

# 多功能英汉词典

MULTI-FUNCTION ENGLISH-CHINESE DICTIONARY

最新版本

NEW EDITION



中国大百科全专出版社

学生版

### 多功能英汉词典

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最新版本



中国大百科全者出版社

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### Aa

A,a[ei](pl. A's, a's or As, as[eiz]) ● 英语字母表的第一个字母; ● 全部;从 头到尾: Dr. Hall knows the subject from A to Z.霍尔博士精通这门学科。

a [ci; ə], an [æn; ən] indef. art. ①
—;—个: I have ~ pen. 我有一支钢
笔。❷每—(个): twice ~ week 每周
两次; The mailman comes once ~
day. 邮递员每天来一次。❸每个(须
付): Meat costs ten yuan ~ kilo. 肉每
公斤 10 元。

a和 one 两词都表示"一(个)", a 侧重指类别, one 侧重指数量。二 者在整百、千等数词前可互换, 如 a/one hundred, a/one thousand。 (1)a不可以和指示形容词(this, that等)及人称代词的所有格(my, your, his, her等)连用。 (2)只有一个人的职务, 如: 主席、

(2)只有一个人的职务,如:主席、总统、队长等作为 elect, choose, appoint等动词的补语时,不用冠词;不限定只有一个人的职称通常加 a, an。例: He was elected monitor. 他被选为班长。 I was chosen (as) a member of the team. 我被选拔为该队队员。(3)两个名词用 and 连接起来,视为一组时,其第二个名词不用冠词 a, an。例: a knife and fork(一副)刀叉。

abandon [ə'bændən] vt. ● 离弃;抛弃; The driver ~ ed his car in the snow. 司 机把汽车扔在雪地里。~ one's friends 背弃朋友;~ one's country 背弃祖国;~ one's wife 遗弃妻子 ● 停止做某事: They ~ ed the attempt.他们停止尝试。In his early days, he ~ ed medicine for literature.他早年弃医学文。The police would not ~ the search for escaping criminal.警察不会放弃追捕逃犯。

abandon, desert 和 give up 3 者相比较,在表示"抛弃,离开"时 abandon 与 desert 同,如 They decided to abandon the camp. 他们决定放弃该营地。 The streets were deserted.街上行人绝远。在表示"放弃,停止做某事"时 abandon 与 give up 同,如 We abandoned/gave up the attempt. 我们放弃了尝试。

**abbey** ['æbi] n. ● 修道院 ❷ (现在是或曾经是修道院一部分的)教堂

abbreviate [əˈbriːvieit] vt. 缩写:简写:
The word "plural" is ~ d to "pl."
in this dictionary. plural 这个词在本词
典中被缩写成 pl.。He ~ ed the December to Dec in his article.他在文章
中将 December 缩写为 Dec。

abbreviation [əˌbriːviˈeiʃən] n. (U & C) — 个词或称号的缩写式: "hr(s)" is the ~ of "hour(s)". hr(s) 是

hour(s)的缩写形式。 Jan is the ~ for January. Jan 是 January 的缩写。

A.B.C. [pei bit'sit] n. ② 字母表 ② (一门学科的)基本知识; 入门常用 the ABC'S, the ABC: classes in the ~ of cooking 烹饪人门课程

abide [ə'baid] vi, & vt. (abode [ə'bəud] or abided) ①忠于;遵守;坚持(by): ~ by a promise 遵守诺言; He — s by his opinion. 他固执己见。❷(尤用于否定句及疑问句)忍耐;忍受; I can't ~ that man.我不能忍受那个人。She can't ~ watching horror films.她不能看恐怖电影。●居住;居留;同住:Abide with me! 和我—起住吧!

ability [ə'biliti] n. ① (U) 能力;本领:
I dor't doubt your ~ to do the work.
我不怀疑你有胜任这项工作的能力。
② (C) 才能;技能: a man of many abilities 有多方面才能的人 We found him work more suited to his ~ . 我们为他找到了更容易发挥他才能的工作。③天才: great musical ~ 伟大的音乐人才

ability, capacity, capability, faculty 和 power 这 5 个词都可表示 "能力",其中 ability 指做事情的实 际能力,后接不定或或介词 in, for; capacity 指人的理解接受能力 或事物的容纳能力,后接介词 of, for; capability 指从事或胜任某项 工作的特殊能力,后接介词 of, for; power 含义广泛,指智力、做事 或行动的能力或身体机能,后接不 定式或介词 of; faculty 則指常人 具有的能力或心理上的几种具体 能力,如意志、记忆或推理能力。 ablaze [a'bleiz] adj. 着火;发光: The World Trade Center was soon ~.世贸中心塔楼很快就燃烧了起来。The house was ~ in a few minutes. 房子几分钟就烧起来了。The streets were ~ with lights.大街上灯火辉煌。

able ['eibl] adj. 有做某事所需要的技巧或知识等;有能力的;能干的: He is an ~ actor.他是一个有才能的演员。 He is ~ to run one hundred metre within 10 seconds.他能在 10 秒内跑完 100米。 Tom is an ~ engineer. 汤姆是一个能干的工程师。 be ~ to do sth.能够做某事: The patient was soon ~ to sit up.这个病人很快就能坐起来了。

I able, capable 和 competent 这 3个词均可表示"有能力的",但 able 指人的实际才能和才干,含义较强; capable 指人的潜在能力,含义较弱; competent 则指在某一限度范围内有能力胜任。

II (1)现在式 is [am, are] able to do 可用 can 代換。主語为物时一般都使用 can。(2) can 没有将来式、完成式,又因其不能使用于其他助词后面,所以用 be able to do来代替。(3) 叙述过去的事实时,如果使用 could 全与虚拟语气难以分辨,因而以 was [were] able to do表达。(4)表示过去某个时间(只有一次)的能力时,不可用could,应使用 was [were] able to do。(5)表示比较级、最高级,使用better [more] able,best [most] able。

ABM [ ,ei bi: em ] n. = antiballistic missile 反弹道导弹: The country deploys some ~ s to defend its territorial air. 该国部署了一些导弹以保护其领空。

abnormal [æb'normal] adj. 不正常的; 反常的; 变态的: Is the child ~ in any way? 那孩子是否有点儿不正常? It is ~ for a man to walk in his sleep. 对一个人来说, 梦游是不正常的。 We do not think such an ~ phenomenon will last long. 我们认为这样的反常现象不会持续很久。

aboard [ə'boxd] prep. & adv. 在船(飞机、火车)上;上船(飞机、火车): The passengers are all ~ the ship. 旅客全都上了船。My friend went ~.我的朋友上了飞机。We must not take combustible goods ~.我们切不可带易燃物上车。Welcome ~!(船、飞机、车等服务员对乘客用语)欢迎乘坐!

**abode** [ə'bəud] 动词 abide 的过去式和 过去分词

abolish [ə'bəlif] vt. 废除;取消: The Americans ~ ed slavery in 1863.美利坚合众国于 1863 年废除了奴隶制。 There are many bad customs and laws that ought to be ~ ed. 有很多不良习俗和法律应该被废除。

abolition [iæbəˈliʃən] n. the ~ of slavery 废除奴隶制

A-bomb ['eibom] n. = atomic bomb 原子弹: A ~ was first invented by the United States. 原子弹最先是由美国发明的。

aborigines [ˌæbəˈridʒiniːz]n. [the ~ ] (P) ① 土著;(一地之)原始居民 ❸ 土生动植物

abortion [ə'boxʃən] n. (C&U)人工流产; 堕胎: Now many people are against ~. 现在很多人反对人工流产。

abound [ə'baund] vi. ① ~ in; ~ with 有大量的;富于: The river ~ s in fish.这条河里有大量的鱼。That region ~ s with rain all the year round.那个地区终年多雨。Antimony ~ s in our country.我国富产锑。② 充满;繁生: Fish ~ in the sea. 鱼繁生于海中。Streams ~ with fish.河里鱼很多。

about¹[ə'baut] adv. ● 大约;差不多:
I'll be back in ~ ten minutes. 我大约
10分钟后回来。❷ 几乎一样;接近:
Peter is ~ as tall as his father. 彼得几
乎和他父亲一般高。❸ 到处;各处:
The boys were running ~ on the playground. 男孩们在操场上跑来跑去。❸
在附近某处;不远: He must be somewhere ~.他肯定就在附近。

about<sup>2</sup> [ə¹baut] prep. ● 在……各处:
We walked ~ the town. 我们在城里走来走去。● 到处:四处: books and papers lying ~ the room 散乱放置于室内的书和文件 ❸ 靠近: I dropped the key somewhere ~ here. 我把钥匙丢失在这一带。● 关于: Say something ~ your family. 说说你的家庭情况。● (时间)近于: Come ~ eight a.m. 上午8点左右来。~ to 即将;正要: Mr. White was ~ to start. 怀特先生正要动身。

about, of 和 on 这3个词都可表示 "关于",但 about 涉及到细节或详情; of 不涉及详情; on 则多用于书或文章的标题,有论述的意思。 有此动词 名词 可与 about 或 on

有些动词、名词, 可与 about 或 on 连用,有些则只能与 about 连用,详 见下表(√表示可连用, ×表示不 可连用):

7年77:	about	on
	avout	<u> </u>
argue(议论)	1 ~ 1	$\checkmark$
lecture(讲课)		$\checkmark$
speak(谈论)	1 1	$\checkmark$
write(写)	\	$\checkmark$
a book(书)	1 1	$\checkmark$
a discussion	\	$\checkmark$
<u>(讨论)</u>	<u>'</u>	
complain		×
(发牢骚)	}	
leam(学习)	\	×
read(读)	\ \ \ '	×
teach(教)	\ \ \	×
a story(故事)	1_/	×
report(报告)	×	√

be about to 和 be going to 两个短语都表示"即将做某事",但前者多用于书面语,有紧迫感,指"很快就做"。后者多用于口语,无紧迫感,指"打算做或不久将做"。

what about' how about doing……如何 ……怎么样

above [əˈbʌv] adv. 在上面;往上: My bedroom is just ~ 我的卧室就在上面。
The example given ~ is typical. 以上例子是典型的。

above<sup>2</sup>[ə'bʌv] prep. ● 在……上面: The plane flew ~ the clouds.飞机在云 层上面飞行。The temperature is ~ 40℃. 温度已经超过 40℃。● (重量、价格等)大于;超过: It weighs ~ six tons. 它的重量超过6吨。~ all 首先; 尤其: A man must ~ all be honest. 一个人首先要诚实。

above, on 和 over 这 3 个词都可表示"在……上",其中 above 指位置高于某物但不一定是在正上方,指地位高于某人但不一定直接领导: on 指位置在某物上面并与其表面接触; over 则指位置在某物的垂直上方,有时有"覆盖"的意思,指地位高于某人时有直接领导的意思。

abroad [ə'brɔːd] adv. ● 出国;在国外: be~在国外; at home and ~国内外; go~出国; He was sent ~.他被派往国外。They are going ~ on their vacation.他们要到国外去度假。● 遍布; 到处: The news quickly spreads ~.这消息很快就传开了。A numor of his defeat is ~.他遭到失败的谣言在传播。

abrupt [ə'brʌpt] adj. ● 突然;出其不意的: The road is full of ~ turns.这条路有很多处急转弯。● (举止、言谈等) 唐突的;粗鲁的: One should feel ashamed of one's ~ manner. 一个人应该为自己的粗鲁举止感到羞愧。

in one's absence 某人不在时:背地里:

absent [ acbs ant ] adj. ● 不在的; 缺席的: Why is Mary ~ from school to-day? 玛丽今天为什么没上学? ● 不注意的; 漫不经心; 心不在焉: He looked at me in an ~ way. 他心不在焉地看着我。 vt. 不在; 缺席: Why did you ~ yourself from school yesterday? 昨天你为何不到校?

absolute ['æbsəlu:t] adj. 完全的;绝对的: ~ zero 绝对零度; A child usually has ~ trust in his mother. 小孩常常是完全信任自己的母亲。That's ~ nonsense. 那纯粹是一派胡言。absolutely adv. You are ~ right. 你完全正确。He is a man of ~ honesty. 他是一个非常诚实的人。

absorb [əb'səb] vt. ● 吸收液体(热力、 光线、知识等): Dry sand ~ s water. 干沙吸水。● 使全神贯注;使专心;吸 引……的注意力,兴趣: Work ~ s most of his attention. 工作吸引着他的大部 分注意力。 The game ~ ed the boy completely. 这游戏完全吸引了那个男 孩。be ~ ed in sth. (doing sth.)全神 贯注于某事; The boy was ~ ed in the story.这个男孩全神贯注于那个故事。

abstain [ab'stein] v. 戒除;戒绝(酒); (投票等)弃权: She ~ ed from voting at last election. 她上次选举弃权了(没投 票)。~ from wine 戒酒;~ from speaking 默不作声

abstract<sup>1</sup> [æbstrækt] adj. 抽象的;非 具体的;非实在的: ~ noun 抽象名词; A flower is beautiful but beauty itself is ~. 花是美的,但美本身是抽象的。/ The word "honesty" is an ~ noun. "诚实"—词是抽象名词。

abstract<sup>2</sup>['æbstrækt] n. (C) (文章,书籍,演说等的)摘要;概要: an ~ of article —篇文章的摘要; Please write an ~ of your paper.请把你的论文写个摘要。make an ~ of 做……的摘要

abstract<sup>3</sup>[æb'strækt] w. ① 提取;抽取; ~ metal from ore 从矿砂中提取金属 ② 摘录……的要点: The article was ~ ed from a longer book. 这篇文章是 从一本篇幅较长的书中摘录出来的。

absurd [ob'soid] adj. 愚蠢的;可笑的: You look ~ in your wife's hat. 你戴着 你妻子的帽子真可笑。absurdly adv. The idea that the number 13 brings bad luck is ~. 认为"13"这个数字不吉利 的想法是荒唐的。

abundance [ə'bʌndəns] n. 大量; 丰 富; 充足: The old man has an ~ of interesting stories. 这位老人有许多有趣 的故事。 an ~ of 许多; 大量 in ~ 充足;丰富

abruse [ə'bjuz] vt. ● 叫嚷;辱骂: She ~ d the driver who splashed her with mud.她骂那个溅了她一身污泥的司机。● 滥用: It is wrong to ~ one's power. 滥用职权是错误的。● 虐待: The arrested men have been physically ~ d. 那些被捕的人曾遭受肉体上的摧残。n. [ə'bjuːs] (C & U) ● 辱骂: He greeted me with a stream of ~.他

一见了我就破口大骂个不停。❷ 滥用: They talked about the uses and ~ s of figures to prove things in politics. 他们谈论在政治上使用和滥用数字论证事物的问题。

academia [ ækə di:miə ] n. 学术界;学术气氛;学术生涯: This is a hot topic in the ~. 这是学术界里的一个热门话题。

academic [ ækə demik ] adj. 院校的; 学术的;教学的; ~ subjects 学校里的 科目; an ~ degree 学位; the ~ year 学年; ~ discussion 学术讨论; A student does ~ work.大学生在高等院校 进行学习。academy n. (文艺或自然 科学的)学院、研究院: the Chinese A ~ of Sciences 中国科学院; the Royal A ~ of Arts (英)皇家艺术学会

academicals [ ækə demikəlz ] n. (复) (毕业、典礼穿的)的大学服装;学士服 (硕士、博士服): A group of undergraduates are taking photoes in their with their teachers. 一群大学生穿着学士服,正和他们的老师在照相。

accelerate [æk'selereit] vt. & vi. 加速;催促;促进: Fertilizer will ~ the growth of these plants.肥料将促进作物的生长。The car suddenly ~ d. 汽车突然加速。acceleration n. ① 加快;促进:A~ of tooth decay is caused by lack of care. 不注意保护,会加速牙齿腐坏。② 加速度:~ of gravity 重力加速度; negative ~ 负加速度

accent ['æksənt] n. (C) ● 腔调;口音: Miss Tan speaks English with a Sichuan ~. 谭小姐讲英语带有四川口音。● 重音: The ~ in the word "im-

portant" is on the second syllable. "important"—词的重音在第二个音节。 ● 重音符号: We need to mark this syllable with a written ~. 我们须在这个音节上标一重音符号。

accept [ək'sept] vt. ● 接受;领受: ~ a gift 接受礼物 ● 同意;接受: I am pleased to ~ your kind invitation.我很高兴接受你的盛情邀请。

accept 和 receive 两词近义,前者表示"接受,答应",指由主观意愿决定的行为;后者表示"接到,收到",指与主观意愿无关的行为,如 She received his gift, but did not accept it. 她收到了他的礼物,但没有接受。在表示"接待,接见"时用 receive 而不用 accept。

acceptable adj. 可接受的: This proposal is ~ to all. 这个建议大家都能接受。This gift is ~. 这个礼物很受欢迎。

access ['ækses] n. (U) 通路; 人口:
The only ~ to the farmhouse is across
the fields. 到达农舍的惟一通路是经过农田。A public library is a place easy
of ~. 公共图书馆是很容易进入的地方。have/gain ~ to 可以获得: High
officials have regular ~ to the President. 高级官员经常有机会见到总统。

accessory [iæk'sesəri] n. (C) ●附件; 零件;配件: The accessories for imported curs are very expensive. 进口汽车的附 件很昂贵。 ●(常 pl.)(妇女手提包之 类的)装饰品 ●同谋;帮凶;包庇犯: It is unfair to charge him with being an accessory to the robbery of the bank. 指 控他是抢劫银行的帮凶是不公平的。 accident ['æksident] n. (C) 事故;意外的事: a traffic ~ 交通事故; There have been many road ~ s this year.本年度已发生了多起道路交通事故。 by accident 偶然: I cut myself by ~ . 我意外地割伤了自己。 I met her by ~ ut the bus stop. 我在公共汽车站偶然遇到了她。

accident, event, incident 和 occurence 这 4 个词都可表示"事故,事件",其中 accident 指无法预料的事故或灾难; event 指重大的事件; incident 则指不太重要但却引人注意的小事件,又指有预谋的政治事件,如 the July 7th J~ of 1937 1937 年的"七七事变"; occurence 则指日常发生的事情或事件。

常用搭配: have/meet with an accident 遭到意外; prevent accidents 防止意外事故; an awful/terrible accident 可怕的事故

accidental [acksi'dentl] adj. 偶然的; 非计划的: an ~ meeting 一次偶然的 会见: This discovery was found ~. 该 项发现出于偶然。accidentally adv.

accommodate [ə'kəmədeit] vi. ● 容纳;接纳: The hotel can ~ 500 guests. 这旅馆能住500个客人。❷ 提供:供给:供应: Our school ~ s the students with lodging.我们学校向学生提供住宿。● 提供住宿(膳宿);留宿: We hope you will be able to ~ him at your hotel. 我们希望你们能在贵旅馆为他提供膳宿方便。

accommodation [əikəmə deifan] n.

(U) ● (美语中用复数)住宿;招待设备: Saint Manin Hospital has ~(s) for 500 patients. 圣马丁医院有 500 张床位。 ● 住宿; 膳宿供应: We offer help in finding ~s. 我们提供安排膳宿的服务。

accompanist [əkʌmpənist] n. 同伴; 伴奏者;伴唱者: Besides his own effort, his piano ~ also contributed to his successful performance. 他的演出如此 成功,除了他自己的努力之外,给他做 钢琴伴奏的人也帮了很大的忙。

accompany [ə'kʌmpəni] vt. ● 伴随;陪同: He will ~ you to the school.他将陪你到学校去。● 同时发生;伴着: Strong winds accompanied the rain.风雨交加。The announcement is accompanied by a detailed report. 通知附有一份详细的报告。● 伴奏: Her mother accompanied her on the piano.她母亲用钢琴替她伴奏。

accompanied by 和 accompanied with 两短语近义,前者表示由别人陪伴,如 She came here ~ by her brother. 她是由弟弟陪同来这里的。后者表示与……同时发生或做出,如 His speech was ~ with gestures. 他一边演说一边做着手势。

accomplish [əˈkʌmpliʃ] vt. 做完;完成;实行: He is so lazy that he will never ~ anything. 他那么懒,定将一事无成。This task is ~ ed by great effort. 通过努力,这项工作完成了。We tried to arrange a peace but ~ ed nothing.

我们力求达到和平,但没有成功。

accomplish, achieve, complete 和 finish 这 4 个词都可表示"完成", 其中 accomplish 着重指成功地做完某事或取得成就,后接名词、代词; achieve 着重指达到预期的目标或取得成功、成就,后接名词、代词; complete 侧重指圆满完成或竣工,后接名词、代词; finish 仅指事情的完成或结束,后接名词、代词或动名词。另外, finish 可表示"吃完,喝完",其他几词则不可。

accord [o'kord] vi. 相一致;相符合:
Your words should ~ with your deeds.
你应该言行一致。vi. ● 给予;允许:
He was ~ ed permission to use the library.他获准使用这家图书馆。● 给予:She ~ ed John her sincere thanks.
她向约翰表示衷心的感谢。n. (U) of one's own ~ 自愿地;主动地: make a self-criticism of one's own ~ 主动地作自我批评; I help my teacher of my own ~ .我主动帮助老师。in ~ with 符合;一致: The government's decision was in ~ with public opinion. 政府的决定符合公众舆论。

be in [out of ] accord (with……) 与……相[不]一致: They are out of accord with one another.他们彼此意见相左。

accordance [ə'kə:dəns] n. (U) — 致; 符合 in ~ with 依照;根据: in ~ with your wishes(orders) 根据你的愿望(按照 你的命令); I am in ~ with him in this matter. 在这件事上,我同他是一致的。 In ~ with your request, I am sending you the application form. 按你的要求,现 奇出申请表。in ~ with custom (the regulations)根据风俗(规定)

according [a'kordin] adv. ~ to, prep. 据……所说;根据: A ~ to the papers,65 people died in that accident. 据报载,共有65人在那次事故中丧生。 A ~ to the TV, it will be sunny tomorrow.据电视台报导,明天阳光明媚。 ~ as 依照;根据: The thermometer rises or falls ~ as the air is hot or cold.温度计根据空气的冷热或升或降。

accordingly[əˈkɔːdiɪyli] adv. ● 因此; 所以: He was tired out, ~, we sent him to bed. 他累坏了,因此我们让他去 睡觉。❷ 相应地: You told me to lock the door and I acted ~. 你让我锁门, 我照着做了。

accordion [əˈkəːdiən] n. 手风琴

account [əˈkaunt] n. (C) ❶ 账目;账 单;出纳账: The ~s are perfectly in order. 账目完全清楚。A shopkeeper must keep ~ . 店主必须记账。● 户头: 账户: open (close) an ~ (with)开立 (结束)账户; You can open an ~ at any bank in China. 你可以在中国的任 何银行开个账户。 This company has an ~ with Bank of China. 这家公司在 中国银行有户头。● 叙述:描写:报导: by one's own ~ 根据某人自己所讲; I'll give you a brief ~ of my job. 我 将向你们简单说说我的工作情况。 These ~ s show no consistent with the fact.这些报导和事实不相符。on ~ of 因为;由于: We're late on ~ of the

bad traffic. 我们迟到是因为交通拥挤。 on no ~ (亦作 not on any ~ )绝 不;切莫:无论如何不要:  $On\ no$ must you leave the baby alone in the house. 你切不可将婴儿独自一人留在 家里。Don't give it up on anγ ~ . 无论 如何不要放弃。on that ~ 为了那个 缘故: His girl friend is angry only on that simple ~. 他的女朋友仅仅为了 那个简单原因而生气。 take sth. into ~ 考虑到:把……考虑在内: We let you stay at home, taking your health into ~ . 我们让你留在家是考虑到你的 身体状况。vi.(for)说明(原因); 是 ······的原因: That ~ s for the delay of the train. 那就是火车晚点的原因。

accountant [əˈkauntənt] n. 会计员;会 计师: A~ is a good career for the woman in China. 在中国,会计师对于 女性来说是个好职业。

accumulate [ə'kjumjuleit] vt. & vi. 积累;堆积: — funds 积累资金; Dust soon ~ s if we don't sweep our rooms. 如果我们不打扫房间,灰尘很快就会堆起来。Accumulating stamps is his hobby. 集邮是他的业余爱好。

accurate ['ækjurit] adj. 王确的;无误的;精确的: Is your watch ~? 你的表准吗? accurately adv. A ~ recording is very important in physical experiment. 物理实验中准确记录是非常重要的。

accuracy n.(U) 正确;精密度: Accuracy is most important in writing. 表达准确 对写作来说是很重要的。 with accuracy = accurately

accurate, correct, exact, precise 和right 这 5 个词近义。accurate 指准确无误或精确; correct 指正确或合适、得体; exact 侧重指照原样不加改动, 如 Give me his ~ words. 把他的话一字不差地告诉我; precise 则指精确、精密, 如 ~ measurements 精确的尺寸; right 多指行为或观点正确,常与 correct 互换,如 Your opinions are quite ~. 您的见解十分正确。

secuse [ə'kjuz] vt. 控告;指责: ~ sb. of theft (of stealing the bike)控告某人 盗窃(偷自行车); Mr. Brown was ~ d of murderer. 布朗先生被控告为谋杀犯。accusation n.

accuse 和 charge 前者既可指对过 失行为的指责与非难,又可指对犯 罪行为的指控;后者则专指控告和 指控。

accustomed [əˈkʌstəmd] adj. be ~ to 习惯于: English people are ~ to driving on the left.英国人习惯于靠左边开车。It is easy for him to be ~ to a new circumstance. 他很容易适应新环境。

accustomed 和 used 两词在表示 "习惯于"之义时可互换,用在 be (become, get) accustomed/used to sth. (doing sth.) 结构中,如 They are accustomed/used to life at college now. 现在他们习惯了大学生活。used 还可表示"过去惯常",如 Mr. Brown ~ to smoke a pipe. 布朗先生过去抽烟斗。

ache [eik] vi. ● 疼痛: My legs ~ d after the long walk. 我走了那段长路后觉得腿痛。

ache 和 pain 两词近义,前者多指比较特久的疼痛或因小病或失调所致的疼痛;后者则指由于严重受伤或疾病所致的疼痛,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。 ache 常和身体的部位名称结合构成复合调,例: a headache 头痛, (a) toothache 牙痛, (a) backache 背[腰]痛, (an) earache 耳朵痛。以上各词中 headache 为可数名词,在英国多为不可数名词。

❷ 想念;渴望: He ~ d to be free.他渴望自由。 n. (C) 连续的疼痛: toothache 牙疼; headache 头疼; stomachache 胃疼;肚子疼; After climbing the mountains, he feels ~ all over. 爬完山后,他感到全身疼痛。

achieve [ə'tfi:v] vt. 达到(目的);取得 (胜利);完成: Judy has ~ d her hope of being a teacher.朱迪实现了当一名 教师的愿望。 Our country has ~ ed its goals this years. 我们国家这几年的奋斗目标已经实现。

achievement [a'tsirvment] n. (C) 成就: He was rewarded for his scientific ~ s. 他因其科学上的成就而受到奖励。scientific ~ 科技成果

acid ['æsid] adj. (more ~, most ~) ① 酸的;酸味的: Vinegar has an ~ taste. 醋有酸味。❷ 尖刻的;讽刺的: You should not say with that ~ tone.你不该用那种尖刻的语调说话。

acknowledge [ak'nolid3] vt. ● 告知收到: ~ the receipt of a letter 回信说明收到来信; She used a card to ~ his letter. 她用一张卡片表明她已经收到了他的信。● 承认: ~ defeat 承认失败; ~ one's mistake 认错; He refused to ~ his fault.他拒不承认错误。● 表示感谢;鸣谢: We should ~ his services to the town. 我们应当感谢他对市政的功绩。

confess. acknowledge, admit, own 和 recognize 这5个词都可以 表示"承认",其中 acknowledge 主 要指承认某事为事实; admit 可意 为"承认",等于 acknowledge;也可 意为"招认",等于 confess; confess 语气较强,指比较正式地坦白或交 待;own 指承认弱点或过失,可与 admit 互换; recognize 则指认可或 接受某一事实。 acknowledge doing / that 承认……: He acknowledged having cheated in the exam = He acknowledged that he had cheated in the a exam. 他承认在考 试中作了弊。

acorn ['eikəm] n. 橡子;橡实: The ~ is very hard.橡实非常坚硬。

acquaint [ə'kweint] vt. ● 使知道;使说明;使熟悉: ~ oneself with one's new duties 使自己明白自己的新职责; ~ sb. with the facts 使某人熟悉事实 ● 认识;熟悉: I'm not ~ ed with the lady. 我不认识那个女人。 The taxi driver is well ~ ed with the rules of traffic. 这位出租车司机非常熟悉交通规则。● 通知: Please ~ him the time

and address of the meeting. 请通知他会议的时间、地点。 acquaint oneself with 熟悉;精通 be acquainted with 与(人)相识;了解 acquaintance [əˈkweintəns] n. ●(C)相识:初交: a mere ~, not a friend 只是相识,不是朋友; He has a wide circle of ~. 他交际极广。 ●(U) 熟悉;了解;结识: Im pleased to make your ~. 我很高兴结识你。

acquire [ə'kwaiə] vt. 获得;得到: He ~ d a knowledge of the language by careful study. 他细心学习,掌握了这门语言。 ~ experience through practice 通过实践获得经验; We must cherish the experience ~ ed at the cost of blood. 我们要珍惜用鲜血换来的经验。

acquire, gain, get 和 obtain 这 4 个词都表示"获得,取得",其中 acquire 指通过努力而获得,尤指一 点点获得知识或技能; gain 指通过 努力或竞争而获得某种有益或有 利的东西; get 是口语中最普通用 词,几乎可指任何方式的获得; obtain 是书面用词,指通过多种努力 而得到自己想要的东西。

acre ['eikə] n. 英亩(=4047平方米): a field of 60 ~ s — 块 60 英亩的地

acrobat ['ækrəbæt] n. 杂技演员: Being a professional ~ is his ambition.成 为一个专业杂技演员是他的梦想。

acrobatic [ækrə'bætik] adj. 杂技的:
Dancing on a rope is an ~ feat.在绳上跳舞是一种特技。

across [ə'krəs] adv. 横越;穿过: / helped the blind ~ 我帮那盲人走过

去。**prep.** ● 穿过: walk ~ the street 横过街道 ❷ 在另一边;在对面: There's a forest ~ the river.河对岸有一片树林。

across 和 through 两词相比较.前 者表示"横过,跨过",指从河流、道 路等的一边到另一边;后者则表示 "穿过,通过",指从一端进去,从另 一端出来。across 和 over—(1) 对横过道路、河流等"细长物"之情 形,两个词均可使用; She went ~ [over] the bridge. 地过了桥: He iumped ~ [over] the stream. 他跳 过小溪。但是, over 虽可用于指表 面的接触及跳[飞]跃,但指渡过水 中时则不能使用。 She swam across the Strait of Dover. 地游过 多佛尔海峡。(×She swam over the Strait...)。(2)从房间、原野、 海洋等"平面延伸"的一端横越到 另一端时,不能使用 over. We drove across the desert. 我们驶过沙 漢。(× We drove over the desert.)

across-the-board [ə¹krəs ðə bəːd] adj. 全面的;总括的: The labour union asks for ~ wage increase, 工会要求全面增 加工资。

act<sup>1</sup> [ækt] n. ● 行为;举动: an ~ of kindness 善良的行为 in the ~ of 正在做时: He was caught in the ~ of stealing a bicycle.他正在偷自行车时被捉住了。● (通常大写)法令;条令: Atomic Energy A~ (美国)原子能法● (戏剧)幕: A~ I, Scene III 第一幕第三场 ① 假装: Don't believe his behavior, it's just an ~ . 不要相信他的

行为,只不过是装装样子。put on an ~ 假装

act<sup>2</sup> [ækt] vt. & vi. ● 行动;做: We must ~ at once. 我们必须立即行动。 ❷ 扮演;表演: He ~ ed Othello. 他扮演奥赛罗。 ❷起作用: The drug failed to ~. 这药失效了。 The brakes won't ~. 刹车失灵了。 ~ as 充当;担任: ~ as an interpreter 担任翻译; He ~ ed as chairman in my absence. 我不在时由他代理主席。

act for 代理…;为…尽力 I acted for our captain while he was in the hospital.我们队长住院时我代理他。act on (1)按照…行动。(2)对……起作用;(药)对……有效: The drug acts on the stomach.这药对胃痛有效。

acting ['æktin] n. (U) 表演;演出;演技: I was very impressed by his ~.他的演技令我赞赏。 He did many ~ while he was at college. 在大学中他演了许多戏。adj. 代理的: the ~ President 代总统; the ~ manager 代经理

action [ˈækfən] n. ①(U) 行动;活动: a man of ~实践家;活动家; The time has come for ~. 行动的时刻到了。②(C) 行为;举动: Actions speak louder than words. 事实胜于雄辩。③(U) 活动 in (into) ~ 在活动;实行;在运转: The computer is in ~. 这台计算机正在运转。 The law has been into ~. 这条法令已经开始生效。

act 和 action 两词都可表示"行为动作",但前者指一时的或个别的行为或动作,注重效果而不强调过程;后者则指持续而又复杂或长期的行动,强调动作的过程或作用。

take ~ 开始工作;采取行动: take ~ to stop the strike 采取行动制止罢工 out of ~ 不运转;坏了: I was late because my car had been out of ~ on the way.我迟到是因为车在路上抛锚了。 
① 诉讼: bring an ~ against sb. 诉讼某人

activate ['æktiveit] v. ①启动;(电脑) 激活;使活跃;使开始起作用: He was ordered to ~ the system. 他受命启动系统。❷[化]活化:~d carbon 活性碳active ['æktiv] adj. ① 能做事的;行动快的;活跃积极的: an ~ child 活跃好动的孩子; an ~ volcano活火山; He is ~ in work.他工作积极。④ (语法)主动的: the ~ voice 主动语态

activism [ 'æktivizəm ] n. 激进主义:
A ~ has little room to develop in this
country. 激进主义在这个国家没有发展的余地。

activist ['æktivist] n. 激进主义者;激进主义分子; A ~ s always go against the government, but they are not popular among the ordinary people. 激进主义者老是跟政府对着干,但他们很不得人心。

activity [ack'tiviti] n. ①(U) 能动性; 活跃;敏捷: an athlete's ~ 运动员的敏捷 ②(C) (特别是基于兴趣和教育性之)活动: social activities 社会活动; respiratory ~ 呼吸运动; subjective ~ 主观能动性 Students should do a lot of activities in an English class. 在英语课 上学生必须做大量练习活动。

actor ['æktə] n. 男演员: The famous - was besieged by the crowd.那个著

名的男演员被群众所包围。

actress [ˈæktris] n. 女演员: My aunt Jennifer is an ~ . 我的姨妈詹尼弗是个演员。

actual ['æktʃuɔl] adj. 真的;真实的;实际的; Can you give me ~ figures? 你能给我确切的数字吗? The witness did not give ~ account of the accident. 证人并没有说出事故的真实情况。 actually adv. 实际上;真正地: He looks honest; A ~ he is not.他看起来诚实;其实不然。

actual, genuine, real 和 true 这4 个词都可表示"真实的",其中 actual 着重指某事物确实存在或发 生了;genuine 指某物是真品,不是 冒充的; real 既可指事物是真的不 是仿造的,又可指事实上存在非虚 构想象的; true 则指与某种标准、 事实与实际情况相符合,或名副其 实。

- A. D., AD[ 'ei'di:]纪元;公元:1995 A. D. 公元 1995 年
- ad [æd] n. 广告: Now you can see ~ everywhere.现在在任何地方你都可以看到广告。
- adapt [ə'dæpt] vt. 使适应;改编: ~ one's thinking to the new situation 使自己的思想适应新形势; This book is ~ ed for beginners. 这本书是为初学者改编的。 adapt... to 使……适应: He can't adapt his way of life to the country. 他无法适应那个国家的生活。 adapt... for... 改编;改写;改作: He adapted his study for a bedroom. 他把书房改成卧室。 adapt oneself to 适

应: You will not be happy if you can't adapt yourself to the environment. 不能适应周围的环境,你不会开心的。

adapt 和 adjust 两词在表示"使适应"时同义,有时可互换,但前者强调做出修改或改动以适应;后者则强调经调整或校正而适应。

- add [æd] vt. & vi. 加;加上: If you ~ 5 to 1, you get six. 五加一得六。 增添;增加: Please ~ my name to the list.请在名单上加上我的名字。 补充说;又及: "And don't come back again," he ~ ed. "别再回来了,"他又说。 ~ up 合计;加算: He wrote down the weight of each stone and then ~ ed up. 他记下每块石头的重量,然后加在一起。 ~ up to 加起来;合计: The figures ~ up to 365.这些数字加起来总共是365。
- addict<sup>1</sup>['ædikt] n. 上瘾的人;入迷的人: We must do our utmost to help those drug ~ s. 我们必须尽我们的最大努力来帮助那些犯毒瘾的人。
- addict<sup>2</sup>[ə'dikt] v. 使成瘾;使人迷: My cousin became ~ ed to the drug. 我的表哥吸毒成瘾。 Our monitor is ~ ed to reading. 我们的班长着迷于读书(酷爱读书)。
- addition [ə'difən] n. (U&C) 加法;增加: 2+1 is a simple ~.二加一是一个简单的加法。● 附加物;增加部分: They have just had an ~ to the family. 他们家又增添了一口人。 in ~ to 除……外: In ~ to what I said above, I still have two problems. 除了我上面讲的,我另外还有两个问题。additional [ə'difənl] adj. 外加的;附