

THE
LATEST
ENGLISH
DICTIONARY
WITH
CHINESE TRANSLATION

新新
英汉双解词典



中國少年兒童出版社

新新英汉双解词典

The Latest English Dictionary
with
Chinese Translation

本词典编写组编

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中国少年儿童出版社

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前 言

语言是随着时代的发展而发展的。当一本字典编辑完成准备排印时,它已经是开始落后于形势了。为了适应社会的飞跃发展,按时编辑新字典是非常必要的。

语言是社会生活的反映和表现形式,词汇是语言最敏感,最活跃的因素,社会生活的发展变化,必然伴随着语言和词汇的丰富和发展,加之国际间政治、经济、文化、科技的一体化日渐加强,各种语言之间相互借鉴和吸收,使语言和词汇更加丰富。当代英美等国社会生活变化纷繁,科学技术发展迅猛,英语日益成为世界性语言,其词汇的发展和更新换代更加迅速。

二十世纪以来,特别是近五十年,英语中出现了大量的新词新义。根据《巴恩哈特词典伴侣》(The Barnhart Dictionary Companion)杂志的统计,每年进入他们的计算机数据库的新词和新义达到 1500—1600 个。

为了跟上时代的发展,适应二十一世纪我国的政治、经济、文化的发展及满足不同层次英语爱好者的需要,我们精心编写了这本集众家之所长的词典,本词典收录的词汇及短语总计一万余条,包括了大量从电脑到报刊常见或偶见的最新最实用的词汇。该词典是一本与时代并进的语言工具书。

体例说明

一、单词

1. 本词典英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,作如下处理:
 - (1)加圆括号。如: *labo(u)r* ['leɪbə] n. ...
 - (2)同时给出。如:
theatre, theater ['θi:ə] n. ...
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:
*light*¹..., *light*²...
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 [ˌ] 表示次重音并置于音标符号的前下方。如:
qualification [ˌkwɒlɪfɪˈkeɪʃən]。
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 [dɪ'rekt, dɪ'rekɪ] 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 [rɪ(:)ælɪti] ...
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 [ɒv, 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 [ɪn'kri:s] vt., vi. ... ['ɪnkri: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.
2. 一个词若有两个以上词性时, 择其主要或常见者标出。如:
quarry ['kwɔ:ri] n. ●...●...vt., vi. ●...●...

四、词形变化

1. 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'mɪt] (~ted; ~ting) vt., vi. ...
take [teɪk] (took [tʊk], taken ['teɪkən]) vt. ...
knife [naɪf] n. (pl. knives ['naɪvz]) ...
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 ['wɔ:s]; worst ['wɔ: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●、●、●…标出。
3. 词组 (其中包括谚语) 用黑正体字排印, 词组间用“/”符号隔开。
4. 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。
5. 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/, /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. ●…●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'freɪd] adj. …be ~ (of) ……害怕…
 - (6) 表示名词的复数形式。如:
bath [bæθ, bæʃ] n. (pl. bathes [bæʒ]) …
4. 鱼尾号用于:
注明辨析, 注意。
5. || 用于隔开词组, 派生词和合成词。

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 [ei, ə] (在元音前为 an [æn, ɒn]) indef. art. one; any; each 一个; 任何一个; 每一个: ~ hammer 一把锤子/a university ~ 所大学/an hour 一个小时/an umbrella 一把雨伞/an orange 一个桔子/once ~ year 每年一次/I had ~ cup of tea. 我喝了一杯茶. A whale is not ~ fish. 鲸不是鱼. There was ~ Dixon in that village. 那个村子有过一个叫狄克逊的人. A horse has four legs. 马有四条腿.

aback [ə'bak] adv. backwards 向后地; 后退地: At first, Harold was taken ~ by their announcement. 起初, 哈罗德被他们的宣布吓了一跳. || be taken ~ 吃惊; 吓了一跳

abacus ['æbəkəs] (pl. abaci ['æbəsai] or abacuses ['æbəkəsɪz]) 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. 最老式的一种计算机是算盘, 数世纪前就在中国使用了.

abandon [ə'bandən] vt. leave or give up completely 放弃; 抛弃: The baby was ~ ed by its parents. 婴儿被他的父母抛弃了. They ~ ed our holiday because they had no money. 因为没有钱, 他们放弃了假期. He'll never ~ his friends. 他永远不会抛弃自己的朋友. 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. Don't ~ hope. 不要灰心. || ~ oneself to sth. 陷入; 沉溺于某事 || ~ ed adj. 被抛弃的; 无耻的

abate [ə'beɪt] 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 quickly. 药迅速地减轻了他的病痛. ② do away with 消除: His anger ~ d. 他的怒气消了. || ~ 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'baɪd] (abode [ə'baʊd] or ~ d) vt., vi. ① keep (a promise, law) 遵守 (诺言、法律): ~ by one's promise 遵守诺言/~ by school discipline 遵守校纪/~ by one's opinion 固执己见/We didn't agree to ~ by your judgement. 我们不同意服从你的判决. ② endure, bear [用于否定句和疑问句] 忍耐; 忍受: I can't ~ that thing. 我不能忍受那种事情. I can't ~ rude people. 我不能容忍粗鲁无礼的人. || abiding adj. 持久的; 永久的

ability [ə'bɪləti] n. ① the power or capacity to do or think sth. (办事或思考) 能力; 本领: reading ~ in English 英语阅读能力/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: ~ in music 音乐天才/a man of ~ 有才能的人/leadership ~ 领导才干/He is a painter of great ~. 他是一个极有才智的画家. || to the best (utmost) of one's ~ 不遗余力, 尽最大努力

ablaze [ə'bleɪz] 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 sky is ~ with flame. 天空被火光映得通红. The Peace Street was ~ with lights. 和平大街上灯火辉煌.

able ['eɪbl] 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 ~ young man 有才华的年轻人/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 wasn't ~ to catch the early bus. 珍妮没赶上早车. Will you be ~ to come? 你能来吗? Tom was ill. He wasn't ~ to take part in the





exam. 汤姆病了, 不能参加考试。She may be ~ to swim. 她也许会游泳。|| be ~ to (do) ... 能够; 会 || enable vt. 使 (人) 能够

【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: ① can 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 this week? 你本周能来吗? I'm sorry I haven't been able to answer your letter. 对不起我一直没能给您回信。I hope you would be able to come earlier. 我希望你能够早一点来。② be 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'boəd] prep., adv. on (to) or in (to) a ship or aeroplane 在 (向) 船上或飞机上: All ~! 请各位上船 (车、飞机)! It's time to go ~ (the ship). 已到乘搭 (上船) 的时间了。Welcome ~! 请上船 (飞机、汽车)! 欢迎乘坐本船 (飞机、此次列车)!

abolish [ə'bolɪʃ] vt. stop (sth. that is happening); get rid of completely 取消; 废止: ~ the tax on clothing 取消服装税/Many people wish that nations would ~ their frontiers. 许多人都希望各国能废除疆界。|| abolition n. 废除; 废止/~able adj. 可废除的/~er n. 取消者; 废除者

【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 principal has decided to cancel the lecture. 校长已决定取消那场讲座。

abound [ə'baʊnd] 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。He ~s in courage. 他勇气十足。

about [ə'baʊt] prep. ① concerning 关于; 对于: This is a book ~ French history. 这是一本关于法国历史的书。We know nothing ~ it. 我们对此一无所知。② here and there 到处; 四处; 在...各处: Jean's toys were lying ~ the room. 房间里到处都是简的玩具。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 pool. 他在水池四周种上了树。④ approximately (时间、大小、数量等) 大约: We left there ~ 9 p.m. 我们大约是下午九点钟离开那里的。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: Don't leave things ~. 不要四处扔东西。There's a lot of flu ~ at this time of year. 这时节到处都有许多人患流感。Children were sitting ~ on the grass. 孩子人们散坐在草地上。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。|| bring ~ 引起; 造成; 导致 / come ~ 发生; (船或风) 改变方向

【辨析】1. about, of 和 on 的区别: about 涉及详情。of 不涉及详情。on 多用于学术上

2. about 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. [正]
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)。3. be 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。例如: My back is about to break under the load. 重压之下我的背就要断了。We're going to have a meeting tomorrow. 我们明天将开一个会。

above ['əʊv] prep. ① higher than 在...之上: The moon was now ~ the trees in the east. 月亮挂在东方的树梢上。② more than 超过: The sun rose ~ the horizon. 太阳升到地平线以上。There were ~ 3000 people there. 那儿有三千人以上。adv. in or to a higher place 在上方: Their bedroom is just ~. 他们的居室就在上面。See the birds flying ~. 看天上的飞鸟。|| ~ all 最主要地/~ oneself 自命不凡; 趾高气扬/over and ~ 除外; 也

【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, 较正式, 除在某些习惯用语中必须使用 upon 外, 两者可通用。

abridge ['əbrɪdʒ] 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。|| ~ment n. 删节; 节略; (书的) 节书; 摘要

abroad ['əbrɔ:d] adv. ① in or to a foreign country 在国外; 到国外: letters from ~ 国外来信/My brother returned from ~. 我的兄弟从国外回来。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 || 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 ~ 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。|| ~ly adv. 突然; 仓猝/~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 yesterday. 彼得感冒了, 昨天没有上学。Tom was ~ from work last Tuesday. 汤姆上周二缺勤。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. [əb'sent] keep (oneself) away 缺席: Why do you often ~ yourself from school? 你为什么经常逃学? || ~ee n. 缺席者; 不在者/~ly adv. 茫然地/~minded adj. 心不在焉的; 茫然的

absolute ['æbsəljət] 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 unlimited 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 ~ fact 千真万确的事实 || ~ly adv. 完全地; 绝对地/absolution n. 赦免; 免罪

absolve [əb'zɒlv] 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): ~ sb. from sin 赦免某人的罪过/They ~d him from all responsibilities. 他们免除了他的一切责任。

absorb [əb'sɒb] vt. ① take or suck in 吸





收: ~ moisture from the air 吸收空气中的水分/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 || be ~ ed in 被...吸引住;全神贯注于 || ~ ably adj. 可吸收的,吟吸收的/~ er n. 吸收器/~ ability n. 吸收性/~ ing adj. 非常吸引人的;引人入胜的

【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 'courage' is an ~ noun. “勇气”这个词是抽象名词。② deep 深奥的; ideologically ~ 意识形态上深奥的/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。|| ~ ly adj. 抽象地;理论上/~ ion n. 抽象概念

absurd ['æbsəd] adj. unreasonable; foolish 不合理的;荒谬的: an ~ explanation 不合理的解释/highly ~ 极其荒唐的/utterly ~ 荒谬透顶/Don't be ~! 不要胡闹(搞、说)!

abundance ['æbʌndəns] n. great amount 大量;丰富;充裕: an ~ of drink 充

足的饮料/live in ~ 过着丰衣足食的生活/a year of ~! 丰年 || **abundant** adj. 丰富的;充裕的;充分的/abundantly adv. 丰富地;充裕地;充分地 **abuse** ['əbju: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'bjus] n. ① bad or wrong use; misuse 滥用;误用: an ~ of one's power 滥用权力 ② (pl.) bad practice of custom; bad treatment [复数] 弊病;陋习;虐待: remedy an ~ 纠正陋习 ③ loud course; insulting words 辱骂;谩骂;咒语: a word of ~ 骂人话 || **abusive** adj. 滥用的;辱骂性的

academic [ækə'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 [ə'kædəmi] 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 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:di] vi. ① assent or agree (to request, proposal, etc.) 允诺；同意 (请求、建议等) (to): He grudgingly ~d to my request. 他勉强答应了我的请求。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/Our government ~d to the treaty. 我国政府加入了该条约。|| **accession** n. 同意

accelerate [æk'seləreit] vt., 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。

accent ['æksənt] n. ① stress put on a syllable or word 重音: The ~ weakens here. 重音在这里弱化。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/He has a strong American ~. 他有很重的美国口音。|| ~uate vi. 重读；在...加重读符号；强调/~uation n. 强调；加重读符号的方法

accept [æk'sept] vt., vi. take sth. which is offered, not to refuse 接受: reluctantly ~ 勉强接受/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。|| ~able adj. 可接受的；同意的/~ance n. 领受，接纳，承认

的；同意的/~ance n. 领受，接纳，承认

【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) 进入/The only ~ to the school is across the fields. 通往学校的唯一通路是穿过田间。Access to the stream is along this path. 沿这条小路才能走到小溪边。② right, opportunity, 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。Buses provide easy ~ to the place. 公共汽车为人们提供了方便。Students must have ~ to a good library. 学生必须有机会利用完善的图书馆。③ attack (of fever, etc.) (身体发烧等) 突然发作

accident ['æksɪdənt] 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: an air ~ 飞机失事/There have been many traffic ~s this year. 今年发生了许多次交通事故。② chance; fortune 机遇；命运: by ~ of birth. 生来就是；由于出生的身世。|| by ~ 偶然；意外地/without ~ 安全地；无恙地

accidental [æksɪ'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——是无意的。|| by accident 意外地；无意中地；偶然地 || ~ly adv. 偶然地

acclaim [ə'kleim] vt. applaud loudly 欢呼；喝彩: ~ deafeningly 震耳欲聋地欢呼/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。They warmly ~ed the astronauts. 他们以热烈地欢欢迎接宇航员。

accommodate [ə'kɒmɒdeɪt] 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。How many guests can this hotel ~? 这家旅馆可供多少旅客住宿? ② have space for 容纳: You could ~ another five children in your class. 你的班里还能容纳五个孩子。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。

accompany [ə'kʌmpni] vt., vi ① go with someone 陪伴: He accompanied his wife to the doctor's. 他陪妻子去大夫的家(诊所)。I ~ him on the trip. 我同他一起去旅行。Please ~ me on my walk. 请陪我散步。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: Maria sang and her teacher accompanied her on the piano. 玛丽亚唱, 她的老师用钢琴伴奏。He accompanied at (on) the piano. 他以钢琴伴奏。|| accompaniment n. 伴物; 伴唱; 伴奏

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

accomplish [ə'kʌmplɪʃ] vt. perform, finish successfully 完成; 使成功: ~ a task 完成任务/They ~ ed their mission by great effort. 他们经过巨大努力才完成了使命。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。|| ~ ed adj. 完成的; 熟练的; 有才艺的; 有教养的/~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 fulfilled the production quota last year. 那家工厂去年圆满完成了生产指标。

accord¹ [ə'kɔ: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/It does not ~ with my wishes. 它不符合我的心愿。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 [ə'kɔ:d] 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。② be consistent (with) 与……一致: His actions ~ with his words. 他言行一致。

accordance [ə'kɔ:dəns] n. harmony, agreement 一致: in ~ with 按照; 根据; 与……一致/This is not in ~ with the facts. 这和事实不符。The goods will be sent in ~ with your instructions. 货物将按照您的指示寄出。

according [ə'kɔ:dɪŋ] adv. (只用于下面两个习语中) ① ~ to prep. 遵照; 根据: ~ to sb. 根据某人说/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。According to him this is quite unexpected. 在他看来这是很出乎意料之外的。② ~ as conj. in a manner that depends upon [后接从句] 依照; 随……而定: You will be paid ~ as your work is good or bad. 你将依照你工作的好坏来获得酬金。The thermometer rises or falls ~ as the air is hot or cold. 寒暑表随空气的热冷而升降。

accordingly [ə'kɔ:dɪŋli] 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。

accordian [ə'kɔ:dʒən] n. portable musical instrument with bellows, metal reeds, and a keyboard 手风琴: Can you play the ~? 你会拉手风琴吗?

accost [ə'kɔ:st] vt. 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。

account [ə'kaʊnt] n. ① report; description; narrative 报道; 报告; 叙述; 描写: He gave an ~ of his trip. 他讲述了自己的旅行经过。② statement of money (to be) paid or received 帐目; 帐: send in an ~ 送进去帐单/keep ~s 记帐 ③ reason; cause 理由, 原因: The

following ~ was written by Jane. 下面的叙述是珍妮写的。|| on ~ of sth. 由于……的原因/on one's own ~ 为自己的利益

account² [ə'kaʊnt] vt., vi. ① be an explanation of 解释; 说明: He could not ~ for his absence from school. 他不能说明缺课的原因。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 报帐 || ~ able adj. 有责任的/~ant n. 会计员 || ~ book n. 帐簿 **accredit** [ə'kredit] 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) Australia. 他们委派他出使澳大利亚。

accumulate [ə'kju:mjuleit] 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 computer. 他攒够了钱买一台电脑。Snow ~d to a depth of three feet. 积雪达3英尺。|| **accumulation** n. 积累; 积聚; 堆积物/accumulator n. ① 积累者 ② 蓄电池; [机] 储蓄器; 储蓄筒

accurate [ˈækjʊrɪt] 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 isn't ~. 我的表不准。② free from error 正确无误的; 准确的: We must be ~ in counting. 我们在计算时一定要准确无误。|| **accuracy** n. 准确度/accurately adv. 准确地

[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 [ˌækju(:)ˈzeɪʃən] 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。Accusation after ~ was brought against him. 对他的指控一个接踵而来。Accusations of corruption have been made against him. 他被指控贪污腐化。

accuse [ə'kju:z] vt. say that someone has done sth. wrong 谴责: The teacher ~d Tom of hiding the book. 老师指责汤姆把书藏起来了。I don't think anyone can ~ me of not being frank. 我认为谁也不能责难我不坦率。|| accusation n. 指责; 罪名/the ~d n. 被告/~r n. 原告; 非难者

【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 [ə'kʌstəm] 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'll soon ~ yourself to any kind of food here. 你不久会习惯这儿的任何食物。|| be ~ed to sth. (to doing sth.) 习惯于 || ~ed adj. 习惯的; 通常的

【注意】be accustomed to 和 be used to 的区别: 当后面接名词、代词、动名词时, 两者可换用。

ache [eɪk] 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) all night. 我头痛了一夜。I ~ all over. 我浑身疼痛。n. pain 疼: I have a tooth ~. 我牙痛。She has an ~ in her (the) back. 她后背疼。

【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'tʃi:v] vt. ① accomplish 实现: He at last ~d his aim. 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。By hard work we can ~ anything. 只要我们努力, 任何事都能做成。

achievement [ə'tʃi:vment] n. ① the act of achieving 完成; 实现: Such a goal was impossible of ~. 这样的目标是可能实现的。② sth. done successfully 成就: a scientific ~ 科学上的成就/artistic ~ 艺术成就/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 ['æsɪd] n. powerful liquid that can burn things 酸: It is soluble in dilute ~s. 它可溶解于稀酸中。adj. ① sour 酸味的 ② (fig.) severe; sarcastic 讽刺的; 尖刻的 || ~ly adv., adj. 讥讽地(的) / ~ness n. 酸性 || ~proof adj. 耐酸的 / ~ reaction n. 酸性反应 / ~test n. 酸性试验

acknowledge [ək'nɒlɪdʒ] 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 / They refused to ~ defeat (that they were defeated). (= They refused to ~ themselves beaten.) 他们不承认失败。He openly ~d his fault. 他公开承认自己的过错。Do you ~ this signature? 你承认是你自己的签字吗? ② express thanks for; make known that one has received 表示感谢; 通知收到(信件等): ~ one's politeness, with a bow. 鞠躬还礼 / ~ your kindness. 我感谢你的好意。|| ~ment n. 承认; 感谢

【辨析】acknowledge, admit 和 confess 的区别: ①这三个词都指公开承认(虽然带有几分勉强)事实的真实



性和客观存在。但 **acknowledge** 常指因说话人处境困窘不得不“承认”。如: The general acknowledged that the war had not been going as well as expected, but he affirmed that a change in strategy would enhance the prospects of victory. 将军承认战争没有按预期的那样进行, 但他断言战略的改变将会增加胜利的希望。admit 表示出于外界压力, 不得不厚颜承认以前曾否认或推诿过的事, “不情愿”的意味比 **acknowledge** 更强。如: He openly admits having done it. 他公开地承认干了那件事情。confess 着重于承认自己的过错或罪恶, 有“忏悔”、“坦白”之意。如: He refused to confess his crime in court. 他拒绝在法庭上认罪。●表示“承认”的意思, **acknowledge** 和 **admit** 只能作 vt., **confess** 即可作 vt., 又可作 vi.。●三个词后面都可跟动名词, 但 **confess** 和动名词之间亦可加“to”, 如: He confessed (to) taking part in a plot to free the prisoner. 他供认参与了放走囚犯的阴谋。

acme ['ækmɪ] n. highest point of development; point of perfection 顶点; 极点: the ~ of happiness 幸福的顶点/the ~ of perfection 十全十美/reach the ~ of power 达到权力的顶峰

acquaint ['ækwɛɪnt] vt. make known; make familiar with 使熟悉; 精通; 使了解。使认识: ~ oneself with one's new duties 熟悉新任务/He is well ~ed with history. 他精通历史。Let me ~ you with the facts. 让我使你了解事实。I am little ~ed with the art of poetry. 我对诗歌艺术知之甚少。|| ~ oneself with 开始知道/be (get, become) ~ed with 认识; 熟悉; 开始了解/make sb. ~ed with 把...告知某人 || ~ance n. 了解; 相识; 熟人

acquire ['ækwɪə] vt. get or gain 获得; 得到; 购得; 学到: How did you ~ this money? 你怎么得到这钱的? He ~d French quickly. 他很快地学会了法语。|| ~d adj. 通过学习获得的/~ment n. ●获得 ●获得物; 学到的东西

acre ['eɪkə] n. measure of land 英亩: The building embraces three ~s. 这幢建筑物占地三英亩。

acrid ['ækrɪd] adj. ① sharp, bitter to the nose or mouth 辣的; 苦的; 难闻的: Vinegar smells ~. 醋味刺鼻。② sharp in manner or temper 尖刻的; 毒辣的; 泼辣的: an ~ dispute 激烈的辩论

acrobat ['ækrəʃæt] n. person who does clever movements with his body 杂技演员; 马戏演员: a tricky ~ 巧妙的杂技演员 || ~ic adj. 杂技的/~ics n. [用作单或复] 杂技/~ism n. 杂技

across [ə'krɒs] prep. ① from one side to the other side of 横过: They sailed ~ the river. 他们渡过这条河。② over 越过: There is a short cut ~ the field. 有一条近路穿过这片原野。③ to or on the other side of 到对面; 在对面: They stood ~ the street just now. 他们刚才站在街对面。④ forming a cross upon 交叉成十字形 adv. ⑤ from one side to the other side 横过地: Can you swim ~? 你能游到对岸去吗? ⑥ to or on the other side 对面地 ⑦ forming a cross 成十字形地: The Great Wall of China, the longest wall in the world, runs ~ north China like a huge dragon. 中国的长城, 世界上最长的城墙, 像一条巨龙横穿中国北部。

【辨析】**across** 和 **through** 的区别: **across** 指“从这边到那边”; **through** 指“从中穿过”。如: She went across the bridge. 她从桥的这边走到了桥的那边。He went through the forest. 他通过了森林。

act¹ [ækt] vt. ① do or behave 行为; 表现: The children ~ed very badly at school. 孩子们在学校表现很坏。He ~ed foolishly in what he did. 他所做的是蠢事。② pretend to be someone else, in a play or film 扮演; 表演: He ~s well. 他演得很好。Chaplin ~ed in many films. 卓别林演了许多影片。

act² [ækt] n. ① action; sth. done 行为; 举动: ~ of bravery 英勇的行为 ② sth. pretended 假的行为: When