精编奖数

CONCISE ENGLISH
DICTIONARY WITH
CHINESE TRANSLATION

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中国点首的全意出版。

精 编 英汉双解词典

CONCISE ENGLISH
DICTIONARY WITH
CHINESE TRANSLATION



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前 言

为了满足国内中学英语教与学的水平日益提高的发展需求,为了方便中级水平的英语学习者深入理解英语词汇原义,以及通过对比中英文释义而逐步学会英语思维这一语言学习的高境界,我们编纂了这本《精编英汉双解词典》。

本词典特别适合广大中学生、中级英语学习者和中学英语教师(含有关社会助学人士)学习或工作当中查询使用。

本词典分正文与附录两部分。正文部分的英语词汇以中学英语教学大纲规定的词汇量为基础,适当增加了一定篇幅的常用词汇和新词汇。

本词典共收英语词目约14,000个,连同词目内的派生词、复合词等,共计收词20,000多个。本词典的收词特点为:1.选词范围明确,在同类词典中其收词量为较多者;2.释文为英汉双解,其中的英文释文简明扼要,用语浅显易懂;3.释文中的英语例证或例句典型精到,中文译文准确规范。

本词典还针对中级水平的英语学习者可能遇到的疑难点对症下药,精心策划了同义词、近义词专栏和语言背景知识专栏,旨在提醒本词典的使用者对其重点掌握。

为了突出直观教学的作用,同时也兼顾活跃版

面,本词典还精选了若干幅卡通式插图,便于读者通过生动的画面加深对词汇的记忆与理解。

本词典的附录部分共有 7 项: 英语不规则动词表、常见英语姓名表、常见世界地名表、数字表达法用表、度量衡表、英美节庆日表、英汉十二生肖对照表,以方便本词典的使用者随时备查。

在编纂本词典的艰苦过程中,编者参阅了不同版本的同类词典,为的是博采众家之长。希望本词典能帮助广大使用者顺利地通过从中级到高级的语言学习进阶,并且为日后的语言深造打下坚实的基础。

由于编者语言水平有限和编纂时间仓促等主客观原因,本词典中的错误疏漏之处在所难免,恳请广 大使用者不吝赐教,以利再版时改正。

> 编者 2001年8月

体例说明

一、词类略语

本词典采用通用的词类缩略语形式,用黑斜体印刷,置于词条国际音标方括号之后。12 种主要的词类缩略语如下列:

 $v_{\bullet} = \text{verb}$

vt. = verb transitive

vi. = verb intranstive

aux. v. = auxiliary verb

 $n \cdot = noun$

adj. = adjective

adv. = adverb

pron. = pronoun

prep. = preposition

conj. = conjunction

num. = numeral

interj. = interjection

二、词条与词目

本词典所收条目,即词条,分为主词条和内词条两部分。 主词条部分包括:词目、国际音标注音、词性、英文释义、中文释 义、英文例证或例句、英文例证或例句的汉语译文等;内词条部 分包括派生词、习语、英文释义、中文释义、英文例证或例句、英 文例证或例句的汉语译文等。

本词典的词条内容一般为接排,重要词条附有同义词、近 义词专栏及语言背景知识专栏,有的还配有卡通插图。

举例

AIDS, Aids [eidz] n. (U) Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome a very serious disease caused by a virus

体例说明

which breaks down the body's natural defences against infection 艾滋病;爱 滋稿

本词典的词条按此词目的英文字母顺序排列,一般用黑体印刷。其中,拼法相同而词源、词义不同的词条,分别列条,并且在词目的右上角分别标注"¹,²,³…";拼法相同但有大、小写之分的,大写词目在前,小写词目在后。

举例

 $\mathbf{pay}^l[\,\mathrm{pei}\,]\, \mathbf{vt}$.

 $pay^2[pei]n$.

本词典的词目变体一般采用","分割和并列的形式。

举例

pyjamas, pajamas[pəˈdʒoməz]n.

三、注音

本词典采用国际音标注音,音标紧接在主词目之后,置于方括号内。一般只给出一种注音,若需要注明两种注音时,用 ";"分隔。

举例

of[ov;əv]*prep*.

本词典主要标注英国读音,一般不另行标注美国读音。

本词典词目及变体形式、派生词等,若遇读音特殊的,亦标明其读音。

举例

recite[ri'sait] vt. & vi. ... recitation[resi'teifən] n.

本词典注音中的斜体音标表示可读或可不读。

举例

vacancy['veikansi]n.

四、词性、屈折变化说明

本词典的词条的词性采用黑斜体缩写形式标明,置于国际音标方括号之后。

举例

quite[qwait] adv.

本词典中的不规则屈折变化置于词条音标方括号之后,用 圆括号括注,并标注其音标,过去时与过去分词之间用";"分隔。

举例

read[ri:d](read[red]; read[red]) wt.

本词典词目遇有复数形式须特别说明的,用圆括号括注。

举例

photo['foutou] n.(pl. photos)

五、释义与例证

本词典词条中有两个以上义项时,义项前标注黑圈反白体阿拉伯数字,如●、●、●······。每一义项下再有若干分义项时,用@、⑤、⑥·····分列。

举例

pick[pik] vt. & vi. ① take up,
remove, pull away, with the fingers ...② chose, select

本词典同一义项的若干释义用";"分隔。

举例

particularly [pə'tikjuləli] adv. especially; in a way that is special and different from others

本词典义项前方括号或圆括号内的略语标示词源、语体或修辞色彩,如[谚]、(喻)、(语法)、(足球)等。

举例

plough [plau] vt. & vi. ... (fig.) The wrinkles ~ ed in my face by time. (喻)岁月在我的脸上 留下了皱纹。 pride[praid]n.(U)...P~ goes before a fall. [该]骄者必败。

本词典以-ly,-ness,-ment,-al,-tion 等结尾的派生词,若不

加中英文释义,表示其义可按该词目的的意义推得。

举例

previous['privjes] adj....previously adv.
quick[kwik] adj....quickness
n.
recreation['rekri'eifən] n....
recreational adj.
reinforce['ritin'fors] wt....reinforcement n.

本词典例证中的英文部分采用"~"代表词目词。内词条派生词中的英文例证,亦采用"~"代表派生词。

举例

angry ['ængri] adj.... angrily adv. "Stop talking!" shouted the teacher ~.

六、内词条

本词典中有适当量的派生词、复合词以及习语被收作内词条时,用黑体印刷,词目后标注词性或直接跟中文释义。

举例

pressure ['prefa] n. ... bloodpressure 血压; pressure cooker 压力锅

七、其他 本词典的英文省略号为"..."。 本词典的中文省略号为"..."。

举例

proportional[prəˈpɔːʃənl] adj. ...be directly (inversely) ~ to ... 与……成正(反)比

发音例释

元音和双元音

音标	例词	音标	例词
[i:]	read [nid]	[əː]	hurt [host]
[i]	pig [pig]	[ə]	ago[əˈgəu]
[e]	bet [bet]	[ei]	date [deit]
[æ]	tag [tæg]	[əu]	home [haum]
[a:]	car [ka;]	[ai]	site [sait]
[6]	hot [hot]	[au]	bow [bau]
[x]	horse [hors]	[ic]	noise [noiz]
[u]	put [put]	[iə]	here [hiə]
[u :]	two [tu:]	[ဆ]	fair [fæ]
[ʌ]	up [лр]	[uə]	sure[∫uə]
		辅音	
音标	例词	音标	例词
[p]	pay [pei]	[s]	sow [səu]
[p] [b]	pay [pei] bed [bed]	[s] [z]	sow [səu] zoo [zu:]
-	• • •		•
[b]	bed [bed]	[z]	200 [zu:]
[b] [t]	bed [bed] teeth [ti:9]	[z]	zoo [zzt] shop [ʃɔp]
[b] [t] [d]	bed [bed] teeth [ti:0] dog [dog]	[z] [ʃ] [ʒ]	zoo [zu:] shop [ʃɔp] leisure ['liʒɔ]
[b] [t] [d]	bed [bed] teeth [ti:9] dog [dog] cut [kʌt]	[z] [ʃ] [ʒ]	zoo [zu:] shop [ʃɔp] leisure ['liʒə] hit [hit]
[b] [t] [d] [k] [g]	bed [bed] teeth [ti:9] dog [dog] cut [kxt] get [get]	[z] [ʃ] [h] [m]	zoo [zu] shop [ʃɔp] leisure ['liʒɔ] hit [hit] meat [mit]
[b] [t] [d] [k] [g]	bed [bed] teeth [ti:9] dog [dog] cut [kxt] get [get] chair [t[:2]	[z] [ʃ] [a] [h] [m]	zoo [zut] shop [Jop] leisure ['li:30] hit [hit] meat [mit] not [not] sing [siŋ] like [laik]
[b] [t] [d] [k] [g] [t] [d3]	bed [bed] teeth [ti:0] dog [dog] cut [kxt] get [get] chair [t]= jacket ['d3ækit]	[z] [s] [h] [n] [n]	zoo [zut] shop [Jop] leisure ['li:39] hit [hit] meat [mix] not [not] sing [siŋ]
[b] [t] [d] [d] [k] [g] [d] [d5]	bed [bed] teeth [ti:9] dog [dog] cut [kxt] get [get] chair [t]es] jacket ['dt]ekit] fool [fud]	[z] [ʃ] [3] [h] [m] [n] [ŋ]	zoo [zut] shop [Jop] leisure ['li:30] hit [hit] meat [mit] not [not] sing [siŋ] like [laik]

^{[&#}x27;]主重音符号,如 above[ə'bʌv]

^[,]次重音符号,如 international [,intə(:) næʃənəl]

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Aa

- A,a [ei](pl. A's,a's or As, as [eiz]) the first letter of the English alphabet 英语字母表的第一个字母; from A to Z; including everything; from beginning to end 全部; 从头到尾: Dr. Hall knows the subject from A to Z. 霍尔博士精通这门学科。
- a [ci;ə], an [ccn;ən] indef. art.

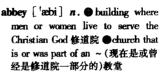
 ①one—;—个: I have ~ pen.我有一支钢笔。④ each; per; every 每—(个): twice ~ week 每周两次;
 The mailman comes once ~ day.

 邱递员每天来一次。● for each; for every 每个(须付): Meat costs
 ten yuan ~ kilo.肉每公斤10元。

a和 one 两词都表示"一(个)",a 侧重指类别, one 侧重指数量。 二者在整百、千等数词前可互 换, 如 a/one hundred, a/one thousand。

abandon [a'bændən] w. ● leave someone or something 离弃;抛弃:
The driver ~ ed his car in the snow.司机把汽车扔在雪地里。In his early years, he ~ ed medicine for literature.他早年弃医学文。 ~ one's friends 背弃朋友 ● stop doing something 停止做某事: They ~ ed the attempt.他们停止尝试。

abandon, desert 和 give up 三 者相比较,在表示"抛弃,离开" 时 abandon 与 desert 同,如 They decided to abandon the camp. 他们决定放弃该营地。 The streets were deserted. 街上行人 绝速。在表示"放弃,停止做某 事"时 abandon 与 give up 同,如 We abandoned/gave up the attempt. 我们放弃了尝试。



abbreviate [ə'brivicit] w. make a word, title, etc. shorter 缩写;简写:
The word 'plural' is ~ d to 'pl.' in this dictionary. plural 这个词在本词典中被缩写成 pl.。

abbreviation [əˌbriːvi'eiʃən] n. (U & C) short form of a word or tittle 一个词或称号的缩写式: 'hr(s)' is the ~ of 'hour(s)'. hr(s) 是 hour(s)的缩写形式。

A.B.C. [¡ci bi:'si:] n. ●the alphabet 字母表 ●the simplest and basic facts of a subject to be learnt first (一门学科的)基本知识; 人门: classes in the ~ of cooking 烹饪人门课程

abide [ə'baid] vi. & vt. (abode [ə'bəud] or abided) ●be faithful to, keep 忠于;遵守;坚持(by): ~by a promise 遵守诺言; He ~s by his opinion. 他固执已见。●(esp. in neg. & interr.) endure; bear (尤用于否定句及疑问句)忍耐;忍受: I can't ~ that man. 我不能忍受那个人。

ability [a'biliti] n. ●(U) power to do something; cleverness 能力; 本 领: I don't doubt your ~ to do the work. 我不怀疑你有胜任这项工作的能力。●(C) what you can do 才能;技能: a man of many abilities 有多方面才能的人

ability, capacity, capability, faculty 和 power 这 5 个词都可 表示"能力",其中 ability 指做事



2 ablaze→about



情的实际能力,后接不定式或介词 in, for; capacity 指人的理解接受能力或事物的容納能力,后接介词 of, for; capability 指从事或胜任某项工作的特殊能力,后接介词 of, for; power 含义广泛 指智力、做事或行动的能力或身体机能、后接不定式或介词 of; faculty 则指常人具有的能力或心理上的几种具体能力,如意志、记忆或推理能力。

ablaze [o'bleiz] adj. on fire; bright like fire 着火; 发光: The World Trade Center was soon ~. 纽约世 贸中心塔楼很快就燃烧了起来。



able ['cibl] adj. having the physical skill or the necessary knowledge to do something; capable 有做某事所需要的技巧或知识等;有能力的;能干的: He is an ~ actor.他是一个有才能的演员。be ~ to do sth.能够做某事: The patient was soon ~ to sit up.这个病人很快就能坐起来了。

able, capable 和 competent 这 3 个词均可表示"有能力的",但 able 指人的实际才能和才干,含 义较强; capable 指人的潜在能 力,含义较弱; competent 则指在 某一限度范围内有能力胜任。

abnormal [æb'nɔməl] adj. different from what is normal, ordinary or expected 不正常的; 反常的; 变态的: Is the child ~ in any way? 那孩子是否有点儿不正常?

aboard [ə'boxd] prep. & adv. on, on to, in or into a ship, (plane, train, etc. 在船(飞机、火车)上;上船(飞机、火车): The passengers are

all ~ the ship. 旅客全都上了船。 My friend went ~. 我的朋友上了 飞机。

abode [ə'bəud] past tense and past part. of v. abide 动词 abide 的过 去时和过去分词

abolish [ə'bolif] vt. stop or end something; say that something must never happen again 废除;取消; The Americans ~ ed slavery in 1863.美利坚合众国于1863 年废除 了奴隶制。

abolition [ˌæbəˈlijən] n. the ~ of slavery 废除奴隶制

aborigines [ˌæbəˈridʒiniz] n. [the ~](P) ● the first or earliest known inhabitants of a country 土 著:(一地之)原始居民 ● the native animals or plants of any region 土生 动植物

abound [ə'baund] vi. ● ~ in; ~ with have in great numbers or quantity 有大量的; 富于: The river ~ s in fish. 这条河里有大量的鱼。 That region ~ s with rain all the year round. 那个地区终年多雨。 ● be plentiful 充满; 繁生: Fish ~ in the sea. 鱼繁生于海中。

about¹[ə'baut] adv. ●a little more or less than 大约;差不多: 『ll be back in ~ ten minutes. 我大约 10 分钟后回来。●almost exactly 几乎一样;接近: Peter is ~ as tall as his father. 彼得几乎和他父亲一般高。● here and there; in different ways or places 到处;各处: The boys were running ~ on the playground. 男孩们在操场上跑来跑去。●somewhere near; not far away 在附近某处;不远: He must be somewhere ~.他肯定就在附近。

about² [ə'baut] *prep*. ● here and there in a place 在……各处: We walked ~ the town.我们在城里走来走去。●to or in many places 到

处;四处: books and papers lying ~ the room 散乱放置于室内的书和文件 ●near 靠近: I dropped the key somewhere ~ here. 我把钥匙丢失在这一带。●of 关于: Say something ~ your family. 说说你的家庭情况。●a little before or after a time (时间)近于: Come ~ eight a.m. 上午 8 点左右来。~ to just about to do something 即将;正要: Mr. White was ~ to start.怀特先生正要动身。

about, of 和 on 这 3 个词都可表示"关于",但 about 涉及到细节或详情; of 不涉及详情; on 則多用于书或文章的标题,有论述的意思。 be about to 和 be going to 两个短语都表示"即将做某事",但前者多用于书面语,有紧迫患,指"很快就做"。后者多用于口语,

无紧迫感,指"打算做或不久将

above¹[ə'bʌv] adv. at or to a higher place 在上面;往上: My bedroom is just ~.我的卧室就在上面。

做"。

above²[ə'bʌv] prep. ● higher than 在……上面: The plane flew ~ the clouds. 飞机在云层上面飞行。● bigger in number, price, etc. than(重量、价格等)大于;超过: lt weighs ~ six tons.它的重量超过6吨。~ all 首先;尤其: A man must ~ all be honest.一个人首先要诚实。

above, on 和 over 这3个词都可表示"在……上",其中 above 指位置高于某物但不一定是在正上方,指地位高于某人但不一定直接领导;on 指位置在某物上面并与其表面接触;over 则指位置在某物的垂直上方,有时有"覆盖"的意思,指地位高于某人时有直接领导的意思。

abroad [ə'brəxd] adv. O to or in an-

other country or other countries 出国;在国外: be ~ 在国外; at home and ~ 国内外; go ~ 出国; He was sent ~ .他被派往国外。●over a wide area; widely; every where 遍布;到处: The news quickly spreads ~ . 这消息很快就传开了。

abrupt [əˈbrʌpt] adj. sudden and unexpected 突然;出其不意的: The road is full of ~ turns. 这条路有 很多处急转弯。

absence ['æbsəns] n. (U) being away 缺席;不在场: Did anything happen in my ~? 我不在时有什么事情发生吗? I did not notice his ~.我没有注意到他的缺席。

absent ['æbsænt] adj.●not there; away; not present; 不在的; 缺席的; Why is Mary ~ from school today? 玛丽今天为什么没上学? ❷ showing lack of attention to what is happening 不注意的; 漫不经心; 心 不在焉: He looked at me in an ~ way, 他心不在焉地看着我。

absolute ['æbsəlu:t] adj. total; complete;完全的;绝对的: ~ zero 绝对零度; A child usually has ~ trust in his mother. 小孩常常是完全信任自己的母亲。That's ~ nonsense.那纯粹是一派胡言。absolutely adv. You are ~ right. 你完全正确。

absorb [əb'sɔːb] w. **1** take or suck in a liquid (heat, light, knowledge, etc.) 吸收液体(热力、光线、知识等): Dry sand ~ s water.干钞吸水。 **1** take up all the attention, interest, time, etc. 使全神贯注; 使专心; 吸引……的注意力,兴趣: be ~ ed in sth. (doing sth.)全神贯注于某事; The boy was ~ ed in the story. 这个男孩全神贯注于那个故事。

abstract[†]['æbstrækt] adj. seperated from what is real or concrete; thought of seperately from facts, ob-





jects, or particular examples 抽象的;非具体的;非实在的: ~ noun 抽象名词; A flower is beautiful but beauty itself is ~ . 花是美的,但美 本身是抽象的。

abstract²['aebstrækt] n. (C) short account (of the chief points of a piece of writing, a book, speech, etc.)(文章,书籍,演说等的)摘要; 概要: an ~ of article —篇文章的摘要; Please write an ~ of your paper.请把你的论文写个摘要。

abstract³ [æb'strækt] vt. ● take out, separate 提取;抽取: ~ metal from ore 从矿砂中提取金属 ❷ make a shortened account of 摘录的要点

absurd [əb'səxd] adj. foolish; so silly that it makes people laugh 愚蠢的;可笑的: You look ~ in your wifes hat. 你戴着你妻子的帽子真可笑。absurdly adv.

abuse [ə'bjuz] vt. shout at, or talk to, someone angrily and rudely 叫嚷;辱骂: She ~ d the driver who splashed her with mud. 她骂那个溅了她一身污泥的司机。n. [ə'bju;s] (C & U)辱骂: He greeted me with a stream of ~ .他一见了我就破口大骂个不停。

academic [æka'demik] adj. of schools, colleges, universities learning, or teaching 院校的;学术的;教学的: ~ subjects 学校里的科目; an ~ degree 学位; the ~ year 学年; ~ discussion 学术讨论; A student does ~ work. 大学生在高等院校进行学习。

accelerate [æk'seləreit] vt. & vi. increase the speed of; cause to move faster or happen earlier 加速; 催促;促进: Fertilizer will ~ the growth of these plants.肥料将促进作物的生长。The car suddenly ~ d.汽车突然加速。

accent ['aeksənt] n. (C) way of saying words in a language 腔调;口音: Miss Tan speeks English with a Sichuan ~. 谭小姐讲英语带有四川口音。

accept [ək'sept] vt. ● take what someone wants to give you 接受;领受: ~ a gift 接受礼物; ● say 'yes' to a plan, etc. 同意;接受: / am pleased to ~ your kind invitation. 我很高兴接受你的盛情邀请。

accept 和 receive 两词近义,前者表示"接受,答应",指由主观意愿决定的行为;后者表示"接到,收到",指与主观意愿无关的行为,如 She received his gift, but did not accept it. 地收到了他的礼物,但没有接受。在表示"接待,接见"时用 receive 而不用 accept。

access ['ækses] n. (U) way to a place 通路;人口: The only ~ to the farmhouse is across the fields.到达农舍的惟一通路是经过农田。

accident ['æksidənt] n. (C) something, often bad, that happens by chance 事故;意外的事: a traffic ~ 交通事故; There have been many road ~ s this year.本年度已发生了多起道路交通事故。 by accident by chance 偶然: I cut myself by ~ 、我意外地割伤了自己。



accident, event, incident 和 occurence 这 4 个词都可表示"事 故,事件",其中 accident 指无法 预料的事故或灾难; event 捐重 大的事件; incident 則指不太重 要但却引人注意的小事件,又指 有預謀的政治事件,如 the July 7th I ~ of 1937 1937 年的"七七 事变"; occurence 則指日常发生 的事情或事件。

accidental [acksi'dentl] adj. not planned 偶然的;非计划的: an ~ meeting —次偶然的会见 accidentally adv.

accommodate [ə'kəmədeit] vt. ① have place for people to live 容纳;接纳: The hotel can ~ 500 guests.这旅馆能住 500 个客人。 ② provide with 提供;供给;供应: Our school ~ s the students with lodging.我们学校向学生提供住宿。

accommodation [ə,kəmə'deifən]
n. (U) (but always pl. in AmE)
somewhere to live; rooms in a house
or hotel (美语中用复数)住宿;招待
设备: Saint Martin Hospital has
~(s) for 500 patients. 圣马丁医
院有 500 张床位。

accompany [ɔ'kʌmpəni] w. ● go with someone 伴隨;陪同: He will ~ you to the school.他将陪你到学校去。● happen at the same time as something else 同时发生;伴着: Strong winds accompanied the rain.风雨交加。The announcement is accompanied by a detailed report.通知附有一份详细的报告。●make music to help a singer or another music player 伴奏: Her mother accompanied her on the piano.她母亲用钢琴替她伴奏。

accompanied by 和 accompanied with 两短语近义,前者表示由别人陪伴,如 She came here ~ by her brother. 她是由弟弟陪同来这里的。后者表示与……同时发生或做出,如 His speech was ~ with gestures. 他一边演说一边做着手势。

accomplish [əˈkʌmpliʃ] vt. do or

finish something; perform 做完;完成;实行: He is so lazy that he will never ~ anything. 他那么懒,定将一事无成。 This task is ~ ed by great effort. 通过努力,这项工作完成了。

accomplish, achieve, complete 和 finish 这 4 个词都可表示"完成", 其中 accomplish 着重指成功地做完某事或取得成就, 后接名词、代词; achieve 着重指达到预期的目标及取得成功、成就, 后接名词、代词; complete 侧重指圆满完成或竣工, 后接名词、代词或动名词。另外, finish 可表示"吃完, 喝完", 其他几词则不可。

accord [ə'kɔxd] vi. be in agreement 相一致;相符合: Your words should ~ with your deeds. 你应该言行一致。 vt. give; allow 给予;允许: He was ~ ed permission to use the library. 他获准使用这家图书馆。n. (U) of one's own ~ without being asked; willingly 自愿地;主动地: make a self-criticism of one's own ~ 主动地作自我批评; I help my teacher of my own ~ . 我主动帮助老师。

accordance [ə'kɔxdəns] n. (U) agreement 一致;符合 in ~ with in
agreement, conformity, with 依照; 根据: in ~ with your wishes(orders) 根据你的愿望(按照你的命
令); in ~ with custom (the regulations)根据风俗(规定)

according [ə'kəxdin] adv. ~ to, prep. as someone or something says 据……所说;根据: A ~ to the papers,65 people died in that accident. 据报载,共有65 人在那次事故中丧生。~ as conj. in proportion as; in a manner that depends upon 依照;根据: The thermometer

