



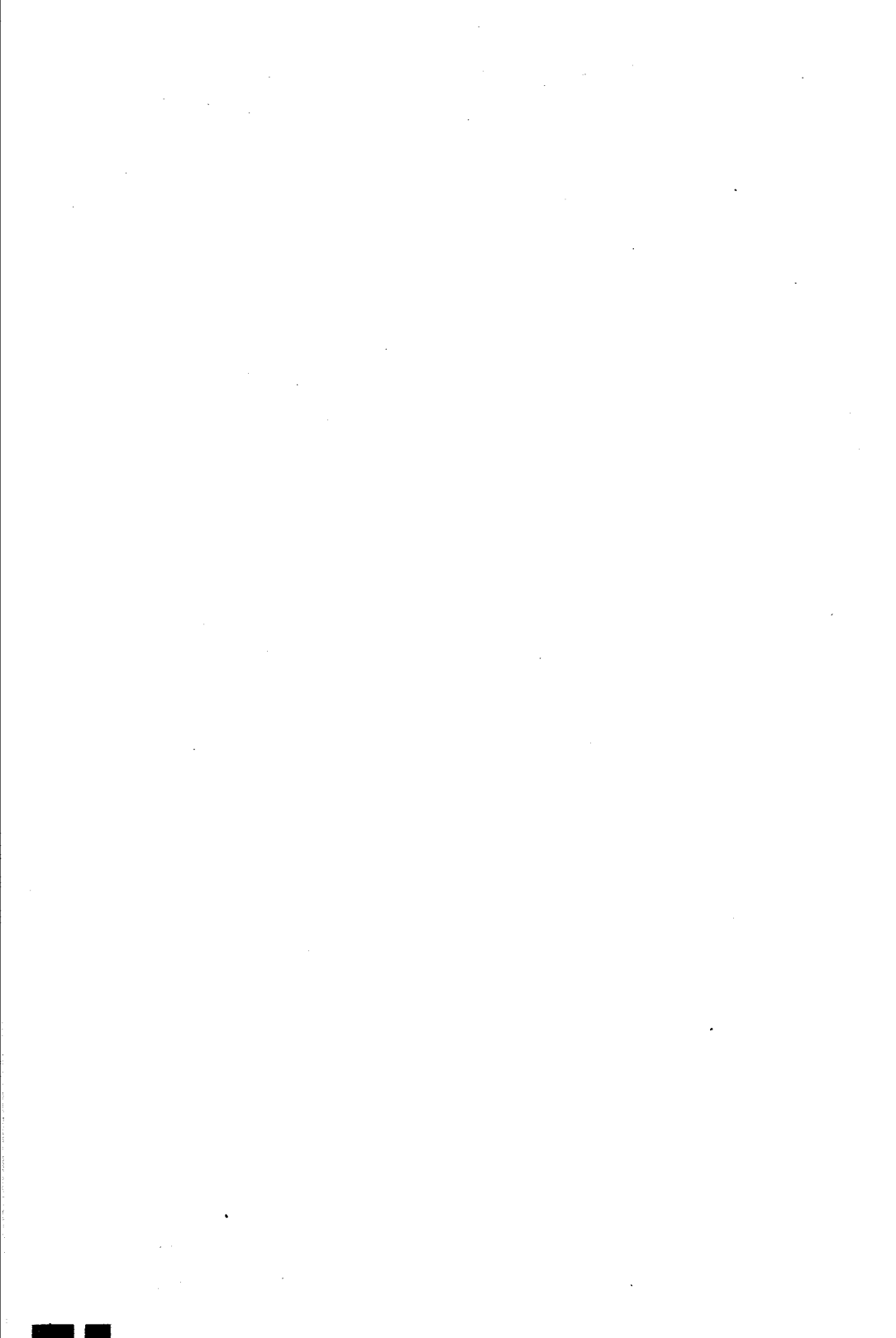
朗文

# 初階英漢 雙解詞典

LONGMAN NEW JUNIOR  
ENGLISH-CHINESE DICTIONARY



另配有英語  
發音錄音帶



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CT

第2本

# 漢英初階英文 雙解詞典

LONGMAN  
NEW JUNIOR  
ENGLISH-CHINESE  
DICTIONARY

譯者：林相周 黃均



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## 前 言

《朗文初階英漢雙解詞典》專為高小及初中程度的中國學生而編。

詞典共收詞目10,000餘條，其中一部份為科技詞彙，如 microcomputer（微型電腦）、chip（電腦用芯片）、laser（鐳射；激光）、nucleus（核子）、robot（機械人）、video recorder（錄影/像機）等等，以迎合新潮流的需要。

大量的例句不僅有助於對詞義的理解，而且着重介紹詞的用法——這對初學者最為實用，例如 I am pleased 之後，既可接 that clause（如 that you have a new job），又可接 with phrase（如 with my new job）或 infinitive（如 to help him）。

本詞典的另一特色是插圖多，計黑白圖物體600多個，彩色圖24頁，舉凡飛禽走獸、菜蔬水果、太空電子、體育運動、三軍武器，包羅萬有。數目之多，遠遠超過坊間同類詞典。另彩圖內有部分的詞是作為補充參考用，並未收入本詞典內。

詞典還提供大量文法知識、拼寫規則、英美音標和相當實用的附錄。

為了針對初學者的需要和力求編排上的完善，每一動詞條目均標明 tenses 和 participles 的形式變化；有些名詞的條目註明 no plural；全書選用較大的字號，以保護學童的眼睛；又編入字母索引，便於查找。

本詞典的另一突破是，它再也不是個“啞老師”了；我們配備了四盒錄音帶，分別以英式/美式發音讀出全部詞彙，對不懂按音標拼讀的學生來說，起到“開口老師”的作用，只需根據每頁下端註明的錄音帶讀數，便可聆聽到那些讀音較為困難的詞，如 quay, omelet, yoghurt 等。

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# Pronunciation table

## 發音表

### CONSONANTS 子音

K.K.	IPA	KEY WORD 範例
b	b	back
d	d	day
ð	ð	then
dʒ	dʒ	jump
f	f	few
g	g	gay
h	h	hot
j	j	yet
k	k	key
l	l	led
m	m	sum
n	n	sun
ŋ	ŋ	sung
p	p	pen
r	r	red
s	s	soon
ʃ	ʃ	fishing
t	t	tea
tʃ	tʃ	cheer
θ	θ	thing
v	v	view
w	w	wet
z	z	zero
ʒ	ʒ	pleasure

### VOWELS 母音

K.K.	IPA	KEY WORD 範例
æ	æ	bad
ɑ	ɑ	AmE farm
ɑ	ɑ:	calm
ɑ	ɒ	BrE pot
aɪ	aɪ	bite
aʊ	aʊ	now
aɪr	aɪə	tire
aʊr	aʊə	tower
ɔ	ɔ	AmE form
ɔ	ɔ:	caught
ɔɪ	ɔɪ	boy
ɔɪə	ɔɪə	employer
ɛ	e	bed
ɛr	eə	there
e	eɪ	make
eə	eɪə	player
ə	ə	about
o	əʊ	note
oʊ	əʊə	lower
ɜ	ɜ	AmE bird
ɜ	ɜ:	bird
i	i	pretty
i	i:	sheep
ɪ	ɪ	ship
ɪr	ɪə	here
ɔ; ɒ	o	AmE port
u	u:	boot
ʊ	ʊ	put
ʊr	ʊə	poor
ʌ	ʌ	cut

#### 特別符號

此符號之前為 K.K. 音標，後為 IPA 音標。IPA 音標所標示的是英國音。

/ˈ/ 表示主重音。

/ˌ/ 表示次重音。

/ˀ/ 表示重音轉移。

/r/ 在字尾表示美式英語中 /r/ 通常發音，在英式英語中如果接着的字以母音開始也要發音。

/ɜ/ 表示有些人以 /ɜ/ 發音，有些人以 /ə/ 發音。

/i/ 表示美式英語一般發 /i:/ 音，但英式英語則發 /ɪ/ 音。

/ə/ 表示 /ə/ 可發音可不發音。

/o/ 表示美式英語以 /ɔ/ 或 /əʊ/ 發音。

/ɑ, ɔ, ɜ/ 這三個音標專用於美式英語，音值等於 /ɑ:, ɔ:, ɜ:/。

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# Guide to the dictionary 用法說明

spelling 拼法 ———— **conversation** /,kɒnvə'seɪʃən;  
'kɒnvə'seɪʃn/ *noun*  
a talk: *I had a long conversation with your teacher.*

meaning 字義 ———— **cupboard** /'kʌbəd; 'kæbəd/  
*noun*  
a piece of furniture with space inside for storing things

see exercise 1 on page 10 for more information on how to find words in the dictionary  
翻查生字的方法，參看第十頁練習 1 的詳細說明

all the definitions are written using only 1,600 common words

° before a word means that it is used in definitions  
所有釋義均用 1,600 個常用詞構成  
本詞典條目左上角有“°”符號者，即係寫釋義之常用詞

**diet** /'daɪət; 'daɪt/ *noun*

more than one meaning 含一個以上的字義 ————

- 1 what you eat
- 2 special food eaten by people who want to get thinner, or people who are ill: *She is on a diet.*

the most common meaning is shown first  
最常用的字義排在前面

**foot** /fʊt; fʊt/ *noun*  
(plural **feet** /fi:t/)

examples 實例 ————

- 1 the part of your leg that you stand on: *We decided to go on foot (= walking).*
- 2 the bottom of something: *the foot of a hill*
- 3 a measure of length equal to twelve inches: *The man was six foot/feet two (inches).*

the examples show how the word is used with other words in a sentence  
see exercise 2 on page 11  
實例顯示這個詞在句中與其他詞結合的用法  
參看第十一頁練習 2

part of speech 詞類 ————

**import**<sup>1</sup> /ɪm'pɔ:t; ɪm'pɔ:t/ *verb*  
to bring into a country for use there: *We import machinery that we cannot make in our country.*

**import**<sup>2</sup> /ɪm'pɔ:t/ *noun*  
something that is imported: *Machinery is one of our imports.*

<sup>1</sup> and <sup>2</sup> show different grammatical uses of words which are spelt the same  
see exercise 3 on page 11  
<sup>1</sup> 與 <sup>2</sup> 顯示拼法相同的詞却有不同語法功能  
參看第十一頁練習 3

difficult past tense 不規則過去式 ————

**know** /nəʊ; nəʊ/ *verb*  
(past tense **knew** /nju:/. past participle **known** /nəʊn/)

- 1 to have in the mind; have learnt: *Do you know what happened? I know how to swim.*

this is shown when a verb does not add -ed to form the past tense  
see exercise 4 on page 12  
用以顯示不加 -ed 的過去式動詞  
參看第十二頁練習 4

**rain** <sup>n</sup> *noun*  
(no plural)  
water falling  
from the sky:  
*There was rain  
in the night.*



related  
words  
有關的詞

**rainbow**  
/'ren,bə;  
'reɪnbəʊ/ *noun* an arch of colours  
in the sky, especially after rain  
**raincoat** *noun* a coat that keeps  
out the rain

words made from the  
main word are listed  
below it  
examples are usually given,  
to illustrate or explain the  
words  
由原詞衍生出來的詞，均列  
於其下。一般都有例句說明

difficult  
plurals  
不規則複數

**reply** <sup>n</sup> *noun* (plural replies)  
an answer: *His reply was, "I'm  
very well, thank you."*

plurals are shown for all  
nouns which do not just add -s  
see exercise 5 on page 12  
複數名詞不單加 -s 者，均標  
明其複數形式  
參看第十二頁練習 5

no plural  
無複數

**sap** /sæp; sæp/ *noun* (no plural)  
the liquid inside a plant which  
feeds it

nouns marked (no plural)  
do not have a plural form and  
are not used with a or an  
see exercise 6 on page 13  
標明 (no plural) 的名詞  
沒有複數，也不用 a 或 an  
參看第十三頁練習 6

idioms  
慣用語

**shame** /ʃem; ʃeɪm/ *noun*  
the feeling you have when you  
have done something wrong or  
silly: *When his teacher told his  
parents about his behaviour, he felt  
great shame. What a shame (= I'm  
sorry) that you can't go home.*

common idioms and phrases  
are shown in heavy type  
慣用語和片語，均用克體顯  
示

phrasal  
verbs  
動詞短語

**shut** /ʃʌt; ʃʌt/ *verb* (present  
participle **shutting**, past **shut**)  
to move something so that it is not  
open; close: *Please will you shut  
the door? He decided to shut down  
(= close for ever) the shop. Shut  
up! (= a rather rude way of saying  
Be quiet!)*

phrasal verbs, which have  
a special meaning, are shown  
in heavy type, with  
explanations  
有特殊含義的動詞短語，均  
用克體顯示，並提供解釋

pronunciation  
and stress  
發音與重音

**technology** /tek'nɒlədʒi; tek'  
nɒlədʒi/ *noun* (no plural)  
using the knowledge we get  
through science to make things in  
factories, build things, etc.

the dictionary shows full  
pronunciation and stress  
see page 6 for the symbols used  
每個詞均列出音標和重讀音  
符，注音符號 可參看第六頁

## Alphabetical order: how to find a word in the dictionary quickly

### 按照字母順序排列：怎樣迅速翻查生字

The words in the dictionary are listed in alphabetical order. Above is the alphabet.

本詞典的詞條均按字母順序排列。先後次序見上列字母表。

A word which begins with **b**, like **book**, will be near the front of the dictionary, but one which begins with **t**, like **table**, will be near the back, and one which begins with **m**, like **make**, will be near the middle of the dictionary.

**book** 的第一個字母為 **b**，故排在詞典前部；**table** 的第一個字母為 **t**，故收在詞典靠後的部份；至於 **make** 這個詞是以 **m** 開始的，故列在詞典的中部。

First practise putting these words into alphabetical order, without using the dictionary:

首先練習不需詞典幫助，將下列單詞按照字母順序排列：

road	far	see
ask	house	turn
box	zoo	careful

Now look at these words:

再看看下列的單詞：

and	August	asleep
about	agree	aim
atom	allow	address

All these words start with the letter **a**, so to put them into alphabetical order you must look at the second letter of the word. **b** comes before **n**, so you will find **about** before **and** in the dictionary. Now put the other words above into alphabetical order.

以上單詞的第一個字母均為 **a**，因此順序排列時，應比較單詞的第二個字母。字母表中，**b** 排在 **n** 之前，故詞典把 **about** 列在 **and** 之前。現請照此重新排列以上單詞。

If the first two letters of the words are the same, you have to look at the third letters, and so on.

如單詞的頭兩個字母相同，則可比較第三個字母。其餘字母如此類推。

To help you to find the words quickly, the first or last word on each page is shown at the top of the page.

本詞典左頁的左上方印有頁首的第一個詞；右頁的右上方則印有本頁的末一個詞，以便讀者迅速查閱。

## 2

Using the examples  
實例的功用

The examples tell you more about what a word means and how it is used in a sentence. For example, look at:

實例詳釋單詞的含義，並說明在句中的用法，例如：

°foot /fut; fʊt/ *noun*  
(plural feet /fi:t/)

1 the part of your leg that you stand on: *We decided to go on foot* (= walking).

2 the bottom of something: *the foot of a hill*

3 a measure of length equal to twelve inches: *The man was six foot/feet two* (inches).

From the examples we see that **on foot** means "walking", that the bottom of a hill is called the **foot** of a hill, and that when **foot** means "a measure of length" the plural can be **foot** or **feet**: two foot four = two feet four

以上實例說明，**on foot** 解作「步行」；山的底部則叫做 **the foot** of a hill，即山脚；如 **foot** 指的是長度，複數可作 **foot** 或 **feet**，如 two foot four = two feet four。

Now look at these entries in the dictionary, read the examples, then write different sentences yourself using the words:

現請翻查詞典中下列詞條，閱讀例句，然後用這些詞自行造句：

usual    imagine    regret  
give    quite    what  
job    accident    before

example 例: usual

*Peter went to school at the usual time today.*

## 3

Noun, verb, adjective  
名詞、動詞、形容詞

When you hear or read a new word, you need to know what sort of word it is before you can use it in a sentence. Look at the words below, and see which sentence you can use them in:

碰到一個新詞，首先要弄清它的詞類，才能在句子中運用。試看下列單詞適用於那一句：

table	new	small
eat	red	teacher
goat	sleep	work

1. *I can see the . . .*

2. *I . . . at home.*

3. *My house is . . .*

example 例: table

*I can see the table.*

The words which can be used in the first sentence are all names of a person, place, animal, or thing: they are **nouns**. The words which can be used in the second sentence all tell us what someone or something does or is: they are **verbs**. The words which can be used in the third sentence all describe something: they are **adjectives**.

可填入第一句的詞，應是人、地方、動物或事物的名稱，屬於名詞；可填入第二句的詞，應是說明某人或某物做什麼或是什麼，屬於動詞；可填入第三句的詞，應是用以描寫事物的，屬於形容詞。

Now look at these words in the dictionary. Write them in three lists: nouns, verbs, and adjectives. Then use each one in a sentence:

現請翻查詞典中下列各詞，並將它們分為名詞、動詞和形容詞三類，然後用這些詞造句：

sell	grow	make
door	lovely	river
common	want	work

example 例: sell

*My father sold his car.*

## 4 Verb endings 動詞詞尾形式

Most verbs add **-ing** to form the present continuous, and **-ed** to form the simple past tense and the past participle.

大部份動詞都在詞尾加 **-ing** 構成現在進行式；加 **-ed** 構成一般過去式或過去分詞。

For example 例：**walk**

*Peter is walking home from school.*

*He walked home from school yesterday.*

*He has walked from school every day this week.*

Some verbs change their endings, or have completely different forms in the past tenses.

有些動詞的過去式及過去分詞的詞尾有所不同，或整個詞的拼法完全不同。

For example 例：**drive**

*Peter's father is driving home from work.*

*He drove home from work yesterday.*

*He has driven home from work every day this week.*

Now look at these verbs in the dictionary and make sentences with them, like the ones above:

現請翻查詞典中下列動詞，並按照上例造句：

eat	fly	swim
drop	leave	take
catch	read	teach

Example 例：**eat**

*Anna is eating a banana.*

*She ate a banana yesterday.*

*She has eaten a banana every day this week.*

## 5 Plural forms of nouns 名詞複數形式

Most nouns add **-s** to form their plurals (like **dog**: a **dog**, some **dogs**). Some have different plural forms (like **man**: a **man**, some **men**). This dictionary tells you when you do not just add **-s** to form the plural.

大部份名詞都是詞尾加 **-s** 構成複數，（如 **dog**: a **dog**, some **dogs**）；有些名詞的複數形式則不同（如 **man**: a **man** some **men**）。本詞典註明所有這些例外。

For example 例：

sheep /ʃi:p/ *noun*  
(plural **sheep**)

Look at the entries in the dictionary for the nouns listed below. Write sentences with the words, using the plural form:

現請翻查詞典中下列名詞，並用其複數詞造句：

child	foot	shelf
box	leaf	thief
enemy	mouse	zebra

example 例：**child**

*There are thirty children in my class.*

## 6 Uncountable nouns 不可數名詞

Some nouns do not have a plural form (like **water**). This means that they are never used with **a** or **an**. This dictionary tells you when a noun does not have a plural form.

有些名詞沒有複數形式（如 **water**），名詞前面也不用 **a** 或 **an**。本詞典註明所有這類沒有複數的名詞。

For example 例：

**traffic** / 'træfik; 'træfik/ *noun*  
(*no plural*)

Look at the entries in the dictionary for the nouns listed below. Then decide if they fit in sentence 1 or sentence 2:

現請翻查詞典中下列名詞，並判斷適用於第一句抑或第二句：

cup	bread	spoon
milk	flour	tea
bottle	mango	yam

1. *I bought three . . . s from the shop.*

2. *I bought some . . . from the shop.*

examples 例： **cup, milk**

*I bought three **cups** from the shop.*

*I bought some **milk** from the shop*

## 7 Using the pictures 插圖

To help you to understand the words in this dictionary, there are many pictures. There are also 24 pages of colour pictures, showing: space, sports, electronics, human body, outdoor actions, hobbies & games, etc.

為幫助讀者理解詞典所收各詞的詞義，本詞典提供大量插圖，其中另有 24 頁有關太空、運動、電子、人體、戶外動作、愛好與遊戲等的彩圖。



# Aa

**a** /ə; strong eɪ/

1 one; any — (個、隻、條……): I gave him a pencil. 我給了他一枝鉛筆。| A bird has two legs. 鳥有兩條腿。

2 for each; in each 每一: The sweets cost 10 cents a bag. 糖果一毛錢一袋。| three times a year 每年三次

**an** /ən; æn/ is used instead of a before a word that starts with the sound of a, e, i, o, or u 用於第一個音發 a, e, i, o, 或 u 音的字之前, 代替不定冠詞 a: an apple and an orange 一個蘋果和一個橘子

**abandon** /ə'bændən; ə'bændən/ verb

to leave or give up completely 拋棄; 遺棄: The baby was abandoned by its mother 嬰孩被母親遺棄 | We abandoned our holiday because we had no money. 我們沒有休假, 因為沒有錢。

**abbreviation** /ə.brɪvɪ'eɪʃən; ə'brɪ:vɪ'eɪʃən/ noun

a short way of writing a word or name 縮寫; 略語: Mr is the abbreviation for Mister. Mr 是 Mister 的縮寫

**ability** /ə'bɪlətɪ; ə'bɪlɪ'ti/ noun (no plural)

the power or knowledge to do something 能力; 才幹; 才能: She has the ability to do it, but she is lazy. 她有能做這事, 可她就是懶。

**able** /'eɪbəl; 'eɪbəl/ adjective

having the power or the knowledge to do something 有能力做得到的: Is he able to swim? 他能游泳嗎?

**aboard** /ə'bɔ:d, ə'bɔ:d; ə'bo:rd/ preposition, adverb

on or onto a ship or aeroplane 在船/飛機上: "Are all the passengers aboard?" asked the captain. "全部乘客都登船了嗎?" 船長問道。

**abolish** /ə'bəliʃ; ə'bɒlɪʃ/ verb

to stop (something that is happening); get rid of completely 廢除; 取消: The new government abolished the tax on clothing. 新政府取消了服裝稅。

**abolition** /,æbə'liʃən/ noun (no plural)

**about** /ə'baut; ə'baut/ preposition, adverb

1 concerning; of 關於; 有關: What are you talking about? 你在說些甚麼? a book about birds 一本關於飛禽的書

2 a little more or less than 大約: Come (at) about six o'clock. 大約六點鐘來吧。

3 here and there 到處: The children were kicking a ball about. 兒童在近處踢球。| They walked about the town. 他們在城裏東走西逛。

**above** /ə'baʊ; ə'baʊ/ adverb; preposition

at a higher place; higher than; over; 在上; 高於; 以上 The lamp hangs above the table. 這盞燈掛在桌子上方。| We watched the birds in the sky above. 我們觀看天上的飛鳥。Above all (=more than anything else 超過其他東西) I like learning English. 我尤其喜歡學英語。

**abroad** /ə'brɔ:d; ə'brɔ:d/ adverb

in or to a foreign country 在/到國外: My brother is studying abroad. 我弟弟在國外求學。

**abrupt** /ə'brʌpt; ə'brʌpt/ adjective

1 sudden 突然的: an abrupt knock at the door 一陣突然的敲門聲。

2 not polite 粗魯的; 無禮的: an abrupt answer to his question. 很粗魯地回答他的問題 abruptly adverb

**absent** /'æbsnt; 'æbsnt/ adjective

not there; not present 不在; 缺席: He was absent from work last Tuesday. 他上星期二沒有來工作。



## absolute

**absence** *noun* (no plural): Her absence was noticed by the teacher. 教師注意到她沒來上課。

**absent-minded** *adjective* forgetful 心不在焉的；疏忽的

**absolute** /'æbsə,lut; 'æbsəlut/ *adjective*

complete 完全的：Are you telling me the **absolute** truth? 你對我說的是否全是真話？

**absolutely** *adverb*

**absorb** /əb'sɔrb, æb-, '-zɔrb; əb'sɔ:b, '-zɔ:b/ *verb*

1 to take in liquid slowly 吸收（水份）The cloth **absorbed** the water in the bowl. 布吸去了碗裏的水。

2 to learn thoroughly 吸取（知識）：I haven't really **absorbed** all the rules yet. 我還沒有真正領會所有的規則。

**absorbent** *adjective* able to take in liquid 能吸水的

**absorbing** *adjective* very interesting 極有趣的：an **absorbing** book 一本興味盎然的書

**absurd** /əb'sɜ:d; əb'sɜ:d/ *adjective*

very silly 愚蠢的：The story was so **absurd** that no one believed it. 這故事荒謬可笑，沒人相信。

**absurdly** *adverb*

**abuse** <sup>1</sup> /ə'bjuz; ə'bjuz/ *verb* (present participle **abusing**, past **abused**)

1 to speak rudely to 辱罵：Don't **abuse** that old man, he can't help walking slowly. 不要罵那老人，他走得慢也是不得已的。

2 to treat badly or use wrongly 虐待；濫用：The teacher **abused** his power. He made his students work in his garden after school. 那教師濫用職權，竟然叫學生課後在他的花園裏幹活。

**abuse** <sup>2</sup> /ə'bjuz; ə'bjuz/ *noun* (no plural)

1 rude things said to someone 辱罵：The taxi driver was shouting **abuse** at the slow cyclists. 的士司機對騎自行車慢行人破口大罵。

2 bad treatment or wrong use 虐待；濫用：The pupil who tore the cover of

his book was scolded for **abuse** of school property. 把書的封面撕破了的那個學生受到責備，因為他不愛惜學校財產。

**accent** <sup>1</sup> /'æksent; æksent/ *noun*

1 the way a person from a certain place speaks 口音：Mr Singh speaks English with an Indian **accent**. 辛格先生講英語帶有印度口音。

2 greater weight given to one part of a word when it is said 詞的重音：In "garden", the **accent** is on "gar". "garden" 這詞的重音是在"gar"上。

**accent** <sup>2</sup> /'æksent æk'sent ək-; ək'sent/ *verb*

to give strength to a word or part of a word 重讀（詞或音節）：In the word "garden", "gar" is **accented**. garden 這個詞需要重讀的音節是"gar"。

**accept** /ək'sept ək-; ək'sept/ *verb*

1 to receive or take 接受；領受：James **accepted** the apple I offered him. 詹姆斯收下了我給他的蘋果。

2 to agree to do something 同意（做某事）：David asked three friends to his party, and they all **accepted**. 大衛請三位朋友參加聚會，他們都答應了。

**acceptable** *adjective* of good enough quality 可接受的：Your work is not **acceptable**, please do it again. 你的工作不能接受，請重做。

**access** /'ækses; 'ækses/ *noun* (no plural)

a way to get to a place, a person, or something 到達某地，接近某人某物的途徑：There is no **access** to the street through that door. 走那門到不了大街。| Students need **access** to books. 學生需要借到書。

**accident** /'æksədənt; 'æksɪdənt/ *noun*

something, often bad, that happens by chance 意外事件：John's had an **accident**: he's been knocked down by a car. 約翰遭遇車禍，他被一輛汽車撞倒了。| I'm