实用

英汉双解词典

PRACTICAL BILINGUAL ENGLISH-CHINESE DICTIONARY

主编 胡孝申

语法标注 常用短语

趣味插图 用法辨析





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PRACTICAL BILINGUAL ENGLISH-CHINESE DICTIONARY

主 编

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FORTIER KESIDENI Inner Morapha the survey Pulcle great charges brought fin centucias Hempfohr as theting (los Baijuyi's Thutched cottage 一、词条

- 1. 本词典共收录词条近 8000 条,涵盖教育部颁布的《普通高中英语课 程标准》所规定的全部词汇。
- 2. 本词典中的词条按字母顺序排列。拼写相同但有大小写之分时,将大写 词条排在前面。
- 3. 对于英美拼法不同的词,将英式拼法的词立为词条,并在其词性后说 明(also...),如:offence(also offense)。英式拼法属特殊情况的(如国际上 通用的以美式拼法为主的单词等),则将其置后,如:emphasize (also emphasise).
- 4. 同一词条若有不同词性,分列词目,并在词目右上角标注号码 1、2、 3·····, to flood , flood .
- 5. 在词条左上角标有(*)的词为高中课标词汇;标有(*)的为初中课标 词汇,词条作变色处理。变色且无星号的词汇为中学英语教科书词汇,其他 的词汇一律用黑色。 to vorye whom

二、音标

本词典采用国际音标第十五版标注词条的发音,用双斜线标识。如果 某个单词有两种或更多读音,中间用逗号隔开。

1. 词条的词性用相应的英语缩略形式标注,用斜体字印刷。

2. 本词典采用的词性标注有:n. 名词; v. 动词; vi. 不及物动词; vt. 及物 动词; art. 冠词; pron. 代词; prep. 介词; num. 数词; conj. 连词; int. 感 叹词;a. 形容词;ad. 副词;aux. v. 助动词

[C]可数,例如:mouse [C]鼠;耗子:It's a big mouse. 这是只大老鼠。 [U]不可数,例如: water [U] 水: Is there enough hot water for a bath? 热水够不够洗澡?

[C;U]既可作可数,也可作不可数名词。例如:hardship[C;U]困难; 困苦;贫困;辛苦;艰难情况:During the war we suffered many hard-· ships. 我们在战争期间吃了许多苦头。

[sing. 用单数] 不用复数形式。例如: equator[sing. 用单数]赤道:

It's very hot near the equator. 赤道附近非常热。

[C sing. 用单数]虽为可数,但常用其单数,例如:living²[C sing. 用单数]生活;生计:He earns his living as a salesman. 他以当推销员为生。 [pl. 用复数]用其复数形式,例如:goods[pl. 用复数]货物;商品:All the shop's goods are protected by insurance. 这家商店的所有货物都保了险。

名词复数的不规则变化形式注音标加括号置于原词形音标后,例如: tooth/tu: θ /(teeth/ti: θ /)牙齿:I had a tooth pulled out yesterday. 我昨天拔了一颗牙。

4. 本词典对形容词所作标注有:

[never before a noun 不能用于名词前],例如:asleep[never before a noun 不能用于名词前]睡着的:The baby was fast asleep. 婴儿睡得很香。

[only before a noun 只能用于名词前],例如:economic[only before a noun 只能用于名词前]经济(上)的;经济学的:It seems to me that much of their difficulties are economic problems. 我看他们遇到的大部分困难都是经济上的困难。

5. 本词典对动词所作标注有:

[not in progressive 不用进行式],例如:feel[not in progressive 不用进行式]注意到,感受到:I felt someone touch my arm. 我感到有人触我的手臂。

[usu. passive 常用被动态],例如:survey²[usu. passive 常用被动态]调查:Only 18% of those surveyed support the idea. 只有 18%的被调查者支持这种想法。

四、释义与例证

- 1. 本词典对词条给出英汉双解释义,英文释义在前,中文释义在后。
- 2. 释义后面根据需要给出例证,英文例证在前,中文例证在后,例证用斜体排版,例证中出现的本词条用黑斜体排版。
 - 3. 如果一个词条有一个以上义项,不同的义项用数字1、2、3……排列。

五、符号

1. 方括号[

用于加注用法、语法等方面的补充说明等。例如: [pl. 用复数]、[sing. 用单数]、[only before a noun 只能用于名词前]、[never before a noun 不能用于名词前]、[fml. 正式]、[infml. 非正式]等等。

- 2. 圆括号()
 - 1)表示括号里的词可有可无。

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- 2)表示括号里的部分可代替前面相应的词。
- 3)括号里的内容为补充说明。
- 4)名词复数的不规则变化形式。
- 3. 单直线 | 释义后的例证如果有一个以上,之间用" | "隔开。
- 4. 双斜线//
 - 1)"常用短语"栏目中短语与短语之间用"//"隔开。
 - 2)用于加注音标。

六、略语

1. sb. 某人2. sth. 某事3. etc. 等等4. esp. 尤指5. usu. 通常6. pl. 复数7. sing. 单数8. fml. 正式9. infml. 非正式10. abbr. 缩写11. pt. 过去式12. pp. 过去分词

13. AmE. 美式英语 14. BrE. 英式英语 15. & 和

七、特色栏目

- 1. 精美插图:本词典的插图有的用来表达一词多义,例如84页 card 词条下的插图表达了"名片;纸牌"两个意思;有的用来直观展示近义词、反义词或形似词之间的差别,辨析简洁明了,例如603页 stairs/steps;还有主题插图以及归类插图,例如563页 shoe(鞋)等等。插图放置在相关的词条下,并在图所关联词条相应义项后标明"图见×下",帮助学生形象、快速、举一反三地理解和记忆单词。
- 2. 常用短语:丰富实用的常用短语附列在中心词下,并根据需要提供了大量例证。
- 3. 用法:重点提示该词条在使用时候要注意的问题。
- 4. 辨析:对同义词、近义词等的内容和用法进行比较分析,相关词条下标明参见内容,如14页 advice下"*参见410页 opinion下辨析",让学生准确使用英语。Advice下"*参见410页 opinion下辨析",让

Tel 10: 62/893

八、附录

附录收录了英美不同的拼写规则及不同用词对照表,方便学生区分英美用词习惯的差异;常用词缀有助于培养学生自学能力,拓展词汇;不规则动词的过去式和过去分词让学生更加准确地使用单词;标点符号、大写和斜体让学生更规范地使用英语。

I has calefeld and lost a lopy of Longman mordern English Schooling when studying in the library lestenday, will the following send it to the offile of the Foreign language bepartment of the present it back

凡例图示

词条:课标词汇加星变色;按字母顺序排列。

音标:采用国际音标第 十五版标注词条的发 音。

释义:对词条给出英汉双解释义,英文释义在前,中文释义在后。

常用短语: 列举短语以 及单词的常用组合并根 据需要提供例证。

双斜线:分隔短语。

方括号:用于用法、语法 等补充说明。

例证:举例说明单词的 用法。英文例证在前, 中文例证在后。 *from /from/ prep. 1 showing someone or sth. starts 从: How far is it from here to the hospital? 从这儿到医院有多远。2 showing the source 来自; 出身: Where does he come from? 他是什么地方人? 3 showing the reason 由于; 因…: She was nearly crying from the pain. 她痛得差点哭起来。4 showing the difference 不同; 区别: My hat is different from yours. 我的帽子与你的不同。5 showing the material 用(…制成的): Wine is made from grapes. 葡萄酒是用葡萄制成的。

常用短语 away from 离开: He is far away from wife and children. 他远离妻儿。 // from now on 从现在起: From now on we will spend more time in studying English. 从现在开始我们将花更多的时间学习英语。 // from then on 从那时候起: He began painting from then on. 从那时候起他开始画画。 // from time to time 常常; 有时: She comes to see her mother from time to time. 她有时去看望母亲。 // from ... to 从…到 …: I walk from my home to school every day. 我每天步行从家到学校。

*front¹/frant/n. [C sing. 用单数] the part or side that faces forward 正面;前面: The boy was pushed to _the front of the line. 男孩被挤到了队伍前面。

常用短语 in front of 在…的前面: There is a tree in front of the house.房子的前面有一棵树。

辨析 in the front of 指内部的前面, in front of 指在外部的前面。如: There is a tree in front of the classroom. 教 室前有一棵树。 | The teacher gave the lecture in the front of the classroom. 老师在教室前面讲课。

front / frant / a. [only before a noun 只能用于名词前] be in the front 前部的;前面的: He came in through the front door. 他从前门 讲来。

*参见17页 ahead 下辨析。

*frontier / frantia(r) / n, [C] border between two countries 国境;边 境; 边疆: He was shot trying to cross the frontier. 他企图穿越边界 被击毙了。

frost / frost / n. [U] thin and white cover of ice on the things in very cold weather 霜: The frost kills flowers. 霜会冻死花。

*fruit /fruit / n. [C; U] 1 (usu. sing as a collective noun) that part of a plant or tree that contains the seeds and is used as food(e.g. apples, bananas)水果(fruits 指各种水 果): It is good for you to eat fruit after meal. 饭后吃水果对你有好 处。2 the seed of the trees 果实: The tree will bear fruit. 这树将结 果实。

apple 苹果 banana 香蕉



grape 葡萄









lemon 柠檬 orange 橘子 peach 桃子 pear 梨

辨析:同义词、近义词 > 在比较中学习,知识点 一目了然。

上标码:同一词条按词 性分别标注序号。

辨析互见。

词性:用相应的英语缩 略形式标注。

> 义项序号。

语法标注:帮助学生掌 握词条的重点语法知 识,提高学习效率。

插图:插图简洁直观, 以图解词,有助记忆。

remest thanks and reliance you all offer on this
occasion—the inauguration of corporations should be
re appreciate your internest and time 支持程度上的技术
this day marks (揭刊) a new terming for surfacer pages
in this , our thought some accept and the confiner of pages. 例 例 国际音标 seat sixt cup knp Λ happy['hæpi] bird[bs:d] 3: sit[sIt] I about[ə'baut] Э bed bed name ne Im e eI map mæp sky[ska1] æ aI afternoon [a:ftə nu:n] boy[bo1] a: Ichot hot] home houm a υG

辅 音

au

Iə(r)

eə(r)

və(r)

now nau

ear [lə(r)]

hair [heə(r)]

poor[puə(r)]

国际音标	示例	国际音标	示 例
p	pen[pen]	s	sad[sæd]
b	book[buk]	z	zoo[zu:]
t	tea[tiː]	ſ	ship[[Ip]
d	day[de1]	3	pleasure['ple3ə]
k	cat[kæt]	h	hot[hpt]
g	get[get]	m	milk[m1lk]
t∫	cherry['tʃerɪ]	n	nail[neɪl]
dz	job[d 3 pb]	ŋ	king[kɪŋ]
f	five[faIv]	1	let[let]
v	very['veri]	r	red[red]
θ	thin[01n]	j	yes[jes]
ð	then[ðen]	w	work[wə:k]

1. [']代表主重音,如 pleasure['ple3ə]中的重音。

tall[to:1]

put[put]

food fuid

actual ['æktʃuəl]

SC

U

· u

u

- [门代表次重音,如 afternoon[id:ftə'nu:n]中的次重音。
- 2. (r)表示后接辅音时不发音,后接元音时要发音。

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declary so mentifications declared open up to every world which appears to proceed up to every ledy upon to the process. Constitute of copality, experiente, constitute of such constituted. Such on wission and for your

*a/ə,eɪ/art. 1 one[不定冠词](非特指)一个(支,只,张,架,台,本等):
She has an apple and a pear. 她有一个苹果和一个梨。2 one kind of 表示种类:A square has four sides. 正方形有四条边。3 any[不定冠词](非特指)每个,任何一个:A bike has two wheels.(一辆)自行车有两个轮子。4 (used when two objects, articles, etc. usu. go together)(加于人名、头衔之前)某一:A Mr. Smith came to see you. 一位姓史密斯的先生来看你。

用法 a 用在以辅音音素开始的单数可数名词前,如: a boy;以元音音素开始的单数可数名词前用 an,如: half an hour, an orange.

abacus /ˈæbəkəs/ (abacuses) n. [C] a wooden frame with small balls used for counting 算盘

*abandon /ə'bændən/ vt. give up; discontinue 放弃; 抛弃: The sailors abandoned the ship because it was sinking. 船员们离开了正在下沉的船。

常用短语 abandon oneself to 沉溺于: Don't abandon yourself to despair. 不要悲观失望。

abbey /ˈæbi/n. [C] 1 building(s) in which monks or nuns live 修道院 2 church which used to be part of an abbey (e. g. Westminster Abbey, London)(曾为大修道院之一部分的)大教堂(例如:伦敦威斯敏斯特教堂)

abbreviation /əˌbriːvi'eɪʃn/ n. [C] short form of a word or phrase (一个词或短语的)缩写:"UK"is the abbreviation of/for "United Kingdom"."UK"是"United Kingdom"的缩写。

ABC / lei bi: 'si: / n. [sing. 用单数]
1 the alphabet, as taught to children (儿童学习的)字母(表): children learning their ABC 学习 ABC 字母(表)的儿童 2 the simplest facts about sth. which have to be learnt first 基础知识; 人门; 初阶: classes in the ABC of cooking 烹饪人门课
3 American-born Chinese 美国出生的华人,华裔美国人

abduct /æb'dʌkt/ vt. to take someone away by force 劫持,绑架: Police suspect he was abducted late last night. 警方怀疑他昨天晚上被绑架了。

*ability /ə'bɪləti/ (abilities) n. [C; U] the capacity or power to do sth. 能力;才能: She has the ability to do it, but she is lazy. 她有能力做那件事情,但是她懒得去做。

***able** /'eɪbl/ a. showing unusual skill or knowledge; clever 有能力的;有才干的: He is an **able** man. 他是个有能力的人。

常用短语 be able to 能;会: She is

not able to come because of rain. 因为下雨她不能来。

用法 be able to 的否定形式有两种: not be able to 和 be unable to,前者否 定意味强,后者多用于书面语。

- *abnormal /æb'nɔːml/ a. not normal; not usual; extremely large 不正常的,异常的,特大的: an abnormal amount of snow 特大量的降雪
- ***aboard**¹ /ə'bɔːd/ ad. on, in, onto or into a ship, train, bus or airplane 在船(车、飞机)上: The captain is aboard. 船长在船上。
- *aboard² /ə'bəːd/ prep. on, in, onto or into a ship, train, bus or airplane 在船(车、飞机)上: All aboard, please! 请各位上船!
- ***abolish** /əˈbɒlɪʃ/ vt. to put an end to; do away with 废除;取消: The new government **abolished** slavery. 新政府废除了奴隶制。

用法 abolish 是及物动词,其对象通常 是刑罚、制度、规则、条约、机构等。

辦析 abolish 指取消或废除风俗、制度等; cancel 指取消已安排或决定的计划。

aboriginal¹/webə'rɪdʒənl/ a. 1 [fml. 正式] connected with the people or animals that have existed in a place or country from the earliest times 土著的,土生的 2 connected with the Australian aborigines(澳大利亚)土著居民的

aboriginal²/ˌæbəˈrɪdʒənl/ n. [C] an aborigine(澳大利亚)土著居民

aborigine / aebə'rıdʒəni/ n. [C] a member of the group of people who

have lived in Australia from the earliest times(澳大利亚)土著居民

abortion /ə'bɔːʃn/ n. [C; U] an operation in which a baby's development inside a woman is stopped 人工流产: to have an abortion 做人工流产

abound /ə'baund/ vi. to exist in large quantities 大量存在;富有;充满: Oranges abound here all the year round. 这里一年到头都有很多橙子。

常用短语 abound in 富于: The river abounds in fish. 这条河里鱼多。

*about¹ /ə¹baut/ prep. 1 near to; all around 周围;四周: They walked about the street. 他们在街道上走来走去。2 in connection of; concerning关于; 对于: Please tell me something about your trip. 请告诉我一些关于你旅行的情况。3 near; around 在身边: Have you any money about you? 你身上有钱吗?

* 参见 33 页 around² 下辨析。

*about² /ə'baut/ ad. 1 here and there; all around 四处: He likes to run about. 他喜欢到处跑。2 a little more or less than 大约;差不多: Peter is about as tall as Tom. 彼得几乎和汤姆一样高。3 a place nearby 在附近: When I went in the village I found nobody about. 当我走进村子,发现附近没有人。

常用短语 be about to 将要: They are about to start. 他们就要出发了。// How about ... ···怎么样/···如何: How about going fishing? 去钓鱼怎么样?

*above¹/ə'bʌv/ prep. 1 in or at a higher place than 在 … 之上: My room is just above. 我的房间就在上面。2 greater than 超过: He is above me in the class. 他在班上比我强。

常用短语 above all 首先;首要;特别是:Above all, we must be healthy. 首先,我们必须健康。// above the rest 特别;格外:He longs above rest to see her again. 他特别渴望和她重逢。

- *above² /ə'bʌv/ ad. overhead 在上面: The sky is above. 天空在上面。用法 一般不用 above 修饰数字,如: She is over forty years of age. 她四十多岁了。over 不能换成 above。但在刻度上则可以与数字连用,如: Don't let the temperature get above thirty degrees. 别让温度超过三十度。
- *abroad /ə'broːd/ ad. to or in a foreign land 在国外: He has just returned from abroad. 他刚从国外回来。
- *abrupt /ə'brʌpt/ a. 1 sudden and unexpected 突然的;出其不意的: a road with many abrupt turns 一条有很多急转弯的路 2 not gentle or polite in speech or manner 粗鲁的; 唐突的: He has an abrupt manner. 他举止粗鲁。
- *absence /ˈæbsəns/ n. [C; U] not present 缺席;不在: Her absence was noticed by the teacher. 老师注意到了她的缺席。
- *absent / 'æbsənt / a. not present; away; not in existence 缺席; 不在场: Is anybody absent today? 今天有

人缺席吗?

用法① absent 指没有出席理应到场的活动,如 be absent oneself from school。② absent 后接 from,不接 at。

- **absent-minded** / æbsənt main did/a. not noticing what is happening 心不在焉的;心神恍惚的: He is absent-minded. 他心不在焉。
- *absolute /ˈæbsəluːt/ a. complete; total 绝对的;完全的: I have absolute trust in my doctor. 我绝对信任 我的医生。
- **absolutely** /ˈæbsəluːtli/ ad. definitely and completely 完全地;绝对地: Father and mother are absolutely different. 爸爸和妈妈完全不同。
- *absorb /əb'sə:b/ vt. 1 to agree to take or receive sth. 吸收(水分等): A blotter absorbs ink. 吸水纸吸收墨水。2 to occupy the full attention of 全神贯注,用于(be absorbed in)被…吸引住: The children were absorbed in play. 孩子们专心地玩耍。
- *abstract¹ /ˈæbstrækt/ a. separated from what is real or concrete 抽象的;深奥难理解的:We may talk about beautiful things, but beauty itself is abstract. 我们尽可谈论美的事物,但是美本身却是抽象的。
- *abstract² /æb'strækt/ vt. to take out; separate or remove 提取,从某事物中抽取分离出事物: abstract metal from ore 从矿砂中提取金属
- *absurd /əb'səːd/ a. unreasonable; foolish; ridiculous 不合理的,愚蠢 的,可笑的:an absurd suggestion 不

合理的建议

用法 absurd 后接主语从句时,从句的谓语动词须用虚拟式,即"(should+)动词原形"。

abundance /ə'bʌndəns/ n. [sing. 用单数] number or amount more than enough; plenty 丰足,大量: an abundance of skilled workers 大量的熟练工人

***abundant** /ə'bʌndənt/ a. more than enough; plentiful 丰富的, 充裕的: The country has **abundant** supplies of oil and gas. 这个国家的石油和天然气供应非常充足。

*abuse¹ /əˈbjuːz/ vt. 1 make bad use of; use wrongly 滥用,妄用: He never abuses his privilege. 他从不 滥用特权。2 treat badly; speak very roughly to 虐待;凌辱;辱骂

*abuse² /əˈbjuːs/ n. 1 [C; U] bad or wrong use; misuse 滥用,妄用 2 [U] loud curse; insulting words 虐待,凌辱,辱骂 3 [C] bad practice of custom; bad treatment 陋习,弊病

*academic¹ /ˌækə'demɪk/a. 1 referring to schools, colleges etc. 学校的;学院的;学术性的 2 very theoretical, of little practical use 纯理论的,不切实际的: an idea which is of academic interest only, i.e. not concerned with things as they really are 一个仅有理论意义的想法,即不切实际的想法

*academic² / ækə'demɪk/ n. [C] scholar; person who teaches in a university 学者;大学教师

*academy /əˈkædəmi/ n. [C] 1

school for higher learning, used for a special purpose(高等)专科院校;中等学校 2 society of distinguished men; society for cultivating art, literature, etc. of which membership is an honour 研究院;学会:the Chinese Academy of Sciences 中国科学院

(cause to) become faster(使)加快: accelerate the heartbeat 使心率加快 2 (cause to) happen earlier(使)提 早发生,促进: The bad weather accelerated our departure. 天气不好, 我们只得提早启程。

accelerator /ək'seləreItə(r)/n.

[C] 1 the instrument in a machine or vehicle (esp. a car) which is used to increase its speed 加速器,加速装置;油门: He put his foot down hard on the accelerator. 他用劲踩油门踏板。2 a machine for making particles (very small pieces of matter) move very quickly 粒子加速器

*accent /ˈæksənt/ n. [C] 1 a special national or regional way of speaking 腔 调, 口音: He speaks English with a strong Shanghai accent. 他说英语带有很重的上海口音。2 stronger force given to a word or part of a word in speaking 重音: In "garden" the accent is on "gar". 在"garden"这个词中,重音在"gar"上。

用法 accent 的意思是"口音,腔调", 往往与地域和民族有关,一般用单数 形式;带或不带某种口音用介词 with 或 without。 *accept /ək'sept/ v. 1 to agree to take sth. that someone gives you 接受: He accepted the gift I of fered him. 他收下了我给他的礼物。2 to admit; to agree to 承认; 同意: I can't accept what you have said. 我不能同意你刚说的话。



常用短语 accept ... as 把…当做: He accepted the money as his salary. 他把这笔钱当成了工资而接受了。

辦析 accept 意为"收到",并有"接受"的意思; receive 只有"收到"的意思,没有"答应"、"接受"的意思: I received his invitation, but did not accept it. 我收到了他的邀请,但并没有答应。

acceptable /ək'septəbl/ a. satisfactory; good enough 可接受的,合意的:Your reason for being late is acceptable. 你迟到的理由还可以使我接受。

acceptance /ək'septəns/ n. [U]

1 the act of accepting or being accepted 接受; 收受; 承认; 认可: his acceptance of the offer 他接受提议 2 favour; approval 赞同, 赞成: His plan met with universal acceptance. 他的计划受到普遍欢迎。

access /ˈækses/n. [U] way (in) to a place 接近;进入;通路: She is not allowed access to the club. 她不被允许到那个俱乐部去。

*accessible /ək'sesəbl/ a. 1 easy to reach, enter, or obtain 容易达到的;易接近的;易取得的: The island is accessible only by boat. 这岛只有乘小艇才能去。2 easy and friendly to speak to 随和的;容易接近的: A manager should be accessible to his/her staff. 经理应该让职员感到平易近人。

accessory /ək'sesəri/ (accessories)n. [pl. 用复数] sth. which is added to the main thing (esp. parts of a motorcar such as lights, windscreen wipers, radio etc.; parts of a woman's costume such as shoes, hat, handbag etc.) 附件; 附属品(尤指汽车的附件,如车灯,自动雨刷,收音机等; 妇女装束的配件,如鞋子,帽子,手提包等)

*accident /ˈæksɪdənt/ n. [C] an unexpected and unplanned happening 意外事故;偶然事件:A road accident happened yesterday morning. 昨天早上发生了一场车祸。

常用短语 by accident 偶然地;无意地:I met him on the bus by accident. 我在公共汽车上偶然碰到了他。

accidental / æksɪ'dentl/ a. happening or done unexpectedly or by chance 偶然的,意外的,无意的: an accidental visit 一次偶然的访问

accommodation /əˌkɒməˈdeɪʃn/
n. 1 [U] a place to live or work in;
house, flat, hotel room, etc. 住处;住
所;房: The travel agent fixed up/
arranged our accommodation. 旅行
社给我们安排了住处。2 [pl. 用复

数] lodgings, food and services 膳宿供应 3 [U] the settling of a disagreement 和解: efforts to come to/reach an accommodation with the US over imports 为在进口货物方面同美国达成和解所作的努力

*accompany /əˈkʌmpəni/ vt. 1 to go with; travel with as a companion or helper 陪同;伴随: I will accompany you. 我陪你去。2 to play music with a singer or another performer or performers 伴奏: He accompanied her at the piano. 他为她钢琴伴奏。3 to coexist or occur with 同时发生: Strong winds accompanied the rain. 风雨交加。

*accomplish /əˈkʌmplɪʃ/ vt. to complete (sth.) successfully; fulfill 完成;实现;实行: He has accomplished his purpose. 他实现了他的目标。

accord¹/əˈkɔːd/ vi. [fml. 正式] to be in agreement 一致: His behaviour does not accord with his principles. 他的行为与其原则不符。

accord² /əˈkɔːd/ n. [C] a formal agreement between two organizations, countries, etc. 协议;条约: a peace accord 和平条约

常用短语 of one's own accord 自愿的: He joined the army of his own accord. 他自愿人伍。

according /əˈkəːdɪŋ/ prep. 1 depending on which 根据;依照: According to the weather forecast, it is going to rain. 根据天气预报,将要下雨。2 depending on whether 依照;由…而定: You may go or stay

according as you decide. 你的去留由你决定。

常用短语 according as... [后接从句]依照;取决于: Everyone contributes according as he is able. 大家各自按能力贡献力量。//according to... [后接名词]根据: You are arrested according to the law. 你依法被捕了。

accordingly /əˈkəːdɪŋli/ ad. 1 as the (stated) circumstances suggest 相应地,按照: I am an adult and I expect to be treated accordingly. 我是个大人了,希望像对待大人一样对待我。2 therefore 因此,于是: He was asked to go, and accordingly he left at once. 人家请他走,他就马上离开了。

account¹/əˈkaunt/n.[C] 1 a record of money received and spent 账目: Can I settle my account? 我可以把账结清吗? 2 a report; description; story; explanation 叙述: He gave an exciting account of the match. 他对比赛作了精彩的报道。

常用短语 make much account of 重视: The students must make much account of choosing the word in their homework. 学生在做作业时一定要注意重视用词的选择。 // of no account 无关紧要: This detail is of no account. 这个细节无关紧要。 // on account of 由于: He failed on account of his carelessness. 他由于粗心而失败了。 // take ... into account 考虑到…: We abolished this rule taking the health condition of him into account. 考虑到他身体状