英汉

科技表达词典

AN ENGLISH-CHINESE SCI-TECH PRODUCTION DICTIONARY

周淼冬 主编

■翻译参考

词 组 搭 配

┙ 句型结构

☑ 功 能 意 念

☑写 作 表 达

☑ 汉 英 索 引

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我国已具有中级英语水平的读者在进行科技英语阅读或用英语进行写作表达时,常会遇到种种困难。造成这些困难的主要原因有:

- 1. 英语单词往往"一词多义"或"一词多类"(属不同的词类);
- 2. 英语单词(包括其派生形式)常用于一些固定词组或习语,这些词组和习语 有时很难根据其字面意义来理解;
- 3. 英语单词常用于特定的句型结构, 而这些句型结构却往往因词而异;
- 4. 英语单词有一定的搭配要求——有的与一定的动词搭配, 有的与一定的介词搭配, 凡此种种, 也因词而异;
- 5. 英语的某些语法范畴(如冠词、介词、动词的各种句型变化、动词的时态和语态、情态动词、不定式、分词、动名词、连词等)本身比较复杂难用;
- 6. 英语科技文献中有一些较复杂的结构及长句,在这些结构或长句中常出现结构套结构、句子套句子的现象,以及句子成分及搭配关系隔离的现象。这些现象往往与常用词的用法有关,若对词的用法特点及搭配特点不熟悉,很难分析理解这种结构或长句的意义。

实践证明,以上这些困难在很大程度上与一些常用词的用法有关,但一般词典和语法书却很少涉及这些方面。《英汉科技表达词典》就是针对以上情况编写的,目的是帮助大学生、研究生和科技工作者熟悉科技英语的特点,掌握常用词的用法搭配、句型结构和表达方式,从而提高他们的翻译技能和使用英语表达科技信息的能力。本词典的特点是:

1.将"词典"和"语法"有机地结合起来,同时填补两者之间的一些空白。

本词典的正文部分以 2 600 多个常用词作为词目主体(连同搭配词及派生词语共收词语约 15 000 条)。它们绝大部分是各科技领域中通用的一般性词汇或半科技词汇,包括多义词、多词类(功能)词、多结构词、要求特定搭配的词以及我国学生容易用错的词。从用词造句的角度对每个常用词进行详细的探讨,对学生较难掌握的不定式、分词和动名词等均有专门词条介绍。

2. 兼顾"翻译求解"(英译汉)和"写作表达"(汉译英)两者不同的需要,以达到一书 多用的目的。

本词典的释义和内容不仅考虑到英译汉的需要,同时也考虑到汉译英的需要,读者在正文词条及有关附录中可找到汉译英时所需的有用资料,如"常用功能意念表达法"及"汉英索引"等。"汉英索引"中收有本词典中所出现的英语词

语、习语及常用表达式共约20000条。

3. 例证丰富, 典型实用。

在本词典的词条中,除词目词有大量例证外,大部分习语和句型结构均附有体现科技英语特点的实用例证,并附有译文。这些例证大多出自英美出版的科技原著,包括各种专业教材、研究报告、论文杂志及科普读物等 300 余种,反映了这些常用词在科技著作中的实际应用情况。

作为词目收入本词典的常用词大多属于《大学英语教学大纲》所规定要掌握的词汇,故本词典也可作大学英语的教学用书。

4.编排醒目,便于查找。

本词典各词目均按英语字母表顺序用黑正体排出。词条内的词组搭配用白斜体排出,句型结构和习语短语则用黑斜体排出,并采用少量符号以公式化的句式列出,避免过多的文字说明。书中有大量前后参照和索引,便于查找有关内容。

本词典有3个附录:

附录一介绍科技英语的常用词缀和构词成分,旨在帮助读者熟悉科技词汇的 构词法,提高对合成词及派生词的分析识辨能力,从而有效地扩大词汇量。

附录二是科学技术中的常用功能意念表达法的索引,共包括 82 个专题。读者可根据索引页码查到有关该专题的资料,学习多种表达方式。

附录三是汉英索引,按汉语拼音字母表顺序排列。读者可根据汉语拼音查找 本词典所收的英语词语,减少汉译英的困难。

编写本词典时,编者参考了国外出版的一些同类词典及工具书。在国内,编写这种《英汉科技表达词典》还属首次,加之涉及内容较广,编者水平有限,难免有不妥和错误之处,敬请读者批评指正。

这本词典的编写,曾得到我校许多专家教授的指教和帮助。高等教育出版社的刘援同志在词典的编写及审稿加工过程中,特别是在词典的整体设计方面,提出了许多宝贵的意见和建议。如:在有关词条后面增编科技领域常用功能意念英语表达法栏目及其汉语索引;增编全书的汉英索引等。该社沙必时同志在例句内容的科学性及译文规范表达方面进行了十分细致的审阅和修改。谨在此一并表示衷心的感谢。

编 者 1995 年元月

1.词目

本词典所收的词目主要是常用名词、动词、形容词、代词、副词、介词、冠词、连词。词的变化形式及派生词一般不列作词目。为了说明某些语法形式的用法,过去分词(-ed),现在分词(-ing),动名词(-ing),动词不定式(to V)分别作为词目排在字母 E, I, T中。

词目用黑正体排印,全部词目按英语字母表顺序排列。

词目后用略语符号(黑斜体)标出词性。若一词有几种词性,则列出各词性后分别加以处理。词性后一般不注音标。若因词性不同而有不同发音时,则加注音标,以示区别。

2.词的变化形式

不规则动词的变化形式(过去式、过去分词、现在分词)以及名词复数[P] 和形容词、副词比较级等不规则变化形式列在词性后,用黑正体排印,放在圆括号内。"词目词(或其变化形式)+名词等"构成的复合词分别列在有关词条中的平行号(‖)后。

3.可数名词和不可数名词

名词是可数名词还是不可数名词,往往牵涉到词义的变化及冠词的使用。 在词目为名词的词条中,[C]表示可数名词,[U]表示不可数名词,[C,U]表示 既可用作可数名词又可用作不可数名词,[S]表示单数,[P]表示复数。

4.释义

汉语释义以科技英语中的主要释义为主。有多条释义时,各条释义分别列出,前面标出 1,2,3,4 等数码。释义较近的用逗号分隔,较远的则用分号分隔。释义中用圆括号括起的汉字是对词义的补充性说明,或是可代换的部分,或是可省略的部分。

5.词组搭配

在以名词、动词、形容词等为词目的词条中,均有显示搭配关系的词组(用白斜体排印)。以名词为例:有①"动词+名词"(说明该名词常作哪些动词的宾语);②"介词+名词(说明该名词前常用哪些介词);③"名词+介词"(说明该名词后常接哪些介词)。以动词为例:有①"动词+介词"(说明该动词后常接哪些介词)②"短语动词+介词"(说明该短语动词常接哪个介词)。

6. 句型结构(语法结构)

在以名词、动词、形容词等为词目的词条中,一般均列有句型结构(用黑斜体排印)。若有数个结构,则按首字母顺序排列(括号中的词不考虑在内)。句型中的宾语一般用"…"表示。若须注明"人"或"物",则分别用"sb."表示"某人",用"sth."表示"某物"。物主代词与主语人称一致时,用"one's"表示"自己的"、"本身的";不一致时,用"sb.'s"表示"某人的"、"别人的"。反身代词用"oneself"或"itself"表示"自己"、"本身"。

7. 固定词组(包括习语和短语动词)

固定词组列在有关的中心词(名词或动词等)的词条内,或排在该词组的第一个词的词条内,在句型结构之后,用黑斜体排印(符号代号与句型结构中相同)。

8.专业术语

由"词目词或其派生形式(分词、动名词、形容词等)+名词"构成的专业术语排在有关词条末尾,用平行号(‖)隔开。少数词条中也有一些"形容词+名词(词目)"构成的专业术语,均用白正体排印(不作本词典的重点)。

9. 例证(包括例语、例句)

例语和例句排在全部释义之后。一般词目词、句型结构、固定词组等均有例证。例证中的词目词、句型结构、固定词组以及应注意的其他词语,用白斜体排印(符号代号与句型结构中相同)。

10.典型错误

部分词条中附有常犯的典型错误,其前用"×"标出。

11.注释说明

某些词语的用法特点除用例证说明外,还有少量文字说明。一般性说明放在圆括号内,较重要的注释说明或注意事项(如同义词和近义词的对比、辨异等)则另作注释,其前用"△"符号标出。

12.常用词缀和构词成分

见附录一。

13. 常用功能意念的表达法

见附录二索引页码。

14.汉一英索引

见附录三(按汉语拼音字母表顺序排列)。



Am_E 美国英语 (American English) 形容词 adi. (adjective) 副词 adv. (adverb) 冠词 (article) art. 英国英语 BrE(British English) [C]可数名词 (countable noun) 连接词 conj. (conjunction) -ed 表示过去分词 (past participle) 等等 (et cetera) etc. 表示现在分词或动名词 -ing (present participle, gerund) 名词 (noun) n. NP 名词短语 (noun phrase) 数词 (numeral) num. [P] 复数 (plural) 前位限定词 pred. (predeterminer) 介词 prep. (preposition) 代词 pron. (pronoun) [S]单数 (singular) sb. 某人 (somebody) sh.'s 某人的 (somebody's) sth. 某物 (something) + that... 表示后接 that 分句 表示后接 that 可省略的分句 + (that)... + to V 表示后接 to 不定式 [U] 不可数名词 (uncountable noun) 动词 (verb) ν. 助动词 v. aux. (verb auxiliary) 不及物动词 vi. (verb intransitive) 及物动词 vt. (verb transitive) & 和 (and)

表示可替换的词项

×表示其后是典型错误

△ 表示注释说明

→ 参见

专业略语

[力]	力学
[天]	天文学
[化]	化学,化工
[气]	气象学
[计]	计算机技术
[电]	电学, 电工, 电子学, 无线电
[光]	光及光学
[生]	生物学
[动]	动物学
[印]	印刷术
[地]	地质学, 地理学
[机]	机械工程
[冶]	冶金
[医]	医学
[矿]	矿业
[物]	物理

[空] 航天,航空

[建] 建筑 [视] 电视 [信] 通信 [统] 统计学 [语] 语言学 [铁] 铁路工程 [原] 原子能 热工,热力学 [热] [海] 航海 [船] 船舶 [植] 植物学 [晶] 晶体学 [塑] 塑料 [摄] 摄影

数学

[数]

[影] 电影



前言	1
使用说明	3
略语和符号	5
专业略语	7
正文	1—899
附录	900
一、 常用功能意念表达法索引	900
二、 常用前缀、后缀及构词成分	902
三、 汉英索引	920



a, an art. 一个, 一只, 一单位的, 任一个, 每一个, 某一个, 某一种(与非特指的单数可数名词连用。 辅音前用 a, 元音前用 an): A meter is longer than a yard. 1 米比1 码长。 An angle of 90 degrees is a right angle. 90 度的角为一直角。 The car has a maximum speed of about 130 km an hour. 这种汽车的最高速度约为每小时130 公里。

△科技英语中有许多名词既可用作可数名词,又可 用作不可数名词。试对比下列各句: These minerals are used as fuel. 这些矿物可用作燃料。 Oil can be either a fuel or a food. 油可以是一 种燃料或是一种食物。 Mechanics is the branch of physics which deals with the interrelations of force, matter, and motion. 力学是物理中研 究力、物质及运动之间相互关系的一门学科。 Compressed air exerts a force on the walls of its container. 压缩空气对其容器壁施加一个力。 Pressure is expressed in N/m2. 压强用牛/米2 表示。A pressure of 1 N/m2 is called one pascal. 1 牛/米² 的压强称 1 帕斯卡。A thermometer measures temperature. 温度计测量温度。 A temperature of over 50℃ was recorded. 超 过 50℃的温度已记录下来。Density is mass divided by volume. 密度是质量除以体积。The newton is a force which imparts to a mass of one kilogram an acceleration of one meter per second, per second. 牛顿是使1千克的质量获得 1米每二次方秒的加速度所需的力。A wire for conducting electric current is covered with plastic; the plastic is insulation round the wire. 传导电流的导线包有塑料,该塑料便是导线 周围的绝缘。Asbestos is often used as an insulation against heat or fire. 石棉常被用作防热 或防火的绝缘体。

△注意不定冠词 a (an)在下列结构中的特殊位置: You cannot imagine how important a factor it is. (× how an important factor) 你想象不到这 一因素是何等重要。 However hard a solid we may use, we can change its shape. (× However a hard solid) 我们使用的固体无论多硬, 总是 可以改变其形状的。 Temperature is quite a

different concept from heat. (或 a quite) 温度 是一个与热完全不同的概念。That is rather a difficult question to answer. (或 a rather) 那是 一个相当难回答的问题。Sound takes some time to travel so great a distance. (或 such a great distance)(× a so great distance) 声音通过这样 远的距离需要一些时间。Such an engine is called an internal combustion engine. (× A such engine) 这种发动机称为内燃机。 Too large a force will break the blade. (× A too large force) 过大的力会使叶片断裂。Fermi was the first to see what a valuable projectile the neutron was. (× a what valuable projectile) 费 米最早看到中子是一种多么有价值的射弹。A typical SCR will switch on in half a microsecond. (或 a half microsecond) 典型的可控 硅可在半微秒之内导通。 Many a man has had the same experience as I. 许多人有过和我同样 的经历。The history of science has shown that theories that are proven wrong serve as important a function as the ones that are proven correct.(× as an important function) 科学史 表明,已被证明是错误的理论所起的作用与证明是 正确的理论同样重要。

△"a+名词+of"结构常用于表示事物的种类、数 量。如: a ball of hot gas 一团炽热的气体 a batch of samples 一批试样 a beam of electrons 一束电子 a blast of cold air 一股冷空气 a block of ice 一块冰 a bundle of tubes 一捆管子 a charge of oil 一次加油量 a couple of decades 20 多年 a film of oil 一薄层油 a gram of water 一克水 a group of atoms 一团原子 a handful of sand 一把沙 a jet of steam 一股蒸汽 a kind of sonar 一种声纳 a layer of air 一层空气 a length of wire 一段金属丝 a list of instructions 一系列指令 a lot of time 许多时间 a lump of coal 一块煤 a mass of iron/hot air/data 一块铁 /一团热气/大量资料 a multitude of devices 大 量的器件 a number of problems 许多问题 a pack of cloth/cigarettes/jets 一捆布/一包香烟/ —组喷口 a pail of water —桶水 a pair of shoes/gears/tongs 一双鞋/一对齿轮/一把钳子 a pencil of sunlight/radiation 一束阳光/一束辐射

a piece of equipment 一件设备 a pile of books 一堆书 a quantity of heat/liquid 一定量的热/液 体 a range of problems/colours 一系列问题/各 种颜色 a row of blades/houses 一组叶片/一排 房子 a sequence of pulses 一串脉冲 a series of experiments 一系列实验 a set of wheels/ curves/equations 一套车轮/一组曲线/一组方程 a shaft of sunlight 一道阳光 a sheet of metal 一张金属板 a sort of switch 一种开关 a spray of gasoline 一股汽油喷雾 a stack of plates 一叠 金属片 a stream of air/particles 一股气流/一连 串的粒子 a strip of aluminium 一根铝条 a string of beads/pulses 串珠子/脉冲 a trace of chlorine 微量的氯气 a train of gears/waves 一组齿轮/一列波 a type of relay 一种继电器 a variety of ways 各种方法 a volume of water -定体积的水 an abundance of evidence/electrons 充足的证据/电子 an amount of water -定量的水 an excess of oxygen/electrons 过量的 氧/电子

△在以上这类词组中,名词前往往有形容词。如: a large amount of energy 大量能量 a certain amount of heat 一定量的热 a great variety of tools 各种各样的工具 a wide range of physical properties 各种物理性质

abandon vt. 抛弃,放弃:abandon teaching/the project 放弃教书/计划 abandon it as unnecessary 因不需要而抛弃它 The scientist abandoned his research for lack of fund. 由于缺少资金,该科学家已放弃其研究。The authors abandoned their theory since it proved invalid. 作者因他们的理论已被证明无用而把它放弃了。They were obliged to abandon that idea. 他们被迫放弃了那种想法。In his early days he abandoned medi-cine for literature. 他早年弃医从文。The use of such pigments has long been abandoned. 这种颜料早已不用了。

∥ abandoned well 报废油井 abandoned workings 报废巷道

abbreviate vt. 缩写;简略: abbreviate building as bldg 把 building 缩略为 bldg Hour is abbreviated as h. 把 hour 缩写为 h。 0 degrees Centigrade is abbreviated to 0℃. 零摄氏度缩写为0℃。"Math" is abbreviated from "mathematics". "Math" 是由 mathematics 缩略而来。

abbreviation n. [C] 缩写(词),缩略:the abbreviation of weight to wt 将"weight"缩写为"wt" Maths is an abbreviation of mathematics. "Maths"是"mathematics"的缩写。"Dr."is an abbreviation for "Doctor". "Dr."是"Doctor"的缩写。

abide vi. 遵守;坚持;承担(后果): abide by an agreement 遵守一次协议 abide by the condition of... 遵守…的条件 It is necessary that we abide by the rules of logic. 我们必须遵守逻辑法则。 You will have to abide by the consequences. 你们将不得不承担后果。

ability n. [C, U] 能力: cultivate one's reasoning ability 培养自己的推理能力 demonstrate/display one's ability 显露自己的能力 develop superior/unique ability 发挥卓越的/独特的才能 improving sb.'s inventive ability 提高某人的 创造能力 a man of many abilities 有多方面才能的人

ability + to V/of + -ing(做…)的能力:Oxygen has an outstanding ability to combine with other elements. 氧具有与其它元素化合的突出能 力。Copper and tin have a low ability of combining with oxygen. 铜和锡与氧的化合能力很 低。ability + of . . . + to V . . . (做…)的能力: Strength is the ability of a material to resist deformation. 强度是材料抗变形的能力。Ductility is the ability of a substance to be drawn out into fine wire. 延性是物质被拉制成细丝的 能力。 ability for /in 的能力: A modest ability in algebra is all that is required. 只要求 具备中等程度的代数能力。In this way, you will develop your ability for critical observation. 这样,你将培养你批判性的观察力。 be beyond the ability of . . . 是(某人)力所不及的,是…所不 能胜任的: It is beyond the ability of conventional machines. 这是一般机器不能做到的。to the best of one's ability 尽(自己的)最大努力

able adj. 能够…的: Men have made machines able to communicate with men, or with each other. 人类已创造出能与人对话或相互对话的机器。

be able to + V.能够(做…): You should be able to make a detailed drawing. 你应能画一详图。 Copper is better able to conduct electricity than iron. 铜比铁更能导电。 To be able to measure the dimensions of a body we must adopt some unit of length. 为了能测量一物体的尺度,我们必须采用某种长度单位。 He has not yet been able to solve these problems. 他尚未能解这些题。 Being able to select the correct speed is essential when using a lathe. 使用车床时能选择适当的速度十分重要。 Being able to store up and sort out information quickly, computers are of great use in scientific research. 由于能迅速储存并整理信息,计算机对科研的用处很大。

△be able 与 can 均表示"能够",但 can 没有将来时态的形式,也没有不定式和分词的形式,而 be able to 可用于各种时态,也可用分词、动名词、不定式等形式(例见上)。

△在 be able to 后面的不定式应用主动式,不能用被动式:× This tanker is able to be restored. 而应改成: This tanker is capable of being restor-ed. 这艘油船可以修复。

(参见 capable)

about

prep., adv.

aboard adv., prep.

adv. 在船(飞机、车等)上;上船(飞机、车): climb aboard 上船(飞机、车)We were aboard for several hours. 我们曾乘船(车、飞机)数小时。

prep.在(船、车、飞机)上;上(船、车、飞机):He went aboard the ship/train/aircraft. 他登上了船/车/飞机。Such systems are used aboard space-craft/aircrafts/helicopters/rockets.

这种系统可用在宇宙飞船/飞机/直升机/火箭上。 abound vi. 盛产;富于;充满;大量存在: Iron ore abounds. 铁矿很丰富。 The district abounds in/with oil. 这地区盛产石油。 The recent publications abound in/with conflicting hypotheses. 新近的出版物中有许多矛盾的假设。

prep.1.在…周围(附近) 2.在…各处 3.关于,对 于: know/learn/say/speak (talk)/think about... 知道/得知/说及/谈到/考虑 ··· What's your opinion about his work? 你对他的著作有 什么看法? Weight alone does not tell us much about matter. We must also know something about the volume of the matter. 仅是重量并不 能给我们提供许多有关物质的信息,我们还必须知 道有关物质体积的某种信息。There are many ways of determining the distribution of the magnetism about a magnet. 有许多方法来确定 磁场周围磁力的分布状况。The axis about which the lever can turn is called the fulcrum. 杠杆绕之转动的轴称为支点。Because of thermal motion, the atoms vibrate about their true lattice position. 由于热运动, 原子在其 真点阵位置附近振动。Something must obviously be done about the resistor. 显然, 对电阻器 必须作某些变动。

adv.1. 周围,附近,到处 2.大约 3. (转到)相反方向 4.轮流: The lake is ten miles about. 糊的周长为 10 英里。 About how large is the molecule of oxygen? 氧的分子大约有多大? At sea level the pressure of the air on the surface of the earth is about 15 pounds per square inch. 在海平面,地球表面的大气压力约为 15 磅每平方英寸。 Tools are lying about. 到处放着工

具。In a gas the molecules *fly about* with tremendous speed. 在气体中, 分子以巨大的速度飞来飞去。

be about + to V 即将(做…): The water is about to boil.水即将烧开。 Consider a piece of ice at 0℃ about to melt.考虑在零摄氏度时即将融化的一块冰。 bring about 见 bring come about 见 come set about 见 set

above adv., prep., adj., n.

adv.1.(在)上面 2.在上游 3.以上;零度以上: the clouds above 上面的云层 the facts mentioned above 上面(前面)提到的事实 Half of the test tube is under the water, and half is above. 试管的一半在水下,一半在(水)上面。Other references to this subject will be found above.这一课题的其它参考资料可在上面找到。The bridge is five miles above. 桥位于上游5英里处。The temperature is four above. 温度是零上4度。

prep.1.在…上面 2.在…上游 3.在…以上;高于;超出: The aeroplane was flying a few feet above the sea.飞机正在海面以上几英尺处飞行。 Titanium's melting point is 2000℃ above that of aluminium. 钛的熔点比铝的熔点高出 2000℃。 All matter at temperatures above absolute zero emits electromagnetic waves of various wavelengths.高于绝对零度温度的一切物质都发射出不同波长的电磁波。

adj. 上面的, 上述的: the above statement/chart/considerations/observations 上面的陈述/上面的图表/上面所考虑到的事/以上观察到的观象

n.上面,上述:a diagram like the above 像上面那样的一张简图

above all 尤其是,特别是, 更重要的是: Above all, be sure to test all the samples using the same procedure. 最为重要的是务必用同样的程序来检验所有的试样。 These two systems have some disadvantages and above all the units have no practical sizes. 这两种单位制都有一些缺点,特别是单位的大小不实用。 from above 见from

|| above-mentioned 上述的

abrasive n., adj.

n. [C] 1. (研)磨料 2. 磨蚀物: He used an abrasive to remove the rust from his car. 他使用一种磨料来磨去汽车上的锈。 Sandpaper, pumice, and emery are abrasives. 砂纸、浮石及金刚砂都是磨料。

adj.有研磨或磨蚀作用的;产生磨损的:An abrasive material is unsuitable for cleaning baths.

有磨蚀作用的材料不适于清理浴盆。

‖ abrasive belt 砂带 abrasive cloth 砂布 abrasive machining 研磨加工

abreast adv., adj.

adv. 并排地, 并列, 并进: four cars standing abreast 4 辆并排停放着的汽车

adj. 并排的, 并列的: The airplane had four seats, two abreast on each side of the aisle. 该飞机有 4 个座位, 在通道的两边各有两个并排的座位。

keep abreast of/with...与…保持并列: keep abreast of the times in science 在科学上与时代并进 Many engineering graduates fail to keep abreast of/with new developments.许多工科毕业生不能跟上科技的新发展。

abroad adv. (到) 国外, 在国外: go / live abroad 去国外/住在国外 be imported from abroad 从国外进口 samples sent from abroad 从国外送来的样品 The news that the astronaut was coming quickly spread abroad : 字航员即将归来的消息迅速传到国外。

absence n. [C, U] 缺乏,没有,不存在: He called in your absence. 你不在时他曾来访。 His absence from the meeting was not noticed. 没有人注意到他缺席会议。 Because of the absence of atmosphere the temperature changes there are very great. 由于没有大气,那里的温度变化很大。 A good many of the degrees were conferred in absence. 许多学位都是缺席授予的。 absence of ... in/within ... 在…中没有(不存

absence of ... in/within...在 ··· 中没有(不存在)···: The absence of oil pressure in the system may be caused by low oil level in the oil pan. 系统里没有油压可能是油底盘中油位低所致。 The absence of electric field within a conductor implies that all the charge on a conductor lies on its surface. 导体内部不存在电场意味着导体上的全部电荷都在其表面上。

in (the) absence of ... 在没有…时,在没有…的情况下: In the absence of the sun's heat and light, no life could exist on earth. 如果没有太阳的热和光,任何生命都不可能在地球上生存。Thermal black is made by thermal decomposition in absence of air. 热解炭黑是在缺氧下热分解而制成。

absent adj., v., prep.

adj. 不在的, 缺席的: He has been absent from work for a week. 他已旷职1周。 In certain fishes the ribs are entirely absent. 某些鱼类完全没有鳃。 Snow is absent in some countries. 有些国家终年无雪。

v. 缺席, 不到: Several students absented themselves from the lecture. 有一些学生缺课。 prep.缺少,在缺少…的情况下: Absent more and better research, it seemed sensible to initiate study. 如果没有更多更好的研究,开始学习看来是明智的。

absolute adj., n.

adj. 1. 绝对的 2. 纯的;完全的; absolute freedom / confidence / proof 绝对自由/绝对信任/确实的证据 Absolute temperature is a theoretical scale of temperature starting at absolute zero. 绝对温度是以绝对零度为起点的一种理论上的温标。 The absolute pressure of a gas is measured in units of force per unit area in relation to no pressure at all. 气体的绝对压力是以相对于完全没有压力时单位面积上的力为单位来测定的。 Absolute alcohol consists of ethanol only. 无水酒精只含有乙醇。

n. [C] 绝对;绝对值: Exact measurement of any kind must be based upon absolutes. 任何精确的测量都应以绝对值作为基础。

∥ absolute altitude 绝对高度 absolute error 绝对 误差 absolute value 绝对值

absolutely adv. 绝对地,完全地:Wait until the slides are absolutely dry. 一直等到玻璃片完全干透。Your criticism is absolutely justified. 你的 评论是完全有道理的。I am not absolutely convinced that...我不完全相信…Iron is absolutely necessary. 铁是绝对需要的。

absorb vt. 1. 吸收 2. 吸引, 使专心: absorb moisture from the air 吸收空气中的水分 absorb ammonia in water 吸收水中的氨 Anything black absorbs most of the light rays that fall on it. 任何黑色的东西都能吸收照射在它上面的大部分光线。 Much of the radiation from the Sun is absorbed by the atmosphere. 太阳的辐射很大一部分已被大气层吸收。 Digested food is absorbed into the bloodstream in the intestines. 消化了的食物吸收到肠子的血液中去了。

be absorbed in...1. 专心于, 全神贯注于 2. 被吸收进: All useful earlier knowledge is absorbed in that of the present. 前人全部有用的知识已被吸收到今日的知识中。 Most of the radiation is absorbed in the film. 大部分辐射被吸收进薄膜中。 He was completely absorbed in his scientific work/doing an experiment. 他专心致志地从事科研工作/做实验。

abstract adj., n.['æbstrækt] v.[æb'strækt] adj. 1.抽象的 2.理论上的 3.难理解的: an abstract concept/noun 抽象概念/抽象名词 abstract reasoning/mathematics 抽象推理/理论数学 The atomic theory of matter is so abstract that it can be fully understood only by ad-

vanced students.物质的原子论非常深奥,只有高年级学生才能完全理解。

v. 1. 提取;吸取 2. 摘录 3. 使抽象化: We can abstract the idea of redness from the color of all red objects. 我们可以从所有红色的东西抽象出红的概念。 Iron is abstracted from ore. 铁是从矿石中提炼出来的。 Scientists can abstract precious medicines from ordinary substances. 科学家能从普通的物质中提取贵重的药物。 It is possible to abstract several good points from this discussion. 从这一讨论中可以吸取几点有益的东西。

n. 1. 摘要 2. 抽象 3. 提取物: He read through the papers and made an abstract of their contents. 他通读了这些论文并对其内容作了摘要。 Please write an abstract of this scientific article. 请写出这篇科学论文的摘要。 an abstract from a magazine 杂志中的一篇文摘

in the abstract 1. 抽象地 2. 理论上: He always tries to deal with problems in the abstract and never thinks of the practical details. 他总是试图从理论上处理问题,而从不考虑实际情况。 The advice, however sound in the abstract, is always dangerous when applied to practice. 这种意见不管理论上多么合理,用于实践时总是危险的。

abstraction n. [C, U] 1. 抽象 2. 提取;抽出: the abstraction of the information from his report 从他的报告中吸取的信息 A line that has no width is only an abstraction. 没有宽度的一条线仅是一种抽象。The idealized problem is an abstraction from the real problem. 理想化问题是实际问题的一种抽象。The abstraction of heat from a surface will make that surface cold. 从表面取走热会使该表面变冷。He thinks about the concept in abstraction from its instances. 他脱离实例抽象地考虑这一概念。

abstraction of ... from ... 从…中提取(抽取) …: After the abstraction of the juice from an orange, only the pulp and peel are left. 从桔子里提取汁液以后只剩下果肉和果皮。

abundance n. [C, U]丰富;充足,充分;分布量; 丰度;Barium is eighteenth in abundance in the Earth's crust.地壳中钡的分布量占第 18 位。 an abundance of ... 大量的 ..., 充足的 ...; In copper there is an abundance of electrons free to move.铜里有大量可以自由活动的电子。It is difficult to imagine life on Earth without an abundance of water.没有充足的水,地球上的生命是难以想象的。There is an abundance of evidence that...大量证据表明... in abundance

充足;丰富;大量:Oil continues to flow in abundance. 石油源源不断地流着。Neptune's atmosphere contains methane in abundance. 海王星的大气中含有大量甲烷。

abundant adj. 1. 丰富的, 充足的 2. 充分的: abundant proof 充分的证据 an abundant supply of food 充足的食品供应 In Asian countries water power resources are abundant. 在亚洲各国中, 水力资源丰富。Oxygen is the most abundant of the elements. 氧是最丰富的元素。 Aluminium is an abundant metal, but it is not easy to extract. 铝是一种丰富的金属, 但不容易提取。 The country is abundant in minerals. 这个国家矿产丰富。

acceleration n. [C, U] 1. 加速 2. 加速度: cause(induce)/produce an acceleration 引起/产生加速度 combine accelerations 使加速度相加 resolve an acceleration (into components)将一加速度分解 under acceleration 在加速度作用下 The acceleration acts down-ward/footward/headward.加速度方向向下/向脚部/向头部

♯ positive acceleration 正加速度 negative acceleration 负加速度 uniform acceleration 匀加速度 variable acceleration 变加速度

vt. 1.接受 2. 承认;认可 accept Scholars now generally accept Einstein's theory of relativity, 现在学术界已普遍承认爱因斯坦 的相对论。Oxygen can accept two electrons to fill the outer layer. 氧能接受两个电子来填满其 原子的外壳层。Today the idea of the atom has been accepted. 今天原子的概念已为大家所公认。 One must know the greatest length of work the machine will accept. 必须知道机床所能承受 的工件最大长度。We accept the liability for the accident. 我们承担这次事故的责任。Everyone accepts that the microprocessor will eventually permeate into every kind of equipment. 大家都承认, 微处理机最终将渗入到每一种设备中

accept... as... 认为…是…,承认…是…: The existence of atoms is now accepted as a fact. 现在原子的存在已被公认为事实。 The design of the bearings is accepted as satisfactory. 轴承的设计被认为是令人满意的。

acceptable adj. 1. 可接受的, 容许的 2. 受到欢迎的: acceptable standards of purity 可接受的纯度标准 an acceptable compromise 一种可接受的妥协方案 maximum acceptable damage from nuclear attack 核攻击的最大可耐受损害 A 6-g acceleration is an acceptable load. 6-g 的(重力)加速度是能承受的(容许)负载。

be acceptable to...可为…所接受,受…的欢迎: The battery life is acceptable to customers. 这种电池寿命是顾客所欢迎的。

∥ acceptable reliability level 验收可靠水平

acceptance n.[C,U]接受;承认;认可,赞同: The acceptance of the new theory has brought fruit.接受新理论带来了成果。The view has gained/obtained/received general acceptance.这种观点已得到普遍认可。The process has gained/received wide acceptance.这种制作方法已得到普遍使用。It took years for Einstein's theory to gain acceptance.爱因斯坦的理论经过多年才被人们接受。The acceptance of the atomic theory by physicists has led to many scientific discoveries.物理学家接受原子论已导致许多科学发现。

access n.[U] 1.接近;进入,到达;通路,途径 2.[计] 存取: obstruct access to... 阻碍进入… provide free access for air 为空气自由进入提供通路 Access to dangerous places should be strictly controlled. 进入危险场所应严格加以控制。 There is no access to the house from the main road. 从大路无法进入这座房子。

gain/have access to...进入;有进入(使用)…的 机会:We gained access to the house through a window. 我们由窗户进入房子。The design engineer must have access to empirical design and cost data. 设计工程师应有机会了解经验性设计资料及成本数据。

‖ access code 选取码 access-control register 存 取控制寄存器 access eye 检查孔 access mode 存 取方法

accessible adj. 易接近的;能进入的;可以理解的: This rocky island is accessible only by helicopter. 只有乘直升机才能上这个岩岛。 The drive unit is easily accessible for inspection, greasing and maintenance. 该驱动装置易于检修、加油和保养。

be accessible to...为…所能接近(使用,达到,理解): Science and knowledge should be accessible to everybody. 科学和知识应易为大家所理解。 This part of our galactic system is accessible to observation. 这部分银河系可进行观察。

accessory n., adj.

n.[C] 附件;附属品:An adaptor is a useful accessory to a water condenser. 管接头是水冷凝器的有用附件。A set of shunts are useful accessories for converting a galvanometer to an ammeter. 一套分流器是将检流计变为安培计的有用附件。

adj. 辅助的;附属的,附加的: an accessory bit of

color 附加的一点颜色 accessory substances in nutrition 辅助的营养物质

‖ accessory mineral 副矿 accessory nerve 副神经 accessory plate 附加片,验光附板

n.[C.U]1.意外(或偶然)事件 2.事 accident 故;故障: avoid an accident 避免事故 answer for an accident 负事故责任 cut down / reduce accidents 减少事故 meet with an accident 遇到 事故 have an accident 出了事故 prevent / provide against accidents 预防事故 survive an accident 在事故中脱险(幸免于事故)An accident happened to the engine. 发动机出了事故。 There has been an accident to the machinery. 机械出了事故。He related just how the accident had occurred.他叙述了事故是如何发生的。 A series of lucky accidents led the scientist to his discovery. 一系列幸运的偶然事件使这位科学 家作出了发明。The direction of the conventional current is, by an historical accident, in the opposite direction to the electron flow. 出于 历史的偶然性, 习用的电流方向与电子的流动方向 相反。Two lives were lost in the accident.事 故中有两人丧生。

by accident 偶然: Radioactivity was discovered by accident by a French physicist. 放射现象是一位法国物理学家偶然发现的。

accommodate v.

wi.1. 容纳 2. 使适应;调节: This airplane is large enough to accommodate 400 passengers. 这架飞机很大,足以容纳 400 名旅客。 The machine is built to accommodate huge workpieces. 这种机器是为了适应大型工件而制造的。

vi.适应;(眼)作调节

accomodate oneself to...适应…: The eye can accommodate itself to seeing objects at different distances. 眼睛能自动调节来看到不同距离的东西。 accomodate (...) to...(使…)适应…,(使…)符合…: The eye accommodates to objects in its environment by adjusting the focal length of the crystalline lens. 眼睛可以调节晶状体的焦距来适应其周围的物体。

accommodation n.[C,U]1.适应,调节;视觉调节2.设施:the accommodation of a man to his surroundings 人对环境的适应 the loss of accommodation in elderly people 上年纪的人失去视觉调节能力 supply accommodation for...为…提供设施 There is accommodation for several thousand spectators.有可容纳数千名观众的设施。

accompany vt. 伴随, 陪伴: Lightning usually accompanies thunder. 闪电通常伴有雷声。As often as not, side reactions accompany the

main reaction. 副反应往往伴随着主反应。

be accompanied by/with...伴随有;有…同时发生(出现): A rise in temperature is accompanied by a decrease in density in most fluids. 随着温度的升高,大多数流体的密度会降低。Coal production and use is accompanied by serious environmental problems. 煤炭的生产和使用都伴随有严重的环境污染问题。Generally speaking, the transformations of one form of energy to another are accompanied by production of heat. 一般来说,能量由一种形式到另一种形式的转换都伴随有热的产生。

accomplish vt. 完成;达到;实现: accomplish one's task/purpose/aims 完成任务/达到目的/实现目的 Removal of excess heat is accomplished by means of a radiator. 用散热器可消除多余的热。 Transmission of power from the engine to the wheels is accomplished by the clutch. 把动力从发动机传递到车轮上是用离合器来实现的。 After seven years work, Wilson accomplished his purpose in producing a cloud chamber. 经过7年的努力, 威尔逊实现了他的制造云室的目的。 The variation in flux can be accomplished by a variation in the current. 磁通量的变化可通过电流的变化来实现。

accomplishment n. [U]实现;完成:The accomplishment of his purpose took three months. 他花 3 个月的时间实现了他的目的。

accord v., n.

vi.符合,与…一致: This accords with Lenz's law. 这符合楞次定律。 The experimental results accord with the theoretical calculations. 实验结果与理论计算相符。

vt. 使符合,使一致: The scientists' conclusions seem contradictory but can be accorded by calm reasoning. 科学家们的结论好象相互予盾,但经过冷静的讨论能够达到一致。

n. [U] 1. 致;符合 2. 协议: They have reached a certain accord in regard to ...他们对于…取得相当的一致。

(be) in accord with ... 1.同…一致 2.按照: scholars studying human languages in accord with accepted scientific principles 按照公认的科学原则研究人类语言的学者们 The actual production figures are in accord with the estimated figures. 实际生产数字与估计数字相符。Our definition of the concept here will be in accord with common usage. 这里,我们对这一概念下的定义与一般用法一致。His statement is in full accord with the facts. 他的话与事实完全相符。I am glad to find myself in general accord

with your views. 我很高兴地发现我的看法与你的看法大体一致。

accordance n.[U] 一致

(be) in accordance with . . . 1. 与…一致 2. 按照, 根据: In accordance with Ohm's Law, the current increases when the potential difference is increased. 根据欧姆定律, 电势差增大时电流也增大。 In accordance with instructions, the solute is added to hot water. 按照说明, 把溶质加入热水中。 This theoretical result is in accordance with the reality. 理论推算的结果与实际情况相符。 The design has been made in accordance with specifications. 已根据技术要求进行设计。

according adv., adj. 一致(的)

according as . . . 根据(是否)…而…;按照(如何) …而…: The boiling point of a liquid rises or falls according as the pressure upon the liquid is increased or decreased. 液体的沸点随液体所受 压力的增减而升降。The flight performance of a glider is better according as the drag is smaller for a given lift. 一定升力的阻力越小. 滑 翔机的飞行性能就越好。 according to . . . 按照; 根据;随着…(而…); according to the definition/regulations/law/new designs 根据定义/规 程/定律/新的设计 According to the molecular theory the temperature of an object depends on the average speed of its molecules. 根据分子论. 物体的温度取决于其分子的平均速度。According to his view, the smallest particle of a compound which could exist was called a "molecule". 按照他的观点, 化合物能存在的最小 粒子称为分子。The type of pump used will vary according to how much liquid is being pumped. 选用何种类型的泵随抽吸的液量而定。

accordingly adv. 1. 相应地 2. 因此, 所以: Current flow in a conductor accordingly increases its temperature. 导体中的电流会相应地提高导体的温度。 Special-purpose vehicles, as their name implies, are intended for special work and are equipped accordingly. 专用的车辆, 顾名思义, 是用于专门作业的, 因此有相应的设备。

account n., v.

n.[C, U] 1.帐目 2.报导;描写 3.原因;理由 4. 考虑;价值;重要性: balance accounts with...与 …结清帐目 cancel an account 销账 cast account 计算,算帐 close/open an account with/ at bank 与银行结束账户/在银行开立帐户 settle/ square accounts with...与…结清账目;解决与 …的争端 keep accounts 记账 keep accurate accounts 作精确的记录 provide a true account