

English Handbook of
Chinese Civilization and Local Culture

中华文明与 地方文化



英文实用手册

冷洁 叶建敏/主编



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前言

作为高等教育的核心和标志性课程,大学英语课程教学旨在培养大学英语学习者的英语综合应用能力,特别是听说能力,即以英语为媒介,在学习借鉴西方先进科学技术的同时,传播和发展中国传统文化精神。为了贯彻《大学英语课程教学要求》的精神和推动“大学英语应用类”国家精品课程建设走向深入,我们于2009年出版了《中华文明与地方文化英文导读》(*Highlights of Chinese Civilization and Local Culture*),以帮助大学英语学习者得体而自如地用英语向世界传播文化,提高跨文化交际能力。

我们在教学《中华文明与地方文化英文导读》的过程中发现,一些关于中国文化的词汇、术语和特征的英文表达成为大学英语学习者用英语传播中国文化的最大障碍,为此,我们有计划地进行认证、策划和收集资料,经过两年多的努力,最终编写出版《中华文明与地方文化英文实用手册》(*English Handbook of Chinese Civilization and Local Culture*)。

《中华文明与地方文化英文实用手册》是一本以《中华文明与地方文化英文导读》为基础,但又不局限于《中华文明与地方文化英文导读》的中国文化学习手册,旨在为《中华文明与地方文化英文导读》学习者、中国文化爱好者和广大英语学习者加深了解和用英语表达中国文化、提高跨文化交际提供方便。

《中华文明与地方文化英文实用手册》共分“词汇用法”(Word Usage)、“术语翻译”(Term Translation)和“文化解释”(Relic Expo-

sition)三个部分。贯彻“方便”、“实用”的编写原则,“词汇用法”按照英文字母顺序排列,每个词汇均配备汉语解释,绝大部分词汇附有英文用法例句,便于参照使用;“术语翻译”先英译汉,后汉译英,英译汉按照英文字母顺序排列,汉译英按照汉语拼音顺序排列,便于灵活使用;“文化解释”先通过汉译英索引提供具体页码,后按照英文字母顺序对文化特征进行解释,便于读者迅速查找。

《中华文明与地方文化英文实用手册》的顺利出版一方面是“中国地方文化”教学团队辛勤劳动的结果,另一方面离不开大学外语部领导的支持和同仁的帮助。苏州大学外国语学院副院长孙倚娜教授自始至终给予了悉心的指导和热情的鼓励;顾卫星教授修订了体例结构,校审并润色了书稿。在此谨向他们表示真挚的感谢。

文化内涵包罗万象,而中国又是一个具有五千余年历史的文明古国,虽然《中华文明与地方文化英文实用手册》的话题涵盖了中国哲思、语言、文物、历史、科技、教育、建筑、风俗等多个层次,同时也凸显了地方文化的特色。但是中国文化博大精深,编者在编辑过程中虽尽力做到全面准确,也难以囊括全部的文化信息,对特色文化进行翻译时的不足甚至错误在所难免,敬请读者和专家不吝指正。

编 者

2012 年 12 月



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Part One > Word Usage

abbé ['æbeɪ] *n.* a French abbot 大修道院院长, 僧侣, 神父

abbot ['æbət] *n.* the superior of an abbey of monks 男修道院院长

abridge [ə'brɪdʒ] *v.* to make a book, play, etc. shorter by leaving parts out 删节, 节略(书籍、剧本等) e. g. an **abridged** version of *Chajing*《茶经》的节本

abundant [ə'bʌndənt] *adj.* present in great quantity 丰富的, 充裕的 e. g. the land **abundant** in fish and rice 鱼米之乡

abyss [ə'bis] *n.* a very deep hole which seems to have no bottom 深渊, 无底洞 e. g. The populace was still lingering in an **abyss** of extreme suffering. 平民百姓还处在痛苦的深渊里。

accelerate [ək'seləreɪt] *v.* to move faster; to cause to move faster 加速, 提前; 跳级 e. g. The people of Suzhou have lost no time in seizing opportunities to **accelerate** their economic development, and have written a new chapter of modernization. 现在, 苏州人民不失时机地抓住机遇, 加快经济发展, 谱写了现代化的新篇章。

accentuate [ək'sentʃueɪt] *vt.* to stress, single out as important; to put stress on, to utter with an accent 强调, 突出; 重读 e. g. Hills and water **accentuate** the city's landscape, and the hilly area to the southwest is studded with wonderful caverns. 山和水突出城市的景观, 西南的丘陵区, 美妙的溶洞星罗棋布。

accessory [ək'sesəri] *n.* a decorative thing matches your clothes, for

example, a belt or a bag (衣服的)配饰 e. g. A black shawl is the most versatile cover-up accessory for evening wear. 一条黑色披巾是晚礼服的最佳搭配装饰。

acclaim [ə'kleɪm] *n.* praise and approval for somebody/something, especially an artistic achievement (尤指对艺术成就的)称誉,高度评价 e. g. Stephen Hawking's achievements earned him the **acclaim** of the entire scientific community. 斯蒂芬·霍金的成就赢得了整个科学界的高度赞赏。

accompaniment [ə'kʌmpənɪmənt] *n.* music that is played to support singing or another instrument (音乐)伴奏 e. g. It is a folk dance characterized by simultaneous drum beating and dancing, with beating the drum an **accompaniment** to the dance. 这种民间舞蹈的特点是边跳舞边敲鼓伴奏。

accumulate [ə'kju:mjəleɪt] *v.* to get or gather together 积聚,堆积 e. g. The elements of Taoism were **accumulated** overtime and matured into the following forms. 随着时间的推移,道教积累了许多元素,并发展成以下形式。

acrobatics [ækroʊ'bætɪks] *n.* the gymnastic moves of an acrobat (an athlete who performs acts requiring skill and agility and coordination) 杂技,技巧 e. g. The Chinese **acrobatics** is an art that merges music, dance and acrobatic gymnastics into an organic whole, displaying the deep roots of traditional Chinese culture. 中国杂技是融音乐、舞蹈和技巧于一体的艺术,体现了中国传统文化的深厚根基。

adept [ə'dept] *adj.* good at doing something that is quite difficult 内行的;熟练的;擅长的 e. g. Helen is **adept** in music. 海伦精通音乐。

adhere [əd'hɪə] *vi.* to be compatible or in accordance with; to stick firmly to 遵守;坚持;黏附 e. g. In recent years, Jiangsu has **adhered** to the principle of fostering science, technology and education, and has achieved great success. 最近几年,江苏省坚持促进科学、技术和教

育的原则,取得了很大成就。

adjoin [ə'dʒɔɪn] *v.* to lie adjacent to another or share a boundary 邻接,毗连 e. g. Shanghai enjoys the advantages of geographical position, the East China Sea in the east, the Hangzhou Bay in the south, being bounded by Jiangsu and Zhejiang Provinces in the west and **adjoining** the Yangtze estuary in the north. 上海享有地理位置的优势:东临东海,南临杭州湾,西接江苏、浙江两省,北邻长江河口。

adorn [ə'dɔ:n] *vt.* to make more attractive by adding ornament, color, etc. 装饰,佩戴 e. g. The West Lake may be well compared to Xizi, the ancient beauty, no matter how she **adorns** herself, lightly or heavily. 欲把西湖比西子,淡妆浓抹总相宜。

adornment [ə'dɔ:nmənt] *n.* a thing that decorates 装饰品,饰物 e. g. Early in the Eastern Han Dynasty, people in black preferred to wear purple silk **adornments** to match their clothes. 早在东汉时期,穿黑色衣服的人就喜欢搭配些紫色的丝绸饰物。

advent ['ædvənt] *n.* arrival that has been awaited (especially of something momentous) 出现,到来 e. g. Up to now, historians have assumed that calendars came into being with the **advent** of agriculture. 至今,历史学家们认为日历是随着农业的出现而产生的。

aesthetics [i:s'θetiks] *n.* a set of principles concerned with the nature and appreciation of beauty, especially in art 美学

affiliation [ə,fɪl'i'eɪʃən] *n.* a social or business relationship 加入;关系;从属关系,附属 e. g. No athletes can participate in the Olympic Games without official **affiliation** and qualification. 运动员如果没有正式的所属机构和资格,就不能参加奥运会比赛。

agglomeration [ə,glɒmə'reɪʃən] *n.* a jumbled collection or mass 结块;凝聚 e. g. The remarks made by the famous painter Shi Tao about some traditional Chinese ink-paintings might well be paraphrased to describe the **agglomeration** of rocks. 著名画家石涛关于中国传统水墨

画的评论可以很好地用于描述岩石的凝聚。

aggregate [ˈægrɪgət] *n.* a total number or amount made up of smaller amounts that are collected together 总数; 合计 e. g. Rocks are **aggregates** of minerals, that is, rocks are composed of minerals. 岩石是矿物的集合体, 也就是说, 岩石是由矿物集合而形成的。

agility [əˈdʒɪləti] *n.* the gracefulness of a person or animal that is quick and nimble 敏捷, 灵活, 轻快 e. g. Acrobatics vividly portrays the lion's strength and **agility**, as well as the quiet and playful side of the lion's character. 舞狮者生动地展现了狮子的力量和灵动, 以及狮子喜静又爱嬉戏的性格。

ailment [ˈeɪlmənt] *n.* an illness 小病, 疾病 e. g. Cancer is a kind of persistent **ailment**. 癌症是一种顽症。

akin [əˈkɪn] *adj.* similar to 相似的, 类似的 e. g. My friend's feelings are **akin** to mine. 我那位朋友的感受和我相近。

alchemy [ˈælkəmi] *n.* a science studies in the Middle Ages, which involved trying to change ordinary metals into gold 炼金术, 炼丹术 e. g. In Chinese mythology, Laojun was in charge of **alchemy**. 在中国古代神话里, 太上老君专职修炼仙丹。

alias [ˈeɪliəs] *n.* used when a person is known by two names 别名, 化名 e. g. First the family name, followed by the given name, the **alias**, and then what's known as the "style". 先是姓, 然后是名、字、号。

alien [ˈeɪliən] *adj.* being or from or characteristic of another place or part of the world; strange and frightening 外国的; 陌生的, 相异的 e. g. A law was passed to protect **alien** property. 通过了一项保护外国侨民财产的法律。

alignment [əˈlælmənt] *n.* arrangement in a straight line; an organization of people (or countries) involved in a pact or treat 调整(成直线), 准线, 定向, 直线性; (国家、团体间的) 结盟 e. g. The Confucius Temple on the east side and the school on the west side were in

parallel **alignment**. 孔庙在东侧, 学校在西侧, 平行而置。

alleviate [ə'li:vɪet] *vt.* to make something less severe 减轻; 缓和; 缓解 e. g. Eating sour dishes accumulates and concentrates vital energy, and salty food **alleviates** all feelings of heaviness. 酸味食物有积蓄和集中精力的功效, 咸味食物能减轻负重感。

alleyway ['æliweɪ] *n.* a narrow street with walls on both sides 小巷, 小街, 胡同 e. g. From the **alleyway** outside came the “tock-tock” of a dumpling-peddler striking his bamboo tube. 对面的弄堂里传来了卖馄饨小贩“哆哆”地敲打竹筒的叫卖声。

alliance [ə'laɪəns] *n.* a formal agreement on an association or alliance between nations or other groups to achieve a particular aim 联盟; 结盟 e. g. China will not enter into **alliance** with any big power. 中国不同任何大国结盟。

alluvial [ə'ljʊ:vɪəl] *adj.* of or relating to alluvium [地质] 冲积的, 淤积的 e. g. Zhangjiagang Port, with deep water close to the bank, ice-free and non-**alluvial**, has 51 berths that can handle 10,000-ton, or above, ships. 张家港港口近岸水深, 为天然不冻、无淤积港口, 有 51 个泊位, 可停泊 1 万吨以上的船舶。

alphabetic [ælfə'betɪk] *adj.* relating to or expressed by a writing system that uses an alphabet 字母的 e. g. The guests' names were listed in **alphabetic** order. 客人的姓名是依照字母顺序排列的。

altar ['ɔ:l̩tə] *n.* a type of table used in ceremonies in a Christian church or in other religious buildings 圣坛, 祭坛 e. g. The priest bowed down before the **altar**. 牧师在圣坛前行鞠躬礼。

alum ['æləm] *n.* a white crystalline double sulfate of aluminum [化] 明矾, 白矾

amalgam [ə'mælgəm] *n.* a combination or blend of diverse things 混合物 e. g. The new religion is an **amalgam** of superstitious beliefs and modern science. 这种新宗教是迷信和现代科学的混合物。

amalgamation [ə,mælgə'meɪʃən] *n.* the combination of two or more 融合, 合并 e. g. Otherwise co-operation will turn into **amalgamation** and the united front will inevitably be sacrificed. 如果不这样的话, 合作将变成合并, 这必然牺牲统一战线。

ambience ['æmbiəns] *n.* the character and atmosphere of a place 环境; 气氛; 格调 e. g. Buildings, gardens, ornaments and tea sets are the elements that form the **ambience** for savoring tea. 建筑、花园、装饰、茶具这些元素构成了品茶的环境。

ambush ['æmbuʃ] *n.* the act of concealing yourself and waiting to attack by surprise 埋伏, 伏兵 e. g. **Ambush on All Sides** 《十面埋伏》

amiable ['eimiəbl] *adj.* pleasant; friendly and easy to like 和蔼可亲的; 亲切友好的 e. g. an **amiable** tone of voice 亲切的声调

analects ['ænəlektz] *n.* a collection of short literary or philosophical extracts 文选; 论集 e. g. **Analects of Confucius** 《论语》

anastomosis [ˌænəst'məʊsɪs] *n.* a natural or surgical joining of parts or branches of tubular structures so as to make or become continuous 接合, 相接 e. g. The **anastomosis** must be done with great care. 接合时必须格外小心。

angelica [æn'dʒelɪk] *n.* 白芷, 当归

annal ['ænl] *n.* (常复数 annals) 编年史, 年表 e. g. The early Kingdom of Wu was mentioned in the Chinese **annals** from the seventh century BC onwards. 据中国史书记载, 吴国最初出现在公元前7世纪。

annex [ə'neks] *n.* an addition that extends a main building 附属物
vt. to take possession of an area of land or a country, usually by force or without permission 吞并 e. g. During the Spring Autumn and the Warring States Period, all the states vied with each other for supremacy and **annexed** others. 春秋战国时期, 各地诸侯为争夺霸权而互相争斗和吞并。

annotate ['ænəteɪt] *vt.* to add notes to a book or text, giving explana-

tions or comments 给……作注解(或评注) e. g. *Annotations of the Four Books* were compiled and **annotated** by Zhu Xi. 《四书集注》是由朱熹编纂和注解的。

antechamber [ˈæntɪtʃeɪmbə] *n.* a large entrance or reception room or area 前堂, 前厅, 接待室 e. g. He retired with bowed head, traversed the **antechamber**, and slowly descended the stairs, as though hesitating at every step. 他低着头退回去, 穿过前厅, 慢慢走下楼梯, 好像步步迟疑。

antiquity [ænˈtɪkwəti] *n.* the historic period preceding the Middle Ages in Europe; extreme oldness, a building or object made in ancient times 古代; 古物; 古迹 e. g. Acupuncture has been used as medical means since the **antiquity** in China. 针灸在中国自远古以来就被用作医疗手段了。

antithesis [ænˈtɪθəsis] *n.* 对照, 对比法 e. g. *Duilian* developed from the **antithesis** or antithetical parallelism of a poem of eight lines, each containing five or seven characters. 对联是由八句的五言或七言律诗中的对偶句(对仗)演变而来。

antithetical [ˌæntɪˈθetɪkl] *adj.* 对偶法的 e. g. *Duizi* is **antithetical** couplets. 对子是采用对偶法的对句。

apparel [əˈpærəl] *vt.* to provide somebody with clothes or put clothes on; to adorn, to embellish 使……穿衣; 装饰 e. g. Being flexible in size and shape, Kesi silk fabric is widely used and can be applied to **apparel** paintings, ornaments and household goods. 因为尺寸和形状的可塑性, 缙丝制品被广泛用于装饰绘画、饰品和家居用品。

appease [əˈpiːz] *vt.* to cause to be more favorably inclined; to gain the good will of 安抚; 使平息 e. g. Prayers, charms, incantations were used to **appease** the gods or to ward off demons. 人类用祈祷、符咒、咒语向上帝表达悔意或者驱赶魔鬼。

appraise [əˈpreɪz] *vt.* to consider or examine somebody/something

and form an opinion about them or it 估量;估价 e. g. What is the criterion that can distinguish or **appraise** the value of people's death, which is either weightier than Mount Taishan or lighter than a feather? 人之死的价值:泰山与鸿毛,靠什么来区别鉴定?

aquatic [ə'kwætɪk] *adj.* growing or living in, on or near water 水生的;水上的 e. g. **aquatic** products 水产

archaic [ɑ:'keɪɪk] *adj.* of or belonging to the distant past (= a long time ago); from an ancient period in the history 已不通用的;古老的,古代的 e. g. primitive and **archaic** religion in China 中国古代社会原始宗教

archaeological [ɑ:kiə'lɒdʒɪkl] *adj.* related to or dealing with archaeology 考古学的 e. g. It is another amazing finding in the Qin Dynasty

archaeological excavation after the Terracotta Warriors and Horses, and the finding has a great academic value. 继兵马俑后,对秦代考古的这一新的惊世发现蕴涵着巨大的学术价值。

archery [ɑ:tʃəri] *n.* the sport of shooting arrows with a bow 箭术 e. g. In the Zhou Dynasty *she* referred to **archery**, or arrow shooting. 周朝时,射指箭术或者射箭。

archive [ˈɑ:kɑɪv] *n.* a collection of historical documents or records of a government, a family, a place or an organization; the place where these records are stored 档案;档案馆 e. g. Xuan paper is not only used for painting and calligraphy, but also increasingly for diplomatic notes, important **archives** and other documents. 宣纸不仅用于绘画和书法,而且更多地用于外交照会、重要档案和其他文件。

archway [ɑ:tʃweɪ] *n.* a passageway under a curved masonry construction 拱门,拱道 e. g. Now, we can see a huge and beautiful **archway** built in ancient style. 现在我们可以看到一座具有古代建筑风格的漂亮的大拱门。

arduous [ˈɑ:dʒuəs] *adj.* characterized by toilsome effort to the point

of exhaustion, especially physical effort 费力的, 艰巨的 e. g. The Eight Route Army and the New Fourth Army launched series of resistance under most **arduous** conditions. 八路军和新四军在最艰难的条件下发起了抵抗。

arena [ə'ri:nə] *n.* a place for open-air sports 竞技场 e. g. Such competitions were called "**arena** contests". 这样的比赛被称为擂台赛。

arhat ['ɑ:hət] *n.* [佛]罗汉 e. g. For instance, there are the "Lohan (**Arhat**) Playing with Lion" in Sichuan and Hunan Provinces and the "Laughing Monk Playing with Lion" in Shaanxi Province. 如四川、湖南的“罗汉戏狮”, 陕西的“笑和尚耍狮”等。

aria ['ɑ:riə] *n.* an elaborate song for solo voice 咏叹调 e. g. The performer matches specific postures to each **aria**. 表演者的每一个动作姿势都与曲调接拍。

aristocracy [ˌæris'tɒkrəsi] *n.* a privileged class holding hereditary titles; government by the most powerful members of a society 贵族, 特权阶级; 贵族统治 e. g. Buddhism during the Han Dynasty was treated in much the same way as Taoism, and it first took root among members of the royal families and **aristocracy**. 佛教在汉朝时享有和道教一样的待遇, 并首次得到皇室成员和贵族的信奉。

aristocrat [ˌæristəkræt] *n.* a member of the aristocracy 贵族 e. g. *Ru* stood for officials who were originally in charge of teaching morality, music and etiquette for slave holders and **aristocrats**. “儒”是代表最初对奴隶主和贵族传授道德、音乐和礼节的官员。

aristocratic [ˌæristə'krætik] *adj.* belonging to or typical of the aristocracy 贵族的 e. g. Qu Yuan was born to an **aristocratic** family in the Chu State. 屈原出生于楚国的贵族家庭。

armillary [ˌɑ:mɪləri] *adj.* resembling a bracelet or armilla, consisting of rings or circles 圆环的; 由许多环组成的 e. g. Zhang Heng of the Han Dynasty invented an **armillary** sphere that showed the movement

of the sun, moon and other stars. 汉代张衡发明的浑天仪能演示日月星辰的运动变化。

aroma [ə'raʊmə] *n.* a distinctive odor that is pleasant 浓香, 香气

aromatic [ˌærə'mætɪk] *adj.* having a strong pleasant odor 芳香的
e. g. This dish has a good taste, pleasant texture and **aromatic** smell with tasty water shield and egg flakes in it. 配以好吃的莼菜和蛋花, 这道菜味美、质软, 且味香。

array [ə'reɪ] *n.* a series of; a way of organizing and storing related data in a computer memory 一系列; 数组; 陈列 e. g. Our troops waged an **array** of operations successively at the front battlefields. 我军在前线战场成功地发动了一系列作战。

arrow ['ærəʊ] *n.* a mark to indicate a direction or relation 箭头, 箭
e. g. The bow twanged and the **arrow** whistled through the air. 那张弓发出“嗖”的一声, 箭随之呼啸而去。

artifact ['ɑ:tɪfækt] *n.* a man-made object taken as a whole 人工制品, 手工艺品 e. g. The images of the Eight Immortals could be seen in many **artifacts**, from the bridal sedan to cakes, vases, paper-cutting and paintings. 八仙的形象可见于许多人工制品上, 从新娘轿车到蛋糕、花瓶、剪纸和绘画。

artisan [ˌɑ:tɪ'zæn] *n.* a person who does skilled work, making things with their hands 工匠, 手艺人 e. g. engraving skills of the **artisans** 匠人的雕刻技能

ascend [ə'send] *v.* to rise, to go up; to climb up 上升; 升高; 登高
e. g. In 960 Zhao Kuangyin launched a rebellion and **ascended** the throne of the Song Dynasty. 公元960年, 赵匡胤发动叛乱, 登基建立了宋朝。

ascent [ə'sent] *n.* the act of moving up or climbing; an upward journey 上升; 升高; 登高 e. g. The Kitchen God's **ascent** to heaven is accomplished by burning his image. 灶神像焚烧后, 灶神就升到

天庭。

assault [ə'sɔ:lt] *n.* the act of attacking a building, an area, etc. in order to take control of it 攻击, 突击, 袭击 e. g. In June 1946 the KMT launched an all-round **assault** on the Liberated Area, triggering an unparalleled-scale civil war. 1946 年 6 月, 国民党对解放区发动全面进攻, 引发了规模空前的内战。

assert [ə'sɜ:t] *vt.* to state an opinion forcefully; to make other people recognize your right or authority to do something by behaving firmly and confidently 断言, 声称; 维护, 坚持 e. g. Buddhism did finally **assert** its own independent identity as it attracted more attention from the native Chinese followers and had completed its localization and became a major and important part of the traditional Chinese culture. 佛教在受到中国信徒的更大关注, 完成其本土化, 乃至成为中国传统文化重要的组成部分时, 它才最终确立其独立的身份。

asthma ['æsmə] *n.* a medical condition which makes breathing difficult by causing the air passages to become narrow or blocked 哮喘

astrology [ə'strɒlədʒi] *n.* the study of the positions of the stars and the movements of the planets in the belief that they influence human affairs 占星术; 占星学 e. g. An astrologist or **astrology** book would be referred to in selecting an auspicious date to hold the wedding ceremony. 人们会查阅占星家或占星术方面的书来选一个良辰吉日举办婚礼。

atone [ə'təʊn] *vt.* to do something that shows that you are sorry for something bad that you did 补偿, 赎罪 e. g. Children should bear all sufferings in order to **atone** for their sins because they had previously done something negative towards their parents in their previous life. 子女为了赎罪应忍受所有的痛苦, 因为在前生他们伤害了父母。

atrocious [ə'trəsəti] *n.* a terrible, cruel and violent act, especially in a war (尤指战争中的) 残暴行为, 暴行 e. g. The **atrocious** caused