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学生英汉双解词典

A STUDENT'S ENGLISH
DICTIONARY
WITH CHINESE TRANSLATION

刘世同 于国治 主编

学苑出版社

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前 言

目前,我国英语教学水平不断提高,逐渐用原文授课,根据实际教学需要,广大学生及英语教师急需一本适用于学生的英汉双解词典,而目前已出版的英汉双解词典不是过难,就是过易,对于学生不能适用。为了满足广大学生学习英语的需要,为提高英语教学水平,我们组织编写了这本实用的《学生英汉双解词典》。

针对我国英语教学的实际情况,参考国内外有关资料,本辞典精选约一万条最常见、最实用单词,在满足学生英语学习的基础上,为进一步深造提供了前提。单词采用最新标准注音,词性标注分明,英语释义简明,文字浅显流畅,汉语释义准确、规范,各种词形变化标注详尽,突出词的主要用法,其中包括主要习语用法,并以简明和内容清新的例句加以例证。

为大学生编写一部实用的英语学习工具书,是我们编者的长期夙愿。在编写过程中,我们曾深入到学校征求广大学生及教师的意见和建议,以便使本书更适合他们的需要。在编写过程中,沈阳财经学院副教授、责任编辑黄凤山老师在本辞典的体例和总体设计上提出了重要的意见,并在文字上进行了一定的加工整理,对全书进行了统稿主审。但由于我们水平有限,经验不足,缺点和错误在所难免,敬请专家和广大师生批评指正。

编 者

1990年10月

使用说明

I. 单词

- (1) 单词用黑正体排印，以实心黑点划分音节，
如：ac·tiv·i·ty。
- (2) 为了统一编排和方便查阅，本词典所有单词均按字母顺序排列，如：bait, bake, baker。
- (3) 某些拼法相同而词源各异或词义亦不同的单词，则分立词条，
分别在该词右上角注明数字加以区别，如：bail¹, bail²; mean¹,
mean², mean³。
- (4) 某些拼法不同的单词，只要读音相同，均被列入同一词条，如：
ax or axe, coconut or cocoanut。

II. 注音

- (1) 单词的读音均按国际音标注出。
- (2) 某些词有多种词性，其词性分别标出。
rescue ['reskjʊ:] — *verb* rescued, rescuing...
— *noun*, plural rescues...
- (3) 名词的规则或不规则的复数形式在词性后用黑体字标出。
gown [gaʊn] — *noun*, plural **gowns**
child [tʃaɪld] — *noun*, plural **children**
- (4) 不可数名词用斜体字只标出名词词性；只用作集合名词用斜体字标出。
macaroni [ˌmækeɪ'rouni] — — *noun*
cattle ['kæti] — — *plural noun*
- (5) 规则动词均注明过去式（过去分词与之同形）和现在分词形式；不规则动词均注明过去式、过去分词和现在分词形式，如：
talk [tɔ:k] — *verb* talked, talking
give [gɪv] — *verb* gave, given, giving
- (2) 重读音节在该音节的左上角标出重音符号；次重读音节在该音节的左下角标出次重音符号，如：baker ['beɪkə]; recommend [ˌrekə'mend]。
- (3) 某些单词的读音不同，将其不同的读音全部标出，常用的读音放在前面，如：

bedroom ['bedru:m, 'bedrum], bouquet ['bu(:)kei, bu'kei].

- (4) 某些既可用于名词又可用于动词的单词, 标出其不同的读音,

record ['rekɔ:d] — *noun*, plural records...

— *verb* record ['ri:kɔ:d] recorded, recording.

II. 词性与词形变化

- (1) 词性均用斜体字在单词读音后标出。

house [haus] — *noun* them [ðem] — *pronoun*

polish ['pɒlɪʃ] — *verb* in [ɪn] — *preposition*

beautiful ['bjʊtəfʊl] — *adjective* or [ɔ:] — *conjunction*

already [ɔ:l'redi] — *adverb* hi [hai] — *interjection*

- (2) 形容词和副词的比较级和最高级形式:

1) 加 -er, -est 构成比较级和最高级的形容词和副词均在词性后面用黑体字明确标出;

2) 无任何说明者通常指加 more, most 构成形容词和副词比较级和最高级或无比较级和最高级形式, 如:

slow [sləʊ] — *adjective* slower, slowest

beautiful ['bjʊtəfʊl] — *adjective*

alive [ə'laɪv] — *adjective*

IV. 词义和例句

- (1) 单词在同一词性下有多种不同释义时, 分别用黑体字 1. 2. 3.

...标出, 并分别用英语和汉语解释。

- (2) 每一组释义通常配有典型例句。

(3) 以某词为中心词的习语放在该词条后, 用黑体字排印, 通常配有例句。

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Aa

a or A [ei] — *noun*, plural *a's* or *A's*

The first letter of the English alphabet. 英文字母表的第一个字母。

a [ə, ei] — *indefinite article* 1. Any;

任何一个: *A kind person would not say that.* 任何好心的人都不会说那种话。2. One; 一个: *I didn't say a word.* 我一句话没说。

3. A kind of; 一种: *Orange juice is a fruit drink.* 桔子汁是一种水果饮料。4. Each; every; 每一: *He goes to New York once a month.* 他每月去纽约一次。

The indefinite article *a* belongs to a class of words called *determiners*. They signal that a noun is coming. 不定冠词 *a* 属于限定词的一种, 后接名词。

abacus [ˈæbəkəs] — *noun*, plural

abacuses 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。(一种老式特别用于加减法的算具。它由一个框子组成, 珠子在框内来回滑动。)

abandon [əˈbændən] — *verb* *abandoned*, *abandoning* 1. To

leave for good; desert; 抛弃; 放弃; 离弃: *"Abandon ship!" or-*

dered the captain. 船长命令, “离开船!” *Her parents abandoned their farm and moved to the city.* 她的父母离弃农场搬到城市居住。2. To give up completely; 放弃; 丢弃: *She abandoned all hope of being a doctor.* 她放弃了当医生的一切希望。

abbreviate [əˈbrɪviɪt] — *verb*

abbreviated, *abbreviating* To make shorter by leaving out letters; 缩写: *She abbreviates "Avenue" to "Ave." on envelopes.* 她在信封上把 “Avenue” 缩写成 “Ave.”

ability [əˈbɪlɪti] — *noun*, plural

abilities The power or skill to do something; 能力或技能: *Birds have the ability to fly.* 鸟会飞行。 *Human beings have the ability to speak.* 人会说话。

able [ˈeɪbl] — *adjective* *abler*,

ablest 1. Having the power or means to do something; 有能力的: *He is able to lift heavy objects.* 他能够举起重物。2. Having skill or talent; capable; 有才能的或才干的; 能干的: *She is an able painter.* 她是一位有才能的画家。 *He is an able nurse.* 他是一位精明的护士。

a-board [əˈbɔ:d] — *adverb* On, on-

to, or inside a ship, train, airplane, or other vehicle; 在船(火车、飞机、车)上; 上船(火车、飞机、车): *We climbed aboard as*

soon as the train stopped. 火车一停,我们就爬上车。

a·bol·ish [ə'bolɪʃ] —verb abolished, abolishing To put an end to or do away with: 废止或废除: *Abraham Lincoln abolished slavery.* 亚伯拉罕·林肯废除了奴隶制。

a·bound [ə'baʊnd] —verb abounded, abounding To be plentiful or have plenty of: 丰富或大量的: *Wild animals abound in the forest.* 野生动物繁生在森林中。 *The forest abounds in wild animals.* 森林中有大量的野生动物。

a·bout [ə'baʊt] —preposition 1. Of or having to do with; concerning: 有关; 关于: *She wrote many stories about animals.* 她写了许多关于动物的故事。 2. Near in time to; close to; 大约; 近于: *I will leave about noon.* 我大约将在中午离开。 3. All around; 在……周围: *Look about you before dark for a good campsite.* 天黑之前,在你们周围寻找一个合适的宿营地。 4. Around in; 到处: *We saw a bear prowling about the woods.* 我们看见一只熊在森林中四处觅食。

—adverb 1. Nearly; approximately: 大约; 差不多: *The hummingbird's egg is about the size of a pea.* 蜂鸟蛋大约豆粒大小。 *There were about ten people standing in line.* 大约有十个人

站在排里。 2. Around; 周围: *Look about for a good hiding place.* 在周围寻找一个好的隐蔽之处。

a·bove [ə'baʊv] —adverb In or to a higher place or position; overhead: 在高处; 在上面; 在头上: *Look at the stars above.* 看头上的星星。

—preposition 1. Over or higher than; 在……上或高过: *Andy saw the seagulls hovering just above the water.* 安迪看到海鸥紧贴水面翱翔。 *The president is above all military officers.* 总统在所有军官之上。 2. More than; 多于: *Last week's spending was above normal.* 上周的开支高于正常情况。 3. Beyond; 越过: *The road is snowed in above this point.* 道路被雪覆盖,高出这个标准刻度。

a·broad [ə'brɔ:d] —adverb and adjective 1. In or to a foreign country; 在国外或到外国: *Her mother is going abroad to England on a business trip.* 她母亲计划到英国出差。 *She wrote of her trip abroad.* 她写文章谈她的国外旅行。 2. Over a broad area; all around; here and there; 广布; 遍布; 到处: *They scattered seeds abroad.* 他们到处撒种。 3. Out of doors; 户外; 室外: *Do you walk abroad in bad weather?* 天气不好时你到户外散步吗?

a·brupt [ə'brʌpt] — *adjective* 1. Not expected; sudden; 出于意料的; 突然; *an abrupt change of plans.* 计划的突然改变。2. Very steep; 陡峭的; *an abrupt cliff.* 峭壁 3. So short as to seem rude; 粗鲁的; 突兀的; 唐突的; *an abrupt answer to a question.* 唐突的解答。 **ab·sence** ['æbsəns]

— *noun, plural absences* 1. The condition of being away; 缺习; 不在; *Everyone noticed my absence from school.* 人人都注意到我旷课了。2. The period of time that one is away; 不在的时期; *an absence of four days.* 缺习四天。3. A lack; 无; 缺乏; *The absence of a good defense made their team lose the game.* 缺乏严密的防守使他们队失利。

ab·sent ['æbsənt] — *adjective* 1. Not present; away; 不在; 缺习; *Two students are absent today.* 今天两名学生缺习。2. Lacking; missing; 缺乏的; 失掉了; *Horns are absent in some cows.* 一些牛没有牛角。

ab·so·lute ['æbsəlu:t] — *adjective* 1. Complete; total; 完全的; 整个的; *They sat in absolute silence.* 他们完全沉默地坐着。 *He has my absolute trust.* 他取得了我的绝对信任。2. Not limited in any way; 无限制的; *He has absolute freedom.* 他有无限制的自由。

ab·sorb [əb'sɔ:b] — *verb absorbed,*

absorbing 1. To take in or soak up; 吸收或吸入; *Plants absorb energy from the sun.* 植物从太阳那里吸收能量。 *A sponge absorbs moisture.* 海绵吸收水分。 *He absorbs information quickly.* 他吸收知识迅速。2. To take the full attention of; 使全神贯注; 专心; 吸引; *The comic books absorbed his little brother during the weekend.* 周末, 滑稽书籍使他的小弟弟全神贯注地阅读。 *My work absorbs all of my time.* 我的工作占了我的全部时间。

ab·surd [əb'sɜ:d] — *adjective* Very silly; foolish; ridiculous; 荒谬可笑的; 愚蠢的; *The clown looks absurd with the pumpkin on his head and the prune on his nose.* 这位丑角把南瓜顶在头上而把洋李脯放在鼻子上, 看起来可笑极了。

a·bun·dance [ə'bandəns] — *noun* A supply that is more than enough; a great amount; 丰富; 许多; *The oceans have an abundance of minerals.* 海洋蕴藏着大量的矿物。 *The apples grew in abundance.* 苹果果实累累。

a·bun·dant [ə'bandənt] — *adjective* In great amounts; plentiful; 许多的; 丰富的; 充足的; *Jungles receive abundant rainfall.* 丛林有充足的降雨量。

a·buse [ə'bju:z] — *verb abused, abusing* 1. To put to bad or wrong use; 滥用; 妄用; *The king*

abused his power when he burned all the books in the kingdom. 国王滥用权力烧掉帝国的全部书籍。

2. To hurt or injure by treating in a bad or cruel way; 虐待; 酷待: *He abused his eyes by reading in poor light.* 由于在微弱的灯光下读书, 他伤害了眼睛。 *The man abused his horse by beating it.* 这个人以鞭打方式来虐待自己的马。 3. To attack or injure with words; 辱骂; 凌辱: *They abused the child with scolding.* 他们常用申斥方式来凌辱这个孩子。

— *noun* [ə'bjʊs] *plural abuses*
1. Bad or wrong use; 妄用或误用; *a tyrant's abuse of power.* 暴君权力的妄用。 2. Bad or rough treatment; 滥用: *The gym's equipment gets lots of abuse.* 体操设备滥用情况十分严重。 3. Language that insults, scolding or cursing; 辱骂; 叱责; 谩骂: *He could not listen to their abuse any longer.* 他不能再忍受他们的谩骂。

a·cad·e·my [ə'kædəmi] — *noun*, *plural academies*
1. A school for a special kind of study; 专科学校: *a music academy*; 音乐专科学校; *the Naval Academy*. 海军专科学校。 2. A private high school. 私立学院(学校)。

ac·cel·er·ate [æk'seləreit] — *verb*
accelerated, accelerating To increase in speed; speed up; move

faster; 加速; 催促; 促进: *He accelerated the car.* 他加快速度。 *The bicycle accelerated going down the hill.* 自行车下坡时加速行驶。

ac·cel·er·a·tion [æk'selə'reiʃən] — *noun*
An increase in speed; faster movement; 加速; 促进: *the acceleration of a windmill as the wind grows stronger.* 随着风力增强, 风车加速运转。

ac·cent [ˈæksənt] — *noun*, *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。 ("funny"这个词的重音在第一个音节上; "alone"这个词重音在第二个音节上。) 2. A mark used in pronunciations 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; 腔调; 口音: *a Boston accent*; 波士顿口音; *a French accent*. 法国口音。 — *verb* *accented, accenting* To pronounce a syllable in a word with more force or a stronger tone; 重读: *Some people accent the first syllable in "hello," and some people accent the second syllable.* 在

读“hello”时，一些人重读第一个音节而一些人重读第二个音节。

ac • cept [ək'sept] — *verb* **accepted, accepting** 1. To take something that is offered; agree to take; 接受; 领受: *She accepted his compliments but would not accept the gift.* 她接受他的祝贺但不收他的礼物。2. To say yes to; agree to; 表示同意; 同意: *We accept your invitation to the party.* 我们接受你们的邀请参加晚会。3. To think of as true; believe; 承认; 认可: *Few people accepted Columbus' idea that the world was round.* 当时很少有人承认哥伦布关于地球是圆的的想法。4. To receive in a friendly manner; 接纳: *The club quickly accepted the new member.* 俱乐部很快接纳了这个新成员。

ac • ci • dent [ˈæksɪdɪnt] — *noun, plural accidents* 1. something bad or unlucky that happens without being planned, intended, or expected; 不幸事故: *I broke my arm in an ice-skating accident.* 我在滑冰事故中摔断了一只胳膊。2. Anything that happens without being planned, intended, or expected; 意外的事; 偶然的事: *Meeting my friend at the beach was a lucky accident.* 在海滩上意外地碰见我朋友是一件幸运的事。

ac • com • mo • date [ə'kɒmɔːteɪt] — *verb* **accommodated, accommo-**

dating 1. To do a favor for; help out; 恩惠; 帮忙: *He accommodated me by putting out out his cigar.* 他熄灭雪茄取悦于我。2. To have room for; hold; 容纳; 接纳: *The tree house accommodates five children or two adults.* 树上的巢屋容纳五个小孩或两个大人。3. To provide with a place to stay or sleep; 留宿; 供宿:

The new hotel at the beach will accommodate 800 weekend guests. 海滨新旅馆将为八百名周末度假的客人提供食宿。

ac • com • pa • ny [ə'kʌmpəni] — *verb* **accompanied, accompanying, accompanies** 1. To go along with; 陪伴: *I accompanied Terry when he went shopping.* 我陪伴特里去商店买东西。2. To happen along with; 同时发生: *Thunder often accompanies lightning.* 雷声常随闪电而来。3. To play an accompaniment for; 伴奏: *Can you accompany this song?* 你能为这首歌伴奏吗? *Janet sang, and Paul accompanied.* 珍妮唱歌, 保罗伴奏。

ac • com • plish [ə'kɒmplɪʃ] — *verb* **accomplished, accomplishing** To finish after setting out to do; achieve; complete; 完成; 取得; 彻底完成: *We accomplished our assignment in half the time we thought it would take.* 我们用原计

划的一半时间完成规定的任务。

ac·cord [ə'kɔ:d] —verb accorded.

according To be in agreement; agree; 协调; 一致: *His side of the story does not accord with hers.* 他这方的讲法与她那方的讲法不一致。 *Their stories do not accord.* 他们的报导前后矛盾。

—noun Agreement; harmony; 协调; 一致: *His ideas are in accord with mine.* 他的想法与我的想法一致。

Idiom of (one's) own accord Without assistance or suggestions from anybody else; by oneself; 自愿地; 主动地; 自然地: *She decided to enter the contest of her own accord.* 她自愿决定参加比赛。 *The balloon came down of its own accord.* 气球是自己落下来的。

ac·cord·ing to [ə'kɔ:diŋ] 1. As stated or indicated by; on the authority of; 依据; 根据: *The car was blue according to John, but Tim said it was green.* 据约翰说这部车是兰色的, 但蒂姆说它是绿色的。 2. in agreement with; in keeping with; 同意; 一致: *We filled out the forms according to the instructions.* 我们按照指示精神填写了表格。 3. With reference to; in proportion to; 参考; 据……而定: *We were paid according to the amount of berries we had picked, not according to the time we*

had spent. 根据我们采樱桃的数量而不是根据我们所花费的时间来付我们的工钱。

ac·cor·di·on [ə'kɔ:diən] —noun,

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(一种乐器, 有键盘、键、风箱和金属簧。演奏者操作风箱使空气通过簧产生声音。)

ac·count [ə'kaunt] —noun, plural

accounts 1. A written or spoken description; a report; 描写; 报导; 叙述: *They gave an exciting account of their canoe trip.* 他们把乘独木舟旅行一事做了令人兴奋的描述。 2. A set of reasons; explanation; 理由; 说明; 解释: *You need to give an account of your strange behavior.* 你需要解释一下你那古怪行为的原因。 3. A record of business and money spent or received; 账目; 账: *My brother keeps an account of all his money from baby-sitting.* 我的弟弟把从替人照看孩子所挣的全部钱都记了账。 4. Importance; value; worth; 重要性; 价值: *Their complaints are of little account.* 他们的抱怨毫无价值。

—verb accounted, accounting To believe to be; consider; 认为;

We account him innocent unless he is proved guilty. 我们认为他无辜除非有人证明他有罪。

Phrasal verb account for 1. To give a reason for; explain; 说明; 解释: *Can you account for the strange noises?* 你能解释这种奇怪的声音吗? 2. To take into consideration; 考虑: *You must account for all the facts in your answer.* 你必须考虑回答中的所有事实。 3. To be responsible for; 负责; 引起(某种后果): *Careless driving accounts for many accidents.* 粗心开车会引起多起车祸。

Idiom on account of Because of; 由于: *We were late on account of traffic.* 因交通原因我们迟到了。

ac·count·ant [ə'kauntənt]—*noun*, plural accountants A person who keeps or inspects the money records of a business or a person. 会计员; 会计师。

ac·cu·mu·late [ə'kjumjuleit]—*verb* accumulated, accumulating To gather together; pile up; collect; 累积; 积聚; 堆积; 收集: *He accumulated a large collection of stamps in a short period of time.* 他在短时间内收集了大量的邮票。 *Snow accumulated quickly on the lawn.* 花坛上很快堆积了雪。

ac·cu·rate [ə'kjurit]—*adjective*

Free from errors; correct; exact 准确无误; 正确; 精确: *She gave an accurate description of what I wore yesterday.* 她对我昨天穿的衣服做了精确的描述。

ac·cuse [ə'kju:z]—*verb* accused, accusing To state that someone has done something wrong; 指责; 谴责: *He accused me of cheating.* 他指责我欺骗。

ac·cus·tom [ə'kastəm]—*verb* accustomed, accustoming To make familiar by practice, use, or habit; 使习惯于: *We had to accustom ourselves to the dark when the electricity failed.* 断电时, 我们不得不使我们习惯于漆黑的夜晚。

ac·cus·tomed [ə'kastəmd]—*adjective* Usual; familiar; 通常的; 惯常的; 熟悉的: *The frogs were making their accustomed noises.* 青蛙不断发出惯常的叫声。 *accustomed to* Familiar with; in the habit of; 熟悉; 习惯: *She is not accustomed to the city noises.* 她不习惯城市的噪音。

ache [eik]—*verb* ached, aching 1. To feel or hurt with a dull, steady pain; 疼痛: *I ache all over.* 我全身疼。 *My tooth aches.* 我牙疼。 2. To want very much; to long; 渴望: *I am aching to see her again.* 我渴望再见她一面。
—*noun*, plural aches A dull, steady pain; 痛: *For a week after*

playing ball he had an ache in his back. 玩球后一周来他感到腰痛。

a·chieve [ə'ʃi:v] —verb achieved, achieving 1. To accomplish something desired or attempted; 完成; 实现; *Few people achieve all that they expected to in their lifetime.* 终生完成所期待事业的人是为数不多的。 *He achieved a country look in his city home.* 在城市家中他就能眺望乡村景色的愿望终于实现了。 2. To get as a result of effort; win; gain; 努力达到; 赢得; 获得; *Babe Ruth achieved fame as a baseball player.* 巴比·鲁斯终于获得棒球名手的荣誉。

ac·id [ə'sɪd] —noun, plural acids A chemical substance that is capable of joining with a base to form water and a salt. An acid can turn blue litmus paper red. Acids have a sour taste, but many acids cause burns and should not be tasted or touched.

酸(一种化学物质,能与碱化生成水和盐。酸能使兰色的石蕊试纸变红。它有酸味,许多种酸引起燃烧,所以不能尝或触摸。)

—adjective 1. Containing acid or like acid; sharp and sour; 含酸的或酸样的; 酸的; 尖酸的: *Lemons are an acid fruit.* 柠檬是酸水果。 2. Sharp in manner;

(礼貌、个性)尖刻的: *Her acid remarks hurt people's feelings.* 她那尖刻的话语伤了人们的感情。

ac·knowl·edge [ək'nɒlɪdʒ] —verb acknowledged, acknowledging 1. To admit or agree that something is true; 承认: *He acknowledges that he made a mistake.* 他承认他犯了错误。 2. To recognize the authority or position of; 承认权威或地位: *They acknowledged him supreme ruler.* 他们承认他是最高统治者。 *Everybody acknowledges her to be the best tennis player.* 人人承认她是最佳网球运动员。 3. To say that one has received something; 告之收到: *She acknowledged the letter right away.* 她立刻致函说明来信收到。

ac·quaint [ə'kweɪnt] —verb acquainted, acquainting To make familiar; 使熟悉: *When we go to a different country, we must acquaint ourselves with new ways of doing things.* 当我们到一个其他国家时,必须使我们自己熟悉为人处事的新方式。

ac·quaint·ance [ə'kweɪntəns]

—noun, 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 acquaintances.* 我有几个好朋友和许多相识的人。 2. A knowledge of

something; 知识; 了解: *Do you have any acquaintance with the game of soccer?* 你了解英式足球的玩法吗?

ac·quire [ə'kwaiə] — *verb* **acquired, acquiring** To get as one's own; gain; obtain: 获得; 取得; 得到; 学会: *She acquired knowledge and skills in her job.* 她学会了本职工作的知识和技能。

a·cre ['eikə] — *noun, plural acres* A unit for measuring land. An acre is the same as 43,560 square feet, or 4,840 square yards. The acre is used in the metric system. 英亩(丈量土地的单位,一英亩等于43,560平方英尺或4,840平方米。英亩不用于十进制位制。)

ac·ro·bat [æk'rəbæt] — *noun, 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(熟练地进行空中飞人表演,走钢丝绳,翻筋斗。杂技演员所表演的绝技需要气力和平衡)。

a·cross [ə'krɒs] — *preposition* 1. To or from the other side of; over; 横过; 穿过; 到处: *He spent the summer driving across the country.* 他驾驶汽车走遍祖国各地,以此方式度夏。2. On the other side of; beyond; 在对面; 在另

一边: *Through the fog we could barely see the hills across the valley.* 透过雾我们几乎无法看清峡谷对面的群山。

— *adverb* 1. From one side to the other; 从一边到另一边; 横过; 横; 阔: *A tornado may be only 100 feet across.* 龙卷风可能只有一百英尺宽。2. Over; 越过; 超出: *I used to get my point across.* 我要使别人明白我的观点。

act [ækt] — *noun, plural acts* 1. Something that is done; a deed; action; 行动; 行为; 动作: *an act of bravery*; 勇敢行为; *a wise act*. 明智的行动。2. The process of doing something; 行动之际; 表现: *He was caught in the act of stealing.* 他正在行窃时被抓获。3. A performance for an audience; 表演; 节目: *a magician's act*. 魔术师的表演。4. A main division of a play or other dramatic work; (戏剧等的)幕: *The opera has four acts.* 这个歌剧有四幕。5. A pretense; false show; 假装; 虚假行为: *She is not really angry; it's only an act.* 她没真生气,那是假装的。6. A law that has been passed; 法令; 条例: *an act of Congress*. 国会法令。

— *verb* **acted, acting** 1. To do something; perform an action; 行动; 采取行动: *He acted quickly to save her life.* 他行动敏捷去挽救