

# 新 课标中学英语 A 学习词典

Learning Dictionary  
for  
Middle School Students

主编/崔刚

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# 前 言

学习英语，查词典是必下的基本功夫，对于英语初学者来说更是如此。因为他们正处在英语学习过程中的初级阶段，只有在这个阶段打下扎实的英语基础，才能在今后建立起英语知识的大厦。所谓“扎实”，就是要对于所学的英语基本词汇意义理解透彻，用法融会贯通，文化内涵有一定了解，才能保证以后正确地、恰当地在实际中加以应用。

为了帮助中学生和英语初学者达到上述目的，我们根据最新的高中英语课程标准，并针对学生的实际需要编写了本词典，供中学生在学习与记忆单词以及阅读课外英语读物时使用。与国内外同类书相比，本书具有以下几个特点：

1. 收词严谨。本词典收词标准严格参照教育部 2003 年颁发的《普通高中英语课程标准》（人民教育出版社，2003）里的词汇表，收入了里面所列出的全部英语单词，此外还收入了部分词汇表里面没有列出、但是根据词汇表说明要求高中生应掌握的词组、短语以及可根据构词法推导出的副词和名词等。与以前的高中英语考试大纲里的词汇表相比，新英语课程标准的词汇既有增加，也有删减，词汇更加体现出实用特征，在日常生活中使用频率都很高。因此，本词典收词标准以新英语课程标准为参照，不失为帮助英语初学者掌握高使用频率的实用性词汇的一本工具书。

2. 释义精简。作为一本面向高中生和英语初学者的英汉双语词典，本书对于英语解释力求简明准确，英语解释所使用的词汇都限定在本词典所收词条的范围之内，使之能真正地帮助读者理解词义，并为今后的学习打下坚实的基础。汉语注释精益求精，使读者既能通过其英语释义准确地理解单词含义，又能通过参考汉语对应解释更加透彻地进行理解，同时避免理解上的偏差。

3. 例句丰富。学习英语单词的最终目的在于使用，词典的例句主要是为了帮助学生理解并掌握单词的意义和用法。本词典选取了丰富的例词、例句，通过不同的上下文，从不同的方面来说明该词条的各种使用方法，并有利于学习者模仿造句。同时在例句译文的

表达上既考虑到了符合汉语的表达习惯,又考虑到了所用语言的生动性。此外,本词典还对部分单词构成的常见词组和常见用法进行了讲解,并对相近单词的意义进行了辨析,从而使读者更能准确地理解和掌握单词和词组的意义和用法。例如,在 be 一词的解释中,就对 have been to 和 have gone to 两个短语的意义和用法进行了辨析:

**【辨析】** have been (to) 和 have gone (to)

试比较两个句子,仔细体会其中的区别: He has been to Pairs. 他曾到过巴黎——表示人已不在巴黎。/ He has gone to Pairs. 他已到巴黎去了。表示人在巴黎或正在去的途中。

4. 注重文化。根据新英语课程标准的宗旨,中学英语越来越重视实用交际,而对于中西方文化差异的理解是交际中不可忽视的重要部分。因此,对于部分与中西方文化差异相关的词汇进行详细的文化讲解,是本词典的另一大特色,使读者能够充分理解这些单词的文化内涵,从而更加恰当地在实际交际中应用。例如,在讲解 color 一词时,用较长篇幅对各种不同颜色的文化内涵进行了详细讲解,以帮助读者了解该词的文化意义。

编写词典是一项繁杂细琐的工作,没有足够的耐心和严谨的态度,就很难保证词典的质量。参加本词典编写工作的同志主要来自于清华大学从事英语教学研究和实践的专家和教师,他们既有丰硕的英语教育理论研究成果,也有丰富的英语教学实践经验。在本书的编撰过程中,大家都兢兢业业,精益求精,正是他们严谨的工作态度和辛勤的劳动,才使得本词典的质量和水平有了保证。在此对所有参与本词典编写和审校的工作人员表示诚挚的谢意。

另外,本词典在编写过程中参考了国内外大量的同类书籍,在此恕不一一列举,我们谨向这些书籍的作者表示衷心的感谢。

本词典在编写过程中,肯定存在挂一漏万之处,恳请读者和专家批评指正。

崔 刚

2005 年 4 月于北京清华园



# 体例说明

1. 词条后注明音标，用 [ ] 符号标注。
2. 如该词条有多种词类用法，则用 I、II、III 等符号分开。
3. 词类符号后注明词性（参见：7. 本词典所使用的部分缩略语符号），对于名词则用 [C]、[U] 或 [C, U] 符号标明可数或不可数，对于动词则用 [I]、[T] 或 [I, T] 标明及物或不及物；不规则名词还在括号中表明其复数形式，不规则动词则在括号中表明其第三人称单数形式、过去式、过去分词和现在分词形式，不规则形容词在括号中表明比较级和最高级形式。

4. 同一词类中的不同义项用阿拉伯数字 1、2、3 等分开，分别注明词义的英语和中文解释。

5. 词义解释和例子之间用冒号隔开，同一词义后的不同例子之间用 “/” 符号隔开。

6. 此外，在词条义项下面，有时会加有以下几种解释：

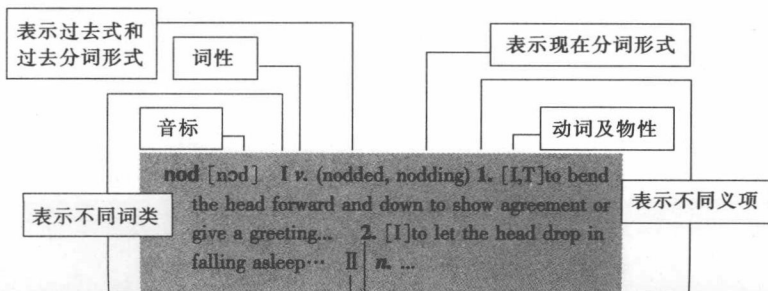
【搭配】指与该词搭配的常见用法，一般有三种情况：1) 固定词组搭配，如 be able to; 2) 常见用法搭配，如 What if...; 3) 合成意义搭配，如 toilet paper。

【用法】主要讲解该词在使用中应加以注意的细节。

【辨析】主要讲解该词或短语与同义或易混淆的其他词语或短语之间的异同。

【文化】主要讲解与该词或短语相关的西方文化内涵。

具体图示说明如下：



表示比较级

表示最高级

**happy** ['hæpi] *adj.* (happier, happiest) 1. feeling... 幸福的: I'm very happy to see you. 见到你很高兴。/ He is happy about his success. 他因成功而高兴。...

表示不同例句之间的分开符号

表示不规则名词的复数形式

**abacus** [...] *n.* (abaci [...] 或 abacuses [...]) a frame...

## 7. 本词典所使用的部分缩略语符号

**n.** 名词**conj.** 连词**vt.** 及物动词**pron.** 代词**vi.** 不及物动词**interj.** 感叹词**aux. v.** 助动词**art.** 冠词**adj.** 形容词**pl.** 复数**adv.** 副词

[U] 不可数

**num.** 数词

[C] 可数

**prep.** 介词**etc.** 等等

[C, U] 既可作可数名词, 也可作不可数名词

[I, T] 既可作不及物动词, 也可作及物动词

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## A

**a** [ei] *indef. art.* 1. one 一(个,件,只...): *I bought a pen yesterday.* 昨天我买了一支笔。/ *Can you lend me a book?* 你能借我一本书吗? 2. any; every (同类事物中的) 任何一个: *A lion is a dangerous animal.* 狮子是危险的动物。/ *A square has four sides.* 正方形有四条边。 3. each; every; per 每一个: *Take this medicine three times a day.* 每日三次,服用此药。/ *We have three meals a day.* 我们每天吃三顿饭。/ *They have two meetings a week.* 他们每周开两次会。 4. a container or unit of 一杯(瓶、份): *I'd like a coffee, please.* 劳驾,我要一杯咖啡。/ *A beer, please.* 请给我一杯啤酒。 5. [用在 half, such, what 等词后面]: *What a nice girl she is!* 她是多么好的女孩子! / *I have never seen such a beautiful picture.* 我从来没看过这么漂亮的图画。/ *half an hour* 半小时 / *half a dozen* 半打 6. [用于 as / how / so / too + adj. + a (an) 的句型中]: *Tom is not so clever a boy as his younger brother.* 汤姆这孩子不如他弟弟那样聪明。/ *It's too difficult a book for me.* 对我来说这是一本非常难的书。 7. 某一[与人名和 Mr, Mrs 等称呼或头衔连用]: *A Mr Green is asking to see you.* 有一位格林先生要见你。/ *A Mrs White asked you to call her back.* 有一位怀特夫人让你给她回个电话。 8. one like 像...的一个(人或物): *He is a Shakespeare of China.* 他是中国的莎士比亚。 9. the same 相同的[of; at]: *They are of an age.* 他们同岁。/ *Carry them three at a time.* 每次搬三件。

【搭配】**a lot of money** 许多钱 **a great many friends** 许多朋友 **a large number of books**

许多书籍 **a few books** 几本书 **a little water** 一点儿水 **to give a talk** 作报告 **to have a talk** 听报告 **to have (take) a walk** 散步 **to take a bath** 洗澡 **to have a fever** 发烧 **to have a headache (toothache...)** 头疼(牙疼...) **to have a rest** 休息 **to have a good time** 过得愉快 **to have a nice trip** 旅途愉快

【用法】**a** 用于以辅音音素(而不是辅音字母)开头的词之前; **an** 用于以元音音素(而不是元音字母)开始的词前。例如: **a book** 一本书 / **a university** 一所大学 / **a small island** 一座小岛 / **an hour** 一小时 / **an apple** 一个苹果 / **an honest man** 一个诚实的人。 **university** 的第一音节发[ju:]音, j 是半元音, 前面应用 **a**; **hour** 和 **honest** 中的 **h** 虽为辅音, 但不发音, 等于以元音开始。

【辨析】**a (an)** 和 **one**

两者均有“一”的意思。强调类别时, 用 **a (an)**; 强调数量时, 用 **one**。试比较: **My father is an engineer.** 我父亲是工程师。(不用 **one**) / **I have only one dictionary.** 我只有一本词典。(不用 **a**) / **It'll take more than a year.** 这要用一年多的时间。(一年零两个月、三个月等。) / **It'll take more than one year.** 这要用不止一年的时间。(也许会用两三年。)

**abacus** ['æbəkəs] *n.* (abaci ['æbəsaɪ] 或 abacuses [-kəsɪz]) a frame holding wires on which small balls can be moved, used for counting 算盘; *He uses an abacus for counting.* 他用算盘计算。

**abandon** [ə'bdən] *vt.* 1. to leave completely and forever 抛弃, 遗弃; *He abandoned his wife and children.* 他抛弃了妻子女儿。/ *The baby girl was abandoned by her mother.* 这个女婴被母亲遗弃了。 2. to give up

without finishing; stop 放弃;停下[同 give up]; *He had to abandon the good job because of illness.* 由于疾病,他被迫放弃了这份好工作。/*They abandoned their search.* 他们放弃了搜索。

【搭配】**abandon oneself to** 纵情; *He abandoned himself to grief.* 他悲痛欲绝。

**ability** [ə'biləti] **n.** 1. [U] power to do something; cleverness 能力;本领: *Jack has the ability to score a goal, but will he do it?* 杰克有踢进一球的能力,但他会不会去做呢? 2. [C] (abilities) special natural power to do sth. well; talent [用复数] 才能;技能: *He is a man of many abilities.* 他是个有多方面才能的人。

【用法】ability 后面不能跟 of + 动名词形式,但可接动词不定式、介词 in 或 for。如: *We should develop our ability to speak English.* 我们应该培养自己说英语的能力。/*She has the ability in (for) organization.* 她具有管理的才能。

**able** ['eibl] **adj.** 1. having the power, means to do sth.; 能有能力的[反 unable]: *He is able to swim.* 他会游泳。/*I have not been able to go to work for three days.* 我已有三天没能去上班了。/A: *Will you be able to come tomorrow?* 甲: 明天你能来吗? B: *I'm afraid I have to do my homework.* 乙: 恐怕我得做家庭作业。 2. clever; having or showing knowledge or skill 聪明的,能干的: *He is a very able teacher.* 他是一位有水平的老师。/*the ablest lawyer* 最能干的律师

【搭配】**be able to** 能,会: *We shall be able to finish the work tomorrow.* 我们可以在明天完成这项工作。

【用法】able 后通常接主动语态的不定式,不接被动语态的不定式。

【辨析】① be able to 和 can 两者都表示“能”,意思很接近,但 can 只有一般现在式和过去式(could)两种形式,而 be able to 有更多的时态形式,还能与其他

情态动词或助动词连用,而 can 却不能。如: *You might be able to persuade him.* 或许你能说服他。/*The baby seemed able to understand what her mother said.* 那个婴儿似乎能听懂母亲的话。

② able 与 capable

在表示有能力做某事时,两者可互换,但 able 后接不定式, capable 后接“of + 动名词”。如: *Our teacher is able to speak two foreign languages.* (= *Our teacher is capable of speaking two foreign languages.*) 我们老师会说两种外语。

**abnormal** [æb'nɔ:məl] **adj.** that is different from what is normal, in a way that seems unpleasant, worrying, or strange 不正常的,反常的,变态的,不规则的: *The patient's breathing was abnormal.* 病人的呼吸不正常。/*He had an abnormal interest in death.* 他对死亡有着一一种变态的兴趣。

**aboard** [ə'bɔ:d] **adv.** on(to) or (to) a ship, train, airplane, bus, etc. 在(或向)船上、火车上、飞机上、公共汽车上: *It's time to go aboard (the ship, the train, the plane, etc.).* (上船、上车、登机等的)时间到了。/*All aboard!* 大家上船(飞机、车)啦! / *Welcome aboard!* [服务员对乘客的客套用语] 欢迎(上车等)!

**abolish** [ə'bɒlɪʃ] **vt.** to stop or end something; say that something must never happen again 废除;取消: *The Americans abolished slavery in 1863.* 美国于 1863 年废除了奴隶制。

**about** [ə'baʊt] **I adv.** 1. a little more or less than 大约,差不多[同 nearly]: *We waited for about twenty minutes.* 我们等了差不多 20 分钟。/*About fifty people were present.* 大约有 50 人出席。/*It's about time to go to school.* 差不多该上学了。/*He is about as tall as Bill.* 他与比尔差不多一样高。 2. here and there 到处,四处[同 around]: *He likes to walk about.* 他

喜欢到处走。/ *The children were running about in the rain.* 孩子们在雨中跑来跑去。

3. somewhere near 在附近: *Is Billy about?*

比利在附近吗? 4. facing around 朝反方向:

*He turned about and walked away.* 他转过身, 走开了。II **prep.** 1. here and there in a place 在各处; 四处[同 around]:

*I walked about in the street.* 我在街上到处走。/ *Jack's clothes were lying about the room.* 房间里到处是杰克的衣服。

2. of 关于: *I will tell you a story about birds.* 我要给你讲一个关于鸟的故事。/ *What are you talking about?* 你们在谈论什么? / *I'll think about it.* 这事我将考虑一下。

3. on the body of 在身上[同 with]: *Do you have a lighter about you?* 你带着打火机吗?

【搭配】**be about to (do)** = be going to 正要, 即将: *His father is about to retire.* 他父亲快要退休了。/ *We are about to leave.* 我们即将动身。

**What(How) about...** 怎么样, 如何: *What about Jack?* *We can't just leave him here.* 杰克怎么样? 我们总不能把他放在这里。/ *How about a drink?* 喝一杯, 怎么样?

【辨析】①about, of 和 on 作“关于, 至于, 涉及”讲, about 跟 of 同义, 但 about 涉及详情, 程度深而且范围广; of 不涉及详情; on 较正式, 多用于学术上。

试比较: *Since he came here, he has spoken about you.* 自从他来到这里, 他曾说起过你。(说了一些情况。)/ *Since he came here, he has spoken of you.* 自从他来到这里, 他曾提起过你。(仅仅是提到而已。)/

*It is a book about science and technology.* 这是一本有关科技方面的书。/ *It is a book on radio.* 这是一本论述无线电的书。

②about, around 和 round 当我们谈论没有确定方向的运动时, 要用 around, round, about。例如: 1. *It's so romantic up there, flying around in a small plane.* 在那儿乘着小飞机飞行真是一件浪漫的事。/ *I spent a couple of hours driving*

*round Richard.* 我绕着理查德开了几小时的车。/ *Police constables walk about with guns on their hips.* 警察持着枪不停地来回走着。

当我们谈论通常存在或能得到某事物或人时, 可以将 around 和 about 作为副词来用, 但此时不能用 round。例如: *There is a lot of talent around at the moment.* 现在有很多有才能的人。/ *There are not that many jobs about.* 目前没有那么多的工作。

round 还有很多其他的意思, round 作为名词、动词和形容词的用法可参见 round 在本词典中的解释, about 不可以用于 round 的上述用法中。

**above** [ə'baʊ] I **prep.** 1. higher than 在... 之上; 高于: *The plane is flying above the clouds.* 飞机在云层上面飞行。/ *The clock is above the picture.* 钟表在画的上方。

2. greater in number, price, weight, etc. (数量、价格等) 高于, 大于[同 over]: *The camera cost above 100 dollars.* 这架照相机价格超过 100 美元。/ *My grandfather is above eighty.* 我爷爷 80 多岁了。

II **adv.** 1. in or to a higher place 在上面; 往上: *I live in the flat above.* 我住在上面的单元。/ *He watched the birds in the sky above.* 他观看天上的鸟。

2. on an early page or higher on the same page 上述, 上文: *the facts mentioned above* 上述事实

3. more; higher 更多; 更高; 以上: *20 and above* 二十及二十以上 / *children of six and above* (= six or older) 六岁和六岁以

上的儿童 III **adj.** earlier (in a book, article, etc.) 前面的, 上文的: *See the above statement.* 见前文。/ *The above reasons cannot be accepted.* 无法接受上述理由。

【搭配】**above all** 最重要, 首先, 首要: *A clock must above all be exact.* 钟表最重要的是必须准确。/ *Above all, be honest.* 最重要的是要诚实。

【辨析】above, on 和 over above 表示在水平线上高出某物, 无垂直

on 表示在某物表面, 有垂直或无垂直

over 表示在某物上方, 有垂直或无垂直

above 表示在水平线上高出某物, 无垂直

on 表示在某物表面, 有垂直或无垂直

over 表示在某物上方, 有垂直或无垂直

above 表示在水平线上高出某物, 无垂直

on 表示在某物表面, 有垂直或无垂直

over 表示在某物上方, 有垂直或无垂直

above 表示在水平线上高出某物, 无垂直

on 表示在某物表面, 有垂直或无垂直

over 表示在某物上方, 有垂直或无垂直

above 表示在水平线上高出某物, 无垂直

在上之义,反义词为 *below*。如: *The sun rises above the horizon.* 太阳升到地平线上。*on* 表示在…上面,与事物的表面接触,反义词为 *beneath*。如: *There is a ruler on the desk.* 书桌上有把尺子。*over* 表示在…正上方,垂直在上,不与表面接触,反义词为 *under*。如: *The lamp hangs over the desk.* 写字台上方挂着灯。

**abroad** [ə'brɔ:d] *adv.* 1. in or to another country; overseas 在国外;到国外: *My daughter is studying abroad.* 我女儿在国外读书。/ *I shall go abroad next week.* 下周我要出国。/ *at home and abroad* 国内外 2. far and wide; in all directions 遍布;到处: *The news soon spread abroad.* 消息很快传开。

**abrupt** [ə'brʌpt] *adj.* sudden 突然的;出其不意的: *The train came to an abrupt stop when the driver braked.* 司机刹车时火车突然停下来。

**absence** ['æbsəns] *n.* 1. [U] being away (from); not being present 不在;缺席: *In the absence of the Manager, Mr Green is in charge of the business.* 经理离开期间,由格林先生管理业务。2. an occasion or time of being away 一次缺席;不在的时间: *numerous absences from school* 无数次的旷课 / *an absence of three months* 离开三个月

【搭配】*be absence of mind* 心不在焉,神不守舍: *It was absence of mind that made him insensible to all that was passing around him.* 由于他心不在焉,所以他一点也不知道周围发生的事情。

**absent** ['æbsənt] *adj.* not here; not present 不在;缺席: *He is absent from Beijing.* 他不在北京。/ *He is absent in Beijing.* 他不在,去北京了。

【用法】*absent* 常与介词 *from* 搭配。

**absolute** ['æbsəlju:t] *adj.* 1. complete; perfect 完全的;完美的: *I have absolute trust in you.* 我完全信任你。/ *Are you*

*telling me the absolute truth?* 你对我说的全是真话吗? 2. not depending on other things 绝对的[反 *relative*]: *He has absolute power on this.* 他对此有绝对的权力。

3. real; undoubted 真实的;确实的: *The detective found absolute proof of the man's guilt.* 侦探发现那个人犯罪的确切证据。4. unconditional 无条件的: *He has made an absolute promise.* 他已做出无条件的承诺。—**absolutely** *adv.* 绝对地

【用法】当副词 *absolutely* 位于所修饰的词之前时,读作 ['æbsəlju:tli], 如: *I absolutely refuse.* 我绝对拒绝。如果 *absolutely* 位于所修饰词的后面时,或单独存在,作为答语时,表示“绝对,对极了,当然,肯定”,读作 [æbsə'ljutli], 如: *Absolutely! 绝对!* / *He is wrong absolutely.* 他完全错了。

**absorb** [əb'sɔ:b] *vt.* 1. to take in 吸引: *Dry sand absorbs water.* 干沙吸收水分。2. to take up the attention of 吸引…的注意力: *The game absorbed the boy completely.* 这男孩完全被游戏吸引住了。

【搭配】*be absorbed in* 专心致志于: *He is absorbed in his studies.* 他专心学习。

**abstract** ['æbstrækt] *adj.* separated from what is real 抽象的; *an abstract idea* 抽象概念

**absurd** [əb'sɜ:d] *adj.* foolish; so silly that it makes you laugh 愚蠢的;可笑的: *The big man looked absurd on the little bicycle.* 那大个子骑在小自行车上看起来很有趣。

**accent** ['æksənt] *n.* the way of saying words in a language 腔调,口音: *I know he is not English because he speaks with a foreign accent.* 我知道他不是英国人,因为他说话带有外国口音。

【文化】在英美两国,不同的地域环境有着不同的口音。英国的口音比美国多,多数的英国人能根据口音辨别一个人的地域环境。口音也受个人教育的影响,口音往往

可体现出(尤其是在英国)一个人的社会地位。

**accept** [ək'sept] *vt.* to take sth. which is offered or given; not to refuse 接受; to accept a gift 接受礼物 / We invited her to the party, but she did not accept our invitation. 我们邀请她参加聚会,可是她拒绝了。

【辨析】accept 和 receive

receive 表示“收到”, accept 指“接受”。不论本人愿意与否,都可 receive,但只有本人愿意才可 accept。如: I have received their invitation, but will not accept it. 我收到了他们的邀请,但不打算接受。

**accident** [ˈæksɪdənt] *n.* a (bad) thing which happens 事故;意外事故: He was killed in a traffic accident. 他在一次车祸中丧生。/ I'm sorry I broke the glass; it was an accident. 对不起,我把玻璃杯打破了,这是个意外。

【搭配】by accident 意外地;无意地[同 by chance]: I met him in the train by accident. 我偶然在火车上碰见了。

**accommodation** [əˌkɒməˈdeɪʃən] *n.* [U] somewhere to live; rooms in a house or hotel 住宿;招待设备: Stay with us until you find your own accommodation. 在找到住处之前你就同我们一起住着吧。

**accompany** [əˈkʌmpəni] *vt.* 1. to go with 陪伴,伴随: Mum accompanied me to the doctor's. 妈妈陪我去诊所。/ He was accompanied by his secretary. 他由秘书随行。/ The storm was accompanied with thunder. 风暴夹着雷声。2. to make supporting music for 为...伴奏: The singer was accompanied at the piano by his teacher. 歌唱者由他的老师担任钢琴伴奏。/ Her mother accompanied her on the piano. 她母亲弹钢琴为她伴奏。

【用法】accompany 的准确含义是:“陪同...去”,后面不接 to go。试比较:我陪母亲去车站。误: I shall accompany my

mother to go to the station. / 正: I shall accompany my mother to the station.

**accomplish** [əˈkʌmplɪʃ] *vt.* to perform; finish successfully 完成,实现: We can not accomplish this task on our own. 靠我们自己无法完成这项任务。/ All this was accomplished in a year. 这一切都是在一年内完成的。

**according** [əˈkɔːdɪŋ] *adj.* depending on whether 视...而定的: It's all according what you want to do. 那要看你想做什么而定。

【搭配】according as 按照,根据[后接从句]: They are differently treated according as they are hard or easy. 根据他们的难易,进行不同的处理。according to [后接名词、代词]按照,根据: According to the report, he is alive. 据报道,他还活着。/ They are arranged according to their size. 它们按大小排列着。

**account** [əˈkaʊnt] *n.* 1. [U] a report; a story 报道,叙述: Give us an account of what happened yesterday. 把昨天发生的事跟我们讲一讲。/ He made an exciting account of the match. 他对比赛作了精彩的报道。2. statement of money paid or received 账目;账户: The accounts show that business is improving. 账目表明业务在好转。/ to keep accounts 记账 / to settle accounts 结账 / to open an account 开户头 / She put her money into her bank account. 她把钱存进了银行账户。

【搭配】on account of 因为,由于: They stayed at home on account of rain. 因为下雨,他们呆在家里。/ He retired on account of poor health. 他因身体欠佳退休了。on no account 绝不: On no account must you do that. 你绝不可干那种事。take...into account 考虑某事,重视某事: You must take into account the boy's long illness. 你必须考虑这男孩久病不愈的情况。

**accountant** [əˈkaʊntənt] *n.* a person whose

job is to keep the money records of a business 会计

**accurate** ['ækjʊrɪt] *adj.* correct; with no mistakes; right 正确的; 无误的; 精确的:

*If your watch is accurate, you know the exact time.* 如果你的表准的话,你就知道确切的时间。

**accuse** [ə'kju:z] *vt.* to say that someone has done wrong 指控; 指责[of]: *The policeman accused that boy of stealing the bicycle.* 警察指控那男孩偷自行车。/ *The teacher accused him of hiding the book.* 老师指责他把书藏了起来。

【辨析】accuse 和 charge

这两个词都有“指控”、“控告”的意思。accuse 比较直截、尖锐,但指控对方的事不一定是很严重的;charge 往往带有“正式法律控诉”的意味,一般用于较重的错误或罪行,两者有时可以通用。如: *The neighbour accused him of playing the radio too loudly.* 邻居指责他把收音机开得太响了。/ *He was charged with murder.* 他被指控杀人。

**accustomed** [ə'kʌstəm] *adj.* in the habit of 习惯于…的[to]: *English people are accustomed to driving on the left.* 英国人习惯于靠左边开车。/ *I am accustomed to hard work (working hard).* 我习惯于努力工作。/ *You'll soon get accustomed to the climate here.* 你很快就会习惯这里的气候。

【搭配】be (get, become) accustomed to [+名词/doing] 习惯于; 有…习惯: *He is accustomed to cold weather.* 他习惯于寒冷的天气。/ *You'll soon get accustomed to the new job.* 你将很快习惯新的工作。

**ache** [eɪk] *I vi.* to have a pain 疼痛: *My legs ached after the long walk.* 走了段长路,我腿痛。/ *My head aches badly.* 我头痛得厉害。/ *I ache all over.* 我浑身疼痛。

**II n.** [C, U] a continuous pain 疼痛: *She felt an ache in her back.* 她感到背痛。/ *I have aches and pains all over.* 我全身疼痛。

【用法】以 ache 结尾构成的名词,在作某种情况或状态解时,常用作不可数名词: *Chocolate gives me toothache.* 吃巧克力使我牙痛。ache 在作“一阵疼痛解”时,既可作可数名词,也可作不可数名词。如: *I have (a) stomachache.* 我胃痛。但是,headache 一词总是用作可数名词。如: *I have a bad headache.* 我头痛得厉害。

【辨析】ache 和 pain

ache 指较轻微、局部的持续疼痛, pain 泛指各种程度的疼痛,既可指局部、持续的疼痛,也可指突发、影响到全身的疼痛,并常用来指精神上的痛苦。如: *I feel a pain in my side.* 我感到腰痛。/ *The boy was crying with pain after he broke his leg.* 这男孩腿摔断后痛得直哭。/ *I couldn't bear the pain of parting.* 我受不了离别之苦。/ *The pain is almost more than she can bear.* 她痛得几乎无法忍受。

**achieve** [ə'tʃi:v] *vt.* to finish successfully 完成; 达到: *By hard work we can achieve anything.* 只要我们努力,任何事情都能成功。/ *I've achieved only half of what I hoped to do.* 我只完成了我所希望完成的一半。

【辨析】achieve, acquire, gain, get 和 obtain  
get, achieve, acquire, gain, obtain 均可表示“获得”。get 用得最广,可指以各种方式获得各种东西。如: *Where can I get enough information?* 我从哪儿能得到足够的资料呢? achieve 多指克服困难后取得胜利、成功、成就或实现预期目的,强调“得到”这一结果。如: *The runner achieved his ambition of running the mile in four minutes.* 那位赛跑者实现了他用4分钟跑完一英里的抱负。acquire 指通过本人的努力逐渐获得知识、能力、荣誉等,强调所得物在量上的增加。如: *The ability to use a language can be acquired only by the act of using the language.* 使用一种语言的能力只有通过使用该语言的行为才能获得。gain 多指付出极大努力后获得或赢得



给自己带来优势的东西,强调所得物造成的优势。如: They gained the victory after a bloody battle. 经过一场浴血奋战他们赢得了胜利。obtain 多指凭努力或恳求得到急需的或很想得到的东西,强调愿望得到满足。如: Howard had failed to obtain a scholarship. 霍华德没能得到奖学金。

**achievement** [ə'tʃi:vmənt] *n.* [C] thing done successfully, especially with effort and skill 成就; 功绩: The inventor was rewarded by the government for his scientific achievements. 这位发明家因他在科学上的成就而受到政府的奖励。

**acid** ['æsid] *adj.* with a sharp, bitter taste 酸的; 酸味的: Lemons are acid fruit. 柠檬是味道酸的水果。

**acknowledge** [ək'nɒlɪdʒ] *vt.* 1. to accept or recognize (as); recognize the fact or existence (of) 承认; 认可: Do you acknowledge your fault? 你承认你的过失吗? / She acknowledged having been defeated. (= She acknowledged that she was defeated.) 她承认输了。/ I acknowledged your story true. 我认为你的故事是真实的。2. to say or write that you have received something 告知收到: Harry acknowledged my letter. 哈里说已收到我的信。

**acquaintance** [ə'kweɪntəns] *n.* 1. [C] someone you know a little 相识的人; 熟人(但没有 friend 那样亲密): Mr Wilson is an acquaintance of mine. 我与威尔逊先生相识。2. [U] knowing someone or something 相识; 熟悉: I am pleased to make your acquaintance. 我很高兴结识你。

**acquire** [ə'kwaɪə] *vt.* to buy, receive, or get something 买到; 得到: Walter has just acquired a car. 沃尔特刚刚搞到一辆汽车。

【辨析】achieve, acquire, gain, get 和 obtain 参见 achieve 词条。

**acre** ['eɪkə] *n.* a measure of land 英亩: The playground covers an acre. 运动场占地一

英亩。

**across** [ə'krɒs] *I prep.* 1. from one side to the other side of sth. 穿过, 跨过(从一边到另一边): I walked across the park. 我步行穿过公园。2. on the other side of 在另一边; 在对面: Our house is across the river. 我们家在河那边。3. so as to form a cross 交叉: He sat with his arms across the chest. 他双臂交叉在胸前坐着。II *adv.* 1. 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。2. so as to form a cross 交叉地: He was standing with arms across. 他抱着双臂站着。

【搭配】come across...偶然发现; 偶然遇见: I came across him in the street yesterday. 昨天我在街上碰到了他。

【辨析】① across 和 through  
across 与 through 作为介词都有“穿过”的意思, 都可以指从一定范围的一边到另一边, 但在用法上有所不同。across 表示动作是在某物体的表面进行的。through 表示动作在某物体的空间里进行的。试比较: I walked across the square to the museum. 我走过广场来到博物馆。/ We walked through the forest. 我们穿过森林。

② across 和 cross  
两个词虽然都可表示“横过”、“穿过”的意思, 但 cross 是动词, across 是副词或介词。试比较: They crossed the river in a small boat. 他们坐小船过河。/ The river is two miles across. 那长河两英里宽。/ The soldiers swam across the river. 士兵泅水过河。

**act** [ækt] *I v.* 1. [I] to do sth. 行动, 做, 干: We've talked enough, it's time to act. 咱们谈得够多了, 该行动了。/ Think before acting. 三思而后行。2. [T] to be in a play, film, etc. 扮演; 表演: Who is acting Hamlet? 谁扮演哈姆雷特? / Will you please act the part of Lenin? 你扮演列宁这个角色, 好吗? II *n.* 1. something done 行为, 行动, 动作: It is an act of kindness



to help a blind man. 帮助盲人是善良的行为。/That was a foolish act. 那是愚蠢的行为。2. one part of a play (戏剧的)幕: There are five acts in the play. 这部戏共五幕。/They all died in the last act of the play. 在戏剧的最后一幕,他们都死了。3. a law 法令,条例: The state has passed an act forbidding the killing of wild animals. 该州已通过法令禁止杀伤野生动物。

【搭配】act as 担任,充当: Helen sometimes acts as her father's secretary. 海伦有时充当她父亲的秘书。/Who acted as chairman in his absence? 他不在时谁担任主席了? act on 根据…行事: She acted on our suggestion. 她根据我们的建议行事。in the act of 正在做…时: He was caught in the act of stealing the sweets. 他在偷糖果时被捉住了。

【辨析】act 和 action  
act 指短暂而具体的行动,着重于效果。  
action 指持续而复杂的行动,着重于抽象的行动。当 action 用作可数名词时,意义和 act 相同。如: a kind act (action) 仁慈的行为。在某些固定词组中用 act,而不用 action,如: an act of cruelty (of mercy) 暴行(善行) /He was caught in the act of stealing. 他在偷窃时被当场抓获。action 与 act 不同,还可用作不可数名词: the action of a medicine 药物的作用。在另外一些固定词组中使用 action,如: to take (quick) action = to act quickly 采取(迅速的)行动。

**action** ['ækjən] *n.* 1. [C] something done; deed; 所做之事; 行为: We shall judge you by your action. 我们将根据你的行为来判断你。2. [U] the process of doing things; movement 行为; 动作: The time has come for action. 行动的时间到了。

【搭配】take action 采取行动: We'll take strong action. 我们将采取强硬手段。

**active** ['æktiv] *adj.* doing a lot; doing

things or always ready to do things 积极的; 活跃的: an active member of an organization 组织中的积极一员 /She is eighty but still very active. 她80岁了,但仍很活泼。/She takes an active part in school affairs. 她积极参加学校里的活动。

**activity** [æk'tiviti] *n.* 1. [U] doing things; moving quickly 能动性; 活跃; 敏捷[反 inactivity]: On the day of the festival there was much activity in the streets. 节日那天街上很热闹。2. [C] (activities) what you do 活动; 做的事情: His main activity after work is playing the drums in a band. 他工作之余的主要活动是在一个乐队打鼓。

**actor** ['æktə] *n.* a person who acts on the stage or for films(男)演员

**actress** ['æktris] *n.* (actresses) a woman actor 女演员

【文化】随着女权意识的日益增强,有些女演员喜欢被称作 actors 而不是 actresses,因为她们认为职业名词不应有男女差别。如: She wants to be an actor when she grows up. 她长大后想当演员。还有的词,如 chairman,本来统指主席或主持人,但有的女权主义者认为应该有一个对应的 chairwoman 来专指女性,也有人提出用 chairperson 来统指男女性。

**actual** ['æktʃuəl] *adj.* [无比较级] existing as real fact 实际的; 现实的: The actual distance is only three kilometres. 实际距离只不过三公里。

**actually** ['æktʃuəli] *adv.* 实际上; 事实上; 真正地: He looks honest, actually he always tells lies. 他看起来诚实,实际上常常撒谎。

【用法】actual 和 actually 不可用来表示当前正在发生的事,要表示这个意思可以用形容词 current 或 present,或者副词 currently 或 now。actual 和 actually 用来强调某事是真实的。

**ad** [æd] *n.* (缩略) = advertisement 广告

**A. D.** (缩略) 同〈拉丁语〉Anno Domini 耶

稣诞生之年,公元:1998 A. D. 公元 1998 年(比较:B. C.)

**add** [æd] *vt.* 1. to put something together with another thing 加;添加[to]: *If you add four to seven, you get eleven.* 七加四得十一。/ *If the tea is too strong, add some more hot water.* 如果茶太浓,再加热水。2. to say also 进一步说;补充说: *I should like to add that we are very pleased with the result.* 我还要补充说一下,我们对结果表示满意。

【搭配】**add to** 增加: This adds to our difficulties. 这会增加我们的困难。/ He is adding to his wealth. 他正在增加他的财富。**add up to** 加起来总和是: The expenses add up to 95 yuan. 支出合计为 95 元。/ The figures add up to 365. 这些数加起来是 365。

**addition** [ə'diʃən] *n.* [U] the process or act of adding 加法,增加

【搭配】**in addition** 除此之外;并且: I paid 300 yuan in addition. 我又付了 300 元。**in addition to** 除...以外;加之: He earns 1,000 yuan in addition to his salary. 除了薪水,他另外赚了 1 000 元。

**address** [ə'dres] *I n.* [C] 1. the name of the place where you live or work 住址;地址;通讯处: *Let me know if you change your address.* 假如你变更地址,请通知我。2. a speech; a talk 演说;讲话: *The headmaster gave (made) a short address to the boys.* 校长向男生作了一个简短的讲话。II *vt.* 1. to write the address (在信封、包裹上)写地址: *The letter was wrongly addressed.* 这信地址写错了。2. to speak to a group of people 讲话: *He addressed the audience on the subject of the world peace.* 他向听众作了有关世界和平的演讲。/ *Dr. Jones addressed a meeting that afternoon.* 那天下午,琼斯博士在会议上发表了演说。

**adequate** ['ædikwɪt] *adj.* as much as you

need; enough 充足的;足够的: *They felt very cold because they were not wearing adequate clothing.* 由于衣服穿得少,他们感到很冷。/ *The supply is not adequate to the demand.* 供不应求。

**adjective** ['ædʒiktɪv] *n.* a word that describes something or someone [语法] 形容词

**administration** [əd'mɪnɪ'streɪʃən] *n.* 1. [U] the control or direction of affairs, as of a country or business 管理;行政: *You will need some experience in administration.* 你在行政管理上还需要一些经验。2. the national government [美语中常大写] (中央政府): *The Bush Administration should take a closer look at the Asian economy.* 布什政府应密切关注亚洲经济。

**admire** [əd'maɪə] *vt.* to look or regard with pleasure and respect 赞赏;羡慕;钦佩: *Mary admired my new dress.* 玛丽羡慕我的新连衣裙。/ *I admire (him for) his courage.* 我佩服他的勇气。

**admission** [əd'mɪʃən] *n.* [U] 1. letting people into a place 允许进入;准许加入: *Admission to the cinema was for adults only.* 这电影院只许成年人入场。/ *Admission free.* 免费入场。2. money that you pay to go into a place 入场费;门票费: *Admission to the zoo is 50p.* 动物园门票是 50 便士。/ *Admission: 30 dollars.* 票价: 30 美元。

**admit** [əd'mɪt] *vt.* (admitted; admitting) 1. to say sth. that you did not want to say 承认;供认: *I admit that I was rude and I am sorry.* 我承认当时没礼貌,真是对不起。/ *I admit my fault.* 我承认我的过错。/ *She admitted having stolen the money.* 她承认偷了钱。2. to let someone or sth. in 准许进入;准许加入: *We do not admit children to this film.* 我们不让孩子们看这部电影。3. to have space enough for 可容纳: *The theatre admits only 200 persons.* 这座戏院只可容纳 200 人。