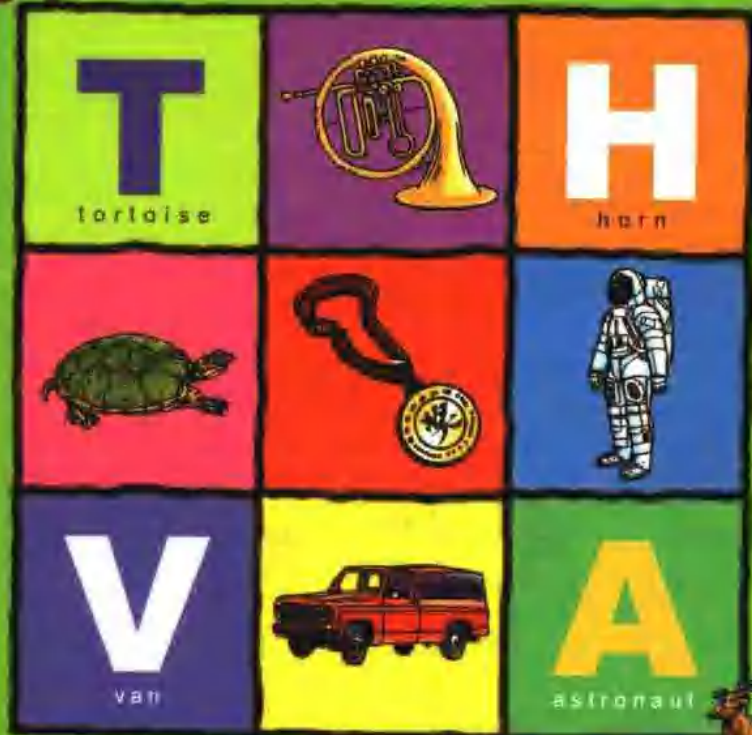


An English-Chinese Dictionary
for Senior Secondary School Learners
in China

中国高中英语学习词典

(英汉双解)

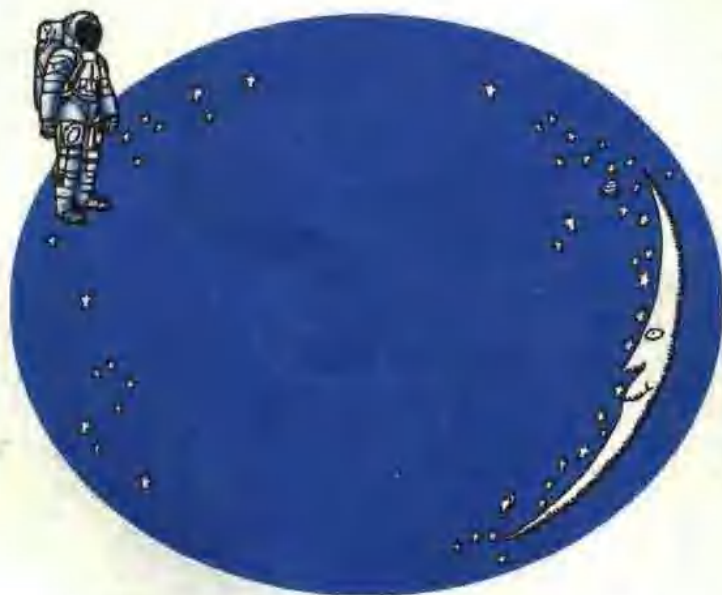


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for Senior Secondary School Learners
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**中国高中英语学习词典
(英汉双解)**

本社辞书部 编



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中国高中英语学习词典

本社辞书部 编

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Preface

序

继成功推出《中国小学英语学习词典》和《中国初中英语学习词典》之后,外研社现在又推出《中国高中英语学习词典》,这是一部专门针对我国高中学生的英语学习词典。本词典以教育部《英语课程标准》为依据,吸收学习词典学理论的最新研究成果,结合我国高中英语教学的实际,具有较强的针对性、知识性、趣味性和实用性。

本词典具有以下显著特色:

一、收词适当,实用性强。本词典共收词及短语7,000余条,它以《英语课程标准》中的3,500个词汇为基础,适当增加了2,500个词汇,以满足学生课外阅读的需要。为了适应时代发展的需要,本词典还收录了不少新词新义,如 chat room‘(网上)聊天室’, clone‘克隆’, e-book‘电子图书’, e-cash‘电子货币’, email‘给…发电子邮件’, euro‘欧元’, online‘网上的’, PDA‘掌上电脑’, text‘(用手机)给…发短信’等。

二、释义独特,便于理解。本词典采用整句释义(full-sentence definition)的方法,把词目(headword)作为诠释的一部分,左边诠释部分是词目典型的语法语境,右边诠释部分是贴切的释义。它的优点在于释义本身就体现了词目的位置、用法及意义。以动词 text 为例,本词典提供的释义为:If you text someone, you send them a written message using a mobile phone‘(用手机)给…发短信’。这种释义不仅易于理解,而且便于学习者通过释义掌握用法。另外,本词典采用控制词汇释义的方法,利用1,500余个最常用词解释所有词汇,释义浅显易懂,易学易用。

三、例证丰富,典型实用。本词典提供了大量典型自然的例证,不仅说明词的意义和用法,更为学习者提供了表达的范例,与释义相得益彰。例证采用单句、复句和对话三种形式,突出语境,有助于培养学生的运用能力和表达能力。以名词 ability 的第三个义项为例,本词典提供的例证是:

She has many abilities. For example, he is good at sport and at music.
(他有多方面的才能,比如擅长运动和音乐。)这是一个典型的复句例证,这种例证不仅有助于学生掌握词的意义和用法,还有助于他们提高连贯表达的能力。

四、注重用法,讲解清晰。本词典提供了大量用法说明,详细讲解某些词语之间的区别和正确用法,包括英美用法及拼法之别。以动词 await 为例,用法说明是:Await is a very formal word. You usually say wait for. (await 是非常正式的用语,通常用 wait for。)这一用法说明指出了 await 与 wait for 之间在使用场合的不同,前者用于较正式的场合,后者用于一般场合。有了这种说明,学生就能准确地把握这两个词的用法区别。

除了以上特色,本词典还采用最新国际音标(IPA),提供有搭配专栏、构词专栏以及数词、日期、不规则动词、地名、释义词汇等多项丰富实用的附录。

词典是典范,是学习者必不可少的工具。愿这部词典能成为我国高中英语学习者的良师益友。

霍庆文

2003 年 6 月于北京

How to use this dictionary

词典使用说明

● 词条

词条用蓝色等线黑体

● 注音

本词典采用最新国际音标(以剑桥大学出版社出版的第十五版《英语发音词典》为依据)

● 词性标注

英语词性用白斜体

● 多词性标注

多词性的词用等线黑体上标码^{1,2,...}标出

● 多义词义项

每个词条不同的义项前用等线黑体阿拉伯数字1,2,3,...等标出

● 形容词的变化

形容词的变化形式用黑体印刷,置于圆括号内,形容词的比较级和最高级之间用竖线分隔

accent /'æksnt/ *noun*

[C] Your **accent** is your own way of speaking, usually in a similar way to other people from your country or group 口音; 腔调: He speaks with an American **accent**. 他说话带美国腔。I couldn't understand much because of his strange **accent**. 他的口音很怪,我听不懂。

aboard¹ /ə'bo:d/ *preposition*

If you are **aboard** a ship, train, bus, etc, you are on it 在(船、火车、公共汽车等)上: The passengers are still **aboard** the boat. 乘客仍在船上。

aboard² *adverb*

If you go **aboard**, you go on or into a ship, train, bus, etc 上(船、火车、公共汽车等): We went **aboard** the ship to say goodbye to our friends. 我们上船向朋友们道别。I We heard the announcement: "All **aboard**!" and we all got on the train. 听到广播说“请各位乘客上车!”,我们都上了火车。

arise /ə'raɪz/ *verb*

(**arises** | **arising** | **arose** | **has arisen**) 1 If something **arises**, it comes into being 出现; 发生: The question of an increase in taxes may **arise**. 也许会提出增税的问题。A problem **arose** with the results of the test. 考试成绩出现了一个问题。2 If you **arise**, you rise or move upwards using your own power, especially when you get up from bed 起立; 起身: I **arose** at 7 o'clock today. 我今天7点起床。

angry /'æŋɡrɪ/ *adjective*

(**angrier** | **angriest**) If you are **angry**, you are feeling or showing anger 生气的; 愤怒的: We met an **angry** man whose car had been stolen. 我们遇到了一位怒气冲冲的男子,他的汽车被偷了。I She gave me an **angry** look and said, "Go away!" 她生气地看了看我说:“走开!”

● 英语释义

英语释义采用整句释义方式,释义词汇控制在1,520个以内

● 汉语释义

汉语释义用黑体印刷,放在英语释义之后,词语之间意义相近的用逗号分开,意义相远的用分号分开

● 说明性语言

说明性语言用圆括号括起来,放在汉语对应词之前或之后

● 动词的屈折变化形式

动词的屈折变化形式用黑体印刷,置于圆括号内,动词的一般现在式(单数)、进行式、一般过去式和现在完成式(单数)之间用竖线分隔

accelerate /ək'seləreɪt/ verb

If something **accelerates**, it moves faster or increases speed **加快, 加速**: *The car accelerated as it left the station.* 汽车加速离站而去。| *The runner accelerated as he ran down the hill.* 赛跑运动员在下山时加快了速度。

appeal² verb

appeal to a If you **appeal to** someone, you ask them for help or for something that you need **恳求; 呼吁**: *She appealed to her father for help in buying a car.* 她恳求父亲帮她买一辆汽车。| If something **appeals to** you, you like it or find it attractive or interesting **吸引; (使)有兴趣**: *Sport appeals to many people but it doesn't appeal to me.* 体育运动对许多人都有吸引力, 但却不吸引我。

action /ækʃən/ noun

1 [C] An **action** is an act. It is something that is done by someone **行为; 举动**: *His brave action saved my grandmother from the fire.* 他勇敢地把我祖母从火中救了出来。| *Her cruel actions were hard to understand.* 她残忍的行为让人难以理解。| **2** [U] **Action** is the state of doing something **行动; 运转**: *When the request for help came we went into action immediately.* 接到求助请求后, 我们立即开始行动。| *That machine is out of action just now.* 那台机器刚刚停止运转。

activity /æk'tɪvɪti/ noun

(plural **activities**) [C] An **activity** is a thing you do, often with energy **活动**: *The main activity for the day was swimming.* 白天的主要活动是游泳。| *Too many different activities in one day is very tiring.* 一天中从事太多不同的活动是很累人的。

anchor¹ /'æŋkə/ noun

[C] An **anchor** is a heavy object attached to a boat and dropped into the water to stop the boat from moving away **锚**: *This is a good place to stop. Let's put the anchor down.* 这是个停船的好地方, 咱们把锚抛下去吧。



anchor 锚

● **例句**

每个词条和义项都给出至少一个例句, 有的给出两个例句, 例句与例句之间用竖线分隔。英语例句用斜体, 例句译文用楷体。

● **多义短语义项**

每个短语不同的义项前用等线黑体小写字母 a, b, c, ... 等标出

● **短语**

短语用等线黑体, 另起一行

● **名词的可数性**

名词可数用 [C] 表示, 不可数用 [U] 表示

● **名词的数**

表示名词的复数形式

● **插图**

部分词条配有插图

advice /əd'vaɪs/ *noun*

[U] **Advice** is an opinion someone gives you to help you decide what to do 忠告; 建议: *What advice can you give me about opening a new bank account?* 关于开立一个新的银行账户,你有什么建议供我参考?

USAGE 用法 **Advice** has no plural and cannot be used with "a" or "an". You can say "advice", "some advice" or "a piece of advice". **advice** 没有复数形式, 不能与不定冠词 a 或 an 连用, 可以说 *advice*, *some advice*, 或 *a piece of advice* (一个忠告)。

● **用法说明**

用法说明部分加蓝底色, 专门讲解学生常见的语法难点, 词语的用法及区别, 兼备英美词语不同的拼法和用法

● **见相关词语**

相关词语用蓝色小手引出

☞ See also **advise**, which is the related verb. 另见相关动词 **advise**.

accuse /ə'kju:z/ *verb*

If you **accuse** someone, you say openly that you believe they have done something wrong 指控; 控告: *She accused Tom of stealing.* 她指控汤姆偷东西。

● **构词**

构词部分用蓝色方块引出

■ **Word Building** 构词: **accuser** *noun*

adventure /əd'ventʃə/ *noun*

[C] An **adventure** is an exciting experience 探险, 历险: *"What an interesting holiday you have had in Africa!"* "Yes, it was quite an adventure." "你在非洲度过了一个多么有趣的假期啊!" "是啊, 那真是一次不寻常的历险。"

Collocations 搭配: *wild adventure* 纵情享受的探险, *glorious adventure* 动人心弦的历险 | *adventure stories* 探险故事

● **搭配**

搭配栏用蓝色方框框起来, 英语搭配词语用斜体, 搭配词语译文用楷体; 不同类型的搭配词语用竖线分隔

abnormal /æb'nɔ:ml/ *adjective*

If something is **abnormal**, it is unusual 不正常的, 反常的: *This warm weather is abnormal for February.* 在二月里, 这种温暖的天气不太正常。

■ **Word Building** 构词: **abnormality** /æb'nɔ:'mælɪti/ *noun* (plural **abnormalities**) — **abnormally** *adverb*

● **反义词**

反义词用蓝色小手引出

☞ **Opposite** 反义词: **normal**

Pronunciation table

发 音 表

Vowels 元音

国际音标	示 例	国际音标	示 例
i:	see /si:/	eɪ	cake /keɪk/
ɪ	happy /'hæpi/	aɪ	bike /baɪk/
ɪ	sit /sɪt/	ɔɪ	boy /bɔɪ/
e	bed /bed/	əʊ	home /'həʊm/
æ	hat /hæt/	aʊ	house /'haʊs/
ɑ:	father /'fɑ:ðə/	ɪə	hear /'hɪə/
ɒ	watch /wɒtʃ/	eə	hair /'heə/
ɔ:	tall /tɔ:l/	ʊə	tour /'tʊə/
u	put /pʊt/		
u:	tooth /tu:θ/		
ʌ	cup /kʌp/		
ɜ:	bird /bɜ:d/		
ə	about /ə'baʊt/		

Consonants 辅音

国际音标	示 例	国际音标	示 例
p	pen /pen/	s	say /seɪ/
h	bad /bæd/	z	zoo /zu:/
t	tea /ti:/	ʃ	ship /ʃɪp/
d	day /deɪ/	ʒ	television /'telɪvɪʒən/
k	cat /kæt/	h	hot /hɒt/
g	go /gəʊ/	m	milk /mɪlk/
tʃ	cherry /'tʃeri/	n	nose /nəʊz/
dʒ	job /dʒɒb/	ŋ	king /kɪŋ/
f	fall /fɔ:l/	l	let /let/
v	very /'veri/	r	red /red/
θ	thin /θɪn/	j	yes /jes/
ð	they /ðeɪ/	w	wet /wet/

/ˈ/代表主重音,如 agree /ə'gri:/中的重音。

/, /代表次重音,如 information /ˌɪnfə'meɪʃən/中的次重音。

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A a

a /et; ə/ indefinite article

1 You use the indefinite article **a** before nouns to mean one member of a class but not a particular one (用于名词前泛指某类人或物中的) — (个): *Jenny is a child.* 詹妮是个孩子。| *He was holding a book.* 他拿着一本书。**2** You use **a** to mean one of something (表示某物中的) — (个): *He bought a kilogram of rice.* 他买了一公斤米。| *We drove a hundred kilometres.* 我们开车行驶了一百公里。**3** You use **a** in phrases like **a few** or **a lot** when you are talking about some number or amount of something without saying exactly how many or how much (用于 **a few** 或 **a lot** 等短语, 表示不确定的数量): *The school had only a few books.* 这所学校只有寥寥几本书。| *We met a lot of people at the party.* 我们在聚会上认识了很多。人。**4** You use **a** to mean each or every one of something 每, 每一: *You must take the medicine twice a day.* 你必须每天服药两次。

USAGE 用法 You use **a** for the first time you mention something, and after that you use the definite article **the**. **a** 用于第一次提到的事物之前, 第二次及以后提到时要用定冠词 **the**: *There were two people in the shop — a man and a woman. I knew the woman but I did not know the man.* 商店里有两个人——一男一女, 我认识那位女士, 但不认识那位男士。See also **the**. 另见 **the**. If the noun begins with a vowel sound (usually words starting with "a", "e", "i", "o" or "u"), you use **an**. 如果该名词以元音开始(通常指以元音字母 a, e, i, o 或 u 开始的词), 则用 **an**: *He ate an orange and a piece of cake.* 他吃了一个橙子 and 一块蛋糕。

abandon /ə'bændən/ verb

1 If you **abandon** something, you leave it and do not mean to come back 抛弃, 遗弃: *The passengers abandoned the ship when it began to sink.* 乘客在船开始下沉时弃船而去。**2** If you **abandon** an activity, you stop doing it before it is finished 放弃; 中止: *We had to abandon our game of tennis because of rain.* 我们因下雨不得不中止了网球比赛。

abbey /'æbi/ noun

[C] An **abbey** is a building or group of buildings where a community of people live a religious life 修道院: *In England you can visit the ruins of many very old abbeys.* 在英国你可以参观许多古老的修道院的遗迹。

ABC /'eɪbi'si:/ noun

[U] The **ABC** is a short way of talking about the alphabet that is used in writing English words 英语字母(表): *Does the girl know the ABC?* 这女孩认识字母吗?

ability /ə'biləti/ noun

1 [U] If you have the **ability** to do something, you have the power to do it or to act in a certain way 能力: *She's lost the ability to speak.* 她丧失了说话的能力。**2**

[U] If you have **ability** in doing something, you show skill in that activity 技艺, 本领: *She has great ability in playing the piano.* 她弹钢琴技艺高超。**3** [C] An **ability** is something that you can do well 才能, 才干: *He has many abilities.* For example, he is good at sport and at music. 他多才多艺, 比如擅长运动和音乐。

able /'eɪbl/ adjective

1 If you are **able** to do something, you have enough power, skill, knowledge, or opportunity to do it 有能力的; 能(做)的: *He was able to walk again three months after the accident.* 事故过去三个

A

月后,他又能走路了。| *Are you able to come to my party?* 你能来参加我的聚会吗? 2 If you are **able**, you have special skills or knowledge in a particular activity 能干的;有才华的: *He is an able musician and plays the piano very well.* 他是一位有才华的音乐家,钢琴弹得非常好。

■ **Word Building** 构词: **ably** /'eɪbli/ adverb

abnormal /æb'nɔ:ml/ adjective

If something is **abnormal**, it is unusual 不正常的,反常的: *This warm weather is abnormal for February.* 在二月里,这种温暖的天气不太正常。

■ **Word Building** 构词: **abnormality** /,æb'nɔ:'mælɪti/ noun (plural **abnormalities**) —**abnormally** adverb

□ **Opposite** 反义词: **normal**

aboard¹ /ə'bo:ɪd/ preposition

If you are **aboard** a ship, train, bus, etc, you are on it 在(船、火车、公共汽车等)上: *The passengers are still aboard the boat.* 乘客仍在船上。

aboard² adverb

If you go **aboard**, you go on or into a ship, train, bus, etc 上(船、火车、公共汽车等): *We went aboard the ship to say goodbye to our friends.* 我们上船向朋友们道别。| *We heard the announcement "All aboard!" and we all got on the train.* 听到广播说“请各位乘客上车!”,我们都上了火车。

abolish /ə'boʊlɪʃ/ verb

If someone **abolishes** something, such as a law or an organization, they put an end to it 废除;废止: *The government decided to abolish some old-fashioned laws.* 政府决定废除一些过时的法律。

■ **Word Building** 构词: **abolition** /,æbə'liʃən/ noun

abortion /ə'bo:ʃən/ noun

[C] An **abortion** is the birth or removal of a baby from its mother's body before it has grown enough to live 人工流产;堕胎: *Having an abortion is against the law in many countries.* 在很多国家里,堕胎是违法的。

about¹ /ə'baʊt/ preposition

1 You use **about** to say what the subject of a story, etc, is 关于,对于: *She wrote a story about a boy and his friends.* 她写了一篇关于一个男孩和他朋友们的小说。| *I don't know what you are so happy about.* 我不知道你为什么这么高兴。| *You can tell me all about the film when we meet.* 你可以在我们见面时告诉我有关这部电影的一切。2 If you use **about** with a place, it means somewhere near or in that place 在...附近;在某处: *We were walking about the town for hours.* 我们在镇子四处走了好几个小时。| *It should be just about here.* 应该就在这附近。| *He is somewhere about the house.* 他在这所房子附近的某个地方。

about² adverb

1 You use **about** with a measurement such as time, age, or distance to mean close to but not exactly that time, age or distance (用于时间、年龄、距离等之前) 大约,左右: *We met John at about six o'clock.* 我们大约在六点钟时与约翰见了面。| *Peter is about eight years old.* 彼得八岁左右。| *We travelled about 100 kilometres.* 我们走了大约100公里。2 You use **about** to show that something goes or something happens in different directions, or all around 到处,各处: *He ran into the room and looked about, as if he was trying to find someone.* 他跑进房间四处张望,好像在寻找什么人。| *Please don't move my things about.* I have put everything on my desk just where I want it. 请不要把我的东西挪来挪去,我的东西都放在桌上我想放的地方。

about to If you are **about** to do something, you are going to do it very soon 即将,马上: *I was about to sit down when I saw that the chair was wet.* 我正要坐下,发现椅子是湿的。| *She got on the train because it was about to leave.* 她上了火车,因为车就要开了。

above¹ /ə'baʊ/ preposition

If something is **above** something or someone else, it is over or higher than something or someone, in place, rank, or power (位置、级别或权利) 在...之上:

The bird flew above the trees. 鸟儿在树的上方飞翔。| *"Do you know my friend Julia?" "Yes, she is in the class above mine."* “你认识我的朋友朱莉亚吗?” “认识,她比我高一个班。”

above all You use **above all** to say that something is more important than anything else 最重要的是,尤其是: *Above all, you must remember to bring the letter with you.* 最重要的是,你必须记着把信带来。

☞ **Opposite** 反义词: **below**

above² adverb

If something is **above**, it is in a higher place 在...之上: *The photograph showed mountains with blue sky above.* 照片中,群山之上一片蓝天。

abroad /ə'brɔ:d/ adverb

If you are **abroad**, you are out of your own country 在国外;到国外: *"Have you ever been abroad?" "Yes, I went to Canada last year."* “你去过国外吗?” “去过,我去年去了加拿大。”

abrupt /ə'brʌpt/ adjective

1 If something is **abrupt**, it happens suddenly or without warning 突然的;意外的: *The film came to an abrupt end.* 这部影片结尾很仓促。2 If something that someone says is **abrupt**, it is short and rude 唐突的,粗鲁的: *The question made him very angry. He made an abrupt reply and walked out of the room.* 那个问题令他很生气,他粗鲁地作答后便走出了房间。

■ **Word Building** 构词: **abruptly** adverb *The film finished very abruptly.* 这部影片结尾很仓促。—**abruptness** noun *The abruptness of his reply surprised her.* 他唐突的回答令她吃惊。

absence /'æbsəns/ noun

1 [U] **Absence** is the state of being away or not present 不在;缺席: *The student's absence was noticed by the teacher.* 老师注意到了那个学生没来上课。2 [C] An **absence** is an occasion when someone is away 不在某处或缺席的次數: *The teacher said that he had had too many absences this year.* 老师说今年缺课太多了。

absent /'æbsənt/ adjective

When you are **absent**, you are away or not present 不在的,缺席的: *She was absent from school for three days because she was sick.* 她因病缺了三天课。

■ **Word Building** 构词: **absentee** /'æbsən'ti:/ noun An **absentee** is someone who is not present when they should be 不在者,缺席者: *The teacher wrote down the names of the absentees.* 老师把缺课者的名字记了下来。

absolute /'æbsəljut/ adjective

You use **absolute** to mean that something has a complete quality that could not be better or worse 绝对的;完全的: *He told the absolute truth.* 他说的绝对是实话。| *The computer mistake caused an absolute disaster for the company.* 电脑错误给公司造成了十足的灾难。

■ **Word Building** 构词: **absolutely** adverb

absorb /əb'sɔ:b/ verb

1 If something **absorbs** a liquid, it takes in the liquid 吸收(液体等): *A cloth usually absorbs water.* 布块通常都吸水。2 If you **absorb** information, you take it in and remember it 吸取(信息等): *The student tried to absorb all the facts.* 那学生努力想记住全部内容。

■ **Word Building** 构词: **absorbent** /əb'sɔ:bənt/ adjective A substance that absorbs well is **absorbent** 吸水的: *Wood is not a very absorbent substance.* 木头不是吸水性很强的物质。—**absorbing** adjective Something which is very interesting and takes all your attention is **absorbing** 吸引人的: *He was reading an absorbing book and did not hear the telephone.* 他正在读一本引人入胜的书,没有听见电话响。—**absorption** noun

abstract /'æbstrækt/ adjective

If something is **abstract**, it is to do with ideas rather than physical things 抽象的: *The teacher sometimes talks about abstract ideas like courage and fear.* 老师有时会谈论像勇气和恐惧这样的抽象概念。

■ **Word Building** 构词: **abstraction** /əb'strækʃən/ noun

absurd /əb'sɜ:d/ adjective

If something is **absurd**, it is silly and without sense 荒谬的, 可笑的: *That is an absurd story. I don't believe it is true.* 那是个荒唐的故事, 我不相信它是真的。| *Why are you wearing those absurd, old-fashioned clothes?* 你为什么穿着那些可笑的老式衣服?

abundant /ə'bʌndənt/ adjective

If something is **abundant**, there is more than enough of it 丰富的, 充裕的: *The island has an abundant supply of fruit.* 该岛盛产水果。

■ **Word Building** 构词: **abundance** noun *The hotel had an abundance of hot water so the guests enjoyed long, hot baths.* 该旅馆热水供应充足, 所以客人们尽情地洗了热水澡。—**abundantly** adverb

abuse¹ /ə'bjʊs/ noun

1 [U] **Abuse** is insults or language which hurts someone 辱骂, 漫骂: *She got angry and shouted abuse at me.* 她生气了, 朝我破口大骂。2 [U] The wrong or harmful use of something is **abuse** of that thing 滥用: *If a person gets drunk often, this is an example of alcohol abuse.* 如果一个人经常喝醉酒, 那就是酗酒。| *Drug abuse is a problem in many countries.* 滥用毒品是许多国家存在的一个问题。3 [C] An **abuse** of something is a wrong or harmful use of it 滥用: *His action was an abuse of his authority.* 他的行为是滥用职权。

■ **Word Building** 构词: **abusive** /ə'bjʊ:sɪv/ adjective

abuse² /ə'bjʊz/ verb

1 If you **abuse** someone, you speak to them in an unpleasant way, meaning to hurt them 辱骂: *She abused me because I was late.* 她因我迟到而臭骂了我一顿。2 If you **abuse** something, you use it wrongly 滥用: *The teacher abused his authority when he asked the student to lend him money.* 老师要学生借钱给他, 这是滥用职权。

academic¹ /ˌækə'demɪk/ adjective

If something is **academic**, it is related to a university or similar institution 学院的; 学术的: *Peter chose his academic course*

very carefully. 彼得十分谨慎地选定了自己的大学课程。

academic² noun

[C] An **academic** is someone who teaches in a university, etc 大学教师: *This book is mainly for academics.* 本书主要针对大学教师。

academy /ə'kædəmi/ noun

(plural **academies**) [C] An **academy** is a school or society for learning 学院; 学术团体: *I would like to study at the Academy of Science.* 我想在理学院学习。

accelerate /ək'seləreɪ/ verb

If something **accelerates**, it moves faster or increases speed 加快, 加速: *The car accelerated as it left the station.* 汽车加速离站而去。| *The runner accelerated as he ran down the hill.* 赛跑运动员在下山时加快了速度。

■ **Word Building** 构词: **acceleration** noun — **accelerator** noun *The accelerator is the part of a car that a driver presses with the foot to make the car go faster (汽车的)油门, 加速器: He pressed his foot on the accelerator and the car sped away.* 他一踩油门, 汽车疾驰而去。

accent /'æksnt/ noun

[C] Your **accent** is your own way of speaking, usually in a similar way to other people from your country or group 口音; 腔调: *He speaks with an American accent.* 他说话带美国腔。| *I couldn't understand much because of his strange accent.* 他的口音很怪, 我听不懂。

accept /ək'sept/ verb

If you **accept** something, you take or receive it willingly 接受; 承担: *I accept your invitation.* 我接受你的邀请。| *The manager accepted responsibility for the accident at the factory.* 厂长承担了工厂这次事故的责任。

acceptable /ək'septəbl/ adjective

If something is **acceptable**, people will receive it because it is pleasing 可接受的: *Complete success is the only acceptable result.* 大获全胜是惟一可以接受的结果。

acceptance /ək'septsəns/ noun

[C] Your **acceptance** of something offered to you is the act of taking or receiving it 接受; 认可: Jack is very happy about your acceptance of his gift. 杰克很高兴你接受了他送的礼物。

access¹ /'ækses/ noun

1 [U] If you have **access** to someone or something, you have the right to visit or come to see them (接触的) 权利: The students always have access to the teachers in our school. 在我们学校, 学生总能接触到老师。2 [U] **Access** is a way to get to a place 通路: This street gives easy access to the beach. 去海滩走这条街很方便。

USAGE 用法 **Access** has no plural and cannot be used with "a" or "an". **access** 没有复数形式, 不能与不定冠词 a 或 an 连用。

access² verb

If you **access** information, you find that information in a computer 存取 (计算机信息): We can access the figures we need on the computer. 我们可以在计算机里存取我们所需的数值。

accessible /ək'sesəbl/ adjective

If something is **accessible**, it is able to be visited or reached 可接近的, 可进入的: The restaurant is accessible from the street. 从这条街可以到那家餐馆。

■ **Word Building** 构词: **accessibility** /ək'sesi'biliti/ noun

accident /'æksɪdɪnt/ noun

[C] An **accident** is an event that is not planned and causes damage or injury 事故; 意外: "How did you hurt your arm?" "I had a bad accident on my bicycle." "你的胳膊怎么受的伤?" "我骑自行车时出了意外。" 1 A man was killed in an accident at the factory. 在工厂的一次事故中有一名男子丧生。

by accident If something happens **by accident**, it happens by chance. It happens without being planned 偶然: We met the boys by accident. 我们偶然遇见了那些男孩子。 1 She found the lost book by accident when she was looking for something

else. 她在寻找其他东西时意外地找到了丢失的书。

Collocations 搭配: car accident 车祸, road accident 公路事故, traffic accident 交通事故, railway accident 铁路事故, aircraft accident 飞行事故 | nuclear accident 核事故, electrical accident 电器事故 | serious accident 严重事故, terrible accident 恶性事故 | accident victims 事故受害者, accident scene 事故现场, accident prevention 事故预防

■ **Word Building** 构词: **accidental** /'æksɪ'dentl/ adjective —**accidentally** adverb

accommodate /ə'kɒmədeɪt/ verb

If a place can **accommodate** someone, it has space for that person 供给 (某人) 住宿: This hotel accommodates 200 people. 这家旅馆可供 200 人住宿。

accommodation /ə'kɒmə'deɪʃən/ noun

[U] **Accommodation** is somewhere for a visitor to stay, usually a room in a hotel (旅馆的) 房间; 住处: He was looking for accommodation in a hotel near the railway station. 他在火车站附近找旅馆住宿。

USAGE 用法 In British English this word has no plural and cannot be used with "a" or "an". In American English, the plural form **accommodations** is used. In American English, you could say, for example: We were very pleased with our accommodations. In British English, you would say We were very pleased with our accommodation or something like We were very pleased with our rooms. 在英国英语中, 该词没有复数形式, 不能与不定冠词 a 或 an 连用。在美国英语中, 该词有复数形式 **accommodations**。例如, 在美国英语中, 可以说: We were very pleased with our accommodations. (我们对我们的住宿条件感到很满意。) 在英国英语中, 要用 We were very pleased with our accommodation 或类似于 We were very pleased with our rooms (我们对我们的所住的房间感到很满意) 这样的说法。

accompany /ə'kəmpani/ verb

(**accompanies** | **accompanying** |

A

accompanied | **has accompanied**) 1 If you **accompany** someone, you go somewhere with them 伴随; 陪伴: *I'm going in the same direction so may I accompany you?* 我和你同一个方向,我能陪你走吗? | *He accompanied his friend to the cinema.* 他陪朋友去了电影院。2 If you **accompany** someone in music, you play or sing with them 伴奏; 伴唱: *My mother accompanies me on the piano when I sing.* 我唱歌时母亲弹钢琴给我伴奏。

■ **Word Building** 构词: **accompaniment** *noun* Music written to be played while someone sings or plays another musical instrument is an **accompaniment** 伴奏: *She sang and her mother played the accompaniment.* 她唱歌,她母亲给她伴奏。 — **accompanist** *noun*

accomplish /ə'kɒmplɪʃ/ *verb*

If you **accomplish** something, you do it successfully 完成; 实现: *After years of study, he finally accomplished his aim of becoming a doctor.* 通过多年的学习,他终于实现了自己的目标,成了一名医生。 | *We have worked all day but I don't think we have accomplished much.* 我们工作了一整天,但我想我们并没有多大收获。

■ **Word Building** 构词: **accomplishment** *noun*

accordance /ə'kɔ:dəns/ *noun*

In accordance with If you do something **in accordance with** instructions or a system, you do it in the way described in the instructions or system 按照, 根据: *Their actions were completely in accordance with the law.* 他们的行动完全是依据法律进行的。 | *The teacher's decision was in accordance with the rules of the school.* 老师的决定是根据学校的规章制度做出的。

USAGE 用法 See also **according**. The phrase **according to** can have the same meaning as **in accordance with**. Compare the use of **accordingly**, which is used to draw attention to the relationship between two actions, usually one causing the other. 另见 **according**. 短语 **according to** 可以与 **in accordance**

with 同义。比较 **accordingly** 的用法, 该词用于提请注意两种行为之间的关系, 通常由一种行为导致另一种行为。

according /ə'kɔ:dɪŋ/ *adverb*

according to a If you do something **according to** a system or instructions, you do it in the way described in the system or instructions 按照, 根据 (某个体系或指令等): *I did everything according to the instructions in the book.* 我都是按这本书上的说明做的。 b If you say that something is **according to** someone or something, you mean that you got your information from that person or thing 按照, 根据 (某人或某事物提供的信息): *According to Paul, we will finish at four o'clock.* 据保罗说,我们将在四点钟完成。 | *The street we want is the next one on the left, according to the map.* 从地图上来看,我们要去的那条街就是左边下一条街。

according to plan If something goes **according to plan**, it happens in the way that you have planned for it to happen 按计划: *Our holiday has gone according to plan so far.* 到现在为止,我们的假期是按计划进行的。 | *Nothing has gone according to plan today.* 今天没有一件事情是按计划进行的。

USAGE 用法 See also **accordance**. The phrase **in accordance with** has the same meaning as **according to** in definition (a). Compare the use of **accordingly**, which is used to draw attention to the relationship between two actions, usually one causing the other. 另见 **accordance**. 短语 **in accordance with** 和 **according to** 的释义 (a) 同义。比较 **accordingly** 的用法, 该词用于提请注意两种行为之间的关系, 通常由一种行为导致另一种行为。

accordingly /ə'kɔ:dɪŋli/ *adverb*

If you say that something happens **accordingly**, you mean that it is caused by and has to do with another action or cause 因此; 随之: *The students were very rude to the new teacher and so they were punished accordingly.* 学生们对新教师很无礼, 因此受到了相应的处罚。