

M O D E L
ENGLISH-CHINESE
DICTIONARY

WITH
ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES

NEW AND REVISED EDITION

求解作文兩用

英 漢 模 範 字 典

(增 訂 本)

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WITH

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編 輯 者

張 世 鑒	平 海 瀾
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序

研究文字者、重視辭書、無殊於巾箱鴻寶、以其決疑解惑、有時且爲良師所不逮、使辭書訓詁、失之晦澀生僻、不能有叩皆鳴、其所負之責任爲何如乎、辭書喜以淵博相尙、旁徵博引、恆就作者主觀爲去取、客觀之應用、則反涉浮泛、用者苦之、他且勿論、試就國內所有英華辭書之詮釋引證、略一審閱、治心貴當者、不可多得、學子行文索解、以之參考、不獲要領、則於進步欣賞兩方面、其障礙爲何如乎、昔嘗譯釋英文字典多種、率爾問世、各書雖自有其優點、意殊未愜、則以囿於原書範圍、未能夷芟增益如所見、其間取材有不必卽以舉示吾國學子者、往往兼收並蓄、縷析無遺、而急待引伸講解者、反付闕如、用者僅獲睹字義之輪廓、而不能挾其精華、以甲國人習乙國文字、遺傳陶冶、彼此不同、

必於此點加以分析、方合需要、同人編輯此書、完全爲此理解所衝動、惟任重力微、不過解除此種癥結之一部分、發輝光大、期諸來者、同人從事英華字典之工作、數年或十數年、而於此書之進行、則有異常快感、易譯爲編、純就吾國研究英文者應用方面、爲取材之標準、工作不同者一也、一字既加詮釋而求其詳盡簡明矣、又必指示用法、及與他字連綴而生之變化、屬於含義之不同者、屬於綴詞之典馴者、均舉例以明之、使用此書者、有左右逢源之樂、一掃人云亦云、囫圇吞棗之弊、工作不同者二也、爲英華辭典闢一新紀元、爲吾國研究英文者作一敲門磚、此書有焉、書既成、例不能無一言爲卷頭語、同人以此相屬、乃自忘其譴陋而爲之序、

江浦張世鑒、

PREFACE TO THE NEW AND REVISED EDITION

This dictionary appeared originally in 1929. Since then the English language has undergone a great many changes to meet the needs of the altered conditions of the world. It is, therefore, necessary for the publishers to bring out a new and enlarged work that should be remodelled from start to finish.

The aim of the present edition is to make the work thoroughly up-to-date in accordance with the methods of modern scholarship and lexicography. More than five thousand new entries are inserted in the body of the work, including an abundance of new words and phrases arising from such causes as the rapid advance in science and industry, the development of political and social systems, and their resulting influences upon British and American thought and speech. Other additional features are: (1) A Pronouncing Glossary of Geographical and Biographical Names; (2) Abbreviations Used in Writing and Printing; both of which may be found at the end of the book.

The Editors.

JANUARY, 1935

英漢模範字典編輯大意

- 一. 本書專供吾國各學校教員學生及各界研究英語者讀書或作文時檢查之用.
- 二. 本書之編纂.以切於實用爲目的.故取材標準.以普通應用之字句爲限.凡生僻之辭.古廢之語.概不攔入.
- 三. 本書原版所收單字.爲數在三萬五千以上.釋義力求簡明.編制更求完善.同人費時五年之久.參考英語辭書十餘種.始克蕆事.戰後新字.舊字新義.均經酌量收納.
- 四. 本書原版.於民國十八年開始印行.茲爲力求完善起見.於民國二十四年重加修訂.其增補之單字.爲數達五千以上.所有新字新義及切合實錄之中.又增入註音地名.以餉讀者.附略語表二種.並重鑄新字典.往往僅載字義.不及用法.本獨創一格.於單字釋義之後.除成語外.並附以普通應用之例句.凡作文或繙譯時欲知單字之用法.及左右逢源之樂.考此書.有左右逢源之樂.
- 五. 吾人習見之英漢字典.往往僅載字義.不及用法.本獨創一格.於單字釋義之後.除成語外.並附以普通應用之例句.凡作文或繙譯時欲知單字之用法.及左右逢源之樂.考此書.有左右逢源之樂.
- 六. 本書所收新字.一律用星標*記出.以便檢查.例如 *a'ëro, *air, *International Federation of Trade-Unions, *Kellogg Anti-War Pact, *stra'tosphere, *talk'ies, *tel'evi'sion 等.

- 七. 本書所收英語以外之他國語.一律用 || 符號標出.以示區別.例如 || ad valo'rem, *||Che'ka, *||hartal', *||Kul-tur', ||Reichs'tag 等.
- 八. 本書單字之註音.悉以韋白斯特大辭典爲根據.其讀音符號.另行附表說明.茲不贅述.
- 九. 本書例句.分複詞全句兩種.先複詞.後全句.其漢文譯解.均用普通文言.祇求達意.不尙典雅.
- 十. 例句中遇有意義大致相同.用法無甚差別者.以及有可易以他字他詞.或代以互用字互用詞者.皆一律置於單圓括弧 () 之內.
- 十一. 例句中遇有可用或可省之字.一律置於雙圓括弧 (()) 之內.
- 十二. 字義或例句中遇有註解之處.一律置於方括弧 [] 之內.
- 十三. 例句中括弧內之字句.一律不加譯解.
- 十四. 見於例句中之本字.或與本字有關係之前置字.或含有本字之成語.一律用斜體字排印.
- 十五. 本書卷末.載有附錄六種.以資參考之用:
- (一) 註音地名人名表.
 - (二) 同義字反義字對照表.
 - (三) 他國單字及成語.
 - (四) 前置字用法表.
 - (五) 略語表.
 - (六) 重讀與大寫.

厲志雲謹識.

SYMBOLS USED TO INDICATE PRONUNCIATION

讀 音 符 號

ACCENTS AND HYPHENS. The principal accent is indicated by a heavy mark (ˈ), and the secondary accent by a lighter mark (ˊ), at the end of the syllable. Syllabic division is indicated by a short hyphen (-), except where this is replaced by an accent mark, or by a longer hyphen (—) used to join the members of words written or printed with a hyphen.

FOREIGN SOUNDS for which no special symbols are provided are represented by the nearest English equivalents.

PRONUNCIATIONS OMITTED. The accentuation only is given for some compound words, and for some derivatives ending in common suffixes like *-ess, -est, -ing, -ist, -less, -like, -ness, -ship*, if the pronunciation is perfectly regular and can therefore easily be learned from the separate parts. In other cases where a part or the whole of a pronunciation is omitted, it is the same as that of a word immediately preceding, and may be supplied from this preceding entry.

ā, as in *āle, fāte, lā/bor, chā/os.*

ā̇, as in *sen/āte, pref/āce, leg/is-lā-tive.*

â, as in *câre, pârent, com-pâre/.*

ă, as in *ăm, ădd, ăc-cept/, re/ăd-mit/.*

ǎ, as in *fi/nǎl, in/fǎnt, hus/-bǎnd, mad/ǎm.*

ä, as in *ärm, fär, fä/ther, äh, pälm.*

â, as in *âsk, grâss, dânce, stâff, pâth.*

â, as in *so/fâ, i-de/â, â-bound/, mo/lâr.*

b, as in *ba/by, be, bit, bob, but.*

ch, as in *chair, chew, much.*

d, as in *day, do, add/ed.*

đ: for *du* as in *ver/đure.*

ē, as in *ēve, mēte, se-rēne/.*

ē̇, as in *ē-vent/, dē-pend/, crē-ate/.*

ě, as in *ěnd, ěx-cuse/, ěf-face/, car/pět.*

ě, as in *re/cěnt, de/cěn-cy, nov/ěl.*

ē̇, as in *ev/ēr, pēr-vert/; ru/-mor (rōō/mēr).*

f, as in *fill, feel, ful-fill/.*

g (always "hard"), as in *go, be-gin/.*

gz: for *x* as in *ex-ist/, ex-act/, ex-am/ple.*

h, as in *hai, hot, hurt, oho.*

hw: for *wh* as in *what, why, where.*

ī, as in *īce, sīght, in-spīre/, ī-de/a.*

ĩ, as in *ĩll, ad-mĩt/, dĩ-vide/, pĩt/y (pĩt/ĩ).*

j, as in *joke, jol/ly, prej/u-dice.*

k, as in *keep, kick.*

K (small capital): for *ch* as in Ger. *ich, ach.*

ks: for *x* as in *vex, ex/it, per-plex/, dex/trous.*

kw: for *qu* as in *queen, quit, qual/i-ty.* [hol/ly.

l, as in *late, leg, lip, lot, lull,*

SYMBOLS USED TO INDICATE PRONUNCIATION

m, as in **man**, **men**, **hum**, **ham/mer**.

n, as in **no**, **nine**, **man**, **man-ner**.

N (small capital): indicates nasal tone (as in French) of preceding vowel, as in **bon** (bôn).

ŋ (like **ng**): for **n** before the sound of **k** or of "hard" **g**, as in **bank**, **junc/tion**, **lin/ger**.

ng, as in **long**, **sing**, **sing/er**.

ō, as in **old**, **nōte**, **bōld**, **he/rō**, **cal/i-cō**.

ô, as in **ô-bey/**, **tô-bac/co**, **a-nat/ô-my**.

ô, as in **êrb**, **lôrd**; **law** (lô), **saw** (sô), **all** (ôl).

ö, as in **ödd** **nöt**, **för/est**, **hör/ror**.

ö, as in **cön-nect/**, **cön-trol/**, **cöm-bine/**.

ö, as in **söft**, **dög**, **clöth**.

oi, as in **oil**, **nois/y**, **a-void/**, **goi/ter**.

oo, as in **fööd**, **möön**; **rude** (rööd).

öo, as in **fööft**, **wööf**; **put** (pööt), **pull** (pööf).

ou, as in **out**, **thou**, **de-vour/**.

p, as in **pa-pa/**, **pen**, **pin**, **pop**, **put**.

r, as in **rap**, **red**, **rip**, **rod**.

s (always voiceless, or "sharp"), as in **so**, **this**, **haste**.

sh, as in **she**, **ship**, **shop**, **hush**.

t, as in **time**, **talk**; also for **ed** as in **baked**.

th (voiceless), as in **thin**, **through**, **wealth**.

th (voiced): for **th** as in **then**, **this**, **smooth**.

tü: for **tu** as in **cul/ture**, **na-ture**, **pic/ture**.

ü, as in **üse**, **püre**, **dä/ty**.

ü, as in **ü-nite/**, **fer/mü-late**, **hü-mane/**.

û, as in **ûrn**, **fûrl**; **her** (êûr), **fîr** (fûr).

û, as in **ûp**, **tûb**, **stûd/y**, **ûp-hill/**.

ÿ, as in **cir/cÿs**, **cau/cÿs**, **cir/-cÿm-stance**.

ü: for French **u**, as in **me-nu/** (mē-nü/); for German **ü**, as in **grün**, **Sün/de**.

v, as in **van**, **vent**, **vote**, **re-voke/**.

w, as in **want**, **win**, **weed**, **wood**.

y, as in **yard**, **yet**, **yel/low**, **be-yond/**.

z, as in **zone**, **haze**, **la/zy**.

zh: for **z** as in **az/ure**; for **s** as in **pleas/ure**; etc.

' as in **par/don** (pār/d'n), **eat/en** (ēt/'n), **e/vil** (ē/v'l): indicates the elision of a vowel, or a slight vowel sound amounting to a mere vocal murmur.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS DICTIONARY

本書所用略字表

I

<i>a.</i>adjective.	<i>masc.</i>masculine.
<i>abbr.</i>abbreviated.	<i>n.</i>noun.
<i>adv.</i>adverb.	<i>nom.</i>nominative.
<i>Anat.</i>Anatomy.	<i>obj.</i>objective.
<i>Ar.</i>Arabic.	<i>Obs.</i>Obsolete.
<i>Brit.</i>British.	<i>occas.</i>occasionally.
<i>cap.</i>capital, capitalize; that is, make the initial letter a capital.	<i>p. a.</i>participle adjective.
<i>Chin.</i>Chinese.	<i>part.</i>participle.
<i>colloq.</i>colloquialism.	<i>pers. pron.</i> ...personal pronoun.
<i>comp.</i>comparative.	<i>Pg.</i>Portuguese.
<i>conj.</i>conjunction.	<i>pl.</i>plural.
<i>contr.</i>contraction.	<i>poet.</i>poetic, -ical.
<i>Dan.</i>Danish.	<i>Pol.</i>Polish.
<i>def. art.</i>definite article.	<i>Port.</i>Portugal.
<i>E.</i>English.	<i>poss.</i>possessive.
<i>e. g.</i>exempli gratia (L., for example.)	<i>p. p.</i>participle past.
<i>esp.</i>especially.	<i>p. pr.</i>participle present.
<i>F.</i>French.	<i>prep.</i>preposition.
<i>fem.</i>feminine.	<i>pres.</i>present.
<i>G.; Ger.</i>German.	<i>pret.</i>preterit.
<i>Hind.</i>Hindustani.	<i>prin.</i>principal.
<i>Ind.</i>Indian.	<i>pron.</i>pronoun, pronounced.
<i>interj.</i>interjection.	<i>R.</i>Rare.
<i>Ir.</i>Irish.	<i>Russ.</i>Russian.
<i>It.</i>Italian.	<i>Scot.</i>Scotch.
<i>Jap.</i>Japanese.	<i>sing.</i>singular.
<i>L.</i>Latin.	<i>Skr.</i>Sanskrit.
<i>l. c.</i>lower case; that is, make the initial a small letter, not a capital.	<i>Sp.</i>Spanish.
	<i>superl.</i>superlative.
	<i>U. S.</i>United States.
	<i>var.</i>variant.
	<i>vb. n.</i>verbal noun.
	<i>v. i.</i>verb intransitive.
	<i>v. t.</i>verb transitive.
	<i>Zoöl.</i>Zoölogy.

II

【航空】	航空學	Aéronautics	【人】	人類學	Anthropology
【農】	農業	Agriculture	【古物】	古物學	Archæology
【代】	代數學	Algebra	【建】	建築學	Architecture
【美史】	美國史	American History	【算】	算術	Arithmetic
【解】	解剖學	Anatomy	【星】	星學	Astrology

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS DICTIONARY

【天】	天文學	Astronomy	【冶金】	冶金學	Metallurgy
【星球】	星球學	Baseball	【氣象】	氣象學	Meteorology
【聖】	聖經	Biblical, Scrip- tural	【米突】	米突制	Metric System
【生物】	生物學	Biology	【軍】	軍事	Military
【簿】	簿記學	Bookkeeping	【礦】	礦物學	Mineralogy
【植】	植物學	Botany	【探礦】	探礦學	Mining
【佛】	佛教	Buddhism	【電影】	活動電影	Moving Pictures
【木工】	木工	Carpentry	【音】	音樂	Music
【化】	化學	Chemistry	【神話】	神話	Mythology
【奕】	西洋棋戲	Chess, Checkers	【博】	博物學	Natural History
【美大學】	美國大學 用語	College Slang, U. S.	【航】	航海術	Nautics
【商】	商業用語	Commercial	【海】	海軍	Naval
【烹】	烹飪法	Cookery	【光】	光學	Optics
【棍球】	棍球戲	Cricket	【製藥】	製藥學	Pharmacy
【結晶】	結晶學	Crystallography	【語】	語學	Philology
【外交】	外交術	Diplomacy	【哲】	哲學	Philosophy
【畫】	繪畫	Drawing, Painting	【語音】	語音學	Phonetics
【教會】	教會	Ecclesiastical	【攝】	攝影術	Photography
【經】	經濟學	Economics	【地文】	地文地理	Physical Geogra- phy
【電】	電學	Electricity	【理】	物理學	Physics
【工程】	工程學	Engineering	【生】	生理學	Physiology
【英史】	英國史	English History	【政】	政治學	Politics
【詼】	詼語	Facetious, Humor- ous, Jocular	【印】	印刷術	Printing
【借】	借喻	Figuratively	【詩】	詩學	Prosody
【美】	美術	Fine arts	【心】	心理學	Psychology
【漁】	漁業	Fishing	【無線】	無線電	Radio
【築】	築堡壘	Fortification	【鐵路】	鐵路	Railroads
【法史】	法國史	French History	【宗】	宗教	Religion
【地】	地理學	Geography	【修】	修詞學	Rhetoric
【地質】	地質學	Geology	【天主教】	天主教	Roman Catholic Church
【幾】	幾何學	Geometry	【羅馬史】	羅馬史	Roman History
【德史】	德國史	German History	【梵】	梵文學	Sanskrit Litera- ture
【文】	文法	Grammar	【縫】	縫紉	Sewing
【砲】	砲擊學	Gunnery	【造船】	造船術	Shipbuilding
【紋】	紋章學	Heraldry	【外】	外科	Surgery
【史】	歷史學	History	【測】	測量	Surveying
【園】	園藝	Horticulture	【游泳】	游泳	Swimming
【獵】	狩獵	Hunting	【成衣】	成衣術	Tailoring
【猶太教】	猶太教	Jewish Religion	【電報】	電報術	Telegraphy
【法】	法律學	Law	【神】	神學	Theology
【論】	論理學	Logic	【熱力】	熱力學	Thermodynamics
【磁】	磁學	Magnetism	【三】	三角學	Trigonometry
【石】	石工	Masonry	【美史】	美國史	U. S. History
【數】	數學	Mathematics	【美政】	美國政治	U. S. Politics
【機】	機械學	Mechanics	【獸】	獸醫術	Veterinary
【醫】	醫學	Medicine	【動】	動物學	Zoölogy

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英 漢 模 範 字 典

MODEL ENGLISH-CHINESE DICTIONARY

A

A (*unstressed, ă; emphatic, ā*), *adj., or indefinite article.* ① 一; 任一. ② 每; 各. 凡在僕音之前皆用 *a*; 例如 *a bird, a youth, a wonder*. 凡在 silent *h-* 及主音 (*ū-, eu-, ew-, one* 除外) 之前皆用 *an*; 例如 *an hour, an eagle, a use, a eulogy, such a one*. 但在不重讀音節中之 *h-* 之前有仍用 *an* 者; 例如: *an histo'rian, an hypoth'esis*.

【註】① *a secretary and treasurer* 係指一人而兼任書記會計者; 若謂 *a secretary and a treasurer*, 則指一書記與一會計, 共有兩人矣.

② *a black and white horse* 係指一匹黑白花斑馬; 若謂 *a black and a white horse*, 則指一匹黑馬與一匹白馬, 共有兩匹馬矣.

③ Give me *a cup and saucer*. He built *a coachhouse and stable*. He enjoyed *a ride in a coach and pair*. 前兩句中, 因 *saucer* 及 *stable* 各爲 *cup* 及 *coachhouse* 之附屬物而成同一觀念, 第三句中之 *a coach and pair*, 係指一輛雙馬所拖之馬車, 故 *a* 字均無須重覆.

④ *A rose is my favorite flower*. 此句中之 *a* 字係誤用, 因其不指薔薇花之一類也, 故須用 *the* 字代之.

⑤ He deems it no sin to steal *a book or umbrella*. 此句中之 *a* 字, 不可公用, 故 *umbrella* 之前應加 *an*.

⑥ I have *a book*; he has two. 此句中之 *a* 字係誤用, 因 *a* 字不可與其他數目字對用也; 故須用 *one* 字代之.

⑦ *A Mr. Smith called this morning*. *A Mr. Smith* 作「有人姓史密斯者」解, 蓋言者記憶不清, 未能確指其名也.

⑧ We need *a Washington* to-day. *Washington* 前加一 *a* 字, 則專名變爲公名而指類似 *Washington* 之人物矣.

⑨ The man works three shillings *a day*. 此處 *a* 字作「每」字解.

⑩ 凡一名字之前有一形容字, 或有疏狀字與形容字並用時, *a* 或 *an* 應置於最前; 例如: *a fine day, a very cold place, a gloriously fine day*.

⑪ *a* 字應置於 *many, such, what, quite, rather* 等字之後; 例如: *many a long day, such a poor boy, what a blessing!, quite a good book, rather a queer fellow*.

⑫ 凡一形容字之前有 *how, so, as, 或 too* 字, *a* 字應置於形容字之後; 例如: *how different a fate!, so hard a problem, as big a hat, too serious a matter*.

a (*ă*), *prep., a-, a- (ă-), prefix.* 在; 於.

While their house was *a-building*, they lived in lodgings. 彼等之房屋在建築中時, 彼等居於旅館中.

I am going *a-hunting*. 我去打獵.

【註】如此用法, 通常見於詩句或俗語之中, 在普通語句中, 往往將 *a* 字略去, 祇用現在分詞; 例如: He has gone *hunting*.

A 1 (*ā wūn*), *n.* 保險商登記頭等船之詞號. — *a.* 頭等的; 上等的; 第一等的.

n. — *A 1* at Lloyd's, 在倫敦航務公會登記之第一等輪船.

a. — *an A 1 machine* (speaker, population), 一架上等機器.

a-back' (*ă-băk'*), *adv.* 後; 向後.

— *to be taken aback*, 因帆篷逆風而船不得前進; 失驚.

The ship was *taken aback* because its sail was pressed back by the wind. 因帆爲風力向後壓故船向後退.

I was quite *taken aback* by the news. 我聞此消息甚爲受驚.

I was *taken aback on* being told about it. 我聞此事頗爲受驚.

ab/a-cus (*ăb/ă-kūs*), *n.*; *pl. E. -CUSES (-ēz), L. ABACI (-sī)*. ① 算盤. ② 柱頭之最高部.

— to work the *abacus*, 打算盤。 — *abacus arithmetic*, 珠算。

a-baft/ (ä-bäft'), *prep.* 【航】在後；向船尾。 — *adv.* 向船尾；在船尾。

prep. — *abaft* the mast, 在桅樑之後。 — *no smoking abaft* this funnel, 在此煙突後不許吸煙。

adv. — to go *abaft*, 向船尾而行。 — *wind from abaft*, 從船尾吹來之風。

a-ban/don (ä-bän'dŭn), *v. t.* ① 棄去；放棄；棄絕。 ② 自棄；放縱。

He *abandoned* his friends. 彼棄其友。
The mother *abandoned* her child. 母棄其孩。

They *abandoned* it as unnecessary. 彼等因其非屬必要而棄之。

I will *abandon* the idea of going. 我願斷絕出行之念。

The sailors would *abandon* their sinking ship. 航海員將欲棄其正在下沉之船。

The ship was *abandoned* by the crew. 水手將船棄去。

He *abandoned* the city to the conqueror. 彼將城邑棄與戰勝者。

He *abandoned* himself to fate. 彼委其身於運命。

She *abandoned* herself to grief. 伊委身於愁城之中。

The old man *abandoned* himself to intemperance. 此叟耽於飲酒。

The young man *abandoned* himself to pleasure. 此少年人耽於逸樂。

Never *abandon* yourself to vice. 毋任意作惡。

a-ban/doned (ä-bän'dŭnd), *p. a.* ① 放棄的；棄絕的。 ② 自棄的；放縱的；無限制的。 ③ 無恥的；邪惡的。

— *abandoned mirth*, 無限制之歡樂。

He is an *abandoned* villain. 他是一個惡棍。

a-ban/don-ment (-dŭn-mënt), *n.* 放棄；棄絕；自棄；放縱。

a-base/ (ä-bäs'), *v. t.* 降低；貶黜。 — to *abase* one's self before God (a superior), 屈伏於上帝之前。 — to *abase* the proud, 挫驕者之氣。

a-base/ment (-mënt), *n.* 降低；貶黜；侮辱；屈辱。

a-bash/ (ä-bäsh'), *v. t.* 羞慚；使羞慚；困惱。

The presence of these men *abashed* the poor child. 此等人之在此令此可憐之兒童怕羞。

A criminal is not *abashed* at detection. 犯罪之人當發覺時不以爲恥。

Your kindness quite *abashed* me. 汝之厚意令我不勝慚愧。

I feel *abashed* to speak before such a company. 我演說於衆人前覺怕羞。

a-bate/ (ä-bät'), *v. t.* 減少；扣除。 — *v. i.* 減；退。

The cold *abates*. 寒氣減輕。

The fever is *abating*. 熱勢方在減退。

The pain *abates*. 痛楚減輕。

The wind *abates*. 風勢減退。

The battle has *abated* in fury. 戰爭之劇烈已減。

The storm has *abated* in violence. 暴風雨之猛烈已減。

With the cold weather, the cholera has *abated*. 氣候涼爽霍亂已減。

He will *abate* nothing of his demand. 彼絲毫不減其要求。

We cannot *abate* the price. 我等不能減價。

a-bate/ment (-mënt), *n.* 減少；減低；減價。

— to make an *abatement* of price, 減價。 — to make some *abatement* in the price, 減價若干。

He allowed no *abatement* from the price that he asked. 彼所索之價不肯減讓。

These prices admit no *abatement*. 此等價目不得減少。

There is no *abatement* in her temperature. 伊之體溫並未減低。

***A battery.** 【無線】A 電池【作真空管中之陰極用，又稱 *filament battery*】。參閱 B BATTERY, C BATTERY。

||a/bat/toir/ (ä/bät/twār'), *n.* [F.] 屠場；宰牲所。

ab/bess (äb'ës), *n.* 尼菴住持。

ab/bey (-i), *n.*; *pl.* -BEYS (-iz). ① 僧團；寺院。 ② 寺院之禮拜堂。

ab/bot (-üt), *n.* 僧長；方丈。

— *Abbot of Misrule* (of Unreason), 中古時代耶穌聖誕節司滑稽宴會之領袖。

ab-bre/vi-ate (ä-brē/vi-ät), *v. t.* 縮短；縮寫。

— to *abbreviate* a word, 將字縮短。

"Mathematics" is *abbreviated* to "math." Mathematics 縮寫作 math.

ab-bre/vi-a/tion (-i/shŭn), *n.* 縮短；縮寫；字之縮寫體。

"Exam." is a familiar *abbreviation* of the word "examination." Exam. 爲 examination 一字之普通縮寫體。

"Mustn't" is an *abbreviation* for "must not." Mustn't 爲 must not 之縮寫體。

A B C (ä/bē/sē'), *n.* ① 全組字母。

② 初步；初階。 ③ 鐵路指南。 ④ 南美洲 Argentina, Brazil, 與 Chile 三國國名之第一字母。

— an *A-B-C* book, 兒童讀本；初級用

書。— the *A B C* of finance, 財政學初步。— as easy as *A B C*, 簡易。— the *A B C* powers, 阿根廷巴西與智利三強國。

The *A B C* Alliance was formed in 1915. 阿根廷巴西與智利之三國聯盟成立於一九一五年。

ab-di-cate (ăb/dī-kāt), *v. t.* 讓位; 放棄職權。— *v. i.* 讓位; 辭職。

— to *abdicate* a right (duty, trust), 放棄權利。— the *abdicated* queen, 退位之皇后。

The king was forced to *abdicate* his throne. 此王被迫而讓位。

ab-di-ca-tion (ăb/dī-kā/shŭn), *n.* 放棄職權; 讓位; 辭職。

— *abdication* of one's rights, 放棄權利。

ab-do'men (ăb-dō'mĕn), *n.* 腹。

— a rounded depression in the middle of the *abdomen*, 腹部中央之圓凹 [即臍]。

ab-dom'i-nal (-dŏm'ī-nāl), *a.* 腹部的。

— *abdominal* pore, 【醫】腹孔。— *abdominal* respiration, 腹部呼吸法。

ab-duct (-dŭkt'), *v. t.* ① 拐去; 誘拐; 略誘。② 【主】拉離正位。— **ab-duc'tor** (-tēr), *n.*

v. — to *abduct* a maid, 誘拐少女。— to *abduct* a limb, 使肢體離正位而外轉。

n. — *abductor* nerve, 【解】外轉神經。

ab-duc'tion (-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* ① 拐去; 誘拐; 略誘。② 【主】拉離正位。

— the *abduction* of a limb, 一肢之外轉。— the crime of *abduction* of a female, 誘拐婦女之罪。

a-beam' (ă-bēm'), *adv.* 【航】在與龍骨成直角之線上; 正對船邊之中部。

— right *abeam*, 正在船之橫樑上。— *abeam* of us, 正對吾等船邊之中部; 與吾等相並。

We had the wind *abeam*. 吾等船邊之中部受風。

a-bed' (ă-bĕd'), *adv.* 在床上。

— to *bring abed*, 隨葬; 分殮。

The sluggard lies late *abed*. 懶漢臥於床上而遲起。

He lies ill *abed* with a fever. 彼患寒熱而臥於床上。

ab'er-ra-tion (ăb/ēr-ā'shŭn), *n.* ① 離正道; 入邪路; 失誤。② 神經錯亂。

③ 【理】收差。④ 【天】光行差。

— the *aberrations* of youth, 青年之失誤。— planetary *aberration*, 行星光行差。

a-bet' (ă-bĕt'), *v. t.*; -BET'TED; -BET'TING. 煽動; 慫恿; 教唆。

— to *abet* a crime, 唆使犯罪。— to

abet one in a crime, 教人犯罪。— to *abet* a man in his folly, 慫恿人作惡事。

He was accused of aiding and *abetting* the man in a crime, 彼因幫助而且教唆此人犯罪致被人告發。

a-bet'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* 煽動; 慫恿; 教唆。

— an *abetment* of treason (crime), 唆使反叛。

a-bet'ter, a-bet'tor (ă-bĕt'ēr), *n.* 煽動者; 慫恿者; 教唆者。

a-bey'ance (ă-bā'āns), *n.* 擱起; 中止。

— to be in *abeyance*, 擱起。— to fall into *abeyance*, 中止。

ab-hor' (ăb-hôr'), *v. t.*; ABHORRED' (-hôrd'); -HOR'RING. 憎惡; 厭惡。

— to *abhor* the smell of tobacco, 嫌惡煙草之氣味。

ab-hor'rence (-hôr'ĕns), *n.* 憎惡; 厭惡。

— *abhorrence* to his feelings, 彼之所惡。— *abhorrence* of gambling, 深惡賭博。— *abhorrence* of ingratitude, 深惡忘恩負義。

I have a great *abhorrence* of such deeds. 我深惡此種行爲。

Every man held him in *abhorrence*. 人人嫌惡彼。

I was struck with *abhorrence*. 我覺厭惡。

Servility is my *abhorrence*. 卑躬屈節爲我所深惡。

ab-hor'rent (-ĕnt), *a.* ① 不相容的。② 憎惡的。③ 令人厭惡的。

— an *abhorrent* criminal, 可惡之罪犯。

The Greeks were *abhorrent* of excess. 希臘人嫌惡過度之事。

Such an act is *abhorrent* to my feelings. 此種行爲係我所惡。

Pride (Flattery) is *abhorrent*. 矜者人所惡也。

a-bide' (ă-bīd'), *v. i.*; *pret. & p. p.* A-BODE' (-bōd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* A-BID'ING (-bīl'ing). ① 居留; 居住。② 繼續; 不變。— *v. t.* ① 等候;

守候; 待; 候。② 耐; 忍耐; 堪。

— to *abide* by an agreement (a contract, a decision, a promise, one's word, the law, the terms of..., what I have said), 遵守契約。— to

abide by the consequence (the event, the inevitable), 靜待其結果。

— to *abide* in a place, 住在某處。— to *abide* with a person, 與人同住。— to *abide* for a time, 暫住。

I *abide* by you. 我助君。



A I will *abide* the result (his coming, the better time). 我守候此結局。

I cannot *abide* to do it. 我不堪為此。

She was so used to town life that she could not *abide* the country.

伊慣於城市中之生活以致不能居於鄉間。

a-bid'ing (ā-bīd'ing), *v. a.* 永久的; 經久的; 堅定的。

— an *abiding* faith (grief), 永久之信仰。— *abiding* purpose, 堅定之意志。

a-bil'i-ty (ā-bīl'ī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tīz). 能力; 才能。

— according to their *ability*, 照彼等之能力。— to their best *ability*, 竭盡彼等之能力。— to the utmost of my *ability*, 竭盡我之能力。— by virtue of his *ability*, 藉其才能。— with great *ability*, 有非常之才。— *ability* for (in) some work, 辦某種事務之才能。— a man of ((great)) *ability*, 人才。— a man of no *ability*, 無能之人。— a man of his *ability*, 才能如彼之人。— a man of very exceptional *ability*, 有奇才異能之人。

He is not behind the other students in *ability*. 彼之學力不遜於其他學生。

I will do it to the best of my *ability*. 我願竭力為之。

Mr. A excelled Mr. B in strategical *ability*. 某甲戰略上之才能在某乙之上。

In point of *ability*, he is superior. 就才能而論彼為較優。

I was struck with his *ability*. 我驚其才。

Thanks to his *ability*, he has obtained great success. 彼獲得極大之成功實有賴於其才能。

His *ability* is undisputed (unquestionable). 彼之才能可無疑問。

The assistant is wanting in *ability*. 該助理員缺乏才能。

He has *ability* as a speaker. 彼有作演講員之才能。

【註】 *capacity* 指對於事物之理解能力, *ability* 指應用知識之才能; 例如: *Capacity* for learning and *ability* for doing are secrets of success. A statesman has *ability*. A pupil has *capacity*.

ab'ject (āb'jēkt), *a.* 卑劣的; 沮喪的。— **ab'ject-ly**, *adv.* — **ab'ject-ness**, *n.*

— *abject* poverty, 赤貧。— an *abject* slave (coward, fear), 賤奴。

ab'ju-ra'tion (āb'jōo-rā'shŭn), *n.* 誓絕; 棄絕。

— *abjuration* of the realm, 誓棄國土。

ab-jure' (āb-jōor'), *v. t. & i.* ① 誓絕。② 棄絕。

— to *abjure* one's allegiance to a king, 誓不忠於王。— to *abjure* a wrong practice, 棄絕惡習。

a-blaze' (ā-blāz'), *adv. & a.* 著火的; 發光的; 熱心的; 憤激的。

a'ble (ā'b'l), *a.* ① 有能力的。② 有才幹的; 能幹的。

He is an *able* workman (orator, student). 彼是一個有能力之工人。

He made a very *able* speech. 彼演說一篇極有才幹之演說詞。

He is quite *able* to teach. 他極能教授。

He is not *able* to pay so much. 彼不能付給如此之多。

He finds himself *able* to converse without embarrassment. 彼自覺能談話而無困難。

【註】 *can* 無 perfect tense 各式, 可用 *to be able* 之各式代之; 例如: I *can* see an aeroplane to-day. I *have* often *been able* to see an aeroplane this week. I *shall be able* to see an aeroplane next week. [I *shall be able*, 不得改為 I *will be able*.]

a'ble-bod'ied (-bōd'īd), *a.* 體格健壯的; 身體強健的。

— *able-bodied* sailors (soldiers, laborers), 身體強健之水手。

ab-lu'tion (āb-lū'shŭn), *n.* 洗淨 [宗教儀式]; 齧洗沐浴。

a'bly (ā'b'lī), *adv.* 能幹狀。

— *ably* done (planned, said), 作得有才幹。

ab'ne-ga'tion (āb/nē-gā'shŭn), *n.* 否認; 克己。

ab-nor'mal (āb-nōr'māl), *a.* 例外的; 異常的; 不規則的。— **-mal-ly**, *adv.*

— an *abnormal* condition, 例外情形。

ab'nor-mal'i-ty (āb/nōr-māl'ī-tī), *n.* ① 異常; 異狀。② 異常之事物。

— *mental abnormality*, 精神上之異狀。

a-board' (ā-bōrd'), *adv. & prep.*

在船上; 上船; 在火車上; 上火車。

— to go *aboard* ((a ship)), 乘船。

The captain is *aboard* ((the ship)).

船長已上船。

He came *aboard* the car. 彼已上車。

All *aboard*! 請上船(車)!

All *aboard* for London! 請上船往倫敦!

The pilot has come *aboard*. 領港者已上船。

He came *aboard* of my ship. 彼已上我船。

They got *aboard* the airplane (the train). 彼等已上飛機。

They got *aboard* the airplane (the train). 彼等已上飛機。

They got *aboard* the airplane (the train). 彼等已上飛機。

They got *aboard* the airplane (the train). 彼等已上飛機。

They got *aboard* the airplane (the train). 彼等已上飛機。

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