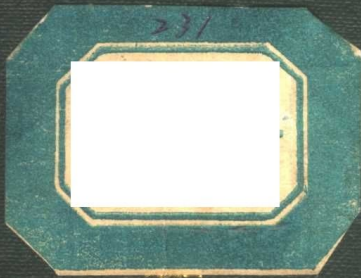


LONGMAN

ENGLISH-CHINESE
DICTIONARY OF
CONTEMPORARY
ENGLISH

朗文
當代
英漢
雙解
詞典



Longman

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當代英漢雙解詞典

第一版

30 Longman 朗文

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Published by
Longman Group (Far East) Ltd
18/F., Cornwall House
Tong Chong Street
Quarry Bay
Hong Kong
Tel: 5-618171
Fax: 5-657440 G2&3
Telex: 73051 LGHK HX

朗文出版(遠東)有限公司
香港鰂魚涌糖廠街
康和大厦十八樓
電話: 5-618171
圖文傳真: 5-657440 G2&3
電傳: 73051 LGHK HX

First published 1988
一九八八年初版

ISBN 0 582 99766 6 (Limp)
ISBN 0 582 04942 3 (Cased)

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Produced by Longman Group (Far East) Ltd.
Printed in Hong Kong by Shek Wah Tong Printing Press Ltd.
承印: 香港石華堂印刷有限公司

Pronunciation table

發音表

CONSONANTS 子音

K.K.	IPA	KEY WORD 範例
b	b	back
d	d	day
ð	ð	then
dʒ	dʒ	jump
f	f	few
g	g	gay
h	h	hot
j	j	yet
k	k	key
l	l	led
m	m	sum
n	n	sun
ŋ	ŋ	sung
p	p	pen
r	r	red
s	s	soon
ʃ	ʃ	fishing
t	t	tea
tʃ	tʃ	cheer
θ	θ	thing
v	v	view
w	w	wet
z	z	zero
ʒ	ʒ	pleasure

VOWELS 母音

K.K.	IPA	KEY WORD 範例
æ	æ	bad
ɑ	ɑ	AmE farm
ɑ	ɑ:	calm
ɑ	ɒ	BrE pot
aɪ	aɪ	bite
aʊ	aʊ	now
aɪr	aɪə	tire
aʊr	aʊə	tower
ɔ	ɔ	AmE form
ɔ	ɔ:	caught
ɔɪ	ɔɪ	boy
ɔɪə	ɔɪə	employer
ɛ	e	bed
ɛɪ	eɪ	there
e	eɪ	make
eə	eɪə	player
ə	ə	about
o	əʊ	note
oə	əʊə	lower
ɜ	ɜ	AmE bird
ɜ	ɜ:	bird
ɪ	i	pretty
i	i:	sheep
ɪ	i	ship
ɪr	ɪə	here
ɔ; ɒ	o	AmE port
u	u:	boot
ʊ	ʊ	put
ʊr	ʊə	poor
ʌ	ʌ	cut

特別符號

- ⌚ 此符號之前為 K.K. 音標，後為 IPA 音標。IPA 音標所標示的是英國音。
- ⌚ 此符號之後為美式發音。
- // 表示主重音。
- / / 表示次重音。
- / ˀ 表示重音轉移。
- / ˀ 在字尾表示美式英語中 /r/ 通常發音，在英式英語中如果接着的字以母音開始也要發音。
- / ɪ / 表示有些人以 /i/ 發音，有些人以 /ə/ 發音。
- / ɪ / 表示美式英語一般發 /i:/ 音，但英式英語則發 /i/ 音。
- / ə / 表示 /ə/ 可發音可不發音。
- / ɒ / 表示美式英語以 /ɔ/ 或 /əʊ/ 發音。
- / ɑ, ɔ, ɜ / 這三個音標專用於美式英語，音值等於 /ɑ:, ɜ:, ɜ:/。

更詳盡的說明請見 xiii 頁。

序 言

坊間行世英漢辭典，爲數繁多，編輯之家，掌握重點，出其機杼，可謂“人人自握龍蛇之珠”。取徑不同，而能各擅其勝，其優點往往亦即其弱點。昔年商務編印《英漢雙解韋氏大辭典》，集中海內無數名家，擔任翻譯。說字源則遠溯希臘拉丁，行文復典雅可誦。其書重約十數磅，只堪作學府鄴架上之奇貨，而難求家有其書。今久已無人問津，爲過時之物矣。

朗文新編之《當代英漢雙解詞典》，可謂盡簡括、淺顯、準確之能事。關於文法之說明、讀音之標注，均極爲規範化；插圖則十分精美，其說明也力求詳盡。全書以二千個英文常用字爲限，進行釋義。例句、習語等增至六萬九千條，可謂洋洋大觀。特別增入大量地區性、專技性、社會性之用語，羅列嶄新材料，對於現代化工作，尤多所貢獻。凡此皆本書之特色。

本人非英語專家，但從語言學角度來使用此書，覺其方便之處甚多。

刪汰罕用之字。本書收詞共五萬五千條，而選取甚嚴。以A部論，如aardvark（食蟻獸）、abysm（詩的用詞：深淵）、apache（巴黎的流氓），等等，亦在刊削之列，全以常用、實用爲主，其去取之善，一也。

此雙解本，既保存原版釋義部分文字淺白易懂這一特點，而全書譯文又力求準確、通暢，絕無艱澀之弊，最便初學，二也。

長於利用圖繪說明物體之細部，插圖之物體超過一千個，如car, door之備述各零件，查一字即可明瞭其物之全貌，其顯示之周詳，三也。

同一字之詞性不同，經過細心歸納、安排，統以數目字識別之，（如out字分爲1 adv., 2 v., 3 adj., 4 prep., 5 n.）尋檢至便，四也。

本詞典原編纂之目的非爲專家之用，不望作「學海鑿幽之導炬」（王寵惠語），而儘量提供實例，洵爲初學之階梯；現雙解本集上舉之數長，實有裨益於莘莘學子，行見不脛而走，可以預卜。朗文出版社囑爲弁言，甚喜學界獲得此優良之工具書，循覽欣然，故樂爲推介如此。

饒宗頤

香港大學中文系教授

一九八八年一月

序 言

編纂詞典是一項非常複雜、繁重而又高度專業化的工作，不僅要照顧讀者的需要，而且要以最經濟、最有效的方式來滿足他們的需要。編纂一部雙語，尤其是雙解的詞典，就更難了——難在如何將一種語文準確無誤地變成另一種語文，因為這種過程不僅是語文翻譯，實際上是兩種不同歷史文化、生活習慣、哲學宗教之間的交流，其中所涉及的問題和困難是不言而喻的。

雙語詞典較單語詞典多了一種用途：除了幫助讀者了解原文的含義外，還為翻譯、傳譯工作者提供兩種語文互譯的參考。一部好的雙語詞典，能為讀者列舉一字、一詞的不同含意，由讀者根據行文內容予以取捨決定。英文版 Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English 在語文和翻譯界享譽極高，資深學者和翻譯家均推崇之，並大力向專家和學員推薦，認為在缺乏優質雙語詞典的情況下，這部英文詞典能為語文和翻譯工作者提供較準確的解釋。現在，朗文出版(遠東)有限公司投下了大量人力和資金，經過數年的研究、編纂、翻譯，出版了這部《朗文當代英漢雙解詞典》，實在是英漢、漢英雙語工作者的好消息。

《朗文當代英漢雙解詞典》是為以英語為第二語言的讀者編纂的，這一類的讀者當然會深受其益。從詞典所收的詞匯、主要和次要的語義的漢語解釋，以及例句所用的簡潔字彙，我們可以看得出編纂者的語文修養和經驗以及他們對讀者需要的深刻了解。這部雙語詞典裡的詞彙相當全面、例句豐富貼切，如成語、片語、諺句、慣語等應有盡有。此外，每一個字都標以英式英語和美式英語的發音和拼音符號，指出兩種英語在應用上的異同，並附以例句說明；對其他英語地區如澳洲、紐西蘭、加拿大、南非、加勒比海等國家和地區的特別用法，亦有所闡釋。詞典還採用兩組音標：國際音標和 K.K 音標，以方便讀者查閱。

人們說現代科技使地球變得越來越小，事實上僅僅靠科技是無法縮小這個世界的。能夠真正將國與國之間的距離拉近，除了科技外還有賴於各民族之間的了解，語言便是這種了解最有效的媒介，因為語言不僅能協助民族的相互交往，更重要的是語言是了解一個民族文化的橋樑。作為國際城市的香港，對英語和漢語的掌握將直接影響我們。因此，《朗文當代英漢雙解詞典》的出版是具有特殊意義的。

劉靖之
香港翻譯學會會長
英國語言學會香港分會會長
一九八八年一月

前言

《朗文當代英漢雙解詞典》是 Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English 的英漢版。英文版一向備受辭書界、語言界、教育界、翻譯界等人士所推崇。英國著名語言學家 Randolph Quirk 認為這本詞典“既講究簡明，又體現了綜合，堪稱辭書編纂的一大貢獻”(Elegantly compact and yet admirably comprehensive, the Dictionary represents a distinct achievement)。現在出雙解版，能否一方面保留英文原版的固有優點，一方面又發揮雙解版自身的特色，則是檢驗編譯本詞典全體專家、譯者和編輯所作努力的尺度。

朗文當代英語詞典的優點

人所共知，傳統的辭典編纂主要限於語義的分析。所以《美國傳統詞典》(American Heritage Dictionary)開宗明義指出：“一本字典的靈魂，就是釋義的質素”(The soul of a dictionary is the quality of its definitions)。英國文法家 H.E. Palmer 更認為“詞典的範圍僅限於對實詞(content words)和結構詞(structural words)作出詳盡的解釋”。

然而新一代的詞典編纂者總是著眼於釋義的同時，兼顧用法。換言之，他們主張語義和語用並重。這一主張是從實際需要出發的。試看一個使用者，尤其學生，如果翻開字典查一個詞，除了要弄懂意思，總是希望知道如何正確使用這個詞，特別是動詞和名詞。所以早在四十年代末，有的詞典就已經在這方面作出嘗試，而且深受使用者的歡迎。現在朗文當代英語詞典(簡稱：《朗文當代》)，博取各家之長，把語義與語用並重這一創新推向另一個高峰，明顯地在提供詞法、句法、慣用法等方面超越所有同類型詞典。下面試從幾個方面加以闡明：

首先，集當代語言學家的研究成果為我所用，是本詞典一大突出優點。一如詞典主編 Paul Procter 所強調的：“此詞典在許多方面都具有革新的特色，因為它採用了現代語言學的許多研究成果，比傳統詞典更廣泛、更準確地說明語言的特點”，其中有語言學家 R. Quirk 的《現代英語文法》、倫敦大學的“英語用法調查”、語音專家 A.C. Gimson 的《英語發音詞典》、語言學家 G. Leech 和 J. Svartvik 合著的《傳意式英語文法》，等等。這些超卓的研究成果在許多方面都有助於《朗文當代》取得更大的成就。

其二，提供大量文法知識，闡明詞的句法特徵。我們都知道《牛津現代高級雙解辭典》的主編 A.S. Hornby 率先介紹了一套“動詞類型”(Verb Patterns)，標出了名詞的可數與不可數，因而深受外國學子的歡迎。《朗文當代》在這方面也作出了貢獻，而且有所提高，有所發展。這主要體現在：

一了動詞句型分類的劃分標準，2. 句型分類化繁為簡，即只分六類，而不是二十多類，方便了讀者，3. 名詞可數與不可數之劃分更全面、更合理，即不僅分 (C) 和 (U)，而且加上 (U, S)、(G C) 和 (G U)。這裡只舉 (U, S) 為例，即可見一斑：表示那些功用比較特殊的單數名詞，不可數，可和不定冠詞連用但不能接 one，見 a babble of voices。如 babble 只標 (U)，按規律不能與 a, an 或 another 連用，這就自相矛盾了，而《朗文當代》所標的 (U, S) 就沒有這樣的問題。

《朗文當代》在這方面做得更出色的是，加入了與名詞有關的其他用法、副詞的用法、形容詞比較級、代詞的人稱和格的變化等。為方便讀者起見，《朗文當代》採用了一套創新的“代碼”(Code)，以表示詞的句法特點。

其三，採用了“用法說明”(Usage)這一體制。這種體制雖則只有個別詞典採用，但十分有助於語用。因為這涉及各類詞的特殊用法、同義詞的比較、英美式的差異、正式與非正式用語的區別，乃至讀音的不同，如在 hot dog 條目下，其“用法說明”指出：在非正式美式英語中，Hot dog! 的重音如讀作 /,hot 'dog/ 則可表示贊許或喜出望外之意，例如 “You mean we're really going? Hot dog!” (“你是說我們真的要去？棒極了！”) —— 這樣一個說明，同類型的詞典是欠奉的，就是比較大型的詞典提到 hot dog 時，也是只解作：“interj. informal. Used to express satisfaction or enthusiasm.” —— 都沒有指出重音的讀法，更沒有加例句說明。

最後，《朗文當代》引以為自豪的是，全部定義和例句僅用兩千個常用詞寫出。“這個創舉”，一如 R. Quirk 所說，“有兩大優點：第一，讀者只要掌握了有限的兩千個核心詞就可以了解詞典所有的詞和例句的意思；第二，由於詞的定義嚴格受控於詞彙，所以語義的分析往往有不少創見和獨到之處。”

英漢雙解版的特色

除了完全保留英文版以上的所有優點之外，雙解版的主要特色是，集海峽兩岸及香港翻譯界和辭典界之精英進行中譯。無論釋義和例句的譯文都力求準確、簡明、通順。下面且舉幾例說明，在 rip 的條目下：

He ripped the cloth with his knife — 他用刀子把布割開。

I ripped my stocking on a nail — 我的襪子被釘子鉤破了。

He ripped the cover from the book — 他把書皮扯下來。

She ripped off her dress — 她把衣服剝掉。

I ripped the letter open — 我把信封撕開。

He ripped the curtains to pieces — 他把窗簾扯成碎片。

I ripped the paper in 2 — 我把紙撕成兩半。

這是考慮到詞的不同搭配，根據“詞無定譯”的翻譯原則，採取不同的表達方式。

翻譯雙解詞典最要緊的是準確，翻譯錯了（理論上不容有錯，雖則實際上難免），便會誤人子弟。在翻譯表達上，尤其是例句，恐怕是另有一功。原則上少用意譯而直譯，儘可能體現原文的句式，幫助讀者了解原詞的語義和語用。當然，這直譯必須是文字上通順的，只是不像譯文學書那樣，刻意追求文字優美。我們更反對因辭害意的譯法，如 superior 條下：

They talk of their neighbours in a cruel way, but she is superior to all that.

初稿：他們口沒遮攔地數落鄰居的不是，而她卻能超然於外。

定稿：他們用一種不近人情的態度談論鄰居的事，而她自是與衆不同，不願這樣做。

致謝

前後參與雙解版編譯工作的專家、譯者和編輯如台灣黃宣範、蕭廉任、黃自來、張寶燕、曾守得、連金發、賴水信、林文律等十多位教授、香港和北京羅斯、關品樞、朱原、徐式谷等辭典編纂專家近七十人，這裏無法一一列舉，朗文出版（遠東）有限公司謹向他們致以衷心的謝忱。

雙解版的編譯歷時五載，四易其稿，走了不少彎路，今天能以較佳的編譯質量面世，我們特別感謝台灣文鶴出版社已故社長劉燈明先生。當年的文鶴正處於成長階段，劉先生卻以蚍蜉撼大樹的精神去組織雙解本的翻譯工作。尤其值得我們敬佩的是，劉先生自始至終堅持字典翻譯的高質量。其先，編譯工作是在台灣組織進行的，可能是由於缺乏經驗，初稿出，劉先生即認為不理想，立即請專人審查，發現錯謬之處甚多；隨即請有關譯者修訂。第二稿出，劉先生聘請香港的專家檢校，仍然檢出不少錯譯、漏譯以及文句不通、方言色彩過份濃厚之處。至此，劉先生建議由朗文出面約請香港和北京若干位資深的詞典編譯專家，反覆兩次，逐字逐句校訂，改正了許多錯漏和不順之處，終於達到較佳的編譯質量。我們在這裡把編譯的艱苦歷程寫出來，固然是為了紀念劉燈明先生，另一方面也是要說明：一本詞典真正做到正名辨物、賞奇析疑，不知得花多少時間，多少人力物力！而且即使如此，疏漏和謬誤之處，仍在所不免。但願讀者和本行的大方家不吝珠玉，予以賜正為幸。

朗文出版（遠東）有限公司

詞典編譯出版部

一九八八年六月

英文版序

編纂一本詞典，尤其是屬於世界語言的英語詞典，需要深厚的功力與廣博的專門知識。此外，極重要的一點是編者能敏銳體察讀者的需要，設計出最佳編纂體例以滿足讀者的需求。如果編者設想詞典的對象主要是以英語為第二語言的讀者，編纂工作就更為艱巨，因為廣大讀者不同的英語程度、年齡、文化背景及其他不斷變化的因素，必然會引出許多棘手的問題。

在“核心”詞彙如何選擇、詞義如何闡釋、釋義時又如何措詞，乃至附錄的資料是否理想等方面，《朗文當代英語詞典》的編者真正要考慮的恰恰就是這些棘手的問題。

本版編者並沒有受前一版的形式或內容所束縛，而不敢革新，相反地，他們怒氣風發，訂立一些重大的編纂原則，創出一套明確的釋義用的詞彙，足以在兩個方面對使用者有所幫助：第一，讀者只要掌握有限的兩千個核心詞彙，就可以了解本詞典所有的詞及例句的意思。第二，由於詞的定義嚴格受控於那套釋義用的詞彙，所以在語義的分析方面有不少創見和獨到之處。

在編纂過程中，編者多方借重海內外的學者專家，並利用倫敦大學所編的《英語用法調查》作為一般用法的依據。由於編者對語言學、現代語言理論以及英語教學等方面的研究成果兼收並蓄，這就使本詞典更具特色：採用了一套精密的文法代碼。讀者憑着這一套雖不顯眼但十分實用的代碼便可以掌握有關詞彙綜合使用標準的大量知識，這樣本詞典那些具典型性的條目才能明白地顯示出文法與文義如何息息相關這一特色。

這本詞典既講究簡明，又體現了綜合，堪稱辭書編纂的一大貢獻。為此，我願向出版者與編輯組致以真誠的祝賀！

Randolph Quirk

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A, a

A, a /e, ei, ɛ/, /æ, ʌ, ɒ, ɑː, ɔː, ɒs, əs/ **1** the first letter of the English alphabet 英文字母的第一個字母 **2** from **A** to **Z** from beginning to end, including everything 從頭到尾, 全部

A¹ (in Western music) (西洋音樂) **a** the 6th note (*Aml* also **1** 音作 **tone**) in the row of notes which form the musical scale **F** (5) of **C MAJOR** (3) 組成 **C** 大調音階中的第六個音 **b** the musical **KEY** (5) based on this note 基於此音之調子

A² *abbrev.* for **AMPERE** 之縮寫

A³ *n.* *adj.* [W&S;C;A] (in Britain) (a film) that may be unsuitable for children under 14. (英國) 可能不適合 14 歲以下兒童觀看(影片) — compare 比較 **AA**, **U2**, **X²**

a, ɔː, ɒ, ɔː, strong e, ɛ, et. also 亦作 (before a vowel sound 母音前) **an — *indefinite article* 不定冠詞, *determiner* 限定詞 **1** 一個 *I gave him a THOUSAND pounds* 我給他一「千」鎊 *I caught a fish yesterday* 昨天我抓到一條魚 **2** (before certain DETERMINERS of quantity) (在某些量量的限定詞前) *a few weeks* 幾個星期 *a little water* 一點水 *a great many* 許多(可數物) *a bit much* 過份 **3** one member of a class 同班同學之一 *I only know it was a dog and not a cat that bit me* 我只知道咬我的是狗不是貓 *I was a Burton before my marriage* (changed from SEU S.) 我娘家是姓伯頓的(從英語用法調查(口語)改變而來) **4** any, every, the thing called 任何的; 每一; 所謂的: *A horse with a broken leg cannot run* 瘸了腿的馬不能跑 *A bicycle has 2 wheels* 腳踏車有兩個輪子 **5** one like, another like... 之一; 或物: *He is a (second) Caesar in speech and leadership* 他在演說及領導方面的才能有如凱撒再世 **6** (before the name of an artist) a work by (用於藝術家名字之前) 為... 之作品: *What wonderful news! the painting on my wall is a Rembrandt!* 真是太好消息, 我牆上那幅畫是倫勃朗真蹟! — see 見 **AN** (USAGE 用法) **7** often *fmI* (showing that someone is unknown to the speaker) a certain (常正式)(指說話者不認識之人) *A Mrs. Smith wishes to speak to you* 有一位史密斯太太想要跟你說話 *a Christmas when it snowed* 一個降雪的耶誕節 **8** becoming rare the same (漸少用詞) *They are all songs of a type* 它們都是同一類的歌 **9** (after half/such/what/rather (lit) many) (置於 half/such/what/rather (文語); many 之後): *What a nice girl (she is)!* (她是)一個多麼好的女孩子! *I've never met such a nice girl* 我從沒遇過這麼好的女孩子! **10** (in the pattern as/how so too + adj + a + countable or uncountable noun) (用於 as/how so too + 形容詞 + a + 可數或不可數名詞之句型中) *I've never met so nice a girl* 我從未遇見過這麼好的女孩子! **11** (before uncountable [U] nouns) a kind of (置於不可數名詞之前) 一種: *Médoc is a very good wine* 美多克酒是一種很好的酒 **12** (before uncountable [U] nouns) a container or UNIT (U) of (置於不可數名詞之前) 一種; 一個單位: *I'd like a coffee, please* 請給我一杯咖啡. *I'd like a beer, please* 請給我一杯啤酒 **13** (before the -ing form when used as a noun) an example or case of (用於 -ing 語型的名詞前) 一種範例或事例: *Our work led to a setting up of 2 quite different systems of grammar* 我們的工作使兩種體系完全不同的文法建立起來 **14** a certain amount of; some... (before the -ing form when used as a noun) (用於 -ing 語型的名詞前): *I heard a crashing/a weeping in the kitchen* 我聽到叮叮噠噠有東西打碎聲/哭泣 **b** (before singular [S] nouns with no plural form, including nouns related in meaning to the -ing form of verbs) (用於沒有複數型的單數名詞前, 包括在意義上與 -ing 語型有關動詞相關的名詞): *I had a weep/a think* 我哭了/想了**

He has a knowledge of chemistry 他具有化學知識 **15** (in the pattern a... noun + of + poss. form) (用於 a + 名詞 + of + 所有格形式的句型中): *a friend of mine* *John's* (= one of my/John's friends) 我的(約翰的)朋友之一 **16** (before the first one of a pair that seems to be a single whole) (兩個東西合成一個單一的整體時, 於第一個名詞之前): *a BRACE AND BIT* 一副曲柄鑽 **17** each, every, per... *6 times a day* 每天六次, *12 A DIXZEN* 每打兩錢

a-¹ /ə, ɔː, ɒ/ *prefix* (字首) **1** in, to, at, or on 表在某處: **ABED** 在床; **AFAIR** 在遠處 **2** in a stated condition 表示狀態: **AFIRE** 着火 **3** in a stated manner 表示方式: **aloud** 大聲地

a-² /ə, ɛ, ɔː, ɒ/ *prefix* without; not (字首) 無; 非: **AMORAL** 非道德的; 與道德無關的; **ASEXUAL** 無性的

-a *suffix* (字尾) **1** [*adj*] (-an, -ian) → **n** [P] a collection of facts, papers, etc. connected with 與... 有關的文物, 彙編等: *American's* 美國誌; *Victoriana* 維多利亞時代之文物, 傢俱, 書籍等 **2** [*n* → *n*] (forms the plural of nouns ending in -ium) 作為有 -ium 字尾的名詞的複數等: *bacteria* 細菌

A-1 *the* *want*, *let* *want* *adj* **1** of the best quality; very good 頗等的; 極佳的: *The service in that shop is really A-1* 那家商店的服務實在是第一等 **2** in good health, working well 健康的; 狀況良好的: *Yesterday I was ill but today I am feeling A-1* 昨天我不舒服, 今天卻覺得很好

AA /e, ɛ, ei/ *n.* *adj.* [W&S;C;A] (in Britain) (a film) that children under 14 are not admitted to see in a cinema (英國) 14歲以下兒童不准在電影院觀看的(影片) — compare 比較 **A2**, **U2**, **X²**

AA *abbrev.* for **AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION** 之縮寫

ab- /əb, ɔːb, ɛb, ɒb/ *prefix* off; from, away (字首) 表「離開」之意 **ABDUCT**

a-back /əbæk, ɔːbæk, ɛbæk/ *adv.* *old* use backwards (舊用法) 向後地, — see also 參見 **TAKE ABACK**

abacus /əbəkəs, ɔːbəkəs/ *n* a frame holding wires on which small balls can be moved, used for teaching children how to count, or, esp. in eastern countries, for calculating 算盤(東方國家教兒童計算用之珠串)

abandon /ə'bændən, ɔː'bændən/ [T] **1** to leave completely and for ever; desert 放棄; 離棄: *The sailors abandoned the burning ship* 船員們放棄了着火的船 **2** to leave (a relation or friend) in a thoughtless or cruel way 背棄; 離棄(親友): *He abandoned his wife and went away with all their money* 他遺棄了太太, 帶走了所有的錢 **3** to give up, esp. without finishing (尤指未完成) 放棄: *The search was abandoned when night came, even though the child had not been found* 小孩雖未找到, 但由於天色已晚, 所以大家放棄了搜尋 **4** [(to) to give (oneself) up completely to a feeling, desire, etc. 放棄; 放肆; 盡情: *He abandoned himself to grief* 他不禁悲傷 *abandoned behaviour* 放肆的行為 — **document** **n** [U]

abandon² *n* [U] the state when one's feelings and actions are uncontrolled; freedom from control 放鬆; 放肆: *The people were so excited that they jumped and shouted with abandon/in gay abandon* 那些人極為興奮, 盡情地又跳又叫

abandoned /ə'bændən, ɔː'bændən/ *adj.* *euph.* now rare given up to a state that is thought to be immoral (愛爾蘭) 的(愛爾蘭) 的(愛爾蘭) 的(愛爾蘭) — see also 參見 **ABANDON¹** (2, 4)

abase /ə'beɪs, ɔː'beɪs/ [T] to make (someone, esp. oneself) feel less self-respect; make humble 貶抑(某人) 尤指自己; 使卑下 — **ment** **n** [U]

a bash /ə'bæʃ, ɔː'bæʃ/ [T] *usu. pass.* 通常被動) to cause to feel uncomfortable or ashamed in the presence

abate

of others 使... 使... 使... The workman stood abashed as his mistakes were pointed out 工人的錯誤的指出來的。... 使... 使... 使...

a-bate ɒ'bet, ə'bet n [1] [Q] of winds, storms, disease, pain, etc.) to become less strong; decrease (指風、暴風雨、疾病、痛苦等) 減輕、減弱 The ship waited till the storm abated before sailing out to sea 船隻等一等直到暴風雨減弱後才出海 2 [T] often pass. 宗動詞 lit to make less (文法) 減少 His pride was not abated by his many mistakes 他犯了不少錯誤, 但自尊的並未因此稍減 3 [T] lit to bring to an end esp. in the phr. 常用於 abate a nuisance 口語中(法律) 消除、制止。 ~ment n [U]

ab-at-toir /æbətwaɪə'æbətwaɪə/ n BRE (罕) = SLAUGHTERHOUSE

ab-ess ɪ'æbɪs, ɪ'æbi, ɪ'ebes, ɪ'æbɪs, ɪ'æbes n [C,N] a woman who is the head of a religious establishment (CONVENT), formerly called an ABBEY, for women 尼庵住持, 女修道院院長。 ~ compare 比較 ABBOT

ab-beiy ɪ'æbi, ɪ'ebi n [C] (esp. formerly) a building in which Christian men (MONKS) or women (NUNS) live shut away from other people and work, is a group for God; MONASTERY of CONVENT (尤指女修道院) 修道院, 僧院 1 [C] (古) the group of people living in such a building 修道院之僧人 2 [C] often esp. as part of a name 當名稱時常指 a large church or house that was once such a building 曾為修道院等之宗教堂

ab-bot ɪ'æbɪt, ɪ'æbat n [A,C,N] a man who is the head of a religious establishment (MONASTERY), formerly called an ABBEY, for men 方丈, 住持, 大修道院院長。 ~compare 比較 ABBESS

ab-bre-viate ɒ'brɪvi,eɪt, ə'brɪvi,eɪt v [T] to make (a story, speech, visit, word, etc.) shorter 簡短、縮短 (故事、演說、訪問、單字等)

ab-bre-vi-a-tion ɒ'brɪvi'eɪʃən, ə'brɪvi'eɪʃən; n [U] the act of making shorter 縮短 2 [C] a shortened form of a word, often one used in writing (such as Mr) 縮寫 (如 Mr)

ABC /æbɪ'ɑ:bi/ n [U] the alphabet, as taught to children 字母: Has the child learnt his ABC yet? 這小孩學字母了沒有? 2 [the + C (of)] the simplest facts about something which have to be learnt first 初學, 入門, 基礎知識 classes in the ABC of cooking 烹飪入門課程

ab-di-cate ɪ'æbdɪ'keɪt, ɪ'æbdɪ'keɪt v [1] [10] (from; T) to give up officially (an official position, esp. that of king or queen) 正式放棄 (公職, 尤指皇位) 讓位, 辭職 to abdicate (from) the throne 遜位 2 [T] (with) to give up (a right or claim, esp. a responsibility) (正式) 放棄 (權利, 尤指責任) He abdicated all responsibility for the care of the child 他放棄了照顧該小孩的一切責任。 ~cation ɪ'æbdɪ'keɪʃən, ɪ'æbdɪ'keɪʃən/ n [U,C]

ab-do-men ɪ'æbdəmən, ə'bɒdəmən; ɪ'æbdəmən, ə'bɒdəm- n med a main part of the body in animals, being in man (and other MAMMALS) the part between the chest and legs, containing the stomach, bowels, etc., and in insects the end part of the body joined to the THORAX (胸) 腹; 下腹 (在哺乳動物為胸部到腿部之部份, 在昆蟲類則為身體最後一節) see picture at INSECT 字插圖。 ~dominal ɪ'æbdəmənəl, ə'bɒdəmənəl n [U] [W5]

ab-duct ɪ'æbdʌkt, əb-, əb'dʌkt, əb-, ɪ [T] to take away (a person) unlawfully, often by force, KIDNAP 綁走; 拐走; 綁架: The police think the missing woman has been abducted 警方認為那失踪的女人已遭綁架。 ~abduction ɪ'æbdʌkʃən, əb-, ɪ'æbdʌkʃən, əb-, n [U]

a-bed ɪ'æbed; ə'bed, ədʒ [W5,F] lit or old use in bed (文語或舊用法) 高臥; 寢臥

a-ber-rant ɒ'berərənt, ə'berərənt, ə- ɪ adj 1 changed from what is usual, expected, or considered to be right 錯亂的; 超出常軌的 aberrant behaviour under the influence of drugs 藥物影響下的高超行為 2 tech not true to type or class (機械) 變形的; 變質的 an aberrant example of a particular insect 某種變質昆蟲之例

ab-er-ra-tion ɒ'berə'reɪʃən, ə'berə'reɪʃən n [1] [10] a usual sudden change away from the habitual way of thinking or acting, sudden forgetfulness 突然失憶; 錯亂 She has had an instance of aberration 她曾失去理智 2 [1] an example of this 突然失憶之例或事例 3 [1] a sudden change, esp. for a short time, from health to illness of the mind or feelings (尤指短暫的) 智識情緒的突然改變

a-bet ɒ'bet, ə'bet n -tt- [1] (n) 1 to encourage or give help to (a crime or criminal) 教唆 (犯罪或罪犯) He abetted the thief in robbing the bank 他協助盜賊搶劫銀行 2 aid and abet law or humor to help (someone) 助 (某人) 犯罪 (法律或幽默) 協助 (某人) 犯罪。 ~tor n

a-bey-ance ɒ'beɪəns, ə'beɪəns; n fml the condition of not being in force or in use, at or for a certain time (esp. in the phr. 常用於 in/into abeyance 口語的) (正式) 中止; 暫停; 凍結 an old custom that has fallen into abeyance 已經停止或廢止的舊習俗

ab-hor ɒ'hɒr, əb-, əb'hɒr; əb-, ɪ -rr- [T] to feel very great hatred and dislike for, hate very much; DETEST 憎恨; 痛恨; 惡毒 Most people abhor cruelty to children 大多數人都痛恨虐待兒童的行為

ab-hor-ent ɒ'hɒrənt, əb-, ə'hɑ:; əb'hɒrənt ɒ'hɒr-ənt; ɪ (to) 1 hateful, detestable 可恨的; 令人厭惡的 Cruelty is abhorrent to him 他痛恨殘忍 2 completely opposed in nature 性質完全相反 Cruelty is abhorrent to love 殘忍與愛完全相反。 ~rence n [U]

a-bide ɒ'baɪd, ə'baɪd; v [1] [1,3,4] (usu. not in simple statements) to bear; TOLERATE (通常不用在簡單句內容, 英文) I can't abide rude people 我無法忍受粗魯的人 I cannot abide to see such cruelty; seems such cruelty 我不能忍受目睹如此殘忍 2 [T] rare to wait for (等) 等待

abide ɪ'æbaɪd; ɒ'baɪd; ɒ'baɪd; ɪ [L9] lit and old use (文語; 舊用法) 1 to stay; remain 停留; 居住 "Abide with Me" (famous HYMN) "願我同在" (著名的讚美詩) 2 to live (in or at a place) 居住 (在某地)

abide by a prep abided [T] no pass. 無動詞 1 to be faithful to obey (laws, agreements, etc.) 遵守 (法律、契約等) If you join the club you must abide by its rules 你要加入這社團, 就得遵守其章程 2 to wait for or accept 等待或接受 You must abide by the results of your mistakes 你犯了錯誤, 就得負責任。 ~abidance by n [U] fml (正式)

a-biding ɒ'baɪdɪŋ; ə'baɪdɪŋ; adj [A] (without end; lasting 永久的; 持續的) an abiding friendship 永久持續的友誼

a-bil-i-ties ɒ'bilɪtu:z, ə'bilɪtu:z; n [P] powers and skills, esp. of the mind (尤指心智上之) 能力 a job more suited to his abilities 更適合他能力的任務

a-bil-i-ty ɒ'bilɪti, ə'bilɪti; n [U] power and skill, esp. to do, think, act, make, etc. (尤指工作、思考、行動、創造等之) 能力 He has the ability to make a very good boat 他有能力造很好的船 a man of great musical ability 有音樂才氣的人。 ~see 見 GENIUS (USAGE 用法)

a-bil-i-ty, -ibility ɒ'bilɪti, ə'bilɪti; suffix [r, ad] 1 suitability to act or be acted on in the stated manner (字尾) 表示"可...的" FLEXIBILITY 伸縮性; 彈性; capability 能力

ab-ject ɪ'æbdʒekt, əb'dʒekt; ɪ'æbdʒekt; ɪ adj 1 (of a condition) as low as possible; deserving great pity (狀況) 極低賤的; 極可憐的 abject slavery 卑賤之奴役 2 (esp. of people or behaviour) not deserving respect, showing lack of self-respect (尤指人或行為) 卑鄙的; 自卑的 an abject slave 卑賤的奴隸。 ~sly ɒ'ɪʃəl 1 ~abjection ɪ'æbdʒekʃən, əb'dʒekʃən, əb-, n [U]

ab-jure ɒ'bɪdʒʊr, əb-, əb'dʒʊr, əb-, ɪ [T] fml to swear a solemn promise, esp. publicly, to give up (an opinion, belief, claim, faithfulness to someone or something, etc.) (正式) 鄭重宣誓放棄 (對某人或某物) 意見、信仰、要求、忠誠等) 誓絕; 棄絕 ~jurament ɪ'æbdʒʊ'reɪmənt, əb'dʒʊ'reɪmənt -dʒə- n

ab-la-tive ɒ'blətɪv, ɪ'blətɪv; adj, n (of or concerning

a particular form of a Latin noun which carries the meaning of *ab*, *with*, or *from* the noun 拉丁文動詞的格(1)

ab-laut /æb'laut, æs'laut/ *adv* 在(aphact) 3 1) the way in which, in the system of some languages the vowel of a word changes as the word is used in different ways (as in *drink* /drɪŋk/ *drinks* /drɪŋks/ 變化(如 *drink*, *drinks*, *drunk*))

a-blaze /ə'bleɪ, ə'bleɪz/ *adj* [in fire 着火] *The wooden house was quickly ablaze* 那木屋很快就被火燒了 **2** (of light) shining brightly; flashing 閃爍的 發亮的 *The lights were ablaze with fireworks* 花炮滿天放得真亮 **3** (of a path) excited 驚動的 *The way was ablaze with anger* 路旁充滿了激憤

a-ble /'æbl, 'æbəl/ *adj* [in 1] [in 1] having the power, skill, knowledge, time, etc., necessary to do something 有做某事的能力 有時間 有技巧 有力量 有金錢 *I had plenty of money I was (better) more able to help her* 我有許多錢, (更) 更有幫助她 **2** opposite 相反的 **unable** **2** (Wol. B) clever, skilled 聰明的 熟練的 *an able leader than I thought* 比我想象的好的領袖 (1) 有能力的 (USAGE 用法)

-a-ble, -ible /əb, əbəl/ *suffix* (在 1) [in → *adj*] able or needing to be, fit for, worthy to, or likely to suffer the stated action 能...的 適合...的 適於...的 值得...的 易於...的 應付...的 *bearable* 可忍受的 *payable* 應付的 **2** (in → *adj*) having the quality of the stated condition 有...性質的 *knowledgable* 博識的 *peaceable* 和平的 **-ably** *suffix* [→ *adv*] (在 1) 自(自) 自(自) **USAGE** (用法) Adjectives formed with **-able, -ible** are often passive in meaning 以 *-able, -ible* 形成的形容詞, 其中往往是被動的, 如 *a washable garment* is one that can be washed. (Compare *a washed garment*, which has been washed). *Washable garment* 指可以洗的衣服, *washed garment* 指已洗過的衣服 *Laughable* means "suitable to be laughed at" and *reliable* is "able to be relied on" (RELY ON) *Laughable* 意思是「適合於當作笑對象的」, 可笑的, 而 *reliable* 意思是「能被依賴的」, 可靠的。Some common words where **-able** has a different meaning are *comfortable*, which means (of a chair) "giving comfort" or (of a person) "in surroundings that provide comfort" 有些 *-able* 意義不同, 如 *comfortable* 意義是「指椅子」帶來舒適的」或「指人」在舒適的環境中; 感覺舒適的 *knowledgable* which means "having knowledge", *Knowledgeable* 的意思是「有知識的」, and *sizable* which means "of a rather large size" 而 *sizable* 的意思是「相當大的」, but it is not always possible to guess the meaning of such words from their parts. 不過要留意這些類字的部份指出整個字的意義並不一定有由通。

able-bodied /'æbl' bɒdɪd/ *adj* strong and active in body 身體強健的

able sea man /'æbl' si:mən/ also 亦作 **able-bodied seaman** /'æbl' bɒdɪd si:mən/ *n* -men *man, man* (a trained man who holds) a naval rank below that of a NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICER 等水手

a-blution /ə'blu:ʃən, ə'blu:ʃən/ *n* [U;C] /ml/ the washing of part of the body as part of a religious ceremony (正式) (宗教儀式中之) 淨(禮) 禮 齋戒沐浴

a-blutions /ə'blu:ʃənz, ə'blu:ʃənz/ *n* [P] **1** *pomp or humor* the act of washing oneself (誇張或幽默) 沐浴; 洗身 **2** /ml/ → **ABUCTION** (正式) 宗教儀式之淨禮; temple ablutions 教堂之淨禮

a-bly /'æbl, 'æblɪ/ *adv* in an able manner 能幹地; 巧妙地 *He could play the horn very ably* 他很會吹喇叭

ab-ne-ga-tion /æb'nɛ:geɪʃən, æb'nɛ:geɪʃən/ also 亦作 **self-abnegation** /sɛlf'æbneɪʃən/ *n* [U] *usu* *apprec* the action or quality of giving up, or not trying to get, things that one wants (通常帶貶義) 克己 自削

ab-normal /æb'nɔ:ml, æb'nɔ:ml/ *adj* different (usu. in a bad sense) from what is ordinary or expected unusual, peculiar 不正常的 變態的 特殊的 *Is the child abnormal in any way?* 這孩子有沒有在呢

不正常 1) *ab-normal* /æb'nɔ:ml/ *adj* different (usu. in a bad sense) from what is ordinary or expected unusual, peculiar 不正常的 變態的 特殊的 *Is the child abnormal in any way?* 這孩子有沒有在呢

ab-o-rig-i-nal /ə'bɔ:ri:ʃəl, ə'bɔ:ri:ʃəl/ *n* [C] 1) 澳洲土人 2) 澳洲土人

a-board /ə'bɔ:rd, ə'bɔ:rd/ *adv prep* [F] on or into a ship, boat, aircraft, bus, etc. (在或到) 船中 車上 飛機上 巴士上等 *The boat is ready to leave* 船已準備好要開走了 *They were aboard the ship* 他們在船上

a-bode /ə'bɔ:d, ə'bɔ:d/ *n* [usu. *pl*] 通常單數 **1** [F] *These are bad places where one lives, home* 這些地方是住人的地方 **2** **of with no fixed abode** *law* 沒有固定住處的法律 (法律) 居無定所

ab-ode /ə'bɔ:d, ə'bɔ:d/ *n* [usu. *pl*] 通常單數 **1** [F] *These are bad places where one lives, home* 這些地方是住人的地方 **2** **of with no fixed abode** *law* 沒有固定住處的法律 (法律) 居無定所

a-bol-ish /ə'bɔ:lɪʃ, ə'bɔ:lɪʃ/ *adj* [a] **abol-ish** [F] to bring to an end; stop 終止 *There are many bad customs and laws that ought to be abolished* 有許多不良習俗及法律應終止

ab-o-lition /æ'bɔ:lɪʃən, 'æbɔ:lɪʃən/ *n* [U] the act of putting an end to something 廢止 *the abolition* 廢止 (1) 廢止 (2) 廢止 (3) 廢止

A-bomb /ə'bɔ:m, 'æbɔ:m/ *n* -boms *n* = ATOM BOMB

a-bom-i-n-able /ə'bɔ:mɪnəbəl, ə'bɔ:mɪnəbəl/ *adj* **1** causing great dislike; hateful, DETESTABLE 引起極大厭惡的 *Their cruel treatment of prisoners was abominable* 他們對囚犯殘忍, 令人痛恨 **2** *intm* unpleasant; not liked (非正式) 令人不愉快 (非正式) *The food in this hotel is abominable* 旅館裡的飯菜很惡劣 **-ibly** *adv* [Wa3]

abominable snow man /ə'bɔ:mɪnəbəl snəʊ mæn/ *n* -men *infrm* (非正式) = YETI

a-bom-i-n-ate /ə'bɔ:mɪneɪt, ə'bɔ:mɪneɪt/ *adj* **1** [F] *to have great hatred and dislike for*; DETEST (正式) 痛恨, 惡劣

a-bom-i-n-ation /ə'bɔ:mɪneɪʃən, ə'bɔ:mɪneɪʃən/ *n* **1** [U] great hatred, disgust 憎惡; 嫌惡 **2** [C] a very hateful or nasty thing or act 極可憎之物或行為

ab-o-rig-i-nal /ə'bɔ:ri:ʃəl, ə'bɔ:ri:ʃəl/ *n* an **ABORIGINAL**, esp. of Australia (尤指澳洲之) 土人 原始居民 原住民

aboriginal /ə'bɔ:ri:ʃəl/ *n* a member of a group, tribe, etc., that has lived in a place from the earliest times or since the place was first described 原始居民, 土著

ab-o-rig-i-ne /ə'bɔ:ri:ʃən, ə'bɔ:ri:ʃən/ *n* an **ABORIGINAL**, esp. of Australia (尤指澳洲之) 土人 原始居民 原住民

a-bort /ə'bɔ:t, ə'bɔ:t/ *v* **1** [T]; [Ø] to give birth too early to a (dead child) 流產. —compare *birth* **MIS-CARRY** (1) **2** [T]; [Ø] to cause (a child) to be born too soon, or to end (a PREGNANCY) too soon, so that the child cannot live 使流產; 墮胎 *The doctor had to abort the baby* 醫生不得不把胎兒打掉 **3** [T]; [Ø] *tech* (專技) **a** to end (a job or plan, esp. a military or space flight) before the expected time or because of some trouble (因中途遭遇困難而) 中止 (工作或計劃, 尤指軍事或太空飛行); **b** (of a job, plan, etc.) to end in this way (工作, 計劃等) 中止, 未完成前結束

a-bor-tion /ə'bɔ:ʃən, ə'bɔ:ʃən/ *n* **1** [U] the act of giving birth or causing to give birth before the baby is properly developed, esp. within the first 28 weeks of its existence inside a woman, so that the child cannot live 流產; 墮胎 **2** [C] an example of this, by accident or intention (不論是意外或故意之) 流產或墮胎 **3** [C] a badly-formed creature produced by such a birth 流產或墮胎產下之畸形胎兒 **4** [C] a plan or arrangement which breaks down before it can develop properly (計劃) 流產; 胎死腹中 —compare 比較 **MISARRIAGE** (1), **STILLBIRTH**

a-bor-tion-ist /ə'bɔ:ʃənɪst, ə'bɔ:ʃənɪst/ *n* a person, esp. a doctor, who intentionally causes an **ABORTION** 施墮胎術者 (尤指醫生)

a·bor·tive /ə'ɔ:bɪv, ə'ɔ:bɪv ə'ɔ:bər/ *adj* coming to nothing, not developing, unsuccessful 無結果的; 功敗垂成的; 失敗的: *An abortive attempt to build that railway failed for lack of money* 由於缺少經費, 建造那條鐵路的計劃終於中斷。— *~ly* *adv*

a·bound /ə'baʊnd, ə'baʊnd/ *r* [L9] to exist in large numbers or great quantity 充滿; 富於: *wild animals abound in this park* 那公園到處都是野生動物

abound in also 亦作 **abound with** — *esp* [T1] to have in large numbers or great quantity 富於; 多: *The park abounds in wild animals* 那公園到處是野生動物

a·bout /ə'baʊt, ə'baʊt/ *adv* [W5] 1 also (*esp* *AmE*) (美) 亦作 **around** — *esp*, *BrE* here and there; in all directions or places; on all sides, around (英)到處: *They go about together most of the time* 大部份時間他們都在一起。 *The visitors sat about on the floor* 遊客們在地板上四處坐著。 2 [F] also (*esp*, *AmE*) (美) 亦作 **around** — *esp*, *BrE* in the area; in a near place (英)在此處; 在附近: *Is there anybody about?* 這兒有沒有有人? 3 near in number, time, degree, etc.; a little more or less than 大概; 大約: *We walked about 5 miles* 我們走了大約五哩。 4 *fmnl* almost, nearly (非正式)將近; 幾乎: *I'm about ready* 我就快準備好了。 5 also (*esp*, *AmE*) (美) 亦作 **around** — so as to face the opposite way 向相反方向; 反: *The ship turned about and left the battle* 船掉轉了頭, 退出戰鬥。— *see* also 參見 **BRING ABOUT**; **COME ABOUT**; *see* 見 **ON**; **ROUND** (USAGE 用法)。

about ² *prep* 1 also (*esp*, *AmE*) (美) 亦作 **around** — *esp*, *BrE* here and there; in all parts of; on all sides of, around (英)到處; 四處: *They walked about the streets* 他們在街頭四處走着。 *Books lying about the room* 房間到處放著書。 2 also (*esp*, *AmE*) (美) 亦作 **around** — *esp*, *BrE* in the area of; near (英)在...附近: *I lost my pen about here* 我在這附近掉了筆。 3 also (*esp*, *AmE*) (美) 亦作 **around** — *lit*, *esp*, *BrE* surrounding (文語; 英)圍繞著: *the high wall about the prison* 監獄四周的高牆。 4 with regard to, concerning 關於; 對於: *Tell us about what happened* 告訴我們發生了什麼事。 *Have you a book about the stars?* 你有沒有關於星星的書? 5 on or near the body of 在...身上; 身邊: *There is a strange smell about him* 他身上有一股怪味。 *I have no money about me* 我身邊沒錢。 6 in the character of 性格上: *There is a sense of power about him* 他有一種權力感。 7 busy or concerned with 忙於; 著意於: *Do the shopping now, and while you're about it buy yourself a pair of shoes* 現在就去買東西吧! 去買時, 就給你自己買一雙鞋了吧! 8 **Be quick about it!** Do it quickly! 快點兒做! 9 *what/how* about a what news or plans have you concerning 對於... 你有什麼消息或計劃: *What about father?* *We can't just leave him here* 爸爸怎麼辦呢? 我們總不能把他留在這兒。 *b* (making a suggestion) 提議: *How about a drink?* 來一杯如何? — *see* also 參見 **SET ABOUT**

about ³ *adj* [W5] 1 [F] moving from place to place, as after getting out of bed; active (esp. in the phr. 常用於 *up and about* 片語中) 在活動著 (如起床之後): *Is he about yet?* *He may still be asleep* 他起床沒有? 可能還在睡。 2 [F3] just ready (to do something) 正要 (做某事): *We were about to start, when it rained* 我們正要動身, 卻下起雨來了。 3 **not about to** *AmE* *sl* very unwilling to (美俚)很不情願: *I'm not about to stop when I'm so close to success* 眼看就要成功了, 我是不肯就此停頓下來的。

about-face /ə'baʊt'feɪs/ *n* [usu. *sing.* 通常單數] *esp*, *AmE* a complete change to the opposite position, direction or opinion (美)向後轉; 位置、方向或意見的完全轉變

about turn /ə'baʊt'tɜ:n, 'ɪntɜ:rj/ (the action of obeying) a military order to turn round and face in the opposite direction 向後轉

a·bove ¹ /ə'baʊv, ə'baʊv/ *adv* [W5] 1 [F] in or to a higher place; OVERHEAD 在上; 在上: *The clouds above began to get thicker* 天上的雲層愈來愈厚! *A cry from above warned me of the danger* 上面傳來一聲喊叫, 警告我有危險。 2 on an earlier page or higher on the same page 在上文; *the facts mentioned above* 上文所提到之事

實 3 more 更多; 較... 為多; 20 and above 二十及二十以上。 4 higher (esp. in rank) (等級)更高的: *a military meeting for captains and above* 陸軍上尉及其以上軍官之軍事會議 5 [F] in or to heaven 在天上; 到天上

above ² *prep* 1 higher than; 高於...之上: *We flew above the clouds* 我們飛得比雲還高 (fig.) *there's nothing in this shop (at) for above £5* (比喻)店裏沒有(價錢)超過五鎊的東西。— *opposite* 相反詞 **below**. compare 比較 **OVER** 2 more than 較... 為多: *She values safety above excitement* 她認為安全比刺激來得重要。 3 higher in rank or power than (階級或權力)高於: *The captain of a ship is above a seaman* 船長的職位高於船員。 4 higher in quality than; not having (bad thoughts, plans, etc.) or doing (bad acts) 比... 為優; 沒有(壞想法、壞計劃等)或不(做壞事): *He wouldn't steal, he's above that* 他不會偷東西, 他不致於那樣做。 *He's above stealing* 他不敢於偷東西。 5 out of reach of (because too great, good, etc.) (因太大、太好而)無法; *His behaviour is above praise* 他的行為不只是值得稱讚而已。— *compare* 比較 **above someone's HEAD** (2) 6 too good, proud, etc. 因太好、太驕傲而(不)為; *He's not above doing what is necessary* 必須做的, 他還是會做。 7 **above all** most important of all 最重要的。 8 **over and above** in addition; as well 除外; 也。 9 **above oneself** a having too much trust in one's own cleverness, SELF-SATISFIED 過於自信的; 自負的。 **b** excited 興奮的。

above ³ *adj* [W5; B; E; the + GU] *fmnl* mentioned on an earlier page or higher on the same page (正式)上述的; 前述的: *For an explanation see the above sentence/see the sentence above* 至於解釋, 見上述句子。 *The above is the most important fact* 上述為最重要的事實。 *The above are the most important facts* 上述為最重要的事實。

a·bove·board /ə'baʊv'bɔ:d, -bɔ:d, ə'baʊv'bɔ:d*, ə'baʊv'bɔ:d ə'baʊv'bɔ:d/ *adj* without any trick or attempt to deceive; honourable 光明磊落的; 高尚的: *His part in the affair was quite (open and) aboveboard* 他在這件事上的行為相當光明磊落。

above-mentioned /ə'baʊv'menʃnd/ *adj* [W5; A; the + GU] *fmnl* = ABOVE³ (正式)上述的: *the above-mentioned facts* 上述事實。

ab·ra·ca·da·bra /ə'brækə'dæbrə, 'æbrækə'dæbrə/ *n*, *interj* 1 (a word spoken to encourage the working of magic) (巫覡法時所唸之)咒語。 2 *derog* ceremonial nonsense without meaning (詼謔)莫名其妙的話、廢話。

a·brade /ə'breɪd, ə'breɪd/; [F] [T] *tech* 1 (專技) a (esp. of skin) to wear away by hard rubbing (尤指皮膚)磨損; 擦傷。 **b** to cause (esp. skin) to wear away by hard rubbing 使(皮膚)磨損; 擦傷。

a·bra·sion /ə'breɪʒn; ə'breɪʒn/ *n* *tech* (專技) 1 [U] loss of surface by rubbing; wearing away 表面磨損; 剝蝕。 2 [C] a place where the surface, esp. of the skin, has been worn away (尤指皮膚)擦傷處; 磨損處。

a·bra·sive ¹ /ə'breɪsɪv, ə'breɪsɪv/ *adj* 1 causing the wearing away of a surface 使表面磨損的。 2 tending to annoy; rough 惱人的; 粗糙的: *an abrasive voice* 沙啞的聲音。— *~ly* *adv*

abrasive ² *n* [U; C] a substance, such as sand, used for polishing or removing a surface 磨磨物; (磨)磨料。

a·breast /ə'breɪst, ə'breɪst/ *adv* [F] 1 [W5] side by side, on a level, and facing the same direction 並肩; 並排; 並列: *lines of soldiers marching* 5 *abreast* 每五名士兵並肩成一列齊步走。 2 **keep/be abreast of** to know all the time the most recent facts about (something non-material) (知識方面)與... 並進; 不落後於: *Read the papers if you want to keep abreast of the times* 要趕上時代就要看報紙。

a·bridge /ə'brɪdʒ, ə'brɪdʒ/ *v* [T1] 1 [W5] to make (something written or spoken) shorter by using fewer words; cut short 刪減(文字或言語); 縮短。 2 *lit* to make (a meeting, period of time, etc.) shorter (文語)縮短(會議、期限等)。

a·bridg·ment, **abridgement** /ə'brɪdʒmənt, ə'brɪdʒmənt/ *n* [U] the act of making shorter 縮短; 刪節。 2

[C] something, such as a story, book, or play, that has been made shorter (故事、書、或劇本的縮本) 被製成一個縮短版 *an abridgment for radio in 5 parts* 播音用的縮短本分成五部份

abroad ə'brɔ:d, ə'brɔ:ɪd *adv* [Wɔ:ʃ] 1 to or in another country 到國外; 在國外 *He lived abroad for many years* 他在國外住了很多年 2 over a wide area widely everywhere 廣佈; 遍佈 *The news soon spread abroad that the examination results were ready* 考試結果已經快要揭曉的消息很快就傳開了 3 out of doors (用法) 在戶外 *I here was no one abroad at that early hour* 那時很早, 戶外沒有人

abrogate 'æbrə:geɪt, 'æbrə:geɪt *v* [T1] *fmI* to put an end to the force or effect of (正式)廢止; 廢除 *to abrogate a law one's rights* 廢除一條法律/取消某人的權利 *-gation* 'æbrə:geɪʃən, 'æbrə:geɪʃən *n* [U] C

abrupt ə'brʌpt, ə'brʌpt *adj* [Wɔ:] 1 sudden and unexpected 突然的 *The train came to an abrupt stop making many passengers fall off their seats* 火車突然停住, 使得很多乘客跌下座位來 2 (of behaviour, speech, character, etc.) rough and impolite, not wanting to waste time being nice (指行為、言語、性格等)粗率無禮的 3 (of the ground) suddenly sloping up or down (地面陡峭的; 險峻的) *~ly* *adv* *~ness* *n* [U]

abscess 'æbsɪs, 'æbsɪs *n* a swelling on or in the body where a thick yellowish poisonous liquid (pus) has gathered 膿疔; 膿瘡

abscond əb'skɒnd, əb-, əb'skɒnd əb'skɒnd: *v* [10] (*from, with*) *fmI* to go away suddenly and secretly because one has done something wrong or against the law (正式)潛逃; 逃匿

absence 'æbsɪns, 'æbsɪns *n* 1 [U] the state of being away or of not being present 離開; 不在; 缺席 *Please look after my house during my absence* 我不在時, 請幫我看房子 2 [C] an occasion or period of being away 離開 3 [U] non-existence; lack 缺乏 *The police were delayed by the absence of information about the crime* 由於缺乏罪案的資料, 警方的行動就耽擱了

absence of mind 'æbsɪns əv maɪnd *n* [U] loss of attention to what one is doing; state in which one forgets one's surroundings or what one is doing 心不在焉 *~ compare* 比較 PRESENCE OF MIND; ABSENT-MINDED

absent 'æbsɪnt, 'æbsɪnt *adj* 1 [B] not present 不在的; 缺席的 *How many students are absent today?* 今天有多少學生缺席? 2 [A] showing lack of attention to what is happening 不注意的; 茫然的 *He had an absent look on his face* 他臉上一片茫然 3 [B] not in existence; lacking 不存在的; 缺乏的 *In the Manx type of cat, the tail is absent* 曼島貓沒有尾巴

absent² 'æbsɪnt, əb-, əb'sent, əb-, əb-, *v* [T1] (*from*) *fmI* to keep (oneself) away (正式)缺席; 不在 *He absented himself from the meeting* 他沒有參加會議

absentee 'æbsɪn'ti, 'æbsɪn'ti *n* a person who stays away 缺席者 *There were many absentees from the meeting* 很多人未出席會議

absenteeism 'æbsɪn'ti:zəm, 'æbsɪn'ti:zəm *n* [U] regular absence without good cause, esp. from work or duty (尤指工作或職務方面無正當理由而經常) 缺席; 曠職

absently 'æbsɪntli, 'æbsɪntli *adv* in an ABSENT-MINDED manner 茫然地; 心不在焉地

absent-minded 'æbsɪnt'maɪnd *adj* so concerned with one's thoughts as not to notice what is happening, what one is doing, etc. 茫然的; 心不在焉的 *~ly* *adv* *~ness* *n* [U]

absinthe, **absinthe** 'æbsɪnθi, 'æbsɪnθi *n* 1 [U] a bitter green very strong alcoholic drink 苦艾酒 2 [C] a glass of this 一杯苦艾酒

absolute 'æbsə'lʊt, 'æbsə'lʊt *adj* 1 complete, perfect 完全的 *He is a man of absolute honesty* 他是個絕對誠實的人 *That's absolute nonsense* 那完全是胡說八道 2 having complete power, without limit 專制的; 無限制的 *An absolute ruler can do just as he pleases* 專制的統治者可以為所欲為 3 not allowing any doubt, completely certain 確定的; 確實的 *The*

judge gave absolute proof that he was the murderer 法官的確實證據證明他是兇手 4 without any conditions 無條件的 *I have made you an absolute promise that I will help you* 我已無條件地答應要幫助你 5 not depending on or measured by comparison with other things 與他物比較的, 非相對的; 絕對的; 絕對的相反 *relative* *~ness* *n* [U]

absolutely 'æbsə'lʊtli, 'æbsə'lʊtli, 'æbsə'lʊtli, 'æbsə'lʊtli *adv* 1 completely 完全地 *You are absolutely wrong* 你完全錯了 2 without conditions 無條件地 *absolutely* *You must agree absolutely and not try to change matters later* 你必須完全同意, 不可日後又想改變條件 3 *fmI* certainly (非正式)當然; 對確信 *"Do you think so?" "Absolutely!"* "你認為是這樣嗎?" "當然!" USAGE (用法) The adverbs **absolutely** and **altogether** are pronounced /'æbsə'lʊtli/ when they come before the word they describe. **Absolutely** and **altogether** 這兩個詞出現在它們所描述的字之前時, 重音在最前面

I absolutely refuse 我斷然拒絕 *altogether different* 全然不同 They are pronounced /'æltə'geðə/ when they come after the word they describe, or when they stand alone 如果出現在所描述的字後面或單獨出現時, 重音則在第三音節 *absolutely* and **altogether** 全然不同 "Absolutely!" "當然!"

absolute zero 'æbsə'lʊt zɪrə *n* [U] the lowest temperature that is thought to be possible 絕對零度

absolution 'æbsə'lju:ʃən, 'æbsə'lju:ʃən *n* (esp. in the Christian religion) (基督教) 1 [U] forgiveness for wrongdoing 赦免; 赦罪 2 [C] the words said by a priest in a church service when he declares that the people are forgiven 赦罪文

absolutism 'æbsə'lʊtɪzəm, 'æbsə'lʊtɪzəm *n* [U] the political principle that complete power should be in the hands of one ruler or a limited number of rulers 專制主義(認為政權應集中在一人或少數人手上)

absolve 'æbzɒlv-, əb-, 'sɒlv-, 'æbzɒlv-, 'sɒlv- *v* [T1] 1 (of a priest) to give (a person) forgiveness for wrongdoing (教士)赦免(某人)罪惡 2 [(from)] to free (someone) from fulfilling a promise or a duty, or from having to suffer for wrongdoing 解除(承諾或責任); 免(罪); 赦免

absorb 'æbsɔ:b, əb-, 'zɔ:b, əb'sɔ:b, 'zɔ:b-ə'ɔ:b *v* [T1] 1 to take or suck in (liquids) 吸收(液體) 2 to take in (knowledge, ideas, etc.) 吸收(知識、意見等) 3 [W5] (in, by) to take up all the attention, interest, time, etc., of, ENROSS (1) 使全神貫注; 使專心 *I was absorbed in a book and didn't hear you call* 我正專心看書, 沒聽到你在叫喚 4 [W5] (into, by) (of a big country, business, etc.) to make into a part of itself; take over (指大國家、大公司) 併吞; 兼併 *Most little shops have been absorbed into big businesses* 大部份的小店都被併入大公司

absorbent 'æbsɔ:bənt, 'zɔ:b-ə'ɔ:b-ənt *n, adj* [B; C] (something) that is able to ABSORB 吸收劑; 能吸收的

absorbing 'æbsɔ:bɪŋ, 'zɔ:b-ə'ɔ:b-ɪŋ *adj* taking all one's attention; very interesting; ENROSSING 極吸引人的; 極有趣的; 引人入勝的

absorption 'æbsɔ:bɪʃən, 'zɔ:b-ə'ɔ:b-ɪʃən *n* [U] 1 the act or action of ABSORBING or of being ABSORBED 吸收 2 [(in)] the taking up of all one's attention, interest, time, etc. 專心; 全神貫注 3 [(into, by)] the taking over of little countries, businesses, etc., by big ones 兼併; 併吞

abstain əb'steɪn, əb-, əb'steɪn/ *v* [10] (*from*) to keep oneself from eating, drinking, voting, etc.; REFRAIN (from something) 自動戒絕或放棄(吃、喝、投票等); 抑制 *~s* *n*

abstemious əb'stɪmiəs, əb-, əb'stɪmiəs *adj* 1 allowing oneself only a little food, drink, or pleasure 節食或享樂有節制的 2 having, being, or allowing only a little food, drink, or pleasure or having a regulated 'an abstemious meal' 節儉或節儉的一餐 *~ly* *adv* *~ness* *n* [U]

abstention əb'stenʃən, əb-, əb'stenʃən *n* 1 [U] the

act of keeping oneself from doing something, esp. from voting 戒絕(投票)舉權 2 [C] an example of this (投票)舉權 3 本例: 50 votes for, 35 against, and 7 abstentions 50票贊成, 35票反對, 7票舉權

ab-sti-nence /əb'stɪnəns, əb'stɪnənz/ n [U] (from) the act of keeping away from pleasant things, esp. from alcoholic drink 禁酒, 戒享受, 戒指酒類 1 -nent adj

ab-tract¹ /əb'strækt, əb'strækt, əb'strækt/ adj 1 [Wa5] tech thought of as a quality rather than as an object or fact, not real or solid (專技)抽象的, 非具體的, 非實在的 The word "hunger" is an abstract noun. 飢餓, 這個字是抽象名詞 2 general as opposed to particular, not clear 一般的而非特定的, 不明確的 Your ideas in this matter seem a little abstract. 你在此問題上的意見似乎有些抽象 3 (in art) connected with or producing ABSTRACT² (2) (藝術)與抽象藝術有關的, 關於抽象藝術的 4 in the abstract in general, apart from particular examples 就大體而論 I like dogs in the abstract, but I can't bear this one 大體而言, 我喜歡狗, 可是這隻我受不了

abstract² /əb'strækt, əb'strækt/ n 1 a shortened form of a statement, speech, etc. (聲明, 演講等) 摘要 2 (in art) a painting, drawing, etc., that does not try to represent an object as it would be seen by a camera (藝術)抽象藝術品 (所表現出的形態與照相所攝的不同)

ab-tract³ /əb'strækt, əb-, əb'strækt, əb-, t/ vt (from) 1 tech to remove by drawing out gently; separate (專技)抽出, 提取, 分離 2 euph to steal (委婉)偷

abstract⁴ /əb'strækt, əb'strækt, t/ [T1] to make a shortened account of (a statement, speech, etc.) 作摘要, 抽出要點, 節略(聲明, 演講等)

ab-tract-ed /əb'stræktɪd, əb-, əb'stræktɪd, əb-/ adj 1 inattentive to what is happening; deep in thought 心不在焉的; 出神的 2 that has been removed or separated 抽出了的; 被分出的. —ly adv

ab-stra-ction /əb'strækʃən, əb-, əb'strækʃən, əb-/ n 1 [U] tech the act or action of ABSTRACT¹ (1) or of being ABSTRACTED¹ (1) (專技)抽出, 取去 2 [U] the state of not attending to what is going on; ABSENT-MINDEDNESS 出神; 心不在焉 He wore a look of abstraction and I knew his thoughts were far away 看他出神的樣子, 我就知道他的思路飛得很遠 3 [C] an idea of a quality as separate from any object 抽象概念: A good judge must consider all the facts of a case and not only be concerned with the abstraction "justice" 優秀的法官必須考慮案件的所有事實, 而不僅僅考慮"正義"這一抽象的概念

ab-struse /əb'strʊs, əb-, əb'strʊs, əb-/ adj fml or humor difficult to understand (正式或幽默)難懂的; 深奧的. —ly adv —ness n [U]

ab-surd /əb'sɜ:d, əb'sɜ:di-,ərd/ adj 1 against reason or common sense; clearly false or foolish 荒謬的; 荒誕的; 顯然錯誤或愚蠢的: Even sensible men do absurd things 理智的人也會做出荒謬的事 2 funny because clearly unsuitable, false, foolish, or impossible (由於明顯地不合適, 錯誤, 愚笨, 不可能而顯得)可笑的: You look absurd in your wife's hat! 你戴上你太太的帽子看起來可笑! —ly adv —-ity /əb'sɜ:di:tɪ, əb'sɜ:di-, tɪ-, tɪ-/ n [U, C]

ab-un-dance /ə'bʌndəns, ə'bʌndəns/ n [S] (of); in + U a great quantity; plenty 充裕; 多量: At the feast there was food and drink in abundance 在盛宴上有很豐富的食物和飲料 There was an abundance of corn last year 去年玉米豐收

a-bun-dant /ə'bʌndənt, ə'bʌndənt/ adj more than enough 充裕的; 豐富的: There are abundant supplies of firewood in the forest 森林裏有充裕的薪柴可用. —ly adv

a-buse¹ /ə'bju:z, ə'bju:z/ v [T1] 1 to say unkind, cruel, or rude things to (someone) or about (somebody or something) (對某人或就某人, 某事)辱罵; 詆毀 2 to

put or wrong use, use badly 濫用; 妄用 It is easy to abuse one's power 濫用權力是容易的 3 becoming rare to handle with not care, treat badly (在口頭上)濫用或使(某人)受辱 I am sure you will never abuse it 我敢肯定你絕不會濫用它的

ab-use² /ə'bju:z, ə'bju:z/ vt 1 [T1] unkind, cruel, or rude words 辱罵; 詆毀 He abused me with a stream of abuse 他對我大發狂言 2 [U, C] wrong use 濫用; 妄用 They talked about the uses and abuses of taxes to prove their views in politics 他們談到人們如何在稅的問題上使用其語言去鼓吹觀點 3 [C] an unjust or harmful custom 弊端; 詭計

a-bu-sive /ə'bju:sɪv, ə'bju:sɪv/ adj using or containing unkind, cruel, or rude language 辱罵的 an abusive letter 辱罵的信 —ly adv —ness n [U]

a-but-ment /ə'bʌtmənt, ə'bʌtmənt/ n a support, esp. one on which a bridge or arch rests 支撐; 拱座

a-but-on /ə'bʌtən, ə'bʌtən/ vt [T1] to pass, 無成功; 'm/ (of land or buildings) to be next to or touch (something, often land) on one side (指水) (土地或建築物) (與另一塊土地) 相鄰, 毗連

a-bys-mal /ə'bɪz.məl, ə'bɪz.məl/ adj not fml very bad (正式)非常壞 The food was abysmal 這食物糟透了

a-byss /ə'bɪs, ə'bɪs/ n a great hole which appears to have no bottom 深淵, 險境 (fig.) The sad man was in an abyss of hopelessness (比喻) 悲傷的人正處在失望的深淵裏

A/C written abbrev. for account 之縮寫

a-ca-cia /ə'keɪʃə, ə'keɪʃə/ n acacias or acacia [Wn2] any of several trees, found mainly in hot countries, from which a substance (GUM) is used for sticking is obtained (主要產於非洲, 印度橡樹膠之)阿拉伯膠樹; 金合歡; 相思樹

ac-a-dem-ic¹ /ə'kæd.mɪk, ə'kæd.mɪk/ adj 1 concerning teaching or studying, esp. in a college or university (學院或大學內)教學的, 學術的 2 concerning those subjects taught to provide skills for the mind rather than for the hand 著重心智訓練而非手藝訓練之學科的; 人文學科的, 普通學科的(與技術或職業教育學科相對). —compare TECHNICAL (2) 3 [Wa5] of a college or university 學院或大學的 (academic dress 大學服 4 derog not concerned with practical examples; impractical (貶義)不實際的) 學院式的: The question of how many souls exist in heaven is academic 天堂到底有多少靈魂的問題根本不切實際

academic² /ə'kæd.mɪk, ə'kæd.mɪk/ n a member of a college or university, esp. a person whose job is teaching 學院或大學之一員(尤指教師)

a-cad-e-mi-cian /ə'kædə'mɪʃən, ə'kædə'mɪʃən, ə'kædə-/ n [C, A] a member of an ACADEMY (1), 學會會員; 學士院會員; 院士

a-cad-e-my /ə'kædə.mɪ, ə'kædə.mɪ/ n (often cap. as part of a name 當名稱時常大寫) 1 a society of people interested in the advancement of art, science, or literature, to which members are usu. elected as an honour 藝文, 科學或文學之高等學術團體; 學術研究院 2 a school for training in a special art or skill 專門學術學校, 專科學校: a military academy 軍事學院; an academy of music 音樂學院

acc. written abbrev. for 下列之縮寫: 1 accompanied (by) (ACCOMPANY) (某人)伴奏 2 according (to) 根據 3 = A/C 4 = ACCUSATIVE

ac-cede /ə'kɛ:di, ək-, ək'sɛ:di, ək-, v [10] (to) /fml (demand) 1 to give approval to a suggestion, plan, demand, etc.; agree (對建議, 計劃, 要求等之)應允; 同意: He acceded to our request 他同意了我們的請求 2 to take a high post or position after someone has left it (就(高)位; 就(要)職) 3 to join a group of people, countries, etc., in an agreement 參加; 加入

ac-cel-e-rate /ə'kɛlə'reɪt, ək-, ək'selə'reɪt/ vt 1 [T1, 10] to (cause to) move faster (使)加速 2 [T1] /fml to cause to happen earlier (使)提前; 催迫

ac-cel-er-a-tion /ə'kɛlə'reɪʃən, ək-, ək'selə'reɪʃən/ n [U] 1 the act of increasing speed 加速 2 the rate at which speed is increased in a certain time 加速率 The