ENGLISH ENGLISH

郝 成 丰 硕 主编



辽宁大学出版社

ENGLISH ENGLISH

東語語典



STATES

英语实用词典

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前 言

这是一本为广大专业技术人员编写的英语实用词典。我们编写这本词典的初衷是,从1996年起,国家人事部在全国实行专业技术人员职称英语统一考试。对于工作在各行各业的广大专业技术人员来讲,这既是一次机遇,又是一次挑战。说它是机遇,是因为它提供了一次检验自己英语水平的机会;对于英语基础功底稍差的人来讲,则是一次挑战。然而,为了迎接新的世纪,适应新的世纪,我们必须学习一门外语,并且掌握这门外语。

在词典编写过程中,我们遵循以下几条原则:

- 1. 收词要适当。理论上讲,英语词汇浩如烟海。对于一个以 英语为母语的人来讲,他都不敢说任何英语词汇都认识。本词典到 底应该收录多少词汇是一个颇为头疼的问题。考虑到国家人事部 对我国专业技术人员外语水平的要求,本词典所收词汇是按照最新 出版的《全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试大纲》的要求确定的。 同时,也参考了最新出版的大学英语四、六级词汇表。
- 2. 学习、掌握一个单词,除了会拼写之外,还要会读。只有这样才能记得准、记得牢,才不致出现"哑巴英语"。为此,本词典的每个词条都注有最新国际音标。
- 3. 学习英语除了能拼、会读之外,最重要的是要会用。单纯背记单词是没有意义的,记得快,忘得也快。为此,对每个词条的每个义项都提供了例句。例句不仅典型,而且体现了词汇的用法。
- 4. 为了提高记忆效果,我们为多数词条的释义提供了同义词和反义词。

在编排上,本词典自成体系。词性均以缩写形式出现,各自代表的意义是: art. 冠词; n. 名词; pron. 代词; a. 形容词; ad. 副词; prep. 介词; num. 数词; conj. 连词; int. 感叹词; aux. v. 助动词; vt. 及物动词; vi. 不及物动词; v. 表示既可用作及物动词,也可用作不及物动词; (=)表示同义词; (≠)表示反义词。

除主编外,参加本词典编写的还有李正林、王华锋、林志光、马 晓康等。限于编者水平有限,错误不当之处在所难免,欢迎广大读 者朋友批评指正。

编者

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A

- a /ei/, an art. 一(个)(= one): He gave me a pen. 他给了我一只钢笔。❷每一(个)(= per): There are four weeks in a month. 每个月有四个星期。❸ (同类事物中的)任何一个: A table has four legs. 桌子有四条腿。
- abandon /əˈbændən/ vt. ① 放弃,遗弃(= give up): We shouldn't abandon all hope. 我们不应放弃一切希望。 ② 丢弃,抛弃(= desert): How should the cruel parents abandon their daughter? 那狠心的父母怎么竟遗弃了他们的女儿?
- *abbey / æbɪ/ n. 修道院;寺院
- +abbreviation /əˌbriːvɪ'eɪʃən/ n. (用首字母组成的) 缩写:Jan is the abbreviation for January. Jan 是 January 的缩写。
- ABC /ˌeɪbiː'siː/ n. ① 字母表:Has the child learnt his ABC yet? 这孩子学字母了吗? ② 基础知识:the ABC of science 科学人门
- +abide /əˈbaɪd/ vi. (by)遵守; 坚持: Please feel assured that we will abide by our promise. 请放心我们一定遵守 诺言。
 - ability /əˈbɪlɪtɪ/ n. ① 能力,本领(=capability, capacity): He showed ability in (for) organization. 他表现出了很好的组织能力。❷(pl.)才能,才识: This shows his many abilities. 这显示了他多方面的才能。
- *abnormal /æb'nɔ:ml/a. ①反常的,变态的(≠normal): Is the child abnormal in any way? 这孩子有没有在哪些方面不正常? ② 不规则的: This warm

- weather is abnormal for February. 在 2 月里,如此温暖的天气不太正常。
- aboard /əˈbɔːd/ ad./prep. 在船(车、飞行器)上,上船(车、飞行器): It's time to go aboard. 是上船(车、飞机)的时候了。
- abolish /əˈbɒlɪʃ/ wt. 废除,取消: There are many bad customs and laws that ought to be abolished. 有很 多不良习俗和法律都应该废止。
- abortion /əˈbɔːʃən/ n. 流产, 堕胎: Abortion is dangerous in the past. 过 去流产很危险。
- + **aboriginal** /ˌæbəˈrɪdʒɪnl/ a. 土著的: Indians are aboriginal in America. 印 第安人是美洲的土著居民。n. 土著居 民,土生动植物
 - about /ə'baʊt/ prep. 在…周围:I saw it about here. 我在这附近看到过它。② 关于,对于:I spoke with him about the matter. 关于那件事我和他谈过了。ad. 附近,周围,到处: There is nobody about. 附近都没有人。② 大约:About fifty people were present. 大约有50人出席。
 - above /ə $^{\rm b}$ Av/ prep. 在…之上,高于:I saw the moon above the roof. 我看到月亮在屋顶上方。
 - above all: 尤其是,最主要的是 a. 上述的,上面的: The above is the most important fact. 上述是最为重要的事实。ad. ① 在上面,往上: A cry from above warned me of the danger. 上面传来一声喊叫,警告我有危险。② 更多: 20 and above 二十及二十以上
- abroad /əˈbrɔːd/ ad. ① 到国外,在海

外:He lived abroad for much of his life. 他们一生大半是在国外度过的。❷ 遍布,到处:A rumor is abroad about his death. 关于他的死亡谣言纷纭。

+abrupt /ə'brʌpt/ a. ① 突然的: The car made an abrupt turn. 车子突然转弯。② 粗鲁的,(态度)生硬的: He behaved in an abrupt manner. 他行为很粗鲁。

absence / aebsəns/ n. ① 缺席(≠ presence): Behave yourself during my absence. 我不在时要规距点。② 缺乏, 缺少 (= lack): Absence of rain caused the plants to die. 因缺少雨水导致植物枯死。

absent / absant / a. ① 缺席的 (≠ present): He was absent at roll call. 他点名时不在。② 缺乏的: In the Manx type of cat, the tail is absent. 曼岛猫没有尾巴。③ 不在意的, 茫然的: He had an absent look on his face. 他脸上带着茫然若失的神情。

be absent from: 缺席

absolute / æbsəlut/ a. ① 绝对的,完全的 (= complete, utter): I have absolute trust in you. 我完全信任你。② 确实的,肯定的: The detective found absolute proof of man's guilt. 侦探发现了那个人犯罪的确切证据。

absorb /əbˈsɔːb,-ˈzɔːb/ vt. ❶ 吸收 (= take in): This blotting paper absorbs ink well. 这吸墨纸的吸墨力很强。❷ 使全神贯注: The task absorbed all his energies. 他把全部精力投注在这件工作上。

abstract / æbstrækt/ a. 抽象的,不具体的 (≠concrete): The idea of happiness is extremely abstract. 幸福是个非常抽象的概念。n. 摘要,提要: This is the abstract of the article. 这是这篇文章的摘要。

+absurd /əb'səːd/ a. 荒谬的,荒唐可笑

的:It is absurd to believe that the number 13 brings bad luck. 相信数字 13 会带来恶运是荒诞不经的。

*abundant /ə'bʌndənt/ a. 丰富的,充裕的 (= plentiful; rich): The tree is abundant in fruit. 这棵树果实累累。

*abuse /ə'bjuːz/ vt./n. ① 滥用,妄用: Don't abuse your power. 不要滥用你的权力。❷ 辱骂,诬蔑 (= insult): Tom abused his teacher. 汤姆辱骂了他的老师。

academic /ˌækə'demɪk/ a. ① 学术的: He has an academic interest in politics. 他对政治具有学术上的研究兴趣。② 学院的: He is in an academic dress. 他穿着大学礼服。③ 学究的: The question of how many souls exist in heaven is academic. 天堂到底有多少灵魂的问题根本不切实际。

academy /əˈkædəmɪ/ n. ❶ (高等)院校,研究院: He studies in a riding academy. 他在騎术学校学习。❷ 学会,协会: The Chinese Academy of Sciences 中国科学院

*accelerate /ək'selərent/ vt. ❶ 加速 (= speed up): He accelerated the car. 他将车子的速度加快。❷ 促进: We should do our best to accelerate world peace. 我们应尽力促进世界和 平。vi. 增加速度: He accelerated. 他 将速度加快。

accent / æksənt / n. ❶ 口音 (= tone) : He spoke in a German accent. 他说话带有德国腔。❷ 重音 (= stress) : In the word "happy" the accent is on the first syllable. "happy" 这个词的重音在第一音节。

accept /ək'sept/ vt. ① 接受,领受(≠ refuse): He accepted my gift gladly. 他高兴地接受了我的礼物。② 认可,同意: I cannot accept an excuse like that. 我无法相信那样的辩解。vi. 同

意,认可:He accepted. 他同意了。

acceptable /ək'septəbl/ a. ● 可接受的: The proposal is acceptable. 这个提议是可取的。❷ 合意的, 受欢迎的: His work is acceptable. 他的工作是令人满意的。

acceptance /ək'septəns/ n. ❶ 接受: We should write a letter of thanks with the acceptance of a present. 我 们收到礼物后应写封谢函。❷ 承认,认 可:His idea gained wide acceptance. 他的观点获得广泛赞同。

access /ˈækses/ n. ① 接近,获得(机会等): Access to the resort is quite easy. 这个度假胜地很容易去。② 人口,通道 (=entry,entrance) Fallen rocks cut off the only access to the village. 落石阻断通往村庄的唯一通道。

have/gain access to: 有(机会、手段、权力)得到/接近/进入

- *accessible /əkˈsesəbl/ a. 可得到的,易接近的,可进入的: Dictionaries should be put where they will be easily accessible. 字典应该放在容易取阅的地方。
- + accessory /ək'sesərı/n. 附件,附属品: Do these accessories match that brown dress? 这些配件和那件褐色衣服 相配吗? a. ① 附属的: The bag is accessory. 这个手提包是附属的。② 同谋 的: He is accessory. 他是同谋犯。

accident / æksidənt / n. 意外事件,事故: He had an accident on his way home. 他在回家途中发生事故。

by accident: 意外地,偶然地

accommodate /əˈkɒmədeɪt/ vt. ① 为 …提供住宿: This hotel can accommodate more than 500 guests. 这家旅馆 可为 500 位以上的旅客提供住宿。② 容纳,接纳: This table accommodates six persons. 这张桌子可以坐 6 个人。③ 使适应,调节: He soon accommodated

himself to the new conditions. 他很快适应了新环境。

accommodation /ə $_{i}$ kpmə $_{i}$ de $_{i}$ ən/ n.

- 膳宿供应 (= lodging) Can we find accommodations at a hotel for tonight? 我们今晚能找到旅馆住宿吗?
 ② (pl.) 提供便利的设备(或用具) ③
 适应,调节: His accommodation to the new school make his parents happy.
 他对新学校的适应令他父母很高兴。
- accompany /ə¹kʌmpəni/ vt. 陪伴, 陪同 (= go with): He accompanied his friend to the concert. 他陪同朋友 去听演奏会。 ● 为…伴奏: She accompanied the singer on the piano. 她弹 钢琴为那位歌手伴奏。

accomplish /əˈkʌmplɪʃ, ˈkɒm-/ vt. 完成,实现,成就 (= achieve, attain): I've accomplished my task. 我已完成 了任务。

accordance /əˈkɔːdəns/ n. 一致, 相符 (= agreement): He acted in accordance with your instructions. 他根据 你的指示行动。

in accordance with: 依照,依据,与…
一致

- according to /əˈkɔːdɪŋ/ *prep*. 按照,根据:According to the TV, it will be fine today. 根据电视报道,今天会是个暗天。
- *accordingly /əˈkoːdɪŋlɪ/ ad. ① 依照:
 These are the rules. Please act accordingly. 这是规则,请照此行事。②
 由此,于是(= therefore) ③ 相应地:
 Please write down the English words and their Chinese meaning accordingly. 请把英语单词及其汉语意思相应地写下来。
 - account /əˈkaunt/ wi. 说明(理由等) (= explain): He accounted for his actions. 他对自己的行为做出了解释。 account for:说明,解释(原因等) n.

● 陈述,说明 (= statement): He gave a brief account of what had happened. 他简略地陈述了一下发生的事情。 ❷ 账户,(pl.) 帐目 (= bill): The accounts show that they spent more than they received. 帐目显示,他们花出去的钱比他们的收入多。 ❸ 原因,理由:On this account, it is best to do so. 因为这个缘故.最好就这么做。

on account of: 基于,由于 on all accounts: 无论如何 on no account: 决不

take into account: 考虑,重视 accountant /əˈkauntənt/ n. 会计,出 纳: His brother is an accountant. 他

哥哥是位会计。

*accumulate /əˈkjuːmjʊleɪt/

vt. 积累,积聚 (= pile, stock) He accumulated a large fortune. 他积累了大量财富。vi. 堆积,积累 (store up) Dust accumulated on the desk. 桌上积满了灰尘。

accurate / akjurt/ a. 准确的,精确的 (= precise, correct) Is your watch accurate? 你的表准吗?

accusation / ¡ækju: ˈzeɪʃən, ¡ækju-/ n. 告发,控告: He is under an accusation of cheating. 他因欺骗而被控告。

accuse /əˈkjuːz/ vt. ❶ 指责 (= blame) She accused him of being late 她指责他迟到。❷ 控告 (= charge): The police accused him. 警察控告了他。

accuse...of:为…指责某人,控告某人 accustom /əˈkʌstəm/ vt. 使习惯: Children are quick to accustom themselves to new surroundings. 孩 子们很快就会适应新环境。

be accustomed to: 习惯于

ace /eis/ n. ① "A"牌: the ace of spades 黑桃 A。② 能手,专家: He's an

ace at baseball. 他是位优秀的棒球手。 ③ 发球得分: He got two aces. 他两次 发球得分。

ache /eɪk/ vi. 痛: My heart aches for you. 我为你心痛。n. 痛,疼痛 (= pain): I have an ache in my stomach. 我胃痛。

achieve /ə'tʃi:v/ vt. ● 完成,实现: No one can achieve anything without effort. 没有人能够不努力而有所成就。❷ (经过努力)获得/达到: He achieved his goal. 他达到了他的目标。

achievement /ə¹tfi:vmənt/ n. ❶ 成就,成绩 (= accomplishment): The inventor was rewarded by the Government for his scientific achievement. 该发明家由于他在科学上的成就受到政府的奖励。❷ 实现,达到: the achievement of one's aims 某人目标的实现

+acid /asid/a.酸的,酸性的(=sour): A lemon is an acid fruit. 柠檬是酸的 水果。n.酸:Vinegar contains acetic acid. 醋含有醋酸。

acknowledge /ək'nɒlidʒ/ vt. ① 承认: She acknowledged having been defeated. 她承认输了。② 感谢: She acknowledged his help in her book. 她在书中对他的帮助表示谢意。③ 告知收到(信件等): Did you acknowledge his letter? 你有没有告诉他来信已经收到?

*acquaint /ə'kweint/ vt. 使熟悉, 使认识: acquaint a newcomer with the rules of the club 让新来的人熟悉俱乐部的规则

*acquaintance /əˈkweintəns/ n. ① 认识的人,熟人: Smith is an acquaintance of mine. 我与史密斯先生相识。 ② 认识,了解: I have a nodding acquaintance with him. 我和他是点头之交。 acquire /əˈkwaɪə(r)/ vt. ● 获得,取得(= obtain, get): He acquired a bad reputation. 他得到了坏名声。 ② 学到(知识等),养成(习惯等): She acquired a habit of smoking. 她养成了抽烟的习惯。

acquisition /ˌækwɪˈzɪʃən/ n. 获得 (物):This is the latest acquisition to my library. 这本是我最近增添的书。

acre /ˈeɪkə(r)/ n. 英亩: The field has an area of about two acres. 这块田地的面积约为2英亩。

across /əˈkros/ prep. ① 横过,穿过:
That bridge across this river is the oldest in the town. 横跨这条河的那座桥是镇上最古老的桥。② 在…的对面:
He lives across the street from us. 他住在我们的对面大街。② 交叉: The two roads cut across each other. 这两条路相互交叉。① 经过(一段时间) ad. ① 横过,穿过: The old man walked across the road carefully. 那老人小心地越过马路。② 在另一边: Can you

swim across? 你能游到对岸去吗? act / ækt / vi. 1 行动,做: It't time to act. 到行动的时候了。② 起作用: The medicine took long to act. 这药经过 长时间才起效用。 3 表演(=perform): Who act in this film? 谁在这部电影中 扮演角色? vt. ● 扮演(角色): He acts Hamlet. 他演哈姆雷特。② 装作: Don't act the child any more. 别再孩子气了。 n. 1 行为,行动(=action): It's a brave act to save a childfrom a burning house. 从着火的屋子里救出小孩是勇敢的行 为。② 法令,条例(= decree); The Parliament passed the act. 议会通过 了这条法令。③ (戏剧的)一幕: The act ended and the lights were turned on. 幕终于灯亮。

action / ækʃən/ n. ❶ 活动,行为(= act): All we need now is action, not discussion. 现在我们需要的是行动而不是讨论。❷ 作用(= effect): the action of acid on metal 酸对金属的作用*activate / æktɪveɪt/ vt. ❶ 使活动: The national compaign aimed at activation the labour recomment. 这次

The national compaign aimed at activating the labour movement. 这次全国性运动旨在推动工人运动。❷ 使激活,使活化

active /ˈæktɪv/ a. 有活力的,积极的, 主动的 (= energetic): He is the most active member of the club. 他是俱乐 部里最积极的会员。

activist / activist / n. 活动分子, 积极 分子: He is an activist. 他是个活动分子。

activity /æk trviti/ n. ❶ (pl.) 活动, 所做的事情: Classroom activities are things done by pupils in the classroom. 教室活动是学生们在教室里所做的事情。❷ 活动性,活跃: When a man is over 70 his time of full activity is usually past. 当人活到 70 岁时,他充满活力的时期通常已经过去了。

actor /ˈæktə(r)/ n. ❶ 演员,男演员: He is a famous actor. 他是—名著名的 演员。❷ 行动者

actress / æktrɪs/ n. 女演员: She is an actress. 她是个演员。

actual /ˈæktʃuəl/ a. 事实上的,实际的 (= real, true): The actual price was lower than I had thought. 实际价钱比我想像的便宜。

actually / ackt ʃuəli / ad. 实际上 (= in fact): Did you actually see the accident? 你真地看到那场意外事故了吗?

acute /a'kjut/ a. ● (头脑或五官)灵敏的, 敏锐的: He has an acute sense of hearing. 他听觉很灵敏。❷ 急性的: He got an acute alcoholism. 他得了急性酒精中毒。

写错了。

- A.D. /iet 'di:/ 公元: PRC was built in 1949 A.D. 中华人民共和国成立于公元1949 年。
- ad /æd/ n. 广告: A want ad is seeking a typist. 一个征聘广告正在征求打字员。
- adapt /əˈdæpt/ vt. ❶ 使适应, 使适合: He can't adapt his way of life to the company. 他的生活方式无法适应公司 的要求。❷ 改写, 改编: It's hard to adapt this story for children. 要将这 小说改编为适合小孩子很困难。

adapt...to: 使适合, 使适用

- add /æd/ vi. ① 增加 (= increase): Please add the figures up. 请将这些数字加起来。❷ 加,相加: My boy can't add properly yet. 我儿子还不太会做加法。
- add (up) to: 累计为,总数达 (= amount to) vt. 加,增加: Will you add more sugar to your coffee? 你的咖啡要多加些糖吗? ❷ 接着讲(或写): He added that he didn't believe it. 他补充说他不相信。
- addict /ˈædɪkt/ vt. 使成瘾,热衷于: He is addicted to drugs. 他吸毒成瘾。 be addicted to: 嗜好,爱好
- addiction /əˈdɪkʃən/ n. 沉溺,吸毒成瘾
- addition /ə'dɪʃən/ n. 加,加法: The sign "+" stands for addition. + 号代表加。❷ 附加部分,增加: They've just had an addition to the family, another child. 他们家刚又增加了一口。 in addition to:除…之外,另外
- additional /əˈdɪʃənl/a. 附加的,另外的 (= extra): We need some additional information. 我们需要更多的资料。
- address /ə'dres/ n. ① 地址,住址: Let me know if you change your address. 假若你变更通迅处请通知我。❷

- 讲话,演说 (= speech): She gave an address of welcome. 她致欢迎辞。vt.

 ① 向…讲话: Mr Green will now address the meeting. 现在由格林先生向大会演说。② 写姓名地址: The letter was wrongly addressed. 这封信地址
- adequate /ˈædɪkwɪt/ a. 足够的,充分的 (= satisfactory); £ 10 a week is not adequate to support a family. 十镑一周不足以维持一个家庭。
- +adhere /əd'hıə(r),æd-/ vi. (to) ❶ 粘着 (= stick fast): Gum adhered to the sole of my shoe. 口香糖粘在我的鞋底。❷ 坚持,遵守: We decided to adhere to the programme. 我们决定坚持这项计划。❸ 依附,追随
- +adjacent /ə'dʒeɪsənt/ a. (to) ① (时间上)紧接着的: The day adjacent to Saturday is Sunday. 星期天紧挨星期六。② 邻近的,毗邻的 (= next): The house adjacent to the church is the vicarage. 那栋毗邻教堂的房子是牧师住宅。
- +adjoin /ə'dʒɒɪn/ vt. 贴近,与…毗邻 (= be next to) The playing-field adjoins the school. 运动场临近学校。
 - adjust /əˈdʒʌst/ vt. ① 调整,调节(= set right) The body adjusts itself to changes in temprature. 身体能自行调节以适应气温变化。② 校准,校对: Will you please adjust the clock? It's slow. 这钟慢了,请你调一下好吗? vi. ① 调整,校准 ② (to) 适应于: She soon adjusted to his way of life. 她很
- *administer /əd'mɪnɪstə(r)/ vt. ❶ 管理,支配: It takes brains to administer a company. 经营一个公司需要智慧。❷ 实行,实施: The government administer help to people who are

快地适应了他的生活方式。

suffering from floods. 政府对水灾灾 民施以救助。❸ 给予,用(药等): Our team administer a severe blow to the opposing team. 我们队给对手队严重 的打击。

administration /ədˌmɪnɪˈstreɪʃən/ n.

① 管理,经营: the administration of a corporation 企业的经营管理 ② 行政机关: Successive Administrations failed to solve the country's problems. 历届政府均未能解决该国的问题。

admire /əd'maɪə(r)/ wt. 羡慕, 赞美, 钦佩 (= envy): Visitors to Britain usually admire our policemen. 来英国 的游客通常钦佩我们的警察。

admission /əd'mɪʃən/ n. ① 允许进入: Admission to the school is by examination only. 就读该校必须通过考试。② 人场费: Admission free. 不收门票 ③ 坦白,承认: To resign now would be an admission of failure. 现在辞职等于承认失败。

admit /əd'mɪt/ vt. ● 承认: The accused man admitted his guilt. 被告承认了他的罪行。❷ 接纳,招收: Only one hundred boys are admitted to the school each year. 该校每年只收一百名男生。

adolescence /ˌædə(ʊ)'lesns/ n. 青春期,青少年: Adolescence is a very important period in one's life. 青春期是人一生中很重要的阶段。

+ adolescent / aedə(υ) 'lesnt/ a. 青少年的,青春期的: Many students are facing adolescent problems. 许多学生面临青春期的一些问题。n. 青少年: Adolecents are children from 12 to 18. 青少年是指 12 岁到 18 岁的孩子。

adopt /ə'dɒpt/ vt. ① 采用,采取(态度等): Our school has adopted a new teaching method. 我们学校采用了新的教学法。② 选定(道路、职业等):

Congress adopted the new measures. 国会通过了新的议案。③ 收养: They are not my real parents. I am adopted. 他们不是我的亲生父母,我是被收养的。

adult /ə'dʌlt, 'ædʌlt/ a. 成年人的,已 成熟的 (= mature): This is an adult movie. 这是一部成人电影。n. 成年人 (= grown-up): Admission for adults is three dollars. 成人人场费是3美元。 advance /ədˈvɑːns/ vt. ① 促进,推进: The successful Apollo landings on the moon advanced the space development program. 阿波罗号成功地登 陆月球,加快了太空发展计划的脚步。❷ 提升,提高: He worked so well that his boss advanced him to a higher position. 他工作表现非常好,所以上司 将他提升。 3 提出: He advanced his plan to the manager. 他向经理提出他 的计划。vi. 前进,进展 (= progress): Scientific knowledge has greatly advanced since the 16th century. 科学 知识自16世纪以来已有显著的进步。 n. ① 发展,前进 (= progress) The Red Army stopped the enemy's advance. 红军阻止了敌军前进。② 预付 款项: Can I have an advance on my salary? 我可以预支薪水吗? ❸ 增长,抬 高: The aim of a university should be the advance of learning. 大学的目 标应该是促进学术的发展。

in advance: 预先,在前面

advantage /əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ/ n. ① 优势, 优点 (= privlege): Living in a big town has many advantages. 住在大都 市有许多优点。② 利益,好处 (= benefit): He gained little advantage from his visit to London. 他游历伦敦获益 甚少。take advantage of:利用,趁机 +advent /ˈædvənt,-vent/ n. 出现,到

- 来: Since the advent of atomic power, there have been great changes in industry. 自从原子动力问世之后,工业方面起了很大的改变。
- adventure /əd'ventʃə(r)/ n. 冒险活动: A flight in an aeroplane used to be quite an adventure. 从前乘飞机是相当冒险的事。❷ 奇遇: The explorer told the boys about his adventures in the Arctic. 那探险家把他在北极的奇遇讲给那些男孩子听。
- +adverse / ædvs:s/ a. 不利的,有害的: The conditions are adverse to our interests. 环境对我们不利。
- *advert /əd'vəːt/ n. 广告: The advert of cocacola is a successful one. 可口可乐的广告是成功的。
- * advertise/-ize / 'ædvətaɪz/ vi. 登广告,做广告: The factory advertised in all the newspapers. 这家工厂在所有的报纸上登了广告。vt. ① 为…做广告: The company advertised its goods. 这家公司为其货品做广告。② 通知
 - adviser /əd'vaɪzər/ n. 劝告者,顾问: He is the government's adviser on the pollution problem. 他是污染问题 的政府顾问。
- advertisement /əd'vətizmənt,-tis-/n. ① 广告: If you want to sell your piano, put an advertisement in the newspaper. 如果你要卖掉你的钢琴,可在报纸上登一则广告。② 做广告,登广告: Advertisement helps to sell goods. 發广告有助于销路。
- advice /əd vais/ n. 忠告,劝告
- *advisable /əd'vaɪzəbl/ a. 明智的,可取的: Do you think its advisable to wait? 你认为应该等候吗?
 - advise /əd¹vaɪz/ vt. ① 劝告,建议(=counsel); The doctor advised a complete rest. 医牛劝告要完全休息。② 通

- 告,通知 (= inform): Please advise us when the goods are dispatched. 货物交运时请通知我们。
- *advocate /ˈædvəkent/ vt. 提倡,鼓吹:
 Do you advocate keeping all children at school till the age of 16? 你主张将 义务教育延长至 16 岁吗? n. 提倡者,鼓吹者: He is an advocate of equal pay for men and women. 他是提倡男女同酬者。
- +aerial / eərrəl / a. ① 空气的,大气的; aerial currents 气流 ② 航空的; aerial transportation 空运 n. 天线; Aerial is used to send out or receive signals. 天线是用来接收和发送信号的。
 - airplane / eapleɪn/(英: aeroplane)
 n. 飞机: Have you ever flown in an airplane? 你曾乘过飞机吗?
 - affair /əˈfeə(r)/ n. ① 事情,事件(= matter): The railway accident was a terrible affair. 那次火车车祸是一可怕事件。❷ (pl.)事务,事态: That's my affair, not yours. 那是我的事,不是你的事。
 - affect /əˈfekt/ vt. 影响,作用 (= influence): The climate affected his health. 气候影响了他的健康。❷感动 (= move): He was much affected by the bad news. 这个凄怆的消息使他十分难过。❸ (疾病) 侵袭: The left lung is affected. 左肺受到感染。
 - affection /əˈfekʃən/ n. 慈爱,爱, 感情: Every mother has affection for her children. 每个母亲都爱她的孩子。 ❷ 作用,影响: This affair has some affection on the relation between two countries. 这次事件对两国关系有 影响。
- +affirm /əˈfɜːm/ vt. ① 断言,肯定: He affirmed his innocence. 他坚称自己是清白的。②批准,使生效: He was af-

firmed as a candidate. 他被确定为候选人。

afford /ə'fɔːd/ vt. ●担负得起, 买得起, 抽得出(时间等): How can you afford so much money for a bicycle? 你怎么付得起这么多钱买一部自行车呢? ●提供: Music affords us pleasure. 音乐给我们快乐。

afraid /ə'freɪd/ a. ●害怕的,畏惧的 (= frightened): There's nothing to be afraid of. 没有什么好害怕的。❷恐怕的,担心的: I was afraid of hurting his feelings. 我怕伤了他的感情。

be afraid of: 害怕

Africa /ˈæfrɪkə/ n. 非洲: Africa is one of the five continents. 非洲是五大洲之一。

African / aefrikən/ a. 非洲(人)的: Most African countries are poor. 大部分非洲国家都很贫穷。n. 非洲人: Africans are black. 非洲人是黑人。

after / aftə(r) / prep. 在…以后,在… 后面 (= behind): I'll call you after two o'clock. 两点后我给你打电话。 ad. 以后,后来 (= afterwards): He fell ill on Monday and died three days after. 他于星期一生病,三天以后 就死了。conj. 在…以后: I arrived after he left. 我在他离开以后到达。

afternoon / a:ftə nu:n/n. 下午,午后: I have classes during the afternoon. 我下午有课。

afterward(s) /ˈɑːftəwədz/ ad.以后, 后来: I'm busy now. I'll go there afterward. 我现在很忙,待会儿再过去。

again /ˈəgen,əˈgeɪn/ ad. ❶再,又: If you fail, try again. 如果你失败了,再试一次。❷倍: His house is as big again as mine. 他的房子有我的两倍大。 again and again: 反复地 now and again: 不时地,常常地

time and again: 反复地,一次又一次地

against /ə'genst, ə'genst/ prep. ❶ 逆,反(对),违反: We were rowing against the current. 我们逆水划船。❷ 紧靠着,倚在: Place the ladder against the tree. 把梯子靠在树上。❸与…对照,对比: The picture shows up well against the white wall. 这幅画在这白壁的衬托下很显眼。

age /erdʒ/ n. ● 年龄: What's his age? 他多大了? ●时代 (= period): We are in the age of atom. 我们处于原子时代。v. (使)变老,(使)老化: He is aging fast. 他老得很快。

agency /ˈeɪdʒənsɪ/ n. ●代理(权),代办: The company has agencies in all parts of Africa. 该公司在非洲各处均有代理店。❷力量,(能动)作用: Rocks are worn smooth through the agency of water. 岩石由于水的作用而变得光滑。❸机构: the Central Intelligence Agency 中央情报局

agenda /əˈdʒendə/ n. 议事日程, 记事 册: What's the next item on the a-genda? 议程上的下一个项目是什么?

agent /'eɪdʒənt/ n. 代理人,经办人: He is a publicity agent. 他是广告员。 aggression /ə'greʃən/ n. 侵略,攻击: It was difficult to decide which country was guilty of aggression. 很

难判定那一国犯侵略之罪。

aggressive /əˈɡresɪv/ a. ●侵略的,侵犯的: This war is an aggressive one. 这是一场侵略性战争。●爱挑衅的,放肆的: He is an aggressive man. 他是好与人争吵的人。●有进取心的,敢作敢为的: A successful person must be aggressive. 一个成功的人必然敢想敢做。

ago /əˈɡəʊ/ ad. 以前: How long ago is it that you last saw her? 你上一次

看见她是多久以前的事?

agony /ˈæɡənɪ/ n. (极度的)痛苦,创痛: He looked on in agony at his child's suffering. 他在一旁痛苦地看着他的孩子受苦。

agree /ə ˈgriː/ vi. ❶赞同,答应 (= approve): I asked him to help me and he agreed. 我请他帮忙,他答应了。❷ 适合,一致: The verb agrees with its subject in number and person. 动词的数与人称与主语一致。❸商定,约定: We agreed to start early. 我们同意早些出发。

agree on / upon:对…意见一致 agree to:同意,答应

agree with: 赞同,适合

*agreeable /ə'gri:əbl/ a. ①令人愉快的: She has an agreeable voice. 她的声音很悦耳。❷(to)一致的,符合的: Practice should be agreeable to theory. 实践应与理论一致。

agreement /əˈgriːmənt/n. ❶协议,约定: The meeting ended when we reached an agreement. 当我们达成协议时,会议就结束了。❷同意,达成协议: We're all in agreement. 我们意见一致。

agriculture /ˈæɡrɪkʌltʃə(r)/ n. 农业: He is engaged in agriculture. 他从事农业。

ahead /ə'hed/ ad. 在前,提前; I saw a lake ahead. 我看见前方有一片湖。 ahead of: 在…之前

aid /eɪd/ n. ● 帮助,援助 (= assistance): She came to my aid. 她来帮助我。 ❷助手,辅助设备 (= helper): Dictionaries are a great aid in learning English. 字典对学习英语有很大的帮助。 ❸ 救护: We should give aid to the people in danger. 我们应该帮助危难中的人。 vt. ● 帮助,援助: I want to aid the handicapped. 我想要帮助残疾

人。 ② 急救: The doctor aided the man hurt in an accident. 医生急救了一个车祸中受伤的人。

aim /eɪm/ n. ●目的,目标 (= objective): What's your aim? 你的目标是什么? ❷瞄准,针对: Take careful aim at the target. 仔细瞄准靶子。vi. (at) ●目的在于,企图 (= intend): Harry aims at becoming a doctor. 哈利立志要当医生。❷瞄准,对准 (= direct): He aimed at the lion. 他瞄准了狮子。vt. 把…瞄准,把…对准 (= point): He aimed his gun at the boy. 他以枪瞄准那个男孩。

air /eə(r)/n. ①大气,空气: Let's go out and have some fresh air. 我们出去呼吸点新鲜空气。❷态度,神态: He has an air of dignity. 他有一种威严的神态。

by air: **①**通过航空途径 **②**用无线电 *vt*. 通风: Open the window and air the room. 打开窗子,给房间通通风。

aircraft / eəkrɑ;ft / n. 飞机,飞艇,航空器: He went to London by aircraft. 他坐飞机去伦敦。

airline / eəlam/ n. ① (飞机的) 航线: The meal is something you wouldn't expect to find on an airline. 那顿饭与 你预料中的航空饭可不一样。❷ 航空公 司: The plane is from Trans World Airline. 这架飞机是环球航空公司的。

airmail /'eəmeɪl/ n. 航空邮件,航空邮政: I sent a parcel by airmail. 我以航空邮件寄包裹。

airport /'eəpɔt/ n. 飞机场: I went to the airport to see him off. 我到机场送他。

+aisle /aɪl/ n. 走廊, 通道: Aisle seats have more room for carry-on luggage. 靠过道的座位有较宽裕的空间可放手提行李。

alarm /əˈlɑːm/ n. ❶ 惊恐: She

jumped up in alarm. 她惊恐地跳起来。 ❷警报: I heard a fire alarm last night. 我昨夜听到了火警。❸警报器: a fire alarm 火警警报器 vt. ①使…惊恐: We were alarmed by a sudden shriek. 我们被突然的尖叫声吓了一跳。 ❷向…报警

album / ælbəm / n. 相片册,邮票簿: She put her photographs in an album, 她把她的像片放进了相片册。

alcohol /ˈælkəhol/ n. ①酒精,乙醇: Many drinks contain alcohol. 许多饮料中含有酒精。❷含酒精的饮料: I never drink alcohol. 我从来不喝酒。

+alert /əˈlɜːt/

- a. 机警的,警觉的: The thief looked around with alert eyes. 小偷以机警的眼光环视四周。 机灵的,活泼的: He is an alert boy. 他是一个机灵的男孩。 vt. 使…警觉: The government has alerted the veterans to stand by. 政府已令退伍军人待命,随时准备行动。
- +alien / enljen/ a. ①外国(人)的,异己的: These principles are alien to our religion. 这些原则性质上与我们的宗教相异。②性质不同的: cruelity was quite alien to his nature. 残忍与他的天性格格不入。n. 外国人,外来人,外侨: An Englishman is an alien in the United States. 英国人在美国便是外国人。
- +alienate / erljənert/ vt. ❶ 使疏远,离间: The Prime Minister's policy alienated many of his followers. 首相的政策使许多拥护他的人疏远了他。❷让渡(财产)所有权: Enemy property is often alienated in time of war. 在战时,敌产常被没收。
- +align /ə'laɪn/ vt. ❶使成一线,校直: align the sights of a rifle 将步枪瞄准。

❷结盟,合作: They aligned themselves with us. 他们已与我们密切合作。❸调节,调准 vi. ①成一线,排成一行 ② (with) 结盟: Britain aligned with United States. 英国和美国结盟。alike /ə¹laɪk/ a. 相似的,相象的: You and your brother are year much

alike /əˈlaɪk/ a. 相似的,相象的: You and your brother are very much alike. 你和你弟弟长得非常相象。

alive /ə'laɪv/a. ●活着的,存在的: Is the fish still alive? 那条鱼还活着吗? ❷有活力的,活泼的: My grandfather is still very much alive, more alive than many young people. 我祖父还很有活力,比很多年轻人更活跃。

all /ɔ:l/a. ①全部的,整个的: All the students go home early on Saturday. 星期六所有的学生很早就回家。②非常的,极度的 ad. 完全地,十分地: She was all excited. 她非常兴奋。pron.全体,一切: He wanted all or nothing. 他要么就全要,要么就全不要。

above all: 首先,尤其是

after all: 终究,毕竟 all over: 到处,遍及

in all: 总计

allege /ə'ledʒ/ vt. 断言,声称: She alleged that he was guilty. 她宣称他有罪。

allegation /ˌælɪˈgeɪʃən/ a. 断言,主张,见解: You have made serious allegations, but can you substantiate them? 你已作郑重的供述,但你能证实吗?

alleged /əˈledʒd/ a. 被说成的,被指称的: He is the alleged murderer. 他是凶手嫌疑犯。

allegedly /əˈledʒɪdlɪ/ adj. 据说: He is allegedly a thief. 据说他是个小偷。

+alleviate /əˈliːvɪeɪt/ vt. 减轻,缓解,缓和: The medicine can alleviate the pain. 这种药物可以减轻疼痛。