DICTIONARY OF ENGLISH



WITH CHINES

英汉双



词典

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曲行文 张而立 编著

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主 编:曲行文 张而立

副 主 编:张亚红 许林林

朱亚梅 腾小莉

策划:月山

前 言

本词典以新世纪中小学生为主要对象,根据现行中小学英语教学大纲要求和当前中小学生学习英语的特点,我们以编者多年积累的词汇为主,并参考最新出版的有关词典等资料收集、选编了这本《新编学生英汉双解词典》。

本词典从知识性、趣味性的原则出发,收入词条 8000余个,另有派生及短语词2000余个,以便满足中小 学英语课内学习和课外阅读等活动的需要。

虽然我们尽力而为,但是编者水平有限,错漏、不当在所难免,诚望专家、学者和读者朋友批评指正,以便今后修改、完善。

编者

体例说明

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- 6. 首词条在例证及习语和派生词中,均用'~'表示。
- 7. 本词典以 -ly, -ment, -ness, -tion 等结尾的派生词,若不加释义,表示其词义可按该词条的意义推得。

缩略语

abbr. = abbreviation 略语 adi. = adiective 形容词 adv. = adverb 副词 attrib. = attributive(ly) 作定语用 aux. = auxiliary 助动词cf. = compare 参较 chem. =chemistry 化学 collog. = colloquial 俗语,口语 comp, =comparative 比较级 conj. = conjunction 连接词 e.g. = for example 例如 esp. = especial(ly) 尤指 etc. = et cetera, and others 等等 fig. = figurative(lv) 喻,比喻用法 fml. = formal 正式语 Fr. = French 法国(语) Gt. Brit. = Great Britain 英国 humor. = humorous(ly) 诙谐语 idm. = idiom 习惯用语 i.e. = that is 即县 indef. pron. = indefinite pronoun 非限定性代词 indef. adv. = indefinite adverb 非限定性副词 inf. =infinitive 不定式

infml. =informal 非正式语

int. =interjection 感叹词

interr. =interrogative 疑问词

liter. = literary style 文学用语

maths. = mathematics 数学

n.ns.=noun,nouns 名词

neg. = negative 否定的

pers. Pron. = personal pronoun 人称代词

pl. = plural 复数

poss, = posessive 所有格的

possess. pron. = possessive pronoun 物主代词

p.p. = past participle 过去分词

pred. = predicative 作表语用

prep. = preposition 介词

pres. t. = present tense 现在式

pron. = pronoun 代词

p.t. = past tense 过去式

reflex. pron. = reflexive pronoun 反身代词

sb. = somebody 某人

sing. = singular 单数的

sth. =something 某事或某物

superl. = superlative 最高级

U.S. = American usage 美国用法

usu. = usually 通常的

v. = verb 动词

a [ei, ə] (元音前为 an [æn, ən] indef. art. one; any; each —, 一个; 任一; 某一; a cup of water — 杯水/an apple — 个苹果/There is a desk in the room. 房间里有一张桌子。

aback [əˈbæk] adv.
backwards 向后地;后退地:
be taken ~吃惊,惊慌
abacus [ˈæbəkəs] (pl. abaci
[ˈæbəsai] or abacuses
[ˈæbəkəsiz]) n. calculating
instrument with balls moving
smoothly on wires 算盘;珠

abandon [ə'bændən] vt. leave or give up completely 放弃; 拋弃: They had ~ ed all hope. 他们已经放弃了一切希望。/ ~ oneself to sth. 纵情,恣意,沉溺 || ~ ed adj. ①被抛弃的;被遗弃的②自我放任的③无约束的/~ ment n. 放弃; 抛弃; 放任,

放纵

abate [ə'beit] vt. &vi. make or become less 減少; 減小; 減 退: The ship sailed when the storm ~d. 这船在暴风雨减 弱时起航。 || ~ment n. abide [ə'baid] vt. &vi. ① ~by (formal) keep (正式用语) 忠于, 遵守: ~by a promise 遵守诺言 ②endure; bear (尤与 can't, couldn't 连用) 忍耐, 忍受: She can't ~ such people. 她无法忍受那种人 || abiding adj. 持久的, 永久的

ability ['biliti] n. ① capacity or power (to do sth physical or mental) 能力; 潜能: I don't doubt your ~ to do the work. 我不怀疑你有担任这项工作的能力。② cleverness; intelligence 聪明;智慧;才智: a man of great ~ 极有才智的人③ [C] (pl. ~ ties) special

natural power to do sth well; talent 才能, 才干

ablaze [ə'bleiz] adv. &adj. on fire (fig.) shining; bright; excited 着火; (喻)明亮的; 激劲的, The whole building was soon ~. 不久整个建筑物 就全烧起来了。/Her face was ~ with anger. 她怒容满面。

able ['eibl] adj. ①be ~ to do sth, have the power, means or opportunity to do sth 有能力, 办法或机会做某事;能: I'll be able to come. 我能来② clever; having knowledge or skill 聪明的; 能干的; 存本事的: an ~ lawyer 聪明的律师

aboard [ə'bə:d] adv. & adj. on (to) or in (to) a ship or aircraft 在(向)船上或飞机上: Welcome ~! 欢迎各位 搭乘本飞机(船等)!

abolish [ə'bɔl:ʃ] vt. put an end to 废除; 革除; Lincoln ~ ed slavery in the united States. 林肯废除了美国的奴

隶制

abound [ə'baund] vi. ~ in/ with have, exist, in great numbers or quantities 大量具 有; 大量存在; 富于: The river ~s in fish. 这条河有大 量的鱼。

about [a'baut] I prep. (1) here and there 到处; 在…各 处: walking ~ the city 在市 内到处走走 ②near to 在附 诉: I dropped the kev somewhere ~ here. 我把钥匙 掉在这附近某个地方了。③ concerning 关 于, 有 关: What do you know \sim him? 关于他你知道些什么? ④ approximately(时间、数量、 大小等)大约. He is ~ ten vears old. 他大约十岁。1 adv. ①here and there 到处: Don't drop cigarette ash ~. 别乱弹烟灰。②near 附近: There was no one ~. 附近见 不到一个人。③ nearly, almost 几乎; 大约: The work is ~ finished. 工作几 平完成了。

above [ə'bʌv] I prep. ①
higherthan 高于; 在…之上:
The sun rose ~ the horizon.
太阳升到地平线之上。②
more than 多于; 较…更为:
It weighs ~ five tons. 它有
五吨多重。I adv. in or to a
higher place 在上方: My
bedroom is just ~ . 我的卧室
就在上面。

abridge [ə'bridʒ] vt. make (a book, etc) shorter 删节; 节略: It was ~ d from the original work. 这是原书的节略本。

abroad [ə'bro:d] adv. ①in or to a foreign country 在国外; 到国外: return from ~ 从国外回来 ②everywhere 遍布; 广布; 到处: The news soon got ~. 消息不久就传布开来。

abrupt [ə'brʌpt] adj. ①
unexpected sudden 突然的,
意外的: The road is full of
~ turns. 这条路有许多急转
弯。② (of speech, writing,
behavior) rough; unfriendly

(指言语,写作,行为)粗鲁的;唐突的;无礼的; an ~ manner 无礼的态度 || ~ ly adv. / ~ ment n.

absent' ['æbənt] i adj. ①~ (from), not present (at) 軟 …; 旷…: ~ from school/ work 旷课/旷工 ② lost in thought; abstracted 茫然的; 恍惚的: He looked at me in an ~ way. 他茫然的望着我。 ॥ ~ lv adv.

absent² [æb'sent] vt. ~
oneself (from), stay away
(from) 离开; 不在: Why did
you ~ yourself (from
school) yesterday? 你昨天为
什么不来(上学)? ‖ ~ee n.
缺席者: 不在者

absolute ['æbsəluit] adj. ① complete; perfect 完全的; 完美的: A child usually has ~ trust in its mother. 小孩通常完全信任其母亲。② unlimited; having complete or arbitrary power 专制的; 无限制的: an ~ ruler — 个专制统治者

absolve [ab'zolv] vt. ~ (from), declare free (from sin, guilt, a promise, duty, etc) 赦免, 免除(履行诺言, 责任等): I ~ you from all blame. 我让你免受一切责难。

absorb [əb'sə;b] vt. (1) take or suck in 吸收: The heat is ~ed by the water. 热量被水吸 收了: The clever boy ~ed all the knowledge his teachers could give him. 那个聪明的 男孩, 把他老师所能教他的 知识都吸收了。② use up much of the attention. interest or time of 吸引…注 意力或兴趣; 耗费…的时间; 使专心: He was ~ ed in a book. 他全神贯注于一本书。 abstract1 ['æbstrækt] adi. (1) separated from what is rea! or concrete 抽象的: A flower is beautiful, but beauty itself is ~. 花是美的, 但美的本身是抽象的。② deep 深奥的Ⅱ ~ly adv. abstract2 [æb'strækt] vt. ~

(from) take out, separate 提 炼出;取出;抽出: ~ metal from ore 从矿砂提炼金属 || ~ed adj. 心不在焉的;出神 的/~edly adv.

absurd [əb'sə:d] adj. unreasonable; foolish, ridiculous 不合理的; 愚蠢 的,可笑的,荒谬的: What an ~ suggestion! 多么荒谬 的建议!

abundance [ə'bʌndəs] n.
great plenty 丰富; 充裕;
food and drink in ~ 丰富的
饮食 || abundant adj. 丰富
的; 充裕的; 充分的/
abundantly adv.

abuse' [ə'bju:z] vt. ①make a bad or wrong use of 濫用;误用;妄用: ~ one's power 濫用职权 ②say severe, cruel or unjust things to sb. or about sb. 辱骂;诋毁

abuse² [ə'bju:s] n. ① [U] ~ (of) wrong use; [C] instance of this 濫用; 妄用; 濫用或妄用之实例: an ~ of trust 辜负别人的信任② [C]

unjust custom or practice 不 正当的习俗;恶习;弊端: remedy an ~ 矫正一项恶习/ put an end to ~s 废止不正当 的 习俗 ③ [U] bad language; cursing 怒骂;辱骂;咒骂; greet sh. with a stream of ~ 一见某人就破 口大骂!| abusive adj. 辱骂 的;诅咒的

academic [ækə'demik] adj. 1) of teaching, studying; of schools, colleges, etc: scholarly. literary or classical (contrasted with technical or scientific) 学术 的;学校的;学者的;文学的 或古典作品的(与技术的或 科学的相对): ~ subjects 学 校里的科目/the~year学 年 ②of an academy 高等学 府的, 专科学校的

academyn. [ə'kædəmi] school for higher learning, usu. for a special purpose 高等学府; 专科学校; an ~ of music 音 乐学院

accede [ək'si:d] vi. ~ (to) (i)

assent or agree, e. g. to a request or proposal 允诺; 同意; 赞成: He ~ d to my proposal. 他同意了我的建议。②take up or succeed to, e. g. an office, a post, a position of authority 就职,即位: ~ to the throne 继承王位③join 参加,加入: ~ to the party 入党

accelerate [æk'seləreit] vt. & wi. ①increase the speed of; cause to move faster or happen earlier 加快…速度; 使加速,促进: ~ the rate of growth 加快增长率②(of a motion or process) become faster(指运动或过程)变快; 加速: The car ~ d as it overtook me. 那辆车一加速就超过了我. ‖ acceleration [ək,selə'reiʃn] n. 加速; 加速度; 加速率

accent ['æksənt'] n. ①
prominence given to a
syllable 重音: In the word
"today" the ~ is on the
second syllable. "today"—字

的重音在第二个音节。② individual local or national way of pronouncing(介人,地 方或民族的)口音;腔调; speak without an ~ 说话不 带地方口音/ speaking English with an foreign ~ 说英语带外国口音

accept [ək'sept] vt. &vi. (1) (consent to) receive (sth offered)接受: ~ a gift/an invitation. 接受礼物/邀请 2 agree; recognize, regard with favour or approval 同 意; 认可; 赞同: It is an ~ ed truth. 这是大家公认的真 理。』~able adj. 可接受 的; 受欢迎的/~ance n. 接 受,答应,赞同

access ['ækses] n. (1) way (in) to a place 通路: easy/ difficult of ~ 易于/难以讲 人的地方 ②~ to, right, opportunity or means οf reaching. using orapproaching 接触、使用或接 近的权力、机会或方法: He is easy of ~, 他是易于接近

的。/ Students must have ~ to good books. 学生必须有机 会读到好书。』~ilbe [əkˈsesəbl] adj. ~ (to)可接 近的;可进入的;可用的 accessory [əkˈsesəri] n. & adj. person who helps in any act, esp. a crime 帮手; 从 犯; 帮凶的; 从犯的; an ~ to a crime 一件犯罪案的从犯 accident ['æksident] n. (1) sth that happens without a cause that can be seen at once, sth unfortunate and usu. undesirable 意外事件: 不測: 祸事;事故: a traffic ~ 交 通事故②「U] chance, fortune 机遇;命运:by~偶 然, 意外 accidental [æksi dentl] adj. happening by chance 偶然 的; 意外的: an ~ meeting with a friend 偶然遇到一位

朋友

acclaim [ə'kleim] vt. welcome with sounds of approval: applaud loudly 欢呼;喝彩; 称赞: ~ the winner of the

race 向赛跑获胜者欢呼

accommodate [əˈkəmədeit] vt. 1) have, provide someone a place to live or stay 供给住 宿: This hotel can ~ 600 guests. 这旅馆可供六百位客 人住宿。/ ~ sb for the night 留某人过夜 ② have space for 容纳: This auditorium can ~ over three thousand people. 这座礼堂能 容纳三千多人。③adapt; get agreement or into adjustment 使适应: oneself to new conditions 适 应 的 情 1 况 accommodation

[əˈkəməˈdeiʃən] n. 住所; 膳宿; 调解; 适应

accompany [əˈkʌmpəni] vt. ①go with 陪伴: 跟随: He was accompanied by his secretary. 他有秘书随行。② play music while others singing or playing other instrument 伴奏: The singer was ~ ed at the piano by Xiao Wang. 小王为那位歌

唱家担任钢琴伴奏。 accompaniment [a'k Ampaniment] 伴随物; 伴奏 accomplish [a'kamplif] vt. perform; succeed in doing sth; finish successfully \$ 行;完成;成功地做完;a man who will never anything 永远一事无成的人 /~ a task 完成任务 || ~ ment n. 完成; 成就; 修养/ ~ed adj. 技巧的; 熟练的; 精于…的

accord1 [ə'kə:d] n. agreement in /out of ~ (with) (与…) (不)一致: with one ~全体 一致

accord² [ə'kə:d] vt. &vi. (1) match, agree (with) (与 …) 相配合;一致;符合:His behavior does not ~ with his principles. 他的行为不合他 的原则。②give; grant 给予; 赠 与: 赐 予: ~ sb. permission 允许某人/He was ~ed with a warm welcome. 他受到热烈欢迎。

accordance [əˈkəːdəns] n. in

~ with, in agreement with 依照; 根据: in ~ with your wishes 根据你的愿望

according [a'kordin] ① ~ as conj. in a manner that depends upon 依照;根据:You'll be praised or blamed ~ as your work is good or bad. 你将依照工作成绩的好坏而受到奖惩。② ~ to prep.根据;依照:Place the hooks on the shelf ~ to authors.按作者的顺序把书摆在书架上。 | ~ ly adv. 因此,所以

account¹ [əˈkaunt] n. (1) statement of money paid or received 帐目; 帐户; open an ~ 开户头/settle one's ~ 结 帐: 消 帐 2 report, description; narrative 报告; 叙述: Some eve witnesses' ~ s differed greatly from the official version of events. -些目击证人对这些事件的描 述与官方的口径相差甚远。 reason, cause 理由;原因: on ~ of, because of 因为/on this/that ~ 为了这个/那个 缘故/He is angry on that ~. 为了那个缘故,他很生气。 ccount² [əˈkaunt] vt. &vi. ①

accumulate [əˈkju:mjuleit] vt. &vi. make or become greater in quantity, heap up 积累; 堆积: ~ funds for 为…积累资金/Snow ~d to a depth of five feet. 雪堆积达五尺深∥ accumulation n. 积累; 积聚; 堆积物/accumulator n. 蓄电池

accurate ['ækjurit] adj. ①
careful and exact 仔细的; 精确的: be ~ in one's wok 做事精确②free from error 准确无误的; ~ scales 准确的秤 || ~ ly adv. / accuracy

['ækjuərəsi] n. 精确,正确; 准确

accusation [,ækju:'zeiʃn] n.
① accusing or being accused 非难; 谴责, 控诉 ② charge of doing wrong 控告: being an ~ of theft against sb. 控告某人签窃

accuse [ə'kju:z] vt. ~ sb. (of sth.), say that (sb.) has done wrong, broken the law 控告; 控诉; 告发; 谴责: ~ sb. of theft 控告某人盗窃 accustom [ə'kʌstəm] vt. ~ (oneself) to; make used to 使 习惯于: The boy soon became ~ ed to the condition here. 这个小男孩不久就习惯了这的条件。 || ~ ed adj. 通常的; 惯常的

ache [eik] I vi. ① have a steady or continuous pain 隐隐作痛; 持续地痛: My head ~s/is aching. 我头痛。②~(for) have a longing 渴望: He was aching for home. 他渴望回家。In. dull continuous pain 疼痛: have

~s and pains all over 周身 疼痛

achieve [a'tfi:v] vt. ① complete 完成; 达到; 成就: He will never ~ anything. 他永不会有所成就。②gain or reach by effort 靠努力而获得或达到: ~ one's purpose 达到目的 ‖ achievable adj. 可完成的; 可达到的/~ment n. 完成; 成就; 功绩

acid¹ ['æsid'] adj. ① sour; sharp to the taste 酸 ② (fig.) sharp sarcastic(喻)尖酸刻薄的; 讥讽的: ~ remarks 刻薄话

acid² ['æsid] n. powerful liquid that can burn things 酸 acknowledge [ək'nɔlidʒ] vt.
① confess; admit the truth 供认; 承认: He refused to ~ defeat/that he was defeated. 他拒绝承认失败。②express thanks for 表示感谢; 为…致谢: We must ~ his services to the city. 我们应该感谢他对本市的贡献。』

~ ment, acknowledgment n. 承认: 感谢

acquaint [əˈkweint] vt. (1)~ sb. /oneself with, make familiar with, reveal to 使某 人(自己)熟悉于…;使明白; 使通晓: ~ sb, with the facts of case 让某人知道事情的真 相②be~ed(with sb.), have met (sb.) personally 与 某人见讨面:认识:熟识:1 am not ~ ed with the lady. 我不认识那位女士。』~ ance n. 了解;心知;熟人 acquire [ə'kwaiə] vt. gain by skills or ability, by one's own efforts or behavior(由技 术、能力、努力或行为而)获 得;得到:~ English 学到英 语 $\parallel \sim$ d adj. 后天的, 获得 的/~ment n. 获得; 学到。 acquisition [ækwi: zi[n] n. (1) acquiring 获得,得到: He devotes his time to the ~ of knowledge. 他把时间都花在 求知上。②sth. acquired 获 得物;添加物 || acquisitive adj. 好求的; 好获取的

acre ['eikə] n. measure of land 英亩

acrid ['ækrid] adj. (of smell or taste) sharp; biting 辣的; 难闻的; (fig.) bitter in temper or manner(喻)(性格 或态度)尖刻的

across¹ [ə'krɔs] adv. from one side to the other 模过:

Can you swim ~? 你能游到
对岸去吗?

across² [ə'krəs] prep. ①from one side to the other side of 横过: walk ~ the street 走过街②on the other side of 在对面: My house is ~ the street. 我的房子在街的对面。③forming a cross 成十字形: He sat with his arms ~ his chest. 他两臂交叉在胸前坐着。

act¹ [ækt] n. sth. done 行为, 举动: It's an ~ of kindness to help a blind man across the street. 帮盲人过街是慈善的 行为。

act² [ækt] vt. &vi. ①perform actions, do sth. 行动; 采取