

A MODERN CHINESE-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

外研社 ·
现代汉英词典

新版

外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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(京)新登字 155 号

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

外研社·现代汉英词典(新版)/本社辞书部编. - 北京:外语教学与研究出版社, 2001

ISBN 7-5600-2188-3

I. 外… II. 本… III. ①英语-词典 ②词典-汉、英 IV. H316

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2001)第 14042 号

外研社·现代汉英词典(新版)

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出版发行: 外语教学与研究出版社

社 址: 北京东黄城根北街 29 号 (100089)

网 址: <http://www.fltrp.com/>

印 刷: 北京外国语大学印刷厂

开 本: 850mm×1168mm 1/32

印 张: 44+25

字 数: 270 千字

版 次: 2001 年 7 月第 1 版 2001 年 10 月第 3 次印刷

书 号: ISBN 7-5600-2188-3/H·1168

定 价: 49.90 元

* * *

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序

词典有小型的,中型的,大型的。小型的词典好比人的两条腿,很方便,哪里都可以去,可往往不够用;大型的词典好比汽车,能装许多东西,派大用场,但很占地方,再说又较贵;中型的词典则像自行车,用起来很方便,可以满足日常的需要,花费也不多。外研社的《朗文当代英语辞典》(英语版)和这部《现代汉英词典》,都是32开本的中型词典,最适合一般人放在手边,以备随时取用。

本词典是一部汉英语文工具书,主要收录常用的语文词条,同时酌收社会科学和自然科学各领域的基本词条,包括常见的最新科技词汇。另一方面,本词典所收虽以现代日常语词为主,但也兼收文言和书面语汇,因为它们是富含生命力的汉语数千年来的积淀。在实际语言运用中,语文和百科、口语和书面语往往没有明确的界限,这一语用事实反映到词典中,争取两相兼顾便是很自然的考虑。

汉英词典主要是给中国人学英语用的,特别是为中译英服务。但外国人也可以用它来学汉语。过去有的外国人说汉语没有语法,中国人自己也觉得“词无定类”,弄得汉语的字典词典大都不标注词性。现在不同了,人们都认识到汉语有语法,词也可以划类,只是兼类现象较多。本词典试给汉语的单音节词标注了词性,这样,读者在面对英汉两种语言的词类差异时,便能既知其然,又能说出个所以然。当然,词性问题相当复杂,如何处理双音节词和多音节词,还有待探索。

汉英词典的目标之一是跟进汉语词汇的发展,一面删汰旧词、修订释义,另一方面尽可能多地收录新词新义。这个目标本来就不可能完全达到,在语言随社会变化、知识膨胀而迅速更新的当今更难以企及。鲜活的语言总是走在前头,把一切词典抛在后面,在这部词典问世的时候,编辑者也不得不承认已经落后于语言,需要着手下一步的修订工作了。

姚小平

北京外国语大学教授

博士生导师

前 言

本词典依据的蓝本为荣获国家辞书一等奖、第十届中国图书奖、全国优秀畅销书奖等国家级大奖的《汉英词典》(修订版)(外研社 1997 年版),在此基础上删去汉字国标码表中没有的字头,以及生僻、军用的词条,并增补了一万余条新词(包括日常用语、成语、俗语、谚语、常用科技术语等)。增添的条目主要是常见于大众报刊、既流行又较稳定的词语,如商战、申办、套餐、体饰、乌龙球、语音信箱、远程教育等。近几年网络的飞速发展促成了许多与网络有关的词语,如网站、网页、网吧、网恋、网迷、网友等,在本词典中都已收录。

本词典的服务对象为国内的英语学习者,注意突出以下特点:

- 一、内容新。全书共收条目五万三千条,其中新增条目在一万以上,主要是改革开放以来出现的新词新语;不但有近年来出现在报刊、影视和网络等媒体中的新的词汇,也有寻常百姓所喜闻乐见的俗语、谚语。编者以自心度用者心,时时将读者的需求放在心中,常常为添加一个新词,甚至一个义项而查阅大量资料,以求准确无误。
- 二、范围广。现代汉英词典内容丰富,覆盖了政治、经济、文化、科技等许多方面。随着学科术语的不断普及,编者在新增的词汇中主要包括了读者日常阅读翻译会遇到的经贸、电子、社科类常见术语。相信一般使用者工作、学习中需要查找的条目、词组,多能在本词典里查到满意的解答。
- 三、体例醒目。为方便读者查阅,编者给词目添加了大量标注,详细标出学科、文体和修辞用法。与原本体例最大的不同在于,本词典给所有单字条目标明了词性,为此编者查阅了许多汉语资料并请教了多位专家,目的只有一个:为英语学习者提供更多的帮助。此外,本书参见详明,可使读者举一反三、触类旁通。
- 四、附录翔实丰富、实用性强。为满足不同读者的不同需要,本词典对原有附录进行了认真修订,除保留一些常见附录外,还增加了英文字母开头的词语,以及亲属关系等富有创新的内容。另外,本词典补充了有关形状、颜色和动植物名称的分类词汇。至于是否得当,有待于读者在实际使用中体会。

总之,本词典力求做到收词多、内容新、释义准、例句丰富、编排合理、实用性强、开本适中、字体醒目。但以上目标是否已经达到,还要由读者来检验。敬希读者不吝赐教,以便本书再版时更上一层楼。

外语教学与研究出版社

辞书部

用法说明

Guide to the Use of the Dictionary

一 条目安排

Arrangement of Entries

1. 本词典所收条目分单字条目和多字条目;有些多字条目后有合成词。
2. 单字条目按汉语拼音字母顺序排列。同音异调的汉字按汉字声调顺序排列。同音同调的汉字按笔划多少排列。
3. 多字条目按第一个字分列于单字条目之下。同一个单字条目下的多字条目不止一条时,按第二个字的汉语拼音字母顺序和笔划多少排列。第二个字相同时,按第三个字排列,依此类推。儿化词注音中的 **r** 不计入顺序字母。如:托儿(tuōr)排在托(tuō)之后,托庇(tuōbì)之前;人缘儿(rényuánr)排在人员(rényuán)之后,人猿(rényuán)之前。
4. 单字或多字条目字形相同而音或调不同者,分立条目。如:答(dā)和答(dá);播种(bōzhǒng)和播种(bōzhòng)。分立的单字条目一般加注“另见”。如答(dá)后加注“另见 dā”;反之亦然。
5. 轻声单字条目一般紧接在同形的非轻声单字条目之后;带轻声字的多字条目紧接在同形的无轻声字的多字条目之后。如:大方(dàfang)排在大方(dàfāng)之后;地道(dìdao)排在地道(dìdào)之后,地道战(dìdàozhàn)之前。
6. 在同一单字条目下,多字条目意义相同、用字略有差异者,一般只收录其中较常见者,并在条目后加“又作”。如:“百折不挠”(又作‘百折不回’)。
7. 多字条目能和其他条目组成习语者,最后加“另见”,表示参看该习语条目。

二 注音

Pronunciation

本词典读者对象为国内英语学习者,为节省篇幅,多字条目后没有标注拼音。但有些多字词条有不同的读音,则标注拼音,以示区别。

三 释义

Definitions

1. 专业条目一般用中文注明所属专业或学科名称,详细的学科术语可参见“学科术语

略语表”。

2. 单字条目标注词性。如果该字有多个词性,则用罗马数字 I、II、III 等表明,详细词性分类可参见“词类略语表”。多字条目不标词性。
3. 释义一般用对应的英语词语,无对应的词语时用英语解释。同一义项下有两个或两个以上解释时,用分号“;”隔开;一个条目有两个或两个以上义项时用 ① ② ③ 等数码标出顺序。
4. 释义中的可替换词语放在圆括号“()”内,前面加“or”。如:群起而攻之: **all rise (or turn) against sb.**
5. 由于条目和英语对应词二者的词义范围不同,有的释义用英语加注补充性或限制性说明,放在圆括号内。如:
嫁: **(of a woman) marry**
马克: **mark (German monetary unit)**
6. 有关用法、语法特征等都用英语说明,放在圆括号内。
7. 某些条目先用英语作字面翻译,然后释义,二者之间加破折号“—”。如:
舍车保帅: **give up a chariot to save the marshal (in Chinese chess) — make minor sacrifices to safeguard major interests**
8. 有的单字条目本身无意义,只是构词成分,释义用“(构词成分)见下”来表示。
9. 不在同一单字条目下的同义多字条目,一般只对较常见者释义,另一处用“同”表示。
如:虎踞龙盘:同〔龙盘虎踞〕。
10. 释义时常用的英语词语有 **general name** (统称)、**common name** (通称)、**popular name** (俗称)、**old name** (旧称)、**another name** (别称) 等。
11. 为避免重复,条目释义后的有些例词省略英文翻译,读者可参见其首字在正文中的相应条目。

四 例证

Examples

1. 例证前加冒号“:”。例证中的本条目用代词号“~”表示。例证的英语译文不止一个时,如果是词或词组,用分号隔开;如果是句子,用 **or** 隔开。例证与例证之间用斜线号“/”隔开。
2. 例证中可替换部分及其英译放在圆括号内。
3. 例证英译中替换词语放在圆括号内,前面加 **or**。

略 语 表

学科术语略语表

本词典学科标记	中文学科术语	术语英文对应词
[测]	测绘	surveying and drawing
[地理]	地理学	geography
[地质]	地质学	geology
[电]	电学; 电工	electricity
[电影]	电影	film
[电子]	电子学	electronics
[动]	动物学	zoology
[法]	法律	legal
[纺]	纺织; 纺织工程	textile
[工美]	工艺美术	arts & crafts
[航海]	航海	navigation
[航空]	航空	aviation
[航天]	航天	space
[化]	化学	chemistry
[化纤]	化学纤维	chemical fibre
[环保]	环境保护	environmental protection
[机]	机械	mechanics
[几何]	几何学	geometry
[计]	计算机	computer
[建]	建筑	architecture
[交通]	交通	transportation
[经]	经济; 经济学	economics
[军]	军事	military

本词典学科标记	中文学科术语	术语英文对应词
[考古]	考古	archaeology
[矿]	矿物学;矿业	mining
[林]	林业	forestry
[逻]	逻辑学	logic
[美]	美术	arts
[牧]	畜牧业(学)	animal husbandry
[农]	农业;农学	agriculture
[气]	气象学	meteorology
[商]	商业	commerce
[摄]	摄影	photography
[生]	生物学	biology
[生化]	生物化学	biochemistry
[生理]	生理学	physiology
[史]	历史	history
[数]	数学	mathematics
[刷]	印刷	printing
[水]	水利	water
[体]	体育	sports
[天]	天文学	astronomy
[铁路]	铁路	railway
[统计]	统计	statistics
[外交]	外交	diplomacy
[微]	微生物学	bacteriology
[无]	无线电	radio
[物]	物理学	physics
[戏]	戏剧	theatre
[心理]	心理学	psychology
[药]	药物;药学	pharmacy
[冶]	冶金学	metallurgy

本词典学科标记	中文学科术语	术语英文对应词
[医]	医学	medicine
[音]	音乐	music
[油]	石油	petroleum
[渔]	渔业	fishery
[语]	语言学;语言	linguistics
[语音]	语音学	phonetics
[杂]	杂技	acrobatics
[哲]	哲学	philosophy
[植]	植物学	botany
[中]	中医、中药	Chinese medicine
[宗]	宗教	religion

修辞用语略语表

本词典略语标记	中文修辞术语	术语英文对应词
〈贬〉	贬抑	derogatory
〈粗〉	粗野话	vulgar
〈反〉	反义词	(as) opposed (to)
〈方〉	方言	dialect
〈古〉	古词、古义	archaic
〈诙〉	诙谐语	humorous
〈讳〉	讳言(骂人话)	offensive
〈旧〉	旧词	old
〈口〉	口语	informal
〈略〉	略语	abbreviation
〈谦〉	谦辞	humble
〈书〉	书面语	formal
〈套〉	客套语	polite

本词典略语标记	中文修辞术语	术语英文对应词
〈婉〉	婉辞	euphemistic
〈文〉	文学语言	literary
〈语〉	语法	grammar
〈喻〉	比喻	figurative
〈字〉	字面意义	literal(ly)
〈尊〉	尊称	honorific

词类略语表

本词典词性标记	词性	英文对应词
代	代词	pronoun
动	动词	verb
副	副词	adverb
介	介词	preposition
连	连词	conjunction
量	量词	measure word
名	名词	noun
数	数词	numeral
叹	叹词	interjection
象	象声词	onomatopoeia
形	形容词	adjective
助	助词	particle

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A

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阿 助〈方〉① (a prefix used before pet names, monosyllabic surnames, or numbers denoting order of seniority in a family, to form terms of endearment): ~宝 A Bao / ~唐 A Tang; Tang / ~大 A Da; the eldest ② (a prefix used before kinship terms): ~爸 dad; pop; pa / ~妹 younger sister; sister ——另见 ē

【阿的平】[药] atabrine

【阿斗】① the infant name of Liu Shan (刘禅, 207-271), last emperor of Shu Han (蜀汉, 221-263), known for his lack of ability and weakness of character ② a weak-minded and ne'er-do-well person; a failure (or fool): 扶不起的~ a disappointing person; a hopeless case

【阿尔巴尼亚】Albania ◇~人 Albanian; ~语 Albanian (language)

【阿尔卑斯山脉】the Alps

【阿尔法粒子】[物] alpha particle

【阿尔法射线】[物] alpha ray

【阿尔及利亚】Algeria ◇~人 Algerian

【阿飞】a young street rowdy; a (teenager) hoodlum (or hooligan)

【阿富汗】Afghanistan ◇~人 Afghan

【阿根廷】Argentina ◇~人 Argentine

【阿訇】[宗](伊斯兰教) ahung; imam (the officiating priest of a mosque)

【阿拉伯半岛】the Arabian Peninsula; Arabia

【阿拉伯国家】Arab countries (or states)

【阿拉伯国家联盟】the League of Arab States; the Arab League

【阿拉伯胶】gum arabic; gum acacia

【阿拉伯联合酋长国】the United Arab Emirates

【阿拉伯人】Arab

【阿拉伯数码】(又作“阿拉伯数字”) Arabic numerals

【阿拉伯语】Arabic (language)

【阿曼】Oman ◇~人 Omani

【阿芒拿】[化] ammonal

【阿门】(used at the end of a Christian's prayer) amen

【阿米巴】amoeba ◇~痢疾 amoebic dysentery

【阿米妥】[药] amytal

【阿片】[药] Opium ◇~制剂 [药] Opiate

【阿奇】[电子] Archie

【阿司匹林】[药] aspirin

【阿托品】[药] atropine

【阿姨】①〈方〉mother's sister; aunt ② a form of address for a woman of one's parents generation; auntie ③ a nursemaid in a family or a childcare worker in a nursery school or kindergarten

【阿扎尼亚】Azania ◇~人 Azanian

啊 叹 (expressing surprise or admiration): ~, 出虹了! Oh, there's a rainbow! / ~, 这菊花真美! Ah, these chrysanthemums are simply gorgeous!

钷 素 [化] actinium (Ac)

【锕系元素】[化] actinides

āi

哀 I 悲 [形] grieved; sorrowful; 悲哀 II 名 ① mourning; 志哀 ② pity; 哀怜

【哀兵必胜】An army burning with indignation is bound to win.

【哀愁】be distressed; 无限~ be extremely distressed

【哀辞】a formal expression of sorrow or mourning, esp. in verse; elegy

【哀悼】mourn for the deceased; grieve over sb.'s death; lament sb.'s death; 向死者家属表示深切的~ express one's heartfelt condolences to the family of the deceased

【哀而不伤】sorrow without self-injury

【哀告】beg piteously; supplicate

【哀歌】① dirge; elegy ② croon plaintively

【哀号】cry piteously; wail

【哀鸿遍野】famished refugees swarming over the land; disaster victims moaning everywhere

【哀怜】feel compassion for; pity

【哀鸣】whine plaintively: 那是天鹅临死前的~。It's the plaintive call of the dying swan. / 没落阶级的~ lamentations of the declining classes

【哀求】entreat; implore

【哀伤】be grieved and heartbroken

【哀思】sad memories (of the deceased); grief; 寄托~ give expression to one's grief over sb.'s death

【哀叹】sigh sorrowfully for; lament; bewail; bemoan; 他~自己命运不济。He bemoaned his fate. / 她的死讯引起一片~。The news of her death caused widespread lamentation.

【哀痛】mourn sorrowfully; grieve deeply for; lament: 我们~失去了一位亲密的战友。We la-

ment the death of a very close friend of ours.

【哀怨】aggrieved; resentful

【哀乐】funeral music; dirge

埃 ① 见【尘埃】② [物] angstrom (Å)

【埃及】Egypt ◇ ~人 Egyptian

【埃塞俄比亚】Ethiopia ◇ ~人 Ethiopian

哎 ① hey; ah

【哎哟】Oh, dear!; Ouch!; Ow!

挨 I ① be or get close to; be next to; ~着窗口坐 sit by the window / 那两家铺子紧~着。The two shops are next to each other. / 别挤了! 一个~一个进去。Don't push. Go in one by one. II ② follow a regular order or sequence; do sth. in sequence or by turns; ~家送牛奶 go from house to house delivering milk / 他就住在这一带,你~着门找找。He lives somewhere around here. Try to find him by going from door to door. ——另见 āi

【挨次】take turns (doing sth.); do sth. one after another or in turn; ~上车 get on the bus one after another / ~入场 file in

【挨个儿】① do sth. by turns or one by one; ~检查身体 have medical check-ups in turn / 把他们~找来问问。Bring them here one at a time for questioning.

【挨近】get close to; be near to; 别~我! 离我远点儿! Don't come near me! Keep your distance! / 我近视,要挨得很近才看得清。I'm near-sighted and have to get very close in order to see things clearly.

【挨门挨户】(又作“挨家挨户”) go from house to house (or from door to door); ~搜查 make a house-to-house search

唉 ① expressing sadness, weariness, regret or disappointment ——另见 ài

【唉声叹气】heave deep sighs (of grief, worry or anguish); moan and groan; 不要受了一点挫折就~。Don't moan and groan because of a little setback. / 她怎么整天~,愁眉苦脸的? Why is she looking so depressed and sighing all the time?

ái

挨 ① suffer; endure; ~饿 suffer from hunger; go hungry / ~骂 get a scolding; get a dressing-down / ~批评 be criticized / ~了一记耳光 got a box on the ear ② struggle to pull through (hard times); drag out; ~日子 suffer day after day; drag out a miserable existence / 咱们总算~过来了。We've pulled through at long last. ③ delay; stall; put off; 快走吧,别~时间了。Get going and stop dawdling. or Quit stalling. / 为什么非要~到下个个月不可? Why must we put it off till next month? ——另见 āi

【挨打】① take a beating; get a thrashing; 他挨了

骂不算,还挨了一顿打。On top of a tongue-lashing, he got a beating as well. ② come under attack; 处于被动~的地位 be passive and vulnerable to attack

【挨批】be criticized; be denounced

【挨整】be in for criticism and denunciation

皑 ① (文) pure white; snow white

【皑皑】(of snow, frost, etc.) pure white; 白雪~ an expanse of white snow / ~的雪山 a snow-capped mountain

癌 ① cancer; carcinoma; 肝癌

【癌变】canceration

【癌扩散】metastasis (or proliferation) of cancer

【癌切除术】carcinectomy; carcinomectomy

【癌细胞】cancer cell

【癌症】cancer

ǎi

矮 ① short (of stature); 我个子~。I'm short. / 他比他哥哥~一头。He's a head shorter than his brother. ② low; ~墙 a low wall ③ low in rank or grade; 她在中学里比我~一级。She was a grade lower than me in middle school.

【矮凳】a low stool

【矮墩墩】pudgy; dumpy; stumpy

【矮杆品种】[农] short-stalked variety; short-straw variety

【矮个儿】(又作“矮个子”) a low-built person; a short person

【矮林】coppice; brushwood

【矮胖】short and stout; squat; dumpy; roly-poly

【矮人】① a short person; dwarf ② Pigmy (or Pygmy)

【矮小】short and small; low and small; undersized; 身材~ short and slight in figure / ~的房舍 a small, low house

【矮星】[天] dwarf star; dwarf

【矮壮素】[农] cycocel

【矮子】a short person; dwarf

【矮子里拔将军】choose a general from among the dwarfs—pick the best out of a mediocre bunch

暖 ① (expressing disagreement or negation); ~,没有这回事。你别信他。No, it isn't true. Don't believe what he says. / ~,你搞混啦。No, no, you're all mixed up. ——另见 ài

【暖气】belch; eructation

蔼 ① friendly; amiable; 和蔼

【蔼然可亲】kindly; amiable; affable

霭 ① (书) mist; haze; 暮霭

ài

艾 I ① [植] Chinese mugwort (Artemisia arg-

- yi) Ⅱ [动] 〈书〉 end; stop
 【艾灸】[中] moxibustion
 【艾米奖】 Emmy
 【艾绒】 moxa
 【艾柱】 moxa cone
 【艾滋病】 AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome) ◇ ~ 携带者 AIDS carriers

砭 [名] [化] astatine (At)

唉 ① (a sigh of sadness or regret): ~, 要是老张在这儿该多好啊! *Oh, if only Lao Zhang were here.* / ~, 谁能想到啊! *Well, who'd have thought of that?* / ~, 真可惜! *What a pity!* ② (a response to a call, order, etc.): 快开门去。——~。 *Open the door, quick!* —Right. / 小王! ——~, 来啦。 *Xiao Wang!* —Yes. Coming. ——另见 āi

- 爱** ① love: 他们俩相~已经多年。 *They have been in love for a number of years.* / 他~上她了。 *He has fallen in love with her.* ② like; be fond of; be keen on: ~游泳 *be fond of swimming* / ~干净 *like cleanliness* / 只~听恭维话, 不~听批评话 *be fond of flattery but deaf to criticism* ③ cherish; treasure; hold dear; take good care of: ~公物 *take good care of public property* ④ be apt to; be in the habit of: 他~头疼。 *He gets headaches easily.* / 我~晕车。 *I'm apt to get carsick.* / 她老~发脾气。 *She's always losing her temper.* / 铁~生锈。 *Iron rusts easily.*
 【爱不释手】 be so fond of sth. that one will not let it out of one's hand: 她拿着那副耳环~。 *The moment she got hold of those earrings, she took a fancy to them and wouldn't let go of them.*
 【爱财如命】 love money as one loves one's life; love money as much as life itself; be greedy for money; be a money-grubber
 【爱称】 term of endearment; pet name
 【爱戴】 love and esteem: 老师博得了同学们的~。 *The teacher has won the love and esteem of his (or her) students.*
 【爱尔兰】 Ireland ◇ ~人 the Irish; Irishman; ~语 Irish (language); ~共和军 Irish Republican Army
 【爱抚】 show tender care for: 她用~的眼光看着那个婴儿。 *She looked at the baby tenderly.*
 【爱国】 love one's country; be patriotic: 他很~。 *He is very patriotic.* / ~同胞们! *Patriotic fellow-countrymen!* / ~华侨 *patriotic overseas Chinese* ◇ ~人士 *patriotic personage*; ~统一战线 the patriotic united front; ~卫生运动 the patriotic health campaign; ~心 patriotic feeling; patriotism; ~者 patriot; ~主义 patriotism
 【爱好】 ① take great pleasure in; have sth. as a hobby; be keen on: ~音乐 *like music* / ~京剧 *be keen on Beijing opera* / ~体育 *go in for sports* ② interest; hobby: 她的~是多方面的。 *She has a wide range of interests.* / 你在文娱方面有什么

~? *What kind of recreation do you go in for?*

- 【爱好者】 lover (of art, sports, etc.); enthusiast; fan: 音乐~ *music-lover* / 体育~ *sports enthusiast*; *sports fan*
 【爱护】 cherish; treasure; take good care of: ~公物 *take good care of public property* / ~儿童 *take good care of children*; *bring up children with loving care*
 【爱克斯光】 X ray; Roentgen ray: 照~ *take an X-ray*; *have an X-ray taken* ◇ ~机 X-ray apparatus; ~透视 fluoroscopy; X-ray examination; ~照片 roentgenogram; X-ray; radiograph; ~诊断 X-ray diagnosis; roentgen diagnosis
 【爱理不理】 (又作‘爱答不理’) look cold and indifferent; be standoffish: 我去向他请教, 他~的, 不太愿意帮助我。 *I went to consult him, but he was cold and indifferent and not very willing to help me out.*
 【爱怜】 show tender affection for: 她用~的目光看着那些孤儿。 *She looked at the orphans with love and sympathy.*
 【爱恋】 be in love with; feel deeply attached to: 他深深地~着那位姑娘。 *He is head over heels in love with the girl.* / 对乡土的~ *attachment to one's native soil*
 【爱美】 set great store by one's appearance; love to make up and wear beautiful clothes
 【爱面子】 be concerned about face-saving; be sensitive about one's reputation
 【爱莫能助】 be willing to help but unable to do so; 对不起, 实在~! *I'm sorry. I'd love to help you but my hands are tied.*
 【爱慕】 adore; admire: 相互~ *adore each other* / ~虚荣 *be vain*; *be given to vanity*
 【爱鸟周】 Bird Protection Week
 【爱琴海】 Aegean Sea
 【爱情】 love (between man and woman): 他们之间已经有了很深的~。 *They have a deep love for each other already.* / ~专一 *be constant in love*
 【爱人】 ① husband or wife: 您~好吗? *How is your husband (or wife)?* / 你不知道他们是~关系吗? *Don't you know they are husband and wife?* ② sweetheart; lover
 【爱沙尼亚】 Estonia ◇ ~人 Estonian; ~语 Estonian (language)
 【爱神】 god of love; Cupid
 【爱斯基摩人】 Eskimo
 【爱屋及乌】 love for a person extends even to the crows on his roof; love me, love my dog
 【爱惜】 value highly and use prudently; treasure: ~人才 *treasure men of talent* / ~时间 *make the best use of one's time*; *use time efficiently*
 【爱心】 love; sympathy; compassion: 让世界充满~。 *Fill the world with love.* / 人人献出一片~。 *Everybody offered his or her loving care.*
 【爱憎分明】 understand what to love and what to hate; know whom to love and whom to hate

隘 Ⅰ [形] narrow: ~巷 *a narrow lane*; alley Ⅱ [名]

a narrow pass; 要隘
【隘口】mountain pass
【隘路】defile; narrow passage

碍 碍 hinder; obstruct; be in the way of: 在这儿呆着吧, 你~不着我。Stay where you are. You're not in my way. / 有~团结 be harmful (or detrimental) to unity

【碍口】be too embarrassing to mention: 这事有点~, 不好说。It's rather embarrassing; I don't know how to bring it up.

【碍面子】spare sb.'s feelings: 碍着他爸爸的面子, 我不好说什么。I didn't say anything for fear of hurting his father's feelings.

【碍事】〈口〉① be in the way; be a hindrance: 这张桌子放在门口太~了。This table is too close to the door, it gets in the way. ② (usu. used in the negative) be of consequence; matter: 这不~。It doesn't matter. or It's of no consequence. / 她来不了不~。It doesn't matter if she can't come.

【碍手碍脚】be in the way; be a hindrance: 你走开, 别在这儿~的! Get out of the way! / 过道里放满了自行车, ~的。The corridor is crowded with bikes which get in everybody's way.

【碍眼】be unpleasant to look at; offend the eye; be an eyesore: 那些广告牌真~。Those billboards are a real eyesore.

【碍于情面】for fear of hurting sb.'s feelings; out of consideration for sb.'s feelings

暧 暧 (expressing regret or annoyance): ~, 早知道就好了。Oh! If only I'd known sooner. —另见 āi

暖 暖 〈书〉(of daylight) dim

【暧昧】① ambiguous; equivocal: 态度~ assume an ambiguous attitude ② shady; dubious: 关系~ dubious relationship

ān

安 I 安 ① peaceful; at ease; undisturbed; tranquil; calm: ~睡 sleep peacefully ② safe; secure; in good health: ~抵拉萨 arrive in Lhasa safely (or safe and sound) II 安 ① set (sb.'s mind) at ease; calm: 安神 ② rest content; be satisfied: 安于现状 ③ place in a suitable position; find a place for: 把我~在哪儿都行。I'll be happy with any job I'm assigned to. or I'll fit in contentedly anywhere. ④ install; fix; fit: ~电灯 install electric lights / 窗玻璃~上了。The windowpanes have been put in. ⑤ set up: 咱们这儿~上电视转播站了。A TV relay station has been set up here. ⑥ bring (a charge against sb.); give (sb. a nickname): ~罪名 bring charges against; put the blame on / 我连去都没去, 这个罪名可~不到我的头上。I wasn't even there. There's no way to

put the blame on me.

【安邦定国】(of a ruler) bring peace and stability to the country

【安不忘危】mindful of possible danger in times of peace

【安步当车】stroll over instead of riding in a carriage; walk rather than ride

【安插】① place (sb.) in a certain position; assign to a job: 这么多人叫我往哪儿~? Where can I find positions for so many people? / ~亲信 put one's trusted followers in key positions ② insert (an episode, etc.) into a story, play, article, etc.: 作者在这里~了一段倒叙。At this point the writer puts in a flashback.

【安常处顺】stick to the status quo; go along with things as they are

【安道尔】Andorra ◇~人 Andorran

【安定】① stable; quiet; settled: ~的生活 a stable (or settled) life / ~的社会环境 a stable social environment ② stabilize; maintain: ~社会秩序 maintain social order / ~人心 reassure the public; set people's minds at rest ③ [药] diazepam

【安定团结】stability and unity: ~的政治局面 political stability and unity

【安顿】① help settle down (or in); get sth. or everything arranged; find a place for: 家里都~好了吗? Have you got everything settled at home? / 妈妈把女儿~在托儿所里。The woman found a place for her daughter in a nursery. ② undisturbed; peaceful: 病人吃了药, 睡觉~多了。The patient slept much better after taking the medicine.

【安放】put in a proper place; lay: 把仪器~好。Put the instruments in their proper places. / 这张两用沙发没有合适的地方~。There's nowhere to put the sofa bed.

【安分】not go beyond one's bounds; be law-abiding; know one's place: 这孩子在课堂上一点也不~, 老要搞小动作。The boy doesn't behave himself in class; he's always playing some prank or other.

【安分守己】abide by the law and behave oneself; be content with one's lot and act one's part; know one's place: 我知道你是个老实人, 你是~的。I know you are an honest man, content with your lot and not causing any trouble.

【安抚】aid and comfort (or console); reassure and pacify; appease: ~伤员 aid and comfort the wounded / ~人心 reassure and pacify the public / ~政策 a policy aimed at appeasing the people

【安哥拉】Angola ◇~人 Angolan

【安好】safe and sound; well: 全家~, 请勿挂念。You will be pleased to know that everyone in the family is well.

【安家】① settle down: 他们在新疆安了家。They settled in Xinjiang. ② set up a home; get married: 他收入不高, 还没有条件~。He isn't earning enough to get married and start a family.

【安家费】allowance for setting up a home in a new