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新编

英汉双解词典

A NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY WITH CHINESE TRANSLATION

吉林大学出版社



前 言

当岁月的钟摆跨过 21 世纪的大门,世界豁然在中国面前展开了更宽广的道路:加入世贸组织进程加快、申办 2008 年奥运会一举成功……如何紧跟祖国的前进步伐?如何向世人展现中国人的智慧和才干?人们对外语知识尤其是英语的掌握已迫在眉睫。为了帮助广大学生朋友以及众多英语爱好者更好地学习,我们编写了这本《新编英汉双解词典》。

本词典的特点是:条理清楚,重点突出,内容新颖,便于学习和记忆。

在编写过程中,我们本着实用性强的原则,力求用浅显易懂的英语词汇注解各词条,汉语力求准确通顺、层次分明。

本词典收录词条本词约 8000 条,连同习语、短语动词、复合词、派生词,共收词汇约 10000 条。所选例句均贴近平时英语学习中的重点句和考点句,具有典型性,便于学生掌握。

词条采用国际音标注音,在词条后标出单词的词性、动词的模式、名词的复数变化、形容词及副词的比较级和最高级的变化形式,以及与之相对应的近义词、反义词等,便于读者学习。

对某些重点词的用法,我们分别列出[习语]、[注意]、[辨析]、[语法]进行讲解和阐述,使读者能够更准确地使用英语。

为了使本词典更完善,我们编写时参考了中外出版的大量相关书籍,在此谨表谢忱。

因编者水平有限,疏漏之处在所难免,敬请读者批评指正。

编 者

使用说明

一、词条

词条按词目、音标、词性、释义、近义词、反义词、例句及其汉译、派生词及复合词、习语、注意、语法、词语辨析部分顺序排列。各词条所包括内容根据具体情况酌定。

二、词目及符号说明

1. 词目词按照英语字母顺序排列,用黑正体印刷。拼法相同、词源及词义不同的词,分立词条,在右上角标以 1、2 等数码。一个词如有不同拼法,若拼法接近,便排在同一词条内,中间用逗号隔开。

2. 词目词后用国际音标注音。词缀、派生词、复合词、近义词、反义词等一般不注发音。

3. 词目词的词性在音标后用黑体注明。一个词如有多种词性,每个词性前标以罗马数字 I. II. III.。词性用英语缩写形式标注。

4. 不规则动词的变化形式,形容词、副词的比较级和最特殊的特殊形式,名词复数的不规则变化形式均加以注明。如:

do[du;du](did,done[dʌn])I. aux. v.

set[set](set,set)I. vt.

good[gʊd](better['betə],best[best])I. adj.

mouth[maʊθ](pl. mouths[maʊðz])n.

5. 本词典每一词条均用英语进行解释,然后标明汉语释义。一个词有多种含义和用法时,可分 1. 2. 3.。如果在 1. 用法里再进一层释义,可分 ①②③.....。释义后选用的英语短语或句子均附汉语译文。

6. 名词前冠以表示可数的[C](countable),不可数的[U](uncountable),或[C,U];动词前冠以表示及物动词的 vt. (transitive verb),不及物动词的 vi. (intransitive verb),助动词的 aux. v. (auxiliary verb),连系动词的 link v. (link verb)。

7. 在释义过程中,加入了[习语]、[注意]、[语法]、[辨析]等内容;并对修辞方面各有偏重,在义项前冠以[口语]、[比喻]、[谚语]等;个别属于专业性的,在其前冠以[医学]、[法律]、[宗教]等。

8. || 段落号,该词条的派生词及复合词放在释义举例之后,用段落号隔开;~波浪号,代替词目词;/斜线号,表示并列的例词或例句;()圆括号,①表示某一字母在美式拼法中可以省略,如:favo(u)r②表示单词的形态变化,如:choose vt. & vi. (chose [tʃəʊz],chosen ['tʃəʊzn])③在译文中表示可有可无,如:(连续、固定的)病痛④在释义中表示补充、具体的说明,如:take off 脱下(衣帽、鞋等)。

三、本词典使用的略语

&	and 和, 与
adj.	adjective 形容词
adv.	adverb 副词
AmE	American English 美式英语
art.	article 冠词
aux. v.	auxiliary verb 助动词
BrE	British English 英式英语
[C]	countable noun 可数名词
cf.	confer 比较, 参考
conj.	conjunction 连词
e. g.	exempli gratia (= for example) 例如
interj.	interjection 感叹词
link v.	link verb 连系动词
n.	noun 名词
num.	numeral 数词
pl.	plural 复数
prep.	preposition 介词
pron.	pronoun 代词
sb.	somebody 某人
sing.	singular 单数
sth.	something 某物
[U]	uncountable noun 不可数名词
v.	verb 动词
vi.	intransitive verb 不及物动词
vt.	transitive verb 及物动词

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A a

A, a [ei, ə] n. [C] (pl. A's, a's [eiz, ez]) 1. the first letter of the English alphabet 英语字母表的第一个字母: 'Air' begins with (an) A / 'A'. Air 一词以 A 字母开始。2. academic mark indicating the highest standard of work 学业成绩达最高标准的评价符号: get (an) A / 'A' in Chinese 中文(学科)得 A 3. (music 音) the sixth note in the scale of C major 大调音阶中的第六音或音符 4. (used to designate a range of standard paper sizes 用以标明一系列标准纸张的规格): an A4 drawing paper 一张 A4 的图画纸

a [ei, ə] **an** [æn, ən] art. 1. one (非特指的) 一(个): ~ box 一个箱子 2. any 任何一个: A horse is ~ useful animal. 马是一种有益的动物。3. one (数量) 一: Rome was not built in ~ day. [谚语] 罗马不是一日建成的(伟业非一日可成)。4. each 每一: twice ~ week 一星期两次 / sixty miles an hour 每小时六十英里 5. certain 某一(用于专用名词): A Miss Alice is asking to see you. 有一位叫艾莉斯的小姐要见你。

aback [ə'bæk] adv. backwards 向后地; 后退地: At first, Kirby was taken ~ by their announcement. 起初, 柯尔比被他们的宣布吓了一跳。|| be taken aback 吃惊; 吓了一跳

abacus ['æbəkəs] (pl. abaci ['æbəsaɪ])

or abacuses ['æbək-əsɪz]) n. [C] calculating instrument with balls moving smoothly on wires 算盘; 珠算: use (work) an ~ 打算盘

abandon [ə'bændən] vt. leave or give up completely 放弃; 抛弃 [近义] desert, depart from [反义] keep, hold: The baby was ~ ed by its mother. 婴儿被他妈妈抛弃了。|| abandoned adj. 被抛弃的; 无耻的 [习语] abandon oneself to sth. 陷入; 沉湎于某事

abate [ə'beɪt] vt. & vi. 1. make or become less 减少; 减退 [近义] decrease [反义] accelerate: The wind ~ d. 风势减弱了。2. do away with 消除: His anger ~ d. 他的怒气消了。|| abatement n. 减轻; 减退

abed [ə'bed] adv. in bed 在床上: be ill ~ 卧病在床

abide [ə'baɪd] (abode [ə'bəʊd] 或 ~ d) vt. & vi. 1. keep (a promise, law) 遵守(诺言; 法律) [近义] keep, adhere: ~ by one's promise 遵守诺言 2. endure, bear [用于否定句或疑问句] 忍耐; 忍受 [近义] bear, tolerate: I can't ~ that man. 我不能忍受那种人。

ability [ə'bɪlɪti] n. [U] 1. the power or capacity to do or think sth. (办事或思考) 能力; 本领 [近义] power, capacity: She has the ~ to do it, but she is lazy. 她有能力做, 但是她懒。

2. cleverness; intelligence 聪明; 智慧; 才智 [近义] skill, skillfulness: a man of ~ 有才能的人 / leadership ~ 领导才干

[习语] to the best (utmost) of one's ability 不遗余力, 尽最大努力

ablaze [ə'bleiz] adv. & adj. on fire, in a blaze; (fig.) shining, bright, excited 着火(的), [喻] 激动的: set it ~ 放火烧之 / be ~ with anger 怒气冲冲

able [eɪbl] adj. [近义] capable, competent [反义] unable 1. having power to do sth. 能, 会 (与不定式连用): He is ~ to tell right from wrong. 他能明辨是非。/ Bill is ~ to run very fast. 比尔能跑得很快。[与 can 区别: can 只有过去式变化; be ~ to 有各种形式变化, 表示“已设法做到某事”]。2. having special power to do sth. 能干的, 有能力的 (作定语和表语): He is an ~ lawyer. 他是一位能干的律师。/ He is old, but still quite ~. 他虽老, 但很有能力。|| ability n. 能力

aboard [ə'bɔ:d] prep., adv. on (to) or in (to) a ship or aeroplane 在(向)船或飞机上: All ~! 请各位上船(或飞机)! / They went ~. 他们上了船(或飞机)。

abolish [ə'bɒlɪʃ] vt. stop (sth. that is happening); get rid of completely 取消; 废止 [近义] cancel, do away with [反义] establish: The new government ~ed the tax on clothing. 新政府取消了服装税。|| ① abolition n. 废除; 废止 ② abolishable adj. 可废除的 ③ abolisher n. 取消者; 废除者 [辨析] abolish 和 cancel 的区别:

abolish 指废除存在已久的法律条例、法规、风俗习惯等。如: Abraham Lincoln ~ed slavery in the United States. 亚伯拉罕·林肯废除了美国奴隶制。cancel 指取消已作出的决定或安排的事情。如: The professor has decided to cancel the lecture. 教授已决定取消那场讲座。

abound [ə'baʊnd] vi. have in great numbers or quantity 有(大量的); 富余; 充满 (with, in): Wild birds ~ in the forest. 森林里有许多野鸟。

about [ə'baʊt] I. prep. 1. concerned with 关于, 对于: He is writing a book ~ cats. 他正在写一本关于猫的书。/ The story is ~ the American Civil War. 该故事是关于美国南北战争的。2. around 在……周围: ~ the house 在房子的周围 3. around/round 到处 (与表示动向的动词连用): After dinner I wandered alone ~ the town. 晚饭后我一个人到城里各处逛逛。|| adv. 1. almost 大约, 左右 [近义] nearly: He is ~ five feet high. 他大约五英尺高。2. around/round 在……周围, 四处 [近义] around: Look ~ and tell me what you see. 向四周看看, 告诉我你看见了什么。/ I'm used to going ~ alone. 我习惯于一个人到处走走。3. just ready (to do sth.) 将近, 差不多: Supper is ~ ready. 晚饭快好了。

[习语] ① be about to do sth. 正要, 将要: The plane is ~ to take off. 飞机将要起飞。② What/How about ...? …… 怎么样? …… 怎么办?: What ~ the weather there? 那里的

天气怎么样? /How ~ having a cup of coffee? 喝杯咖啡怎么样?

above [ə'baʊv] I. prep. higher than 在……上面(与 below 相对)[近义] over[反义] under: I looked up at the sky ~. 我抬头看着上面的天空。/ The temperature was only a few degrees ~ freezing point. 气温只有零上几度。/ a flat ~ the shop 商店上面的一套房间/Children need many things, but ~ all they need love. 孩子们需要很多东西,但最重要的是他们需要爱。II. adv. overhead 在高处,在上面: My grandmother's bedroom is just ~. 我奶奶的卧室就在上面。/A voice from ~ shouted a welcome. 从上面传来大叫欢迎的声音。

[辨析] on, above 和 over 都表示“在上面”。但 on 表示和某物的上面接触;over 表示在某物的垂直上方;above 表示位置高于,但并不一定垂直。比较:A lamp hangs over us. 我们头上悬挂着一盏灯。/A lamp hangs ~ us. 我们头上吊着一盏灯。/A book lies on the desk. 桌上放着一本书。

abridge [ə'bridʒ] vt. make (a book, etc.) shorter(书等)删;节略:an ~d edition 节本/It was ~d from the original work. 这是根据原著节略的。|| abridgement n. 删节;节略;(书的)节书;摘要

abroad [ə'brɔ:d] adv. in or to another country; overseas 在国外;到国外:be/go/ live/travel ~ 在国外/到国外/旅居国外/在国外旅行

abrupt [ə'brʌpt] adj. 1. very sudden 突

然的;意外的:an ~ stop 突然停止
2. (of speech, behaviour) bad tempered;unfriendly(指言谈、举止)粗鲁的;无礼的:His ~ reply hurt my feelings. 他粗鲁的回答伤害了我的感情。3. (of a slope) steep(斜坡)陡峭的:The slope was very ~. 那斜坡很陡。|| ① abruptly adv. 突然地 ② abruptness n. 突然性

absent ['æbsənt] I. adj. 1. not here, not present 不在;缺席[反义] present: Peter has a cold and is ~ from school. 彼得感冒了,没有上学。2. not paying attention to 心不在焉的:He looked at his mother in an ~ sort of way. 他漫不经心地看着他的母亲。II. vt. [æb'sent] keep (oneself) away 缺席:Why did you ~ yourself from school yesterday? 昨天你为什么不到校? || ① absentee n. 缺席者;不在者 ② absently adv. 茫然地 ③ absent-minded adj. 心不在焉的;茫然的

absolute ['æbsəlu:t] adj. 1. complete; perfect; whole 完善的;完美的:have ~ trust in sb. 完全信任某人。2. real;undoubted 真实的;无疑的:the ~ truth 绝对真理 || ① absolutely adv. 完全地;绝对地 ② absolution n. 赦免;免罪

absolve [əb'zɒlv] vt. declare free (from a promise, a duty, the consequences of past sin) 赦免;解除责任;免除(履行诺言、罪责):~... from(of) 免除……的(责任)/They ~d him from all responsibilities. 他们免除了他的一切责任。

absorb [əb'sɔ:b] vt. 1. take sth. in; suck

up 吸收(某事物);吸进: A sponge ~s water. 海绵吸水。/The heat is ~ed by the water. 热量被水吸收了。2. hold the attention or interest of(sb.) fully 完全吸引住(某人)的注意力或兴趣: be ~ed in 全神贯注于 || ① absorbed adj. 精神集中的 ② absorber n. 吸收器 ③ absorbing adj. 引人入胜的;非常吸引人的

[辨析] absorb, assimilate 和 digest 的区别: absorb 较为通俗,使用范围较广,常指某物吸收他物,其过程较简单。如: Plants ~ oxygen. 植物吸收氧气。assimilate 指吸收后消化而转变为有用的物质,其过程极为缓慢。如: Some foods assimilate more easily than others. 有些食物比另一些食物容易吸收。digest 指吸收某物中的有用部分,排除无用部分,其过程较 absorb 缓慢,但较 assimilate 要快。如: Fish is easy to digest when you're ill. 生病时吃鱼容易消化。

abstract [ˈæbstrækt] adj. 1. thought of apart from any particular object or real thing 抽象的 [近义] indefinite [反义] definite: The word 'hunger' is an ~ noun. “饥饿”这个词是抽象名词。2. deep 深奥的: He wanted to be a physicist and devoted himself to ~ research. 他想成为一名物理学家并献身于抽象研究。|| abstractly adv. 抽象地;理论上

absurd [əb'sɜ:d] adj. unreasonable; foolish 不合理的 [近义] illogical [反义] logical: an ~ explanation 不合理的解释 / Don't be ~! 不要胡闹(搞、说)!

abundance [əˈbʌndəns] n. [U] great amount 大量;丰富: an ~ of drink 充足的饮料 || abundant adj. 丰富的;充裕的

abuse [əˈbjʊz] vt. 1. make bad use of; use wrongly 滥用;误用: ~ words 错用字眼 2. treat badly; speak very roughly to 虐待;辱骂: Don't ~ that old man, he can't help walking slowly. 别骂那老人,他只能慢慢走。

academic [ˌækəˈdemik] adj. 1. of studying, schools, colleges, etc.; scholarly 学术的;学校的;学者的: the ~ year 学年 / The question is purely ~. 这是一个纯学术性的问题。/~ subjects 学科 2. of an academy 高等学府的;专科学校的 3. not technical or practical 非技术的或实用的 || ① academician n. 院士;学会会员 ② academically adv.

academy [əˈkædəmi] n. [C] school for higher learning, usu. for a special purpose 高等学府: a military ~ 军事学院

accede [ækˈsi:d] vi. 1. assent or agree (to request, proposal, etc.) 允诺;同意(请求;建议等) (to) [近义] agree [反义] refuse: He ~d to my request. 他答应了我的请求。2. come or succeed (to an office, a position of authority) 就职;即位(to): ~ to the throne 即王位

accelerate [ækˈseləreit] vi. & vt. 1. increase the speed of; make sth. move faster or happen earlier 加速;使(某事物)加快;促进(某事物): accelerating the rate of growth 加快增长率 2. move or happen more

quickly 加快;加速: The car ~d as it overtook me. 那辆车超我的车时加快了速度。|| ① acceleration n. ② accelerator n. 加速器;加速剂

accent ['æksənt] n. 1. [C] stress put on a syllable or word 重音: In the word 'digest' the ~ is on the second syllable. digest 一字的重音在第二个音节上。2. [C, U] particular way of speaking, usu. connected with a country, area or individual (民族、地方或个人的) 口音, 腔调: speak English with a foreign ~ 说英语带外国口音 / have a Hebei ~ 有河北口音 || accentuate vi. 重读; 在……加重读符号; 强调

accept [ək'sept] vt. & vi. to take or receive sth. offered 接受 [近义] receive, take: Please ~ me as a friend. 请把我当作一个朋友。/ He ~ my excuse. 他承认了我的理由。[辨析] receive 与 accept 的区别: receive 表示客观上收到; accept 表示主观上接受: She received a gift from him, but did not ~ it. 她收到了他的礼物, 但没有接受。|| acceptable adj. 可接受的

access ['ækses] n. [U] 1. way (in) to a place 通道; 通路 [近义] passage: easy (difficult) of ~ 易 (难) 进入 / The only ~ to the school is across the fields. 通往学校的唯一通路是穿过田间。2. right, opportunity, or means of reaching, using or approaching 接触; 使用; 机会: Only high officials had ~ to the president. 只有高级人员可以接近总统。3. attack (of fever, etc.) (身

体发烧等) 突然发作

accident ['æksɪdənt] n. [C] 1. event that happens unexpectedly 事故: There have been many railway ~s this year. 今年发生了许多次火车车祸。2. an unexpected and undesirable even (often unfortunate) 偶然的事件: The discovery is an ~. 这个发现是极偶然的事。|| ① accidental adj. 偶然的 ② accidentally adv. 偶然地

[习语] by accident 偶然

accidental [æksɪ'dentl] adj. happening by chance 偶然的; 意外的 [近义] unexpected [反义] intentional: I didn't mean to do it - it was ~. 我不是有意这样做 - 是无意的。|| accidentally adv. 偶然地

acclaim [ə'kleɪm] vt. applaud loudly 欢呼; 喝彩: The Americans ~ed the astronauts. 美国人以欢呼迎接宇航员。

accommodate [ə'kɒmədeɪt] vt. 1. provide lodging or room for sb. 供给某人住宿或房间: One flat can ~ a family of four. 一套房间可供四口之家居住。2. grant or supply sth. to sb. 准予或提供某人某物: The bank would not ~ you with the loan. 银行不会贷给你这笔款。3. change or adjust sth. so that it fits or harmonizes with sth. else 使适应; 迁就; 迎合: Jill soon ~d herself to the new circumstances. 吉儿很快适应了新环境。

accompany [ə'kʌmpəni] vt. & vi. 1. go with someone 陪伴: He accompanied me to the doctor's. 他

陪我去大夫的家(诊所)。2. play music while someone else is singing or playing another instrument 伴奏: Maria sang and I *accompanied* her on the piano. 玛丽亚唱,我用钢琴伴奏。|| accompaniment n. 伴随物; 伴唱; 伴奏

[注意] ① accompany 意为“陪伴某人到某处去”,单纯的“陪座”应用 keep sb. company. [误] Sit here and keep ~ me for a while. [正] Sit here and keep me company for a while. 坐在这里陪我一会儿。② accompany 已经含有“去到某处”的意思,它后面不能再加“to go”。[误] I'll ~ my sister to go to the station. [正] I'll ~ my sister to the station. 我陪我妹妹到车站去。③ accompany 表示“陪送”时为 vt., 后面不再接“with”。[误] I *accompanied* with the guests to the gate. [正] I *accompanied* the guests to the gate. ④在主动语态里,附加的东西用 with 表示。He *accompanied* his speech with gesture. 他一边讲话,一边打手势(用以补充语言)。

accomplish [ə'kɒmplɪʃ] vt. perform; finish successfully 完成; 使成功: ~ one's aim 达到目的 / ~ a task 完成任务 / a man who will never ~ anything 永远一事无成的人 || ① accomplished adj. 完成的; 熟练的; 有才艺的 ② accomplishment n. 完成; 实现; 修养; 成就

[辨析] accomplish, achieve, complete 和 finish 的区别: accomplish 指成功地达到了预期的目的,强调实现的过程,常形容计划、任务、目的等。

如: They ~ed their mission. 他们完成了使命。achieve 指克服了种种困难而最终完成,常形容事业、计划、愿望等。如: She at last achieved her purpose. 她终于达到了她的目的。complete 指理想、工程、计划、著作等重要工作的全部结束,较为正式。如: The writer hasn't completed the work yet. 那个作家还没写完那部著作。finish 指做完了应做的各种事情,为常用词。如: Have you finished reading the book? 你已读完那本书了吗?

accord¹ [ə'kɔ:d] n. 1. [U] agreement (esp. in the phr.) (用于短语中) 一致; 符合: of one's own ~ 自愿地; 自动地 2. [C] treaty, agreement (between countries; with a country) (两国之间或与他国所订的) 条约; 协定 (between, with)

accord² [ə'kɔ:d] vt. & vi. 1. give, grant 给与; 赠与: ~ permission to sb. 允许某人 2. be consistent (with) 与……一致: His actions ~ with his words. 他言行一致。

accordance [ə'kɔ:dəns] n. [U] harmony, agreement 一致: in ~ with 按照; 根据; 与……一致 / This is not in ~ with the facts. 这和事实不符。
according [ə'kɔ:dɪŋ] adv. on the basis of 根据, 依……而定: Cut your coat ~ to your cloth. [谚语] 量体裁衣; 量入为出。

accordingly [ə'kɔ:dɪŋli] adv. 1. for that reason; therefore 因此; 所以: He was too sick to stay, ~ we sent him home. 他病得太重不能再留下来, 因此, 我们把他送回家了。2. as the

(stated) circumstances suggest 按照: Learn the rules and act ~. 学习规则, 并依照规则行事。

accordion [ə'kɔ:dʒən] n. [C] portable musical instrument with bellows, metal reeds, and a keyboard 手风琴

accost [ə'kɔ:st] vt. goup to and speak to (esp. a stranger in the street) 向(街上陌生人)打招呼;搭话: She was ~ed by a stranger. 一个陌生人上前与她攀谈。

account [ə'kaunt] I. n. 1. report; description 报告;叙述: Tom gave an ~ of his trip. 汤姆报告了旅行的经过。2. statement of money paid or owed for goods or services 帐目;帐单: keep ~s 记帐 3. arrangement made with a bank, firm, etc. allowing credit for financial or commercial transactions (used esp. as in the expressions shown) 帐户, 户头(尤用于以下示例): have an ~ at that bank 在那家银行有帐户/open an ~ 开户头/close an ~ 结束户头/pay money into an ~ 在一帐户中存钱/draw money out of an ~ 在一帐户中取钱/He has \$ 3000 in his ~. 他的户头里有 3000 美金。/Will you pay cash or shall I charge it to your ~? 您要付现金还是记入您的帐? II. v. 1. be an explanation of 说明;解释: Please ~ for your disgraceful conduct. 对你的可耻行为请作解释。/There's no ~ ing for taste. [谚语]人各有所好。2. give an explanation of money spent 报帐 || ① accountable adj. 应负责的 ② accountant n. 会计师;会计员

③ accountancy n. 会计职业 ④ accountbook n. 帐簿

[习语] ① on account of sth. 由于……的原因 ② by one's own account 据某人自己所说 ③ on account 赊账;作为先付的部分款项

accredit [ə'kredit] vt. send (an ambassador, etc.) with credentials (to or at a court or government) 特派(外交使节等): They ~ed him to (at) Peru. 他们委派他出使秘鲁。

accumulate [ə'kjumjuleit] vt. & vi. make or become greater in quantity; heap up 积累;堆积[近义]gather, store [反义]scatter: ~ a fortune 积蓄一笔财产 || accumulation n. 积累;积聚

accurate ['ækjuri:t] adj. 1. free from error 正确无误的: an ~ weighing machine 衡器/~ statistics 准确的统计 2. careful and exact 精确的;仔细的: The reports of this paper are not always ~. 这家报纸的报道并非一贯准确。 || ① accuracy n. ② accurately adv.

[辨析] accurate, exact 和 correct 的区别: accurate 指精确, 强调经过努力使其符合规范或事实。如: ~ measurements 精确的测量 exact 指确切, 强调每个细节都符合事实。如: What were his exact words? 他的原话是怎么说的? correct 指正正确, 强调没有错误。如: make ~ decisions 作出正确决定

accusation [ækju(:)'zeifən] n. [U] accusing or being accused 非难;告发: Prevent the ~ of an innocent person. 防止无辜的人遭到非难。

accuse [ə'kju:z] vt. say that someone has done sth. wrong 谴责: The teacher ~d Jacob of hiding the book. 老师指责雅各布把书藏起来了。|| ①accusation n. 指责; 罪名 ②accuser n. 原告

[注意]accuse 的分词形式可作定语: The angry man gave her an *accusing* look. 那个怒气冲冲的人朝她投去责备的目光。/The judge asked the ~d man to stand up. 法官要被告站起来。

accustom [ə'kʌstəm] vt. make used to 使习惯于: I tried to ~ my eyes to the dark. 我尽量使眼睛习惯于黑暗。/You can ~ yourself to any kind of food. 你可以习惯任何食物。[习语] be accustomed to sth. (to doing sth.) 习惯于

[注意]be accustomed to 和 be used to 当后面接名词、代词、动名词时, 两者可换用。

ache [eik] I . n. a pain 疼痛(可与 ear, back, head, heart, tooth 和 stomach 等词构成复合词)[近义] pain, hurt: stomachache 胃痛/headache 头痛/She felt an ~ /pain in her chest. 她感到胸部疼痛。II . vi. give you pain 疼痛: My head ~s badly. 我头疼得厉害。

achieve [ə'tʃi:v] vt. 1. accomplish 实现 [近义] attain, accomplish: He at last ~d his purpose. 他终于达到了他的目的。2. get by effort 获得 [近义] get, gain, obtain [反义] lose: We have ~d 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. [C] sth. that sb. has done after trying hard 功绩, 成就: a simple man of great ~s 一个朴素而又取得伟大成就的人

acid ['æsid] I . n. [U, C] powerful liquid that can burn things 酸 II : adj. 1. sour 酸味的 2. (fig.) severe; sarcastic 讽刺的; 尖刻的 || ①acidly adv. & adj. 讥讽地(的) ②acidness n. 酸性

acknowledge [ək'nɒlɪdʒ] vt. 1. admit sth.; accept the truth of sth. 供认; 承认某事属实: ~ one's fault 承认错误/She ~d it to be true. 她供认那是事实。2. report that one has received sth. 告知已收到某物: ~ receipt of a gift 告知已收到礼物 3. express thanks for sth. 为某事物表示感谢: I ~ your kindness. 我感谢你的好意。|| acknowledgement n. 承认; 收条; 答谢

[辨析] acknowledge 和 admit 的区别: acknowledge 常指因说话人处境困窘不得不承认。如: They ~d that they were defeated. 他们承认被打败了。admit 常指出于外界压力, 不得不厚颜承认以前曾否认或推诿过的事, 不情愿的意味比 acknowledge 强。如: She admitted having read the letter. 她承认看过那封信。

acme ['ækmi] n. highest point of development; point of happiness (通常作单数) 幸福的顶点

acquaint [ə'kweɪnt] vt. make known; make familiar with 使熟悉; 精通: Let me ~ you with the facts. 让我使你了解事实。

[习语] acquaint oneself with 开始知道

acquire[ə'kwaɪə] vi. get or gain 获得; 学到: How did you ~ this money? 你怎么得到这钱的? || acquired adj. 通过学习获得的

acre['eɪkə] n. measure of land 英亩

acid['ækrɪd] adj. 1. sharp, bitter to the nose or mouth 辣的; 苦的; 难闻的: Vinegar smells ~. 醋味刺鼻。 2. sharp in manner or temper 尖刻的; 泼辣的: an ~ dispute 激烈的辩论

acrobat['ækrəbæt] n. [C] person who does clever movements with his body 杂技演员; 马戏演员 || acrobatic adj. 杂技的

across[ə'krɒs] prep. 1. from one side to the other side of 横过: The dog swam ~ the river. 狗游过这条河。 2. over 越过: There is a short cut ~ the field. 有一条近路穿过这片原野。 3. to or on the other side of 到对面; 在对面: They live ~ the street. 他们住在街道的对面。 4. forming a cross upon 交叉成十字形

[辨析] across 和 through 的区别: across 指“从这边到那边”; through 指“从中穿过”。如: She went ~ the bridge. 她从桥的这边走到了桥的那边。 He went through the bridge. 他通过了这座桥。

act[ækt] vt. & vi. 1. to perform actions; behave 行动; 做事 [近义] behave, do: Think before you ~. 先思而后行。 2. to play a part in a play 演戏, 扮演 [近义] perform: She ~ed her part well. 她的戏演得很好。 ||

① actor['æktə] n. (pl. actors) 男演员

② actress['æktɪs] n. (pl. actresses) 女演员 ③ action n. 行为

[习语] act as 担任, 充当: He ~ed as chairman in my absence. 我不在时他担任主席。

[辨析] act, behave 和 do 的区别: act 可作 vi. 表示“做、行动”, 可作 vt. 表示“扮演”。如: You ~ed wisely by ignoring such bad advice. 你没理会那些坏主意, 做得聪明。 Who is ~ing Diana? 谁扮演黛安娜? behave 一般作 vi. 表示是否符合道义或礼貌的举止、行为、表现。如: Behave yourself! 规矩点! do 一般只作 vt. 表示做具体的事。如: do some cleaning 扫除

action['ækʃən] n. [C, U] thing that you do 行动; 行为 [近义] deed, activity: We have thought for long enough - it is time for ~. 我们考虑得够久的了——现在是行动的时候了。

[辨析] act 和 action 的区别: 这两个词意指“行为”时有时可互换, 如可说: a kind act (action) 友好行为, 但 act 意指人的具体、短暂的“行为”, 而 action 则意指抽象、长时间的“行为”; 前者强调行为的完成, 后者强调行为的过程。如: The time has come for ~. 行动的时间已到。

activate['æktɪveɪt] vt. 1. make active 使活动: The burglar alarm was ~d by mistake. 由于失误, 触响了防盗警报器。 2. make radioactive [化] 活化; 激活

active['æktɪv] adj. moving about; performing actions 积极的, 活跃的

[近义] lively, vigorous, energetic [反义] inactive: As a young man Lincoln was ~ in politics. 年轻时, 林肯积极参加政治活动。/ Warm-blooded animals lead an ~ life in winter. 温血动物冬天过着活跃的生活。|| actively adv. 积极地, 活跃地 [习语] take an active part in 积极参加

activity [æk'tɪvɪti] n. 1. [U] being active or lively 活动性; 活力: The house has been full of ~ all day. 那座房子里整天热热闹闹。2. [C] action; occupation; specific thing or things done 活动; 工作; 消遣; 所做的事情: out door activities 户外活动 / recreational activities 娱乐活动

actor ['æktə] n. [C] man who acts on the stage or for cinema films (舞台或电影) 男演员

actress ['æktɪs] n. [C] woman or girl who acts in plays or films 女演员

actual ['æktʃuəl] adj. really existing or happening 实际的, 真实的: ~ life 现实生活 / What he said was an ~ fact. 他所说的是真实的事实。|| actually adv. in fact; really 实际

actuate ['æktʃueɪt] vt. cause to act 使活动; 使行动: He was ~d solely by greed. 他完全是受贪心的驱使。

acumen [ə'kju:men] n. [U] sharpness of mind; power to understand clearly 敏锐; 聪明: political ~ 政治才干

acute [ə'kjʊt] adj. 1. (of feelings or the senses) keen; sharp; quick (指感官、智力) 敏锐的; 伶俐的: Dogs have an ~ sense of smell. 狗有敏锐的嗅觉。2. (of disease, of chronic)

coming sharply to a crisis (指疾病) 急性的: ~ appendicitis 急性阑尾炎 || acutely adv. 尖锐地; 剧烈地

ad [æd] = advertisement

A.D. ['eɪ'di:] the abbreviation for the Latin words Anno Domini, which mean "in the year of the Lord". A.D. is used for dates after the birth of Christ. 拉丁文 "Anno Domini" 的缩写, 意为 "公元……年"。A.D. 是用来表示耶稣出生之后的日期: 393 ~ 公元 393 年 / This jar was used in Rome about ~ 300. 这个罐大约是公元 300 年罗马人用的。

adapt [ə'dæpt] vt. change; make more suitable 改编; 改写; 使适应: This novel has been ~ed for radio from the English original. 这部小说已由英文原著改编成广播节目。/ Our eyes slowly ~ed to the dark. 我们的眼睛慢慢地适应了黑暗的环境。

|| ① adaptable adj. 可改编的; 可适应的 ② adaptation n. 改编; 适应 ③ adapter n. 改编者

[辨析] adapt 和 adjust 的区别: adapt 指略为改变某些特性以适应他物。如: This machine has been specially ~ed for use underwater. 这机器是为水下使用而特别改装的。adjust 指为配合正确的目的而使某人或某物适应他人或他物。如: Will you adjust the volume on the radio? 请调一调收音机的音量好吗?

add [æd] vt. 1. to put on as a new part 加, 增加 [近义] join, include [反义] reduce: If the tea is too strong, ~ some hot water. 如果茶太浓, 再加点开水。2. to say as sth. extra 接着

说: She ~ ed that she didn't have time to go out. 她接着又说她没有时间出去。

[习语] ① add to 扩建, 增加: The Great Wall has been ~ ed to from time to time. 长城一再得到扩建。

② add... to 加, 增加: ~ some sugar to the coffee 往咖啡里加点糖 ③ add up to 合计为……: His whole school education ~ ed up to no more than one year. 他所受的学校教育总计不过1年。

addendum [ə'dendəm] n. [C] (pl. addenda [ə'dendə]) thing (omitted) that is to be added 补遗; 附录: This is an ~ to the book. 这是这本书的附录。

addict [ə'dikt] vt. be given up, devoted to 使沉迷: be ~ ed to drinking 沉溺于酒

addition [ə'diʃən] n. [C, U] 1. (no pl.) putting things or numbers together [不用复数] 加法; 增加 2. (pl. additions) sth. added to another thing 附加物: valuable ~ s to the library 图书馆中新增的有价值的书刊

[习语] ① in addition 另外 ② in addition to 除……之外 || additional adj. 附加的

address [ə'dres] I . n. [C] 1. the place where sb. lives, works, or receives mail 住址, 通讯处: Let me know your home ~. 请告诉我你的家庭住址。2. a formal speech 讲演 [近义] speech: The president gave an ~ over the radio. 总统发表广播演讲。 II . vt. 1. to put directions for

delivery on a piece of mail 写地址: Please ~ the letter for me. 请替我写上信的地址。2. to give a speech to 作演讲: Mr Green will now ~ the meeting. 现在由格林先生向大会演说。

adduce [ə'dju:s] vt. put forward (as proof, as an example) 引证; 引用: Can you ~ any reason at all for this strange behaviour? 你能说出他的奇怪行为是为什么吗?

adept ['ædept; ə'dept] adj. expert or skillful 善于……的: She is ~ in music. 她擅长音乐。

[习语] be adept in (at) 善于; 精于 [与 in 连用, 接名词; 与 in 或 at 连用, 接动名词]

adequate ['ædikwit] adj. enough 充分的; 足够的: a room of ~ size 大小适当的房间

adhere [əd'hɪə] vt. 1. stick fast (to) 粘着, 附着: The chewing gum ~ d my shoe. 口香糖粘在我的鞋上。2. remain faithful to, support firmly 忠于; 坚持: I ~ to my decision. 我坚持自己的决定。 || adherent n. 支持者, 拥护者

adieu [ə'dju:] int. & n. good-bye 再见, 告别: make (take) one's ~ 告辞

adjective ['ædʒiktɪv] n. word which tells us about a noun 形容词: In the phrase 'an old house', 'old' is an ~ which tells us about 'house'. 在 '一座旧房子' 这个短语里, '旧' 是形容词, 修饰 '房子'。 || ① adjectival adj. 形容词的 ② adjectivally adv.

adjoin [ə'dʒɔɪn] v. be next or nearest to

临近;毗连;接界: The playing-field ~s the school. 运动场紧靠着学校。

adjourn [ə'dʒɔːn] vt. & vi. 1. break off (proceeding of a meeting, etc.) for a time 使休会, 使(会议)停止一个时期: The meeting has been ~ed till tomorrow. 会议休会到明天。2. go to another place 到另一个地方去

adjudge [ə'dʒʌdʒ] vt. decide officially, by law 宣判;判定: They ~d him (to be) guilty. 他们宣判他有罪。

adjure [ə'dʒʊə] vt. ask (sb.) earnestly or solemnly; require (sb.) on oath or under penalty 恳请(某人);以发誓或威胁的方式要求(某人): I ~ you to speak the truth. 你务必要说真话。

adjust [ə'dʒʌst] vt. & vi. make a small change in something to make it better 调整 [近义] fix, regulate: ~ one's watch 对表

administer [əd'mɪnɪstə] vi. & vt. 1. control the affairs of (a business, etc.); manage 管理(业务等);治理: ~ a country 治理国家 2. put sth. into operation; apply 执行;施行;实施: ~ the law 执法 || ① administration n. 管理;行政 ② administrator n. 管理者;行政人员

administrative [əd'mɪnɪstrəv] adj. of the management of affairs 管理的;行政的: an ~ division 行政区域

admiral ['ædmərəl] n. [C] officer in command of a country's warships or of a fleet or squadron 海军上将 || Admiralty n. 海军司令部

admiration [ædmə'reɪʃən] n. 1. [U] feeling of pleasure and respect 钦佩;

赞美;羡慕: I have great ~ for her courage. 我非常佩服她的勇气。/ Ida looked in silent ~ at the painting. 艾达默默地欣赏着那幅画。2. person or thing that is admired 受赞美的人或事物: He was the ~ of his whole country. 他受到他的国家全国人的尊重。

admire [əd'maɪə] vt. to regard with great pleasure and delight 钦佩,羡慕 [近义] esteem, respect, appreciate: Visitors to Britain usually ~ our policemen. 来英国的游客常赞赏我们的警察。/ We all ~ him for his bravery. 我们都很钦佩他的勇敢。

admission [əd'mɪʃən] n. [U] 1. confession or acknowledgement (of a crime) 承认(罪行) [近义] confession [反义] rejection: make an ~ of guilt 承认(罪行) 2. (no pl.) permission to go in 允许进入 [近义] admittance: Admission was free for children. 孩子可以免费入场。

[辨析] admission and admittance 的区别: 两者都有“入场”之意, 如: Admission free. 免费入场。/ No admittance. 禁止入内。但 admittance 只表示“入场”, 不表示“入学”、“入会”。

admit [əd'mɪt] (admitted; admitting) vt. 1. to make known that sth. is true or a fact 承认 [近义] confess, acknowledge [反义] deny: I ~ed my mistakes/ that I was mistaken. 我承认我的错误。2. to allow or permit to enter 允许进入: admit sb./sth. in/into: The man didn't ~ me into the theatre. 这人不允许我进入剧院。/