】②college; university

**accelerate** [æk'seləreit] *vt.* cause (anything in motion or process) to go or move faster; speed up 加速: The heat causes the reaction to be ~ d. 热使反应加快。-*vi.* increase in speed; go faster; change in velocity 增加速度; 走得更快; 改变速度

【同】*vt.* speed up; hurry; quicken;【反】*vt.* delay; retard; hinder-*vi.* decelerate

**accent** ['æksənt] *n.* [C] ① the greater force or stronger tone of voice given to certain syllables or words 重音; 重读: In "letter" the ~ is on the first syllable. "letter" 的重音在第一节上。② a different way of pronouncing heard in different parts of the same country, or in the speech of a person speaking a language that is not his own (一国内不同地区的、或一个人讲外语时的) 口音: He speaks English with a German ~. 他讲英语带德国口音。③ a mark (or marks) at the right of a number of letter; as in 30°10'20" (read 30 degrees, ten minutes, 20 seconds) in 3'6"7" (read 3 feet 6 inches 7 lines or in a', a" (read a prime; a double prime, or a dash, a double dash) 撇号 (读作分、秒、或英尺、英寸、1/12 英寸或 a 一撇、a 两撇)

【同】① stress; emphasis ② intonation;

**accept** [æk'sept] *vt.* ① take or receive (what is offered or given); consent to take 接受; 同意拿: I ~ ed his invitation happily 我高兴地接受了他的邀请。② consent to; say yes to 同意 -*vi.* accept a suggestion or offer 接受邀请; 接受一个建议或提议: I has

~ ed his advice. 我接受了他的建议。// -*as* believe that somebody (or something) is (what he (she, it) is claimed to be) 相信某人、某事是 (据称的那样): The crowd ~ ed his statement as truth. 那群人相信他所说的是真理。//

【同】*vt.* ① receive willingly; ② agree to; consent to;【反】*vt.* ①② refuse; reject;

**acceptable** [æk'septəbl] *a.* ① likely to be gladly received or accepted; agreeable 可接受的; 愉快地同意的: The lawyers found the contract ~. 律师们认为合同是可以接受的。② good enough; satisfactory 够好的; 令人满意的: His grades are ~, but he is not on the honour roll. 他的成绩虽然还令人满意, 但是仍没有被列入优秀学生名册。

【同】① agreeable; proper; suitable; ② adequate; suitable;

【反】①② unsuitable; unacceptable;

**access** ['ækses] *n.* ① the right or privilege to approach, enter or use; admittance (接受、接近或使用的) 权利或机会: Has he ~ to men who could help him get work? 他有能力帮他找到工作的关系吗? ② approach to places, persons, or things 到达 (处所); 接近 (人或事物): Access of mountain towns is always difficult because of poor roads. 因为道路很差, 到达山区市镇总是很困难的。③ a way or means to approach (接近的) 途径或方法; 通路: Students need easy ~ to books. 学生需要便于使用图书的机会。/ This is the only ~ to the building. 这是进入大楼的唯一通道。④ an attack (of disease) (疾病的) 发作 ⑤ an outburst as of



anger (愤怒等的) 爆发; 勃发 ① increase 增长

【同】②③ admittance; entrance; approach; passageway; ④ increase

【反】decrease; reduce

**accessary** [æk'sesəri] = accessory

**accessory** [æk'sesəri] *n.* ① an extra thing added to help something of more importance 附属品; 附加物 (to): All the accessories to her costume—hat, gloves, shoes, and purse—were perfectly matched. 她的服装的所有附属品——帽子、手套、鞋子和手提包——都配得协调极了。② a person who has helped in a crime or has helped to hide it 共犯; 从犯; 帮凶

① addition; partner; supplement; attachment; ② accomplice

**accident** ['æksɪdənt] *n.* ① something that happens by chance and results in loss, damage or death 事故: An ~ happened and many lives were lost. 出了一起事故, 有许多人丧生。② something that happened without being planned, intended or known in advance 偶然发生的事: It was a a dreadful ~. 这是一件可怕的意外之事。// by ~ by chance; not on purpose 偶然; 意外地: Last time I ran across her by ~. 上一次我偶然遇见她。// ~ al a. / ~ ally ad.

【同】① crash; wreck; ② chance;

【反】② plan; intention; intent

【谚】Accidents will happen in the best regulated families. 管理最好的家庭也会出事故(预防措施再好事故也在所难免)。/ Accidents can happen. 事故是难免的(人有旦夕祸福)。

**accommodate** [ə'kɒmədeɪt] *vt.* ① have room for 容纳: This car ~s six

people comfortably. 这辆汽车可供六人舒适地乘坐。② help out 帮助; 帮忙: When we asked for help, the policeman ~d us. 当我们请求帮助的时候, 那个警察来帮我们的忙。

③ supply with a place to sleep or live for a time 提供住宿的地方。/ ~ a party. 为聚会提供膳宿。/ We were ~d in a small room on the third floor. 我们被安置在三楼的一间小房间里。④ provide (a person) with a loan of money (with): 提供某人贷款 Bank ~ him with a loan. 银行给他提供了贷款。⑤ make fit 使适应: We must ~ our plan to situation 以适应形势。⑥ reconcile 调解: He tried to ~ the dispute between the friends. 他设法调解朋友们之间的争执。-vi. become adjusted; be adapted 适应

【同】*vt.* ①③ shelter; lodge ② help; aid; ⑤ adapt; fit ⑥ reconcile

【反】*vt.* ② inconvenience; trouble

**accommodation** [ə,kɒmə'deɪʃən] *n.*

① (often plural in U. S. A.) lodgings; room(s) for visitors etc. (旅客等的) 住处; 旅馆房间: Hotel ~ was scarce during the olympic Games. 奥运会期间旅馆房间很难找。/ He booked the hotel for ~s. 他为我们预定了房间。② something that helps; something for convenience 有帮助的东西; 提供便利的东西: an ~ ladder 轮船边的便梯; 舷梯 ③ adaption; adjustment (of one thing to another) 适应; 调节

【同】① quarters; housing

**accompany** [ə'kʌmpəni] *vt.* ① go along with 陪伴: My daughter accompanied me on the trip 我女儿陪同我旅行。② be or happen along with 伴同; 与...一同发生: All orders must