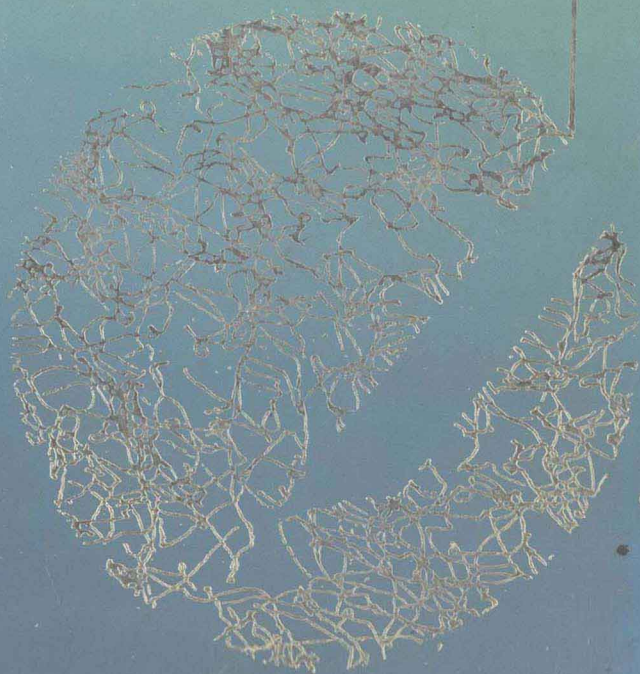


大学基础英语 常用词词典

A Dictionary of College English

广西教育出版社



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编写组编写

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前 言

国家教委1989年6月颁布的新的《高等学校英语专业基础阶段英语教学大纲》要求：大学英语专业二年级学生必须掌握6000个常用的英语单词。为了帮助学生掌握英语基础词汇，我们编写了此书。对6000个常用的英语单词的基本用法，进行详细的解释、举例，并对三百六十多组同义词进行对比和辨义。这是大学英语专业低年级本科生、专科生、函授生、自学考试学员、广大的英语自学者学习英语词汇最直接、最有效的教科书和工具书。其中2000个英语基本单词（在单词后注明I、II），是入学前必须掌握的英语词汇。因此，本书亦是高中毕业生准备高考的参考书之一。

本书由广西区教委高教教学处倡议广西四所高校（广西大学、广西师范大学、广西师院、广西民院）外语系的教师共同编写。

广西壮族自治区教委高教教学处一直关心和支持本书的编写和出版，在此特致谢意。

由于我们水平有限、时间仓促，疏漏之处，在所难免，希望读者不吝批评、指正。

《英语常用词词典》编写组

1991.1.

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用法说明

1. 每个单词，均注明级别，放于词目后的括号内。(I)(II)级为入学前必须掌握的英语词汇；(III)(IV)级为大学一年级必须掌握的英语词汇，(V)(VI)级为二年级必须掌握的英语词汇。

2. 名词如是不可数，用(U)符号标出。动词统一标明V，及物动词或不及物动词的用法由例句去体现，以训练学生的判断能力。

3. 单词的释义有英、汉双解，英先汉后，力求简明扼要、深入浅出。短语一律用斜体排出，仅给汉语解释，以省篇幅。

4. 单词的例句力求贴切、准确、实用，有代表性，没有附上汉语译文，目的是避免学生过多依靠汉语、培养用英语思维、直接使用英语的能力。

5. 常见的同义词的辨析，是学习英语的基础阶段的困难之一。本书作了较细致的处理。为帮助学生同义词的细微区别有较明确的理解，所举的例句附上了汉语译文。每组同义词附在该组第一个词的词条之后，用syn符号标出。

6. 本书不是一部全面的词典，而是着重讲解英语最常用、最活跃的六千单词的用法。掌握了这些词的基本用法，就可从事一般日常生活接待、导游翻译，中学英语教学等工作。

主要参考书目

1. Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English
2. The Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English
3. The Random House College Dictionary
4. Webster's Third New International
5. Dictionary of the English Language Unabridged
6. Longman Dictionary of Phrasal Verbs
7. Reader's Digest Family Word Finder
8. Concise Oxford Dictionary
9. Longman Guide to English Usage
10. 新英汉词典
11. 英汉大词典
12. 现代英语用法词典
13. 英语常用词用法词典
14. 高等学校英语专业基础阶段英语教学大纲
15. 英语搭配大词典
16. 远东英汉大辞典

缩 略 语 表

<i>adj.</i> adjective.....	形容词
<i>adv.</i> adverb.....	副 词
<i>Am E</i> American English.....	美国英语
<i>art.</i> article	冠 词
<i>Br E</i> British English.....	英国英语
<i>conj.</i> conjunction	连接词
<i>esp.</i> especially	特别是
<i>etc.</i> et cetera.....	等等
<i>int.</i> interjection	感叹词
<i>n.</i> noun.....	名 词
<i>num.</i> numeral	数 词
<i>pl.</i> plural.....	复 数
<i>prep.</i> preposition	介 词
<i>pron.</i> pronoun.....	代 词
<i>sb.</i> somebody	某 人
<i>sing.</i> singular.....	单 数
<i>sth.</i> something	某 物
(U) uncountable	不可数
(C) countable	可 数
<i>usu.</i> usually	通常地
<i>v.</i> verb	动 词
(I)	一级(词)
(II)	二级(词)
(III)	三级(词)
(IV)	四级(词)
(V)	五级(词)
(VI)	六级(词)

A

a [ə, ei], **an** [ən, æn] (I) *art.* 1. **each, any** (泛指)任何一个: Rome was not built in a day. 2. **a certain one** 某一个: I took my things to a hotel in New Street. 3. **every** 每一: We drink tea twice a day. 4. (before some material nouns) **a kind of** (用于某些物质名词前)一种, 一份: This is an old wine. 5. (denoting kind, catalogue) **the same** (某些类别)一类, 一种: The boys are of an age and get on well together. 6. (before the name of an artist) **a work by** (在艺术家的名字前)…的作品: He found a Picasso on the wall. 7. **one member of a class** 同一: Birds of a feather flock together.

syn.: **a, one** 都表示“一”, “一个”, 但 **a** 是冠词, **one** 是数词, 语气较强。如: More than a year 一年多的时间
More than one year 不止一年的时间(即两年或三年)
比较:

Can a boy do this? No, but a man can.

Can one boy do this? No, but two boys can.

在一些习惯用法上, 两者也有不同。如 **as a man** 是“作为一个男人”, **as one man** 是“大家一致地”, **at a time** 是“一次”, “每次”或“同时”, **at one time** 是“过去曾经”。

syn. **a bit, a little**

这两个短语意思相同, 都表示“一点儿”, “一些”。

a bit 常作状语, I am a bit tired.

a little 除作状语外, 还可以作定语或宾语:

Can you stay a little longer?

你能再多呆一会儿吗?

She speaks a little French. 她会讲一点法语。

Please give me a little. 请给我一些。

abandon [ə'bəndən] (IV) *v.* 1. to go away from, not intending to return to 抛弃; 放弃: In his early days he abandoned medicine for literature. 2. to leave or give up (home, ship, plane etc.) 离弃(家园、船只、飞机等): The soldiers abandoned the burning ship. 3. to leave (one's wife, children etc.) in a thoughtless or cruel way 遗弃(妻、女等): He abandoned his wife and went away with all their money.

ability [ə'biliti] (III) *n.* (U) 1. power and skills, esp. of the mind 能力: One's writing ability grows by practice. 2. cleverness, intelligence 才能; 才智: Washington has great ability as a general.

// to the best of one's ability 尽力地: I will carry out your instructions to the best of my ability.

able ['eɪbəl] (I) *adj.* 1. having the power, means, or opportunity to do sth. 能; 能够: She had been able to send home regularly fifteen dollars a week to maintain the family. 2. clever; capable, having or showing knowledge or skill 能干的; 有才华的: He is a marvellous able author./ She is quite able to teach.

syn.: able, capable

able 是“能干的”，“有能力的”，“有才能的”，后接动词不定式:

He was able to help you.

capable 是“能胜任的”，意思比 **able** 弱，常指具有解决某个题的能力或满足一般的要求，后接 of + 名词或动名词，不能接不定式:

My son is capable of taking care of himself.

我的孩子可以照料自己。

capable 不仅可以用于人，也可以用于事物，表示“易...的”，

That is capable of being misunderstood.

那件事很容易被误解。

abnormal [æb'no:məl] (V) *adj.* different (usu. in a bad sense) from what is normal, ordinary or expected 不正常的, It is abnormal for a man to walk in his sleep.

aboard [ə'bo:d] (V) *adv., prep.* on or into (a ship, train, aircraft, bus, etc.) 上船(车、飞机等); 在(车、船等)上: All 257 aboard died in a DC-10 airliner crash in Antarctica.

abolish [ə'bɒlɪʃ] (V) *v.* to put an end to; to bring to an end; stop 废除, 取消: There are many bad customs and laws that ought to be abolished.

abolition [ˌæbə'liʃən] (VI) *n.* (U) the act of putting an end to something 废除, 取消: The abolition of slavery in the United States was effected in 1865.

abominable [ə'bɒmɪnəbəl] (VI) *adj.* 1. hateful; causing hatred or disgust (to sb.) 可憎的; 可恶的: Murder is the most abominable crime. 2. (infml) unpleasant; bad; not liked 糟糕的; 极坏的: The food in this hotel is abominable.

abound [ə'baʊnd] (VI) *v.* 1. to exist in large numbers or great quantity 大量存在; 充满: Social and cultural activities abound everywhere. 2. be plentiful 富有..., ...丰富: The Chinese Language abounds in idioms.

about [ə'baʊt] (I) *adv.* 1. near in number, time, degree, etc. 大约, 左右: Come back at about twelve o'clock. 2. almost, nearly 几乎, 差不多: John is about as tall as I am. 3. here and there 到处, 四处: The visitors walked about the garden. 4. around, in the area, in a near place 在附近: The streets about the castle are full of places of historic interest. // *be about sth.* 正要做某事: He was about to leave. *come about* 发生, 成为现实: Then you will tell us how it all came about. *turn about* 向后转, 转过身来: The ship turned about and left the battle. *leave...about* 到处乱放:

He is always leaving his things about. *prep.* 1. **concerning**, regarding 关于: My aunt has often spoken to me about you. 2. **in all parts of**, on all sides of, around: 在周围: There was white fence about the house. 3. **on the body of** 在身边, 在手头: I have no money about me. // *go about* (着手) 做: She went about her business of preparation. *see about* ...负责: I will see about it. *set about* 开始做: I must set about my packing. *What (How) about?* ...怎么样? ...好吗? (用于提建议): What about that business we talked about this morning?

syn.: about, on, of

about “关于”, 涉及详细情况:

She told me about her daughter.

她把她女儿的情况对我说了。

on “论及”, 系统地论述, 多用于学术方面:

He is going to give a talk on the situation in the Middle East. 他将作一个有关中东形势的报告。

of “提及”, 不涉及详细情况:

I have never heard of him.

我从没听说过他。

above [ə'baʊ] (I) *adv.* 1. at a higher point; overhead; in or to a higher place 在上面, 在上方: The clouds above began to get thicker. 2. earlier (in a book, article, etc.) 上述, 上文: All the conditions described above were criticized. *prep.* 1. higher than; over 在...之上, 在...上面: The moon was now above the trees in the east. 2. **more than** 超过, 多于, 高于: You can't expect to succeed if you attempt tasks above your ability./A soldier should value honour above life. 3. **not having** (bad thoughts, plans, etc) or **doing** (bad acts) 以...为耻, 不致于(做出某事): He wouldn't steal, he's above that. // *above all* 首先, 最重要的是: Above all, it was his earnestness that decided her. // *be above one*

(*one's head*) 太高深, 无法理解: The lecture was above the heads of most of the audience.

syn.: above, on, over

above “在...之上”, “高于”, 上物不接触下物, 也无“垂直”之意, 其反义词是 “below”:

This city is 100 meters above sea level.

这城市海拔100米。

The captain of a ship is above a seaman.

船长的地位高于水手。

on “在...上面”, 上物接触下物; 也可用于侧面接触:

There is a vase on the table.

桌上有一个花瓶。

There is an oil painting on the wall.

墙上挂有一幅油画。

on 还可以有“临近”、“靠近”之意:

There is a small town on the river.

河边有一小镇。

over “在...的上方”, 常含“垂直上方”的意, 上下物互不接触, 其反义词是 “under”:

The lamp hung over the table.

桌子上方挂着一盏灯。

abridge [ə'bridʒ] (V) *v.* to make (something written or spoken) shorter by using fewer words; cut short 缩写; 缩短; It was abridged from the original work.

abreast [ə'breɪst] (VI) *adv.* side by side, on a level, and facing the same direction 并排; 并肩; They walked two or three abreast.

abroad [ə'brɔ:d] (II) *adv.* 1. to or in another country; overseas 在国外, 往国外; In 1883 the first Russian Marxist organization was formed abroad. 2. over a wide area; widely; everywhere 在外传扬; 到外; The news soon spread abroad that the examination results were ready. //go abroad 去国

外, Her sister has gone abroad.

abrupt [ə'brʌpt] (VI) *adj.* 1. sudden and unexpected 突然的, 出其不意的: The train came to an abrupt stop, making many passengers fall off their seats. 2. suddenly sloping up or down; steep 陡峭的: The cliff made an abrupt descent to the sea. 3. rough and impolite 粗鲁的, 无礼的: His abrupt reply hurt our feelings.

abruptly [ə'brʌptli] (VI) *adv.* 1. suddenly and unexpectedly 突然; 猛然: He woke up abruptly, as though someone had called his name. 2. roughly and impolitely 粗暴地: He blamed me abruptly without any good reasons.

absence ['æbsəns] (III) *n.* 1. the state of being absent 缺席, 不在: His absence from school was caused by illness. 2. non-existence; lack 不存在, 缺乏: The police were delayed by the absence of information about the crime.

absent ['æbsənt] (II) *adj.* 1. not present 缺席的, 不在的: How many students are absent today? 2. showing lack of attention to what is happening 茫然的, 心不在焉的: I asked him a question but he looked at me in an absent way and didn't answer. *v.* [æb'sent] (fml) to keep (oneself) away 使自己离开: He absented himself from the meeting. // *absent oneself from* 缺席; 离开: He frequently absents himself from home.

absent-minded [æbsənt 'maɪndɪd] (IV) *adj.* so concerned with one's thoughts as not to notice what is happening 心不在焉的: An absent-minded movement of his hand caused the cup to fall.

absolute ['æbsəlu:t] (III) *adj.* 1. complete; perfect 绝对的, 完全的: He is a man of absolute honesty. 2. not allowing any doubt; completely certain 肯定的, 确定的: The police have absolute proof of his guilt.

absolutely [ˈæbsəlu:tli] (III) *adv.* completely 绝对地; 完全地; You're absolutely wrong.

absorb [əb'sɔ:b] (IV) *v.* 1. to take or suck in 吸收; Plants absorb energy from the sun. 2. to take up the attention of 吸引(注意); 使专心, 使全神贯注; He was absorbed in the reading of Hamlet./He became completely absorbed in scientific work.

abstract [ˈæbstrækt] (IV) *adj.* thought of as a quality rather than as an object or fact; not real or solid 抽象的; His plans were too abstract to be put into operation. *n.* a shortened form of a statement, speech, etc. 摘要, 概括; He read through the papers and made an abstract of their contents. *v.* [æb'strækt] 1. to take out, separate 提取, 抽取; Scientists can abstract precious medicines from ordinary substances. 2. to make a shortened account of (a statement, speech, etc.) 摘录...的要点; Please abstract this scientific article. 3. transfer (one's attention etc.) 转移...(注意等); Nothing can abstract his mind while he works.

absurd [əb'sə:d] (IV) *adj.* unreasonable; foolish; ridiculous 不合理的; 荒谬的; 可笑的; Even sensible men do absurd things. / It was absurd of you to suggest such a thing.

abundance [ə'bʌndəns] (VI) *n.* a great quantity; plenty 丰富; 充裕; 大量; At the feast there was food and drink in abundance./There was an abundance of corn last year.

abundant [ə'bʌndənt] (V) *adj.* more than enough; plentiful 大量的; 充裕的; 丰富的; There are abundant supplies of firewood in the forest. //be abundant in (with) 有丰富的, 有大量的; China is abundant in (with) natural resources/The rivers and forests of the New World were abundant with fish and game.

abuse [ə'bju:z] (VI) *v.* 1. to say unkind, cruel, or rude things

to (someone) or about (somebody or something) 辱骂; 咒骂, The landlord had the right to beat, abuse or even kill them at will. 2. to put to wrong use; use badly; 滥用; 妄用, Don't abuse your authority (power). 3. treat badly 虐待, Stop abusing that dog! *n.* [ə'bjʊ:s] 1. (U) unkind, cruel or rude words 辱骂; 咒骂, He greeted me with a stream of abuse. 2. (C/U) wrong use 滥用; 妄用, They talked about the uses and abuses of figures to prove things in politics. 3. ill-treatment 虐待, Child abuse is a punishable offence. 4. an unjust or harmful custom 弊病; 恶习, Such abuse can only be checked by the force of public opinion.

academic [ækə'demik] (VI) *adj.* 1. concerning teaching or studying, esp. in a college or university 学术上的, A good historian must have an academic mind. 2. too much concerned with theory and logic; not sufficiently practical 不实际的, 书生气的, The question of freedom of speech is only an academic one under a dictatorship.

academy [ə'kædəmi] (VI) *n.* 1. school for higher learning, usu. for a special purpose 学院, 专科学校, a naval (military) academy; an academy of music (fine arts, sciences); a fencing (riding) academy 2. society of distinguished men; society for cultivating art, literature, etc. 研究院, 学会, The Royal Academy of Arts; the state-aid literary academy

accelerate [ək'seləreit] (VI) *v.* to increase the speed of; cause to move faster or happen earlier 加快; 加速, Fertilizer will accelerate the growth of these tomato plants./John's new car can accelerate from 10 m.p.h. to 60 m.p.h. in a few seconds.

accent ['æksənt] (IV) *n.* 1. a particular way of speaking, usu. connected with a country, area or class 音调, 腔调,