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体例说明

一、单词

- 1. 本词典英语单词均按字母顺序排列,用黑正体印刷。
- 2. 有两种以上拼法的词,做如下处理:
 - (1)加圆括号。如:

labo(u)r ['leibə] n

(2)同时给出。如:

theatre, theater $['\theta i \ni t \ni] n \dots$

- 3. 缩写词、组合词等均按字母顺序排列。
- 4. 拼写相同,但词源、词义不同的词,分立词条并在右上角标有数码字。如: light¹…,light²…
- 5. 有些形容词既可以用-ic,也可以用-ical 作后 缀,用圆括号标示。

二、注音

- 1.本词典用国际音标注音,音标注在本词后, 放在方括号内。重音符号[']置于重读音节 的音标符号的前上方;有两个以上重读音 节的词,用[']表示主重音,用[₁]表示次重 音并置于音标符号的前下方。如: qualification[₁kwolifi'keifən]。
- 2. 一个词一般只标注一种发音。但该词若有两种以上发音,用逗号隔开,放在方括号内。如:

direct[di'ret, dai'rekt] adj

若一个音既可发长音也可发短音,将长音符

号标在圆括号内。如: reality[ri(:)'æliti]…

- 3. 一个词的发音若有强式和弱式两种读音, 按强弱的顺序排列,中间用逗号分开。如: of[ɔv,əv,v,f]prep....
- 4. 一个词因词性或释义不同而发音有差异时,在有关词性之前另行注音。如:increase[in'kri:s]vt.,vi.…['inkri:s]n....

三、词性

1. 词性用英语缩写形式标出,共分十类: 名词 n.

动词(及物动词) vt.

(不及物动词) vi.

(助动词) aux.v.

代词 pron.

数词 num.

形容词 adj.

副词 adv.

介词 prep.

连词 conj.

感叹词 int.

冠词 art.

一个词若有两个以上词性时,择其主要或常见者标出。如:

quarry[† kwəri] n, 1. ... 2. ... vt., vi. 1. ... 2.

四、词形变化

不规则动词的变化形式,名词复数的不规则变化形式,均加以注明,规则变化中需要重复词尾辅音字母或拼法、发音等有较大变动的,也加以注明。如:

admit[əd'mit](~ted;~ting)vt.,vi...
take[teik](took [tuk],taken ['teikən])vt.

knife[naif](pl. knives [naivz])...

2. 形容词和副词比较级与最高级的不规则变化形式,加以注明标在圆括号内,比较级与最高级之间用分号分开。如:

bad[bæd]adj.(worse[wə:s]; worst[wə:st])

五、释义和用法

- 1. 每一词条均用英语进行解释,然后标明汉语释义。
- 2. 词目在同一词性下有多种不同释义时,分别用1.、2.、3.…标出。
- 3. 每一词的双解部分用正体排印,而例句均用斜体排印。
- 4. 词组(包括谚语)用黑正体字排印,词组间用符号"/"隔开。
- 5. 释义前有时用方括号表示词的词源和学科等。如:[英]、[美]、[律]、[语]等。
- 6. 在词的基本用法和例句后根据不同的情况 标出【词组】、【派生】、【合成】、【同义】、【反 义】、【辨析】等。

六、符号用法

- 1. 代字号"~"用于代表词条的本词。
- 2. 方括号"[]"用于:
 - (1)注明音标
 - (2)注明用法
 - (3)注明词源及学科
 - (4)注明正误
- 3. 圆括号"()"用于:

- (1)注明词形变化。如: do(did;done;doing)
- (2)加注内容或意义方面的补充说明。如: (文章、讲话、乐曲等的)一段、一节
- (3)表示可省略部分。如:
 ravel['rævəl] vt. 1. ··· 2. disentangle 拆开
 (绳索),拆散(织物)···。
- (4)表示代换部分。如: shave oneself 自己刮脸(剃胡子)
- (5)表示固定搭配。如: afraid[ə'freid] adj ... be ~ (of)...害怕…
- (6)表示名词的复数形式。如:
 bath[ba:0,bæ0]n.(pl. bathes [ba:ðz])
- 4. 鱼尾号用于: 注明词组、派生、合成等。

略语

adj.	adjective	形容词
ad.	adverb	副词
n.	noun	名词
art.	article	冠词
conj.	conjunction	连词
int .	interjection	感叹词
num.	numeral	数词
prep.	preposition	介词
pron.	pronoun	代词
v .	verb	动词
aux.v.	auxiliary verb	助动词
vi.	intransitive verb	不及物动词
vt.	transitive verb	及物动词
sth.	something	某物
sb.	somebody	某人
pl.	plural	复数
sing.	singular	单数

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A a

a [ei,ə](在元音前为 an [æn,ən]) indef. art. one; any; each 一个;任何一个;每一个: ~ hammer 一把锤子/an university 一所大学/an hour 一个小时/an umbrella 一把雨伞/an apple一个苹果/once ~ year 每年一次/I had ~ cup of water.我喝了一杯水。A whale is not ~ fish. 鲸不是鱼。There was ~ Brown in that village.那个村子有过一个叫布朗的人。A square has four sides.正方形有四个边。

aback [ə'bæk] adv. backwards 向后地; 后退地: At first, Kirby was taken ~ by their announcement. 起初, 柯尔比被 他们的宣布吓了一跳。

【词组】be taken ~ 吃惊;吓了一跳 abacus ['æbəkəs] (pl. abaci ['æbəsai] or abacuses ['æbəkəsiz]) n. calculating instrument with balls moving smoothly on wires 算盘;珠算: use (work) an ~ 打算盘/The oldest kind of computer is the ~, used in China centuries ago.最老式的一种计算器是算盘,数世纪前就在中国使用了。

abandon [əˈbændən] vt. leave or give up completely 放弃;抛弃: The baby was ~ ed by its mother.婴儿被他妈妈抛弃了。We ~ ed our holiday because we had no money.因为没有钱,我们放弃了假期。He never ~ ed his friends.他从不舍弃自己的朋友。The search was ~ ed when night came, even though the child had not been found.夜幕降临时,尽管孩子还没有找到,搜寻工作还是中止了。He was obliged to ~ that idea.他被迫放弃了那个想法。Don't ~ hope.不

要灰心。

【词组】~ oneself to sth.陷入;沉湎于某事

【派生】~ ed adj.被抛弃的;无耻的 【同义】desert, leave vt.

【反义】maintain vt.保持;维持。

abate [ə'beit] vt., vi.1. make or become less 减少;减轻;减退: The wind ~ d.风势减弱了。The medicine ~ d his pain.药减轻了他的病痛。2. do away with 消除: His anger ~ d. 他的怒气消了。

【派生】~ ment n.减少;减轻;减退 abed [ə'bed] adv. in bed 在床上: be ill ~ 卧病在床

abide [ə'baid] (abode [ə'bəud]或 ~ d) vt., vi.1. keep (a promise, law) 遵守(诺言、法律): ~ by one's promise 遵守诺言/~ by discipline 遵守纪律/~ by one's opinion 固执已见/We agreed to ~ by your judgement.我们同意服从你的判决。2. endure, bear [用于否定句和疑问句]忍耐;忍受: I can't ~ that man 我不能忍受那种人。I can't ~ rude people.我不能容忍粗鲁无礼的人。

【派生】abiding adj. 持久的;永久的

ability [əˈbiliti] n.1. the power or capacity to do or think sth. (办事或思考)能力;本领: She has the ~ to do it, but she is lazy.她有能力做,但是她懒。 2. cleverness; intelligence 聪明;智慧;才智: a man of ~ 有才能的人/leadership ~ 领导才干/Tom is a painter of great ~ .汤姆是一个极有才智的画家。

【词组】to the best (utmost) of one's ~ 不遗余力,尽最大努力



【同义】capacity,skill *n .* 【反义】inability, incapacity *n* . 无 能 ;无能力

ablaze [ə'bleiz] adv., adj. on fire, in a blaze; (fig.) shining, bright, excited: 着火(的), [喻]激动的: set it ~放火烧之/be ~ with anger 怒气冲冲/The streets were ~ with light.街上灯火辉煌。

able ['eibl] adj. 1, having knowledge or skill; clever 有才能的: 聪明的: an ~ lawyer 精明的律师/an ~ speech 颇有见地的演说/an ~ man 有才 干的人/He is the ~ st pianist I know. 他是我所知道的最有才华的钢琴 家。2. having the power to do 能够做 的;能[接不定式]: Jane was ~ to catch the early bus.珍妮赶上了早车。 Will you be ~ to come. 你能来吗? Tom was ill . He wasn't ~ to take part in the match.汤姆病了,不能参加比 赛。She is ~ to swim.她会游泳。 【词组】be ~ to (do) …能够;会 【派生】enable w.使(人)能够 【同义】 capable adj. 【反义】unable adj.不能的

【辨析】capable 和 able 的区别: capable 是 capability 和 capacity 两个词共有的形容词,用于消极方面,指接受或适应的能力,可指人也可指事物。 capable 有时具有贬意,如: He is capable of (doing) anything. 他甚至于什么事都干得出来。 able 有才能的,具有积极的意义,在本领上比 capable 高出一筹,但只对人而言的。

【注意】can 和 be able to 在表示能力这一点上同义,常可互换。它们的区别在于:①can 仅有现在和过去时态形式(could),无将来和完成时态形式,而 be able to:则有更多的时态形式。如在下面三个例句中,不能用 can 取代 be able to: Will you be able to come tonight? 你今晚能来吗? I'm sorry I haven't

been able to answer your letter.对不起我一直没能给您回信。He said he had not been able to come earlier.他说他没有能够早一点来。②be able to 后的动词一般不用被动语态。
[误]I was able to be heard.[正]I was able to make myself heard.我能够让别人听到我的讲话。

aboard [ə'bəːd] prep., adv. on (to) or in (to) a ship or aeroplane 在(向)船上或飞机上: "Are all the passengers ~?" asked the captain.船长问: "所有旅客都上船了吗?" It's time to go ~(the ship).已到乘搭(上船)的时间了。Welcome ~! 请上船(飞机、此次列车)! 欢迎乘坐本船(飞机、此次

【反义】ashore adv.在岸上;上岸abolish[əˈbɔliʃ] vt. stop. (sth. that is happening); get rid of completely 取消;废止: The new government ~ ed the tax on clothing.新政府取消了服装税。 Many people wish that nations would ~ their frontiers.许多人都希望各国能废除疆界。

【派生】abolition n.废除;废止/~able adj. 可废除的/~er n.取消者;废除者

【同义】cancel vt.

【辨析】abolish 和 cancel 的区别: abolish 指废除存在已久的法律、 条例、法规、风俗习惯等。如: Abraham Lincoln abolished slavery in the United States. 亚伯拉罕·林肯废除 了美国的奴隶制。cancel 指取消 已作出的决定或安排的事情。如: The professor has decided to cancel the lecture. 教授已决定取消那场讲座。

abound [ə'baund] vi. have in great numbers or quantity 有(大量的);富余;盛产;充满(with,in): Wild birds ~ in the forest.森林里有许多野鸟。
The ocean ~ s with fish.海里产很多鱼。

about [ə'baut] prep. 1. concerning 关

于;对于: This is a book ~ American history.这是一本关于美国历史的 书。I know nothing ~ it.我对此一 无所知。2. here and there 到处; 四 处;在…各处: Jean's clothes were lying ~ the room.房间里到处都是简 的衣服。She looked ~ her.她环视 四周。3. round, near to 在…周围; 在…附近;在…身边: He planted trees ~ the house.他在房子周围种 了树。4. approximately(时间、大小、 数量等)大约:We left there ~ 6 p. m. 我们大约是下午六点钟离开那 里的。He is ~ thirty five years old. 他大约 35 岁。 adv.1. nearly, almost 大约;几乎;差不多: We walked ~ five miles. 我们走了大约五英里。 2. here and there 到处,各处: There's a lot of flu ~ at this time of year. 这 时节 到 处 都 有 许 多 人 患 流 感。 People were sitting ~ on the grass. \(\) 们散坐在草地上。3, near 附近: There is no one ~ . 附近没有人。 Is there anybody ~? 附近有人吗? 4. facing round (转)向相反方向: The ship turned ~ . 船掉转方向。

【词组】bring ~ 引起;造成;导致/come~发生;(船或风)改变方向 【同义】of,on prep.

【辨析】①about, of 和 on 的区别: about 涉及详情。of 不涉及详情。 on 多用于学术上②about 与 with, on 的区别: 当表示"在…身边", "在…手头","在…身上"时,about 常表示随身携带"小物品"。with 往往表示携带"较大的物件";但随 身带钱之类的物品时,二者皆可用 之。on 常用于口语中。[误]I have no dictionary about me. [IF] I have no dictionary with me.我身边没有带字 典。I have no change (purse) about (with, on) me. 我身边没有带零钱 (钱包)。③be about to 和 be going to 的区别:二者都表示"未来 要做什么",但 be about to 表示

"最近的未来…"。be going to 表示"不久的未来"。前者较急迫。 A 例如: My back is about to break under the load. 重压之下我的背就要断了。I'm going to have a meeting tomorrow. 我明天将开一个会。

above [ə'bʌv] prep.1. higher than 在… 之上: There is a portrait ~ the blackboard. 黑板上方有张画像。2. more than 超过: The sun rose ~ the horizon. 太阳升到地平线上。 There were ~ 3000 people there. 那儿有三千人以 上。 adv. in or to a higher place 在上 方: Their classroom is just ~ . 他们的 教室就在上面。 See the birds flying ~ .看天上的飞鸟。

【词组】~ all 最主要地/~ oneself 自命不凡;趾高气扬/over and~除 外;也

【同义】on, over prep., adv.

【反义】below prep.,adv.在…下面【辨析】above 与 over, on, upon的区别: above 表示一般的"在…的上方"。如: The lamp is above our desk.灯在我们课桌的上方。over表示"在…的正上方"。如: The lamp is over our desk.灯在我们课桌的正上方。A lamp hangs over us.在我们(头顶)的上方悬挂着一盏灯。on 表示与某物接触并在它的上边。如: The book is on the table.书在桌上。upon与 on 同意,较为正式,除在某些习惯用语中必须使用upon外,两者可通用。

abridge [əbridʒ] vt. make (a book, etc.) shorter(书等)删节;节略: an ~ d edition 节本/It was ~ d from the original work. 这是根据原著节略的。

【派生】~ **ment** n. 删节; 节略; (书的) 节书; 摘要

abroad [əˈbrɔːd] adv. 1. in or to a foreign country 在国外;到国外: My brother lives ~ . 我的兄弟生活在国

A

外。He is going ~ for his holiday this year.今年他将要到国外度假。2. in all directions; widely 遍布,到处

【词组】at home and ~ 国内外/be ~ 在国外/go ~ 出国

abrupt [ə'brʌpt] adj.1. very sudden 突然的;意外的: an ~ stop 突然停止/an ~ death 突然死亡,猝死 2. (of speech, behaviour) bad tempered; unfriendly(指言谈、举止)粗鲁的;无礼的: His ~ reply hurt my feelings. 他粗鲁的回答伤害了我的感情。3. (of a slope) steep(斜坡)陡峭的: The slope was very ~ . 那斜坡很陡。

【派生】~ ly adv. 突然;仓促/~ness n.突然性

absent ['æbsənt] adj. 1. not here, not present 不在; 缺席: Peter has a cold and is ~ from school. 彼得感冒了,没有上学。 He was ~ from work last Tuesday. 他上周二缺勤。 2. not paying attention to 心不在焉的: He looked at his mother in an ~ sort of way.他漫不经心地看着他的母亲。vt. [æb'sent] keep (oneself) away 缺席: Why did you ~ yourself from school yesterday? 昨天你为什么不到校?

【派生】 \sim ee n. 缺席者;不在者/ \sim ly adv. 茫然地/ \sim -minded adj. 心不在焉的;茫然的

absolute ['æbsəljut] adj. 1. complete; perfect; whole 完善的;完美的;完全的;绝对的: have ~ trust in sb. 完全信任某人/The police have ~ proof of his guilt. 警察有他犯罪的确凿证据。 2. not limited 无限制的: ~ power 无限权利 3. having unlimied power 专制的;独裁的: an ~ ruler 专制的统治者 4. real, undoubted 真实的;无疑的: the ~ truth 绝对真理

【派生】~ ly adv. 完全地;绝对地/ absolution n. 赦免;免罪

【同义】complete adj.

【反义】relative adj.相对的

absolve [əb'zəlv] vt. declare free (from sin, guilt; from a promise, a duty, the consequences of past sin) 赦免;解除责任;免除(履行诺言、罪责): ~ … from(of) 免除…的(罪、责任)/They ~ d him from all responsibilities.他们免除了他的一切责任。

absorb [əb'səːb] vt.1. take or suck in 吸收: Some of waste and poison is ~ ed and changed into harmless things. 一部分废物和含毒物品被吸收,变成了无害的东西。The heat is ~ ed by the water. 热量被水吸收了。2. take up the attention of 吸引…注意力: ~ sb.'s attention 吸引某人注意【词组】be ~ ed in 被…吸引住;全神贯注于

【派生】~ably adj.可吸收的,易吸收的/~er n.吸收器/~ability n. 吸收性~ing adj.非常吸引人的;引人人胜的

【同义】digest, assimilate vt.

【辨析】absorb, digest 和 assimilate 的区别: absorb 较为通俗, 使 用范围较广泛,常指某物吸收他 物,其过程较简单。如:Water absorbs oxygen. 水吸收氧气。digest 指吸收某物中的有用部分,排除无 用部分,其过程较 absorb 缓慢。 如: Cheese doesn't digest easily. 奶酪 不容易被吸收。He read rapidly but did not digest anything.他读得很快, 却什么也没有吸收。assimilate 指 吸收消化以后转变为有用的物质, 其过程较 digest 更缓慢。如:Food is first absorbed, then digested and finally assimilated by our bodies. 食物 首先被吃进,然后经过消化,最后 被我们的身体所吸收。

【注意】be lost in 可以用来表示和 be absorbed in 相似的意思: She was lost in thought.她陷入沉思。

abstract ['æbstrækt] adj. 1. thought of apart from any particular object or real thing 抽象的: The word 'hunger' is an

~ noun."饥饿"这个词是抽象名词。2.deep深奥的: He wanted to be a physicist and devoted himself to ~ research.他想成为一名物理学家并献身于抽象研究。

【派生】~ ly adj.抽象地;理论上/~ion.抽象概念

absurd [ab'səːd] adj. unreasonable; foolish 不合理的;荒谬的: an ~ explanation 不合理的解释/Don't be ~! 不要胡闹(搞、说)!

abundance [ə¹bʌndəns] n . great amount 大量;丰富;充裕: an ~ of drink 充 足的饮料

【派生】abundant adj.丰富的;充裕的;充分的/abundantly adv.丰富地;充裕地;充分地

【反义】scarcity n.缺乏;不足

abuse [ə'bju:z] vt.1. make bad use of; use wrongly 滥用;乱用;误用:~words 错用字眼 2. treat badly; speak very roughly to 虐待;辱骂: Don't ~that old man, he can't help walking slowly.别辱骂那老人,他只能慢慢走。[ə'bju:s] n.1. bad or wrong use; misuse 滥用;误用 2.(pl.) bad practice of custom; bad treatment [复数]弊病;陋习;虐待 3. loud course; insulting words 辱骂;谩骂;咒语

【派生】abusive adj. 滥用的;辱骂性的

【同义】insult vt.

academic [aekə demik] adj. 1. of studying, schools, colleges, etc.; scholarly; literary or classical (contrasted with technical or scientific)学术的;学校的;学者的;文学或古典作品的(与技术的或科学的相对)2. too much concerned with theory and logic; not sufficiently practical 过于注重理论与逻辑的;不够实际的3. of an academy高等学府的;专科学校的

academy [əˈkædəmi] n.1. school for higher learning, usu. for a special purpose 高等学府;专科学校:a military

~军事学院/Academy of Music 音乐 专科学校 2. society of distinguished **A** men; society for cultivating art, literature, etc. of which membership is an honour 学会;研究院: the Academy of Science of China 中国科学院

【辨析】academy 和 college, institute, university 的区别: academy 指为专门目的而设立的高等专科 学校。如:a military academy 军事 学院/an academy of music 音乐学 院。college 指从属于综合性大学 的法学院、文学院、医学院、理学院 等,也可指单科性学院,在美国, college 可授学士学位。如; the college of liberal arts at the university 这所大学的文学院/the normal training *college* 教师进修学院/business college 商学院。institute 指独立的 专业性学院,和 college 意思相近, 但在英美高等教育系统中较少使 用。如: Beijing Institute of Foreign Languages 北京外国语学院。university 指综合性大学,往往下设多 个学院(college)。如:Nanjing University 南京大学/Oxford University 牛 津大学

accede [æk'si:d] vi.1. assent or agree (to request, proposal, etc.) 允诺;同意 (请求、建议等)(to): He ~ d to my request. 他答应了我的请求。2. come or succeed(to an office, a position of authority)就职;即位(to): ~ to the throne 即王位3. join 参加;加入: ~ to a political party 加入政党

【派生】accession n.同意

accelerate [æk'seləreit] w., vi.1. increase the speed of; cause to move faster or happen earlier 加速;催促: accelerating the rate of growth 加快增长率 2. (of a motion or process) become faster(指运动或程序)变快;加速: The car ~ d as it overtook me.那辆车超我的车时加快了速度。

【同义】quicken vt.

A

【反义】retard vt.阻止

accent ['æksənt] n.1. stress put on a syllable or word 重音: In the word today' the ~ is on the second syllable. "today" 的重音在第二个音节。
2. particular way of speaking, usu. connected with a country, area or class 口音: a voice without a trace of ~ 说话不带地方口音/On the eighth day somebody thought Bashi's ~ suggested Baoding, a city four hours away in Hebei Province. 第八天,有人想到八喜的口音很像保定的,保定是河北省的一个城市,乘车四小时即可到达。

【派生】 \sim uate vi. 重读;在…加重读符号;强调/ \sim uation n. 强调;加重读符号的方法

accept [ək'sept] vt., vi. take sth. which is offered, not to refuse 接受: I offered him a cake and he ~ ed. 我给他一块蛋糕,他接受了。We invited her to the party but she could not ~ .我们邀请她参加聚会,可是她不能接受。I cannot ~ your gift.我不能接受你的礼物。He asked her to marry him and she ~ ed him (his proposal).他向她求婚并且她答应了。

【派生】 \sim able adj. 可接受的;同意的/ \sim ance n. 领受,接纳,承认

【同义】receive vt., vi.

【反义】refuse vt., vi.拒绝

【辨析】accept 和 receive 的区别: accept 不但表示收到某物,并在思想上加以允诺或肯定,有接受采纳的意思,比 receive 更进一步。receive 为普通用语,可用于人,也可用于物,意思是"收到","受到"。

access ['ækses] n.1. way(in) to a place 通道;通路: easy (difficult) of ~ 易 (难)进人/The only ~ to the school is across the fields. 通往学校的惟一通路是穿过田间。Access to the village is along this muddy path.沿这条泥泞小路才能走到村庄。2. right, oppor-

tunity, or means of reaching, using or approaching 接触;使用;机会:Only high officials had ~ to the president.只有高级官员可以接近总统。Students must have ~ to a good library.学生必须有机会利用完善的图书馆。③attack(of fever, etc.)(身体发烧等)突然发作

accident ['æksident] n.1.sth.that happens without a cause that can be seen at once, usu. sth. unfortunate and undesirable: 意外事件;不测;祸事;事故: There have been many railway ~ s this year.今年发生了许多次火车车祸。2.chance; fortune:机遇;命运 by ~ of birth.生来就是;由于出生的身世。

【词组】by ~ 偶然;意外地/without ~安全地;无恙地

accidental [acksi'dentl] adj. happening by chance 偶然的; 意外的: I didn't mean to do it—it was ~ . 我不是有意这样做一是无意的。

【词组】by accident 意外地;无意中地;偶然地

【派生】~ ly adv. 偶然地

acclaim [ə'kleim] vt. applaud loudly 欢呼;喝彩: The newspapers ~ ed the fireman a hero.报纸为那个消防队员喝彩拥戴他成为英雄。 The Americans ~ ed the astronauts.美国人以欢呼迎接宇航员。

accommodate [əˈkəmədeit] vt.1. give someone a place to live or stay 供给住宿: One flat can ~ a family of five. 一套房间可供五口之家居住。 This hotel can ~ 200 guests. 这家旅馆可供两百客人住宿。 2. have space for 容纳: You could ~ another four children in your class. 你的班里还能容纳四个孩子。 3. adapt; harmonize; get into agreement or into adjustment 使适应; 使迁就;调节: He soon ~ d himself to the new circumstances. 他很快适应了新环境。

【同义】adapt vt.

accompany [əˈkʌmpəni] vt., vi.1. go with someone 陪伴: He accompanied me to the doctor's.他陪我去大夫的家(诊所)。 I~him on the trip.我同他一起去旅行。 I'll~ you to the airport.我将陪你到机场。2. play music while someone else is singing or playing another instrument 伴奏: Moria sang and I accompanied her on the piano.玛丽亚唱,我用钢琴伴奏。 He accompanied at(on) the piano.他以钢琴伴奏

【派生】accompaniment n.伴随物; 伴唱;伴奏

【同义】attend vt.

【注意】①accompany 意为"陪伴某 人到某处去",单纯的"陪坐"应用 keep sb. company。[误] Sit here and accompany me for a while. [IE] Sit here and keep me company for a while. 坐在这里陪我一会儿。②accompany 已经含有"去到某处"的意思, 它后面不能再加"to go"。[误]I'll accompany my sister to go to the station. [IE] I'll accompany my sister to the station. 我陪我妹妹到车站去。 ③ accompany 表示"陪送"时为 wt.,后面不再接"with"。[误]1 accompanied with the guests to the gate. [E] I accompanied the guests to the gate.在主动语态里,附加的东西用 with 表示。He accompanied speech with gesture.他一边讲话,一 边打手势(用以补充语言)。

accomplish [əˈkəmpliʃ] vt. perform, finish successfully 完成; 使成功: ~ a task 完成任务/ ~ one's purpose 达到 目的/They ~ ed their mission. 他们 完成了使命。To ~ the whole distance, the tern must fly about 75 miles every day. 燕鸥每天需飞75英里,才 能飞完这段路。

【派生】 \sim ed adj.完成的;熟练的;有才艺的;有教养的/ \sim ment n.完

成:实现:成就:修养

【辨析】accomplish, achieve, complete, end, finish 和 fulfil 的区别: accomplish 指成功地达到了预期 的目的,强调实现的过程,常用于 计划、任务、目的等。如: Finally we accomplished the difficult task. 最后我 们总算完成了这项困难的任务。 achieve 指克服了种种困难而最终 完成,常用于事业、计划、愿望等。 如: We hope to achieve our goal by peaceful means. 我们希望通过和平 手段实现目标。complete 较为正 式,指理想、工程、计划、著作等重 要工作的全部结束。如: The workmen haven't completed the house yet. 工人们还没有建成那幢房子。end 指结束或告一段落,强调到此为 止。如:The meeting ended yesterday. 会议是昨天结束的。finish 为常用 词,指做完了应做的各种事情。 如: Have you finished your homework? 你做完家庭作业了吗? fulfil 指最 大程度地完成了所期望的事情,强 调圆满完成。如:That factory fulfiled the production quota last year.那 家工厂去年圆满完成了生产指标。

accord¹ [ə'kə:d] n.1. agreement (esp. in the phr.) (用于短语中) 一致;符合: of one's own ~ 自愿地;自动地/of its own ~ 自然而然/in ~ with 同…一致/out of ~ with 同…不一致/with one ~ 一致地;异口同声地 2. treaty, agreement (between countries; with a country) (两国之间或与他国所订的)条约;协定(between, with)

accord² [ə¹kəːd] vt., vi. 1. give, grant 给与;赠与;赐与: ~ permission to sb.允许某人/~ him a warm welcome 向他表示热烈的欢迎/~ a request to a person 答应某人要求 2. be in harmony 协调;符合: His behaviour does not ~ with his principles.他的行为与他的原则不相符合。3. be consistent

A

(with) 与…一致: His actions ~ with his words.他言行一致。

accordance [ə'kəːdəns] n. harmony, agreement — 致: in ~ with 按照;根据;与…—致/This is not in ~ with the facts.这和事实不符。

according [ə'kə:din] adv. (只用于下面两个习语中)1. ~ to prep. 遵照;根据: ~ to sb. 根据某人所说/It isn't ~ to the law. 这不符合法律。 According to the papers, there was a big fire in London. 据报道,伦敦发生了火灾。 2. ~ as conj. in a manner that depends upon[后接从句]依照;随…而定: You will be paid ~ as you work (~ to the work you do). 你将依据你的工作来获得酬金。

accordingly [əˈkəːdiryli] adv.1. for that reason; therefore 因此;所以: He was too sick to stay, ~ we sent him home. 他病得太重不能再留下来,因此,我们把他送回家了。2.as the (stated) circumstances suggest 按照;根据: Learn the rules and act ~ . 学习规则,并依照规则行事。

accordion [ə¹kəxdjən] n. portable musical instrument with bellows, metal reeds, and a keyboard 手风琴。

accost [ə'kəst] w. go up to and speak to (esp. a stranger in the street)向(街上陌生人)打招呼;对…说话;搭话:

She was ~ ed by a stranger.一个陌生人上前与她攀谈。

account¹ [ə¹kaunt] n.1. report; description; narrative 报道;报告;叙述;描写: He gave an ~ of his trip.他报告了旅行的经过。2. statement of money(to be) paid or received 账目;账: send in an ~ 送进去账单/keep ~ s记账 3. reason; cause 理由,原因: The following ~ was written by Jane.下面的叙述是珍妮写的。I have an ~ with a bank in London.我在伦敦一家银行有户头。

【词组】on~of sth.由于…的原因/on one's own ~为自己的利益

account² [əˈkaunt] w., wi.1. be an explanation of 解释;说明: How do you ~ for your foolish mistake? 你如何解释你那愚蠢的错误? 2. give an explanation of money spent 报账

【派生】~ able adj.有责任的/~ ant n.会计员

【合成】~ book n.账簿 【同义】report vt.

accredit [əˈkredit] vt. send (an ambassador, etc) with credentials (to or at a court or government) 特派(外交使节等): They ~ ed him to (at) Peru.他们委派他出使秘鲁。

accumulate [ə'kjuːmjuleit] vt., vi. make or become greater in quantity; heap up 积累;堆积:~a fortune 积蓄一笔财产/He~d enough money to buy a new car.他攒够了钱买一部新车。Snow~d to a depth of three feet.积雪达3英尺。

【派生】accumulation n. 积累; 积聚; 堆积物/accumulator n. ①积聚者②蓄电池; [机]储蓄器

accurate [ekjurit] adj. 1. careful and exact 仔细的;精确的: be ~ in one's work 作事精确/quick and ~ at figures 计算迅速而精确/My watch is ~ . 我的表是准确的。2. free from error 正确无误的;准确的: You must be ~ in counting. 你在计算时一定要准确无误。

【派生】accuracy n. 准确度/accurately adv.准确地

【同义】correct, exact *adj*. 【反义】rough *adj*.粗糙的

【辨析】accurate 和 correct, exact 的区别: accurate 指精确,强调经过努力,使符合规范或事实。如: His information was accurate. 他的情报精确无误。correct 指正确,强调没有错误。如: Your answer is correct

but your explanation is not. 你的答案是正确的, 但解释却不对。 exact 指确切, 强调各个细节都符合事实。如: This is the exact place where I put my watch. 这就是我放表的地方。

accusation [ækju (:) 'zeifən] n. accusing or being accused 非难;谴责; 控告;告发: Prevent the ~ of an innocent person. 防止无辜的人遭到非难。 Accusations of corruption have been made against him. 他被指控贪污腐化。

accuse [əˈkjuːz] vt. say that someone has done sth. wrong 谴责: The teacher ~ d Jacob of hiding the book. 老师指责雅各布把书藏起来了。

【派生】accusation n. 指责; 罪名/the~d n. 被告/~rn. 原告; 非难者

【同义] charge vt.

【反义】defend vt.为…辩护

【辨析】accuse 和 charge 的区别: accuse 所表达的"指控"在语意上 不如 charge 所表达的那样严重, 后者多用于法律控诉;在结构方 面,前者后面接人 + of + 事,后者后 面接人 + with + 事,如:Who accused you of such a thing? 谁指控你干了 这种事情? They charged him with murder.他们指控他谋杀。

【注意】accuse 的分词形式可作定语:The angry man gave her an accusing look.那个怒气冲冲的人向她投去责备的目光。The judge asked the accused man to stand up.法官要被告(人)站起来。

accustom [əˈkʌstəm] vt. make used to 使习惯于:~sb. to sth.(doing sth.)使某人习惯于:I tried to~ my eyes to the dark.我尽量使眼睛习惯于黑暗。You can~ yourself to any kind of food.你可以习惯任何食物。

【词组】be ~ ed to sth. (to doing sth.)习惯于

【派生】~ ed adj. 习惯的;通常的 【注意】be accustomed to 和 be Aused to 的区别: 当后面接名词、代词、动名词时,两者可换用。

ache [eik] vi. have a pain 疼痛: My legs ~ d after the long walk.我走了一段长路后觉得腿疼。 My head ~ s (is aching).我头痛。 I ~ all over.我浑身疼痛。 n. paid 疼: She has an ~ in her (the) back.她后背疼。

【同义】pain vi.,n.

【合成】toothache n.牙疼

【辨析】ache 和 pain 的区别:二者均含"疼痛"之意, pain 指由于受伤或疾病而产生的疼痛。如:The boy was crying with pain.这男孩疼得直哭。ache 指人体局部上持续的疼痛,程度比 pain 轻。如:I have an ache in my stomach.我胃疼。

achieve [ə'tʃiːv] vt.1. accomplish 实现: He at last ~ d his purpose.他终于达到了他的目的。2. get by effort 获得: We have ~ d only half of what we hoped to do.我们仅完成我们所希望完成的一半。

achievement [ə'tʃiːvmənt] n.1. the act of achieving 完成;实现 2. sth. done successfully 成就; a scientific ~ 科学上的成就/Such was Albert Einstein, a simple man of great ~ s. 阿尔伯特·爱因斯坦就是这样一个人,一个单纯朴实而又有巨大成就的人。

【辨析】见 accomplish

acid ['æsid] n. powerful liquid that can burn things 酸 adj.1. sour 酸味的 2. (fig.) severe; sarcastic 讽刺的;尖刻的

【派生】~ ly adv.,adj. 讥刺地(的)/ ~ ness n.酸性

【合成】~ proof adj. 耐酸的/~ reaction n. 酸性反应/~ test n. 酸性试验

acknowledge [əkˈnɔlidʒ] vt.1. admit 承认;供认[接名词、代词、从句或 复合宾语]:~ one's fault 承认错误