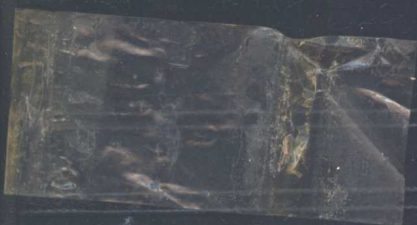


中学英语六用词典

(句型·辨异·词组·惯用·作文·双解)



中学英语六用词典

(句型 · 辨异 · 词组 · 惯用 · 作文 · 双解)

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中学英语六用词典

裴良柱 等编

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前 言

本词典是为适应广大中学生、中学英语教师的需要，依据国家教委制定的《全日制中学英语教学大纲》，结合当前我国中学英语教学实际编写的。

在编纂过程中，我们注重以下几方面：

一、词条的词义按中学英语教材复现率和实际使用频率加以取舍，释义采用英汉双解，以培养学生在学习中直接用英语思维的习惯和能力。

二、将以本词为中心词的最常用惯用词组一一列出，并附通俗易懂的典型例句，使本词典兼有中学英语惯用短语小词典之作用。

三、突出中学英语词汇中易混的同义词语辨异。着重实用，解说力求简明扼要，突出主要区别，使之翔实明晰。

四、针对我国中学生学习英语经常遇到的难点和常用词语的惯用法，随文加注说明，使读者确切理解和正确运用。

五、对形容词、副词的级和动词句型作了具体标注，一目了然。

本词典共收入词目 2800 余条，词组 1236 条，融双解、成语、同（反）义词和惯用法于一体，实用性强。

本词典亦可作一、二年级大学生、中专学生和广大英语自学者的实用工具书。

编 者

体例说明

一 词条

一个词条的主要部分是本词和释义(英语释义和汉语释义),为了便于读者查阅,常用的派生词和复合词单独立词条。

二 本词

1 本词用黑正体印刷,拼法相同,词源及词义不同的词,分立词条,在右上角标以1, 2等数码。如: **bow¹**, **bow²**

2 一个词如有两种拼法,按下列办法处理:

(1)加圆括号,如: **colo(u)r**

(2)分别排列,常用的拼法或英国拼法排在前面,次常用或美国拼法排在后面。如: **centre, center**。

3 本词后用国际音标注音,音标放在方括号里,重音符号[ˈ]放在重读音节前,如 **central** [ˈsentrəl], **divide** [diˈvaɪd]。多音节词如有两个重音,用[ˈ]表示主重音,用[ˌ]表示次重音,如: **possibility** [ˌpɒsəˈbɪlɪti]。

4 音标后注明词类。一个词若有几种不同词类,各词类前分别标以罗马数字 I, II, III 等(及物动词、不及物动词等动词前也标以罗马数字)。词类用英语缩写形式注出,包括:名词(n.), 代词(pron.), 形容词(adj.), 副词(adv.), 介词(preposition), 连接词(conj.), 感叹词(int.), 冠词(art.), 及物动词(vt.), 不及物动词(vi.), 系动词(link.v.), 助动词(aux.v.)。关于数词:按现代英语的发展趋势,以其所具有的形容词、名词等实际功能,分别将其划入形容词、名词等词类范畴,不再以 num. 注出。

5 词性变化

(1)动词变化形式:第三人称单数形式—过去式—过去分词—现在分词;不规则动词的过去式和过去分词同形者,只注明一个。如:

work [wɜ:k] vi. (works [-s], worked [-t], working)

go [gəʊ] vi. (goes [-z], went [went], gone [gən], going)

(2)名词变化形式:注明可数[C]或不可数[U];如果是可数,则注明其复数形式。如:

washing [ˈwɒʃɪŋ] n. [U]

waist [weɪst] n. [C] (pl. waists [-ts])

water [ˈwɔ:tə] n. [C, U] (pl. waters [-z])

或: **water** [ˈwɔ:tə] n. (pl. waters [-z]) 1 [U] the liquid in the rivers, lakes, seas, etc. 水… 2 [C] (常用复数) mass of water 河; 湖…

(3)形容词和副词的比较级和最高级形式:标注 -er, -est 形式、不规则形

式和无比较级和最高级形式，若没有标注，则是在其前加 more, most 形式。如：

warm [wɔ:m] *adj.* (warmer, warmest)

yellow ['jeləu] *adj.* (yellower / more yellow, yellowest / most yellow)

why [wai] *adv.* (无比较级和最高级)

good [gud] *adj.* (better, best)

difficult ['difikəlt] *adj.*

6 动词标注句型，句型用黑体印刷。每个句型后均有例句。所选用的动词句型是中学英语最常用的句型，用缩写形式注出，其中：

① **sb.** 代表 somebody, ② **sth.** 代表 something, ③ **-ing-form** 代表动名词或现在分词, ④ **-ed-form** 代表过去分词 (包括不规则变化的过去分词), ⑤ **to-inf.** 代表动词不定式, ⑥ **bare-inf.** 代表不带 to 的动词不定式, ⑦ **that-clause** 代表 that 引导的从句, ⑧ **wh-** 代表 who, when 一类词, 包括 how. ⑨ **to~** 代表本词。

本词典使用的动词句型如下：

to~

to~sb. (or sth.)

to~sb. (or sth.)+sb. else (or sth. else)

to~sb. (or sth.)+n.(or adj.)

to~sb. (or sth.)+ -ing-form

to~sb. (or sth.)+ -ed-form

to~sb. (or sth.)+to-inf.

to~sb. (or sth.)+bare-inf.

to~sb. (or sth.)+wh-to-inf.

to~sb. (or sth.)+that-clause

to~sb. (or sth.)+wh-clause

to~+ -ing-form

to~+to-inf.

to~+wh-to-inf.

to~+that-clause

to~+wh-clause

to~sb. (or sth.)+prep. (+sb., or sth., or-ing-form)

to~+adj.

to~+adv.

to~prep. (+sb., or sth., or-ing-form)

to be + -ed-form

三 释 义

1 本词的释义用英语释义和汉语释义；词组的释义用汉语释义。

2 一个词有多条不同释义时，各条释义分别列出，并标以**黑体 1, 2**等数码。大体相同的若干释义则列在同一条内，一般用分号分开。如：

seat [si:t] *n.* [C] (*pl.* seats[-ts]) **1** chair; place where you sit 座位；座…**2** part of a chair where you sit (椅子的)座子

3 各条释义后均有例句。

4 释义后收入中学英语常用词组。词组不分词类按字母顺序排列。每个词组若有多条释义时，分别列出，前面标以①,②等数码符号。例句中引用过的词组一般不再列出。

四 辨异和注释

1 辨异一般用于中学英语常见的同义词，用[辨]表示，放在相应词条释义的例句之后。

2 注释一般用于对特殊语法现象和惯用法的说明，用[注]表示，放在相应词条释义的例句之后。

五 若干符号的用法

1 方括号“[]”用于：

(1)音标

(3)注释—[注]

(5)反义词—[反]

(7)可数名词—[C]

(9)口语—[口]

(2)辨异—[辨]

(4)同义词—[同]

(6)谚语—[谚]

(8)不可数名词—[U]

2 圆括号“()”用于：

(1)名词的复数形式，如 **desk** 词条内(*pl.* desks[-s])

(2)动词的形式，如 **cut** 词条内(*cuts* [-ts], *cut.* cutting)

(3)形容词和副词的比较级形式和最高级形式，如 **bad** 词条内(*worse*, *worst*)

(4)可被省略的音标、文字等

(5)用于替换某词、某短语或表达方式的文字

(6)[辨]、[注]中的汉语译文。

3 星号“*”用于中学英语教学大纲(1,800 词汇)以外的常用词。

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A

a [ei, ə] **an** [æn, ən, n] *indef. art.* 1 one 一, 一个: He is *a* university student. 他是一名大学生。He'll be here in *an* hour. 他一小时之后就来。He is *a* most industrious student. 他是一名很用功的学生。[注] ① *a* 用于以辅音音素开始的词前; *an* 用于以元音音素开始的词前, 注意这里说的是音素, 而不是字母。② *most* 和 *very* 同义时, 其前可加 *a* 2 *any* 任何一个: *A* man has two hands. 人有两只手。3 *the same* 相同的, 同一的: They're all of *a* size. 它们都是同样大小的。Birds of *a* feather flock together. [谚] 物以类聚, 人以群分。4 *each* 每一: We take three meals *a* day. 我们每日三餐。5 (with adjective and pronoun of number and quantity) (与表示数与量的形容词和代词连用): She has *a* great many friends. 她有许多朋友。6 (with possessives) (与所有格名词或代词连用): He is *a* friend of my father's. 他是我父亲的一个朋友。7 (placed after an adjective preceded by *so*, *as*, *too*, *how*) (放在前有 *so*, *as*, *too*, *how* 的形容词之后): It is *too* difficult *a* book for beginners. 对初学的人来说这本书太难了。8 (placed after *many*, *what*, *such*) (放在 *many*, *what*, *such* 之后): What *a* nice lunch I'm going to have! 我将吃到一顿多好的午餐呀! [注] ① 除后接限制性从句, 有时 *a(an)* 后可

用形容词最高级外, 通常 *a(an)* 后不接形容词最高级。② *no* 后在任何情况下都不能用冠词, 如: There is no such thing. (没有那回事。)

* **ability** [ə'biliti] *n* (*pl.* abilities [-z]) 1 [U] power to do something 能力: She has the *ability* to do the job. 她有能做这项工作。He shows *ability* in (for) organization. 他颇有组织能力。[注] *ability* 后接不定式或介词 *in*, *for*, 但不能接 *of+doing* 2 [U] cleverness 聪明, 才智: He shows much *ability* for mathematics. 他对数学显示出很大才能。3 [C] what you can do 才能, 技能: He is a man of many *abilities*. 他是有多方面才能的人。

to the best of one's ability 尽最大努力: He helped me *to the best of his ability*. 他尽了最大努力帮助我。

able ['eibl] *adj.* 1 *be able to* do something 有能力, 能: He has not been *able to* come. 他未能来。We shall be *able to* finish the work tomorrow. 我们可以在明天完成这项工作。[注] ① *be able to* 常用来表示 *can* 所不能明确表示的时间概念, 如未来或完成等时间概念。② *be able to* 只能接肯定的不定式, 不能接被动的不定式。2 (*abler*, *ablest*) clever, capable 精明的, 能干的: She is an *able* student. 她是个很能干的学生。He is the *ablest* lawyer I know. 他是我所认识的最有才干的律师。That is an *able* portrait. 那是一幅笔法娴熟的肖像画。

* **aboard** [ə'bo:d] *I adv.* on, on to, in, or into a ship, aeroplane, train, etc. 在船(飞机、火车)上; 上船(飞机、火车): The captain went *aboard*. 船长上了船。All *aboard* for Beijing. 前往北京的旅客请上车。

II prep. in or on a ship, train, bus, plane, etc. 在船(火车、汽车、飞机)上: He went home *aboard* a plane. 他乘飞机回家。

* **abolish** [ə'bolɪʃ] *vt.* (abolishes [-iz], abolished [-t], abolishing) put an end to, do away with 废止, 废除: **to abolish sth.** The Americans *abolished* slavery in 1863. 美国于1863年废除了奴隶制。How can we *abolish* war? 怎样才能消灭战争呢? [注] *abolish* 一般只能用于制度、风俗等。

about [ə'baʊt] *I prep.* 1 here and there in a place 在...各处: He walked *about* the town. 他在城里走来走去。2 of; concerned with 关于: This is a story *about* the Long March. 这是一个关于长征的故事。3 near 靠近: Their house is *about* here on the map. 从地图上看他们房子在这儿附近。

II adv. (无比较级和最高级) 1 all round 到处, 周围: Don't throw waste paper *about*. 不要乱扔废纸。2 nearly 大约, 差不多: My homework is *about* finished. 我的家庭作业快做完了。3 somewhere near 近处: He must be somewhere *about*. 他一定在附近。4 a little more or a little less; a little before or after 大约; 左右: It's *about* two o'clock. 大约两点钟了。

about one's ears 引起麻烦, 惹出乱子: He brings the house *about his ears*. 他给全家带来了麻烦。**about time** 该...的时候了: It's *about time* you got up, Mary. 玛丽, 你该起床了。[注] It's about time 后面的从句用虚拟语气, 动词为一般过去式。**be about to** 即将; 正打算要: A new term is *about to* begin. 一个新学期即将开始。[注] ① be about to 之后不可再加具体的时间名词或短语。② be about to 多用于书面, 有紧迫感, 表示“很快就”, “即将”; 而 be going to 是口语体, 紧迫感较 be about to 差, 表示“不久将”。

above [ə'baʊ] *I prep.* 1 higher than 在...上面: There are two pictures *above* the blackboard. 黑板的上方有两张画。[反] below [辨] above 和 over 比较, 见 over. 2 greater in number, price, weight, etc. (数目)大于; (价钱)高于; (重量)超过: The weight is *above* a ton. 重量超过一吨。3 out of reach of (because too great, good, etc.) (因伟大、品质优秀等)超越: Dr. Bethune was a man *above* vulgar interests. 白求恩大夫是一位脱离了低级趣味的人。

II adv. (无比较级和最高级) 1 in or at a higher place 在上方, 在头上, 在楼上: My bedroom is *above*. 我的寝室在楼上。2 earlier (in a book, article, etc.) (书籍、文章的) 前文, 上文: The scientist mentioned *above* is no other than Dr. Einstein. 上文所提到的科学家, 正是爱因斯坦博士。[注] 根据现代英语习惯用法, 用 more than 表示具体数量较 above

更普遍。

above all 首先; 特别重要的是; 尤其: *Above all* we must believe in ourselves. 首先, 我们必须自己有信心。 **about board** 公开; 光明正大: As long as everything is *above board*, I don't mind. 只要事事公开, 我就毫不介意。 **above one's breath** 高声地: He made the reply *above his breath*. 他高声地作了回答。 **above oneself** 趾高气扬, 自命不凡: He often gets a bit *above himself*. 他常常趾高气扬。

* **abroad** [ə'brɔ:d] *adv.* (无比较级和最高级) 1 in or to a foreign land or lands 到外国, 在国外: He will go *abroad* next month. 他下个月要出国。 2 out in the open air 在户外: You were *abroad* very early this morning, couldn't you sleep? 你一大早就在外边, 睡不着吗? 3 going around 到处传播; 广为流行: The good news soon got *abroad*. 这个好消息很快就传播开了。

absence ['æbsəns] *n* [U,C] (*pl.* absences [-iz]) being away 不在; 缺席: Who came in my *absence*? 我不在家时谁来了? [反] presence

absence of mind 心不在焉: *Absence of mind* is on every face. 每个人都显得心不在焉的样子。

absent ['æbsənt] 1 *adj.* 1 not present 缺席的: He is often *absent* from school. 他常常缺课。 [反] present 2 being away 外出: He is *absent* in Shenyang. 他外出了, 暂时在沈阳。 [注] 访人不在或外出时, 用 not at home, away from home, not in, 不可用 absent。 3 not existing 不存在

的: This idiom is *absent* in that dictionary. 那本词典里没有这个习语。

II [æb'sent] *vt.* (absents [-ts], absented [-id], absenting) keep (oneself) away 使(自己)离开: **to absent +oneself +prep.+sth.:** He *absented himself* from school. 他没有上学。

[注] absent oneself from “缺席”, “不到”常指蓄意行为, 是书面语, 口语通常不用。

* **absorb** [əb'sɔ:b] *vt.* (absorbs [-z], absorbed[-d], absorbing) take in or suck up (liquids) 吸引; 吸收; 使专心:

① **to absorb sth.(or sb.):** Plants *absorb* foods from soil. 植物从土壤中吸取养料。 His work *absorbed* him. 他的工作使他废寝忘食。 ② **to be absorbed in sth.:** He is *absorbed* in study. 他专心读书。 [注] 当吸引, 吸收者(一般是事物或物体)作主语时, 用主动语态; 而吸引, 吸收者(一般是人)作主语时, 则用被动语态。

* **abstract** [æb'strækt] *adj.* (无比较级或最'高级) expressing a quality thought of apart from any particular object or real thing 抽象的: He wanted to devote himself to *abstract* research. 他希望献身于抽象的理论研究。

* **accent** ['æksənt] *n.* [C] (*pl.* accents [-ts]) 1 importance given to a syllable 重音: The *accent* in the word “important” is on the 2nd syllable. “important”的重音在第二音节。 2 way of saying words in a language 腔调; 口音: He speaks with a foreign *accent*. 他说话带外国腔调。

accept [ək'sept] *vt.* (accepts [-ts], accepted [-id], accepting) 1 take, receive 接受; 领受: ① **to accept sth.:** I *accept* your criticism. 我接受你的批评。② **to accept sth. (or sb.) as + adj. (or n.):** They *accepted* the news as true. 他们把那消息看作是真实的。I can't *accept* you as my assistant. 我不能同意你做我的助手。[辨] accept 和 receive 比较, 见 receive. 2 admit 承认: **to accept sth.:** I *accepted* my defeat. 我承认失败了。

accident ['æksɪdənt] *n.* [C] (*pl.* accidents [-ts]) an event which happens by chance 事故; 意外; 偶然的事: There was a motor-car *accident* yesterday. 昨天出了一起车祸。[辨] accident 和 incident 比较, 见 incident.

by accident 偶然: He made this mistake *by accident*. 他偶然犯了这个错误。meet with an accident 遇到意外事故; 遭到不幸: He *met with* a bad *accident* last year. 去年他出个很严重的事。

* **accidental** [æksɪ'dentl] *adj.* not happening by plan 偶然的: Our meeting was quite *accidental*. 我们的相遇是偶然的。

* **accompany** [ə'kʌmpəni] *vt.* (accompanies [-z], accompanied [-d], accompanying) 1 go with 伴随, 陪同: **to accompany sb. + to some place:** I *accompanied* the guests to the school gate. 我陪同客人走到校门口。[注] accompany 后不可加 to go. 2 happen at the same time as something else 同时发生; 伴着: **to accompany sth.:** Strong winds *accompanied* the

rain. 风雨交加。3 make music to help a singer or another music player 伴奏: **to accompany sb. + prep.:** He *accompanied* her on the guitar. 他用吉他为她伴奏。

* **accomplish** [ə'kʌmplɪʃ] *vt.* (accomplishes [-iz], accomplished [-t], accomplishing) do or finish something 做成; 完成: **to accomplish sth.:** He will *accomplish* the task in a year. 他将一年内完成这项任务。[注] accomplish 常含成功地完成或达到预期目标之意。

* **accord** [ə'kɔ:d] (*v.* accords [-dz], accorded [-id], according) 1 *vt.* give, grant 给予, 赠予: ① **to accord sb. sth.:** We *accorded* the boy due praise. 我们给予孩子适当的表扬。② **to accord sth. to sb.:** The government *accords* protection to overseas Chinese. 政府保护海外华侨。③ **to be accorded:** He *was accorded* a warm welcome. 他受到热烈欢迎。

II *vi.* 一致, 符合: ① **to accord:** His actions and his words don't *accord*. 他的言行不一致。② **to accord + with + sth.:** Your views *accord with* mine. 你的观点和我的。一致。

III *n.* [U] agreement 一致: The story is not in *accord* with the facts. 那个故事跟事实不符。

in accord with 同...一致: His words are *in complete accord with* his thoughts. 他的语言和他的思想一致。of one's own accord 自愿地; 主动地: She helps her mother *of her own accord*. 她主动地帮助母亲。

* **accordance** [ə'kɔ:dəns] *n* [U] agree-
ment 一致: I did it in *accordance*
with the order. 我是遵命行事。

* **according** [ə'kɔ:diŋ] *adj.* depending
on whether 视…而定的: It's all *ac-*
ording what you want to do. 那要
看你想做什么而定。

according as ① 依照: 根据: You
will be praised or criticized *accrod-*
ing as your work is good or bad. 按
照你工作的好坏, 你将得到表扬或
批评。② 如果: *According as* I have
the money, I'll go. 如果我有钱, 我
就去。 **according to** 根据…所说; 按
照: *According to* the radio, it will
rain tomorrow. 据电台广播, 明天
有雨。

* **accordion** [ə'kɒdʒən] *n.* [C] (*pl.* ac-
cordions[-z]) a sort of musical in-
strument 手风琴: Can you play the
accordion? 你会拉手风琴吗?

* **account** [ə'kaunt] **I** *n.* (*pl.* accounts
[-ts]) **1** [C] statement of money re-
ceived and paid out 帐目: He opened
an *account* in the bank. 他在银行开
户头。 **2** [C] saying or writing about
what happened 叙述; 描写; 报道:
Please give an *account* of your trip.
请谈谈你旅行的情况。 **3** [U] reason
理由, 原因: Don't lie on any *ac-*
count. 无论如何不可说谎。

II *vt.* (accounts [-ts], accounted
[-id], accounting) consider 视为;
认为: ① **to account sb. (or sth.) + n.**
(or *adj.*, etc.): We *account* him a he-
ro. 我们把他看成英雄。 I *account*
her wise. 我认为她聪明。 ② **to be**
accounted + adj.(or *n.*, etc.): Profes-

sor Wang is *accounted* a famous
writer. 王教授被认为是一位著名
的作家。

III *vi.* explain 说明; 解释: **to account**
for sth.: Can you *account for* the
fact that water turns into ice? 你能
说出水变成冰的原因吗?

on account of 因为, 由于: He did
not come *on account of* his illness.
他因病没来。 **on no account** 决不:
On no account will I do it. 我决不做
这件事。 **take ... into account** 考虑
到: You must *take it into account*.
你必须考虑这件事。 **turn ... to ac-**
count 利用: Try to *turn every*
chance to account. 试试各种机会
吧。

* **accustom** [ə'kastəm] *vt.* (accustoms
[-z], accustomed [-d], accustoming)
make used to 使习惯于: ① **to accus-**
tom oneself (or sb.) to sth.: He could
not *accustom himself* to western
food. 他不习惯吃西餐。 ② **accus-**
tom oneself to + -ing-form: My
daughter *accustomed herself* to writ-
ing with her left hand. 我的女儿习
惯用左手写字。 ③ **to be accustomed**
+ to-inf.: She was not *accustomed* to
be away from home for so long. 离
开家这么久她不习惯。 ④ **to be**
(get, become, grow, etc.) *accustomed*
to sth.: He is *accustomed to* this sort
of work. 他习惯做这种工作。 ⑤ **to be**
(get, become, grow, etc.) *accus-*
tomed to + -ing-form: I am not *ac-*
customed to staying up late at night.
我不习惯熬夜。 English people *are*
accustomed to driving on the left. 英

国人习惯靠左边开车。

***accustomed** [ə'kʌstəmd] *adj.* (无比较级和最高级) usual 习惯的; 通常的: He sat in his *accustomed* seat. 他坐在他通常坐的座位上。

ache [eɪk] *I n.* [C] (*pl.* aches [-s]) continuous pain 痛: I have an *ache* in the ear. 我耳朵痛。I have *toothache*, so I must go to a dentist. 我牙痛, 必须去看牙医。I suffered from a head *ache* last night. 我昨晚头痛。I didn't like them to know I had a stomach *ache*. 我不愿让他们知道我胃痛。[注]① *ache* 后接疼痛的部位名词时, 通常前面加不定冠词。② *toothache* 前一般不用冠词, 而其他 *ache* 的复合词 (*headache*, *stomachache*, etc.) 用不定冠词较为普遍。[辨] *ache* 和 *pain* 比较: *ache* 常指一种持久的疼痛, 或因一些小病或失调引起的感觉, 常是局部的; *pain* 常指人身体感到不舒服, 或由于严重受伤或疾病引起的疼痛, 有时也指局部疼痛影响全身。 *pain* 的复数形式可以引伸为“心力”, “麻烦”的意思, 例如: He is at great pains to do his work well. (为做好工作, 他绞尽脑汁。)

II vi. (*ache* [-s], *ached* [-t], *aching*) have a pain 疼痛: *to ache*: My legs *ached* after the long walk. 我走了那段长路后觉得腿疼。

achieve [ə'tʃi:v] *vt.* (*achieves* [-z], *achieved* [-d], *achieving*) complete, accomplish 达到, 完成: *to achieve sth.*: By hard work, we can *achieve* anything. 只要我们努力, 任何事都能成功。She has

achieved her hope of becoming a teacher. 她实现了成为一名教师的愿望。[同] *accomplish*

achievement [ə'tʃi:vmənt] *n.* (*pl.* achievements [-ts]) 1 [U] *achieving* 完成; 达到: It is impossible of *achievement*. 这是不可能做到的。2 [C] something *achieved*; something done successfully 成就; 成绩; 功业: We have won great *achievements* in socialist construction. 我们在社会主义建设中已经取得了伟大的成就。

***acknowledge** [ə'knɒlɪdʒ] *vt.* (*acknowledges* [-iz], *acknowledged* [-d], *acknowledging*) I admit 承认: ① *to acknowledge sth.*: He refused to *acknowledge* defeat. 他拒不承认失败。② *to acknowledge sb. (or oneself) + n. (or adj., or -ed-form, etc.)*: They did not *acknowledge* him master. 他们不承认他是主人。He won't *acknowledge* himself beaten. 他不会承认自己输了。③ *to acknowledge sb. (or oneself) + to be*: Mary *acknowledged* herself to be wrong. 玛丽承认自己错了。

④ *to acknowledge + that-clause*: He *acknowledged* that he had been there. 他承认他到过那里。⑤ *to acknowledge sb. (or oneself) as + n.*: I *acknowledge* her as my best teacher. 我承认她是我最好的教师。2 *express thanks for* 表示感谢: *to acknowledge sth.*: We must not fail to *acknowledge* his services to the school. 我们必须感谢他对学校所做的贡献。3 *say or write that you have received something* 告知收到: *to acknow-*

ledged sth. : He *acknowledged* my letter. 他说已收到我的信。4 indicate that one recognizes somebody 打招呼: **to acknowledge sb.** : I met her in town but she did not *acknowledge* me. 我在城里碰见她,但她没有和我打招呼。

* **acquire** [ə'kwaɪə] *vt.* (*acquires* [-z], *acquired* [-d], *acquiring* [-rɪŋ]) gain or get as one's own 获得; 得到: **to acquire sth.** : How did she *acquire* her skill? 她是怎样学到本领的? We should try to *acquire* good habits. 我们应该努力养成良好的习惯。[辨] *acquire* 和 *gain*, *get* 比较: *acquire* 指由技术能力, 努力或行为而逐渐获得; *gain* 常指通过努力而获得某种有益或有利的东西, 如: I hope you will gain still greater success. (我希望你们能获得更大的成就。); *get* 应用广泛, 是口语常用词。不管是怎样得到, 几乎都可以用 *get* 表示, 如: Will you get me a ticket? (你可以替我弄张票吗?)

across [ə'krɒs] *I prep.* 1 over 横过; 穿过: The boy swam *across* the river. 那个男孩游过了河。[辨] *across* 和 *through* 比较, 见 *through*. 2. beyond 在那边; 对过: Our house is *across* the river. 我们家在河那边。3 into contact with (偶然)遇到: I came *across* hard words. 我碰到了难字。A good idea came *across* my mind. 我想到了一个好主意。

II adv. (无比较级和最高级) from one side to the other 横越; 穿过: If the road is busy, don't walk *across*. 如果道路拥挤, 不要穿行。The riv-

er is a mile *across*. 这条河有一英里宽。

act [ækt] *I n.* [C] (*pl. acts* [-ts]) 1 deed 行为: It is a noble *act*. 这是一种高尚的行为。2 part of a play (话剧)幕: The play has five *acts*. 该话剧有 5 幕。3 a law 法案: They passed an *Act*. 他们通过了一项法令。

II vt. (*acts* [-ts], *acted* [-ɪd], *acting*) play a part 扮演: **to act sb.** : She *acted* Liu Hulan very well. 她扮演刘胡兰很成功。

III vi. 1 perform actions; do something 行动; 做; 做事: **to act:** Think carefully before you *act*. 先仔细想想再做。2 take the part of a play 扮演: **to act:** She *acts* well. 她演得很好。

act as 担任; 作用: The boy *acted as* guide. 那个男孩担任了向导。An oar often *acts as* a rudder. 船桨常作舵来使用。[注] ① *act as* 后接的表示人的名词, 前面往往省去冠词。

② *act as* 后还可以接表示物的名词。

* **acting** ['æktɪŋ] *I adj.* (无比较级和最高级) doing the duties of another person for a time 代理的: He is the *Acting* Head master. 他是代理校长。

II n. [U] the work of actor or actress; being in a play, film, etc. 表演; 演出; 演技: She did a lot of *acting* while she was at college. 她在大学时代演过很多戏。

action ['ækʃən] *n.* (*pl. actions* [-z]) 1 [U] doing things 动作; 行动; 活动: Time has come for *action*. 是采取行动

动的时候了。2 [C] something that you do 行为: His words do not live up to his *actions*. 他言行不一致。 *Actions speak louder than words*. [谚] 百说不如一干。

in action 在活动; 在运转: We watched the machine *in action*. 我们看着机器转。 **out of action** 不运转; 坏了: My car is *out of action*. 我的汽车坏了。

active ['æktiv] *adj.* 1 able to do things; moving quickly; doing a lot of things 能做事的; 行动快的; 积极的: He is *active* in everything. 他在各项工作和活动中都很积极。 2 (无比较级和最高级) form of a verb (语法) 主动的: There are two voices: active voice and passive voice. 有两种语态: 主动语态和被动语态。

* **activity** [æk'tiviti] *n.* (pl. activities [-z]) 1 [U] doing things; moving quickly 能动性; 活跃; 敏捷: On the day of the festival there was much *activity* in the street. 节日那天街上很热闹。 2 [C] what you do 活动: He takes an active part in social *activities*. 他积极参加社会活动。

* **actor** ['æktə] *n.* [C] (pl. actors [-z]) man or boy who acts in plays or films 男演员: The *actor* plays well. 这个男演员演得很好。

* **actress** ['æktris] *n.* [C] (pl. actresses [-iz]) woman or girl who acts in plays or films 女演员: She is an excellent *actress*. 她是个优秀女演员。

actual ['æktʃuəl] *adj.* (无比较级和最

高级) existing in fact; real 实在的; 真实的; 确实的: In *actual* fact sports and games can be of great value. 实际上, 参加体育运动益处很大。

actually ['æktʃuəli] *adv.* (无比较级和最高级) really 实际上; 真正地: *Actually* she was not at all interested in music. 实际上她对音乐根本不感兴趣。 I did not sleep too well *actually*. 说实在的我睡得不太好。

* **A.D.** ['ei'di:] after Christ 公元(后): She was born in *A.D.* 512. 她生于公元(后)521年。 [反] **B.C.**

add [æd] (v. adds [-dz], added [-id], adding) 1 *vt.* join one thing to another 加; 增加: ① **to add sth.:** If you *add* two and five, you have seven. 二加五得七。 ② **to add sth. + to + sth. else:** Please *add* a little sugar *to* my tea. 请往我茶里加点糖。

II *vi.* increase 增加: **to add + sth.:** Your carelessness *added to* our difficulties. 你的粗心给我们增加了困难。 The fine day *added to* our pleasure. 晴朗的天气使我们精神更加愉快。

add up 加起来; 合计: *Adding it all up* we can find the answer. 把这些都加起来我们就可以找到答案。 **add up to** ① 加起来等于, 总计达: The expenses *add up to* 20 yuan. 支出合计为 20 元。 ② 意味着, 意思是: It all *adds up to* this—you are a selfish man. 所有这些说明一点——你是自私自利的人。