## NEW ENGLISH-CHINESE TRANSLATION



# 新英汉双解词典

# DICTIONARY



内蒙古大学出版社

WILLIAM BURNER

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《新英汉双解词典》编写组

内蒙古大学出版社

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### 体例说明

#### 一、单词

- 1. 本词典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、做如下处理:
  - (1) 加圆括号。如:

labo (u) r ['leibə] n. ...

(2) 同时给出。如:

theatre, theater [' $\theta$ iətə] 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:

 $light^1 \cdots, light^2 \cdots$ 

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 [<sub>1</sub>]表示次重音并置于音标符号的前下方。如:

nclification [ | kwalifi'keisen] .

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 [di'ret, dai'rekt] adi, ...

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 [ri (1) 'æliti] ···

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 [ov, ov, v, f] prep. ...

此为试读,需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertongbook.com

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 [in'kri;s] vt., vi. ··· ['inkri;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 adi.

副词 adv.

介词 prep.

连词 coni.

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 ['kwori] n. 1. ···2. ··· vt., vi. 1. ···2. ···

#### 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 [ ad'mit ] (  $\sim$  ted;  $\sim$  ting) vt., vi. ...

take [teik] (took [tuk], taken ['teikən]) vt. ...

knife [naif] (pl. knives [naivz]) ...

 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 [wəis]; worst [wəist]) ...

#### 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1.、2.、3. …标

出。

- 3. 每一词的双解部分用正体排印,而例句均用斜体排印。
- 4. 词组(包括谚语)用黑正体字排印、词组间用符号"1"隔开。
- 5. 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。
- 6. 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】、【同义】、【反义】、【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. 1. …2. 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'freid] *adj.* ...be ~ (of) ...害怕...
  - (6) 表示名词的复数形式。如: **bath** [ba:θ, bæθ] **n**. (pl. bathes [ba:ðz]) …
- 4. 鱼尾号用于: 注明词组、派生、合成等。

## 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

a [ei,ə](在元音前为 an [æn,ən]) indef. art. one;any;each 一个;任何一个;每一个: ~ hammer 一把锤子/an university 一所大学/an hour 一个小时/an umbrella 一把雨伞/an apple 一个苹果/once ~ year 每年一次/I had ~ cup of water. 我喝了一杯水。A whale is not ~ fish. 鲸不是鱼。There was ~ Brown in that village. 那个村子有过一个叫布朗的人。A square has four sides. 正方形有四个边。

aback [ə'bæk] adv. backwards 向后地;后退地;At first, Kirby was taken ~ by their announcement. 起初,柯尔比被他们的宣布吓了一跳。

【词组】be taken ~ 吃惊;吓了一跳

abacus ['æbəkəs](pl. abaci['æbəsai] or abacuses ['æbəkəsiz]) 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 Chinacenturies ago. 最老式的一种计算器是算盘,数世纪前就在中国使用了。

abandon [ə'bændən] vt. leave or give up completely 放弃; 抛弃: The baby was ~ ed by its mother. 婴儿被他妈妈抛弃了。We ~ ed our holiday because we had no money. 因为没有钱,我们放弃了假期。He never ~ ed his friends. 他从不舍弃自己的朋友。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。He was obliged to ~ that idea. 他被迫放弃了那个想法。Don't ~ hope. 不要灰心。

【词组】~ oneself to sth. 陷入;沉湎于某事

【派生】~ed adj. 被抛弃的;无耻的

[同义] desert, leave vt.

【反义】maintain vs. 保持;维持。

abate [ə'beit] vt., vi. ● make or become less 减少;减轻;减退: The wind ~d. 风势减弱

了。The medicine ~ d his pain. 药碱轻了他的病痛。❷do away with 消除; His anger ~ d. 他的怒气消了。

【派生】~ ment n. 减少;减轻;减退

abed [ə'bed] adv. in bed 在床上; be ill ~ 卧 病在床

【派生】abiding adj. 持久的;永久的

ability [3'biliti] n. ① the power or capacity to do or think sth. (办事或思考)能力;本领:
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: a man of ~ 有才能的人/leadership ~ 领导才干/Tom is a painter of great ~. 汤姆是一个极有才智的画家。

【词组】to the best (utmost) of one's ~不遗余力,尽最大努力

【同义】 capacity, skill n.

【反义】inability, incapacity n. 无能;无能力

ablaze [ə'bleiz] 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 streets were ~ with light. 街上灯火辉煌。

able ['eibl] 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 ~ man 有才干的人/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 was ~ to catch the early bus.

A

珍妮赶上了早车。Will you be ~ to come. 你能来吗? Tom was ill. He wasn't ~ to take part in the match. 汤姆病了,不能参加比赛。 She is ~ to swim. 她会游泳。

【词组】be ~ to (do) …能够;会

【派生】enable vt. 使(人)能够

【同义】 capable adj.

【反义】unable adj. 不能的

【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,具有积极的意义,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:
①can 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 tonight? 你今晚能来吗? I'm sorry I haven't been able to answer your letter. 对不起我一直没能给您回信。He said he had not been able to come earlier. 他说他没有能够早一点来。②be 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 [a'bo:d] prep., adv. on (to) or in (to) a ship or aeroplane 在(向)船上或飞机上: "Are all the passengers ~?" asked the captain. 船长问: "所有旅客都上船了吗?" 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)! 【反义】ashore adv. 在岸上;上岸

abolish [ə'bəlif] vt. stop. (sth. that is happening); get rid of completely 取消; 废止:
The new government ~ ed the tax on clothing.
新政府取消了服装税。Many people wish
that nations would ~ their frontiers. 许多人
都希望各国能废除疆界。

【派生】abolition n. 废除;废止/~able

adj. 可废除的/~er n. 取消者;废除者【同义】cancel vt.

【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 professor has decided to cancel the lecture. 教授已决定取消那场讲座。

abound [ə'baund] 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。

about [ə'baut] prep. ① concerning 关于: 对 于:This is a book ~ American history. 这是 一本关于美国历史的书。I know nothing ~ it. 我对此一无所知。 here and there 到 处:四处:在…各处:Jean's clothes were lying ~ the room. 房间里到处都是简的衣服。 She looked ~ her. 她环视四周。 @ round. near to 在…周围:在…附近:在…身边:He planted trees ~ the house. 他在房子周围种 了树。●approximately(时间、大小、数量 等)大约: We left there ~ 6 p. m. 我们大约 是下午六点钟离开那里的。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: There's a lot of flu ~ at this time of year. 这时节到处都有许多人 患流感。People were sitting ~ on the grass. 人们散坐在草地上。 near 附近: There is no one ~. 附近没有人。Is there anybody ~? 附近有人吗? ●facing round (转)向相反 方向:The ship turned ~. 船掉转方向。

【词组】**bring** ~ 引起;造成;导致/**come** ~ 发生;(船或风)改变方向

【同义】of.on prep.

【辨析】●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 ❷about 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)。❸be 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"私的未来"。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。I'm going to have a meeting tomorrow. 我明天将开一个会。

above [ə¹bʌv] prep. ●higher than 在…之上:

There is a portrait ~ the blackboard. 黑板 上方

有张画像。 2 more than 超过: The sun rose

~the horizon. 太阳升到地平线上。There were ~3000 people there. 那儿有三千人以 上。adv. in or to a higher place 在上方: Their classroom is just ~. 他们的教室就在上 面。See the birds flying ~. 看天上的飞鸟。 【词组】~all 最主要地/~oneself 自命不 凡;趾髙气扬/over and ~ 除外;也 【同义】on, over prep., adv. 【反义】below prep., adv. 在…下面 【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, 较为正式,除在某些习惯用语中必须使用 upon 外,两者可通用。

abridge [a'brid3] 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。

【派生】~ ment n. 删节; 节略; (书的) 节 书; 摘要

abroad [ə'brɔ:d] adv. ● in or to a foreign country 在国外;到国外:My brother lives ~.

我的兄弟生活在国外。He is going ~ for his holiday this year. 今年他将要到国外度假。

②in all directions; widely 遍布,到处

【词组】at home and ~ 国内外/be ~ 在国外/go ~ 出国

abrupt [ə'brʌpt] adj. ①very sudden 突然的; 意外的: an ~ stop 突然停止/an ~ death 突然死亡, 猝死❷(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。❸(of a slope) steep(斜坡)陡峭的: The slope was very ~. 那斜坡很陡。

【派生】~ ly adv. 突然;仓促/~ 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. 彼得感冒了,没有上学。He was ~ from work last Tuesday. 他上周二缺勤。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. [æb'sent] keep (oneself) away 缺席: Why did you ~ yourself from school yesterday? 昨天你为什么不到校?

【派生】~ee n. 缺席者;不在者/~ly adv. 茫然地/~-minded adj. 心不在焉的;茫然 的

absolute ['æbsəlju:t] 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。 ②not limited 无限制的: ~ power 无限权利③ having unlimied 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 ~ truth 绝对真理

【派生】~ ly adv. 完全地;绝对地/absolution n. 赦免;免罪

【同义】 complete adj.

【反义】relative adj. 相对的

absolve [əb'zəlv] 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): ~…from(of)免除…的

A

(罪、责任)/They ~ d him from all responsibilities. 他们免除了他的一切责任。

absorb [əb'so:b] vt. ●take or suck in 吸收:
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。❷take
up the attention of 吸引…注意力:~sb.'s attention 吸引某人注意

【词组】**be ~ed in 被**…吸引住;全神贯注 于

【派生】~ably adj. 可吸收的,易吸收的/ ~er n. 吸收器/~ability n. 吸收性~ing adj. 非常吸引人的;引人入胜的

【同义】digest, assimilate vt.

【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. ● thought of apart from any particular object or real thing 抽象的: The word hunger' is an ~ noun. "饥饿" 这个词是抽象名词。 ● deep 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。

【派生】~ ly adj. 抽象地;理论上/~lon. 抽象概念

absurd [əb'sə:d] adj. unreasonable; foolish 不合理的; 荒谬的; an ~ explanation 不合 理的解释/Don't be ~! 不要胡闹(搞,说)! abundance [ə'bʌndəns] n. great amount 大 量;丰富;充裕;an ~ of drink 充足的饮料 【派生】abundant adj. 丰富的;充裕的;充 分的/abundantly adv. 丰富地;充裕地;充 分地

【反义】scarcity n. 缺乏;不足

abuse [ə'bju: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'bju:s] n. ① bad or wrong use; misuse 滥用;误用②(pl.) bad practice of custom; bad treatment [复数]弊病;陋习;虐待❸ loud course; insulting words 辱骂;谩骂;咒语

【派生】abusive adj. 滥用的;辱骂性的 【同义】insult vt.

academic [ˌækə'demik] adj. ● 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) ❷ 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❸ of an academy 高等学府的:专科学校的

academy [ə'kædəmi]n. ◆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●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;d]vi. ◆assent or agree (to request, proposal, etc.)允诺;同意(请求、建议等)(to):He ~d to my request. 他答应了我的请求。◆come or succeed(to an office, a position of authority)就职;即位(to): ~to the throne 即王位❸join参加;加人: ~to a political party 加入政党

【派生】accession n. 同意

accelerate [æk'seləreit] v., 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。

【同义】quicken vt.

【反义】retard vt. 阻止

accent ['æksənt] n. ●stress put on a syllable or word 重音: In the word today' the ~ is on the second syllable. "today" 的重音在第二个音节。❷ 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/On the eighth day somebody thought Bashi's ~ suggested Baoding, a city four hours away in Hebei Province. 第八天, 自人想到八喜的口音很像保定的,保定是河北省的一个城市,乘车四小时即可到达。

【派生】~ 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 [ək'sept] vt., vi. take sth. which is offered, not to refuse 接受: I offered him a cake and he ~ ed. 我给他一块蛋糕,他接受了。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。

【派生】~ able adj. 可接受的;同意的/~ ance n. 领受,接纳,承认

【同义】receive vt., vi.

【反义】refuse vt., vi. 拒绝

【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. ● 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. 通往学校的惟一通路是穿过田间。Access to the village is along this muddy path. 沿这条 泥泞小路才能走到村庄。❷right, 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。Students must have ~ to a good library. 学生必须有机会利用完善的图书馆。❸attack(of fever, etc.)(身体发烧等)突然发作

accident ['æksidənt] n. ● 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:There have been many railway ~ s this year. 今年发生了许多次火车车祸。❷chance; fortune: 机遇;命运 by ~ of birth. 生来就是;由于出生的身世。

【词组】by ~ 偶然; 意外地/without ~ 安 全地; 无恙地

accidental [ æksi 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。

【词组】by accident 意外地;无意中地;偶然地

【派生】~ ly adv. 偶然地

acclaim [ə'kleim] vt. applaud loudly 欢呼; 喝彩: 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。
The Americans ~ ed the astronauts. 美国人以欢呼迎接字航员。

accommodate [ə'kəmədeit]vt. • give someone a place to live or stay 供给住宿: One flat

A

can ~ a family of five. — 套房间可供五口之家居住。This hotel can ~ 200 guests. 这家旅馆可供两百客人住宿。 ②have space for 容纳:You could ~ another four children in your class. 你的班里还能容纳四个孩子。 ❸ adapt; harmonize; get into agreement or into adjustment 使适应; 使迁就; 调节: He soon ~ dhimself to the new circumstances. 他很快适应了新环境。

【同义】adapt vt.

accompany [o'kAmpəni] vt., vi. ● go with someone 陪伴: He accompanied me to the doctor's. 他陪我去大夫的家(诊所)。 I ~ him on the trip. 我同他一起去旅行。 I'll ~ you to the airport. 我将陪你到机场。 ❷ play music while someone else is singing or playing another instrument 伴奏: Moria sang and I accompanied her on the piano. 玛丽亚唱,我用钢琴伴奏。He accompanied at(on)the piano. 他以钢琴伴奏

【派生】accompaniment n. 伴随物;伴唱; 伴奏

【同义】attend vt.

【注意】 ① accompany 意为"陪伴某人到某 处去",单纯的"陪坐"应用 keep sb. company。 [误] Sit here and accompany me for a while. [ ]E ]Sit here and keep me company for a while. 坐在这里陪我一会儿。 @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 my sister to go to the station. [IE] I'll accompany my sister to the station. 我陪我妹妹到 车站去。 accompany 表示" 陪送" 时为 vt.,后面不再接"with"。[误] I accompanied with the guests to the gate.  $[\mathbb{R}]I$  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'kəmplif] vt. perform, finish successfully 完成;使成功: ~a task 完成任务/~one's purpose 达到目的/They ~ed their mission. 他们完成了使命。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。

【派生】~ 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。8chieve 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 fulfiled the production quota last year. 那家工厂 去年圆满完成了生产指标。

accord<sup>2</sup> [ə'kɔːd] vt., vi. ●give, grant 给与; 贈与;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 ❷be 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。❸be consistent(with) 与…—致: His actions ~ with his words. 他言行一致。

accordance [ə'kə:dəns]n. harmony, agreement 一致:in ~ with 按照;根据;与…—致/ This is not in ~ with the facts. 这和事实不符。

according [a'kɔ;din]adv. (只用于下面两个习语中) ● ~ to prep. 遵照;根据; ~ to sb. 根据某人所说/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。 ❷ ~ as conj. in a manner that depends upon[后接从句]依照;随…而定; You will be paid ~ as you work(~ to the work you do). 你将依据你的工作来获得酬金。

accordingly [a'kɔːdinli] adv. ● 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。 ❷ 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。

accordion [a'ka;djan]n. portable musical instrument with bellows, metal reeds, and a keyboard 手风琴。

accost [ ə'kəst] 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.—个陌生人上前与她攀谈。

account¹ [ə'kaunt]n. ● report; description; narrative 报道;报告;叙述;描写:He gave an ~ of his trip. 他报告了旅行的经过。❷ statement of money(to be) paid or received 账目;账:send in an ~ 送进去账单/keep ~ s 记账❸ reason; cause 理由,原因:The following ~ was written by Jane. 下面的叙述是珍妮写的。I have an ~ with a bank in London. 我在伦敦一家银行有户头。

【词组】on ~ of sth. 由于··· 的原因/on one's own ~ 为自己的利益

account<sup>2</sup> [ɔ'kaunt] vt. , vi. ● be an explanation of 解释;说明: How do you ~ for your foolish mistake? 你如何解释你那愚蠢的错误? ❷ give an explanation of money spent 报账

【派生】 ~ **able** *adj*. 有责任的/ ~ **ant** *n*. 会 计员

【合成】~ book n. 账簿

【同义】report vt.

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) Peru. 他们委派他出使秘鲁。

accumulate [ a'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 new car. 他攒够了钱买一部新车。Snow ~ d to a depth of three feet. 积雪达3英尺。

【派生】accumulation n. 积累;积聚;堆积物/accumulator n. ●积聚者❷蓄电池; 「机]储蓄器

accurate [ˈækjurit ] adj. ● 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 is ~. 我的表是准确的。❷ free from error 正确无误的;准确的:You must be ~ in counting. 你在计算时一定要准确无误。

【派生】accuracy n. 准确度/accurately adv. 准确地

[同义] correct, exact adj.

【反义】rough adi. 粗糙的

【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 [ ækju(:) 'zeifən] 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。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 Jacob of hiding the book. 老师指责雅各布把书藏起来了。

【派生】accusation n. 指责:罪名/the ~ d

n. 被告/~r n. 原告;非难者 【同义】charge vt.

【反义】defend vt. 为…辩护

【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 can~yourself to any kind of food. 你可以习惯任何食物。

【词组】be ~ed to sth. (to doing sth.) 习惯于

【派生】~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 [cik] 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). 我头痛。 I ~ all over. 我浑身疼痛。 n. paid 疼: She has an ~ in her (the) back. 她后背疼。

【同义】pain vi.,n.

【合成】toothache n. 牙疼

【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 [ɔ'tʃi:v] vt. ●accomplish 实现:He at last ~ d his purpose. 他终于达到了他的目的。●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。

achlevement [ə't fi;vmənt]n. ●the act of achieving 完成; 实现❷sth. done successfully 成就; a scientific ~ 科学上的成就/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 ['æsid] n. powerful liquid that can burn things 酸 adj. ●sour 酸味的❷(fig.) severe; sarcastic 讽刺的;尖刻的

【派生】~ ly adv., adj. 讥刺地(的)/~ness n. 酸性

【合成】~ proof adj. 耐酸的/~ reaction n. 酸性反应/~test n. 酸性试验

acknowledge [ak'nolid3] vt. ● admit 承认; 供认[接名词、代词、从句或复合宾语]: ~ one's fault 承认错误/He refused to ~ defeat (that he was defeated). (= He refused to ~ himself beaten.)他不承认失败。Do you ~ this signature? 你承认是你自己的签字吗? ❷ express thanks for; make known that one has received 表示感谢;通知收到(信件 等): I~ your kindness. 我感谢你的好意。

【派生】~ ment n. 承认;感谢

【同义】admit vt.

【辨析】acknowledge, admit 和 confess 的区别:●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 admits having done it. 他承认干了那件事情。 confess 着重于承认自己的过错或罪恶, 有"忏悔"、"坦白"之意。如: He has confessed his crime in court. 他已在法庭上供认 了自己的罪行。❷表示"承认"的意思, acknowledge 和 admit 只能作 水, confess 既可作 vt.,又可作 vi.。❸三个词后