

外文社

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SUPERB

英汉双解词典

ENGLISH-
CHINESE
DICTIONARY



外文出版社
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英汉双解词典

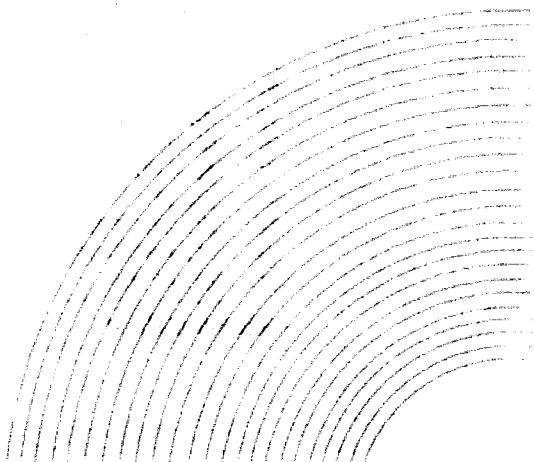
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出版说明

PREFACE

改革开放以来,国人中掀起了前所未有的外语学习热潮,且一浪高过一浪,而英语始终是最热门者。迄今近30年间,各类英语学习法层出不穷,其中以按母语学得方式学习英语的理论与方法较为科学合理。所谓按母语学得方式学习英语,简言之,就是通过大量地接触英语来培养语感,逐渐学会按英美人的思维逻辑思考问题、组织语言,最终说出地地道道的英语。因此,达到一定水平的英语学习者都使用英英词典。然而,英英词典到底无法满足广大初学者的需要,反而容易使之丧失学习的兴趣与动力。正因为如此,在众多的英语工具书中,英汉双解类辞书由最初的名不见经传,到逐渐被接受和认可,到渐成主流,直至现在呈执英语辞书市场牛耳之势。

外文出版社建社55年,始终是国家对外出版之重镇。半个多世纪以来,积累了丰厚的外语学习资源。面对国人的外语学习热情,外文社责无旁贷,组织专人编写了这本便于初、中级者使用的精装版《英汉双解词典》。

在编辑这本词典的过程中,编辑人员特别考虑到如何尽量方便读者使用,具体细节安排如下:

1. 收录词条10232条,包括全部常用词汇,有的词条下设有习语、派生词、复合词,便于读者在查阅和检索本词的同时,顺便学习和记忆与之相关的单词与词组。

2. 某些词条下设有“辨析”和“注意”,并在这两个栏目加上线框,使之更加醒目,方便读者学习相关单词的词义辨析、用法辨析、惯用法等语用知识,为读者答译解惑。

3. 用浅显易懂的单词解释词义,并用“*”标注在有关单词的左上角,使读者一目了然,在查某个单词时便知道它是否是英语最基础的词汇。

4. 针对初学者使用需要,设置了相关实用附录,如:不规则动词表、数字、度

量衡、常见英文人名等。

5. 针对初学者的需要特别制作 16 页全彩图,比如动物、蔬菜、水果等等,方便读者记忆。

6. 本词典采用轻型纸印刷,字号大小适中,版式既合理又美观,既保护环境又保护视力,使得翻阅词典成为一件赏心悦目的乐事。这样做无疑会大大增强读者的阅读兴趣,有助于初学者养成翻阅词典的习惯,提高他们学习英语的效率。

子曰:“学而时习之,不亦说乎?”学习本该是一件快乐的事,希望我们这本《英汉双解词典》的出版能够成为一次有益的尝试。书中疏漏与不当之处,尚祈广大读者不吝指正。

是所愿焉。

体例说明

GUIDE TO THE USE OF THE DICTIONARY

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:colour ['kʌlə] *n.* ...
 - (2)同时给出。如:centimetre, centimeter ['senti,mi:tə] *n.* ...
3. 缩写词、合成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序号。如:light¹ ... ,light² ...

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[,]表示次重音,并置于音标符号的前下方。如:accidental[ˌæksɪ'dentl̩]。
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[di'ret, dai'rekt] *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[ri(:) '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[ɔv, əv, v, f] *prep.* ...
4. 一个词因词性或释义不同而发音有差异时,在有关词性之后单独注音。如:increase *vt.*, *vi.* ... [ɪn'kri:s] *n.* ... ['ɪnkri:s]

三、词性

1. 词性用英语缩写形式标出,共分十类:

名词 *n.* (noun)

动词(及物动词) *vt.* (verb)

(不及物动词) *vi.* (intransitive verb)

(助动词) *aux. v.* (auxiliary verb)

代词 *pron.* (pronoun)

数词 *num.* (numeral)

形容词 *adj.* (adjective)

副词 *adv.* (adverb)

介词 *prep.* (preposition)

连词 *conj.* (conjunction)

感叹词 *int.* (interjection)

冠词 *art.* (article)

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['kwɔri] *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[ə'dmit](~ted; ~ting) *vt.*, *vi.* ...





take [teɪk] (took [tʊk], taken ['teɪkən]) *vt.* ...

knife [naɪf] (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 [wɜ:s] ; worst [wɜ: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 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)用正体字排印,词组间用符号“/”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     分别表示该词的词组、派生词、合成词、同义词、反义词。“辨析”和“注意”放到彩框内予以醒目标注。

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 [ˈrævəl] *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 [əˈfreɪd] *adj.* ... be ~ (of) ... 害怕...
 - (6) 表示名词的复数形式。如:
bath [bɑːθ, bæθ] *n.* (pl. bathes [bəːðz]) ...

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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/a 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'bak]

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。

同 be taken ~ 吃惊; 吓了一跳

abacus ['æbəkəs] (pl. abaci ['æbəsaɪ] 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'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。

同 ~ oneself to sth. 陷入; 沉湎于某事

派 ~ed **adj.** 被抛弃的; 无耻的

同 desert, leave **vt.**

反 maintain **vt.** 保持; 维持

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. 药减轻了他的病痛。2. do away with 消除: His anger ~d. 他的怒气消了。

派 ~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] 或 ~ d)

vt., vi. 1. keep (a promise, law) 遵守 (诺言、法律): ~

by one's promise 遵守诺言/~ by discipline 遵守纪律/~ by one's opinion 固执己见/We agreed to ~ by your judgement. 我们同意服从你的判决。2. endure, bear [用于否定句和疑问句] 忍耐; 忍受: I can't ~ that man 我不能忍受那种人。I can't ~ rude people. 我不能容忍粗鲁无礼的人。

派 abiding **adj.** 持久的; 永久的

* **ability** [ə'bɪlɪti]

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。

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

同 capacity, skill **n.**

反 inability, incapacity **n.** 无能; 无能力

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/~ with anger 怒气冲冲/The streets were ~ with light. 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 ~ 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. 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。

同 be ~ to (do) ... 能够; 会

派 enable **vt.** 使(人)能够

同 capable **adj.**

反 unable **adj.** 不能的

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 有时具有贬义, 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。

A

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 [ə'bɔ: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)!

☑ **ashore** *adv.* 在岸上;上岸

abolish [ə'bɒlɪʃ]

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。

☞ **abolition** *n.* 废除;废止/~ **able** *adj.* 可废除的/~ **er** *n.* 取消者;废除者

☞ **cancel** *vt.*

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'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。

* about [ə'baʊt]

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。 2. 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。 3. 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。 4. 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。 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

☞ of, on, **prep.**

①about, of 和 on 的区别:about 涉及详情。of 不涉及详情。on 多用于学术上②about 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)。③be 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“不久的将来”。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 [ə'baʊv]

prep. 1. 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。

☞ ~ all 最主要地/~ oneself 自命不凡;趾高气扬/over and ~ 除外;也

☞ on, over **prep.** *adv.*

☞ below **prep.** *adv.* 在...下面

above 'j 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 [ə'brɪdʒ]

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。

④ ~ment *n.* 删节; 节略; (书的) 节书; 摘要

abroad [ə'brɔ:d]

adv. 1. 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。 2. in all directions; widely 遍布, 到处

④ 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 ~ stop* 突然停止/ *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。

④ ~ly *adv.* 突然; 仓促/ ~ness *n.* 突然性

absence

n. ['æbsəns] 1. the state or a period of being away 不在, 缺席: *Mr Li will be in charge of the class during my ~.* 我不在时, 这个班由李老师负责。 *After a long ~, the famous singer returned to stage.* 这个著名歌手长期没有露面, 现在又回到了舞台。 2. non-existence; lack 缺乏: *We were worried by the ~ of definite description in her letter.* 她的信里缺少具体的描述, 这让我们很担心。

absent

adj. ['æbsənt] 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?

④ ~ee *n.* 缺席者; 不在者/ ~ly *adv.* 茫然地/ ~-minded *adj.* 心不在焉的; 茫然的

absolute ['æbsəljut]

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 ~ truth* 绝对真理

④ ~ly *adv.* 完全地; 绝对地/ *absolution n.* 赦免; 免罪

④ complete *adj.*

④ relative *adj.* 相对的

absolve [əb'zɔlv]

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

absorb [əb'sɔ:b]

vt. 1. 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。 2. take up the attention of 吸引...注意力: ~ sb.'s attention 吸引某人注意

④ be ~ed in 被...吸引住; 全神贯注于

④ ~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

④ digest, assimilate *vt.*

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。

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 'hunger' is an ~ noun.* “饥饿”这个词是抽象名词。 2. 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。

④ ~ly *adv.* 抽象地; 理论上/ ~ion *n.* 抽象概念

absurd [əb'sɜ: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

④ abundant *adj.* 丰富的; 充裕的; 充分的/ abundantly *adv.* 丰富地; 充裕地; 充分地

㊦ scarcity *n.* 缺乏; 不足

abuse

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'bjʊz]

n. 1. bad or wrong use; misuse 滥用; 误用 2. (pl.) bad practice of custom; bad treatments [复数] 弊病; 陋习; 虐待 3. loud course; insulting words 辱骂; 谩骂; 咒语

㊦ abusive *adj.* 滥用的; 辱骂性的

㊦ insult *vt.*

academic

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

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

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 可授予学士学位。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

vi. 1. 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。 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

㊦ accession *n.* 同意

accelerate

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。

㊦ quicken *vt.*

㊦ retard *vt.* 阻止

accent

n. 1. 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。 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/On the eighth day somebody thought Bashi's ~ suggested Baoding, a city four hours away in Hebei Province. 第八天,有人想到八喜的口音很像保定,保定是河北省的一个城市,乘车四小时即可到达。

㊦ ~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

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。

㊦ ~able *adj.* 可接受的; 同意的/~ance *n.* 领受, 接纳, 承认

㊦ receive *vt., vi.*

㊦ refuse *vt., vi.* 拒绝

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

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。 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。 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

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: *There have been many railway ~s this year.* 今年发生了许多次火车车祸。2. chance; fortune; 机遇; 命运 *by ~ of birth.* 生来就是; 由于出生的身世。

⑧ *by ~* 偶然; 意外地/without ~ 安全地; 无恙地

accidental [ˌæksɪ'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。

⑨ *~ly adv.* 偶然地

acclaim [ə'kleɪm]

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.* 美国人以欢呼迎接宇航员。

accommodate [ə'kɒmədeɪt]

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。 *This hotel can ~ 200 guests.* 这家旅馆可供两百客人住宿。 2. have space for 容纳: *You could ~ another four children in your class.* 你的班里还能容纳四个孩子。 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。

⑩ *adapt vt.*

accompany [ə'kʌmpəni]

vt., vi. 1. 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。 2. 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

⑪ *accompaniment n.* 伴随物; 伴唱; 伴奏

⑫ *attend vt.*

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.* [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 my sister to go to the station.* [正] *I'll accompany my sister to the station.* 我陪我妹妹到车站去。 ③ accompany 表示“陪送”时为 *vt.*, 后面不再接“with”。[误] *I accompanied 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'kɒmplɪʃ]

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。

⑬ *~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

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* ~ 自然然而/ *in ~ with* 同...一致/ *out of ~ with* 同...不一致/ *with one* ~ 一致地; 异口同声地 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 给予; 赠与; 赐予: *~ 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。 3. 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。

according as [ə'kɔ:(z) dɪŋ əz]

conj. depending on whether (正式) 根据; 取决于

according to [ə'kɔ:dɪŋ tu]

prep. 1. as stated or shown by 根据...所说(所示): *~ to sb.* 根据某人所谈/ *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。 2. in a way that agrees with 随着...而做相应的变更: *You will be paid ~ to the work you do.* 你将依据你的工作来获得酬金。

A accordingly [ə'kɔ:diŋli]

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。

accordion [ə'kɔ:diən]

n. portable musical instrument with bellows, metal reeds, and a keyboard 手风琴。

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。

* account¹ [ə'kaunt]

n. 1. 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。2. statement of money (to be) paid or received 账目; 账: *send in an ~* 送进去账单/keep ~s 记账 3. 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。

⑦ on ~ of sth. 由于...的原因/on one's own ~ 为自己的利益

account² [ə'kaunt]

vt., vi. 1. 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? 2. give an explanation of money spent 报账

⑧ ~ able **adj.** 有责任的/~ant **n.** 会计员

⑨ ~ book **n.** 账簿

⑩ 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 [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 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。

⑦ accumulation **n.** 积累; 积聚; 堆积物/accumulator **n.** ①积聚者②蓄电池; [机]储蓄器

accurate [ə'kjuri]

adj. 1. careful and exact 仔细的; 精确的: *be ~ in one's work* 做事精确/*quick and ~ at figures* 计算迅速而精确/*My watch is ~.* 我的表是准确的。2. 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。

⑧ accuracy **n.** 准确度/accurately **adv.** 准确地

⑨ correct, exact **adj.**

⑩ rough **adj.** 粗糙的

accurate 和 correct, exact 的区别: accurate 指精确, 强调经过努力, 使得符合规范或事实。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(:)'zeɪʃən]

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。

⑧ accusation **n.** 指责; 罪名/the ~ d **n.** 被告/~r **n.**

原告; 非难者

⑨ charge **vt.**

⑩ defend **vt.** 为...辩护

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, 后者多用于法律诉讼; 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。

accuse 的分词形式可作定语: *The angry man gave her an accusing look.* 那个怒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。

⑧ be ~ed to sth. (to doing sth.) 习惯于

⑨ ~ ed **adj.** 习惯的; 通常的

be accustomed to 和 be used to, 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).* 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。

② **pain** *vi., n.*

③ **toothache** *n.* 牙疼

ache and 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 purpose.* 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。

achievement [ə'tʃi:vmənt]

n. 1. the act of achieving 完成; 实现 2. sth. 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。

acid [ˈæsid]

n. powerful liquid that can burn things 酸 **adj.** 1. sour 酸味的 2. (fig.) severe; sarcastic 讽刺的; 尖刻的

② ~ly **adv.**, **adj.** 讥刺地(的)/ ~ness **n.** 酸性

③ ~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/ *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? 2. 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。

② ~ment **n.** 承认; 感谢

③ admit **vt.**

acknowledge, admit 和 confess 的区别: ①这三个词都指公开承认(虽然带几分勉强)事实的真实性和客观存在。但 acknowledge 常指因说话人处境困难不得不“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。②表示“承认”

的意思, acknowledge 和 admit 只能作 **vt.**, confess 既可作 **vt.**, 又可作 **vi.** ③三个词后面都可跟名词, 但 confess 和动词之间亦可加“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 ['ækmi]

n. highest point of development; point of perfection 顶点; 极点: *the ~ of happiness* 幸福的顶点

acquaint [ə'kweɪnt]

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/ *Let me ~ you with the facts.* 让我使你了解事实。 *The teacher ~ed us with facts about science.* 老师使我们了解科学事实。

② ~ 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*

③ ~ance **n.** 了解; 相识; 熟人

acquire [ə'kwaɪə]

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 English quickly.* 他很快地学会了英语。

② ~d **adj.** 通过学习获得的/ ~ment **n.** ①获得②获得物; 学到的东西

③ get **vt.**

④ lose **vt.** 失去; 丢失

acre ['eɪkə]

n. measure of land 英亩

acrid [ˈækrɪd]

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 ['ækrəbæt]

n. person who does clever movements with his body 杂技演员; 马戏演员

② ~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: *The dog swam ~ the river.* 狗游过这条河。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 live ~ the street.* 他们住在街道的对面。4. forming a cross upon 交叉成十字形

adv. 1. from one side to the other side 横过地: *Can you swim ~?* 你能游到对岸去吗? 2. to or on the other side 对面地 3. 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。

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 bridge. 他通过了这座桥。*

*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。* 2. pretend to be someone else, in a play or film 扮演;表演: *He ~ s well. 他演得很好。*

*act² [ækt]

n. 1. action; sth. done 行为;举动: ~ of bravery 英勇的行为 2. sth. pretended 假装的行爲: *When Jane said she hated him, it was an ~. She likes him really. 珍妮说她恨他,那是假的。她实际上喜欢他。* 3. part of a play 一幕

⑧ ~ ion **n.** 活动;行动。

⑨ behave **vt.**, *action **n.**

act, behave 和 do 的区别: act 作 **vt.** 时表示“做”、“行动”;作 **vt.** 时表示“扮演”。do 一般只用作 **vt.**, 指做具体的事。如: *He is doing exercises. 他正在做练习。behave 一般用作 **vt.**, 常表示是否符合道义或礼貌的“举止”、“行为”、“表现”。如: *You should behave better. 你应该表现得更好一些。Learn how to behave. (你)要学会讲礼貌。**

action [ˈækʃən]

n. thing that you do 行动;行为: *We have thought for long enough—it is time for ~. 我们考虑得够久的了——现在是行动的时候了。*

act 和 action 的区别: 这两个词意指“行为”有时可互换, 如可以说: *a kind act (action) 友好行为*, 但 act 意指人的具体、短暂的“行为”, 而 action 则意指抽象、长时间的“行为”;前者强调行为的完成, 后者强调行为的过程。如: *The time has come for action. 行动的时间已到。*

activate [ˈæktiveɪt]

vt. 1. make active 使活动;起动: *The burglar alarm was ~ d by mistake. 由于失误, 触响了防盗警报器。* 2. make radioactive [化] 活化;激活

*active [ˈæktɪv]

adj. doing a lot; working well 积极的;活跃的;活动的: *an ~ life 积极活跃的生活* / *Joe took an ~ part in the workers' struggles for better pay and better conditions. 乔积极参加争取改善待遇与工作条件的工人运动。The volcano is still ~. 这火山仍然是活火山。*

⑧ ~ ly **adv.** 活泼地;积极地 / **activist n.** 积极分子

*activity [ækˈtɪvɪti]

n. 1. (no pl.) doing things; moving quickly [不用复数] 活动性;活跃: *The house has been full of ~ all day. 那个房里整天熙熙攘攘。* 2. (pl. activities) what you do 活动;所做的事情: *out door activities 户外活动* / *He took an active part in all kinds of activities. 他积极参加各种活动。*

*actor [ˈæktə]

n. man who acts on the stage or for cinema films (舞台或电影) 男演员

*actress [ˈæktɪs]

n. woman or girl who acts in plays or films 女演员

*actual [ˈæktʃʊəl, ˈæktʃʊəl]

adj. existing as a real fact 实际的;现实的: *an ~ happening 实际发生的事* / *The ~ distance is only three kilometres. 实际距离只不过是三公里。*

⑧ ~ ly **adv.** 实际上

actuate [ˈæktʃueɪt]

vt. cause to act 使活动;使行动: *He was ~ d solely by greed. 他完全是受贪心的驱使。*

acumen [əˈkjuːmən]

n. sharpness of mind; power to understand clearly 敏锐;聪明: *political ~ 政治才干*

acute [əˈkjuːt]

adj. 1. (of feelings or the senses) keen; sharp; quick (指感情、智力) 敏锐的;尖锐的;伶俐的: *an ~ sense of smell 灵敏的嗅觉* / *~ eye-sight 锐利的目光* / *Dogs have an ~ sense of smell 狗有敏锐的嗅觉。* 2. (of disease, of chronic) coming sharply to a crisis (指疾病) 急性的: *~ appendicitis 急性阑尾炎*

⑧ ~ ly **adv.** 尖锐地, 剧烈地 / ~ ness **n.** 锐利, 敏锐

ad [æd] = advertisement

A. D = Anno Domini [ˈænəuˈdɒmɪnaɪ]

公元

adapt [əˈdæpt]

vt. change; make more suitable 改编;改写;使适应: *books ~ ed for middle school students 为中学生改写的书* / *Have you ~ ed yourself to living in a different country? 你已经适应在异国生活了吗?*

⑧ ~ able **adj.** 可适应的;可改编的 / ~ ation **n.** 适应;改编

adapt 和 adjust 的区别: adapt 指略为改变某些特性以适应他物。如: *I have to adapt my way of thinking to the new life-style. 我不得不使自己的思维方式适应新的生活。* adjust 指为配合正确的目的而使某物适应他人或他物。如: *Astronauts in flight must adjust to weightlessness. 宇航员在飞行中必须适应失重现象。I must adjust my watch; it's slow. 我得校准一下手表, 它慢了。*

*add [æd]

vt. *vi.* 1. put one thing with another; join or combine to get total 加; 添上; 增加: ~ *ed* value tax 增值税 / ~ sugar to tea 往茶里加糖 / ~ to the achievements 发扬成绩 / If you ~ 5 to 2, you get 7. () Five ~ *ed* to two makes seven. 5 加 2 得 7. 2. say further; go on to say 又说; 进而说(写)道; 补充说道: I have nothing to ~ to my earlier statement. 我对我早些时候的陈述没有补充的。'And don't be late', she ~ *ed*. "别晚了," 她又补充了一句。

⑨ ~ to 增加 / ~ up 合计 / ~ up to 合计达

⑩ ~ ition *n.* 加法; 增加; 增加物

⑪ attach *vt.*

⑫ subtract *vt.* 减

addendum [ə'dendəm]

n. (*pl.* addenda [ə'dendə]) thing (omitted) that is to be added 补遗; 附录: This is an ~ to the book. 这是本书的附录。

addict [ə'dikt]

vt. be given up, devoted to 使沉迷; 使嗜好: be ~ *ed* to drinking 沉溺于酒

* addition [ə'dɪʃən]

n. 1. (no *pl.*) putting things or numbers together [不用复数] 加法; 增加 2. (*pl.* additions) sth. added to another thing 附加物; 增加部分: valuable ~ *s* to the library 图书馆中新增的有价值的书刊

⑩ in ~ 另外; 还 / ~ to 除...之外; 加之

⑪ ~ al *adj.* 附加的

* address [ə'dres]

n. 1. the number of the building, name of the street and town, etc. where a person lives and to which his letters, may be sent 住址; 通讯处: What is your ~ ? 你的住址在哪儿? 2. speech or talk (to an audience) 演说; 谈话: His ~ lasted an hour. 他的演说持续了一小时。

vt. speak to; talk to; make a speech to 向...讲话, 向...演说: He ~ *ed* me as if we were old friends. 他对我讲话时好像我们是老朋友。

⑨ ~ *er* (or) *n.* 发言人; 发信人 ~ *ee* *n.* 收信人; 收件人

address 和 speak to 的区别: 两者都有“向...讲话”的意思, 但 address 既指“直接对某人或听众讲话”, 也指“用书信形式对某人讲话、演讲”或“谈论”。而 speak to 常指“口头”上“向...讲话”, 以及“责备...”等。

adduce [ə'dju:s]

vt. put forward (as proof, as an example) 引证; 引用: Can you ~ any reason at all for this strange behaviour? 你能说出他的奇怪行为是为什么吗?

adept [ˈædept, ə'dept]

adj. expert or skillful 善于...的; 精于...的: She is ~ in music. 她擅长音乐。She is ~ in (at) playing the piano. 她擅长弹钢琴。

n. person who is skillful 专家; 能手: an ~ in philosophy 哲学大师

⑨ be ~ in (at) 善于; 精于 [与 in 连用, 接名词; 与 in 或 at 连用, 接动名词]

adequate [ˈædɪkwɪt]

adj. enough 充分的; 足够的; 适当的: a room of ~ size 大小适当的房间 / There is ~ food for everyone. 每个人都有足够的食物。His salary is not ~ to support his family. 他的薪水不够养家。

adhere [ə'dhɪə]

vt. 1. stick fast (to) 粘着, 附着: The chewing gum ~ *d* my shoe. 口香糖粘在我的鞋上。2. remain faithful to, support firmly 忠于; 坚持: I ~ to my decision. 我坚持自己的决定。

⑨ ~ *nt* *n.* 粘着; 忠诚; 坚持 / ~ *nt* *n.* 支持者, 拥护者 *adj.* 粘着的 / adhesive *adj.* 粘着的; 带粘性的

adieu [ə'dju:]

int. *n.* good-bye 再见, 再会; 告别: make (take) one's ~ 告辞

* adjective [ədʒɪktɪv]

n. word which tells us about a noun 形容词: In the phrase 'a small house', 'small' is an ~ which tells us about 'house'. 在“一间小房子”这个短语里, “小”是形容词, 说明“房子”。

adjoin [ə'dʒɔɪn]

vt. *vi.* be next or nearest (to) 临近; 接界; 毗连: Canada ~ *s* the United States. 加拿大与美国接壤。The two buildings ~. 这两幢建筑物毗接着。

adjourn [ə'dʒɔ:n]

vt. *vi.* 1. break off (proceeding of a meeting, etc.) for a time 使休会, 使(会议)停止一个时期: The meeting has been ~ *ed* till tomorrow. 会议休会到明天。2. go to another place 到另一个地方去

⑨ ~ *ment* *n.* 休会; 闭会

adjudge [ə'dʒʌdʒ]

vt. decide officially, by law 宣判; 判定: They ~ *d* him (to be) guilty. 他们宣判他有罪。

adjudicate [ə'dʒu:dɪkeɪt]

vt. *vi.* (of a judge or court) give a judgement or decision upon (sth.) 判决; 裁判: The court ~ *d* him to be guilty. 法庭宣判他有罪。Who will ~ this matter for us? 谁为我们裁决此事?

adjunct [ə'dʒʌŋkt]

n. sth. joined or added to another thing but not a necessary part of it 附加物; 附属物