

许国璋主编《英语》

英语词汇释例词典

上海外语教育出版社

许国璋主编《英语》
英语词汇释例词典
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前 言

本词典是根据许国璋主编《英语》1—4册的主要词汇并适当增加了一些较常用的词语编写而成的。内容包括以下几个方面：词性，英汉释义，词的搭配辨义，习惯用法和典型实用的例子。词典可供高等教育英语自学考试复习时使用，也可供大学英语专业一、二年级学生和教师以及广大英语自学者学习参考之用。

本词典所收词目约 3000 条，对于常用的、表达力较强的词以及《英语》原句中所表示的词义尽量收入；对于生僻、不常用的词义则从略。

词汇学习是英语学习中的一个重点，同时也是一个难点。较好地掌握和运用所学词汇是学好英语的关键。近年来，学习英语的人越来越多，迫切需要有一本能帮助他们自学有关词汇的辅导书，本词典就是为了适应这一需要而编写的。

在编写本词典过程中，我们主要参考了：The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Current English (1982年)；Webster's New World Dictionary of the American Language (1972年)；Longman Dictionary of Current English (1978年)；《英华大词典》(1985年新2版增补本)；《英语常用动词用法词典》(1981年)和《现代英语用法词典》(1983年)等。

由于编者水平有限，加上编写时间比较仓促，缺点和错误在所难免，希望广大读者批评指正。

编 者

1985年3月

使用说明

- 一、本词典收录了许国璋主编《英语》1—4册中主要词汇(只略去了专有名词和不常用或用法很简单的词),并增加了一些《英语》中没有出现而常用的单词(左上方用星号*标出)。
- 二、本词典所选的词目用黑色正体印刷,每个词目后面附有该词在《英语》中的出处,用方括号括出。里面圆括号中的号码指明册数和课数,如(Ⅲ.6)指的是《英语》第三册第六课。
- 三、一个词目一般包括以下几个部分:(1)词性 (2)释义 (3)例子 (4)派生词,复合词和以该词目为中心词组成的习语、成语和词组等 (5)词目的同义词对照比较。

兹分述如下:

1. 词性:词性用英语缩写形式注出。共分十类:名词(n.) 动词(v.) 包括助动词(aux. v.) 及情态动词(mod. v.) 等,代词(pron.), 数词(num.), 形容词(adj.), 副词(adv.), 前置词(preposition), 连词(conj.), 感叹词(int.) 及冠词(art.)。
2. 释义:释义一律用英汉两种语言给出,有以下几种情况:
 - (1)一个词(包括派生词,复合词)或一个习语有多条不同的释义时,各条释义分别列出,前面标以1,2等号码;大体相同的若干释义则列在同一条内,用分号分隔。
 - (2)在名词的释义前加“可数”、“不可数”和“可数与不可数”三种类别,分别用[C], [U], [C;U] 标明([C]表示在名词

前要加不定冠词或该名词有复数形式；[U]表示该名词不能用复数形式)。

(3)动词的释义一般按“及物动词”(vt.)，“不及物动词”(vi.)和“及物与不及物动词”(vti.)三种类型列出。

3. 例子:

(1)释义后根据需要收入相当数量的词组或句子作为例子。绝大部分例子(除少数简单易懂的以外)均加汉语译文。

(2)例子中在使用或搭配等方面，要求读者加以注意的词或词组，用斜体印刷。

(3)例子中分别用 one 指本人(或自己)，用 sb.指某人(或别人)。

(4)派生词，复合词，习语等一般放在释义之后，用黑色正体印刷，按首字母顺序排列。它们也用英汉两种语言释义，并附例子和汉语译文。

(5)对一部分词目的同义词与本词加以适当的比较和说明，供读者参照学习，区别它们之间不同的含义和用法。

略 语 表

Am. E.	American English	[美]	美国英语
Br. E.	British English	[英]	英国英语
Cap.	Capital (letter)		大写(字母)
Cf.	Compare		参较
Colloq.	Colloquial	[口]	口语的
Compar.	Comparative		比较级
esp.	especially		尤其; 尤指; 特别
etc.	et cetera; and so on		等等
fig.	figurative	[喻]	比喻(的)
imp.	imperative		祈使的; 祈使语气
inf.	infinitive		不定式
lit.	literary		文学的
pass.	passive (voice)		被动(语态)
pl.	plural		复数
prov.	proverb	[谚]	谚语
sing.	singular		单数
superl.	superlative		最高级
usu.	usually		通常

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A

a [(I. 2) a pen]

art.

1. one in particular 指明是一个:

He bought *a* bottle of wine. 他买了一瓶酒。

This is *an* inkbottle. These are inkbottles.

这是一只墨水瓶。这些是墨水瓶。

2. any one (of a class) (一类事物中的)任何一个:

A bicycle has two wheels. 自行车有两只轮子。

We need *a* new house; this one is too small.

我们需要一幢新房子;现在的房子太小了。

3. for each(one) 每一个:

It costs 10p *a* pound. 它价值每磅十个便士。

This car runs sixty miles *an* hour. 这种汽车每小时六十英里。

4. (with someone's name) someone of the same kind as

用于专有名词前,表示类似的一个或某一个:

A Mrs. Smith wishes to speak to you. 一位史密斯太太想要和您谈谈。

He is *a* Newton. 他是个象牛顿那样的人。

5. (before certain determiners of quantity)

用于表示量的限定词前:

She had *a* few eggs and *a* little milk. 她有一些鸡蛋和牛奶。(注意: *a few* 后跟可数名词; *a little* 后跟不可数名词。)

We have *a* great many things to do. 我们有很多事情要做。

请注意下列句子和短语中 *a* 或 *an* 的位置:

1. 在 how/so/too+adj.+*a*+ 可数名词的句型中:

How profound *a* lesson! 多么深刻的一课!

I have never met so nice *a* girl. 我从未碰到过这样好的女孩子。

It's too difficult *a* book for beginners. 对初学的人来说这本书太难了。

2. half/such/what/rather/many (书面语) 等词的后面:

We had only half *a* pound of sugar left. 我们只剩下了半磅白糖。

I've never met such *a* nice girl. (cf. so nice *a* girl)
我从来没有遇见过这样好的女孩子。

What *a* nice girl she is! 她是多好的女孩子!

She's rather *a* fool. 她相当傻。

I've told him many *a* time to be more polite.

我已告诉他好几次要他有礼貌些。

aback [(IV. 6) Mme. Forestier was taken *aback*.]

adv. backwards [较古的用法] 往后

taken aback surprised and confused (esp. unpleasantly)

[常用被动态] 使吃一惊 (尤指令人不快):

He was *taken aback* by the news. 这消息使他吓了一跳。

She was *taken aback* by his rudeness.

他的粗鲁态度使她吃惊。

The price of the tickets rather *took me aback*.

这票价真使我吃惊。

able [(II. 5) She wasn't *able* to enjoy it...]

adj.

1. having the power, skill, knowledge, time, etc. necessary to do sth. 有能力; 能够; 能:

He is *able* to swim. 他会游泳。

They will be *able* to finish the work tomorrow.

他们明天能完成这项工作。

Cf. The doctor said I *could* swim. 医生说我可以游泳(准我游泳)。

I was *able* to swim when I was three. 我三岁时就能游泳了。

注意 *be able to* 一般不接不定式的被动形式:

She is *able* to be seen. 《错误用法》

2. **clever and skilful; capable** 有才能的; 显示出才智的, 有能力的:

The man made a very *able* speech. 那个人作了一次很出色的演说。

He is an *able* teacher. 他是位能干的老师。

about [(I. 14) Please write to me soon and tell me *about* your life.]

prep.

1. **having to do with; concerning** 有关; 关于:

He told me *about* his visit to France.

他给我讲述了他参观访问法国的情况。

You don't have to worry *about* that. 你不必为那事操心。

2. **around** 在...周围:

There was a white fence *about* the house. 在那幢房子的四周有一道白色的篱笆。

She wore a blue scarf *about* her neck. 她头颈上围着一条蓝色的领巾。

3. **on or near the body of** 在身边; 在...身上;

I have no money *about* me. 我身边无钱。

There is a strange smell *about* him. 他身上有股怪味。

There is something strange *about* him. 他这个人有点怪。

4. **here and there; in different parts of; on all sides of** 处处; 各处; 到处:

They took the visitors *about* the campus. 他们带客人参观校园。

The children ran *about* the garden happily. 孩子们高兴地在花园里到处奔跑。

adv.

1. **all around; here and there** 到处:

Don't drop cigarette ashes *about*. 不要乱弹烟灰。

Do stop rushing *about*. 千万不要到处乱奔!

2. **nearly** 差不多:

My homework is *about* finished. 我的作业差不多完成了。

I'm *about* ready. 我快准备好了。

3. all around (指疾病、消息)到处流传,流行,传开:
There is a lot of flu *about*. 感冒流行十分严重。
The news is going *about*. 消息正在传开。

be about to on the point of 即将:

The plane is *about* to take off. 飞机即将起飞。

Autumn harvest is *about* to start. 快要秋收了。

be up and about 已经起床走动(指病人等):

The patient is up and *about* today for the first time.
病人今天第一次起床走动。

above [(III. 13) The upper part of me that will show
above the table will cause no suspicion in the waiter's
mind.]

prep.

1. higher than 高于...;在...上方:

The bird flew *above* the earth. 鸟在空中飞。

They were seated *above* us. 他们坐在我们上方。

That mountain is 1000 metres *above* sea level. 那座
山海拔一千米。

2. more than 比...更多:

The weight of the truck is *above* a ton. 那卡车的重
量有一吨多。

Above 500 people attended the meeting. 五百多人出席
了这次会议。

3. beyond 超越;超出...之外:

He is *above* criticism. 对他无可指责。

This problem is *above* me. 这问题我没有办法解决。

adv.

1. higher up 在上面:

The sky is *above*. 天在上方。

Your room is just *above*. 你的房间就在上面。

2. earlier 在前一部分:

See the examples given *above*. 参见以上所给例子。

See the *above-mentioned* examples. 参见上述例子。

adj. preceding 上述的:

The *above* statement is very important. 上述声明十分重要。
重要。

In the *above* examples you can see the usage of "above". 从上述的例句中你可以看到“above”的用法。

above all more than anything else 首先;尤其:

This is what I prefer *above all*. 那是我尤其喜爱的东西。

Above all he was a first-rate scientist. 首先他是第一流的科学家。

abroad [(III. 6)...to tell our friend *abroad*...]

adv.

1. in a foreign land 在国外:

Sam is going *abroad* this summer. 山姆今年夏天打算出国。

You haven't been *abroad*, have you? 你没有出国过,是吗?

2. widely 广泛地;到处:

The news of his coming spread *abroad*. 他不久要来的消息传开了。

A rumour is *abroad* that the school will close. 到处传说那所学校要关闭了。

absent [(I. 15) Is anybody *absent*?]

adj.

1. not in or at a place (常用作表语后跟from) 缺席,不在:
John was *absent from* school yesterday. 约翰昨天没上学。

He was *absent from* the meeting. 他没有出席会议。

2. paying no attention to what is going on 心不在焉:

He had an *absent* expression on his face. 他脸上有一种漫不经心的神色。

I asked him a question, but he looked at me in an

absent sort of way and didn't answer. 我问他一个问题,但是他心不在焉地望着我不作回答。

absolutely [(II. 15) *Absolutely marvellous.*]

adv.

1. *completely* 完全;绝对:

You're *absolutely* wrong. 你完全错了。

I agree with you *absolutely*. 我完全同意你的看法。

2. *yes; of course* 当然;正是那样:

Are you sure? *Absolutely*. 你肯定吗?当然。

Do you think he will give up? *Absolutely!* 你认为他会放弃吗?是的。

absorb [(IV. 11)...and he was so *absorbed* in it that he often forgot his meals.]

vt.

1. *take up the whole attention of (a person)* 吸引人的注意力:

His work *absorbed* him. 他的工作吸引了他。

This novel *absorbed* his attention. 那本小说把他的注意力吸引住了。

be absorbed in *be very interested in* [常用被动式] 专注于...;全神贯注;聚精会神(于某事);被...吸引住:

The students *were completely absorbed in* their work. 学生们完全被他们的工作吸引住了。

The little boy *was absorbed in* building a dam in the brook. 那个小男孩全神贯注地在小溪里筑一水坝。

accent [(III. 7)...who spoke with an Irish *accent*...]

n.

1. [C] *a special way of pronouncing words in a particular area* 口音,腔调:

He speaks English with a London *accent*. 他讲英语带伦敦口音。

My teacher speaks English without an *accent*. 我的老

师的英语发音正确。

2. [C] the stress on a syllable 重音:

The word "accent" has its *accent* on the first syllable.

单词 "accent" 的重音在第一个音节上。

In the word "accept" the *accent* is on the second syllable. 单词 "accept" 的重音在第二个音节上。

3. emphasis 重点:

The *accent* must be on hard work. 重点必须放在困难的工作上。

vt. to pronounce with stress or emphasis 发重音, 重读:

The second syllable of the word "accent" should be

accented when it is used as a verb. 当单词 "accent" 用作动词时, 它的第二个音节应该重读。

accept [(II. 16) *Accept my congratulations, Nancy.*]

vt.

1. take sth. offered 接受, 收下:

He *accepted* the gift. 他收下了那件礼物。

I cannot *accept* you as my assistant. 我不能收下你当助手。

2. believe in or agree to 相信; 同意; 答应:

He *accepted* my excuse. 他相信了我的借口。

She *accepted* his hand in marriage. 她答应和他结婚。

The new theory became widely *accepted*. 这种新理论已被广泛采纳。

It's *accepted* that the universe is endless. 公认宇宙是无穷尽的。

Cf. receive:

I *accepted* a gift. 我接受了一件礼物(收下)。

I *received* a gift. 我收到一件礼物(要不要未定)。

acceptable

adj.

1. satisfactory 令人满意的; 可以接受的:

The decision should be *acceptable* to most people. 决

定应该合乎大多数人的心意。

He made an *acceptable* compromise. 他作了可接受的妥协。

2. *pleasing* 可爱的;令人喜爱的;

It was a very *acceptable* gift. 这是件令人喜爱的礼物。

access [(IV. 9)...the president brought up the question of *access* to the Baltic Sea,...]

n.

1. [U] way or right to meet sb. or use sth. 可以进见某人或使用某物的权利:

The prime minister had direct *access* to the king at any hour of the day or night. 首相不分昼夜无论什么时候都有直接进见国王的权利。

2. [U] way to or into a place 通路:

They gained *access* to the house through a window. 他通过窗户进入那幢房子。

Access to the town was across a narrow bridge. 到那个城镇去要越过一座狭窄的小桥。

accident [(II. 12)...in the laundry who had an *accident* with a hot iron.]

n.

1. [C] an unexpected happening, often harmful 意外事故

A few people were killed in *accidents* at work last year. 去年有一些人因工伤事故死亡

There has been a road *accident*. 有一次交通事故。

2. [C] chance 机会:

It was just an *accident* that I found the missing letter. 完全由于一次巧合我找到了遗失的信。

Your meeting us was a mere *accident*. 你遇见我们仅是巧遇。

by accident without any intention or planning 偶然地:

I cut my foot *by accident*. 我意外弄破了自己的脚。

Columbus discovered America by *accident*. 哥伦布偶然发现了美洲。

accompany [(IV. 14)...he hears the language in all possible situations, always *accompanied* by the right kind of gesture and...]

vt.

1. go, be or do along with sth. else or sb. else 陪伴; 陪同:

He *accompanied* her to the door. 他陪着她一直到门口。

Steak is often *accompanied* by red wine. 牛排常常和红酒一起吃。

This fellow *accompanied* his words with a blow. 这家伙一开口就动手。

2. play a musical instrument to go along with (a singer, etc.) 伴奏:

He *accompanied* her on the piano. 他用钢琴为她伴奏。

He will *accompany* her singing on the piano. 他将将以钢琴为她唱歌伴奏。

accompaniment

n. [C; U] anything that goes along with sth. else 伴随物; 附加物; 伴奏; 伴舞:

Disease is an *accompaniment* of poverty. 疾病是贫穷的伴随物。

Anne sang to a piano and violin *accompaniment*. 安娜在钢琴和小提琴的伴奏下演唱。

accomplish [(II. 5) Today she could feel good about what she had *accomplished* as a teacher.]

vt. carry out successfully 完成(任务); 取得(成就):

At last he *accomplished* his purpose. 他终于达到了目的。

He *accomplished* a great deal during his first year. 他在第一年取得了很大成绩。

according [(III. 2)...we decide everything *according to* public opinion.]

prep. following what was said or written by sb. (with *to*) 根据(某人所说或所写的)(与 *to* 连用);

According to John, there will be a meeting next week. 根据约翰所讲,下星期要开一个会。

Everyone should play *according to* the rules. 每人都应遵照规则游戏(竞赛)。

account [(IV. 14) What *accounts for* this difference.]

vi. explain satisfactorily (with *for*) 说明,解释(和 *for* 连用):

Idleness often *accounts for* poverty. 贫困往往是因为懒惰。

Illness *accounts for* his absence. 生病是他缺席的原因。

He has to *account to* the chairman *for* all the money he has spent. 他必须对主席说明他怎样花所有这些钱的。

n.

1. story or explanation about sth. that has happened 叙述;说明:

I read an *account* of the fire in the newspaper. 我在报纸上看到有关这次火灾的报道。

She gave him a full *account* of her conversation with the doctor. 她把自己与医生谈话的详情告诉了他。

2. (often pl.) written record of sums of money received and spent 帐目:

Mother keeps *accounts* every day. 我母亲每天记帐。

accurate [(IV. 7) This Gregorian-calendar year, remarkably *accurate* as it is...]

adj. completely right; correct; free from error 精确的; 准确的,准确无误的:

Clocks in railway stations should be *accurate*. 火车站的钟必须准确无误。