

英汉双解词典

AN ENGLISH-CHINESE
— DICTIONARY —

全新版

QUANXINBAN

四川辞书出版社

DICTIONARY

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前 言

Preface

《英汉双解词典》共收录英语单词 20 000 多个,短语和习惯用语 16 000 余条,有的单词还相应增加了派生词和复合词。这些词条主要选自高等学校英语专业基础阶段教学大纲、现行全日制高级中学英语教学大纲和比较权威的英汉词典等。

本词典具有英汉双解的功能,不仅可以让使用者正确地理解每个单词和词组的含义,同时又能让使用者准确地恰当地运用它们。本词典博采众长,融英语解释、汉语释义、例证、词组、派生词等为一体,设计新颖,例句丰富,实用性强,使用方便,是适合我国普通中学生、专科生及英语自学者使用的工具书,同时也可作为英语教师的教学参考书。

词典编写工作繁琐,虽然我们已力求审慎,但仍难免会存在疏漏或不足,恳请同行和读者不吝指正。

编 者

凡 例

Guide to the Use of the Dictionary

1. 词条

- 1.1 词条按字母顺序排列,用黑正体印刷。
- 1.2 拼法相同但词源及词义不同的词,分立条目,在词的右上角标以 1、2、3 等数码。
- 1.3 一个词的不同拼写形式有两种表达方式:
 - 1.3.1 拼法接近、按照字母顺序排列又较邻近的两种形式可以并列,将较常见的形式列在前面,次常见的列在后面,如: **gipsy, gypsy** /'dʒɪpsi/。
 - 1.3.2 用圆括号括注有差异的字母,如 **acknowledg(e)ment**, 表示该词有 **acknowledgement** 和 **acknowledgment** 两种拼写形式。

2. 注音

- 2.1 词的读音一般紧接词条标出,音标符号置于双斜线号(/)内。
- 2.2 注音用最新国际音标。多音节词的重音符号置于其重读音节的音标符号之前,主重音符号置于上方,次重音符号置于下方,如: **mathematics** /ˌmæθrɪ'mætɪks/。可省略的音素用圆括号括出,如: **abhor** /əb'hɔ:(r)/ 中的 /r/ 音。
- 2.3 一个词因词类或释义不同而发音不同时,在发音有变化的有关词类或释义前另行注音,如: **record** I /rɪ'kɔ:d/v. II /'rekəd/n.
- 2.4 当一个词有两种发音时,两种音分别标注,中间以逗号(,)分开,如: **abduct** /əb'dʌkt, æb'dʌkt/。

3. 词类

- 3.1 词类用斜体英语缩写形式标注。词类缩写形式见 10.1 条。
- 3.2 一个词若有几种不同的词类功能,用黑正体罗马数码分别标注,如: **record** I /rɪ'kɔ:d/v. II /'rekəd/n.
- 3.3 前缀以及缩略语分别注以斜体英语缩略词 *pref.* (prefix) 和 *abbr.* (abbreviation)。

4. 词的屈折变化

- 4.1 不规则动词的变化形式置于动词词类之后,放在圆括号内。过去式和过去分词之间用逗号隔开,现在分词形式与过去形式之间用分号隔开。若过去式和过去分词形式相同,则不再重复标注;规则变化中需重复词尾辅音字母的形式,以简略形式予以注明,例如:**abet**/ə' bet/v. (-tt)……
- 4.2 名词的复数不规则变化形式置于词类后,放在圆括号以(*pl.*……)的形式标注。名词释义前若有(*pl.*)或(*usually pl.*),表示该名词在表示该义项时须用或常用复数形式。
- 4.3 形容词或副词比较级和最高级的不规则变化形式置于词类后,放在圆括号内。比较级和最高级形式之间用逗号分隔。

5. 释义

- 5.1 一个词有英语和汉语两种释义,英语释义后是汉语释义。
- 5.2 一个词有多个义项时,各义项前标以①②③等序号。同一义项内意义相近的释义用逗号分隔,稍远的用分号分隔。
- 5.3 一个词有两种以上不同的词类功能,但释义用语大致相同时,也可合并释义。如:**aboard**/ə' bɔ:d/*adv.* & *prep.*……在船(或飞机、车)上;上船;登机;上车。
- 5.4 释义中用 *sb.*, *sb.*'s 分别指“某人”“某人的”。
- 5.5 释义中用 *sth.* 指“某事”“某物”。

6. 例证

- 6.1 词条释义后收入词组或句子作为例证,例证后附汉语译文。
- 6.2 例证及译文均用白正体印刷;例证中出现词条用波浪号(～)代替,前后可替换或省略的词语置于圆括号内。如:**abandon**……～ oneself to drinking (grief) 酗酒无度(深陷悲痛)。
- 6.3 例证中 *sb.*, *sb.*'s, *sth.* 的用法同 5.4、5.5。
- 6.4 同一个释义下有多个例证的,则例证之间以斜线号(/)隔开。

7. 习语

- 7.1 习惯用语(包括复合词、成语、熟语和谚语)用黑正体印刷;习语中出现词条词用波浪号(～)代替,前后可替换或省略的词语置于圆括号内。习语列在词的释义和例证之后,以平行号(∥)开始。
- 7.2 同一词条下的两条或数条习语,按字母顺序排列,并以斜线号(/)隔开;一条习语若有几个不同的释义,各义项前标以①②③等序号。

7.3 习语中 one, one's, sb., sb.'s, sth. 的用法同 5.4.5.5 和 5.6

8. 派生词

- 8.1 收在词条内部的派生词以平行号(||)开始。派生词包含该词条的部分用波浪号(~)代替;若派生词的读音与词条的读音相差较大,则要注意音。
- 8.2 收在词条内部的派生词注明词类和释义,部分派生词在释义后收入词组或句子作为例证。
- 8.3 同一词条下的两个或数个派生词,以斜线号(/)隔开。

9. 若干符号的用法

- 9.1 双斜线号(//)用以标注读音。
- 9.2 斜线号(/)用以分隔同一个释义下的多个例证、多个习语或多个派生词。
- 9.3 平行号(||)用以表示词条内习语部分或派生词部分的开始。
- 9.4 波浪号(~)用以代替词条。
- 9.4 圆括号(())用于:
 - 9.4.1 注明词的屈折变化。
 - 9.4.2 释义时的补充说明。
 - 9.4.3 可以省略或替换的部分。
 - 9.4.4 归并某些词的相近的释义或用法。
- 9.5 尖括号(< >)用于注明词的词源或修辞色彩,见 10.2 条。
- 9.6 方括号([])用于注明学科,见 10.3 条。

10. 略语表

10.1 缩略语

abbr. abbreviation 缩略语

adj. adjective 形容词

adv. adverb 副词

art. article 冠词

aux. v. auxiliary verb 助动词

conj. conjunction 连词

int. interjection 感叹词

n. noun 名词

num. number 数词

pref. prefix 前缀

prep. preposition 介词

pron. pronoun 代词

v. verb 动词

AmE American English 美式英语

BrE British English 英式英语

10.2 词源和修辞色彩

〈贬〉贬义词	〈美〉美国特有用语
〈古〉古语	〈术〉术语
〈旧〉旧时用法	〈文〉文学用语
〈口〉口语	〈谚〉谚语
〈拉〉拉丁语	〈英〉英国特有用语
〈俚〉俚语	〈喻〉比喻

10.3 学科

〔地质〕地质学	〔生〕生物学
〔动〕动物(学)	〔数〕数学
〔化〕化学	〔天〕天文学
〔机〕机械(工程)	〔物〕物理学
〔几何〕几何学	〔心〕心理学
〔计〕计算机科学	〔医〕医学
〔建〕建筑(学)	〔音〕音乐
〔解〕解剖(学)	〔印〕印刷
〔经〕经济(学)	〔语〕语法
〔军〕军事	〔语音〕语音学
〔矿〕矿业	〔语言〕语言学
〔律〕法律	〔哲〕哲学

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Aa

A, a¹ /eɪ/

(*pl.* A's, a's or As /eɪz/, as) the first letter of the English alphabet 英语字母表的第一个字母

A, a² /ə, eɪ/, **an** /æn/

art. ① one (非特指的) 一(个): a foreign guest 一位外宾 ② any (一类事物中) 任何一个: A bicycle has two wheels. 自行车有两个轮子。 ③ to or for each 每一(个): six miles an hour 每小时六英里 ④ the same 同一(个): things of a kind 同类的东西

aback /ə'bæk/

adv. backwards 向后 || **be taken** ~ 吃一惊: I was taken ~ by the sudden cry. 突如其来的哭声把我吓了一跳。

abacus /'æbəkəs/

n. a frame with beads sliding on wires, for doing arithmetic 算盘: The boy used an ~ to help him solve arithmetic problems. 那个男孩借助算盘解答算术题。

abalone /'æbə'ləʊni/

n. a sea mollusc with a spiral shell lined with mother-of-pearl 鲍鱼

abandon /ə'bændən/

I v. ① give up; discontinue 放弃, 终止: ~ a plan 放弃(终止)一项计划 / ~ the idea of going there 打消去的念头 ② leave completely, never to return 离弃, 抛弃, 遗弃: ~ one's home 离弃家园 /

~ one's children 遗弃儿女 / ~ one's friend 抛弃朋友 / ~ a car on the motorway 将汽车丢弃在高速公路上 ③ abandon oneself to sth. (give oneself up entirely to sth.) 沉溺于: ~ oneself to drinking (grief) 酗酒无度(深陷悲痛) *II n.* freedom from control 放纵, 无拘束: dance (shout, sing) with ~ 纵情地跳舞(喊叫, 歌唱)

abandoned /ə'bændənd/

adj. completely uncontrolled, especially in a way that is thought to be immoral 无约束的, 无度的, 放荡的: ~ behaviour 恣意放荡的行为

abase /ə'beɪs/

v. make (especially oneself) lose self-respect; make humble 贬低, 降低(尤指自己的)身份

abashed /ə'bæʃt/

adj. not sure what to do or say (usually because of the behaviour or words of other people) 困窘的, 局促不安的(通常由于他人的言词或举止导致)

abate /ə'beɪt/

v. ① make or become less 减少, 减退, 减轻; 降(价): The storm ~d at last. 风暴终于减弱了。 ② do away with (decree, obstruction, etc.) 废除, 撤销(法令等); 除去(妨碍等) ③ (of winds, storms, sounds, pain, etc.) become less strong; decrease (洪水、风暴、病痛等)

A 减少,减轻,减退: ~ the noise 消除噪音

abattoir /'æbətwa:(r)/

n. a place where animals are killed for food 屠宰场

abbess /'æbes/

n. a woman who is the head of a convent 女修道院院长

abbey /'æbi/

n. ① building(s) in which monks or nuns live 修道院 ② a church which used to be part of an abbey (e.g. Westminster Abbey, London) (曾为大修道院一部分的)大教堂(例如:伦敦威斯敏斯特教堂)

abbot /'æbət/

n. a man in charge of a monastery 男修道院院长;大寺院男住持

abbreviate /ə'bri:viet/

v. make shorter (usually a word or phrase) 简缩,缩写(通常指词或短语): United Kingdom can be ~d to U. K. "United Kingdom"可缩写成为"U. K."

abbreviation /ə'bri:vɪ'eɪʃn/

n. a short form of a word or phrase (一个词或短语的)缩写: "U. K." is the ~ of/for "United Kingdom". "U. K." 是"United Kingdom"的缩写。

ABC /'eɪbi:'si:/

n. ① the alphabet, as taught to children (儿童学习的)字母(表): children learning their ~ 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;入门;初阶: classes in the ~ of cooking 烹饪入门课

abdicate /'æbdɪkeɪt/

v. leave an important position (usually

that of king or queen) 放弃重要职位(通常是王位);退位;让位: He ~d the throne in favour of his brother. 他把王位让给弟弟。 || **abdication** /'æbdɪ'keɪʃn/ *n.* 让位

abdomen /'æbdəmən/

n. the part of the body containing the digestive organs 腹部

abduct /əb'dʌkt, æb'dʌkt/

v. carry sb. away against his will (usually by force) 拐走(通常用暴力);绑架 || **abduction** *n.* 诱拐

aberrant /æ'berənt/

adj. ① changed from what is usual, expected, or right 离开正路的,脱离常轨的: ~ behaviour under the influence of drugs 毒品影响下的异常举止 ② not like the rest of its kind 畸变的;变态的: an ~ example of a common insect 普通昆虫畸变的例子

aberration /æbə'reɪʃn/

n. going away from the right or usual course 偏离正道,脱离常轨

abet /ə'bet/

v. (-tt-) (Law) encourage or give help to (a crime or criminal) [律]教唆,怂恿;伙同(犯罪等): The police say he aided and ~ted the thief in robbing the bank. 警方说他伙同该匪徒抢劫银行。

abeyance /ə'beɪəns/

n. (usually in **in/fall into** ~) disuse or lack of use, possibly only temporary (of a custom, law, rule etc.) (习俗、法律、规则等的)中止;不复为人所遵循;暂缓: The custom has fallen into ~. 这风俗已不为人们所遵循。

abhor /əb'hɔ:(r)/

v. (-rr-) hate sth. very much especially for moral reasons 憎恶,厌恶: ~ cruelty

to children 憎恨虐待小孩

abhorrent/əb'hɒrənt/

adj. horrible or disgusting 令人厌恶的; 可恶的 || **abhorrence** *n.* 憎恨, 厌恶

abide/ə'baɪd/

v. (abided or abode) ① keep (a law, promise, etc.) 遵守(法律、诺言等): ~ by the rules of the game 遵守比赛规则 ② endure, bear 忍受; 容忍

abiding/ə'baɪdɪŋ/

adj. lasting for a long time and unlikely to change 持久的; 永久的: The experience left me with an ~ hatred of dogs. 这次经历使我从此永远讨厌狗。

ability/ə'biləti/

n. ① the power or capacity to do sth. 能力; 本领 ② cleverness; intelligence 聪明; 智慧; 才能; 才智: a man of great ~ 很有才智的人

abject/ˈæbdʒekt/

adj. contemptible; very miserable or unhappy 卑鄙的; 凄苦的; 可怜的: The people lived in ~ poverty. 人们过着赤贫的生活。

abjure/əb'dʒʊə(r)/

v. make a solemn promise, especially publicly, give up (an opinion, claim, etc.); renounce 公开宣布放弃(主张、权利等): They ~d their religion. 他们郑重声明放弃自己的宗教信仰。

ablaze/ə'bleɪz/

adj. on fire; very bright; full of or overflowing with an emotion (e. g. anger) 着火的; 光亮的; 情绪激动的(例如: 愤怒): The house was ~ with light. 这屋灯光通明。/ His followers were ~ with enthusiasm. 他的追随者情绪激昂。

able/ˈeɪbl/

adj. ① having the power (to do sth.) **A** 有能力的; 能; 会: The boy is ~ to dress himself. 这男孩会自己穿衣服。/ I won't be ~ to finish my homework in an hour. 我不可能在一小时内做完作业。② clever; skillful; capable 聪明的; 能干的: an ~ student 有才能的学生 / a ~ person 能人

ablutions/ə'blu:ʃnz/

n. (*pl.*) the act of washing oneself 沐浴, 净体(礼): to perform one's ~ 洗澡

ably/ˈeɪbl/

adv. in an able manner; skillfully 能干地; 巧妙地: She controlled the meeting very ~. 她很干练地掌握了这次会议。

abnegation/æbni'geɪʃən/

n. lack of concern for one's own wishes 自制, 克己

abnormal/æb'nɔ:ml/

adj. not normal; not usual 不正常的, 异常的: ~ behaviour 反常行为 / an ~ fear of snakes 极其怕蛇

abnormality/æbno:'mælti/

n. an abnormal feature, characteristic, or occurrence, typically in a medical context (尤指医学上的) 异常(特征、特性或情况): a chromosome ~ 染色体异常

aboard/ə'bɔ:d/

adv. & *prep.* on (to) or in (to) a ship, aeroplane, bus or train 在船(或飞机、车)上; 上船; 登机; 上车

abode/ə'bəʊd/

n. the place where one lives; one's home 住所: Welcome to my humble ~! 欢迎光临寒舍! / a person with no fixed ~ 无固定住所的人

abolish/ə'bolɪʃ/

v. put an end to; do away with completely 革除; 彻底废除; 取消: ~ poverty (war) 消灭贫困 (战争) / ~ bad customs 革除坏习俗 ~ this tax 取消这种税

abolition /əbə'liʃən/

n. the action of abolishing a system, practice, or institution 废除: the ~ of the death penalty 废除死刑

abominable /ə'bɒmɪnəbl/

adj. causing great dislike; hateful 可恶的; 令人讨厌的: ~ treatment of prisoners 对犯人令人难以容忍的待遇 / The food in this hotel is ~. 这家旅馆的饭菜糟透了。

abominate /ə'bɒmɪneɪt/

v. hate very much; abhor 憎恨; 厌恶

abomination /ə'bɒmɪ'neɪʃn/

n. ① great hatred; disgust 憎恨; 厌恶 ② sth. deeply offensive or hateful 令人深恶痛绝的事物

aboriginal /ˌæbə'rɪdʒənəl/

I adj. of or concerning people or living things that have existed in a place from the earliest times; indigenous 土著的: an ~ civilization 土著文明 **II n.** an aborigine 土著居民; 土人

aborigine /ˌæbə'rɪdʒəni/

n. a member of a group, tribe, etc., that has lived in a place from the earliest times, especially in Australia 土著居民 (尤指澳洲土著)

abort /ə'boɪt/

v. ① to end (a pregnancy) too soon, so that a baby cannot live 使(胎儿)流产; 使堕胎: The doctor had to ~ the pregnancy. 医生不得不打掉胎儿。② give birth too early to (a dead child) (死婴) 流产 ③ end before an expected time

because of some trouble (使) 中止, 夭折: The space flight had to be ~ed because of difficulties with the computer. 由于电脑方面的故障, 这次太空飞行不得不中止。

abortion /ə'boɪʃn/

n. intentional killing of an unborn child 人工流产; 堕胎

abortionist /ə'boɪʃənɪst/

n. a person, especially not a doctor, who gets money for doing abortions 施堕胎术者 (尤指非医生): We have warned women of the dangers of going to backstreet ~s. 我们已提醒妇女, 找那些非法的施堕胎术者进行流产有各种危险。

abortive /ə'boɪtɪv/

adj. failing to reach the result that was intended; unsuccessful (计划等) 流产的; 夭折的; 未获成功的, 失败的: an ~ attempt to build a railway 一项落了空的修建铁路计划 / an ~ takeover bid 一次不成功的收购出价

abound /ə'baʊnd/

v. be plentiful; be rich; exist in great numbers or quantities 有许多, 富于, 富有, 大量存在: Arabia ~s in oil. 阿拉伯盛产石油。/ The book ~s with good stories. 这本书里都是好故事。/ Fish ~s in this lake. 这湖里鱼很多。

about /ə'baʊt/

I prep. ① round, near to 在……周围; 在……附近; 在……身边 ② here and there 到处; 四处; 在……各处: We walked ~ the town. 我们在城里四处走。③ concerning 对于, 关于: What are you talking ~? 你们在谈什么? **II adv.** ① near 周围; 附近; 到处 ② nearly, almost 大约; 差不多: About 100 people were present on that day. 那天

大约有 100 人在场。③ approximately, near in time size, number, etc. (时刻、大小、数量等) 近于

above/ə'baʊv/

I prep. ① (of a place or position) higher than (位置、职位等) 在……上面 ② higher in rank or power than (地位) 高于; (权力) 大于 ③ too good, proud, or honest for (品质、能力等) 超出……; 不受……之影响 ④ more than 高于; 超出: I'm a head ~ you. 我比你高一个头。 *II adv.* ① in or to a higher place 在上面; 以上 ② on an earlier page or higher on the same page 上述, 在上文: I want to quote something ~. 我想引用上文中的一些东西。

aboveboard/ə,bʌv'bo:rd/

adj. legal and honest 公开的; 光明正大的: Don't worry, it's all open and ~. 别担心, 一切都是光明正大的。

abrade/ə'b্রেɪd/

v. wear away by hard rubbing 磨掉

abrasion/ə'b্রেɪʒn/

n. rubbing away of a surface 表面磨损: an ~ of the skin 皮肤的擦伤处

abrasive/ə'b্রেɪsɪv/

I adj. ① causing the wearing away of a surface 磨损的 ② causing annoyance or dislike; rough 招人讨厌的; 粗暴的个性 *II n.* a substance, such as sand, used for cleaning, polishing, or removing a surface 磨料(砂粒等)

abreast/ə'b্রেɪst/

adv. side by side 并列, 并排, 并肩: walk two ~ 两人并肩行走 || **keep (stay, be) ~ of (with) sth.** 及时了解新事物, 跟上形势: be ~ of the news 及时获悉消息

abridge/ə'bɪdʒ/

v. make (sth. written or spoken) shorter by using fewer words (文章、讲话等) 压缩, 删节: The book is ~d from the original. 这书是原作的节写本。

abridge(e)ment/ə'bɪdʒmənt/

n. ① sth., such as a book or play, that has been made shorter 节本: an ~ for radio in five parts 供电台广播用的分五部分的节本 ② the act of making sth. shorter 节略, 压缩

abroad/ə'brɔ:ð/

adv. ① in or to a foreign country 在国外; 到国外: go ~ 出国 ② in all directions; widely 遍布; 到处: The news soon spread ~. 消息很快就传开了。

abrogate/'æbrəgeɪt/

v. put an end to the force of 取消; 废除: to ~ a law (a treaty) 废除法律(条约)

abrupt/ə'brʌpt/

adj. ① very sudden 突然的; 出其不意的 ② bad tempered; unfriendly 粗鲁的; 不礼貌的: His ~ reply hurt her. 他粗鲁的回答伤害了她。

abscess/'æbsɪs/

n. a painful swelling in some part of the body, containing a thick liquid called pus or matter 脓肿

abscond/əb'skɒnd/

v. go away secretly (especially in order to avoid more punishment) 逃跑, 潜逃 (尤指为躲避惩罚): The boys ~ed from school after breaking the window. 这些男孩打破窗户后, 逃学了。

absence/'æbsəns/

n. ① (a period of) being away or not present 不在或缺席(的时间): ~ from school (home) 缺课(离家)/ during one's ~ 在某人离开期间/an ~ of an

hour 离开一小时 ②lack; being without 缺乏; 无; in the ~ of information 资料缺乏/ ~ of mind 心不在焉

absent

I /'æbsənt/ *adj.* not here, not present 不在的, 缺席的: be ~ from work 不上班 || ~-minded *adj.* 心不在焉的 II /əb'sent/ *v.* (~oneself from) not go to or be in a place 缺席; 不到; 不参加: He ~ed himself from the meeting. 他没有到会。 || ~ly *adv.* 心不在焉地

absentee/æbsən'ti:/

n. a person who stays away 缺席者: There were many ~s from the meeting. 这次会议有很多人缺席。

absenteeism/æbsən'ti:zəm/

n. regular absences from work or school without good cause 经常无故旷工或旷课

absolute/'æbsəlut/

adj. ① complete; perfect 绝对的, 完全的 ② not limited 不受任何限制(或约束)的 ③ real, undoubted 真实的; 不容置疑的 || ~ness *n.* 绝对

absolutely/'æbsəlutli/

adv. ① completely 完全地: I trust her discretion ~. 我完全相信她的判断。/ It's difficult to cross the desert by car, but not ~ impossible. 乘小汽车穿过沙漠是有困难, 但并非完全不可能。 ② certainly 是那样; 当然: "Do you think so?" "Absolutely!" "你认为是这样吗?" "当然!"

absolution/æbsə'lʊ:ʃn/

n. ① freeing from sin, punishment or obligation(罪、惩罚、责任的)解除, 免除; 赦免 ② forgiveness for a sin 赦罪

absolutism/'æbsəlutizəm/

n. a political system or principle in

which unlimited power is held by one ruler 专制主义(制度); 独裁政治

absolve/əb'zɒlv, əb'sɒlv/

v. declare free (from sin, guilt; from a promise, a duty, the consequences of past sin) 解除; 赦免; 宽恕; 免除; 开脱

absorb/əb'sɔ:b, əb'zɔ:b/

v. ① take or suck in 吸收(水、热、光等) ② attract the attention 吸引(注意力等); 吸引……的注意, 使专心, 使全神贯注 ③ (of a country or organization) make (a smaller country or organization) into a part of itself(国家或组织)把……并入; 同化

absorbed/əb'sɔ:bd/

adj. very interested in sth. or sb. so that you are not paying attention to anything else 被……吸引住; 专心致志; 全神贯注: She seemed totally ~ in the book. 她好像完全被这本书迷住了。

absorbent/əb'sɔ:bənt/

I adj. that is able to absorb 有吸收能力的: to put an ~ dressing on a cut 在伤口上敷上吸水性敷料 *II n.* a substance or item that absorbs liquid easily 吸收剂

absorbing/əb'sɔ:biŋ/

adj. taking all one's attention; very interesting 非常吸引人的, 引人入胜的: an ~ task 一项很吸引人的任务

absorption/əb'sɔ:pʃən/

n. ① the process or action by which one thing absorbs or is absorbed by another 吸收; 合并: shock ~ 减震 ② the fact or state of being engrossed in something 吸引; 全神贯注: her ~ in the problems of the Third World 她对第三世界问题的专注

abstain/əb'steɪn/

v. stop using sth.; not use sth. (often for the sake of one's health) 禁绝; 戒除(常为了健康): ~ from alcohol 戒酒

abstemious/əb'stɪmiəs/

adj. not taking too much food, drink, etc. (饮食等)有节制的

abstention/əb'stenʃn/

n. the act of abstaining 戒; 戒除

abstinence/ˈæbstɪnəns/

n. the practice of not taking too much food, drink, etc. (饮食等方面的)节制

abstract

I /ˈæbstrækt/ *adj.* separated from what is real or concrete 抽象的: ~ art 抽象艺术 **II** /ˈæbstrækt/ *n.* ① a shortened form of a statement, speech, etc. 摘要; 概括 ② an abstract painting, drawing, or other work of art; an abstract term or idea 抽象派艺术作品; 抽象名称或概念 **III** /əb'strækt/ *v.* ① make a shortened form of (a statement, speech, etc.) by separating out what is important 摘录; 节录 ② steal 窃取

abstracted/æb'stræktɪd/

adj. not noticing what is happening; deep in thought 分心的; 出神的 || ~ly *adv.* 心不在焉地

abstraction/æb'strækʃn/

n. ① an idea of a quality considered separately from any particular object or case 抽象(化); 抽象概念 ② the state of not noticing what is happening; being absent-minded 出神; 心不在焉

abstruse/əb'struːs/

adj. difficult to understand 深奥的; 难懂的: an ~ theory 深奥的理论

absurd/əb'sɜːd/

adj. unreasonable; foolish; ridiculous 不

合理的, 愚蠢的, 可笑的: an ~ suggestion (mistake) 不合理的建议(可笑的错误) || **absurdity** *n.* 荒唐可笑(的事)

abundance/ə'bʌndəns/

n. a copious supply or great amount; plenty 丰足; 大量: an ~ of skilled workers 大量的熟练工人/food in ~ 充足的食物

abundant/ə'bʌdənt/

adj. more than enough; plentiful 丰富的; 充裕的: The country has ~ supplies of oil and gas. 这个国家的石油和天然气供应非常充足。 || ~ly *clear* 非常明白: She made it ~ly clear that she wanted me to leave. 她非常清楚地表示, 她要我离开。 || ~ly *adv.* 大量地

abuse

I /ə'bjʊz/ *v.* ① make bad use of; use wrongly 滥用; 妄用 ② treat badly; speak very roughly to 虐待; 凌辱; 辱骂 **II** /ə'bjʊz/ *n.* ① bad or wrong use; misuse 滥用; 妄用 ② loud curse; insulting words 虐待; 凌辱; 辱骂 ③ bad practice of custom; bad treatment 陋习; 弊病

abusive/ə'bjʊːsɪv/

adj. using or containing unkind, cruel, or rude language 辱骂性的; 骂人的 || ~ly *adv.* 辱骂地/~ness *n.* 滥用; 咒骂

abut/ə'bʌt/

v. (of land or buildings) lie next to or touch on one side (土地、房屋等)邻接, 紧靠: Their garden ~s on ours. 他们的园子紧挨着我们的园子。

abutment/ə'bʌtmənt/

n. a support, especially one on which a bridge or arch rests 桥墩, 桥台; 支座, 拱座

A **abysmal** /ə'bizmə/

adj. very bad; extreme; utter 很坏的; 极度的: ~ food 很差的食物 / ~ ignorance 极度的无知

abyss /ə'bis/

n. a very deep hole 深渊, 深坑

academic /,ækə'demik/

I adj. 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 ~ interest only 一个仅有理论意义的想法 *II n.* a scholar; a person who teaches in a university 学者; 大学教师

academy /ə'kædəmi/

n. ① a school for higher learning, use for a special purpose (高等) 专科院校; 中等学校 ② a 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

accede /æk'si:ɪd/

v. agree to; say yes to 同意; 答应: He ~d to any request. 他有求必应。

accelerate /ək'seləreɪt/

v. ① (cause to) become faster (使) 加快: ~ the heartbeat 使心率加快 / The car suddenly ~d. 汽车突然加速。② (cause to) happen earlier (使) 提早发生; 促进: The bad weather ~d our departure. 天气不好, 我们只得提早启程。

acceleration /ək'selə'reɪʃn/

n. (the rate of) increasing speed 加速(率): a car with good ~ 加速性能良好的汽车

accelerator /ək'selə'reɪtə(r)/

n. ① the instrument in a machine or ve-

hicle (especially 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 ~. 他用劲踩油门踏板。② (technical) a machine for making particles move very quickly <术> 粒子加速器

accent

I /'æksent/n. ① a stress given to a syllable or word in speech (音节或单词的) 重音或重读: This word has its ~ on the third syllable. 这个单词的重音在第三个音节上。② an individual, local or national way of pronunciation 口音, 土音: a strong American ~ 很重的美国口音 ③ special emphasis 强调: a biology course with an ~ on laboratory work 注重实验的生物学课程 *II /æk'sent/ v.* pronounce with an accent 重读: Accent the word "academy" on the second syllable. 重读 "academy" 的第二个音节。

accented /'æksentɪd/

adj. ① spoken with or characterized by a particular accent 带口音的: He spoke in slightly ~ English. 他说英语时稍微有些口音。② (of a word or syllable) stressed (词或音节) 重读的

accentuate /æk'sentʃueɪt/

v. pronounce a word or syllable with special force or emphasis 以重音读出, 重读

accept /ək'sept/

v. ① take sth. offered 接受: ~ an invitation 接受邀请 ② admit; recognize; agree to; believe 承认; 认可; 相信

acceptable /ək'septəbl/

adj. ① worth accepting; pleasing or satisfactory 值得接受的; 合意的: His work is ~. 他的工作是令人满意的。② welcome 受欢迎的: It would be very