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# 前言

本词典以教育部制订的《英语课程标准(实验稿)》为收词依据,并参考历年教科书中常用的词汇,收录配以释义及例句的单词和短语共5500余条。《英语课程标准(实验稿)》要求学生在完成普通高级中学英语课程时,能学会使用3000个单词和400~500个习惯用语或固定搭配。在这个基础上,我们适当增加了2000余个常用单词和习惯用语,开辟了短语专栏,收录了丰富的常用词汇搭配和习惯用语,以扩大学生的词汇知识面。

# 本词典具有以下主要特点:

- 1. 简明实用。我们在收录每个词条时,不是有义必录,而是在《英语课程标准(实验稿)》附录中的单词表释义基础上进行适当扩展;同时还融词汇、语法、句法为一体,以加深学生对词汇的理解;词条均配中英文双解,对名词的复数、动词的曲折变化、形容词和副词的比较级和最高级都作了明确的罗列。
- 2. 功能多样。本词典针对中学生英语学习过程中遇到的实际困难,开辟了几个栏目,如:反义词(Antonym)栏目、近义词辨析(Differentiating and Analysing)栏目、短语(Phrases)栏目、英语谚语(Proverb)栏目等。特别是近义词辨析(Differentiating and Analysing)栏目,对近义词用法解释详细,例句典型,对中学生掌握近义词汇具有实际意义。而英语谚语(Proverb)栏目的推出更是独俱匠心。英语谚语不仅在内容上充满智慧,涵盖生活的多个层面,涉及社会历史、风俗习惯和文化背景的多个方面,而且语言生动活泼,句子结构变化灵活,语句表达地道,是不可多得的语言学习材料。我们在编写词典时,对一些经典且利于学生树立正确的人生观、世界观的句子进行挑选,并配以中文释义,献给广大学生及英语学习爱好者。

--编者

# 体例说明

### 一、词条:

- 1. 词条用黑体排印。
- 2. 同形异性词分列词条,并在该词条的右上角分别标出 1,
  - 2,3······ 如:about¹/ə'baut/adv. 副词 大约;到处,四处 about²/ə'baut/prep. 介词 关于;在各处,四处
- 3. 词条以英式英语拼法为准。
- 4. 主要的常用复合词和由加前缀或后缀构成的派生词(同时也是在《课标》中单列的词条)均单独列出。其它的常用复合词和派生词列在相应的词条后面,使用▶符号导出。

# 二、音标:

词条按英国英语读音标注国际音标,音标写在双斜线//中,列在词条后面,如  $about^1/a'baut/$ 。

# 三、词性:

- 1. 各种词性用斜体字缩写形式标注在音标后面,如 about /ə'baut /adv. 副词。
- 2. 具有两个以上词性的词条用两种以上形式标注,如
  - ①分列词条标注,如:about1/ə'baut/adv.

about<sup>2</sup>/ə'baut/ prep.

- ②《课标》中未收入或不常用的词性,在词条释义结尾处用 $\triangleright$ 符号导出,如: $\triangleright$ **like** n.
- ③动词的不及物与及物形式用 & 连接,如:vi. & vt.

# 四、词形变化:

1. 名词:不可数名词用[U]标注,可数名词用[C]标注,并在 括号内给出复数形式和音标,如: study/'stʌdɪ/n. 名词

- [C](pl. 复数 studies /'stadiz/);既可用作可数名词,又可用作不可数名词的,用[C/U]标注,并在括号内给出复数形式和音标,如:apology/ə'polədʒi/n. 名词 [C/U](pl. 复数 apologies/ə'polədʒiz/) give an apology 道歉; a letter of apology 道歉信。
- 2. 形容词、副词的比较级和最高级在括号中标出,如:(abler, ablest):无比较级、最高级的不作任何标注。
- 3. 动词给出第三人称现在时单数形式、现在分词、过去式、过去分词四种曲折变化,在词条的词性后面括号中标注,并标注部分单词音标。

### 五、释义:

词条的不同释义用①②③·····标出,有些配以括号内文字作解释性说明;汉语释义用分号间隔。

# 六、词的用法:

- 1. 用一些缩略语在括号内标注某些词的特定范围的用法,如 *fml*. 正式与 *infml*. 非正式用法等。
- 2. 每条释义后均列有词条在短语或句子中的用法,同一释义后出现两个以上的例句或短语,用/线间隔。
- 3. 反义词用□符号导出,列在词条释义结尾处,用黑体字标注,如:□Antonym 反义词:black。
- 4. 辨析近义词用■符号导出,列在词条释义结尾处,用黑体字标注,辨析的词语间用·号间隔,如:■ Differentiating and analysing 辨析: about·(a) round
- 5. 惯用短语在释义结尾处用方框标注。

# 七、词典中使用的缩略语:

n. 名词	conj. 连词	infml. 非正式语
pl. 复数	prep. 介词	esp. 特别的
art. 冠词	pron. 代词	usu. 通常的
def. art. 定冠词	sing. 单数	abbr. 缩写的

indef. art. 不定冠词vi. 不及物动词etc. 等等adj. 形容词vt. 及物动词sb. 某人adv. 副词fml. 正式语sth. 某物fig. 比喻的interj. 感叹句det. 限定词attrib. 定语

八、谚语和俗语列在词典页面最下方脚注位置。 九、页眉页码同列于正文上方的眉线上。

# 目 录

前言				•••••	I
体例	间说明				II
正文	<b></b>		•••••		1
A		1	N		370
В		49	0		384
$\boldsymbol{C}$		85	$\boldsymbol{P}$		404
D		147	Q		458
$\boldsymbol{\mathit{E}}$		177	R		462
F		212	<i>s</i>		503
G		255	T		577
Н		277	U		606
<i>I</i>		293	V		616
$J \cdots$		311	W		625
ĸ		316	X		650
$L \cdots$		320	$\boldsymbol{Y}$		651
M		340	$\boldsymbol{Z}$		655
发音	f表	•••••	• • • • •		657
-	见则动词	•••••	:		658

# A a

A,a /ei/ n. 名词[C/U](pl. 复数 A's, a's 或 As,as /eiz/) ① the first letter of the English alphabet 英语字母表的第一个字母: There's an"a" in elephant. elephant 这个单词中有一个字母"a"。② academic mark indicating the highest standard of work 学业成绩的最高标准评价符号: I often get (an) A/"A" in English tests. 英语测试时我常得 A。

Phrase 短语:

from A to Z 从头到尾;自始至终;彻底地

a,an /ei/,/æn/ indef. art. 不定冠词 the form a is used before words that begin with consonant sounds and the form an before vowel sounds a 用于辅音开头的 单词前, an 用于元音开头的单词前。 ① one -(个): a doctor -名医生/ a male horse 一匹公马/ an hour 一小时/ an umbrella 一把伞/ His father was a teacher. 他父亲曾是一名教师。② any; every 任何;每一(个): There are seven days in a week. 每周有七天。③ per 每 一: 5 dollars a kilo 每公斤5美元/We will work 14 hours a day. 我们每天将工 作 14 小时。 ④ used before a noun when you are referring to one thing or person for the first time or in a general way 用于 名词前,指首次提到或泛指的一个人 或物: An old man came up to me. But I didn't think I had met him before. 一位 老人向我走来,但我想我以前没见过 他。⑤ used before two nouns which are seen as a unit 用于两个通常视为一体 的名词前: There's a knife and fork on the table. 桌上有一副刀叉。⑥ the same (one) 同一(个): The two children

are of an age. 这两个孩子同岁。⑦ (used with n. followed by of + possess det. + nouns + 's 与"名词 + of + 所有格限定词 + 名词 + 's"连用表示部分关系和修饰关系); This is a picture of my brother's. 这是我哥哥的一幅画。

#### Phrases 短语:

- ①a bit little 一点儿
- ②a block of rock 一块石头
- ③a branch post office 邮政支局
- ④a cup of coffee —杯咖啡
- ⑤a few 几个;一些
- ⑥a good/great deal(of) 非常多, 大量的
- ⑦a good/great many 很多的,相当 多的
- ®a historical event 历史事件
- ⑨a kind of 一种;某种
- Da lot of 许多,大量
- ⑪a medical college 医学院
- Da national flag 国旗
- Ba number of 许多
- Da piece of chalk 一支粉笔
- ⑤a set of furniture 一套家具
- ⑯a place of interest 一处名胜
- ⑪a summer camp 夏令营
- ®a work of art 艺术品
- ®an art school 美术学校
- ②Dan electric light 电灯

# ■Differentiating and analysing 辨析: a/an · one

a/an 侧重指类别,主要表示名词单数,同复数进行对比,含有"任何一个,不管哪一个"之义;但在强调数目时用one: A child cannot do that, but a man can. 那件事小孩子做不来,但大人可以。/ One child cannot do that, but two

A good beginning is half the battle. 良路的开端是成功的一贯。



children can. 那件事,一个小孩做不来,但两个小孩可以。/ It was one cocktail I ordered, not two. 我叫的是一杯鸡尾酒,不是两杯。

abandon /ə'bændən/vt. 及物 动词(abandons, abandoning, abandoned, abandoned)① to leave sb. or sth. permanently or for a long time 遗弃;丢弃;离弃;抛弃; an abandoned baby 弃婴/ The captain gave orders to abandon the burning oil tanker. 船长下令离弃着火的油轮。② to give up; stop 放弃;停止: They will never abandon their plan. 他们绝不会放弃他们的计划。

▶ abandonment n. 名词[U] the act of abandoning 遗弃;丢弃;离弃;抛弃: the abandonment of our plan 计划被放弃

abbreviation /əˌbri:vɪ'eɪʃn/ n. 名词[C] (pl. 复数 abbreviations/əˌbri:vɪ'eɪʃnz/) a short way of writing a word, phrase etc. 缩写(词);略语: "St." is an abbreviation for "saint" or "street". St. 是 saint 或者 street 的缩写。

ABC / er bir'si: / n. 名词[C/U] (pl. 复数 ABC's 或 ABCs / er bir'si: z/) ① the alphabet 字母 (表): Has the child known his ABC yet? 这孩子已经认识字母了吗?② simplest and most basic facts or skills about a subject 基础知识; 人门知识; the ABC of playing football 足球人门/ At first my mother taught me the ABC of maths. 起初母亲教我数学的基础知识。③ (abbr. 缩写) American Broadcasting Company美国广播公司/Australian Broadcasting Commission 澳大利亚广播公司

ability /ə'biləti/ n. 名词 ①[U] capacity or power 能力: The cat has the ability to climb trees. 猫有爬树的能力。②[U] intelligence; cleverness 聪明; 才智: A woman of her ability will easily find a job. 有她那样才华的女性找工作很容易。③ [C] (pl. 复数 abilities /ə'bilətiz/)talent 才干;天资,天分: He

is a man of remarkable abilities. 他是个很有才华的人。/ This competition shows her many abilities. 这次比赛显示了她多方面的才能。/ The boy has a great musical ability. 这个男孩子很有音乐天分。

#### Phrases 短语:

①have ability in/for sth. 具有某方面的能力、技巧(去做某事)

②to the best of one's ability 竭尽全力;不遗余力

# □Antonym 反义词: inability

able /'erbl/ adj. 形容词 ① be able to do sth., to have the ability, means or opportunity to do sth.; can 指有能力、办法或机会去做某事;能够: Uncle Liu is able to play chess with sixteen opponents at the same time. 刘伯伯能同时与十六位对手下棋。/ Our team will be able to win the game. 我们队会赢得这场比赛。②(abler, ablest) skillful; competent 熟练的; 有本事的: an able manager 有才干的经理/ She is the ablest baby-minder I know. 她是我所认识的最能干的保姆。

□Antonym 反义词: unable

# ■ Differentiating and analysing 辨析: able · possible

二者均含有"能够"的意思,但出现在 旬中的结构应该是"指代人的主语 + able"和"It + be + possible": I'll be able to go to London for holiday next week. 下 周我能去伦敦度假。/ It will be possible to go to London for holiday next week. 下周可以去伦敦度假。

aboard /ə'bɔ:d/ adv. & prep. 副词和介词 on or into a train, a ship, a plane etc. 在 火车、船、飞机(等交通工具)上: All aboard! 请登机(上船、上火车等)! / Welcome aboard! 欢迎乘坐这班飞机(这条船、这列火车等)!

about¹/ə¹baut/ adv. 副词 ① around; in every direction 到处; 四处: Don't throw

No one can call back yesterday.

waste paper about in the park. 在公园里不可以到处乱扔废纸。② near(to); not far off: 离······不远;在附近: They looked around and found there was no one about. 他们向四周张望,发现附近没有人。③ nearly; a little more or less than 大约;左右: I spent about \$ 40 on the purse. 买这个钱包花了我将近 40 美元。/ It will take you about twenty minutes to walk there. 步行到那里大约要花费你 20 分钟的时间。

about² /ə'baut/ prep. 介词 ① concerning or regarding; of 对于; 关于: a story about American Independent War 关于美国独立战争的故事/ Would you please talk about your family? 关于您的家庭,您能谈谈吗? ② here and there; around 到处,在各处: Her records were lying about the room. 房间里到处是做的唱片。③ at a time near to 大约在……的时候: The troops got to the airport at about 10:30 p.m. 部队在晚上十点半左右到达机场。

# ■ Differentiating and analysing 辨析¹: about · (a) round

① 表示"大约"的含义, 二者常通用: They waited about / around an hour. 他们 等了大约一小时。② 表示"在……周 围,在……附近"时, around 多用于美 式英语, round 多用于英式英语, 侧重 指环绕四周的运动或静止时所处的位 置;而 about 也可以表示动向,但并不 强调"围成一圈"的意义,而是指散乱地 在附近周围: The moon runs round the earth. 月亮围绕地球运行。/ They've built a motorway round Beijing. 他们建了 一条环绕北京的高速公路。/ Would you like to travel about the city? 你想到城 里四处走走吗? / There are few supermarkets about our school. 我们学校 附近没几家超市。

### 辨析<sup>2</sup>: about · of · on

① about 用于表示普遍感兴趣的事物, 并涉及细节或详情: There's a program about tourism on CCTV Channel 3 tonight. 今天晚上中央三套有一档旅游节目。/ They're talking about current affairs. 他们在谈论时事。② of 用于表示不涉及详情: I know nothing of this matter. 对此事我一无所知。③ on 表示重要而专门的知识,多用于书或文章的标题: You should read more books on teaching. 你应该多读些教学方面的书籍。/ an article on political economy 一篇关于政治经济学的文章

辨析<sup>3</sup>: be about to · be going to

① be about to 多用于书面语,有紧迫感,指"很快就做": We were about to leave when it began to snow. 我们正要离开时,天下起大雪来。② be going to 多用于口语,无紧迫感,指"打算做或不久将做": What on earth are you going to do? 你到底打算干什么?

above<sup>1</sup>/ə'bʌv/ adv. 副词 overhead 在 ……之上:She lives in the flat above. 她 住在上面的单元里。

above²/ə'bʌv/ prep. 介词 ① in a higher place than 在……之上: There's a slogan above the blackboard. 黑板上方有条标语。② greater in number, price, temperature etc. 数目、价格、气温等高于……: The price is above ¥2 000. 价格超过了两千元。/ The temperature will stay above five degrees. 气温将保持在五度以上。③ higher in quality than (本事)在……之上;超过: You're far above me in every way. 你各方面才能都远在我之上。

above<sup>3</sup>/ə'bʌv/ adj. 形容词 something that is written higher on the same page or on an earlier page 上面的;往上的; the above pictures 上面的几张图片

### Phrases 短语:

- ①above all 尤其;首先
- ②above all things 第一是
- ③above oneself 趾高气扬,得意忘 形
- ④from above 由上方,从上面
- ⑤above price 无价之(宝)
- ⑥over and above 除……之外



□Antonym 反义词: below

■ Differentiating and analysing 辨析: above · on · over

① above 指位置高于某物但不一定是正上方: There's a helicopter flying above us. 有架直升机正从我们头顶飞过。② on 指位置在某物上面并与之表面接触: Judy forgot to take the keys on the table. 朱蒂忘记了拿桌上的钥匙。③ over 指位置在某物的垂直上方, 有时有"覆盖"的意思: We couldn't see her face because of the red cloth over her head. 因为她头上盖着红布,我们看不到她的脸。

abroad /ə'brɔ;d/ adv. 副词 ① out of the country 在国外, 到国外: at home and abroad 在国内外/ She'll go abroad next month. 下个月她要出国。② far and wide 到处: The news quickly spread abroad. 消息很快传开了。

#### Phrases 短语:

- ①at home and abroad 在国内外
- ②be abroad 在国外
- ③go abroad 出国
- ④live abroad 旅居国外
- ⑤travel abroad 到国外旅行,出国
- ⑥visitors from abroad 外国游客

absence /'æbsəns/ n. 名词[C/U](pl. 复数 absences/'æbsənsiz/) ① a situation of being away 离开;不在,缺席: Will you look after my dog during my absence? 我不在时,请帮忙照看我的狗好吗? / absence from school 旷课 ② lack 缺少: in the absence of air 在真空条件下/ In the absence of rain, much crop died. 因于缺少雨水,许多庄稼都枯死了。

#### Phrases 短语:

- ①absence from 缺席,离开
- ②absence of mind 心不在焉
- ③in the absence of 由于缺少…… ④in someone's absence 某人不在。
- ④in someone's absence 某人不在, 外出时
- ⑤absence without leave 擅离职守

□Antonym 反义词: presence

absent /ˈæbsənt / adj. 形容词① not present; not here 缺席的; 不在的: Who is absent? 谁缺席了? / She was absent from the meeting yesterday. 昨天她没有出席会议。② lacking 缺乏的: Petroleum resource is absent in many countries. 许多国家缺乏石油资源。③ not paying attention 不注意的; 茫然的: She looked at me in an absent way. 她茫然地望着我。

▶ **absently** adv. 副词 showing that one is not really thinking about what is being said or done around oneself 茫然地

□Antonym 反义词: present

absentee / æbsən tiː/ n. 名词 a person who is away 缺席者

▶ absent-minded adj. 形容词 forgetful; lack of attention 健忘的; 心不在焉的

■ Differentiating and analysing 辨析: absent · away

① absent 指"不在场;未出席": Jane was absent from school today. 简今天没上学。② away 表示"在别处;离开……": Jane said she was going to London and she would be away for half a year. 简说她要去伦敦,将会离开半年。

absolute / æbsəluɪt / adj. 形 容 词 ① complete; definite 绝对的; 完全的: an absolute fact 绝对的事实/ absolute trust 完全信任 ② certain; undoubted 肯定的, 无疑的: We need the absolute proof. 我们需要确凿的证据。③ unlimited; unqualified 无限制的; 无条件的: absolute promise 无条件的允诺

▶ absolutely adv. 副词 ① totally, completely 完全地;绝对地: What he said was absolutely right. 他的话完全正确。② unconditionally 无条件地;绝对地: As a solider, you should absolutely obey orders. 作为一名士兵,你应该绝对服从命令。③ (used to answer a question or give a comment 用于回答问题或发表评论) certainly; sure; quite

right 当然; 正是;对极了: "Is the book worth reading?" "Absolutely!" "这本书 值得读吗?""绝对值!"

absorb /ab'so:b/ v. 动词 (absorbs, absorbing, absorbed, absorbed) ① to take sth. in or suck in 吸收; 吮吸: We absorb knowledge from books. 我们从书中吸取知识。/ Plants can absorb poisonous air. 植物能吸收有害气体。② to hold the attention or interest of sb. fully 完全吸引·····注意力;全神贯注: He was absorbed in a novel. 他在全神贯注地读一本小说。

▶ absorbing adj. 形容词 very interesting; holding attention fully 非常有趣的; 吸引人的: an absorbing film —部非常有趣的影片

abstract¹/'æbstrækt/adj. 形容词 the idea or way of thinking is based on general ideas rather than on particular things; existing in mind but not real 抽象的: an abstract noun 抽象名词/ His discription is too abstract. 他的描述太抽象了。

□Antonym 反义词: concrete

abstract<sup>2</sup> / 'æbstrækt / n. 名词[C](pl. 复数 abstracts / 'æbstrækts / ) ① the abstract idea or quality 抽象的概念;抽象性: a work of art of abstracts 抽象性艺术品② summary 摘要, 概括: an abstract of a book 一本书的摘要

academic / æka demik/ adj. 形容词 scholarly; of (relating to work done in) schools, colleges and universities 学术 的; 学校的; 学院的: an academic degree 学位/ the academic year 学年

academy /ə'kædəmi/ n. 名词[C](pl. 复数 academies/ə'kædəmiz/) a school, or a college, or a society specializing in a particular subject(高等)院校;研究院;学会: an Academy of Music 音乐学院/(Oscar) Academy Award(奥斯卡)金像奖

accent /ˈæksənt/ n. 名词[C](pl. 复数accents/ˈæksənts/) ① local ways of

speaking 口音; 腔调: She speaks English without accent. 她说英语很地道。② stress given to a syllable 重音: The accent of the word falls on the second syllable. 这个单词的重音在第二个音节。③a mark on a word that shows you to emphasize here 重音符号: Give out all the accents of the following words. 给下列所有单词标注重音符号。

accept /ək'sept/ v. 动词 (accepts, accepting, accepted, accepted) ① to take or receive with approval 接受;答应: She accepted my invitation. 她接受了我的邀请。/ On St. Valentine's Day, he gave me a gift and I accepted it. 情人节他送给我一份礼物,我收下了。② to believe sth. is true; admit 认可;承认: He accepted the truth of it. 他承认了这件事情属实。

▶ acceptable adj. 形容词 people generally approve of it or allow it to happen 可接受的;可容忍的: The price of the computer is acceptable to me. 这台电脑的价格我可以接受。

acceptance /ək'septəns/ n. 名词[C](pl. 复数 acceptances/ək'septənsiz/) approval; accepting 同意;接受: an acceptance test 验收试验/ The reform found universal acceptance. 改革得到了大众的接受。

□Antonym 反义词: refuse

■ Differentiating and analysing 辨析: accept · receive

① accept 指由主观意愿决定的行为,表示"接受,收下";receive 指与主观意愿无关的行为,仅表示"收到": She received his gift, but did not accept it. 她收到了他的礼物,但没有接受。② receive 还有"接见"的含义: They were received by the mayor. 他们受到了市长的接见。

access / 'ækses/ n. 名词 [ C ] (pl. 复数 accesses/'æksesiz/) a situation that sb. is able or allowed to go into a place; entrance 接受或进入……的机会; 入

口,通道: Students must have access to good books. 学生必须有机会读到好书。/ I know the access to the farmhouse. 我认识去那座农舍的通道。 Daccess u. 及物动词(accesses, accessing, accessed, accessed) to put information into or out of (a computer file) 存取计算机信息或文件: He accessed some files on-line. 他在线存取了一些文件。

accident / æksɪdənt / n. 名词[C](pl. 复数 accidents / æksɪdənts / )① sth. harmful or unfortunate that happened by chance 事故; 灾难; a traffic accident 交通事故 / a car accident 车祸② sth. that happened unexpectedly or unknown 意外的事;偶然的事; I got to know him by accident. 一个偶然的机会使我认识了他。

#### Phrases 短语:

- ①by accident 偶然:意外
- ②have an accident 遭受意外
- ③meet with an accident 遭不测
- ④by accident of 因……的偶然
- ⑤without accident 平安无事

▶accidental adj. 形容词 by chance or unexpected 偶然的;意外的: an accidental opportunity —个偶然的机会 accidentally /ˌæksɪ'dentəlɪ/ adv. 副词 unexpectedly 偶然地

# ■ Differentiating and analysing 辨析: accident · event · incident

① accident 指意外事件,往往是事故或灾难: The girl was killed in the car accident. 那个女孩死于车祸。②event 指重大事件: the chief events of 2001 二零零一年大事记③ incident 指不太重要但却引人注意的小事件,可好可坏;又指有预谋的政治事件: There was an unpleasant incident on the ship this morning when a drunk man spat at a lady. 今天上午船上发生了件不愉快的事情:一个醉汉向一位女士吐口水。/ the July 7th Incident of 1937 一九三

七年"七七事变"

accompany /ə'kʌmpənɪ/ vt. 及物动词 (accompanies, accompanying, accompanied, accompanied) to go with; to happen at the same time 伴随;同时发生: He accompanied me to the station. 他陪同我去火车站。/ Strong winds accompanied the rain. 风雨交加。

#### Phrase 短语:

accompany sb. (尤指用钢琴)为某人伴奏

▶accompaniment n. 名词[C](pl. 复数accompaniments/əˈkʌmpənɪmənts/) ① sth. that goes with another thing 伴随物: the perfect accompaniment to coffee 上好的咖啡伴侣② the music played at the same time to support a voice or an instrument 伴奏: singing with organ accompaniment 由风琴伴奏的演唱

accord /a'ko:d/ v. 劫 词 (accords, according, accorded, accorded) ① (fml. 正式) accord with sth.; be in harmony with sth. 与 ·······相一致,与 ·····相配合: Your actions should accord with your words. 你应当言行一致。② (fml. 正式) accord sb. sth. / accord sth. to sb. give or present sth. to sb. 给予或赠予某人某物: accord sb. high praise/accord high praise to sb. 给予某人高度评价

▷accord n. 名词[C](pl. 复数 accords /ɔ'kɔ:dz/) ① agreement 协议,协定: peace accords 和平协议 ② in accord with sth. 与……—致;融洽: We did it in accord with the usual practice. 我们是按照惯例来做的。

accordance /əˈkɔːdəns/ n. 名词 agreement 一致:in accordance with 与……—致

according /o'kɔ:dɪŋ/① (fml. 正式) according as (+从句) based on 根据, 依据: You will be praised or criticized according as your work is good or bad. 依 据你工作的好坏,你将受到表扬或批 评。② according to (+名词) based on; as said by 根据; 依 …… 所说: According to our plan, we'll go camping tomorrow. 根据计划,我们明天将去野营。/ According to Jim's description, the police caught the criminal. 根据吉姆的描述,警察抓住了那个犯人。

account /əˈkaʊnt/ n. 名词[C]( pl. 复数 accounts/o'kaunts/) (Da description of story 描述: Please give an account of your plan. 请谈谈你的计划。/ He gave a detailed account of what happened on May Day. 他详细地描述了五一劳动节 发生的故事。② money that kept in the bank: a record of money spent and received 账户;账目: Open an account in a bank 在银行开户/ The accounts show that the company has made a loss of five hundred thousand dollars in the last half a year. 账目上显示这家公司在过 去的半年内损失了五十万美元。③ reason 原因,理由: You shouldn't tell us a lie on any account, 无论如何你也不该 对我们撒谎。

### |Phrases 短语:

- ①on account of 由于
- ②take sth. into account 考虑
- ③by one's own account 据某人所说
- ④on no account/not on any account 决不(能)

Daccount v. 动词(accounts, accounting, accounted, accounted) ① consider; look on as 认为;看作: We account him a scholar. 我们认为他是学者。② explain 解释,说明: That accounts for the failure of the plan. 那就是该计划失败的原因。accountant /əˈkauntənt/ n. 名词[C](pl.

复数 accountants/ɔˈkauntənts/) a person who keeps and gives information about a person's or a company's money 会计

accuracy /ˈækjərəsɪ/ n. 名词[U] sth. that is correct and true 准确(性),精确

(性): Using the computer, you can get a result with great accuracy. 使用电脑,你可以得到精确的结果。

accurate / ækjərət/ adj. 形容词 exactly right 准确的,精确的: A clock in a station should be very accurate. 车站里的钟应该非常准确。/Are you sure the number is accurate? 你确定这个数字精确吗?

### ■Differentiating and analysing 辨析: accurate · correct · exact · right

① accurate 指准确无误或精确: accurate calculation 精确的计算 / accurate measurements 准确无误的测量 ② correct 指正确或合适、得体: a very correct young lady 举止很得体的年轻 女士/ correct answers 正确答案 ③ exact 侧重指照原样不加改动: Give me his exact words. Teth 的话一字不差地告诉 我。④ right 多指行为或观点正确,常与 correct 互换,反义词是 wrong: right time 合适的时间 / right way 正确的方 法

accuse /o'kju:z/ vt. 及物动词(accuses, accusing,accused,accused) to charge or blame 指控; 责怪: He accuses her of stealing the ring. 他指控她偷了戒指。/ My brother was accused of laziness. 我哥 哥因懒惰而受到指责。

# ■ Differentiating and analysing 辨析: accuse · charge · blame · complain

① accuse 既可指对过失行为的指责与非难,又可指对犯罪行为的指控,常用结构为 accuse sb. of sth.: The police accused the young man of theft. 警察控告那个年轻人偷窃。② charge 专指控告和指控,常用结构为 charge sb. with sth.: He has been charged with theft. 他被控偷窃。③ blame 多指责任与过失,常用结构为 blame sb. for sth. / blame sth. on sb.: I do not blame you for the mistake. 这个错误我不怪你。/ They blamed the Russians for the failure of the talks. 他们责怪俄国人使会谈失败。

④complain 指抱怨、诉苦,常用结构为complain(to sb.) about/ of sth.: She complained to us of having been kept waiting for so long. 她向我们抱怨说让她等了那么长时间。

accustom /a'kAstam/ vt. 及物动词(accustoms, accustoming, accustomed, accustomed) to get used to sth. 使习惯:
He quickly accustomed himself to the new way of life. 他很快就习惯了新的生活方式。/ He soon got accustomed to the local food. 他很快就习惯了当地的食物。

▶accustomed adj. 形容词 ①(attrib. 作定语) usual; habitual 通常的, 惯常的; He sat in his accustomed seat every time he came to the library. 他每次来图书馆都坐在自己通常坐的位置上。②be accustomed to, be used to 习惯于: I was soon accustomed to the climate there. 我很快便适应了那儿的气候。

ache¹/eɪk/n. 名词[C](pl. 复数 aches/eɪks/) a dull pain 疼痛: He had an ache in his/the stomach. 他胃疼。

ache<sup>2</sup> /eɪk/vi. 不及物动词(aches, aching, ached, ached) to suffer from a dull pain 疼痛: My back ached after a day's work. 干了一天的活,我觉得后背痛。

■ Differentiating and analysing 辨析: ache · hurt · pain

① ache 指比较持久或连续不断的疼痛,以及因小病或失调所致的局部疾痛;常指身体上的痛苦,不表示精神上的痛苦;作不及物动词: My head is aching. 我头痛。/ The bump on his head aches. 他头上的肿块疼起来。/ I have an ache in my left foot. 我上的隐隐作痛。② hurt 用作及物可用于被动语。② hurt 用作及物可用于被动语或到疼痛,可能是由我们可能是一个或疾病所致:I hurt my leg. 我的腿、/ My leg hurts. 我的腿疼。/ What she said has hurt his pride

deeply. 她的话使他很伤自尊。/ I'm hurt for not having been invited. 没被邀请我很不痛快。③ pain 指因受伤或疾病造成的疼痛,有时也指局部疼痛造成的全身不适以及精神或感情上的痛苦;作及物动词,但不能用于被动语态,还可作名词使用: My foot is still paining me. 我的脚还痛。/ It pains me to tell you that you missed this excellent chance. 我很痛心地告诉你,你错失了这次绝好的机会。

achieve /ə'tʃiːv/ vt. 及物动词(achieves, achieving, achieved, achieved) ① to get or finish sth. after trying very hard 实现; 完成: By hard work, we have achieved our task. 通过努力,我们已完成了任务。② to reach; gain(happiness, success etc.)达到;得到: She achieved her purpose at last. 她终于达到了目的。/ We achieved a good result in girls' 400-metre race. 我们在女子400米跑项目上取得了好成绩。

▶ achievement n. 名词(pl. 复数achievements/ə'tfi:vmənts/) ①[C] sth. which sb. has succeeded in doing 成绩,成就: Our country has made great achievements in its economy construction. 我们国家在经济建设中已取得了伟大的成就。②[U]action of achieving 完成;实现: This is an impossible achievement. 这是不可能做到的。

■Differentiating and analysing 辨析: achieve · complete · finish

① achieve 指达到预期的目标或取得成功、成就: I have achieved what I had hoped to do. 我实现了愿望。② complete 指圆满完成或竣工: When will the building work be completed? 这座楼什么时候完工?③ finish 指事情的完成或结束,而且有"吃完;喝完"的意义: He finished reading the novel in a week. 他一周内读完了这部小说。/ We might as well finish the apple-pie. 我们索性把苹果馅饼吃完吧!

A fair face but foul heart.