

ENGLISH
SPEAKING
BOOK

英语 核心词汇 词义用法 详解词典

陈 华 编著

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紧跟英语和社会的发展，用法、例句与时代同步



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英语核心词汇词义用法详解词典

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机械工业出版社

本词典是撷取十几本中外大型词典的精华,结合作者近 20 年教学实践经验,为我国的英语学习者特别是中学生而编写的。本词典对英语 3500 个核心词汇的词义和用法作了详细的讲解,列举了大量的例句,是学习词汇用法时不可多得的辅导书,同时又是教师备课时的得力助手。本词典也可作为英语自学者的工具书。

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前言

朋友，你在学习英语的时候，是不是有时对单词的用法感到有困难？如果是，那么这本词典将成为你学习时的良师益友。

本词典是为我国的英语学习者特别是中学生而编写的，其内容博采众家之长，融合了我多年的教学经验，渗透了我的中华情结，大量例句具有中国特色，非常适合中国人使用。本词典对英语 3500 个核心词汇的词义和用法作了详细的讲解，列举有大量的例句，是学习词汇用法时不可多得的辅导书，同时又是教师备课时的得力助手。我编写本词典的初衷是以此改变一些学校课堂教学的模式，把教师从板书例句、学生抄写例句的低效劳动中解放出来、节省老师讲解单词或短语用法的时间，使学生有更多的时间进行听说读写的训练，因为在词典里我已为学生对需要掌握的单词和短语的意思和用法作了详尽的解释。本词典也可作为英语自学者的工具书。

英语包含有上百万个词，而实际应用的词汇要少得多。词汇量可谓丰富的《新英汉词典》也只收录了 50000 余词条；莎士比亚全部著作里使用的词汇只有 15000 个。许多语言学家都认为，掌握了 3000 个左右英语词汇就能完成表达思想和进行交际的任务的约 95%。因此，本词典作为英语学习者学习词汇用法的辅导书，只收录英语的核心词汇约 3500 条，另加千余条短语。初学者如能学会使用这些单词和短语，就能完成阅读和交际的大部分任务。

本词典的词汇包括：

1. 《全日制义务教育普通高级中学英语课程标准》附录的词汇
2. 《全日制普通高级中学英语教学大纲》词汇表的词汇
3. 《2002 年全国普通高等学校统一招生考试英语科考试说明》词汇表的词汇
4. 中学英语课本《Junior English for China》和《Senior English for China》的词汇
5. PETS 全部二级词汇及大部分三级词汇

词汇知识是听、说、读、写、译各项技能的基础，对英语词汇意义和用法的掌握是应用英语的前提。学生做题或理解句子时之所以出错，多数是因为对有关词汇的某一意义或某一用法还没有掌握。因此，词汇的学习是初学者的重要学习内容。

学习词汇首先要学习词义。绝大多数词汇的词义具有很强的依赖性，即其词义要依据其与前后词的联系甚至全句所处的语境来确定。如 apple 是什么意思？“苹果。”这答案对又不对！对，是在这样的句子中：He picked an apple from the tree.但在下面的句子中就不对了：She is the apple of her father's eye.（她是她爸爸的掌上明珠。）因为在 the apple of sb's eye 这个环境中 apple 表示“珍爱的人或物”。所以，要正确理解词的意义，应该是在句子的环境中。学习者在面对一个词时（如词汇表中的一个词），需要把它放到一个句子的环境中去理解它。只有少数实物名词才相对地具有较强的独立性，如 cabbage “卷心菜”、cafeteria “咖啡馆”、computer “计算机”、child “小孩”、Russia “俄国”等。

词汇的用法是词汇学习的另一重要内容。词汇的用法与词义是紧密联系的。和词义的学习一样，词汇的用法也必须是在句子的环境中学习，离开了具体的句子和一定的词义，用法就无从说起。

英语学习需要英语环境，这是众所周知的。这其中包括词汇的学习。通过英语解释理解词义是最佳的学习方法，因为英语释义能够最准确地表达词的含义。以简单的汉字注解英语单词的做法容易形成“词——字”对应的不良习惯，是要尽量克服的弊病。曾有人把“我要给他点颜色看看。”说成 I want to give him some colour to see. 也有学生把 I'm going to hear John Denver.硬译成“我打算听见约翰·丹佛”，就是“词——字”对应的不良结果。

基于以上观点，本词典具有如下特点：

1. 英汉双解。英语解释尽量避免难词，做到简明易懂。

2. 词义详解。在英汉双解之外, 对于较难理解的词汇, 还以老师面对学生的方式用通俗的语言说明词的含义、列举反义词供对比理解等。

3. 用法详解。在解释词义的同时, 常常指明用法注意事项。在动词的句型、名词的数、形容词与介词的搭配、连词的使用等方面, 本词典尤其详细, 能解决学习者遇到的很多难题。

4. 例句丰富。本词典几乎每一词义下都列有若干例句, 这些例句充分展现了词的意义、用法或习惯搭配。这是本词典篇幅较大的原因。

此外, 本词典收录了一些最新词义或词汇, 词义和用法具有时代感, 如 cafe “网络的聊天室”、mouse “鼠标”、memory “电脑内存”、drive “磁盘驱动器”、DVD “数码影碟”等, 也收录了 like 作 conj.、It appears as if...、It's worth doing sth. 的用法等。在一些词条的讲解中, 有实用的小资料, 如 Germany 的注解: “德意志”的简称。“德意志”是德语词 Deutschland[ˈdɔɪtʃland]的音译, 首都 Berlin(柏林)。二战后分裂为 East Germany 和 West Germany, 1990 年重新统一。读者自己还会发现其他一些特色的。

编写这本词典的念头萌发于多年前。1997 年 4 月正式动笔, 历时五载才完成初稿, 随后的三番删改又费时一年余。六年来, 我没有任何休息日, 教学之余争分夺秒, 尽量压缩睡眠时间, 在健康等方面付出了巨大的牺牲。此间我得到过华中师范大学施跃进老师及赵利民、刘源道、黄开福、廖惠明、叶惠兰、刘鄂生、汪玉玲、陈绍安、张春江、查红霞、冯金星、王惊涛、王德翠、胡汉喜、姜小琼、朱竹青、李光瑞等老师的热情帮助和鼓励, 施跃进老师对词典的编写提出了不少指导性意见, 并在录入方面做了大量的工作, 在此, 我谨向他们表示诚挚的感谢。特别是我妻子卫文秀给予我大力的支持, 使我能潜心于此、坚持不懈、胜利完稿, 在此我向她表示衷心的感谢。

由于本人水平与力量有限, 书中难免出现差错, 请读者朋友不吝指教, 以便再版时改正。

(我的 email 地址: charm0668@sina.com)

编 者

使用说明

1. 注音: 本词典注音以英国英语语音为主。有不同发音者用“;”分隔。对有明显不同的美国英语语音也随后标出, 中间以“|”分隔。

2. 拼写: 本词典以英国英语拼写为主, 如有美国英语拼写则随后附加说明。

3. 词性: 按传统语法将词性分为下列 10 种:

art. 冠词

n. 名词; [C]可数名词; [U]不可数名词; [sing]单数; [pl]恒为复数

pron. 代词; rel. pron.关系代词; inter. pron.疑问代词; conj. pron.连接代词

num. 数词

v. 动词; vi. 不及物动词; vt.及物动词;

link. v. 连系动词; mod. v.情态动词; aux. v.助动词

adj. 形容词

adv. 副词; rel. adv. 关系副词

prep. 介词

conj. 连词

interj. 感叹词

4. 注解: sb 表示“某人”, sth 表示“某物”

(fml)表示是正式用法(formal)

(infml)表示是非正式用法(informal)

(定)表示该形容词要用在名词前作定语。不包括后置定语。

(表)表示该形容词主要用作表语。注意: 还包括作名词的后置定语和作补足语。

(谚)表示该句子是谚语。

5. 符号: 1. 同一词的不同词性用 I, II, III, IV 等标出。

2. 同一词性的不同意思用 1., 2., 3., 4. 等标出。

3. 同一意思的不同用法用①, ②, ③, ④等标出。

4. 动词的不同类型用(1), (2), (3)等标出。

5. 句中的单词用“()”括住表示该词可用可不用。

6. 句中用“/”表示后面的词、短语或字可替代前面的。

7. 注释说明放在“[]”之中。

8. “BrE”表示英国英语, “AmE”表示美国英语; “usu”是“usually”的缩写形式。

9. (-rr-), (-dd-) 等表示动词变位时英国英语中的动词形式。

6. 其他: 句型说明中的“wh-”指 whether, what, when, where, which, whose, who, how 等词。“wh-动词不定式”指 whether, what, when 等引起的动词不定式。“wh-从句”指 whether, what, when 等引起的从句。“that-从句”指由连词 that 引出的从句。

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A

a[ei; ə] an [æn; ən] art. (an 是 a 的一种变体。在辅音音素前, 用 a, 如 a kind old man, a university。在元音音素前, 用 an, 如 an old man, an honest boy, an m, an 8-year-old boy) 1. 一[用于可数名词单数前, 引出人或事物, 着重类别, 表示该类人或事物的多个中的一个。常可不译出] A square has four sides. 正方形有四条边。My father is a teacher. 我父亲是教师。There's a desk near the door. 门旁边有张书桌。2. 一[用于度量衡名词或单位名词前, 可以改用 one, 表数的概念比 one 弱] There are 60 minutes in an hour. 一个小时有 60 分钟。3. 一[用于表达频度、速度、价格等说法中的“单位”名词前。口语中多用 a/an, 书面语多用 per, every] The car can run 120 km an hour. 这汽车一小时可跑 120 公里。She goes to the market twice a week. 她每周上市两次。4. 同一[在介词 of 之后、age, colour, kind 等名词之前, 可与 the same 换用] The two boys are of an age. 这两个男孩年纪相同。They wore clothes of a colour. 他们穿着相同颜色的衣服。5. 一[用于两件连在一起成为整体的东西前] A cart and horse was seen in the distance. 远处可见一辆马车。A knife and fork was laid by the plate. 盘子旁边放着一副刀叉。6. (“a/an+形容词”用于“数词+复数名词”之前)[把“数词+复数名词”作整体看] He walked a full three hours. 他走了整整两个小时。We worked a tiring three days in the village. 我们在村子里辛苦地工作了三天。7. (用于某些不可数的物质名词或抽象名词前)[使名词具有某种程度、数量、类别的意思] She has a beauty that I cannot describe. 她有一种我无法描述的美。She has a good knowledge of chemistry. 她化学知识很丰富。She showed an interest in painting. 她对绘画有些兴趣。a fine paper 一种优质纸| a green tea 一种绿茶 8. (用于动词转化来的名词前) [表示一次动作或一定程度的动作] have a look 看一看| make a study 研究一番| go for a walk 去散步 9. (用于著名的人名或地名前) [使专有名词转化为普通名词, 表示具有某特征的人或地] He is a Lei Feng. 他是个雷锋式的人。Can we

make our city a Singapore? 我们能把我们城市建设得跟新加坡一样好吗? 10. (用于作家、音乐家、画家等名人前) [表示此人的作品] They were listening to a Beethoven. 他们在听一首贝多芬写的曲子。11. 某一[用于多个人共有的名字前] A Mr. Wang is asking for you. 有个王先生在找你。[这里 Mr. Wang 有多个。如仅一人就不用 a] 12. 又一; 再一[用于序数词前, 着重“增加、重复”] Then he copied the text a second time. 然后, 他把课文又抄了一遍。13. (用在单数名词前的形容词最高级前) [使形容词最高级表示“非常”义, 而不是“最”义] This is a most beautiful park. 这是一个非常漂亮的公园。14. (用在一些特殊的短语或成语中) a great many 很多| in a hurry 匆忙地| all of a sudden 突然| in a word 简而言之 [说明] 1. in half, quite 和 rather 之后比在之前多: quite an easy job / a quite easy job 颇为容易的工作| rather a cold day / a rather cold day 相当冷的一天| half an hour / a half hour 半个小时 2. 要放在“so/as/too/how+adj.”之后, 而不能在它们之前: He's not so big a fool as he looks. 他并不是像他表面看上去的那样一个大傻瓜。too heavy a bag 一个太重的袋子 3. 要放在 what / such 之后而不能之前: I've never met such a man. 我从没碰到过这样的人。4. 不能说 no such a book, any a student, every a time, his a few friends

ability [ə'bilɪti] n. (源 able) 1. [U] power and skill (to do sth physical or mental) 能力; 潜力[指人思考、说话、做事等的能力。反义 inability [ɪnə'bilɪti] “无能”] He has the ~ to speak four languages. 他能说四种语言。[常用 to do sth 作定语] She has great ~ in teaching English. 她在教英语方面很有能力。He's a man of great ~. 他是个很有才干的人。[of ability 义同 able] 2. [C] special natural power to do sth well 才能; 才干[表示具体的某项才能] She is a girl of many abilities, and acting is one of them. 她是个多才多艺的女孩, 表演是其才能之一。

able [eɪbl] adj. 1. (better ~ / more ~; best ~ / most ~) (表) having the power, means, skill, knowledge or

A

chance to do something 能; 有能力的[常接 to do sth 说人临时地能够做到某事。该结构表达“能力”具有各种时态和非谓语动词形式, 可补充 can 表达“能力”时用法不足。说 quite able 而不可说 very able] Though he's busy, he seems ~ to spare some time for exercise. 他虽然忙, 但好像还能挤出时间锻炼身体。You are better ~ to do it than I am. 你比我更有能力做此事。I'll be ~ to speak Japanese in another few months. 再过几个月我就会说日语了。Though the fire was spreading the passengers were ~ to get away. 虽然火势在蔓延, 乘客还是逃脱了。[was / were able to do sth 表示克服困难、总算能够做到某事] You must be ~ to explain it in your own words. 你必须要用自己的话来解释。I'm sorry for not being ~ to help you more. 我很抱歉不能给你更多的帮助。2. (abler['eɪblə] / more ~ ; ablest['eɪblɪst] / most ~) clever or good at doing something; having or showing knowledge or skill 聪明的; 能干的; 有才能的[可说 very able. 无须接 to do sth] That ~ lawyer is very ~. 那位能干的律师很能干。He's one of my most ~ students. 他是最聪明的学生之一。He made a very ~ speech. 他发表了一篇很精辟的演说。

- a bout[a'baʊt] I. prep.** 1. in many different directions within 向各处[与表示移动的动词连用, 表示在一平面区域内无规则地往各个方向去。AmE 多用 around] They spent the whole afternoon walking ~ the town. 他们整个下午在城里到处逛。He's planning to travel ~ the world. 他正计划着到世界各地去旅行。2. here and there in; in different parts of 到处; 在各处[表示静态地存在于一平面区域内的任意地方。AmE 多用 around] There were books lying ~ the room. 房内到处乱放书。3. near (to); close to 在附近; 在附近[AmE 多用 around] The streets ~ the school are noisy. 学校周围的街道很喧闹。4. surrounding 在周围; 围绕[主要用于书面描写, 日常多用 around] There was a white fence ~ the house. 有一堵白围墙环绕房子。5. on or near the body of 在身上[多与表示“带、有”的动词连用] There's a strange smell ~ him. 他身上有股怪味。I have no money ~ me. 我身上没有钱。6. in connection with; with regard to 涉及; 关于[表示内容的涉及, 用于很多名词、动词或形容词之后] Tell us ~ him. 告诉我们一些有关他的事情。What is he so angry ~ ? 他为何事如此生气? a book ~ the

earth 一本关于地球的书 7. busy with 从事; 忙于[在 be, go 之后表示“处理、着手干、从事”] I wonder what he is going ~. 我想知道他在干什么。Do the shopping now, and while you are ~ it buy yourself a blouse. 现在就去买东西, 趁你买东西时, 你自己买件衬衣。8. near in number, time, degree, etc; a little more or less than 大约[接表示时间、年龄、长度、重量等的数词, 表示大概是这个数] We walked ~ 5 miles. 我们走了约五英里。He will come on or ~ the 5th of May. 他将在五月五日或其前后来。He left at about 10 o'clock. 他约十点走的。|| What / How about...? 1. ...怎么样? [用来询问关于某人或某物的消息、情况] I'm hungry. What ~ you? 我饿了, 你呢? 2. ...怎么样? ...行吗? [提出建议供对方考虑] How ~ a drink? 喝点东西怎么样? What / How ~ going to the park? 上公园去怎么样? II. adv. 1. in many different directions 向各处[AmE 多用 around] They go ~ together most of the time. 他们常常一起到处活动。Don't rush ~. 不要到处乱跑。2. here and there; in different places 到处; 在各处[AmE 多用 around] The visitors sat ~ on the floor. 参观者散坐在地上。3. in a near place 在附近; 在周围[AmE 多用 around] Is there anybody ~ ? 有人在你旁边吗? He looked ~. 他向周围看。4. surrounding 在周围; 围绕[常被 all 修饰] All ~ was white snow. 四周全是白雪。The city was heavily guarded all ~. 城市四周严密把守。5. so as to face the opposite way or direction 朝相反的方向[作 180 度的旋转而与原方向相反。常与 turn 或 face 连用] The ship turned ~ and left the battle. 船调转头离开战场。About turn! 向后转! 6. almost; nearly 差不多; 大概[修饰动词、形容词、介词等] I've ~ finished. 我已差不多完成了。I'm ~ ready. 我差不多准备好了。It's ~ time to act. 差不多到行动的时候了。7. (表) moving from place to place, as after getting out of bed 到处活动[指起床后到处走动。用于 up and about] He's up and ~ every morning at dawn. 每天早晨天不亮他就起床活动。|| be about to do sth: just ready to do sth 正要; 即将做某事[不再用将来时间作状语] He waited till she was ~ to leave. 他一直等到她快要离开为止。He turned around, ~ to say something. 他转过身来, 就要说些什么。We were ~ to set off when it rained. 我们正要出发时, 天下起雨来。[be about to do sth when...是个常用句型。when 引出一个意外的突发

事件, 该事件往往打乱原计划] || be not about to do sth: very unwilling to do sth 不愿做某事; 不打算做某事[不用将来时间状语] I'm not ~ to stop when I'm so close to success. 既然离成功咫尺之遥, 我不愿停止。

a **bove**[ə'baʊ] **I. prep.** 1. in a higher position than 高于; 在...之上[一者比另一者位置要高, 互不接触, 常不在同一竖线上。反义 below] We were flying ~ the clouds. 我们在云层之上飞行。He is a head ~ me. 他比我高一个头。A is ~ B and B is below A. A 点比 B 点高, B 点比 A 点低。2. greater in number, price, weight, temperature, etc. than 多于; 超过[用在数量程度名词前。义同 over, 不及 over 常用] The population there is ~ 100 million. 那里的人口超过 1 亿。The temperature has been ~ (the) average recently. 近来气温一直高于平均温度。20°C ~ zero 零上 20 摄氏度 3. to a greater degree than (sb / sth else) 超过; 高于[如地位、能力、权力等方面高于别人] He is ~ me. 他能力比我强 / 他职位比我高。[说职位时, 他和我并不属于上下级直接关系] He is directly ~ me. 他是我的顶头上司。[directly above 同 over] 4. out of reach of (because it is too great, good, etc.) 超越; 超出...的范围[因太大、太好、太难等而超越、难以企及。可改用 beyond] His noble mind is ~ all praise. 他的高尚思想赞扬不尽。The beauty is ~ description. 美不胜收。This problem is ~ me. 这个问题我解决不了。|| above all / above all things / above all else / above everything: most important of all; more than anything else 最重要者[作插入语, 表明后面要叙述的事比前面已提及的事都更重要] Above all I wanted to show that I did not care. 最重要的是, 我想要表示我并不在乎。 **II. adv.** 1. in a higher place overhead 在上方: The clouds ~ began to get thicker. 头顶上的乌云越来越密。a cry from ~ 从上面传来的一声叫喊 2. more 更多; 之上[I. 2. 义去掉宾语即成。表示超出某一数量水平等。常用 and above] Children aged 10 and ~ are not allowed in. 10 岁和 10 岁以上的小孩子不许进去。[above (ten)] 3. higher in power 更高[I. 3. 义省去宾语即成。表示级别、权力、地位等在已叙述者之上。常用 and above] It was a meeting of captains and ~. 那是一个上尉及上尉以上军官的会议。4. on an earlier page or earlier in the same paper 上述[在书籍或文章中指前面的地方] Write to the address given ~ for further

information. 要得到进一步的资料, 写信给上述地址。 **III. adj.** (定) (无级变) mentioned on an earlier page or higher on the same page 上述的[在书籍、文章中表示“前面已提到过的”] The ~ is the most important fact. 上面所讲的是最重要的事实。[the above=the above+名词, 其数由省去的名词决定] The ~ are the most important facts. 上述的是最重要的事实。for the ~ reasons 由于上述原因

a **broad**[ə'brɔ:d] **adv.** 1. in or to a foreign country or countries; away from one's own country 在国外; 到国外: He lived ~ for many years. 他在国外居住了好多年。She often goes ~ on business. 她常常到外国出差。This product sells well at home and ~. 这种产品畅销国内外。[at home and abroad “在国内外”] 2. over a wide area; widely; everywhere 到处; 广泛地: The news soon spread ~. 这消息很快到处传开。 || from abroad: coming from another country or other countries 从国外来: Those visitors came from ~. 那些游客来自外国。

ab **sence**[æbsəns] **n.** 1. [U] being away 缺席; 不在[常与所有格连用表示“某人不在某地”的现象。可用 from 引出不在的地方, 用 in 引出实际处在的地方] His repeated ~ from school angered his teacher. 他一次又一次地旷课使老师生气。They got married during your ~ in Shanghai. 你在上海的时候他们结了婚。2. [C] occasion or time of (sb's) being away 离开; 不在[表示“某人不在某地”的场合或时间。和 1. 义一样可与 from 或 in 连用] He showed up after an ~ of three weeks. 他有 3 个星期未露面, 然后出现了。He was scolded for three ~s from class. 因为三次旷课他受到责备。3. [U] lack of sth or the fact that sth does not exist 缺乏; 没有[表示“某处不存在某物”的现象] Darkness is the ~ of light. 黑暗就是没有亮光。|| in the absence of: 在...没有...的情况下; 在(某人)不在场的时候: Sound doesn't travel in the absence of air. 没有空气声音就不能传播。In the ~ of the manager, I shall be in charge. 经理不在的时候由我负责。[或 in the manager's absence] || absence of mind: 心不在焉: Absence of mind may cause mistakes. 心不在焉会出错。

ab **sent**[æbsənt] **adj.** 1. not present; at another place rather than here 不在场的; 缺席的[说人“不在”某处。用 from 引出离开、不在的地方, 用 in 引出实际处在的地方] Two students were ~ from school this

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morning. 上午有两个学生没来上学。He's ~ in hospital. 他不在, 他住院了。the ~ students 缺课的学生 2. not existing; lacking 缺少; 无[说某东西在某处不存在] Air is ~ on the moon. 月球上没有空气。Snow is ~ in the south. 南方没有雪。3. (定) showing that one is not paying attention 心不在焉的; 茫然的[多饰 expression, look] He had an ~ look on his face. 他一脸茫然的表情。|| absent-minded: **adj.** with one's mind on other things 心不在焉的; 茫然的: He looks absent-minded. 他看上去心不在焉。an absent-minded professor 一个心不在焉的教授

ac cent['æksənt] **n.** [C] 1. the way sb pronounces words 腔调; 口音[某人说话的口音, 可反映出他所在的国家或地区] He spoke with a strong Irish ~. 他说话带有浓重的爱尔兰口音。2. (词或句子的)重音: In the word "interest" the ~ is on the first syllable. interest 这个词中, 重音落在第一个音节上。3. 重音符号

ac cept[ək'sept] **I. vt.** 1. agree to take; take or receive willingly 接受; 乐意收下[“人”主观上同意收下别人给予的东西] I can't ~ your invitation. 我不能接受你的邀请。He gladly ~ed the job. 他乐意地接受了这工作。2. believe; admit; agree to 同意; 认可; 赞同[对某件事或别人说过的话认为真实、合理而相信、接受] ①(~+n.) I cannot ~ his excuse. 我不能相信他的借口。Do you ~ his words / what he told you? 你相信他对你说的话吗? You must ~ the fact. 你必须接受这事实。②(~+n. +as) Don't ~ everything he said as the truth. 不要以为他说的一切都是事实。Do you ~ the news as true? 你相信这消息是真的吗? ③(~+that-从句) I cannot ~ that he is dead. 我不能相信他死了。I'm willing to ~ that some mistakes have been made. 我很愿意承认已经犯了一些错误。3. allow someone to become part of a group or organization 接纳[允许某人加入某一团体、组织、机构等, 使之成为其中一员] ①(~+n.) The class ~ed the new teacher. 全班接纳了这位新老师。She is ~ed for the competition. 她被吸收去参加比赛。②(~+n. +as) The children gradually began to ~ her as one of the family. 孩子们渐渐开始接受她为家庭成员之一。③(~+n. +into) That company is ~ed into the group. 那家公司被吸收进集团中。II. **vi.** agree to take something 接受[(1)I. 省略宾语即成] We've invited her here to give a talk, and she has ~ed.

我们已邀请她来作个讲话, 她已接受了。|| **acceptable** **adj.** 可接受的 | **acceptance** **n.** 接受

ac ci dent['æksɪdənt] **n.** [C] something, esp something unpleasant, undesirable or damaging that happens unexpectedly or by chance 事故; 祸事; 意外事件[突发的非人所愿、意料之外的事, 往往造成破坏、损失、甚至死亡] He was killed in a car / plane / railway accident. 他在一次汽车 / 飞机 / 火车事故中丧命。a road accident 车祸 I'm sorry I broke the glass. It was an accident. 我很抱歉打碎了杯子。这完全是意外。My meeting her on the way was a pure accident. 我在路上遇到她完全是偶然。|| **by accident**: in a way that is not planned or intended 碰巧; 意外地[说明某事的发生不是事先人为的安排或蓄意] I met her on the way quite by a accident. 我在路上很意外地遇到她。|| **without accident**: safely 安全地; 平安无事地: He drove all the way home without accident. 他平安地一直把车开回家。|| **accidental** **adj.** 偶然的; 意外的

ac cord ing[ə'kɔ:dɪŋ] **to prep.** 1. on the base of; following 根据[引出依据的来源] According to my watch it is 4:24. 根据我的表, 现在是4点4分。According to this dictionary, this word is wrongly used. 根据这本词典的解释, 这个词用错了。2. in a way that agrees with 按照; 依照: I'll do it according to your instructions. 我会照你的指示做。We are paid according to how much work we do. 我们依照工作多少而得到报酬。

ac count[ə'kaʊnt] **I. n.** [C] 1. written or spoken description of an event (关于事件、人物等的)叙述、描写、报道: He gave us a full ~ of his trip. 他向我们详细讲述他的旅行。There are several different ~s of the story in the papers. 报纸对这事有几种不同的报道。an ~ of a journey 一篇游记 | from / by all accounts 据大家说 | by sb's own ~ 据某人自己说 2. 账目; 账[由会计记载的账目或账面上欠的“账”。多用复数。“会计”叫 accountant] The accounts show we have spent more than we received. 账目表明我们的支出超过了收入。He never fails to keep a complete ~ of every penny he's spent. 他总是记下所花的每一分钱。She keeps ~s at a firm. 她在一家公司里做会计。3. 账户; 银行户头: I have an ~ with at that bank. 我在那家银行里有个户头。I want to open an ~ with / at a bank. 我想在银行里开个户。

[也可用 begin 或 start] Put it down to my ~, please. 请记在我的账上。|| give a good account of oneself: do well in a contest, game, etc. 表现很好: He gave a good ~ of himself in the game. 比赛中他表现很好。|| of ...account: of ...importance 有...重要性[常用 great, small, some, much, little, no 等定语] Whether you go or not is of little / small ~. 你去不去关系不大。It's of much / great ~. 这很重要。a man of some ~ 一个颇为重要的人物 || on account: 赊账: buy sth on ~ 赊账买东西 || on account of: (prep.) because of 因为: 由于[引出原因状语] He could not come on ~ of his illness. 他因病不能来。The match was cancelled on ~ of the weather. 比赛因天气而取消。|| on...account: for ... reason 因为...原因[常用 this, that, sb's, any, no 修饰] He was angry on that ~. 他由于那个原因而生气。I will never do such a thing on any account. / On no ~ will I do such a thing. 无论如何我决不做这样的事。|| take account of sth / take sth into account: consider or pay attention to sth 考虑到(某情况、某事): We must take these conditions into account. 我们必须考虑到这些条件。He took no account of my feelings. 他从不考虑我的感情。II. v. (1) vt. regard (sb / sth) as; consider 认为: ①(~ +n. +n.) I ~ it a good chance. 我认为这是个好机会。②(~ +n. +adj.) Solomon was ~ed wise. 所罗门被认为很有智慧。(2) vi. (account for) explain the cause of 解释: 说明...的原因: He could not account for his absence from school. 他说不出旷课的原因。His illness ~ed for his absence. 生病是他缺席的原因。

ache[eɪk] I. n. [C,U] continuous dull pain 疼痛[持续的钝痛、隐痛、酸痛, 如牙痛、肚子痛、双腿因疲劳的酸痛, 不表示割伤、烫伤等的剧痛。常常与身体部位名词构成合成词] I have (an) ache in my stomach. = I have (a) stomachache. 我胃疼 / 我肚子痛。[ache 前用 an 时, 有“一定程度的疼痛”义] He has an ache in his / the chest. 他胸口痛。I have aches and pains all over. / My body is all aches and pains. 我浑身疼痛。(a) backache 背痛 / 腰痛 (an) earache 耳痛 (a) toothache 牙痛 a headache 头痛 II. vi. (ached; ached; aching) 1. suffer from ache 疼痛[说人感觉有疼痛] I'm aching all over. 我周身酸痛。2. give ache 疼痛; 发痛[说人体部位产生疼痛] My head aches. 我头痛。It makes my heart ache to see

her suffer. 看见她受苦使我心痛。My heart aches for you. 我的心为你而痛。3. have a strong feeling or desire 渴望; 很想[后接介词 for 引出想得到的东西或用 to do sth 说明想做的事] He ached to be free. / He ached for freedom. 他渴望自由。He is aching to go abroad. 他渴望到国外去。She ached for home / to go home. 她非常想回家。

achieve[ə'tʃi:v] vt. succeed in doing sth good or getting the result that one wanted after trying hard for a long time 达到(目的); 得到(胜利)[表示经过长时间辛苦的努力终于成功地实现了既定的目标或取得了胜利] They ~d their purpose. 他们达到了目的。Nothing was ~d. 什么事都没做成。She has ~d a lot. 她已获得了很多成就。achieve success 取得成功 || **achievable** adj. 能达到的 | **achievement** n. 成就

across[ə'krɒs] I. prep. 1. from one side to the other side of 横过; 越过[表示沿街道、河流、广场等的截面方向从一边到另一边] The child was afraid to walk ~ the street. 那小孩害怕横穿街道。He took us ~ the river in a small boat. 他用一条小船把我们送过河。2. on the other side of 在...的对面: He lives ~ the street from us. 他住在街对面, 与我们相对。He shouted to me from ~ the river. 他从河对面向我喊叫。3. spreading from one side to the other side of 横跨[表示从某处的一边开始伸展至对边] The bridge ~ this river is 25 metres high. 横跨这条河的桥有 25 米高。Draw a line ~ the page. 在这一页上从一边画一条线到另一边。II. adv. 1. from one side to the other side 横过[I. 1. 义去掉宾语即成] Can you swim ~ ? 你能游过去吗? [across 义同 across the river] She helped the old man ~. 她把老人扶过去。Come ~ to my office this afternoon. 下午到我办公室来。2. on the other side 在对面[I. 2. 义省去宾语即成] He jumped into the river and was ~ in ten minutes. 他跳进河里, 10 分钟后到了对面。Just ~ from our house there is a school. 就在我家对面有所学校。[across from 作介词, 表示“在...对面”, 主要用于 AmE. 同 opposite] 3. from side to side; wide 宽[用在长度名词后, 表示宽度或直径] The river is 200 meters across / wide here. 这条河此处宽 200 米。The pipe is 10cm ~. 这管子直径 10 厘米。

act[ækt] I. n. [C] 1. (fm) a thing done; deed 行动[指具体的、短暂的动作。常是即兴的、临时的举动。往往有个修饰语说明已经完成的动作是“什么行为”]

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To beat such a small child is a cruel ~. 打这么小的孩子是残忍的行为。It's an ~ of kindness (= a kind act) to help a man in trouble. 帮助一个处于困境中的人是善良的行为。2. one of the main divisions of a play(戏剧的)一幕: It's a play in 5 ~ s. 这是一出五幕剧。Hamlet killed the king in Act 5 Scene 2. 哈姆雷特在第五幕第二场杀死了国王。3. a law made by a law-making organization(立法机构所立的)法案, 条例: An ~ has been passed to forbid the killing of animals for pleasure. 已通过一个法案以禁止猎杀动物取乐。|| in the act of doing sth: 1. while doing sth 正在做某事之时: The photo shows her in the ~ of raising her gun to fire. 照片上她正举枪发射。2. at the moment of doing sth 正要做事之时: I was in the ~ of shooting at him when I recognized him. 我正举枪朝他射击时认出了他。|| catch sb in the act (of doing sth): find sb actually doing sth wrong 当场抓住某人(正在做事): The thief was caught in the ~ (of stealing). 小偷(在偷窃时)被当场抓住。II. v. (I) vi. 1. take actions; do something 采取行动; 做事[与空谈、空想、静观、等待等相对的“行动”] It's time to ~. 是采取行动的时候了。Think before you ~. 先思然后行。2. do things; behave 行为; 举止[要有方式状语说明人在工作、生活过程中如何行事、举止如何] Henry has been ~ ing strangely recently. 亨利近来举止一直都很古怪。He ~ed as if nothing had happened. 他的举止好象什么事都没发生。3. do what is required 起作用[主语事物行使正常的功能、发挥预期的作用] The pump is not ~ ing well. 抽水机工作不正常。It will be a long time before the medicine ~ s. 这药要过好长时间才发挥作用。4. take part in a play 演戏: He started ~ ing at the age of 8. 他8岁开始登台演出。She ~s well. 她戏演得好。5. pretend 假装: Don't take her seriously. She's ~ ing. 别拿她当真, 她是在装假。(2) vt. play the part of (in a play or film, or in real life) 扮演(某个角色): Who will ~ (the part of) Hamlet? 谁将扮演哈姆雷特(这个角色)? He is ~ ing a brave man. 他在装做个勇敢的人。|| act a play: perform a play 演戏: The play was well ~ed. 这戏演得好。|| act as: (vi. +prep.) do the job of 充当[在缺乏合适人选的情况下, 临时地担任某职务。后接身份、职务] A trained dog can ~ as a guide to a blind man. 受过训的狗可以充当盲人的向导。|| act out: (vt. +adv.) show or express in

actions rather than in words 表现出[通过动作、手势、表情等把意思表达出来而不是用语言说出] He ~ed out his plan. 他比划着把计划表达出来。Teenagers can ~ out their anger in improper ways. 青少年可能用不恰当的方式来表现愤怒。

ac tion['ækʃən] n. (源 act) 1. [U] process of doing things; movement 动作; 行动: He's a man of ~. He dislikes empty words. 他是实干家, 不喜欢空谈。All we need now is ~, not discussion. 我们现在所需要的是行动, 不是讨论。2. [C] thing done; act 所作之事; 行为[与 act 常可换用, 但 action 着重行为的过程, 可以有步骤的、连续或重复的行为] One mad ~ is not enough to prove a man mad. 一次疯狂的行为不足以证明一个人发疯。Actions speak louder than words. 行动胜于空谈。3. [C,U] fighting or a battle during a war 作战; 战斗[作[U]泛指军事行动, 作[C]表示具体的一次战事] When the action ended, there were terrible losses on both sides. 战斗结束后, 双方都有惨重损失。Many were killed in action. 很多人阵亡。go into action 参加战斗 || bring / call / put sth into action: make sth act or work 使... 开始行动; 使...起作用: Things will be easier when we put the new system in / into ~. 我们开始使用新系统后, 事情会容易些。|| in action: in operation; acting 在活动在; 在运行中; 在交战中: He's a very good Ping-Pong player. You should see him in ~. 他的乒乓球打得很棒, 你应该看看他打球。|| out of action: out of operation; no longer able to work 不活动; 不起作用[与 in action 相反] My car is out of ~ because it has run out of gas. 我的车因油用完了而不能动了。|| take action: begin to act 开始行动; 采取行动: What ~ are you going to take? 你想采取什么行动?

ac tive['æktiv] I. adj. (more active; most active) 1. (in the habit of) doing things 惯于做事的; 积极的; 活跃的[与静止不动、消极、被动应承等相对。可用 in 引出积极、活跃的方面] She takes an ~ part in local politics. / She's ~ in local politics. 她积极参与当地的政治活动。She has been ~ in raising money for the new school. 她一直积极地为新学校筹资。2. in action 在活动中的: The car became ~ when he turned the key. 他一扭钥匙, 汽车发动了。3. 主动的[用于语法术语 the Active Voice “主动语态”] II. n. (the Active) 主动语态[同 the Active Voice]

actively **adv.** 活跃地; 积极地

ac t iv i ty [æk'tɪvɪti] (源 active) **n.** 1. [U] being active or lively 有活力; 活跃: That was a street full of ~. 那是条很繁忙的街道。When a man is over 70, his time of ~ is usually past. 人过 70, 他的活跃期通常已经过去。2. [C] sth that is done, is being done or is to be done 活动[为了兴趣、乐趣或为达到某一目的而做的事。多用复数] There will be plenty of activities for us. 给我们安排有很多活动。classroom activities 课堂活动 | out-of-class activities 课外活动 | spy activities 间谍活动

act or [æktə -ər] **n.** [C] person who acts on the stage, on TV or in films 演员; 男演员[广义地包括男、女演员, 狭义地指男演员, 与 actress 相对] Zhao Dan was a famous film ~. 赵丹是个著名的电影演员。

act ress [æktrɪs] **n.** [C] woman actor; woman who acts on the stage, on TV or in films 女演员[与 actor 相对] She was a famous ~. 她曾是个著名的演员。

ac tu al [æktʃuəl] **adj.** (定) existing in fact; real 实在的; 确实的[指“客观存在的、真正的”, 与所信、所想的形成对比] What were his ~ words? 他真正的话是什么? The ~ loss was much greater. 实际损失要大得多。in ~ life 在实际生活中 | the ~ conditions 实际情况

ac tu al ly [æktʃuəli] **adv.** 1. really in fact 实际地; 真实地[与“凭空想象、凭传言、凭表面现象”相对的“实实在在地”] Did you ~ see the accident? 你真的看见那场事故了吗? He looked calm, but ~ he was very excited. 他看上去很平静, 可实际上他很激动。[actually 修饰全句, 可与 in fact 换用] He was the man ~ in power. 他是实际掌权的人。[actually 修饰 in power] 2. though it may seem strange or difficult to believe; even(虽然令人吃惊或难以置信, 却)真的, 竟然[可表现惊异的感情] She not only entered the competition——she ~ won it. 她不仅参加了比赛, 而且竟然还赢了。

AD [eɪ'di:] 公元[拉丁语 Anno Domini 的缩写。用于年份、世纪之后。亦作 A. D.] He came into power in (the year) 221 AD. 他公元 221 年登位。in the third century AD 公元三世纪时

ad [æd] **n.** [C] (informal) (advertisement 的缩写) 广告: There are too many ads on TV. 电视上广告太多。

add [æd] **v.** (1) **vt.** 1. (~+sth) join (to sth else) 加; 增加 [可以是把宾语的几个数字加拢得出结果, 也可以

是把某物添加到别的东西上。常与介词 to 连用]

Add 5 and 7 (together), and you get 12. 把 5 和 7 加起来可以得到 12. Add these names to the list. 把这些名字添加到名单上。2. (~+that 从句) continue to say 补充说; 继续说: “And be here on time,” he ~ed. 他接着又说: “要准时来”。I should like to ~ that I'm pleased with the result. 我想补一句, 我对此结果感到满意。(2) **vi.** add numbers 做加法: At that time I didn't even know how to ~. 那时候我连加法都不会做。Should I ~? 我是不是该用加法做? || **add in:** (**vt.** + **adv.**) include 包括; 加进去: Add in my name. 也算我一个。|| **add to:** 1. (**vt.** + **prep.**) join...to...把...加到...[参见 add (1) 1. 义] 2. (**vi.** + **prep.**) increase; give more to 增加; 添加: The bad weather only ~ed to our difficulties. 这恶劣的天气增加了我们的困难。[试给 added 加个宾语 difficulty] The house has been ~ed to from time to time. 这栋房子已多次扩建。|| **add up:** (**vt.** + **adv.**) find the total of 加起来(求出总和)[可与 add together 互换] You haven't ~ed the figures up right. 这些数字你没有加对。Add up all our debts and let's see how much we owe. 把所有的债都加起来, 看看我们欠多少钱。|| **add up to:** (**vi.** + **adv.** + **prep.**) 1. give as a result when joined together 加起来结果是[主语是数字或有数量概念的名词] These numbers ~ up to 250. 这些数字的总和是 250。The letters ~ed up to 3,000. 来信总数达 3 千封。2. mean 意思是; 所有一切总起来说明: All these ~ up to a case of murder. 所有这些综合起来说明这是一起谋杀案。Your long answer just ~s up to a refusal. 你转弯抹角的答复无非是拒绝。

ad di tion [ə'dɪʃən] **n.** (源 add) 1. [U] process of adding 加; 做加法: The sign “+” stands for ~. “+”符号代表“加”。2. [C] example of doing addition 加法[由抽象的“加法”概念转为具体的“加法题”] Finish these ~s in five minutes. 五分钟内做完这些加法题。|| in addition: also; besides 另外; 还有: In ~, he had two heavy bags. 此外, 他还有两个沉重的大包。|| in addition to: besides; as well as 除...之处还有: He speaks French in ~ to English. 他说英语之外还说法语。He had two heavy bags in ~ to the big suitcase. 他除那只大箱子外还有两个沉重的包。|| **additional** [ə'dɪʃənəl] **adj.** 另外的

ad dress [ə'dres] **I. n.** [C] (pl ~es [ə'dresɪz]) 1. name of the place where a person lives, works or can be

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found 地址; 住址; 通讯处: Write your name and ~ here, please. 请在这里写下你的姓名和地址。2. (fml) speech or talk 讲话; 致词[比 speech 正式] He made an opening ~ to 3,000 people. 他向 3000 人致开幕词。II. vt. 1. write the name and address on 在...上写姓名、地址[宾语常是信、邮包等] I'm afraid you have ~ed your letter wrongly. 恐怕你把信的地址写错了。This letter is ~ed to you. 这信是寄给你的。[信封上写着你的地址、姓名] 2. (fml) make a speech to 正式地向...发表演说: The chairman will now ~ the meeting. 主席现在要向大会发表讲话。|| address sb as: call sb ... 称呼某人为...: Don't ~ me as "Professor". I'm not yet. 别称呼我“教授”, 我还不是教授。

adjective [ædʒɪktɪv] n. [C] a word that describes a noun or pronoun 形容词[如 happy, true 等词。略为 **adj.**]

admire [əd'maɪə | -maɪər] vt. 1. have a very high opinion of 钦佩; 羡慕; 赞赏[对人或人的品质、行为从内心表示赞赏、钦佩, 常常地这些品质或行为是自己所不具备的。不用于进行时] ① (~ +sb + (for sth))[for 引出人的良好品质或行为] I ~ her for her bravery. 我钦佩她的勇敢。He was ~d for his success. 他因成功而受人赞赏。② (~ +sth) [可将 ①的 sth 直接作 admire 的宾语] I ~ her bravery. 我钦佩她的勇敢。2. look at with interest or pleasure 欣赏; 观赏[在心里怀有佩服、赞叹的感情饶有趣味地看。可用于进行时] We stopped half way up the hill to ~ the view. 我们在半山腰停下来观赏风景。I was admiring his new car. 我在观赏他的新车。|| admiration n. 钦佩; 羡慕

admission [əd'mɪʃən] n. (源 admit) 1. [U] admitting or being admitted to a place 允许进入; 许可[admit 1. 义的名词, 可以是主动的对别人的许可, 或被动的得到许可] Must we pay for ~? 我们进去要付钱吗? We cannot get in without his ~. 没有他的许可我们不能进入。2. [U] the cost of entrance 门票; 入学费: Admission to the lecture is \$2. 讲座的入场费是 2 美元。Admission Free. 免费入场。3. [C] a statement admitting sth 供认; 承认[admit 3、4 义的名词] He made an ~ that he was the thief. 他供认他是那个贼。He made an ~ of murder. 她供认杀人。

admit [əd'mɪt] vt. (admitted; admitted; admitting) 1. permit...to enter; let...in 让...进入[确认某人 / 某物

身份合适、够格后允许其进入一场所或组织。可用介词 into 或 to 引出进入的去处] The tickets ~ four students (to the lecture). 这些票可以让 4 个学生进去听讲座。The window is small and doesn't ~ enough light and air (into the room). 窗子太小了, 不能使足够的光线和空气进入(室内)。Only one hundred boys are admitted to the school each year. 该校每年只收一百名男生。2. have enough room or space for 可容纳[主语常是“厅、室”等有空间的名词] The theatre is small and ~s only 300 people. 该戏院很小, 只能容纳 300 人。3. accept (sth) as true 同意; 认可; 承认: ① (~ +n.) I had to ~ defeat. 我只好承认失败。We didn't ~ his imagination. 我们不信他的想象。② (~ +n. +to be...) We all ~ him to be foolish. 我们全都认为他愚蠢。③ (~ +that 从句) We all ~ that he is foolish. 我们全都认为他愚蠢。You may not like her, but you have to ~ that she's good at her job. 你也许不喜欢她, 但你不得不承认她工作干得好。It is generally admitted that city life is better than country life. 人们一般都承认城市生活比乡村生活更好。4. agree to the truth of 承认; 供认[对自己曾经做过的事作坦白、承认] ① (~ +n.) I ~ my mistake. 我承认错误。② (~ +doing sth) He admitted having done wrong. 他承认做了错事。He admitted stealing. 他供认偷窃。③ (~ +that 从句) I ~ that I was mistaken. 我承认错了。He admitted that he'd done wrong. 他承认做错了。

adult [ædʌlt] I. adj. 1. (定) fully grown or developed 成年的; 已成人的[说人或动物已发育成熟、已成年] an ~ lion 一只成年狮子 | an ~ person 一个成年人 2. 成熟的[说人的行为、思维方式等是成年人所具有的、成熟的或事物适合于成年人的] He dealt with the problem in an ~ way. 他以成年人的方式解决问题。an ~ movie 成人电影 II. n. [C] a fully grown person or animal 成年人; 成虫; 成年动物: These films are suitable for ~s only. 这些电影只适合于成年人。

advance [əd'vɑ:ns | -væns] I. v. (1) vi. come or go forward 前进[含“虽慢却坚定地向前、向纵深发展”义] Our troops have ~d fifty li. 我军已前进 50 里。The soldiers advanced on / against the enemy. 战士们向敌人逼近。A month has passed and the work has not advanced. 一个月过去了, 工作没有进展。(2) vt. 1. cause to improve or move forward 提升; 促进; 使

向前[表示“使…向前移动”,有时含“改善”义] I'd like to advance the date three days, from Friday to Tuesday. 我想把日期提前3天,从星期五移到星期二。He worked so hard that he was soon ~d to the position of manager. 他工作非常努力,不久被提升到经理位置。2. pay (money) before the due date 预付(钱)[在原定时间之前提前支付(钱)] He asked his employer to ~ him a month's salary / ~ a month's salary to him. 他请雇主预付他一个月的薪水。3. (fml) suggest (a plan, etc.) 提出(计划、建议等): Another similar proposal was advanced. 另一个类似的建议被提出。II. n. [C] 1. forward movement; development 进步; 前进[由 I. (1) vi. 义转化而成。既可用于实物,也可用于抽象事物] We must stop the enemy's advance. 我们必须阻止敌军前进。China has made great advances in computer industry. 中国在电脑工业方面进步很大。With the ~ of old age, he could no longer do the work well. 随着年事日高,他再也不能把工作做得很好。2. money that is paid before the due date 预付款[常用 an advance of 引出具体的钱数] I was given an ~ of 500 yuan. 我预支500元。|| in advance: before hand 提前; 预先: You'd better make a careful tour plan in advance. 你应该预先认真订个旅行计划。|| in advance of: before 在…之前: Please give out the papers in advance of the meeting. 请在会议之前分发这些文件。His ideas were fifty years in advance of his times. 他的思想超前时代50年。|| advancement n. 进步 | advanced adj. 高深的; 高级的; 先进的

ad van tage [əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ | -væn-] n. 1. [C] something that may help one to be successful or to gain desired result 益处; 好处; 便利[如能帮助人取得成功或获得所希望的结果的有利条件] There are many ~s in city life. 城市生活有很多优点。She's got the job because she has the ~ of knowing English. 因为她有懂英语的优势,她得到了这份工作。2. [U] profit; gain 利益: There will be no ~ in waiting any longer. 再等下去一点好处也没有。He gained little advantage from his visit to London. 他游历伦敦获益甚少。|| have an advantage over: have better conditions than 比…更有优势: For certain types of work wood has advantages over plastic. 就某些作用而言,木比塑料更占优势。|| take advantage of: 1. play a trick on (sb); cheat (sb) 欺骗(人); 捉弄(人);

Don't try to take ~ of me; I know well what you are up to. 别想骗我,你要干什么我清楚得很。2. make use of (sb or sth) for one's own good 利用(人 / 物): We took full ~ of the fine weather and went on a hike. 我们充分利用这晴朗的天气去远足。I hope the library is fully taken ~ of. / I hope full ~ is taken of the library. 我希望图书馆能被充分利用。|| to sb's advantage / to the advantage of sb: helpful to sb 对某人有益: It'll be to your ~ to do much reading. 多读书会对你有好处。

ad ven ture [əd'ventʃəl-ər] n. 1. [U] exciting experience in which dangerous or unusual things happen 冒险: That boy is fond of ~. 那小孩喜欢冒险。They like stories of ~. 他们喜欢冒险故事。2. [C] a journey, activity, experience, etc. that is strange and exciting and often dangerous 奇遇; 冒险经历[新奇、刺激又有危险的旅行、活动、经历等] Going to the Antarctica was once an ~. 到南极洲去曾是冒险之举。I told them of my ~s in the mountains. 我给他们讲到了我在山里的冒险经历。|| adventurous [əd'ventʃərəs] adj. (人)喜冒险的; (事)惊险的 adventurer n. 冒险者

ad vert ise [əd'vetəɪz | -ər-] v. (1) vt. praise (sth.) publicly in order to encourage people to buy it 为…做广告: If you want to sell your product, you need to ~ it. 你要销售产品,需要为产品做广告。~ a new type of car 为新型汽车做广告 (2) vi. put up a notice in a newspaper, etc. 登出广告[常用 for 引出以求得的东西] I must ~ for a new secretary. 我要登广告招聘秘书。an advertising firm 一家广告公司

ad vert ise ment [əd've:tɪsmənt | -əd'ver'taɪz-] n. [C] 广告[口语中缩为 ad] The company is putting an ~ in several newspapers. 公司打算在几份报上登广告。an ~ for suits 服装广告 | an ~ for a typist 招聘一名打字员的广告

ad verb [əd've:b | -ə:rb] n. [C] 副词: Many adverbs are formed with "ly". 很多副词是加-ly 构成。|| adverbial [əd've:bɪəl] adj. 副词的

ad vice [əd'vaɪs] n. [U] opinion given by one person to another on what to do or how to act 劝告; 忠告; 建议[善意地告诉别人该“如何做”的建议。提建议者一般具有一定的知识、经验,因比别人知道得多些而能提出忠告。汉语可以说“一个建议、一条忠告”,英语不能说 an advice,而要說成 a piece of

A

advice Let me give you a word of advice / a few words of advice. 让我给你一句 / 几句忠告。He stopped smoking on / by the doctor's advice. 他按照医生的忠告戒了烟。He gave us much advice on / about how to learn English. 他向我们提了很多如何学英语的建议。follow / take sb's advice 听从某人的劝告

advise [əd'vaɪz] **v.** (1) **vt.** 1. (~+sb) give advice to 向(人)提出忠告[经验更丰富、知识更多的人向别人提出有益的忠告] Could you ~ me on this problem? 在这个问题上你能给我提些建议吗? [可用介词 on 或 about 引出某个方面。on 更多见] He ~d me against the danger. 他劝我提防危险。[against 表示“提防、防范、对付”] 2. give the advice of 提出…的忠告[宾语是提出来的、认为别人应该做的事] ① (~+n.) The doctor ~d a week's rest. 医生建议休息一个星期。1 ~ a holiday in the country. 我建议到乡下去度假。② (~+doing sth) [不能用 to do sth 作宾语] He ~d putting up a tent there. 他建议在那里搭起帐篷。We ~d their starting early. 我们建议他们早些动身。[doing sth 可以带上自己的逻辑主语。不如 advise sb to do sth 用得广泛] ③ (~+wh-动词不定式) He didn't ~ which to choose. 他没有说该选取哪个。[也可以说 He didn't ~ on / about which to choose. 见(2) vi.] ④ (~+that 从句) [that 从句是建议的内容, 从句谓语要用 should do 或 do 形式的虚拟语气] The doctor ~d that he (should) stop smoking. 医生建议他戒烟。⑤ (~+wh-从句) [谓语要用 should do 或 do 形式的虚拟语气] He didn't ~ where we (should) go. 他没有指点我们该往哪儿走。3. (~+sb+sth) give (sb) the advice of 向(某人)提出…的建议[接双宾语, 是 1. 2. 两种用法的综合。直接宾语的多种不同形式见 2.] The doctor ~d her a week's rest. 医生向她建议休息一周。[义同 The doctor ~d her that she (should) take a week's rest.] Please ~ me what to do. / Please ~ me what I should do. 请指点我该怎么做。[同 Please ~ me on what to do. / Please ~ me on what I should do.] 4. (~+sb to do sth) tell (sb to do sth) as a piece of advice 建议某人做事: I ~d her not to drive. = I ~ her against driving. = I ~d her that she (should) not drive. 我建议她不要开车。Passengers were ~d not to leave. 乘客被吩咐不要离开。5. (fml) tell (sb) 告知某人某事[主要用于商业英语] I have ~d her that we are coming. 我已告知她我们要到

了。[宾语从句不是提出的建议, 用陈述语气] We are to ~ you that the matter is under consideration. 此事已在讨论中, 特此通知。Please ~ us of the arrival of the goods. 货到时, 请通知我们。(2) **vi.** give advice 提出忠告[(1) 1. 用法省去宾语即成。常用 on 或 about 引出某个方面] He didn't ~ on which to choose. 他没有说该选哪个。He often ~s on what we should read. 他经常指点我们该看什么书。|| adviser / advisor [əd'vaɪzə] **n.** 劝告者; 顾问

aer o plane ['æəpleɪn] **n.** [C] (BrE) 飞机 [AmE 作 airplane, 同 plane]

af fair [ə'feə | ə'fɛər] **n.** 1. [C] a happening; event; action 事件; 行为; 东西[口语中主要指给人印象、值得数说的事件或特别的、怪异的、引人兴趣的物品。往往有定语修饰] The railway accident was a terrible affair. 那次火车事故是一可怕事件。The football game turned out to be an exciting ~. 这场足球赛成了一件很刺激的事情。The People's Great Hall is a wonderful ~. 人民大会堂是幢了不起的建筑。2. something done or to be done; business 事情; 业务[已做过的或将要做的某件事。往往是与自己的生活、经济、兴趣有关的事情] That's my affair, not yours. 那是我的事, 不是你的事。[sb's affair 是不希望别人插手干涉的私人事情] I know how to take care of my own affairs. 我知道如何处理自己的事。3. (affairs) [pl] public or political events and activities 事务[指国家、机构等繁杂多头绪的事情] He is busy with national affairs. 他忙于国内事务。international affairs 国际事务 | affairs of state 国务 || mind one's own affairs: take care of one's own things and not consider others' things 少管别人的事 [同 mind one's own business] He told me to mind my own affairs. 他叫我少管闲事。

af fect [ə'fekt] **vt.** 1. produce an effect on (sb / sth) 影响; 对…发生作用: The amount of rain ~s the growth of crops. 降雨量影响作物生长。2. cause (sb) to have a kind of strong feeling 感动(人); 打动(某人)的心[多用于被动语态] The story ~ed us deeply. 这个故事深深打动了我们的心。We were deeply ~ed by his death. 他的死使我们很伤心。

af ford [ə'fɔ:d | ə'fɔ:rd] **vt.** 1. be able to do sth; have enough money or time to do sth 能做到; 有足够的财力或时间去做[一般用在 can, be able to 后。多用于问、否句] ① (~+n.) [宾语可以是“钱”或“时