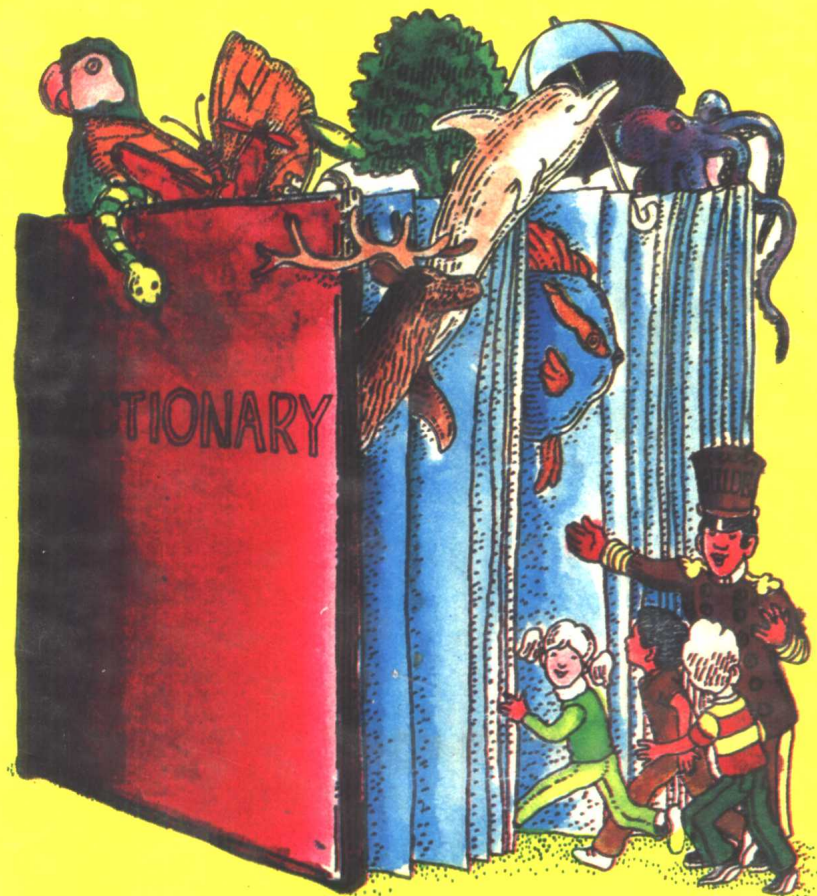


# 英汉双解词典



黑龙江人民出版社

# 英汉双解词典



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## 英 汉 双 解 词 典

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# 体 例 说 明

## (一) 词条

词条是指本词典收入的条目。完整的词条应包括词目、注音、词形的屈折变化、词性、释义、例句、习语、词组、注解、词源说明和同音词等部分；大多数词条不完全包括上述所有部分，但每一词条的基本部分，词目、音标、词性、释义则是不可缺少的。

## (二) 词目

1. 词目是指词条的首词。词目可以是单词，也可以是复合词，词目一律用黑正体字印刷。

如：carry..., cart...

2. 词条按词目的顺序排列，拼法相同而词义、词源不同的词分立词条，在词目的右上角标注<sup>1</sup>、<sup>2</sup>、<sup>3</sup>等数码。

如：butt<sup>1</sup>, butt<sup>2</sup>, butt<sup>3</sup>

3. 每个词目后都有国际音标注音，音标放在方括号内（缩写词语和变化了词形的词目不予注音）。

如：go [gəʊ]

4. 音标后注明词性。一个词如有多个不同词性时，各词性前分别以罗马数字 I、II、III 等标示。词性按语法规畴以英语缩略形式标注，用斜体字印刷，本词典采用的词性有：

名词	<i>n.</i>	代词	<i>pron.</i>
动词	<i>v.</i>	前置词	<i>prep</i>
形容词	<i>a.</i>	连接词	<i>conj.</i>
副词	<i>ad.</i>	感叹词	<i>int.</i>
冠词	<i>art.</i>		

5. 词目有有规则的和不规则的屈折变化形式，如动词的过去式和过去分词的不规则变化；形容词的较级的不规则变化；名词的数的不规则变化形式，这些规则的和不规则的变化词与词目一样，一律用黑体字印刷，置于词性的后面。

如：buggy ... **buggies**  
come ... **came, come, coming**  
good ... **better, best**

## (三) 释义

1. 一个词（包括派生词和复合词）常有多种义项，较常用的排在前面，各个不同义项前以阿拉伯数码1., 2., 3.等分隔开，同一义项中的中文近义释义分别用分号分隔，与英语释义不完全一致。

如, burst... 1. To break open or cause to break open suddenly 爆裂, 炸破, 胀破, 溃决 2... 3... 4. To begin abruptly 突然发生, 突然发作

2. 对释义作内容、意义、属性等补充说明时, 用圆括号在前或后面加注。

如, buffalo... (北美的) 水牛

buddha... 佛陀 (佛教徒对释迦牟尼的尊称)

3. 释义后根据需要设置调组、习语和例证。释义与例证之间用冒号分隔。例证如是短语, 则不加标点; 如是句子都加句号标点。习语和调组用前后平行号分隔。

如, call... || ~ back || || ~ for || ..... 需要, The job ~s for patience. 这个工作需要耐心。

4. 例证一律用英文斜体字排出, 后加汉语译文。

5. 例证或短语中的本调调目一律用代字号标示。如遇本调调首或调尾字母变化时, 将变化部分予以标出。遇不规则词形变化时则不用代字号代替。

如, any... A ~ hid on our team.....

borrow... I ~ed a book.....

become... The town became a city.....

#### (四) 词源与同音词

1. 有些调目, 在调义及其历史沿革的演变过程中有源可溯, 而且都有两个以上的词源, 词源说明置于调条的末尾用【源】标示。

如, 【源】Brush<sup>1</sup> comes from... Brush<sup>1</sup>..... 来源于一个古老的.....

2. 同音词, 是指不同形和义的调目, 但拼法和读音相同, 这类同音词也置于调条的末尾, 用▲标示。

如,

Carrot ['kæret] ...▲ These sound alike carrot, carat, karat, 以下单词读音相同, carrot, carat karat.

#### (五) 标点符号

1. 句号 (英文中用., 中文中用。) 用于例证中的句子的末尾, 中文注解文字的句尾。

2. 逗号 (,) 用于同音词中不同调目的分隔, 例证、注解中等按标点规则需用逗号处。

3. 分号 (;) 用于分隔释义。也用于例证, 注解中需用分号处。

4. 冒号 (:) 用于引出例证, 也用于例证, 注解中需用冒号处。

5. 问号 (?) 用于某些例句表示疑问处用问号。

6. 感叹号 (!) 用于某些例句中和某些感叹调的释义后。

7. 删节号 (中文中用....., 英文中用...) 用于释义和习语中表示删节处。

8. 引号 (" ") 用于释义和例证中按标点规则需用引号处。

9. 圆括号 ( ) 用于释义和例证中有关内容等方面的进一步补充说明等。

10. 平行号 (||) 用于调条内短语或习语前后, 以示与释义、例证等区别开。

11. 代字号 (~) 用于例证及习语中代表调目的调。

12. 连词号 (-) 用于连接复合调和表示移行等。

13. 黑三角号 (▲) 用于同音调前, 以示醒目。

## A

**a** or **A** [ei] *n.* plural **a's** or **A's** The first letter of the English alphabet 英语字母表中的第一个字母

**a** [ei,ə] *indef. art.* 1. Any 任何一个. *A kind person would not say that.* 任何一个善良的人都不会那样说. 2. One 一个. *I didn't say ~ word.* 我一个字也没有说. 3. A kind of 一种. *Orange juice is a fruit drink.* 橘子水是一种水果饮料. 4. Each, every 每一. *He goes to New York once ~ month.* 他每个月去一次纽约. **a** 的后面接名词.

**abacus** ['æbəkəs] *n.* plural **abacuses** 或 **abaci** ['æbəsaɪ] An old-fashioned calculator used especially for adding and subtracting. It is made up of a frame on which beads slide back and forth. 算盘(一种老式计算工具, 用于加、减法计算特别方便. 它由一个框架构成, 珠子可以在上面上下拨动)

**abandon** [ə'bændən] *v.* abandoned, abandoning 1. To leave for good, desert 舍弃, 抛弃. *Her parents ~ed their farm and moved to the city.* 她的父母离开农场搬到城里. 2. To give up completely 放弃. *She ~ed all hope of being a doctor.* 她完全放弃了成为一名医生的希望.

**abbey** ['æbi] *n.* plural **abbeys** 1. A building or set of buildings occupied by a group of nuns or monks 修道院(修士、修女修道之所) 2. A group of nuns or monks

who live in an abbey 生活在一所修道院里的全院修女或修士

**abbreviation** [ə'bri:vɪ'eɪt] *n.* plural **abbreviations** A short way of writing a word or group of words 缩短, 缩写. *"U.S.A." is an ~ for "United States of America."* "U.S.A." 是 "United States of America" 的缩写.

**abdomen** ['æbdəmen, æb'doumen] *n.* plural **abdomens** 1. In human beings and other mammals, the front part of the body from below the chest to about where the legs join. The stomach, the intestines, and other important organs are in the abdomen. 腹部(位于人和哺乳动物身体的前部, 在胸部下面, 下连腿部) 2. One of the three main parts of an insect's body. It is at the hind end. (昆虫等的) 腹部(即身体三个主要部分之中的最后一部分)

**abide** [ə'baɪd] *v.* abode 或 abided, abiding To put up with, bear, stand 忍耐, 忍受. *I can not ~ that noise.* 我不能忍受那种噪音. || ~ by || To agree to live up to, obey 坚持, 遵守. *We must ~ by the judge's decision.* 我们必须遵守法官的决定.

**ability** [ə'bɪlɪti] *n.* plural **abilities** The power or skill to do something (做事情的) 能力和技能. *Birds have the ~ to fly.* 鸟会飞.

**able** [eɪbl] *a.* abler, ablest 1. Having the power or means to do

something 有能力的, *He is ~ to lift heavy objects.* 他能举起重的物体。2. Having skill or talent, capable 有技能的, 有才干的, *He is an ~ painter. She is an ~ nurse.* 他是一个有才干的画家。她是一个有本事的护士。

aboard [ə'bo:d] ad. on, onto, or inside a ship, train, airplane, or other vehicle 在船(火车, 飞机, 以及其它的车辆)上, *We climbed ~ as soon as the train stopped.* 火车刚停我们就爬上去了。

abolish [ə'balɪʃ] v. abolished, abolishing To put an end to or do away with 废除, 取消, *Abraham Lincoln ~ed slavery.* 亚伯拉罕·林肯废除了奴隶制度。

abolition [ə'be'liʃən] n. The act of abolishing 废除, *Many people had to fight for the ~ of slavery.* 很多人在为废除奴隶制度而斗争。

abound [ə'baʊnd] v. abounded, abounding To be plentiful or have plenty of 大量存在, 富于, *Wild animals ~ in the forest. The forest ~s in wild animals.* 野兽在森林里大量繁生着。森林里繁生着大量的野兽。

about [ə'baʊt] I prep. 1. Of or having to do with, concerning 有关, 关于, *She wrote many stories ~ animals.* 她写了许多关于动物的故事。2. Near in time to, close to 大约, 大概, *I will leave ~ noon.* 我大约中午离开。3. All around 在周围, *look ~ you before dark for a good campsite.* 天黑之前在你的周围找一个宿营地。4. Around in 在附近, *We saw a bear prowling ~ the woods.* 我们看

到一只熊在树林附近徘徊。II ad. 1. Nearly, approximately 差不多, 大约, *The hummingbird's egg is ~ the size of a pea. There were ~ ten people standing in line.* 蜂鸟蛋的大小和一粒豌豆差不多。大约有十个人站成一行。2. Around 四周, 周围, *Look ~ for a good hiding place.* 在周围找一个安全的藏身地方。

above [ə'baʊ] I ad. In or to a higher place or position, overhead 在上面, 在头上, *Look at the stars ~.* 看上面的星星。II prep. 1. Over or higher than 在上面, 高于, *Andy saw the seagulls hovering just ~ the water.* 安迪看到一群海鸥正在水面上飞翔。2. More than 多于, *Last week's spending was ~ normal.* 上周超支了。3. Beyond 在……的那边, 远于, *The road is snowed in ~ this point.* 除了这地方以外, 道路被大雪围阻不通。

aboveboard [ə'baʊbɔ:d] a. Without deceit, honest, open, straightforward 不虚假的, 诚实的, 公开的, *His way of playing cards is fair and ~.* 他打牌从不玩赖。

abreast [ə'breɪst] I ad. 1. standing or moving side by side 并列, 并排, *The soldiers marched four ~.* 士兵们四人并排开步走。II a. Up to date with 新式的, 新潮的, *~ of the new fashions* 最新流行式样

abridge [ə'brɪdʒ] v. abridged, abridging To make shorter by using fewer words, condense, shorten 删节, 节略, *The writer ~d the book for use in the magazine.* 这位作家对书的内容作了删节, 以便在杂志上

## 利用。

**abroad** ['ə'brɔ:d] *ad.* and *a.* 1. In or to a foreign country 到国外, *Her mother is going ~ to England on a business trip. She wrote of her trip ~.* 她的母亲要到英国出差。她写下了在国外的旅行经历。2. Over a broad area; all around 到处, 四处, *They scattered seeds ~.* 他们四处播种。3. Out of doors 户外, 室外, *Do you walk ~ in bad weather?* 你在坏天气里也到室外散步吗?

**abrupt** [ə'brʌpt] *a.* 1. Not expected, sudden 没有料到的, 突然的, *an ~ change of plans* 计划突然改变 2. Very steep 险峻的, *an ~ cliff* 陡峭的悬崖 3. So short as to seem rude 粗暴无礼的, *an ~ answer to a question* 对问题粗暴无礼的回答

**absence** ['æbsəns] *n.* plural **absences** 1. The condition of being away 不在, 离开, *Everyone noticed my ~ from school.* 人们都注意到我离开了学校。2. The period of time that one is away 缺席的一段时间, *on ~ of four days* 离开四天 3. A lack 缺席, 空缺, *The ~ of a good defense made their team lose the game.* 他们队没有很好的防卫, 以至在比赛中输了。

**absent** ['æbsənt] *a.* 1. Not present, away 不在的, 缺席的, *Two students are ~ today.* 今天两个学生缺席。2. Lacking, missing 缺少, 缺掉的, *Horns are ~ in some cows.* 有些母牛头上没有角。

**absent-minded** [æbsənt'maɪndɪd] *a.* Likely to be lost in thought and to forget what one is doing 心不

在焉的, 神情恍惚的, *The ~ cook left the towel in the freezer and the ice cream on the stove.* 那个神情恍惚的厨师竟然把毛巾放在冰箱里, 而把冰淇淋放在炉子上面。

**absolute** ['æbsəljʊt] *a.* 1. Complete, total 完全的, 总体的, *They sat in ~ silence.* 他们静静地坐着。2. Not limited in any way 无限制的, *The king was an ~ ruler.* 国王是一个拥有绝对权力的统治者。

**absolutely** ['æbsəljʊtli] *ad.* 1. Completely, perfectly, entirely, fully 完全地, 十分地, *They stood ~ still.* 他们十分安静地站着。2. Without any doubt, positively 确实地, 毫无疑问地, *She is ~ my best friend.* 她确实是我最好的朋友。

**absorb** [əb'sɔ:b] *v.* absorbed, absorbing 1. To take in or soak up 吸, 吸收, *Plants ~ energy from the sun.* 植物吸收太阳的能量。2. To take the full attention of 使……全神贯注, 占用, *My work ~s all of my time.* 我的工作占用了我全部的时间。

**absorption** [əb'sɔ:pʃən] *n.* 1. The act or process of absorbing 专注, 吸收, *Paper towels dry dishes by ~.* 纸巾能吸干盘子上的水份。2. The ability to absorb 吸收能力, *Some towels have very good ~.* 有些毛巾有很好的吸水性。3. The condition of being very much interested 吸引, *Their great ~ in the football game made them forget to eat lunch.* 他们被足球赛完全吸引住了, 以至忘了吃午饭。

**abstain** [əb'steɪn] *v.* abstained,

**abstaining** To keep oneself from doing something; hold oneself back 自戒, 禁绝。Some people ~ from eating meat. 有些人不吃肉。

**abstract** ['æbstrækt] a. 1. Having a quality that is not connected with any person, thing, or action 抽象的, 纯理论的。2. Very hard to understand; difficult 费解的, 难理解的。Your explanation is too ~ for me. 对我来说, 你的解释太难理解了。

**absurd** [əb'sæ:d] a. Very silly, foolish, ridiculous 不合理的, 愚蠢的, 滑稽的。The clown looks ~ with the pumpkin on his head and the prune on his nose. 小丑头顶南瓜鼻涂紫红颜色显得滑稽可笑。

**abundance** [ə'bandəns] n. A supply that is more than enough; a great amount 大量, 丰富。The apples grew in ~. 种植了大量苹果。

**abundant** [ə'baundənt] a. In great amounts; plentiful 大量的, 丰富的。Jungles receive ~ rainfall. 热带丛林的降雨量很大。

**abuse** [ə'bjuz] I v. abused, abusing 1. To put to bad or wrong use 滥用, 误用。The king ~d his power when he burned all the books in the kingdom. 国王滥用权力, 焚烧了他的王国里所有的书。2. To hurt or injure by treating in a bad or cruel way 毁坏, 虐待。He ~d his eyes by reading in poor light. 因为在暗光下看书, 他损坏了视力。3. To attack or injure with words 辱骂, 讲坏话。They ~d the child with scolding. 他们责骂那个小孩。II n. plural abuses 1. Bad or wrong use 滥用, 乱用。a

tyrant's ~ of power 滥用职权的暴君。2. Bad or rough treatment 虐待, 侮辱。The gym's equipment gets lots of ~. 体育馆的设备被损坏了许多。3. Language that insults, scolding or cursing 骂, 讲坏话, 责备。He could not listen to their ~ any longer. 他们讲的坏话使他再也无法听下去了。

**academy** [ə'kædəmi] n. plural academies 1. A school for a special kind of study 专科医院, a music ~ 音乐学院。2. A private high school 低于大学的私立学校。

**accelerate** [æk'seləreit] v. accelerated, accelerating To increase in speed; speed up, move faster 加速, 增速。He ~d the car. 他加快了车速。

**acceleration** [æk'selə'reiʃən] n. An increase in speed; faster movement 加速, 快速。the ~ of a windmill as the wind grows stronger 风越大, 风车的转速就越高。

**accelerator** [æk'selə'reite] n. plural accelerators Any thing that increases speed. In a car the accelerator is a pedal that a person steps on to make the car go faster. 加速器。汽车的加速器是一个脚踏板, 人踩此板使车加速行驶。

**accent** ['æksənt] I n. plural accents 1. More force or stronger tone of voice given to a syllable or syllables of a word. The accent is on the first syllable in "funny"; it is on the second syllable in "alone". 重音, 强音, 重音符号。"funny"一词的重音在第一个音节上, "alone"的重音在第二个音节上。2. A mark used in pronunciation.

tions to show which syllable or syllables have an accent 重音符号

3. A style of speech or pronunciation that shows the speaker comes from a particular part of a country or from another country 口音; 腔调, *a French ~* 一种法国人的口音 *I v. accented, accenting* To pronounce a syllable in a word with more force or a stronger tone 重读, *Some people ~ the first syllable in "hello," and some people ~ the second syllable.* 有人重读“hello”一词的第一个音节, 有的人重读它的第二个音节。

**accept** [ək'sept] *v.* accepted, accepting 1. To take something that is offered; agree to take 接受; 答应. *She ~ed his compliments but would not ~ the gift.* 她接受他的祝贺, 但是不接受他的礼物。2. To say yes to; agree to 同意; 接受. *We ~ your invitation to the party.* 我们接受你们的邀请, 去参加宴会。3. To think of as true; believe 承认; 相信. *Few people ~ed Columbus' idea that the world was round.* 几乎没有人相信哥伦布提出的地球是圆的这个观点。4. To receive in a friendly manner 乐意接纳; 吸收. *The club quickly ~ed the new member.* 俱乐部很快同意吸收这个新队员。

**acceptable** [ək'septəbl] *a.* Capable of being good enough to be accepted; satisfactory 可接受的, 令人满意的. *The book report was ~ in place of the assigned homework.* 辅导课本比指定的作业更受欢迎。

**acceptance** [ək'septəns] *n.* 1. The

act of taking something that is offered 接受; 验收. *the ~ of tokens instead of money* 接受纪念品而不是金钱 2. The condition of being accepted or liked; approval 答应; 赞成; 承认. *We were hoping for the ~ of our plan.* 我们希望我们的计划会被采纳。

**access** ['ækses] *n.* plural accesses

1. The act of entering; entrance 进路; 入口. *The thief gained ~ through a broken window.* 小偷是从一个破旧的窗户进来的。2. A way to get into or reach a place 通路. *The drawbridge was the only ~ to the castle.* 这座桥是通往城堡的唯一路线。3. The means to get or reach something 方法. *Books give us ~ to a great deal of information.* 书籍是我们获得大量信息的一种方法。

**accessory** [ək'sesəri] *I n.* plural accessories 1. An extra item that goes with and improves a main item. Scarves, hats, pins, and belts are accessories to women's clothing. 附件, 附属品。披巾、帽子、饰针和腰带是妇女的衣服附件。2. A person who helps someone carry out a crime but who is not actually a thief when the crime is committed 同谋; 帮凶 *II a.* Adding to something more important; not the main part; extra 附属的, 附加的. *The school has a main building and three ~ buildings.* 这所学校有一个主楼和三个附属楼。

**accident** ['æksɪdənt] *n.* plural accidents 1. Something bad or unlucky that happens without being planned, intended, or expected 意外事故; *I*

*broke my arm in an ice-skating* ~. 在一次滑冰运动中我摔断了胳膊。2. Anything that happens without being planned, intended, or expected 偶然事件: *Meeting my friend at the beach was a lucky* ~. 真没有想到在海滩上遇见了我的朋友。

**accidental** [ə'ksɪ'dentl] a. Happening without being planned, intended, or expected; not on purpose 偶然的, 意外的。Our ~ discovery of the missing jewels surprised everybody. 我们意外地发现了丢失的珍宝, 这使我们大为惊喜。

**acclaim** [ə'kleɪm] I v. acclaimed, acclaiming To greet with loud approval, praise, hail 为……喝采, 大声欢呼。The people ~ed their hero. Her new movie has been ~ed by all the critics. 人们为他们的英雄欢呼。批评家为她的新影片喝采。II n. Loud or enthusiastic praise, applause, or approval 欢呼, 喝采。The winning football team was greeted with great ~. 人们为获胜的足球队喝采。

**accommodate** [ə'kɒmədeɪt] v. accommodated, accommodating 1. To do a favor for; help out 供应, 加惠于。The bank will ~ you with a loan. 银行将贷给你一笔款。2. To have room for; hold 容纳。The house ~s five children or two adults. 这个房子可以容纳五个小孩或两个成人。3. To provide with a place to stay or sleep 供给住宿。The new hotel at the beach will ~ 800 weekend guests. 这栋位于海边的新旅馆能供八百人住宿。

**accommodation** [ə'kɒmə'deɪʃən] n.

**plural accommodations** An act that helps someone out; a favor 有助之物, 便利的设备。The bus driver does not usually stop at my corner, he stopped there as an ~ for me. 那位客车司机通常不在我家的拐角处停车, 那次停在那儿是为了我的方便。

**accompaniment** [ə'kæmpənɪmənt] n. plural accompaniments 1. Anything that goes along with or adds to something else 伴随物, 附属品。Crackers are a good ~. 脆饼是一种很好的佐食。2. Music that is played to go along with singing, dancing, other music, or any other activity [乐] 伴奏, 和奏, 助音。We danced and the teacher played on ~. 我们跳舞, 老师伴奏。

**accompany** [ə'kæmpənɪ] v. accompanied, accompanying 1. To go along with 陪, 伴。I ~ed Terry when he went shopping. 我陪特里一起上街买东西。2. To happen along with 与……同时发生。Thunder often ~ lightning. 雷电交加。3. To play an accompaniment for 为……伴奏。Can you ~ this song? 你能否为这支歌伴奏吗?

**accomplish** [ə'kɒmplɪʃ] v. accomplished, accomplishing To finish after setting out to do; achieve; complete 完成, 取得, 做成。We ~ed our assignment in half the time we thought it would take. 我们用原定计划一半的时间完成了指定任务。

**accomplishment** [ə'kɒmplɪʃmənt] n. plural accomplishments 1. The act of finishing what one has set out to do; completion 完成,

做完, *She rested after the ~ of the task.* 她完成任务后休息了一会。

2. Something that has been done with skill and success 成就, 成功, *Winning the game was a great ~ for the team.* 球队在比赛中获胜, 这是一个很大的成功。3. A skill that has been learned well 才艺, 技能, *Singing and embroidery are among their many ~.* 他们有唱歌和绣花技能。

accord [*ə'kɔ:d*] I *v.* *accorded, according* To be in agreement, agree 允许, 同意, 与……一致, *His side of the story does not ~ with hers.* 他的说法与她的不一样。II *n.* Agreement, harmony 一致, 符合, *His ideas are in ~ with mine.* 他和我的想法一致。II of one's own ~ II Without assistance or suggestions from anybody else, by oneself 自愿, 主动, *She decided to enter the contest of her own ~.* 她自愿参加这次竞赛。

accordion [*ə'kɔ:dʒən*] *n.* plural accordions A musical instrument with a keyboard, buttons, bellows, and metal reeds. The sound is created when the player operates the bellows to force air through the reeds. 手风琴

account [*ə'kaunt*] I *n.* plural accounts 1. A written or spoken description, a report 叙述, 报告, *They gave an exciting ~ of their canoe trip.* 他们作了一次精彩的乘坐独木舟旅行的报告。2. A set of reasons, explanation 解释, 说明, *You need to give an ~ of your strange behavior.* 你必须对你奇怪的行为作出解释。3. A record

of business and money spent or received 帐, 帐目, *Can I settle my ~ and pay what I owe?*

可以把帐结了吗(我可以结帐吗)? 4 Importance, value, worth 重要性, 价值, 利益, *Their complaints are of little ~.* 他们的抱怨不起什么作用。

II *v.* *accounted, accounting* To believe to be, consider 认为, 视为, *We ~ him innocent unless he is proved guilty.* 除非有人证明他有罪, 我们都认为他是清白的。II ~ for II 1. To give a reason for, explain 证明, 解释, *Can you ~ for the strange noises?* 你能解释一下这种奇怪的声音吗? 2. To take into consideration 说明, *You must ~ for all the facts in your answer.* 你必须对你的回答作一下说明。3. To be responsible for 引起, 造成, *Careless driving ~s for many accidents.* 粗心驾驶车辆常常引起许多事故。II on ~ of II Because of 因为, *We were late on ~ of traffic.* 因为交通拥挤, 我们迟到了。

accountant [*ə'kauntənt*] *n.* plural accountants A person who keeps or inspects the money records of a business or a person 会计, 会计员  
accumulate [*ə'kju:mjuleɪt*] *v.* *accumulated, accumulating* To gather together, pile up, collect 收集, 堆积, 积累, *He ~d a large collection of stamps in a short period of time.* 他短期内收集起大量的邮票。

accumulation [*ə'kju:mju'leɪʃən*] *n.* plural accumulations 1. The act of accumulating 积累, *the ~ of money* 金钱的积累 2. Things

that have accumulated; a collection 堆积物, *Under my bed there is an ~ of toys.* 我的床下堆积了一些玩具。

**accuracy** ['ækjʊrəsi] *n.* The condition of being correct and exact 准确性, *Each morning I check the ~ of my watch with the time given on the radio.* 每天早晨我听广播对表。

**accurate** ['ækjʊrɪt] *a.* Free from errors; correct; exact 正确的, 准确的, 精确的, *She gave an ~ description of what I wore yesterday.* 她对我昨天的穿着打扮作了一番精确的描述。

**accusation** [ækju'zeɪʃən] *n.* plural accusations A statement that a person has done something wrong 谴责, 控告, 指控, *The ~ that he lied hurt him because he had told the truth.* 他说的全是事实, 所以谴责他说谎, 使他深感痛苦。

**accuse** [ə'kju:z] *v.* accused, accusing To state that someone has done something wrong 控告, 指控, *He ~d me of cheating.* 他指控我犯了诈骗罪。

**accustom** [ə'kʌstəm] *v.* accustomed, accustoming To make familiar by practice, use, or habit 使习惯于, *We had to ~ ourselves to the dark when the electricity failed.* 停电时, 我们必须习惯于黑暗的环境。

**accustomed** [ə'kʌstəmd] *a.* Usual, familiar 习惯的, 通常的, *She is not a ~ to the city noises.* 她不习惯城市噪音。

**ace** [eis] *n.* plural aces 1. A playing card with one heart, spade, dia-

mond, or club in the center (纸牌、骰子的) 么, 么点 2. A person who is outstanding or an expert in his field 一流人才, 能手, 专家, *He is the class spelling ~* 他是班级里拼写的能手。

**ache** [eɪk] *I n.* plural aches A dull, steady pain (持续的) 疼痛, *For a week after playing ball he had an ~ in his back.* 玩了一周球后, 他感到背部疼痛。 *I v.* ached, aching 1. To feel or hurt with a dull, steady pain 有持续的疼痛感觉, 疼痛, *I ~ all over.* 我浑身疼痛。 2. To want very much; to long 渴求, 渴望, *I am ~ing to see her again.* 我渴望再见到她。

**achieve** [ə'tʃi:v] *v.* achieved, achieving 1. To accomplish something desired or attempted 完成, 达成, *Few people ~ all that they expected to in their lifetime.* 几乎没有一个人能在有生之年实现所有的梦想。 2. To get as a result of effort, win, gain 经过努力而获得, 达到, *He ~d fame as a baseball player.* 他获得了作为一名棒球手的荣誉。

**achievement** [ə'tʃi:vment] *n.* plural achievements 1. An outstanding act or accomplishment 完成, 达到, 成就, *The doctor received a medal for her ~ in public health.* 那个医生因为在公众健康事业中做出优异成绩而获得一枚勋章。 2. The act of doing something with skill and effort 功绩 *Lily is proud of her ~ of a perfect score on the test.* 黎丽在考试中取得优异成绩, 她感到自豪。

**acknowledge** [ək'nɒlɪdʒ] *v.* ack-

**knownedged, acknowledging** 1. To admit or agree that something is true 承认; 供认, *He ~s that he made a mistake.* 他承认犯了错误。

2. To recognize the authority or position of 确认, *Everybody ~s her to be the best tennis player.* 人人都确认她是最优秀的网球选手。

3. To say that one has received something 告知收到, *She ~d the letter right away.* 她说刚刚收到那封信。

**acknowledg(e)ment** [ə'k'nɒlɪdʒmənt] n. plural acknowledgments

1. The act of admitting the truth of something 表示; 承认, *He bowed his head in ~ of guilt.* 他低下头承认了自己的罪行。 2. Something done to answer, thank, or recognize someone else's action 感谢; 谢意, *She received many gifts and sent out many ~s.* 她收到许多礼物并对此表示了她的谢意。

**acquaint** [ə'kweɪnt] v. acquainted,

**acquainting** To make familiar 使知道; 使熟悉, *When we go to a different country, we must ~ ourselves with new ways of doing things.* 我们如果到一个陌生国家, 必须适应那里的新的工作方式。

**acquaintance** [ə'kweɪntəns] n. plural acquaintances

1. A person one knows but not very well 相识的人; 熟人, *I have a few good friends and many ~s.* 我有几个好朋友和许多熟人。 2. A knowledge of something 习知; 由经验得到的不深刻的认识, *Do you have any ~ with the game of soccer?* 你知道一点关于足球的踢法吗?

**acquire** [ə'kwaɪə] v. acquired,

**acquiring** To get as one's own, gain, obtain (由技术、能力、努力) 而获得; 得到, *She ~d knowledge and skills in her job.* 她在工作中学到知识和技能。

**acre** ['eɪkə] n. plural acres A unit for measuring land 测垦土地的单位, 英亩, *The ~ is not used in the metric system.* 英亩不可用在公制测量中。

**acrobat** ['ækrəbæt] n. plural acrobats A person who is skilled in performing on a trapeze, walking a tightrope, and tumbling. The stunts that acrobats do require great strength and balance. 杂技演员, 走钢丝演员。这种演员的表演需要很大的勇气和平衡术。

**across** [ə'krɒs] I prep. 1. To or from the other side of, over 从... 的一边到另一边; 横过, *He spent the summer driving ~ the country.* 整个夏天, 他都驾车横贯全国各地周游。 2. On the other side of, beyond 在... 的另一边, *Through the fog we could barely see the hills ~ the valley.* 透过云雾, 我们可以清楚地看到河谷对面的小山。

II ad. 1. From one side to the other 宽; 阔, *A tornado may be only 100 feet ~ the valley* 一股旋风可能只有一百英尺宽。 2. Over 通过, *I want to get my point ~.* 我希望大家同意我的观点。

**act** [ækt] I n. plural acts 1. something that is done, a deed, action 行为; 举动, an ~ of bravery 一次勇敢的行动 2. The process of doing something 行动; 行动之际, *He was caught in the ~ of stealing.* 他在行窃的时候被抓住了。

3. A performance for an audience 节目单, 节目, a magician's ~ 一个魔术节目 4. A main division of a play or other dramatic work 戏剧 (戏剧作品) 的一幕, 一部分. *The opera has four ~s.* 这部歌剧共有四幕. 5. A pretense, false show 掩饰, 假相. *She is not really angry, it's only an ~.* 她并没有真生气, 只不过在装模作样. 6. A law that has been passed 已经通过的法案、条例, an ~ of Congress (美国) 国会的法案 II v. acted, acting 1. To do something, perform an action 行动, 采取行动. *He ~ed quickly to save her life.* 他迅速采取行动挽救她的生命. 2. To conduct oneself, behave 表现. *She ~s like an adult.* 她表现得象大人一样. 3. To perform, play a part, or pretend to be 扮演一个角色, 装扮, 假装. *We all ~ed in the play.* 我们都在剧中扮演了角色. 4. To have the effect that is expected, work properly, 生效, 起作用. *The brakes wouldn't ~, so there was an accident.* 刹车失灵, 故发生了车祸.

**action** ['æksən] n. plural actions

1. The activity, process, or fact of doing something 活动, 进程, 行为. Verbs show ~. 动词表示的是行为. 2. A thing that is done, a deed, act 所做之事. *We shall judge you by your ~s, not by your promises* 我们将以你所做的事情, 而不是你的诺言评判你. 3. Activity, motion 活动, 运动. *The firefighters sprang into ~.* 消防队员立刻行动起来. 4. The way something works or affects another

thing 作用, 影响. *the ~ of sunlight on plants* 阳光照叶植物的作用 5. Battle, combat 战斗, 决斗. *The general put the troops into ~.* 将军命令军队投入战斗.

**active** ['æktɪv] a. 1. Moving about much of the time, engaged in physical action 活跃的, 精力充沛的. *He is more ~ than others.* 他比其它人活跃. 2. Full of energy, busy 繁忙的, 忙碌的. *He led a full and ~ life.* 他的生活是忙碌和充实的. 3. In operation or in action 活动的. an ~ volcano 一座活火山 || ~ voice || A form of a verb or phrasal verb that shows the subject of the sentence is performing or causing the action expressed by the verb. In the sentence "John bought the book", the verb, "bought," is in the active voice. 主动语态. 在 "John bought the book" 一句中, 动词 "bought" 就是主动语态.

**activity** ['æktɪvɪti] n. plural activities 1. The condition or process of being active, action 活动性, 活动. *He enjoys ~ and does not like to sit still.* 他喜欢活动, 不愿意安静地坐着. 2. Something to do or to be done 所做的事情, 待做的事情. *Music lessons and soccer club are his ~ies after school.* 上音乐课和参加足球俱乐部是他的课后活动.

**actor** ['æktə] n. plural actors A man or boy who performs dramatic roles in plays, motion pictures, or television or radio stories 在戏剧、电影、电视以及广播剧中扮演角色的男演员

actress ['æktɹɪs] *n.* plural actresses

A woman or girl who performs dramatic roles in plays, motion pictures, or television or radio stories 在戏剧、电影、电视以及广播剧中扮演角色的女演员

actual ['æktʃʊəl, 'æktʃʊəl] *a.* Existing in fact; real 真实的, 确实的. *The ~ living conditions at the explorer's camp were very poor.* 探险者营地的实际生活条件是非常艰苦的。

actually ['æktʃʊəli] *adv.* In fact, really 真实地, 真正地. *She ~ tried to eat three ice-cream sandwiches!* 她竟然试着吃了三块冰淇淋圣代!

acute [ə'kjʊ:t] *a.* 1. Sharp and intense 尖锐的, 剧烈的, *an ~ pain in the chest* 胸部一阵剧痛 2. Sharp and quick in noticing things 灵敏的, *She has an ~ sense of smell.* 她嗅觉很灵敏。3. Very serious; extremely bad 急剧的, 迫切的. *The school has an ~ need for money.* 学校急需钱。

A.D. An abbreviation for the Latin words *anno Domini*, which mean "in the year of the Lord." "A. D." is used in giving dates after the birth of Christ; *anno Domini* 的缩写, 义为公元. *This vase was made around ~ 32.* 这个花瓶制于公元三十二年前后。

adapt [ə'dæpt] *v.* adapted, adapting To change or adjust to fit different conditions 使适应, 改造. *He ~ed the car for camping trips.* 他使那辆小轿车适于行军旅行。

add [æd] *v.* added, adding 1. To

find the sum of two or more numbers 加起来, 合起来. *If you ~ 8 and 5, you get 13.* 如果你用 8 加 5, 就可得到 13。2. To put something more in, on, or next to 加上; 加入: *A ~ "s" to "cat" to form the plural.* 在 "cat" 一词后面加上 "s" 便构成了复数形式。3. To say or write something more 又说, 补充说. *She waved good-bye and ~ed, "Be careful."* 她挥手告别, 又补充说了一句 "当心"。A *These Sound alike* add, ad. 以下单词读音相同: add, ad.

addict [ə'dɪkt] *n.* plural addicts A person who has developed a need for something harmful, as drugs or tobacco 有毒癖的人, 嗜好 (药品、吸烟等)

addition [ə'dɪʃən] *n.* plural additions 1. The process of finding the sum of two or more numbers; *4+5+2=11 is an example of addition.* 加 (求二个数字以上和的过程); *4+5+2=11* 是相加的例子。2. The act of adding one thing to another 加入. *The ~ of sugar to the carrots made them less bitter.* 在胡萝卜里加入一些糖可以使胡萝卜减少苦味。3. An added thing, part, or person 增加物. *He built on ~ to the garage.* 他造了一个汽车间的附加建筑物。|| in ~ || or || in ~ to || Also, beside 加之; 另外. *They cleaned up the alley and painted the fence in ~.* 他们不仅打扫了小巷, 还粉刷了围墙。

additional [ə'dɪʃənəl] *a.* Added, extra, more 外加的, 附加的, 另外的. *Do you have ~ news besides what we saw in the paper?* 除了我

们在报上看到的消息外，你还有别的消息吗？

**address** [ə'dres] *I n. plural addresses*

1. The house number, street name, city, state, and zip code where a person lives, works, or receives mail 地址(房屋的号、街道名、城市、国家)，人所居住、工作以及投递信件之处所。We wanted to visit them, but we forgot their ~. 我们想要去拜访他们，却忘了他们的住址。2. The information on an envelope or other piece of mail that shows where mail is going to or sent from 信封、包裹等上的收信(件)人及寄信(件)人的地址。The mail was lost because the ~ was wrong and there was no return ~. 因为地址写错了而且没有回信的地址，那封信丢失了。

3. A formal speech 一次正式演讲。The governor gave an ~ to the state. 州长作了一次正式演讲。II *v. addressed, addressing*

1. To put the house number, street name, city, state, and zip code on mail 写地址，写房屋号，写街道、城市、国家等的名称。She ~ed all the envelopes for the invitation. 她在所有邀请信的信封上写上地址。2. To speak to or give a speech to 向……说话或发表演说。The President ~ed the nation. 总统向全国发表演说。

**adequate** [ə'dikwit] *a. Enough to meet needs, sufficient* 足够的，充分的。The food was ~ but not plentiful. 食物是足够的但并非丰盛。

**adhere** [əd'hie] *v. adhered, adhering* 1. To hold fast, stick 附着，粘着。The stamp did not ~ to

the envelope. 邮票没有信封上粘牢。2. To follow closely, without changes 坚持，不改变。They ~d to the original plan. 他们坚持最初计划。

**adhesive** [əd'hiziv] *I a. Made to stick to something, sticky* 有粘性的，粘结的。an ~ tape 一根胶带 II *n. plural adhesives* Any thing that sticks or makes things stick 有粘着性之物，粘合剂。Glue and paste are ~s. 胶和浆糊是粘合剂。

**adjacent** [ə'dʒeisnt] *a. Next to, adjoining, near* 毗连的，邻近的。My sister's room is ~ to mine. 我姐姐的房间和我的房间紧挨着。

**adjective** [ədʒiktiv] *n. plural adjectives* A word that is used to describe a noun or to give it a special meaning. For example in the sentence "The big red dog chased the dirty old cat" the adjectives are "big," "red," "dirty," and "old." 形容词，用来修饰名词。例如在"The big red dog chased the dirty old cat"一句中，"big"、"red"、"dirty"和"old"就是形容词。

**adjoin** [ə'dʒɔin] *v. adjoined, adjoining* To be next to, be side b. side 临近，交界。The football field ~s the school. 足球场和学校交界。

**adjourn** [ə'dʒɔ:n] *v. adjourned, adjourning* To stop and plan to continue at another time, end for the time being 使……会，停止一个时期。They ~ed the meeting until next week. 他们下周再继续开会。

**adjust** [ə'dʒʌst] *v. adjusted, adjusting* 1. To change in order to