

实用英汉双解词典

A Practical English Dictionary
with Chinese Translation

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with Chinese Translation**

前 言

本词典所收词条和短语，主要来自 The Cambridge First Certificate in English Examination，中学英语教学大纲、高等学校大学英语（文理科）教学大纲、高等学校英语专业基础阶段教学大纲、TOEFL 和 EPT 考试的常用词汇等。全书收词 10,000 余条。

本词典采用英汉双解形式，以利于使用者巩固已学知识、激发潜在智力，为今后进一步使用英英词典奠定基础，逐步养成用英语直接思维的习惯。英语解释用词控制在 3,000 个基本词汇之内，所有英语释义均选自英美原版辞书，简明确切、语言地道、浅显易懂。

为了帮助使用者掌握用词造句的规律，本词典使用了一套易学易记、形式新颖的动词句型符号（详见体例说明），各词条的英汉释义之后配有大量的实例，进一步说明其用法、习惯搭配等。

本词典在编写过程中得到了江西师范大学科研处和外语系的大力支持。邹钱荣、宋志勤等给予了热情的帮助，在此一并致谢。

不妥之处，欢迎读者批评指正，以便改正。

编 者

体 例 说 明

一、语法符号及简略说明

为了节省篇幅，本词典使用了一部分大家比较熟悉的语法符号和简略说明。这些符号和说明主要用来表示各词条的词性、与其它词的搭配关系及其使用特点等。

1. 词性

词性分为十大类，用斜体缩写形式表示。

<i>n</i> 名词 (noun)	<i>adv</i> 副词 (adverb)
<i>pron</i> 代词 (pronoun)	<i>v</i> 动词 (verb)
<i>art</i> 冠词 (article)	<i>prep</i> 介词 (preposition)
<i>num</i> 数词 (numeral)	<i>conj</i> 连词 (conjunction)
<i>adj</i> 形容词 (adjective)	<i>interj</i> 感叹词 (interjection)

2. 词性的进一步分类

本词典将名词 (*n*) 进一步分为可数名词和不可数名词：

[C] 可数名词 (countable noun) 例如：

box [bɒks] *n* [C] ① a container with straight sides, made of wood, iron or cardboard 箱子，盒子；a wooden box 一只木箱子

[U] 不可数名词 (uncountable noun) 例如：

water ['wɔ:tə] *n* [U] ① the most common liquid, without colour, taste, or smell, which falls from the sky as rain, forms rivers, lakes and seas and is drunk by people and animals 水；Water is a liquid. 水是一种液体。

我们将动词进一步分为助动词 [*aux v*]、情态动词 [*modal v*]、不及物动词 [*I*]、联系动词 [*L*]、单宾语及物动词 [*T*]、双宾语及物动词 [*D*] 和复杂及物动词 [*CTV*]。

[*aux v*] 助动词 (auxiliary verb) 例如：

be [bi:, bi] *v* [*aux v* + *v-ing*] ① (used to form the progressive tenses of

verb) (用来构成动词的进行时态): *She is cooking.* 她正在做饭。

[modal v] 情态动词 (modal verb) 例如:

can [kən, kæn] *v* [modal *v* + λ *v*] ① be able to 能够: *He can touch the ceiling.* 他能触到天花板。

[I] 不及物动词 (intransitive verb) 例如:

fly [flai] *v* (**flew, flown**) [I] move or be moved through the air by means of wings 飞: *Some insects fly.* 有些昆虫会飞。

[L] 联系动词 (linking verb) 例如:

become [bi'kəm] (**became, become**) [L + *adj*] begin or come to be 变成, 成为: *He became wiser.* 他变得更聪明了。

[T] 单宾语及物动词 (transitive verb) 例如:

bring [brɪŋ] *v* [T + *n/pron*] ① carry a thing or a person to where the speaker is 带来, 拿来: *Bring your friend to the party.* 带你的朋友来参加晚会。

[D] 双宾语及物动词 (ditransitive verb) 例如:

buy [bai] *v* (**bought, bought**) [D + *n/pron* + *n*] obtain sth. by giving money 买: *He bought me a dictionary.* 他给我买了一本词典。

[CTV] 复杂及物动词 (complex transitive verb) 复杂及物动词之后接宾语 (*n/pron*) + 其它 (不可省略的) 形式。其它形式主要是宾语补足语。例如: **name** [neɪm] *v* [CTV + *n/pron* + *n*] give a name to 给……命名: *They named the child Tom.* 他们给这孩子取名为汤姆。

其中也有少数的副词或介词短语 (*adv/prep*) 纯属状语。例如:

clip [klɪp] *v* [CTV + *n/pron* + *adv/prep*] ... *She clipped him over the ear.* 她打了他一记耳光。

3. 动词与名词、不定式、that 从句、介词短语等的搭配关系

动词与名词、不定式、that 从句、介词短语等语法形式的关系非常密切。动词与它们的搭配关系往往已有一定的模式, 即动词句型。本词典的动词句型用有代表意义的符号表示, 各类动词有明确的代号 (见前), 各种语法形式也用符号表示:

n/pron —— 名词/代词

λ -*v* —— 不带 *to* 的不定式

to-v —— 带 *to* 的不定式

v-ing —— 动词的-ing 形式

that —— *that* 引起的从句

wh——*wh*-引起的从句

adj——形容词

v-ed——过去分词 (动词的-ed 形式)

adv/ prep——副词/介词短语

(动词句型详见下表)

动词句型符号	例 句
[<i>aux v+to-v</i>]	You <i>are</i> not to smoke here.
[<i>aux v+v-ing</i>]	He <i>was</i> reading a book.
[<i>aux v+v-ed</i>]	I <i>was</i> told about it.
[<i>modal v+to-v</i>]	Some insects <i>can</i> fly.
[<i>modal v+to-v</i>]	He <i>ought</i> to be punished.
[<i>D+n/prop+n</i>]	<i>Give</i> him a book.
[<i>D+n/pron+that</i>]	Did he <i>warn</i> you that he might be late?
[<i>D+n/pron+wh-</i>]	Try to <i>find</i> him what he wants.
[<i>T+n/pron</i>]	He <i>kicked</i> the ball.
[<i>T+to-v</i>]	I <i>helped</i> clean the window.
[<i>T+to-v</i>]	I <i>want</i> to go.
[<i>T+v-ing</i>]	I <i>remember</i> being paid.
[<i>T+that</i>]	I <i>hold</i> that he's a fool.
[<i>T-wh-</i>]	I <i>wonder</i> why he hasn't come.
[<i>I</i>]	Birds <i>fly</i> .
[<i>I+to-v</i>]	In time you may <i>come</i> to like her.
[<i>I+v-ing</i>]	She <i>came</i> running.
[<i>I+adv/ prep</i>]	Where do you <i>live</i> ?
[<i>L+n/pron</i>]	She <i>is</i> a nurse.

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[L + to-v]	To see <i>is</i> to believe.
[L + v-ing]	Her job <i>is</i> taking care of the children.
[L + that]	The trouble <i>is</i> that we are short of money.
[L + wh-]	That's where we differ.
[L + v-ed]	He <i>got</i> trapped.
[L + adj]	Dick <i>is</i> tall and strong.
[CTV + n/pron + n]	They <i>considered</i> him their enemy.
[CTV + n/pron + to-v]	I <i>saw</i> the man leave.
[CTV + n/pron + to-v]	I <i>want</i> him to go.
[CTV + n/pron + v-ing]	I <i>saw</i> him going out.
[CTV + n/pron + adj]	We <i>painted</i> the door green.
[CTV + n/pron + v-ed]	I'll <i>get</i> my hair cut.
[CTV + n/pron + adv/prep]	<i>Put</i> it on the ground.

4. 动词句型用法例解

dash [dæʃ] *v* [I + prep/adv] run quickly, esp. when hurrying 猛冲: *He dashed across the street/up the stairs.* 他冲过街/上楼。[CTV + n/pron + prep] (cause to) strike violently, often resulting in damage or destruction 猛砸, 撞击: *The waves dashed the boat against the rocks.* 波浪使船撞在了礁石上。[T + n/pron] discourage 使失去信心: *The injury dashed his hopes of running in the Olympics.* 受伤使他打算去参加奥林匹克赛跑的希望破灭了。

cause [kɔ:z] *v* [T + n/pron; CTV + n/pron + to-v; D + n/pron + n] lead to or be the cause of 引起: *What caused the accident?* 是什么引起的事故? *His illness caused him to miss the game.* 生病使他失去了比赛的机会。 *This car has caused me a lot of trouble.* 这辆车给我造成了很多麻烦。

demand [di'ma:nd] *v* [T + n/pron/to-v/that] ask for firmly and not be willing to accept a refusal; claim as if by right 要求: *I demand an explanation!* 我要求解释! *She demanded to speak to the manager.* 她要求对经理说。 *The opposition have demanded that all the facts (should) be made public.* 反对派要求将所有的公

布于众。

5. 形容词句型

本词典采用了三个形容词句型,即:

a. [adj+to-v] 形容词+带 to 的动词不定式。例如:

glad [glæd] adj [+to-v] ... *I'm glad to meet you.*

easy ['i:zi] adj [+to-v] ... *John is easy to please.*

b. [adj+that] 形容词+that 从句。例如:

sure [ʃuə] adj [+that] ... *Are you sure (that) he's honest?*

c. [adj+wh-] 形容词+wh- 从句。例如:

certain ['sə:tn] adj [+wh-] ... *We're not certain where he lives.*

6. 其他缩写符号及其简略说明

除了以上各种表示句型的符号之外,本词典还采用了一些较为常见的缩写形式:

AmE=American English	[美国英语]
attrib =attributive	[定语]
BrE=British English	[英国英语]
cap =capital letter	[大写]
comp =comparative	[比较级]
esp. =especially	[尤指]
etc. =et cetera	[等等]
gram =grammar	[语法]
fig=figurative	[喻]
fml =formal	[正式]
infml =informal	[非正式]
no comp =no comparative	[无比较级]
no pass =no passive	[无被动态]
not in progressive forms	[无进行式]
often pass =often passive	[常被动]
often pl =often plural	[常复]
often sing =often singular	[常单]
part =participle	[分词]
pass=passive	[被动]
pl =plural	[复]

<i>predic</i> = predicative	[表语]
<i>prov</i> = proverb	[谚]
<i>refl</i> = reflexive	[反身]
<i>sb.</i> = somebody	[某人]
<i>sth.</i> = something	[某事]
<i>superl</i> = superlative	[最高级]
<i>usu</i> = usually	[通常]
<i>usu in questions or negatives</i>	[常用于疑问句或否定句]

二、词 条

一个词条包括本词、音标、词性、英汉释义以及与本词有关的常用短语、派生词或复合词。多数词条和短语在释义之后附有实例。

1. 本词

本词用黑体字顶格印刷。拼法相同而词性不同的词用罗马字分列,不另立词条;拼法相同,词性相同而释义有所不同、用法不同的词用 ①、②、③ 等分条列出。例如:

ultra ['ʌltrə] I. *adj* beyond what is usual; very; extreme 过激的,极端的 II.

n a person who holds extreme views 过激的人,极端派

flash [flæʃ] I. *n* [C] ① a moment; a very short time 转瞬间,一刹那: *I'll be back in a flash.* 我立刻就回来。② a sudden quick bright light 闪光: *flashes of lightning* 一道道闪电 ③ a short news report 简短新闻: *Did you hear the flash about the king's death?* 你听到了关于国王的死讯吗? [C; U] the method or apparatus for taking photographs in the dark 闪光,闪光灯: *Do you use a flash?* 你使用闪光灯吗? II. *v* [I] (of light) appear or exist for a moment (光)闪现: *Lightning flashed in the sky.* 空中电光闪闪。[T + *n/pron*; D + *n/pron* + *n*] make a flash with; shine for a moment 使闪光,照射: *He flashed a torch.* 他亮了一下手电。 *She flashed him a smile.* 她朝他一笑。[I + *adv/prep*] pass quickly 掠过: *The lightning flashed across the sky.* 闪电掠过天空。[T + *n/pron*] show for a moment; display 展现: *He flashed a card and was allowed to pass.* 他亮出了名片,被允许通过了。

词条词的不同拼法在括号中标出。例如:

cheque (AmE *check*)

practise (AmE *practice*)

拼法相同,但词义不同、词源不同的词另立词条。例如:

ear¹ [iə] *n* ① ... 耳朵

ear² I. *n* 穗:

不规则动词的变化形式,在动词(*v*)后的括号中注明,并另立词条。例如:

give [giv] *v* (gave, given)

given ['giveɪn] (give 的过去分词)

名词复数的不规则变化形式在名词(*n*)后的括号中注明,不再单独列为词条。例如:

man [mæn] *n* (pl. men)

不规则形容词,副词的比较级和最高级形式,除在词条之后的括号中注明外,另列词条。例如:

bad [bæd] *adj* (worse, worst)

worse [wɔ:s] (见 bad)

2. 音标

本词典各词条一律用通用的国际音标注音。

元音: [i:] [i] [e] [æ] [ɑ:] [ɔ:] [ɔ] [u:] [u] [ʌ]

[ə] [ə] [ei] [əu] [ai] [au] [ɔi] [iə] [cə] [uə]

辅音: [p] [b] [t] [d] [k] [g] [m] [n] [ŋ] [l] [f] [v] [θ]

[ð] [s] [z] [ʃ] [ʒ] [r] [h] [tʃ] [dʒ] [w] [j]

3. 短语

短语一般放在词条的主要释义及用法之后。与动词关系密切的短语紧跟在动词之后;与名词关系密切的紧跟在名词之后。同一短语的不同释义及用法用 ①、②、③ 等表示。例如:

get [get] *v* ... **get along** ① make progress 进步,进展; *He is getting along well with his studies.* ... ② live and work together in a friendly way 相处融洽;

4. 派生词及复合词

独立性较强的常见的派生词和复合词自立词条,独立性不够强的不太常见的派生词和复合词则附在本词之后。附在本词之后的,一般不再注音标,多数也不再加英语释义。

三、标点符号

1. 冒号(;)

英汉释义与例子之间用(;)隔开。例如:

seek [si:k] *v* ... ① look for; try to find 寻找, 追求; *seek truth from facts* 实事求是
② ask for 请求, 征求; *seek sb's advice* 向某人请教

2. 分号(;)

平行的或略有不同的英语释义之间用分号(;)隔开; 例如:

decent ['disnt] *adj* ① fitting; proper; socially acceptable; not causing shame or shock to others; ...

3. 逗号(,)

a. 英语解释或例子中不连贯的地方一般用逗号(,)隔开。例如:

loyal ['lɔ:əl] *adj* true to one's friends, group country, etc.

b. 平行的或略有差异的汉语释义一般用逗号(,)隔开。例如:

…… 处女, 少女, 未婚女子

4. 省略号(.../……)

英文中的省略号一律用(...)表示; 汉语释义中则用(……)表示。例如:

Congratulations on ... ! 祝贺 …… !

(of animals) live by eating ... (动物)以……为食

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A

a/an [ə, ei/æn, ən, n] *art* ① one; one member of a class 一个, 同一类事物之一: *I gave him a book/an English book.* 我给了他一本书/一本英文书。 *I only know it was a car and not a truck that hit me.* 我只知道撞我的是一辆汽车, 不是卡车。 ② any; every; each 任何的, 每一: *An owl can see in the dark.* 猫头鹰在黑暗中也能看见东西。 *A bicycle has two wheels.* 自行车有两个轮子。

abaci ['æbasai] (见 **abacus**)

abacus ['æbəkəs] *n* [C] (*pl.* **abaci/abacuses**) an ancient and practical calculating machine 算盘, 一种古老、实用的计算器; use/work an abacus 打算盘

abaft ['a:bəft, ə'bæft] *I. adv* at, in, toward the stern half (of a ship) 在船尾地, 向船尾地 *II. prep* behind 在……后; *abaft the beam* 在船的横梁后

abandon ['æbændən] *I. v* [T+n/*pron*] ① go away from; give up; leave (a relation or a friend) 抛弃, 放弃, 离弃, 遗弃: *The sailors abandoned the burning ship.* 船员们离弃了着火的船。 ② give oneself up completely to (a feeling or impulse) 纵情, 恣意, 耽溺; *He abandoned himself to despair.* 他陷入了绝望。 *II. n* [U] the state when one's feelings and actions are uncontrolled; freedom from control 放纵, 放肆: *The people were so excited that they jumped and shouted with abandon.* 人们兴奋不已, 尽情欢呼跳跃。

abash ['ə:bəʃ] *v* [T+n/*pron*] make uneasy, shy and somewhat ashamed 使羞愧, 使局促不安: *Your kindness quite abashed me.* 你的仁慈行为使我窘透了。 *When the little child saw all the room filled with strangers, he was much abashed.* 看到满屋子的陌生人, 那孩子变得局促不安。 **abashment** *n* [U]

abate ['ə:beɪt] *v* [I] (of wind, disease, pain, etc.) become less strong, decrease

(风、灾害、痛苦等) 减弱, 降低: *His anger has abated.* 他的怒气消了。 [T+n/*pron*] ① make less 减少: *Nothing could abate his rage.* 什么都无法平息他的怒火。 ② do away with 铲除, 消除: *We must abate the smoke nuisance in our cities.* 我们一定要消除城市中的煤烟。

abatement *n* [U]

abbreviate ['ə:bri:vieɪt] *v* [T+n/*pron*] make (a story, speech, visit, word, etc.) shorter 缩短(故事、演讲稿、访问、单词等): *"Abbreviation" is often abbreviated to "abbrev."* "abbreviation" 常缩写成为 "abbrev."。 **abbreviation** *n* [U] the act of making shorter 缩短 [C] shortened form of a word, often one used in writing (such as Mr.); 缩写(如 Mr.)

ABC ['eɪbi:si:] *n* [U; C] ① the alphabet 字母: *Has the child learnt his ABC yet?* 这孩子学过字母没有? ② the simplest facts about sth. which have to be learnt first 初步, 入门, 基本知识: *He doesn't know even the ABC of philosophy.* 他连哲学的基本知识都不懂。 *as easy as ABC* 极其容易

abdicate ['æbdikeɪt] *v* [I] give up officially (an official position, esp. that of king or queen) 正式放弃(公职, 尤指王位): *He had a right of claim on the property, but he was forced to abdicate.* 他有权要求这些财产, 但他被迫放弃了。 [T+n/*pron*] give up (a right or claim, esp. a responsibility) 放弃(权力要求, 尤指责任): *He abdicated all responsibility for the care of the child.* 他放弃了照顾这孩子的一切责任。 *abdicate the office* 辞职 **abdication** *n* [U; C] **abdicator** *n* [C] 退位者, 弃权者, 辞职者

abduct ['æbdʌkt] *v* [T+n/*pron*] take (sb.) away unlawfully, usu. by trickery or violence, kidnap 绑架, 拐走: *Kidnappers abducted the child.* 拐骗者拐走了那个孩子。 *The police think that man had been abducted.* 警方认为, 那个男子已被绑架了。

abet ['ə:beɪt] *v* [T+n/*pron*] encourage or give help to (a crime or criminal) 教唆, 协助(犯罪或罪犯): *He abetted the thief in robbing the store.* 他帮助盗贼抢劫商店。

abettment *n* [U] abettor *n* [C] 唆使者, 煽动者

abhor [əb'hɔ:] *v* [T+n/pron] hate very much; feel very great hatred or dislike for ... 憎恨, 厌恶: *Most people abhor cruelty to children.* 大多数人都痛恨虐待儿童的行为。 *She abhors snakes.* 她讨厌蛇。 abhorrent *n* [C]

abhorrence [əb'hɔrəns] *n* [C; U] very great hatred; sth. hated 憎恶, 被憎恨的事物; have an abhorrence of evil 嫉恶如仇

abhorrent [əb'hɔrənt] *adj* (predic) hateful [表语] 痛恨: *I am abhorrent of snakes.* 我憎恶蛇。 *Cruelty is abhorrent to him.* 他痛恨残暴。

abide [ə'baɪd] *v* (abode, abided) [T+n/pron/to-v/v-ing] (use in negatives or questions) bear; tolerate [常用于否定句或疑问句] 容忍, 忍受: *I can't abide such people.* 对这种人我不能容忍。 *How can you abide him?* 你怎么能容忍他? *I cannot abide (seeing) to see such things.* 目睹这些事, 真让我受不了。 [I+adv/pron] ① stay; remain; live in 停留, 居留: *He abode in Boston almost all his life.* 他的一生几乎都住在波士顿。 ② be faithful to; obey (laws, agreements, etc.) 遵守, 服从(法律、决定等): *She will abide by her promise.* 她会遵守她的诺言的。 ③ wait for or accept 等待或接受: *You must abide by the results of your mistakes.* 你必须承担由于你的错误而造成的结果。

ability [ə'bɪləti] *n* [U] capacity or power to do sth. 能力: *have great ability* 能力强 *He has the ability to analyse and solve problems.* 他有分析问题和解决问题的能力。 [C] powers and skills 才能, 技能: *a man of many abilities* 多才多艺的人 *to the best of one's ability* as well as one can 尽最大努力: *I shall do the job to the best of my ability.* 我将尽最大努力做这项工作。

abject [ˈæbdʒekt] *adj* ① (of a condition) miserable, wretched (情况) 悲惨的, 可怜的: *abject poverty* 赤贫 ② (esp. of people or behaviour) degraded, very humble, lack of self-respect (尤指人或行为) 卑下的, 卑鄙的: *abject behaviour* 卑鄙的行为

abjectly *adv* abjectness *n* [U]

abjure [əb'dʒʊə] *v* [T+n/pron] (formal) make a solemn promise (esp. publicly), give up (an opinion, a belief, etc.) [正式] 庄严发誓(公开)放弃(意见、信仰等): *They abjured their religion.* 他们庄严发誓公开放弃他们的宗教信仰。 abjuration *n* [U]

able ['eɪbl] *adj* ① [+to-v] having the enough strength, knowledge etc. to do sth. 有能力的, 有才能的: *The boy was able to dress himself.* 这个男孩能自己穿衣服。 ② clever; capable; skilful 聪明的, 能干的, 有本事的: *an able leader* 有才干的领导 ably *adv*

abnormal [æb'nɔrməl] *adj* not normal; unusual 不正常的, 反常的: *an abnormal phenomenon* 反常现象 *His behaviour is abnormal.* 他的行为反常。 abnormality *n* [C; U] abnormality *adv*

aboard [ə'bɔ:d] *adv* & *prep* on (to) or in (to) a means of transport 在(运输工具)上, 上(运输工具): *We were aboard for several hours.* 我们坐了几个小时的(车、船、飞机)。 *He went aboard the train.* 他是乘火车去的。 All aboard! go or come on board! 请各位上车(船、飞机)! Welcome aboard! (a greeting to passengers) Welcome to our aircraft (bus, ship)! (对旅客的问候语)欢迎您搭乘我们的飞机(车、船)!

abode [ə'bəʊd] *n* (often sing) house; dwelling-place [常单] 房屋, 住所: *Welcome to my humble abode.* 欢迎光临寒舍。 take up one's abode with sb. go and live with sb. 与……同住在一起: *He took up his abode with his parents-in-law.* 他与他的岳父母住在一起。

abode (abide 的过去式和过去分词)

abolish [ə'bɒlɪʃ] *v* [T+n/pron] put an end to (a custom, law etc.); stop 废除(习惯、法律等), 废止: *Some countries have abolished death penalty.* 一些国家已废除了死刑。

abolition [əbəlɪ'ʃən] *n* [U] abolishing or being abolished 废除, 废止: *the abolition of Negro slavery in the US* 美国黑奴制度的废除 abolitionist *n* [C] a person who

wished to abolish Negro slavery 废奴主义者

abominable [ə'bɒmɪnəbl̩] *adj* very bad; terrible 极坏的, 可怕的: *What abominable weather!* 多么糟糕的天气啊! *The food in this hotel is abominable.* 这个旅店的食物极坏. **abominably** *adv*

abortive [ə'bɒtɪv] *adj* unsuccessful 不成功的, 失败的: *an abortive rebellion* 一次未遂的叛乱 **abortively** *adv* **abortiveness** *n* [U]

abound [ə'baʊnd] *v* [I] ① have plenty of 多, 大量, 充满, 盛产: *The river abounds in fish.* 这条河盛产鱼. *London abounds with fog all the year round.* 伦敦终年多雾. ② be very plentiful 丰富: *The country abounds in valuable minerals.* 这个国家矿藏丰富.

about [ə'baʊt] *I. prep* ① on the subject of 关于: *a book about Lenin* 一本关于列宁的书 *We talked about our plans.* 我们谈论计划. ② near (in place, time, etc.) (在地方, 时间等方面) 大约: *about five miles away* 大约五里路远 *about six o'clock* 大约六点钟 ③ in different direction; here and there; in or on 在……各处, 到处: *The children ran about the park.* 孩子们在公园里到处跑. ④ around or surrounding; on every side of 在……周围, 在……身边, 围绕: *the high wall about the prison* 围着监狱的高墙 *I. adv* ① (informal) almost [非正式] 大概, 几乎, 差不多: *That looks about right.* 那事看起来大概是对的. ② (in military commands etc.) in the opposite direction (军事口令中) 以相反的方向: *About turn!* *About face!* 向后转! **be about** to be going to do sth. 即将做某事: *I'm about to start.* 我即将开始. **how about, what about** used to ask for information, to make a suggestion or to get sb's opinion 用来询问消息, 提出建议, 征求意见: *What about you?* 您呢? *How about having a bath?* 洗个澡好吗? **aboutface** *n* [C] a complete change of attitudes direction or opinion (态度方向或意见的) 大改变: *a 180° aboutface* 180°的大转弯

above [ə'baʊ] *I. prep* ① higher position than; over 高于, 在……之上: *a picture*

above the blackboard 黑板上方的一幅画

② greater degree than 大于, 高于, 超过: *The child's intelligence is above average.* 这个孩子的智力超过了一般水平. ③ higher in rank or power than (职位, 权力) 高于: *A general is above a major.* 上将(的军衔) 高于少校. ④ too good (difficult, great) for sb. 对……太好(难、大) 而不…… *The book is above me.* 这本书太难, 我不能读. *I. adv* ① higher up; overhead 在上面, 头顶上, ……以上: *a meeting of deputy manager above* 副经理以上干部会议 ② earlier or higher up on the page 上文, 前文: *See above.* 请看上文. *As was stated above* …如上所述…… **above all** most importantly 最重要地, 尤其: *He is brave and, above all, honest.* 他勇敢, 尤其是诚实.

abridge [ə'brɪdʒ] *v* [T+n/pron] make sth. (esp. a book) short 节略, 删节: *The book can be abridged.* 这本书可以删减一点.

abridged *adj* the abridged version of "War and Peace" 《战争与和平》的节译本

abroad [ə'brɔ:d] *adv* ① in or to another country 在外国, 去外国: *He lived abroad for many years.* 他侨居外国多年. *go abroad* 出国 ② far and wide; everywhere 广泛, 到处: *The news soon spread abroad.* 这消息不久就到处传开了.

abrogate [ˈæbrəʊgeɪt] *v* [T+n/pron] put an end to (a law, custom, etc.) ; cancel 废除 (法律, 风俗等), 取消: *abrogate a law* 废除法律 *abrogate a treaty* 取消一项条约 **abrogation** [ˈæbrəʊgeɪʃən] *n* [U]

abrupt [ə'brʌpt] *adj* ① sudden; unexpected 突然的, 意外的: *an abrupt change of policy* 政策的突然改变 *The car came to an abrupt halt.* 汽车突然停了下来. ② (of a person's manner of speaking, etc.) rude or sharp 粗鲁的, 尖刻的: *an abrupt manner* 粗鲁的态度 **abruptly** *adv* **abruptness** *n* [U]

absence [ˈæbsəns] *n* [U] ① the condition of not being present, being away 缺席, 不在, 离开: *His absence was noticed.* 他的缺席被注意到了. ② lack; non-existence 缺乏, 不存在: *We were worried by the absence of definite figures in the report.* 我们为报