

最新 修订版

A POCKET
ENGLISH - CHINESE
DICTIONARY

英汉双解
小词典

王慧 主编



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○ 本书如有缺页、误装, 请寄回另换。

使用说明

本词典是一本篇幅小，收词多，释义丰富，便于携带的小型英汉词典，便于中学生和英语初学者日常使用。

本词典收入单词、词组 2 万余条，并一一给出了例句，对于容易混淆的单词和短语，进行了详细的辨析，使用时的注意事项也进行了重点说明。书末附有《常见不规则动词表》，具体使用说明如下：

一、[词 条]

词条包括本词目、注音、词性和释义诸项，有的词条还收入了派生词、同义词、反义词、词组等。

二、[注 意]

1. 本词典采用国际音标注音，音标放在方括号内。重音符号 [] 标在重读音节的左上方，次重音符号 [] 放在次重音节的左下方。如：

rewrite [ri'raɪt].

2. 一个词有多种发音，一般只注一种。

三、词性

1. 音标后注有词性，排为黑斜体。词性共分 10 类，用英语缩写形式排出。
2. 不规则动词、名词复数的不规则变化在词性后圆括号内注明。

四、释义

1. 一个词有多种释义，用逗号分开。
2. 使用注意在注意中列出。

五、派生词、同义词和反义词

1. 派生词用黑正体排出，未注音。
2. 同义词和反义词用正体排出。



Aa

a [eɪ, ə] / **an** [æn, ən] *art.* ① one — (个/只/件……): There is a spider in the bath. 卫生间里有一个蜘蛛。② any (同类人或事物中的) 任何一个: Give me a post-card. 给我一张明信片。I saw a man standing at the gate 我看见一个人站在大门口。③ one (非特指的) 一个: He is a Chinese now working as a doctor in Japan. 他是个华人, 现在在日本当医生。④ each 每一 (个……): I earn £ 5 a day. 我一天挣 5 英镑。We have five English classes a week. 我们一周上五节英语课。

注意

1. 不定冠词 an 用在以元音(不是字母, 而是发音)起首的名词或其它以元音起首的词之前, 不定冠词 a 用在以辅音起首的名词或其它以辅音起首的

词之前。如: an animal, an eraser, a table, a chair 等。但要注意以字母 u 和 h 起首的词, 因为有时 u 和 h 在单词中发元音, 有时却读作辅音或不发音。如: I have been waiting for an hour 我已经等了一个小时了。He is an honest young fellow. 他是个诚实的小伙子。Deng Yaping is a great athlete and an honour to our country. 邓亚萍是著名运动员, 也是我们国家的骄傲。A hammer is a useful tool. 锤子是一种有用的工具。Bill is a university student. 比尔是个大学生。2. 英语中有些字母, 如: f [ef], h [eitʃ], l [el], m [em], n [en], s [es], x [eks], 由于它们第一个音是元音, 所以在单独使用或用作缩略词的第一个字母时, 应使用“an”。如: An M. P. means

a member of parliament. "An M. P." 意为“一位国会议员”。A UFO stands for an unidentified flying object. A UFO 代表一个不明飞行物。There is an "n" in the word of "no". "no" 这个单词中有一个字母 "n"。3. 带不定冠词的常用习语有: make a noise 吵闹; as a matter of fact 事实上; as a rule 通常, 照例; at a time 一次, 个别地; at a loss 困惑, 不知所措; at a distance 在远处; for a while 暂时, 一会儿; in a temper 生着气; in a word 总而言之; in a way 在某种程度上; of a size 大小相同; of a sudden 突然, 出乎意料; on a large scale 大规模地; make a fire 生火; make a living 谋生; once in a blue moon 千载难逢; take a chance 冒险; have a good time 过得快活; have a pain 疼痛; have a try 试一试; keep an eye on 照看; lend a hand 帮助; take an interest in 对……感兴趣; take a walk (rest, bath) 散步等。4. ①不定冠词一般放在形容词和副词之前。

如: a happy life 幸福的生活; a very stupid boy 一个笨笨的男孩子; a simple life 简朴的生活; a well done work 一项完成出色的工作。② what, such, quite, rather 等修饰单数可数名词时, 名词的不定冠词都应该跟在这些限定词的后边。如: What a fine example! 多么好的一个例子! quite a hot day 相当热的一天; such a place 这样一个地方; rather a popular song 很流行的一支歌曲。③有 as, so, too, how 等词修饰时, 不定冠词应放在形容词之后。如: I've never seen so high a mountain. 我从未见过这么高的山。Too long a list of suggestions may discourage one. 意见太多会令人沮丧的。It was surprising to see so high a bridge over so small a river. 看到这么一条小河上竟架起那么高的一座桥, 真令人吃惊。How beautiful a girl she is! 她是个多么美丽的姑娘啊!

aback [ə'bæk] *adv.* backwards
向后地, 后退地: aback of the

house 在房子后面。

注意

be taken aback 吃惊, 惊慌:
He was taken aback by her caustic remarks. 她讽刺的言辞使他大吃一惊。

abandon [ə'bændən] *vt.* go away from or give up completely 放弃, 抛弃: He abandoned his wife and went away with all their money. 他抛弃了妻子还带走了两人所有的钱。They abandoned the game because of rain. 因为下雨比赛停止了。(派)

abandoned *adj.* 被抛弃的, 无耻的; **abandonment** *n.* 抛弃。

abate [ə'beɪt] *vt. & vi.* ① make or become less (风、暴风雨、洪水、疼痛等) 减少, 减退: The wind has abated. 风减弱了。The medicine abated his pain. 这药减轻了他的痛苦。② abolish 废除, 废止: We must abate the smoke nuisance in big cities. 我们必须消除大城市里讨厌的煤烟。(派) **abolishment** *n.* [u] 减少, 减小, 废除。

abide [ə'baɪd] (abode [ə'bəʊd]) 或

abided) *vt. & vi.* ① keep or be faithful to 遵守: abide by a decision 遵守决定; I abide by what I said. 我遵守我所说的话。② (with can't or couldn't) endure, bear (用于否定或疑问句) 忍耐, 忍受: She can't abide that man. 她无法忍受那个人。

ability [ə'bilɪti] *n.* ① [C, U] capacity or power 能力 潜力: We found him work more suited to his abilities. 我们为他找到了更容易发挥他才能的工作。② [U] cleverness, intelligence 聪明, 才智: He is a man of ability. 他是个有才智的人。

ablaze [ə'bleɪz] *adj.* ① on fire 着火, 燃烧: The house was ablaze in a few minutes. 房子几分钟就烧起来了。We set the logs ablaze. 我们把这些木头点着了。② shining, excited 发光的, (人心) 激昂的: The streets were ablaze with lights. 大街上灯火辉煌。

able [ə'eɪbl] *adj.* ① have the power to do sth. 能, 会: I shall be able to come tomorrow. 明

天我能来。Despite his enormous workload the president still seems able to find time to fish. 尽管总统公务缠身，他似乎总能找到时间钓鱼。② clever, capable 有才能的，能干的：He is an able judge. 他是一个能干的法官。She is one of my able students. 她是我的一个较有才能的学生。〈源〉 **ability** *n.* 能力；〈反〉 **unable**. 注意。

1. be able to do sth. 表示能够做某事，但它不与 can, could 连用，而与情态动词 shall, will 连用。与 can 的区别：can 用来表达能力时，只有现在时、过去时两种时态，而 be able to 可用于任何时态，如：I'll be able to see you tomorrow. 我明天将能去看你。He has not been able to finish the work in time. 他没能及时完成工作。He said he would be able to see me next week. 他说他下个星期能来看我。2. 如果我们要表示一个动作成功地完成了，那么必须使用 was able to, 而不能使用 could. 如：He didn't agree

with me at first, but I was able to persuade him. 起初，他不同意我的意见，但我设法说服了他。He was able to leave Europe before the war began. 他设法在战争前离开了欧洲。3. 在否定句中，could 与 was able to 意思完全一样。I could not swim to the other side of the river. I wasn't able to swim to the other side of the river. 我没能游到河对岸去。

abolish [ə'bolɪʃ] *v.* do away with 取消，废除，废止：to abolish slavery 废除奴隶制。Bad customs should be abolished. 坏的风俗应当废除。These superstitious practice should be abolished as soon as possible. 这些迷信做法应尽早取消。

abound [ə'baʊnd] *v.* have in great numbers or quantities 多，大量存在，富于，充满：Natural resources abound in our country. 我国自然资源丰富。This river abounds with fish. 这条河里鱼很多。

about [ə'baʊt] 1. *adv.* ① a little more or less than 大约，左右：



We live about ten miles away. 我们住在约10英里外。②round到处，四处：Cushions were scattered about on the chairs. 椅垫随意丢在椅子上。2. *prep.* (1)around 四处，到处：We spent the whole afternoon walking about town. 我在城镇转了整整一个下午。(2)concerned with 关于 对于：Naturally, my mother wanted to know all about it. 自然，我妈妈想知道一切。3. *adj.* be about to 准备，将要，正打算：The film is about to start 电影就要开始了。注意

1. on 和 about 都作“关于”讲，但含义有区别，a book on Africa 和 a book about Africa 之间的区别：用 on 的时候，表示这本书，这篇文章或演说是严肃的、或学术性的、可供专门研究这一问题的人阅读。用 about 的时候，表示内容不那么正式。如：He made a speech on the current situation. 他做了一次关于当前形势的报告。They had a conversation about money. 他们做了一次有关金钱

的谈话。a lecture on economics 一次关于经济学的演讲；an argument about strikes 一场关于罢工问题的辩论。2. be about to do sth 表示“即将做……”或“就要做……”。I've never smoked in my life and I'm not about to start now. 我从未抽烟，现在也不打算抽。3. What about 和 How about 在意思上相当于 How do you like / find / feel...? What do you think of...? What's...like? 如：How about your summer vacation? 你的暑期生活过得怎么样？4. 常用短语：round about 大约：We left there at round about 10:30 我们大约10点半离开那儿。be quick about sth. 快点做某事：Get me a drink and be quick about it. 给我拿杯饮料。快点。

above [ə'baʊ] 1. *prep.* higher than 在……上面：Raise your arm above your head. 请把手举过头顶。2. *adv.* overhead 在上方：I heard a strange noise coming from the room above. 我听见楼上传来奇怪的声音。3. *adj.*

upper 上面的: For the above reasons, they have to close the factory. 由于上述原因, 他们不得不关闭工厂。〈反〉 below.
注意:

1. 与 over 区别: 它们都表示高于, 相当于 "higher than"。如: The flood came up above/over the houses. 洪水已涨至房屋以上。但 over 含有 "覆盖" 或 "越过" 之意。如: Put a cloth over the table. 给桌子上铺块桌布。We walked over the road. 我们走过马路。2. over 表示在人或物的正上方, 反义词是 under, 而 above 表示位置高于, 但不一定是正上方。反义词是 below。尤其是表示数量时, 我们用 over 表示 "超过" (more than), 而用 above 指示上下垂直的度量及海拔高度。如: There are over forty students in our class. 我们班有四十多个学生。The Himalayas is over 8, 000 metres above sea-level. 喜马拉雅山海拔有八千多米高。3. above all 首先, 最重要的是: David is fair, hardworking, and above all

honest. 戴维公正、勤劳, 更重要的是诚实。

abridge [ə'brɪdʒ] *vt.* make shorter
删节, 缩短: It was abridged from the original work. 这是由原著删节的。an abridged edition 节略本。〈派〉 **abridgement**
n. 删节, 摘要。

abroad [ə'brɔ:d] *adv.* away from one's country 在国外, 去国外: He often goes abroad on business. 他经常因公出国。〈反〉 home.

注意

live abroad 侨居国外; travel abroad 去国外旅行; at home and abroad 在国内外。

abrupt [ə'brʌpt] *adj.* ① unexpectedly sudden 突然的, 意想不到的: Buyers have withdrawn from the market in view of the abrupt turn of the trend of prices. 由于价格趋势的突然转变, 买主已退出市场。② rough, disconnected 粗鲁无礼的, 唐突的: in an abrupt manner 无礼的态度。③ steep 陡的, 险峻的, 急转的: an abrupt descent 陡峭的斜坡。〈派〉 abruptly



adv. 突然地; **abruptness** *n.* 突然.

absence [ˈæbsəns] *n.* [C, U] 1. being away 缺席: Mr Li will be in charge during/in my absence. 我不在时李先生负责. ② lack 缺少: In the absence of any evidence, the police had to let him go. 在缺少证据的情况下, 警察只好放了他.

absent [ˈæbsənt] *adj.* ① not present 缺席的: He is often absent from school. 他经常旷课. ② lacking 缺乏的: Purpose is absent from the discussion. 讨论缺乏目的性.

absolute [ˈæbsəlu:t] *adj.* ① complete, perfect 完全的: A child usually has absolute trust in its mother. 小孩子通常完全信任其母亲. ② unlimited 专制的有绝对权力的, 无限制的: An absolute ruler need not ask anyone for permission to do anything 一个有绝对权利的统治者做任何事都不必征得任何人的同意. (派) **absolutely** *adv.* 绝对, 完全, 专制; **absolution** *n.* 赦免, 免除.

absolve [əbˈzɔlv] *vt.* declare free 赦免, 免罪, 免除: The king absolved his son from blame. 这个国王赦免了他儿子. They agree to absolve us from our obligation. 他们同意免除我们的责任.

absorb [əbˈsɔ:b] *vt.* ① take in 吸收: Dry sand absorbs water. 干沙吸收水分. To follow and absorb a newspaper article is a little hard as it requires a high level of mental involvement 读懂一篇报刊文章比较吃力, 因为需要高度的脑力活动. ② use up much of the attention, interest or time of 使专心: The writer was absorbed in his writing that he forgot to flick the ashes from his cigar. 作家全神贯注地进行写作, 忘了弹去雪茄烟的烟灰. (派) **absorption** *n.* 吸收, 专心.

abstract [ˈæbrækt] 1. *adj.* ① separated from what is real or concrete 抽象的: This is an abstract idea. 这是个抽象概念. ② deep 难以理解的, 深奥的: Her ideas seem a little abstract. 她的思

想有点儿让人费解。Astronomy is an abstract subject. 天文学是一门深奥的学科。2. *vt.* take out, separate 提炼, 抽出: abstract metal from ore 由矿砂提炼金属。3. *n.* short account 提要, 摘要: He will make an abstract of a speech. 他将演说作了一个摘要。(派) **abstractly** *adj.* 理论上, 抽象地。

absurd [əb'sɜ:d] *adj.* unreasonable, foolish 荒谬的: Their request is absurd. 他们的要求是荒谬的。It's clear to everybody that the creation of the world by God is absurd. 人人都清楚, 上帝创造世界的说法是荒谬的。

abuse [ə'bjuz] 1. *vt.* ① make a bad or wrong use 滥用, 妄用, 误用: the abuse of privilege 滥用特权。② say cruel or unjust things to sb. or about sb. 辱骂: We should not abuse a friend. 我们不应该辱骂朋友。2. *n.* wrong use 滥用, 妄用: an abuse of trust 辜负别人的信任。

academy [ə'kædəmi] *n.* ① [C] school for higher learning, use for a special purpose 学院, 高

等专科学校: an academy of music 音乐学院。② society of distinguished scholars 学会: The Royal Academy 皇家学会。

accede [æk'si:d] *vi.* ① assent or agree to a request or proposal 同意, 应允: accede to a proposal 接受建议; We acceded to his request. 我们同意他的请求。② take up or succeed to (an office, a post, a position of authority) 接任, 即位, 就职: accede to an estate 继承一份产业; The prince acceded to the throne when the king died. 国王死后, 王子继承了王位。

accent [æksənt] *n.* [C] ① prominence given to a syllable 重音: in the word 'today' the accent is on the second syllable. today 一词的重音在第二个音节。② local or national way of pronouncing 口音, 腔调: She speaks French with an English accent. 她说法语带有英国的口音。He speaks with a strong southern accent. 他说话带有很浓的南方口音。

accept [æk'sept] *vt.* ① receive



接受, 答应: I've decided to accept the job. 我决定接受这份工作. ② agree, recognize 承认, 接纳: I'm willing to accept that some mistakes have been made. 我愿意接受出错的事实. The children gradually accept her as one of their family. 孩子们逐渐接纳了她. (反) refuse.

注意

与 receive 的区别: receive 是指客观上接到, 收到, 但不一定接受, 而 accept 是指主观上接受. 如: He received an invitation, but he refused to accept. 他收到一份请帖, 但他拒绝接受.

access ['æksɪs] *n.* [U] ① way to a place 进入, 通道: There is no access to the street through that door. 穿过那个门没有通向大街的路. The only access to that ancient castle is along a muddy track. 到那座古老城堡去的惟一通道是一条泥泞小路. ② right, opportunity or means of reaching, using or approaching 接触, (使用, 接

近) 的机会 (方法, 门路), 途径: Citizens may have free access to the library. 市民可以自由使用图书馆. Students need access to books. 学生们需要使用书本.

accident ['æksɪdənt] *n.* [C] sth. that happens without a cause 事故, 不幸事件: They have to close the factory because of the accident. 由于这次事故, 他们不得不关闭工厂. He was killed in a climbing accident. 他在一次攀岩事故中丧生.

注意

1. 与 event, incident 的区别: event 一般指重大历史事件. 它指比赛项目、重大社会活动等. 如: The article discussed the most important events of 1999. 这篇文章论述了 1999 年的重大事件. incident 一般指日常生活的小事件, 也指政治、外交上的重大事件. 如: This is an ordinary incident. 这是件日常小事. It is a major diplomatic incident. 这是个重大的外交事件. 2. by accident 偶然, 无意中: I met her quite by acci-

dent. 我是偶然遇到她的。

accidental [ˈæksɪ'dentl] *adj.* happening unexpectedly and by chance 意外的, 偶然的: We must never let any accidental success go to our heads. 我们永远也不能让一时的成绩冲昏头脑。〈派〉 **accidentally** *adv.* 意外地, 偶然地: This morning, however, a fireman accidentally discovered the cause. 然而, 今天早晨, 一个消防队员偶然发现了起火的原因。

acclaim [ə'kleɪm] 1. *vt.* applaud loudly 欢呼, 喝彩: He was acclaimed as the winner. 在欢呼声中他被承认为胜利者。2. *n.* {U} 称赞, 荣誉: He deserves the acclaim he has received. 他得到的称赞是受之无愧的。

accommodate [ə'kɒmədeɪt] *vt.* lodging for 提供住宿: He will accommodate me with the use of his house, while he is abroad. 他在国外期间将把他的住宅供我使用。〈派〉 **accommodation** *n.* room 住处, 住所: Accommodation is expensive in this city. 这个城市住房昂贵。

accompany [ə'kʌmpəni] *vt.* ① go with 伴随, 陪伴: She accompanied me to the doctor's. 她陪我云看了医生。Lightening usually accompanies thunder. 雷声常常伴随着闪电而来。② play an accompaniment to 伴奏: Mary sang and I accompanied her on the piano. 玛丽唱歌, 我弹钢琴给她伴奏。The well-known singer was accompanied at the electronic organ by his school teacher. 那位著名的歌唱家的小学老师用电子风琴为他伴奏。

accord [ə'kɔ:d] 1. *vt. & vi.* ① match, agree (常与 with 连用) 一致, 符合: His opinion accorded with mine. 他的意见与我的一致。What you have just said does not accord with what we have learned from the witnesses. 你刚才说的和我们从目击者们那里了解到的不一致。② give, grant 给与: We accorded him a hearty welcome. 我们给与他热烈的欢迎。2. *n.* ① {U} agreeing with 一致; 符合: in accord with sb. 与某人

意见一致。(2) treaty, agreement 条约, 协定 (与 between 或 with 连用)。(派) **accordance** [ə'kɔ:dəns] *n.* 按照: in accordance with your orders 按照你的命令。

according [ə'kɔ:dɪŋ] *adv.* consistent with 按照, 根据。(派) **accordingly** *adv.* for that reason, therefore 因此, 所以: He was asked to leave the school and accordingly he went. 有人叫他离开该学校, 所以他就走了。

注意

常与 to 构成短语, 表示“依照, 根据”。如: According to George, she's a great player. 据乔治讲, 她是一个著名的运动员。We are paid according to how much work we do 我们的薪水是按工作的多少付的。

accost [ə'kɔ:st] *vt.* go up to and speak to first 和……交谈, 打招呼: He was accosted by a beggar. 乞丐向他乞讨。

account [ə'kaunt] *1. n.* statement of money paid or received 账目: The accounts show we have spent more than we received.

账目表明我们支出多于收入。All the accounts of the firm were certified as correct. 公司所有帐目被证明为正确无误。
2. *vi. & vt.* (1) consider 认为: I account myself well paid. 我自认为收入颇佳。(2) explain the cause of 解释, 说明: I can't account for Peter's unhappiness. 我说不出彼得不高兴的原因。How do you account for all the accidents in series? 你怎么解释接二连三地发生的事呢?

accredit [ə'kredit] *vt.* appoint or send (sb.) 授权, 任命: an accredited representative of the firm. 一个被授权的公司代表。The president will accredit you as his assistant. 董事长将任命你做他的助理。

accumulate [ə'kju:mjuleit] *vt. & vi.* heap up 积累, 积存: He accumulated a good library. 他积累了丰富的藏书。However, as the evidence began to accumulate, experts from the zoo felt obliged to investigate. 然而, 随着证据开始积累, 伦敦

动物园的专家们感到有必要进行调查了。(译) **accumulation** *n.* 积累, 积聚。

accusation [ˌækju(:)ˈzeɪʃən] *n.* [U] accusing or being accused 非难, 告发: Prevent the accusation of an innocent person. 防止无辜的人遭到非难。

accuse [əˈkju:z] *vt.* say that someone has done sth. wrong 谴责: The teacher accused Jacob of hiding the book. 老师指责乔各布把书藏起来了。(译) **accuser** *n.* 原告。

注意

accuse 的分词形式可作定语: The angry man gave her an accusing look. 那个怒气冲冲的人朝她投去责备的目光。The judge asked the accused man to stand up. 法官要被告站起来。

accustom [əˈkʌstəm] *vt.* make use to (与 to 连用) 使习惯于: They had to accustom themselves to the hot weather. 他们不得不使自己习惯于炎热的天气。The child was accustomed to having her way. 这孩子任性惯了。

ache [eɪk] *1. n.* [C] dull continuous pain 疼痛: have a headache 头痛。2. *vi.* have a pain 疼痛: I ache all over. 我浑身疼痛。Her head ached all night. 她的头整夜都疼。

注意

1. **ache** 常用作动词, 作为名词很少单独使用, 而是构成复合词, 如: backache 背痛; toothache 牙痛; stomachache 胃痛; headache 头痛等。这些词通常加冠词, 有时用作复数。

2. **pain, hurt** 也表示疼痛, **pain** 常用作名词, 而 **hurt** 常用作动词。如: My back hurts badly. I have a pain/pains in the back. 我的背痛得很厉害。

achieve [əˈtʃi:v] *vt.* ① complete, accomplish 完成, 实现: The university has achieved all its goals this year. 这个大学今年已经实现了所有的奋斗目标。② gain or reach by effort 达到, 获得: He hopes to achieve all his aims soon. 他希望尽快达到所有目标。(译) **achievement** *n.* accomplishment 完成, 达成: Flying across the Atlantic