

朗曼英汉双解 学生词典

LONGMAN
FIRST ENGLISH
DICTIONARY
WITH CHINESE
NOTES



電子工業出版社

内 容 提 要

本辞典共收入英语常用词汇三千余条。

本辞典是以英国伦敦 Longman Group Ltd 1968 年出版的 Longman First English Dictionary 为蓝本编译而成的。除保留原书中的图文并茂、词义注释和典型例句等优点外,现辞典还结合我国英语教学的实际,增加了音标,同时对英语初学者容易用错的词条给出了大量“注意”,定会有助于英语初学者正确辨识和使用英语同义词。

本书既可作为英语初学者的词典使用,也可作为背诵读物,对教师备课也有极大帮助。

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朗 曼 英 汉 双 解 学 生 词 典

Longman First English Dictionary with Chinese notes

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编译前记

任何语言文字的初学者，都需要经受一段时间的字、词、句基础训练。对异民族语言文字初学者而言，字、词、句训练尤其紧要。英语的字、词、句训练虽然主要表现在词和句两个方面，但由于拼写、读音和句法都部分地存有不规律性，对初学者来说是很吃力的。英语与任何语言相同，词句训练从方法到实践都集中反映在词和句的融汇上，即需以句为主，词不离句地联合施教。

《朗曼初级英语词典》(LONGMAN FIRST ENGLISH DICTIONARY) 给英语初学者在词句训练上提供了很好的学习资料。它把英语初学者必需掌握的 5000 左右的单词用 3000 左右的词条串起来，又依词性和词形的变化在同一词条下举出不同的例句进行比较，这就使学生能够通过句子领会词意。本词典对词的讲解，不求引申，而是要求初学者能够掌握简明的概念，并借熟练语句来巩固词汇。例句和注释都很浅显，这对英语初学者来说，是不难接受的。全部语句既规范又通俗，很少见于别的词典。

这本词典的编译，特别注意到词句的综合训练上，不求罗列各种含意，主要对比英中两种语言的表达方法。如，*soft ground* (壤土)；*flower's stems* (花茎)；*I cut my finger* (我划破了手指头)。此外，又根据英语初学者容易搞错的问题，增补了大量“注意”。原著未注音标和词类，编译中根据琼氏 (Jones) 《英语正音词典》第十四版作了增补。具有多种读音的词汇，按常读

在先、罕读在后或英音在先、美音在后的顺序排列，特定读法另加括号注明。鉴于我国读者多数对《英译正音词典》第十三版所用音标较为熟悉，编译中作了相应的对换。每个音标符号的读音说明及例句从略。

阿 朗

1985年7月1日

略 语 表

<i>a.</i>	adjective	形 容 词
<i>ad.</i>	adverb	副 词
<i>at.</i>	article	冠 词
<i>aux.</i>	auxiliary verb	助 动 词
<i>cj.</i>	conjunction	连 词
<i>int.</i>	interjection	感 叹 词
<i>n.</i>	noun	名 词
<i>num.</i>	numeral	数 词
<i>prep.</i>	preposition	介 词
<i>pro.</i>	pronoun	代 词
<i>v.</i>	verb	动 词
<i>vi.</i>	verb intransitive	不及物动词
<i>vt.</i>	verb transitive	及物动词
<i>&</i>	and	和

A

a(n) [ɛi, ə/(æn, ən)] indef. at.
& a. one, each. 一, 一个, 某
(任或每)一

We drink tea twice, a day.

我们每(一)天喝两次茶。

A dog is an animal. 狗是一种动物。

abandon [ə'bændən] vt. to leave
and not go back. 离弃, 舍去,
放弃 离开不回来

The Captain abandoned his burning ship. 船长放弃了他那艘着火的船。



ABANDON

(to be) able [(tu'bi:) 'eibl] a.
can. 能, 会

Jack was not able to play football because he had broken his leg. 杰克不能踢足球了, 因为他的一条腿已经骨折了。

John has the ability to repair all kinds of machines. 约翰有修理各种机器的才能。

aboard [ə'bo:d, ə'bɔəd] ad. on
or in a ship, train or aircraft.
搭乘轮船火车或飞机, 在车船或飞机上(或内)

about [ə'baut] prep. & ad. 1.

of, concerning. 关于, 有关

I am reading a book about animals. 我正在读一本关于动物的书。

2. here and there. 到处, 各处

The visitors walked about the gardens. 游客们到各处公园游览。

请比较: walk about in the garden. (在公园里散步.) walk

about the gar-

dens. (到各处公

园走走.)

3. perhaps a li-

ttle more, pe-

rhaps a little

less. 大约, 大

概, 或多或少

John is about

as tall as I am.

约翰大约和我一般高。

Come back at about twelve

o'clock. 请在十二点左右回来。

above [ə'baʊ] ad. & prep. hi-

gher than. 在上(方), 在……以

上

The clock is above the picture.

钟在画的上方。

abroad [ə'brɔ:d] ad. in or to

another country. 在国外或到

国外

absent ['æbsənt] a. [æb'sənt]

v. not being here, not prese-

nt. 未到, 缺席 不在(这里)

My absence from school was



ABOVE

caused by my illness. 我因病未到学校。

We should not talk about John's affairs in his absence. 我们不要背着约翰谈论关于他的事情。

absolutely ['æbsəlu:tli, 'æbslu:tli, 'æbs'lju:tli] ad. completely, in every way. 完全地, 绝对地

Your hands must be absolutely clean before you have your dinner. 吃饭前你务必把手完全洗干净。

accept [æk'sept, æk'sept] v. 1. to take what someone offers. 接受 接纳某人(或某方)所给。

2. to admit (1). 承认, 答应 I accept that I was wrong to be so angry. 我承认发那么大的火是不对的。

accident ['æksɪdənt] n. 1. something not expected, and which hurts people. 事故 意外的伤人事件。(注意: 在美国, accident 一般是指车祸。)



ACCIDENT

John met with an accident in a car yesterday. 昨天约翰乘坐汽车遇上了事故。

2. a happening which is not

expected. 偶然事件, 未预料到的事

We met in the shop by accident. I did not know that John would be in the shop. Our meeting was accidental. We met accidentally. 我们偶然在商店里相遇。我(事先)不知道约翰会在这家商店里。我们的见面是偶然的。我们碰巧会面了。

accompany [ə'kəmpəni] v. 1. to go with. 陪伴, 同行

You will be accompanied by two soldiers on your way through the forest. 在你们通过森林的途中将由两名士兵护送你们。
2. to play music to help a singer or another player. 伴奏 为歌唱家或其他演奏者伴奏 Mr Jones played the violin and his daughter accompanied him on the piano. 琼斯先生演奏小提琴, 他的女儿弹钢琴为他伴奏。

accomplish [ə'kʌmplɪʃ, ə'kɒmplɪʃ] vt. to finish completely what one plans to do. 完成(计划、任务等)

The builders have accomplished the difficult piece of work they were paid to do. 建筑工人完成了他们承包的一项艰巨工程。

according (to) [ə'kɔ:diŋ(tu)] ad. 1. in agreement with. 同意 按照协议去办。

2. from what someone says, or from what is written. 根

据 照某人说的或写过的去做。

You ordered us to lock the doors and we locked them accordingly. 你吩咐我们把门都锁上,我们按照你说的锁了。

account [ə'kaunt] n. 1. a story. 故事

2. a written list of money received and spent. 流水帐 记录钱财收支的表册。

3. to say why, to explain. 说明原委, 解释

How did John account for being late today? 约翰是怎样解释他今天迟到的?

accuse [ə'kju:z] v. to say someone has done wrong. 指责, 指摘 讲某人做错了事。

It is not a fair accusation to say that I ate all the apples. Jack ate some of them. 说(指责)我吃了所有的苹果,那是不公平的。杰克也吃了几个。

accustom [ə'kʌstəm] vt. to make someone or something used to something. 习惯于, 使习惯 使某人或某事习惯于某事。

We are not accustomed to cold weather. 我们不习惯于寒冷的天气。

We should accustom ourselves to the idea of space travel. 我们应该使自己习惯于那种宇宙飞行的感觉。

ache [eik] v. & n. a pain which keeps on hurting one. 疼痛 持续的伤痛。

I must go to the doctor because

use my ear aches. 我耳朵疼, 得去找医生看看。

acid ['æsid] n. a sour-tasting liquid. 酸 一种酸味液体。

Lemons (see) have an acid taste. 柠檬(确实)有酸味。

acquaintance [ə'kweintəns] n. a person one has met once or twice, but who is not a friend. 相识的人 一位见过一两两次面的人,但不是朋友。

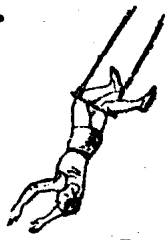
acquire [ə'kwaɪə] vt. to get by working oneself, to gain. 得, 获得 用自己劳动获取或取得
The shop-keeper was once poor, but acquired a lot of money by working hard. 这个店老板过去很穷, 由于努力经营赚得了大量钱财。

acre ['eɪkə] n. a measure of land (4,840 square yards or 4,000 square metres). 英亩(土地的一种丈量单位,折合4,840平方码或约4,000平方米)

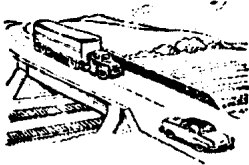
acrobat ['ækrəbæt] n. a person who can throw and twist his body about or walk on a rope high in the air. 杂技演员 能倒钩在绳子上荡来荡去或踩在绳子上走动的人。

across [ə'krɒs; ə'kɒ:s] prep. & ad. from one side to the other. 横过, 越过 从这边到那边。

There is a



ACROBAT



ACROSS

bridge across the railway line. 在铁路线上横跨着一座桥。 Here is the road; run across quickly. 这儿有道; 快点穿过去。

act [ækt] n. & v. 1. something done. 行为, 举止 做过的事。

This telephone is out of action; it is broken. 这部电话机不能用了, 坏了。

My father leads an active life; he is always working or playing games. 我父亲生活得挺带劲, 他总是在干活或者打打球什么的。

注: 例句用现在进行时是代替一般现代时, 表示一个经常性动作或状态, 并带有一种感情, 如本句表示赞许。 *play games* 常指按规则进行的游戏或比赛, 如打球, 打牌, 下棋等); *active* 是 *act* 的形容词形式, 表示“精力充沛的”、“活跃的”、“积极的”。

2. a law. 法案

3. a part of a play. (戏剧的) 一幕、一出或一场

The second act of the play has just started. 这出戏的第二场刚刚开始。

Did you see Helen act in the play last night? 昨天晚上你看了剧中“海伦”那一幕吗?

An actor is a man who acts in plays. 男演员称为 actor.

An actress is a woman actor. 女演员叫做 actress.

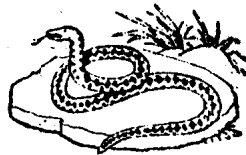
actual ['æktʃʊl, 'æktʃjuwəl, 'æktʃjuəl] a. real, not only thought about. 真的, 不只是想像的

I do not know the actual price of this house, but it cost a lot of money. 我不知道这座房子的确实价格, 但总得花很多钱。

Jane not only promised to run in the race, but actually won it, although we didn't think she would. 珍妮不但答应参加这次赛跑, 而且出乎我们意料之外, 居然获胜了。

add [æd] v. to put one thing with another. 添, 增加 加一物于另一物。

You have made a mistake in the addition; 12 and 13 make 25, not 23. We write this as in 12+13. 你加错了, 12 加 13 是 25, 不是 23。我们把它写作



ADDER

12+13.

adder ['ædə] n. a small poisonous snake. 蝰蛇 一种小毒蛇。

address [ə'dres, 'ædres] n. & v.

1. the name of the place where one lives. 地址, 通信处 某人居住地点的名称。

21, High St., Newtown, is my address. 我的通信处是新城大街21号。



ADDRESS

2. a speech. 讲演, 演说

The Headmaster gave an address to the school before the prizes were given away. 校长在发奖前向全校讲了话。

3. to write or speak to someone. 劝说, 提出, 向……讲话 (或给……写信)

admiral ['ædmərəl] n. the highest of the officers in the navy. 海军司令, 海军上将 海军的最高长官。

admire [əd'maɪə]

v. to think about or look at with wonder.

钦佩, 赞赏, 羡慕 以惊服的神情审视人和物

I like your pi-



ADMIRAL

ctures; I think they are admirable. 我喜欢你那些照片, 我认为它们真值得赞美。

We all feel admiration for the work of nurses. 我们大家都很钦佩护士的工作。

admit [əd'mit] v. 1. to agree that something is true. 承认 确信某事为真。

The boy admitted that he broke the window. 那个男孩子承认了他打破了窗户。

2. to allow someone to come in. 容许 允许某人进入 (或参与)。

Admissions to the school are made in January. 一月份准许入学。

adopt [ə'dɒpt] vt. to take someone's child and look after it as a member of one's own family. 收养 收别人的子女作为自家人加以照顾。

advance [əd'vɑ:ns] v., n. & a. to go forward. 前进, 进步

The soldiers advanced towards the town. 部队向城镇进发。

advantage [əd'vɑ:tɪdʒ] n. anything which may help or be useful and make a person stronger or wiser. 优点, 便利, 方便 有助于或有利于人以及能使人坚强或聪明的事。

It is a great advantage to be able to drive a car. 会开车是很方便的。

adventure [əd'ventʃə] n. & v. an exciting or dangerous jour.

ney or action. 冒险 一种令人神往, 又略带危险性的游历或行动。

advice [əd'vaɪs] n. (say "c" like "s" in "hiss") 劝告, 忠告, (商业上的) 通知 (注意: 本词属名词, (读作象蒸汽所发的声音 hiss 中的 s。))

what we tell other people when we say what we think they should do. 是指当我们说我们认为别人应做某事时向别人讲的话。

I had fever and the doctor's advice was that I should go home to bed. 我发烧了, 医生 (对我) 的劝告是我应该卧床休息。

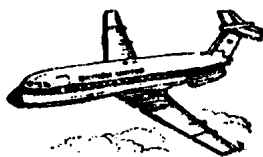
advise [əd'vaɪz] v. (say "s" like "s" in "his") 劝告, 忠告, 商量 (注意: 本词属动词, s 读作 z, 象 his 读作 hiz 一样。) to give advice. 给予劝告或忠告

The doctor advised me to go home to bed. 医生劝我回家躺下休息。

aerial ['eəriəl, 'səriəl] n. & a. a wire which sends out or receives radio waves. 天线, 天空的 发射或接收无线电波的导线

aerodrome ['æərədrəm] n. a place where flying machines set out or come to land. 机场 飞机起飞和降落的地方

aeroplane ['eərəpleɪn] n. a flying machine. 飞机



AEROPLANE

affair [ə'feə] n.

1. something to be done. 事务, 事业, 活儿 要做的事情。

Cooking is a woman's affair. 做饭是妇女的活儿。

2. a happening. 事件

After the affair was over everyone went home. 事情 (件) 过后大家都回家了。

affect [ə'fekt] v. to cause a change 影响 引起变化

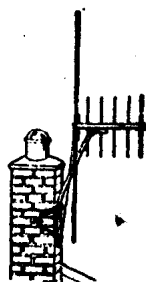
affection [ə'fekʃn] n. love. 爱, 知心, 知己

They were affectionate friends. 他们是知心的朋友。

We sometimes end a letter to a dear friend with "Yours affectionately." 给知己朋友写 (英文) 信结尾时常在名字前冠以 yours affectionately, 用以表示亲切。

afford [ə'fɔ:d] vt. 1. to be able to pay for. 负担得起, 担当得起

I cannot afford to buy a bicycle. I have not enough money. 我买不起自行车, (因为)



AERIAL

我钱不够。

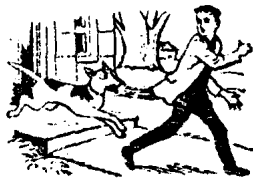
2. to afford the time to: to have enough time to spend in a special way. 抽得出时间 找到额外利用的足够时间

I cannot afford the time to go to the market today. 今天我抽不出时间去市场了。

afraid [ə'freɪd] a. 1. frightened. 怕, 害怕

He is afraid of the dog. 他怕(这只)狗。

2. feeling that something unpleasant will happen. 恐怕 担心会发生不称心的事情。



AFRAID OF THE DOG

Please hurry! I'm afraid it will rain. 快点吧! 恐怕快要下雨了。

3. a polite way of saying one is sorry. 客气话, 表示对不起。 I'm afraid Mr Jones is not at home. Can I tell him anything for you? 对不起, 琼斯先生不在家。您有什么事可以让我转告他吗?

after ['ɑ:ftə] prep 1. later.

晚于, 在……(时间)以后

They played football after school was over. 放学以后他们踢了足球

He had his dinner and afterwards went out. 他吃完午饭, 后来出去了。

Afternoon comes after midday and before evening. 中午之后傍晚之前称为下午。

2. behind. 后于, 在……(人物或地方)后面

The boys came in one after another. 男孩子们一个跟(在)一个(后面)进来了。

again [ə'gen, ə'geɪn] ad. a second time, once more. 再, 又 第二次, 又一次(回或遍)

against [ə'genst, ə'geɪnst] prep 1. opposite to. 反对, 抵抗

The sailors fought against the pirates. 海员们反击了海盗。

2. beside, touching. 紧靠, 倚在, 挨着

Put your bicycle against this tree. 把你的自行车靠住这棵树。



AGAINST

age [eɪdʒ] n. & v. 1. how old. 年龄

My brother is ten years of age. 我弟弟十岁了。

2. a special stretch of time in the past. 时期 指过去的某一段特定时间。

I sold my bicycle ages ago (a long time ago). 我的自行车卖掉很久(很长时间)了。

ago [ə'gəu] ad. before this time. 以前 离开此时一段时间之前 (注意:与 *before* 的区别。 *before* 是介词,表示时间时指过去某一具体时刻之前)

I had my first bicycle two years ago. 两年前我就有了头一辆自行车。

agree [ə'gri:] vi. to think in the same way as someone else. 同意,赞同 与别人的意见一致

The men signed an agreement to work together for two years. 他们(那些人)签订了一起干两年活的合同。

Mary had an agreeable (pleasant) voice. 玛丽(那时)声音很悦耳。

注意:孤立的例句,如表示“具有很好的嗓音,通常取现在时态 *has*,反映天赋的或一贯的某种素质;这里取过去时态,除反映过去的事实以外,还含有与当前不同的意思。请比较:

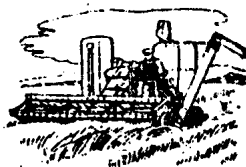
She has an agreeable voice. 她嗓门很好。

She had had an agreeable voice. 她曾有过很好的“嗓子”(现在不行了)。

She had an agreeable voice. 她那时讲得怪好听的。(现在食言了吧。)

agriculture ['ægrɪkʌltʃə] n. tarming. 农业

The farmer bought some new agricultural machines. 这个农民买了一些新农业机器。



AGRICULTURAL MACHINE

ahead [ə'hed] a. & ad. in front of. 前头的,向前,在前
Please go ahead, I will follow you. 请你前边走,我会跟着你。

aid [eid] vt. help. 帮助,援帮,救护



FIRST AID

Boy Scouts (see 2) learn to give first aid to people who are hurt. 童子军学习给伤员急救。

aim [eim] v. & n. 1. to try to hit something, to point a gun at. 瞄 力求打中某物(或某人),以枪瞄准

2. the thing one intends to do. 目的,目标 打算做的事

My aim is to become a doctor. I aim to be a doctor. 我的目标是当个医生。我立志做个医生。(注意:aim v. 作“打算”,

“以……为目标”解时，英国人习惯用 *aim at* + 动名词；美国人习惯用 *aim* + 不定式。）

air [ə] *n. & vt.* 1. what we breathe. 空气 我们所呼吸的空气。



AIM (1)

2. to put clothes in the air to dry. 室外 把衣服放到室外晾干

3. a tune (*see*). 气氛 (音乐中的)调子

An airport is an aerodrome (*see*). An aircraft is an aeroplane. 飞机场叫做 airport, 也可以叫 aerodrome; 飞机叫做 aircraft, 也可以叫 aeroplane.

alarm [ə'la:m] *n. & vt.* 1. the feeling of fear. 惊慌, 恐慌, 吃惊 害怕的感觉。

When the train suddenly stopped the passengers were filled with alarm. 火车突然停下, 旅客们都很吃惊。

Do not alarm the passengers. 不要惊动旅客。

2. words or happenings which tell us that danger is near; an instrument which warns us that something may take place.

警告, 报警器 提醒大家注意危险的文字或语言, 发警报的用器。

A fire alarm makes a loud noise if a fire starts in the building.

大楼一旦失火, 火灾报警器便发生巨大的响声。

alas [ə'læs, ə'la:s] *int.* an exclamation (*see*). 哎呀! 一种惊叹声

alive [ə'laiv] *a.* living. 活的, 活着的, 在世的 (注意: 本词在句中常用作表语。)

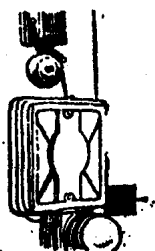
all [ɔ:l] *a., pron., ad. & m.* everyone, everything. 全体的 (人), 所有的 (物)

alligator ['æligetə] *n.* an animal like a crocodile (*see*), found in the warm parts of America. (产于美洲热带地区的)短嘴鳄



ALLIGATOR

allow [ə'lau] *v.* to let someone do something. 允许, 许可 让某人干什么
Please allow me to go home.



ALARM (2)

请让我回家吧!

allowance: an amount (usually of money) given to someone regularly. 补贴 定期给某人的津贴(通常是指金钱)。

I have a weekly allowance to buy my dinner. 我每星期有伙食补贴。

almost ['ɔ:lməust, 'ɒlməust, 'ɒlməst] ad. nearly. 几乎,差不多

alone [ə'loun] a. & ad. 1. by oneself, not with other people. 孤独地,独自地,孤单一人

2. I cannot give you permission to go home; the headmaster alone can do that, and no one else. 我不能准许你回家;只有校长一人有权批准,别人谁也不行。

along [ə'lɒŋ] prep & ad. following the line of; from one end to the other. 沿,顺,成行地,纵长地 沿着线路,从一端到另一端

aloud [ə'laud] ad. so that people can hear us. 高声 使人们能听得到

already [ɔ:l'redi, 'ɒl,redi] ad. before now. 早已,业已 现时之前

Our visitors have already come. (我们的)客人们已经来了。

also ['ɔ:lsəu, 'ɒlsəu] ad. & conj. too, as well. 也,并且,又,同样(注意:这是个意义很轻的连接词,稍有进一层的意思,通常可以用 and 代替,但不能象 too (当

“也”用时)和 as well 一样用于句尾。)

alter ['ɔ:lta, 'ɒlta] v. to change. 改变,更改,变更

although [ɔ:l'ðəu, ɔ:l'ðəu] conj. though, in spite of. 虽然,即使

Although it was raining, we still played football. (It was raining but we still played football. We played football in spite of the rain.) 虽然天下着雨,我们仍踢了足球。(注意:although 多数情况下可与 though 通用,但 although 所引导的从句一般在主句之前并常指事实而不指设想;though 所引导的从句应在主句之后)

altogether [ɔ:l'tə'geðə, ɔ:l'tə'gðə, ɔ:l'tu'gðə] ad. counting everyone or everything. 完全地,一起地,总共,总之 把所有的人或物算在一起。

Altogether, here and at home, I have six pencils. 这里和家里,我总共有六支铅笔。(注意:altogether 和 all together 不同。前者是从整体上来讲的,后者是形容性词语,是对整体中的每一个来讲的。如: I saw the pupils all together in the classroom. 意为“我瞧见每一个学生都在教室里”。)

always ['ɔ:lweiz, 'ɔ:lwi:z, 'ɔ:lwe:z] ad. at all times. 总是,经常,不断地

a.m. [eɪəm] after midnight and before midday. 上午(的缩写)

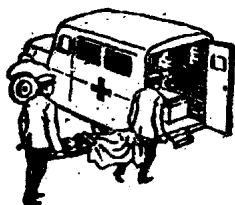
指从午夜到次日中午的一段时间。(注意:通常使用小写,而在时间表或标题中应使用大写。)

am [æm, əm, m] v. 是 be 动词 (am, are, is) 中用于第一人称单数现在时态的直接陈述语句。如: I am a boy. 我是个男孩。

We are pupils. 我们是学生。
You are a girl. 你是个女孩。
You are women. 你们是妇女。
He (She) is a child. 他(她)是个孩子。

They are children. (see be, was, were.) 他们是儿童。

ambulance ['æmbjuləns] n. a large car to carry to hospital sick people or people who have been hurt. 用以运送病人或伤员的救护车。



AMBULANCE

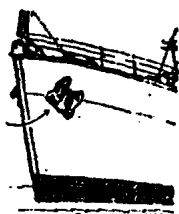
among, amongst [ə'maŋ, ə'maŋst] prep. in the middle of, mixed with. 在……中, 混在……中间
I found this letter among my books. 在我的一些书中间找到了这封信。

amount [ə'maʊnt] n. a quantity, a number of, all the things together; a sum of money.

数量, 若干, 许多, (事物的) 总和 (如总金额)

You have not paid the full amount of this bill. 你没有付清这张票据上的总金额。

anchor ['æŋkə] n. a heavy metal hook put down to the bottom of the sea to stop a ship from moving.



ANCHOR

锚 又重又大的金属钩, 用来抛向海底, 以便停泊船只, 防止移动。

ancient ['eɪnfənt] a. belonging to past ages. 古代的, 远古的
We have read about Ancient Egypt in our history books. 我们从历史书籍中读到过有关古代埃及的情况。

and [ænd, ənd, ən] cj. 同, 和, 与, 及, 又, 并且等 (连接单词、词组、分句、句子的连接词)

In sentences like: 见下列例句:
Jack and Jill went up the hill. 杰克和吉尔上山去了。

They talked and sang on their way up the hill. 他们在上山的路上又说又唱。

I saw a cat and some birds. 我看见了一只猫和几只鸟。

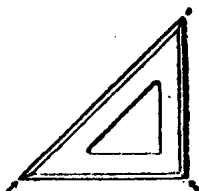
注意: and 是对等连接词, 不是偏正连接词, 但在实际使用中, 往往带有别的意思, 如下例: ①可以代替 to, 有进一层的意思。如: Come and look carefully.

(过来仔细看看!) ②可以用于代替 if 从句的结构。如: *Study hard and you will pass.* (假若你努力学习, 你就会考及格。) ③有强调反复或接连不断的意思。如: *years and years* (年复一年), *hours and hours* (许多个小时), *better and better* (好上加好), *more and more* (一次又一次) (越来越多)。

angel [eɪndʒəl] n. a messenger from God. 天使(安琪儿)

anger ['æŋɡə] n. & vt. the feeling when we want to fight others or do harm to them. 发怒, 生气 我们要打人或伤害人时的感情。

I shall be angry with you if you lose this pen. 如果你把这只钢笔丢了, 我会生你的气的。

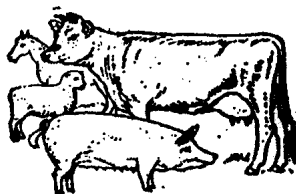


ANGLE

angle ['æŋɡl] n. 角 (注意:指三角形、桌子角等的角; 不指兽类头上长的角。)

animal ['æniməl] n. A living creature which is not a plant is an animal; but we usually think of a four-legged creature when we use this word.

动物, 兽类 泛指非植物的生物, 但通常指四条腿的兽类



ANIMALS

ankle ['æŋkl] n. the joint between the leg and the foot. 踝, 脚脖子 腿和脚之间的关节



ANKLE

announce [ə'neʊns] vt. to make something known. 宣布, 发表, 通报

The announcer on the radio read out the news. 广播员在电台上宣读新闻。

annual ['ænjʊəl, 'ænjwəl] a. &



ANNOUNCER