

最新版

A MODERN

ENGLISH
DICTIONARY

WITH CHINESE TRANSLATION

现代英汉双解词典

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前 言

语言是随着时代的发展而发展的。当一本字典编辑完成准备排印时，它已经是开始落后于形势了。为了适应社会的飞跃发展，按时编辑新字典是非常必要的。

语言是社会生活的反映和表现形式，词汇是语言最敏感，最活跃的因素，社会生活的发展变化，必然伴随着语言和词汇的丰富和发展，加之国际间政治、经济、文化、科技的一体化日渐加强，各种语言之间相互借鉴和吸收，使语言和词汇更加丰富。当代英美等国社会生活变化纷繁，科学技术发展迅猛，英语日益成为世界性语言，其词汇的发展和更新换代更加迅速。

二十世纪以来，特别是近五十年，英语中出现了大量的新词新义。根据《巴恩哈特词典伴侣》(The Barnhart Dictionary Companion)杂志的统计，每年进入他们的计算机数据库的新词和新义达到1500—1600个。

为了跟上时代的发展，适应二十一世纪我国的政治、经济、文化的发展及满足不同层次英语爱好者的需要，我们精心编写了这本集众家之所长的词典，本词典收录的词汇及短语总计四万余条，包括了大量从电脑到报刊常见或偶见的最新最实用的词汇。该词典是一本与时代并进的 language 工具书。

体例说明

一、单词

1. 本词典英语单词均按字母顺序排列，用黑正体印刷。
2. 有两种以上拼法的词，作如下处理：
 - (1) 加圆括号。如：**labo(u)r** ['leɪbə] n. ...
 - (2) 同时给出。如：**theatre, theater** ['θi:ə] n. ...
3. 缩写词，组合词等均按字母顺序排列。
4. 拼写相同，但词源、词义不同的词，分立词条并在右上角标有数码字。如：**light**¹..., **light**²...
5. 有些形容词既可以用 -ic，也可以用 -ical 作后缀，用圆括号标示。

二、注音

1. 本词典用国际音标注音，音标注在本词后，放在方括号内。重音符号 ['] 置于重读音节的音标符号的前上方；有两个以上重读音节的词，用 ['] 表示主重音，用 [ˌ] 表示次重音并置于音标符号的前下方。如：
qualification [ˌkwɒlɪfɪˈkeɪʃən]。
2. 一个词一般只标注一种发音。但该词若有两种以上发音，用逗号隔开，放在方括号内。如：
direct [di'ret, dai'rekt] adj. ...
若一个音既可发长音也可发短音，将长音符号标在圆括号内。如：
reality [ri(:)'æli:ti] ...
3. 一个词的发音若有强式和弱式两种读音，按强弱的顺序排列，中间用逗号分开。如：
of [ɔv, əv, v, f] prep. ...
4. 一个词因词性或释义不同而发音有差异时在有关词性之前另行注音。如：
increase [in'kris] vt., vi. ... ['ɪnkris] n. ...

三、词性

1. 词性用英语缩写形式标出，共分十类：

名词 **n.**

动词(及物动词) **vt.**

(不及物动词) **vi.**

(助动词) **aux. v.**

代词 **pron.** 数词 **num.**

形容词 **adj.** 副词 **adv.**

介词 **prep.** 连词 **conj.**

感叹词 **int.** 冠词 **art.**

2. 一个词若有两个以上词性时，择其主要或常见者标出。如：

quarry ['kwɒri] n. ①...②...vt., vi. ①...②...

四、词形变化

1. 不规则动词的变化形式, 名词复数的不规则变化形式, 均加以注明, 规则变化中需要重复词尾辅音字母或拼法、发音等有较大变动的, 也加以注明。如:

admit [əd'mit] (~ted; ~ting) vt., vi. ...

take [teik] (took [tuk], taken ['teikən]) vt. ...

knife [naif] n. (pl. knives [naivz]) ...

2. 形容词和副词比较级与最高级的不规则变化形式, 加以注明标在圆括号内, 比较级与最高级之间用分号分开。如:

bad [bʌd] adj. (worse [wɜ:s]; worst [wɜ:st]) ...

五、释义和用法

1. 每一词条均用英语进行解释, 然后标明汉语释义。
2. 词目在同一词性下有多种不同释义时, 分别用①、②、③...标出。
3. 词组 (其中包括谚语) 用黑正体字排印, 词组间用“/”符号隔开。
4. 释义前有时用方括号表示词的词源和学科等。如: [英]、[美]、[律]、[语]等。
5. 在词的基本用法和例句后根据不同的情况标出/词组/, /派生/, /合成/, /辨析/等。

六、符号用法

1. 代字号“~”用于代表词条的本词。
2. 方括号“[]”用于:
 - (1) 注明音标
 - (2) 注明用法
 - (3) 注明词源及学科
 - (4) 注明正误
3. 圆括号“()”用于:
 - (1) 注明词形变化。如:
do (did; done; doing)
 - (2) 加注内容或意义方面的补充说明。如:
(文章、讲话、乐曲等的) 一段、一节
 - (3) 表示可省略部分。如:
ravel ['rævəl] vt. ①...②disentangle 拆开 (绳索), 拆散 (织物) ...
 - (4) 表示代换部分。如:
shave oneself 自己刮脸 (剃胡子)
 - (5) 表示固定搭配。如:
afraid [ə'freɪd] adj. ...be ~ (of) ...害怕...
 - (6) 表示名词的复数形式。如:
bath [bʌθ, bæθ] n. (pl. bathes [bæθz]) ...
4. 鱼尾号用于: 注明辨析, 注意。
5. || 用于隔开词组, 派生词和合成词。

略 语

adj.	adjective	形容词
ad.	adverb	副词
n.	noun	名词
art.	article	冠词
conj.	conjunction	连词
int.	interjection	感叹词
num.	numeral	数词
prep.	preposition	介词
pron.	pronoun	代词
v.	verb	动词
aux. v.	auxiliary verb	助动词
vi.	intransitive verb	不及物动词
vt.	transitive verb	及物动词
sth.	something	某物
sb.	somebody	某人
pl.	plural	复数
sing	singular	单数

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A

a[ei,ə](在元音前为 **an**[æn,ən]) **indef. art.**
one; any; each 一个; 任何一个; 每一个: ~
hammer 一把锤子/a university 一所大学/
an hour 一个小时/an umbrella 一把雨伞/
an apple 一个苹果/once ~ year 每年一次/
I had ~ cup of water. 我喝了一杯水。A
whale is not ~ fish. 鲸不是鱼。There was
~ Brown in that village. 那个村子有过一个
叫布朗的人。A square has four sides. 正
方形有四个边。

aback[ə'bak] **adv.** backwards 向后地; 后退
地: At first, Kirby was taken ~ by their an-
nouncement. 起初, 柯尔比被他们的宣布吓
了一跳。|| **be taken** ~ 吃惊; 吓了一跳

abacus['æbəkəs] (pl. abaci ['æbəsaɪ] or aba-
cuses ['æbəkəsɪz]) **n.** calculating instrument
with balls moving smoothly on wires 算盘; 珠
算; use (work) an ~ 打算盘/The oldest
kind of computer is the ~, used in China cen-
turies ago. 最老式的一种计算机是算盘,
数世纪前就在中国使用了。

abandon[ə'bændən] **vt.** leave or give up
completely 放弃; 抛弃: The baby was ~ ed
by its mother. 婴儿被他妈妈抛弃了。We
~ ed our holiday because we had no money.
因为没有钱, 我们放弃了假期。He never
~ ed his friends. 他从不舍弃自己的朋
友。The search was ~ ed when night came,
even though the child had not been found. 夜
幕降临时, 尽管孩子还没有找到, 搜寻
工作还是中止了。He was obliged to ~
that idea. 他被迫放弃了那个想法。Don't
~ hope. 不要灰心。|| ~ oneself to sth.
陷入; 沉湎于某事 || ~ ed **adj.** 被抛弃
的; 无耻的

abate[ə'beɪt] **vt., vi.** ① make or become
less 减少; 减轻; 减退: The wind ~ d. 风
势减弱了。The medicine ~ d his pain. 药
减轻了他的病痛。② do away with 消除:
His anger ~ d. 他的怒气消了。|| ~ ment

n. 减少; 减轻; 减退

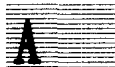
abed[ə'bed] **adv.** in bed 在床上: be ill ~
卧病在床

abide[ə'baɪd] (**abode**[ə'bəʊd] 或 ~ d)
vt., vi. ① keep (a promise, law) 遵守
(诺言、法律): ~ by one's promise 遵守
诺言/~ by discipline 遵守纪律/~ by
one's opinion 固执己见/We agreed to ~ by
your judgement. 我们同意服从你的判决。
② endure, bear [用于否定句和疑问句]
忍耐; 忍受: I can't ~ that man. 我不能
忍受那种人。I can't ~ rude people. 我不
能容忍粗鲁无礼的人。|| **abiding adj.**
持久的; 永久的

ability[ə'bɪləti] **n.** ① the power or capacity to
do or think sth. (办事或思考) 能力; 本
领: She has the ~ to do it, but she is lazy.
她有能力做, 但是她懒。② cleverness;
intelligence 聪明; 智慧; 才智: a man of
~ 有才能的人/leadership ~ 领导才干/
Tom is a painter of great ~. 汤姆是一个极
有才智的画家。|| **to the best (utmost) of
one's** ~ 不遗余力, 尽最大努力

ablaze[ə'bleɪz] **adv., adj.** on fire, in a
blaze; (fig.) shining, bright, excited 着
火(的), [喻] 激动的: set it ~ 放火烧
之/be ~ with anger 怒气冲冲/The streets
were ~ with light. 街上灯火辉煌。

able['eɪbl] **adj.** ① having knowledge or
skill; clever 有才能的; 聪明的: an ~
lawyer 精明的律师/an ~ speech 颇有见地
的演说/an ~ man 有才干的人/He is the
~ st pianist I know. 他是我所知道的最有
才华的钢琴家。② having the power to do
能够做的; 能 [接不定式]: Jane was ~
to catch the early bus. 珍妮赶上了早车。
Will you be ~ to come? 你能来吗? Tom
was ill. He wasn't ~ to take part in the
match. 汤姆病了, 不能参加比赛。She is
~ to swim. 她会游泳。|| **be ~ to (do)**
...能够; 会 || **enable vt.** 使 (人) 能够
【辨析】**capable** 和 **able** 的区别: **capable**
是 **capability** 和 **capacity** 两个词共有的形
容词, 用于消极方面, 指接受或适应的
能力, 可指人也可指事物。capable 有时
具有贬意, 如: He is capable of (doing)



anything. 他甚至于什么事都干得出来。able 有才能的, 具有积极的意义, 在本领上比 capable 高出一筹, 但只对人而言的。

【注意】can 和 be able to 在表示能力这一点上同义, 常可互换。它们的区别在于: ① can 仅有现在和过去时态形式 (could), 无将来和完成时态形式, 而 be able to 则有更多的时态形式。如在下面三个例句中, 不能用 can 取代 be able to: Will you be able to come tonight? 你今晚能来吗? I'm sorry I haven't been able to answer your letter. 对不起我一直没能给您回信。He said he had not been able to come earlier. 他说他没有能够早一点来。② be able to 后的动词一般不用被动语态。[误] I was able to be heard. [正] I was able to make myself heard. 我能够让别人听到我的讲话。

aboard [ə'bo:d] *prep., adv.* on (to) or in (to) a ship or aeroplane 在(向)船上或飞机上: "Are all the passengers ~?" asked the captain. 船长问: "所有旅客都上船了吗?" It's time to go ~ (the ship). 已到乘搭(上船)的时间了。Welcome ~! 请上船(飞机、汽车)! 欢迎乘坐本船(飞机、此次列车)!

abolish [ə'bolif] *vt.* stop (sth. that is happening); get rid of completely 取消; 废止: The new government ~ed the tax on clothing. 新政府取消了服装税。Many people wish that nations would ~ their frontiers. 许多人都希望各国能废除疆界。|| **abolition** *n.* 废除; 废止/~ **able** *adj.* 可废除的/~ **er** *n.* 取消者; 废除者

【辨析】abolish 和 cancel 的区别: abolish 指废除存在已久的法律、条例、法规、风俗习惯等。如: Abraham Lincoln abolished slavery in the United States. 亚伯拉罕·林肯废除了美国的奴隶制。cancel 指取消已作出的决定或安排的事情。如: The professor has decided to cancel the lecture. 教授已决定取消那场讲座。

abound [ə'baund] *vi.* have in great numbers or quantity 有(大量的); 富余; 盛产; 充满 (with, in): Wild birds ~ in the for-

est. 森林里有许多野鸟。The ocean ~s with fish. 海里产很多鱼。

about [ə'baʊt] *prep.* ① concerning 关于; 对于: This is a book ~ American history. 这是一本关于美国历史的书。I know nothing ~ it. 我对此一无所知。② here and there 到处; 四处; 在...各处: Jean's clothes were lying ~ the room. 房间里到处都是简的衣服。She looked ~ her. 她环视四周。③ round, near to 在...周围; 在...附近; 在...身边: He planted trees ~ the house. 他在房子周围种了树。④ approximately (时间、大小、数量等) 大约: We left there ~ 6 p.m. 我们大约是在下午六点钟离开那里的。He is ~ thirty five years old. 他大约 35 岁。*adv.* ① nearly, almost 大约; 几乎; 差不多: We walked ~ five miles. 我们走了大约五英里。② here and there 到处, 各处: There's a lot of flu ~ at this time of year. 这时节到处都有许多人患流感。People were sitting ~ on the grass. 人们散坐在草地上。③ near 附近: There is no one ~. 附近没有人。Is there anybody ~? 附近有人吗? ④ facing round (转) 向相反方向: The ship turned ~. 船掉转方向。|| **bring** ~ 引起; 造成; 导致 / **come** ~ 发生; (船或风) 改变方向

【辨析】1. about, of 和 on 的区别: about 涉及详情。of 不涉及详情。on 多用于学术上

2. about 与 with, on 的区别: 当表示“在...身边”, “在...手头”, “在...身上”时, about 常表示随身携带“小物品”。with 往往表示携带“较大的物件”; 但随身带钱之类的物品时, 二者皆可用之。on 常用于口语中。[误] I have no dictionary about me. [正] I have no dictionary with me. 我身边没有带字典。I have no change (purse) about (with, on) me. 我身边没有带零钱(钱包)。

3. be about to 和 be going to 的区别: 二者都表示“未来要做什么”, 但 be about to 表示“最近的未来...”。be going to 表示“不久的将来...”, 前者较急迫。例如: My back is about to break under the

load. 重压之下我的背就要断了。I'm going to have a meeting tomorrow. 我明天将开一个会。

above [ə'baʊ] **prep.** ① higher than 在...之上: There is a portrait ~ the blackboard. 黑板上方有张画像。② more than 超过: The sun rose ~ the horizon. 太阳升到地平线上。There were ~ 3000 people there. 那儿有三千人以上 **adv.** in or to a higher place 在上方: Their classroom is just ~. 他们的教室就在上面。See the birds flying ~. 看天上的飞鸟。③ ~ all 最主要地/~ oneself 自命不凡; 趾高气扬/over and ~ 除外; 也

【辨析】above 与 over, on, upon 的区别: above 表示一般的“在...的上方”。如: The lamp is above our desk. 灯在我们课桌的上方。over 表示“在...的正上方”。如: The lamp is over our desk. 灯在我们课桌的正上方。A lamp hangs over us. 在我们(头顶)的上方悬挂着一盏灯。on 表示与某物接触并在它的上边。如: The book is on the table. 书在桌上。upon 与 on 同意, 较为正式, 除在某些习惯用语中必须使用 upon 外, 两者可通用。

abridge [ə'bridʒ] **vt.** make (a book, etc.) shorter (书等) 删节; 节略: an ~d edition 节本/It was ~d from the original work. 这是根据原著节略的。|| ~ment **n.** 删节; 节略; (书的) 节书; 摘要

abroad [ə'brɔ:d] **adv.** ① in or to a foreign country 在国外; 到国外: My brother lives ~. 我的兄弟生活在国外。He is going ~ for his holiday this year. 今年他将要到国外度假。② in all directions; widely 遍布, 到处 || at home and ~ 国内外/be ~ 在国外/go ~ 出国

abrupt [ə'brʌpt] **adj.** ① very sudden 突然的; 意外的: an ~ stop 突然停止/an ~ death 突然死亡, 猝死 ② (of speech, behaviour) had tempered; unfriendly (指言谈、举止) 粗鲁的; 无礼的: His ~ reply hurt my feelings. 他粗鲁的回答伤害了我的感情。③ (of a slope) steep (斜坡) 陡峭的: The slope was very ~. 那斜坡很陡。|| ~ly **adv.** 突然; 仓猝/~ness **n.** 突然性

absent ['æbsənt] **adj.** ① not here, not present 不在; 缺席: Peter has a cold and is ~ from school. 彼得感冒了, 没有上学。He was ~ from work last Tuesday. 他上周二缺勤。② not paying attention to 心不在焉的: He looked at his mother in an ~ sort of way. 他漫不经心地看着他的母亲。**vt.** [æb'sent] keep (oneself) away 缺席: Why did you ~ yourself from school yesterday? 昨天你为什么不到校? || ~ee **n.** 缺席者; 不在者/~ly **adv.** 茫然地/~minded **adj.** 心不在焉的; 茫然的

absolute ['æbsəljut] **adj.** ① complete; perfect; whole 完善的; 完美的; 完全的; 绝对的: have ~ trust in sb. 完全信任某人/The police have ~ proof of his guilt. 警察有他犯罪的确凿证据。② not limited 无限制的: ~ power 无限权利 ③ having unlimited power 专制的; 独裁的: an ~ ruler 专制的统治者 ④ real, undoubted 真实的; 无疑的: the ~ truth 绝对真理 || ~ly **adv.** 完全地; 绝对地/absolution **n.** 赦免; 免罪

absolve [əb'zɒlv] **vt.** declare free (from sin, guilt; from a promise, a duty, the consequences of past sin) 赦免; 解除责任; 免除 (履行诺言、罪责): ~ ... from (of) 免除...的 (罪、责任)/They ~d him from all responsibilities. 他们免除了他的一切责任。

absorb [əb'sɔ:b] **vt.** ① take or suck in 吸收: Some of waste and poison is ~ed and changed into harmless things. 一部分废物和含毒物品被吸收, 变成了无害的东西。The heat is ~ed by the water. 热量被水吸收了。② take up the attention of 吸引...注意力: ~ sb.'s attention 吸引某人注意 || be ~ed in 被...吸引住; 全神贯注于 || ~ably **adj.** 可吸收的, 吟吸收的/~er **n.** 吸收器/~ability **n.** 吸收性/~ing **adj.** 非常吸引人的; 引人入胜的

【辨析】absorb, digest 和 assimilate 的区别: absorb 较为通俗, 使用范围较广泛, 常指某物吸收他物, 其过程较简单。如: Water absorbs oxygen. 水吸收氧气。digest 指吸收某物中的有用部分, 排除

无用部分,其过程较 **absorb** 缓慢。如: Cheese doesn't digest easily. 奶酪不容易被吸收。He read rapidly but did not digest anything. 他读得很快,却什么也没有吸收。**assimilate** 指吸收消化以后转变为有用的物质,其过程较 **digest** 更缓慢。如: Food is first absorbed, then digested and finally assimilated by our bodies. 食物首先被吃进,然后经过消化,最后被我们的身体所吸收。

【注意】**be lost in** 可以用来表示和 **be absorbed in** 相似的意思: She was lost in thought. 她陷入沉思。

abstract ['æbstrækt] **adj.** ① thought of apart from any particular object or real thing 抽象的: The word 'hunger' is an ~ noun. “饥饿”这个词是抽象名词。② deep 深奥的: He wanted to be a physicist and devoted himself to ~ research. 他想成为一名物理学家并献身于抽象研究。|| ~ **ly** **adj.** 抽象地; 理论上/~ **ion** **n.** 抽象概念

absurd [əb'sɜ:d] **adj.** unreasonable; foolish 不合理的; 荒谬的: an ~ explanation 不合理的解释/Don't be ~! 不要胡闹(搞、说)!

abundance [ə'bʌndəns] **n.** great amount 大量; 丰富; 充裕: an ~ of drink 充足的饮料 || **abundant** **adj.** 丰富的; 充裕的; 充分的/**abundantly** **adv.** 丰富地; 充裕地; 充分地

abuse [ə'bju:z] **vt.** ① make bad use of; use wrongly 滥用; 乱用; 误用: ~ words 错用字眼 ② treat badly; speak very roughly to 虐待; 辱骂: Don't ~ that old man, he can't help walking slowly. 别辱骂那老人,他只能慢慢走。[ə'bju:z] **n.** ① bad or wrong use; misuse 滥用; 误用 ② (pl.) bad practice of custom; bad treatment [复数] 弊病; 陋习; 虐待 ③ loud course; insulting words 辱骂; 谩骂; 咒语 || **abusive** **adj.** 滥用的; 辱骂性的

academic [ækə'demik] **adj.** ① of studying, schools, colleges, etc.; scholarly; literary or classical (contrasted with technical or scientific) 学术的; 学校的; 学者的; 文学或古典作品的(与技术的或科学的相

对) ② too much concerned with theory and logic; not sufficiently practical 过于注重理论与逻辑的; 不够实际的 ③ of an academy 高等学府的; 专科学校的

academy [ə'kædəmi] **n.** ① school for higher learning, usu. for a special purpose 高等学府; 专科学校: a military ~ 军事学院/Academy of Music 音乐专科学校 ② society of distinguished men; society for cultivating art, literature, etc. of which membership is an honour 学会; 研究院: the Academy of Science of China 中国科学院

【辨析】**academy** 和 **college**, **institute**, **university** 的区别: **academy** 指为专门目的而设立的高等专科学校。如: a military academy 军事学院/an academy of music 音乐学院。**college** 指从属于综合性大学的法学院、文学院、医学院、理学院等,也可指单科性学院;在美国, **college** 可授学士学位。如: the college of liberal arts at the university 这所大学的文学院/the normal training college 教师进修学院/business college 商学院。**institute** 指独立的专业性学院,和 **college** 意思相近,但在英美高等教育系统中较少使用。如: Beijing Institute of Foreign Languages 北京外国语学院。**university** 指综合性大学,往往下设多个学院(**college**)。如: Nanjing University 南京大学/Oxford University 牛津大学

accede [æk'sid] **vi.** ① assent or agree (to request, proposal, etc.) 允诺; 同意(请求、建议等)(to): He ~d to my request. 他答应了我的请求。② come or succeed (to an office, a position of authority) 就职; 即位(to): ~ to the throne 即王位 ③ join 参加; 加入: ~ to a political party 加入政党 || **accession** **n.** 同意

accelerate [æk'selbreit] **vt., vi.** ① increase the speed of; cause to move faster or happen earlier 加速; 催促: accelerating the rate of growth 加快增长率 ② (of a motion or process) become faster (指运动或程序) 变快; 加速: The car ~d as it overtook me. 那辆车超我的车时加快了速度。

accent ['æksənt] **n.** ① stress put on a syllable

ble or word 重音: In the word 'today' the ~ is on the second syllable. "today" 的重音在第二个音节。② particular way of speaking, -usu. connected with a country, area or class 口音: a voice without a trace of ~ 说话不带地方口音/On the eighth day somebody thought Bashi's ~ suggested Baoding, a city four hours away in Hebei Province. 第八天, 有人想到八喜的口音很像保定的, 保定是河北省的一个城市, 乘车四小时即可到达。|| ~ uate vi. 重读; 在...加重读符号; 强调/~ uation n. 强调; 加重读符号的方法

accept [ək'sept] vt., vi. take sth. which is offered, not to refuse 接受: I offered him a cake and he ~ ed. 我给他一块蛋糕, 他接受了。We invited her to the party but she could not ~. 我们邀请她参加聚会, 可是她不能接受。I cannot ~ your gift. 我不能接受你的礼物。He asked her to marry him and she ~ ed him (his proposal). 他向她求婚并且她答应了。|| ~ able adj. 可接受的; 同意的/~ ance n. 领受, 接纳, 承认

【辨析】accept 和 receive 的区别: accept 不但表示收到某物, 并在思想上加以允诺或肯定, 有接受采纳的意思, 比 receive 更进一步。receive 为普通用语, 可用于人, 也可用于物, 意思是“收到”, “受到”。

access ['ækses] n. ① way (in) to a place 通道; 通路: easy (difficult) of ~ 易 (难) 进入/The only ~ to the school is across the fields. 通往学校的唯一通路是穿过田间。Access to the village is along this muddy path. 沿这条泥泞小路才能走到村庄。② right, opportunity, or means of reaching, using or approaching 接触; 使用; 机会: Only high officials had ~ to the president. 只有高级官员可以接近总统。Students must have ~ to a good library. 学生必须有机会利用完善的图书馆。③ attack (of fever, etc.) (身体发烧等) 突然发作

accident ['æksɪdnt] n. ① sth. that happens without a cause that can be seen at once, usu. sh. unfortunate and undesirable 意外事件;

不测; 祸事; 事故: There have been many railway ~ s this year. 今年发生了许多次火车车祸。② chance; fortune 机遇; 命运: by ~ of birth. 生来就是; 由于出生的身世。|| by ~ 偶然; 意外地/without ~ 安全地; 无意地

accidental [ˌæksɪ'dentl] adj. happening by chance 偶然的; 意外的: I didn't mean to do it - it was ~. 我不是有意这样做——是无意的。|| by accident 意外地; 无意中地; 偶然地 || ~ ly adv. 偶然地

acclaim [ə'kleɪm] vt. applaud loudly 欢呼; 喝彩: The newspapers ~ ed the fireman a hero. 报纸为那个消防队员喝彩拥戴他成为英雄。The Americans ~ ed the astronauts. 美国人以欢呼迎接宇航员。

accommodate [ə'kɒmədeɪt] vt. ① give someone a place to live or stay 供给住宿: One flat can ~ a family of five. 一套房间可供五口之家居住。This hotel can ~ 200 guests. 这家旅馆可供两百客人住宿。② have space for 容纳: You could ~ another four children in your class. 你的班里还能容纳四个孩子。③ adapt; harmonize; get into agreement or into adjustment 使适应; 使迁就; 调节: He soon ~ d himself to the new circumstances. 他很快适应了新环境。

accompany [ə'kʌmpəni] vt., vi ① go with someone 陪伴: He accompanied me to the doctor's. 他陪我去大夫的家 (诊所)。I ~ him on the trip. 我同他一起去旅行。I'll ~ you to the airport. 我将陪你到机场。② play music while someone else is singing or playing another instrument 伴奏: Maria sang and I accompanied her on the piano. 玛丽亚唱, 我用钢琴伴奏。He accompanied at (on) the piano. 他以钢琴伴奏。|| accompaniment n. 伴随物; 伴唱; 伴奏

【注意】1. accompany 意为“陪伴某人到某处去”, 单纯的“陪座”应用 keep sb. company. [误] Sit here and accompany me for a while. [正] Sit here and keep me company for a while. 坐在这里陪我一会儿。2. accompany 已经含有“去到某处”的意思, 它后面不能再加“to go”。[误] I'll accompany my sister to go to the station.

[正] I'll accompany my sister to the station. 我陪我妹妹到车站去。3. **accompany** 表示“陪送”时为 **vt.**, 后面不再接“with”。[误] I accompanied with the guests to the gate. [正] I accompanied the guests to the gate. 在主动语态里, 附加的东西用 **with** 表示: He accompanied his speech with gesture. 他一边讲话, 一边打手势 (用以补充语言)。

accomplish [ə'kɒmplɪʃ] **vt.** perform, finish successfully 完成; 使成功: ~ a task 完成任务/~ one's purpose 达到目的/They ~ ed their mission. 他们完成了使命。To ~ the whole distance, the tern must fly about 75 miles every day. 燕鸥每天需飞 75 英里, 才能飞完这段路。|| ~ **ed** **adj.** 完成的; 熟练的; 有才艺的; 有教养的/~ **ment** **n.** 完成; 实现; 成就; 修养

【辨析】**accomplish**, **achieve**, **complete**, **end**, **finish** and **fulfil** 的区别: **accomplish** 指成功地达到了预期的目的, 强调实现的过程, 常用于计划、任务、目的等。如: Finally we accomplished the difficult task. 最后我们总算完成了这项困难的任务。**achieve** 指克服了种种困难而最终完成, 常用于事业、计划、愿望等。如: We hope to achieve our goal by peaceful means. 我们希望通过和平手段实现目标。**complete** 较为正式, 指理想、工程、计划、著作等重要工作的全部结束。如: The workmen haven't completed the house yet. 工人们还没有建成那幢房子。**end** 指结束或告一段落, 强调到此为止。如: The meeting ended yesterday. 会议是昨天结束的。**finish** 为常用词, 指做完了应做的各种事情。如: Have you finished your homework? 你做完家庭作业了吗?**fulfil** 指最大程度地完成了所期望的事情, 强调圆满完成。如: That factory fulfilled the production quota last year. 那家工厂去年圆满完成了生产指标。

accord¹ [ə'kɔ:d] **n.** ① agreement (esp. in the phr.) (用于短语中) 一致; 符合: of one's own ~ 自愿地; 自动地/of its own ~ 自然而然/in ~ with 同...一致/out of ~ with 同...不一致/with one ~ 一致地; 异

口同声地 ② treaty, agreement (between countries; with a country) (两国之间或与外国所订的) 条约; 协定 (between, with)

accord² [ə'kɔ:d] **vt., vi.** ① give, grant 给与; 赠与; 赐与: ~ permission to sb. 允许某人/~ him a warm welcome 向他表示热烈的欢迎/~ a request to a person 答应某人要求 ② be in harmony 协调; 符合: His behaviour does not ~ with his principles. 他的行为与他的原则不相符合。③ be consistent (with) 与...一致: His actions ~ with his words. 他言行一致。

accordance [ə'kɔ:dəns] **n.** harmony, agreement 一致: in ~ with 按照; 根据; 与...一致/This is not in ~ with the facts. 这和事实不符。

according [ə'kɔ:dɪŋ] **adv.** (只用于下面两个习语中) ① ~ **to** **prep.** 遵照; 根据: ~ to sb. 根据某人所说/It isn't ~ to the law. 这不符合法律。According to the papers, there was a big fire in London. 据报道, 伦敦发生了火灾。② ~ **as** **conj.** in a manner that depends upon [后接从句] 依照; 随...而定: You will be paid ~ as you work (~ to the work you do). 你将依据你的工作来获得酬金。

accordingly [ə'kɔ:dɪŋli] **adv.** ① for that reason; therefore 因此; 所以: He was too sick to stay, ~ we sent him home. 他病得太重不能再留下来, 因此, 我们把他送回家了。② as the (stated) circumstances suggest 按照; 根据: Learn the rules and act ~. 学习规则, 并依照规则行事。

accordion [ə'kɔ:dʒən] **n.** portable musical instrument with bellows, metal reeds, and a keyboard 手风琴

accost [ə'kɔ:st] **vt.** go up to and speak to (esp. a stranger in the street) 向(街上陌生人)打招呼; 对...说话; 搭话: She was ~ ed by a stranger. 一个陌生人上前与她攀谈。

account¹ [ə'kaʊnt] **n.** ① report; description; narrative 报道; 报告; 叙述; 描写: He gave an ~ of his trip. 他报告了旅行的经过。② statement of money (to be) paid or

received 帐目; 帐; send in an ~ 送进去
帐单/keep ~ s 记帐 ④ reason; cause 理
由, 原因: The following ~ was written by
Jane. 下面的叙述是珍妮写的。|| on ~
of sth. 由于...的原因/on one's own ~ 为
自己的利益

account ['ə'kaunt] vt., vi. ① be an expla-
nation of 解释; 说明: How do you ~ for
your foolish mistake? 你如何解释你那愚蠢
的错误? ② give an explanation of money
spent 报帐 || ~ able adj. 有责任的/~ ant
n. 会计员 || ~ book n. 帐簿

accredit [ə'kredit] vt. send (an ambassador,
etc) with credentials (to or at a court or gov-
ernment) 特派 (外交使节等): They ~ ed
him to (at) Peru. 他们委派他出使秘鲁。

accumulate [ə'kju:mjuleit] vt., vi. make or
become greater in quantity; heap up 积累;
堆积: ~ a fortune 积蓄一笔财产/He ~ d
enough money to buy a new car. 他攒够了
钱买一部新车。Snow ~ d to a depth of
three feet. 积雪达 3 英尺。|| **accumula-**
tion n. 积累; 积聚; 堆积物/**accumula-**
tor n. ① 积累者 ② 蓄电池; [机] 储蓄
器; 储器筒

accurate ['ækjʊrɪt] adj. ① careful and exact
仔细的; 精确的: be ~ in one's work 作
事精确/quick and ~ at figures 计算迅速而
精确/My watch is ~. 我的表是准确的。
② free from error 正确无误的; 准确的:
You must be ~ in counting. 你在计算时一
定要准确无误。|| **accuracy** n. 准确度/
accurately adv. 准确地

【辨析】**accurate** 和 **correct**, **exact** 的
区别: **accurate** 指精确, 强调经过努力,
使符合规范或事实。如: His information
was accurate. 他的情报精确无误。**correct**
指正确, 强调没有错误。如: Your an-
swer is correct but your explanation is not. 你
的答案是正确的, 但解释却不对。**exact**
指确切, 强调各个细节都符合事实。
如: This is the exact place where I put my
watch. 这就是我放表的地方。

accusation [ækju(:)'zeɪʃən] n. accusing or
being accused 非难; 谴责; 控告; 告发:
Prevent the ~ of an innocent person. 防止

无辜的人遭到非难。Accusations of corrup-
tion have been made against him. 他被指控
贪污腐化。

accuse [ə'kju:z] vt. say that someone has done
sth. wrong 谴责: The teacher ~ d Jacob of
hiding the book. 老师指责雅各布把书藏
起来了。|| **accusation** n. 指责; 罪名/
the ~ d n. 被告/~ r n. 原告; 非难者
【辨析】**accuse** 和 **charge** 的区别: **accuse**
所表达的“指控”在语意上不如 **charge**
所表达的那样严重, 后者多用于法律控
诉; 在结构方面, 前者后面接人 + of +
事, 后者后面接人 + with + 事, 如: Who
accused you of such a thing? 谁指控你干
了这种事情? They charged him with murder.
他们指控他谋杀。

【注意】**accuse** 的分词形式可作定语: The
angry man gave her an accusing look. 那个
怒气冲冲的人向她投去责备的目光。The
judge asked the accused man to stand up. 法
官要被告 (人) 站起来。

accustom [ə'kastəm] vt. make used to 使习
惯于: ~ sb. to sth. (doing sth.) 使某人
习惯于: I tried to ~ my eyes to the dark.
我尽量使眼睛习惯于黑暗。You can ~
yourself to any kind of food. 你可以习惯任
何食物。|| be ~ ed to sth. (to doing
sth.) 习惯于 || ~ ed adj. 习惯的; 通常
的

【注意】**be accustomed to** 和 **be used to** 的
区别: 当后面接名词、代词、动名词
时, 两者可换用。

ache [eɪk] vi. have a pain 疼痛: My legs
~ d after the long walk. 我走了一段长路
后觉得腿疼。My head ~ s (is aching). 我
头痛。I ~ all over. 我浑身疼痛。n.
pain 疼: She has an ~ in her (the) back.
她后背疼。

【辨析】**ache** 和 **pain** 的区别: 二者均含
“疼痛”之意, **pain** 指由于受伤或疾病而
产生的疼痛。如: The boy was crying with
pain. 这男孩疼得直哭。**ache** 指人体局
部上持续的疼痛, 程度比 **pain** 轻。如:
I have an ache in my stomach. 我胃疼。

achieve [ə'tʃi:v] vt. ① accomplish 实现: He
at last ~ d his purpose. 他终于达到了他的

目的。② get by effort 获得: We have ~d only half of what we hoped to do. 我们仅完成我们所希望完成的一半。

achievement [ə'tʃi:vment] n. ① the act of achieving 完成; 实现 ② sth. done successfully 成就: a scientific ~ 科学上的成就/ Such was Albert Einstein, a simple man of great ~s. 阿尔伯特·爱因斯坦就是这样一个人, 一个单纯朴实而又有巨大成就的人。

【辨析】见 accomplish

acid ['æsid] n. powerful liquid that can burn things 酸 adj. ① sour 酸味的 ② (fig.) severe; sarcastic 讽刺的; 尖刻的 || ~ly adv., adj. 讥讽地(的)/~ness n. 酸性 || ~proof adj. 耐酸的/~reaction n. 酸性反应/~test n. 酸性试验

acknowledge [ək'nɒlɪdʒ] vt. ① admit 承认; 供认 [接名词、代词、从句或复合宾语]: ~ one's fault 承认错误/He refused to ~ defeat (that he was defeated). (= He refused to ~ himself beaten.) 他不承认失败。Do you ~ this signature? 你承认是你自己的签字吗? ② express thanks for; make known that one has received 表示感谢; 通知收到(信件等): I ~ your kindness. 我感谢你的好意。|| ~ment n. 承认; 感谢

【辨析】acknowledge, admit 和 confess 的区别: ①这三个词都指公开承认(虽然带有几分勉强)事实的真实性和客观存在。但 acknowledge 常指因说话人处境困窘不得不“承认”。如: The general acknowledged that the war had not been going as well as expected, but he affirmed that a change in strategy would enhance the prospects of victory. 将军承认战争没有按预期的那样进行, 但他断言战略的改变将会增加胜利的希望。admit 表示出于外界压力, 不得不厚颜承认以前曾否认或推诿过的事, “不情愿”的意味比 acknowledge 更强。如: He admits having done it. 他承认干了那件事情。confess 着重于承认自己的过错或罪恶, 有“忏悔”、“坦白”之意。如: He has confessed his crime in court. 他已在法庭上供认了自己的罪行。

② 表示“承认”的意思, acknowledge 和 admit 只能作 vt., confess 即可作 vt., 又可作 vi. ③三个词后面都可跟动名词, 但 confess 和动名词之间亦可加“to”。如: He confessed (to) taking part in a plot to free the prisoner. 他供认参与了放走囚犯的阴谋。

acme ['ækmi] n. highest point of development; point of perfection 顶点; 极点: the ~ of happiness 幸福的顶点

acquaint [ə'kweɪnt] vt. make known; make familiar with 使熟悉; 精通; 使了解, 使认识: ~ oneself with one's new duties 熟悉新任务/Let me ~ you with the facts. 让我使你了解事实。The teacher ~ed us with facts about science. 老师使我们了解科学事实。|| ~ oneself with 开始知道/be (get, become) ~ed with 认识; 熟悉; 开始了解/make sb. ~ed with 把...告知某人 || ~ance n. 了解; 相识; 熟人

acquire [ə'kwaɪə] vt. get or gain 获得; 得到; 购得; 学到: How did you ~ this money? 你怎么得到这钱的? He ~d English quickly. 他很快地学会了英语。|| ~d adj. 通过学习获得的/~ment n. ① 获得 ② 获得物; 学到的东西

acre ['eɪkə] n. measure of land 英亩

acrid ['ækrid] adj. ① sharp, bitter to the nose or mouth 辣的; 苦的; 难闻的: Vinegar smells ~. 醋味刺鼻。② sharp in manner or temper 尖刻的; 毒辣的; 泼辣的: an ~ dispute 激烈的辩论

acrobat ['ækroʊbət] n. person who does clever movements with his body 杂技演员; 马戏演员 || ~ic adj. 杂技的/~ics n. [用作单或复] 杂技/~ism n. 杂技

across [ə'kros] prep. ① from one side to the other side of 横过: The dog swam ~ the river. 狗游过这条河。② over 越过: There is a short cut ~ the field. 有一条近路穿过这片原野。③ to or on the other side of 到对面; 在对面: They live ~ the street. 他们住在街道的对面。④ forming a cross upon 交叉成十字形 adv. ① from one side to the other side 横过地: Can you swim ~? 你能游到对岸去吗? ② to or on the other side 对

面地 ② forming a cross 成十字形地: The Great Wall of China, the longest wall in the world, runs ~ north China like a huge dragon. 中国的长城, 世界上最长的城墙, 像一条巨龙横穿中国北部。

【辨析】across 和 through 的区别: across 指“从这边到那边”; through 指“从中穿过”。如: She went across the bridge. 她从桥的这边走到了桥的那边。He went through the bridge. 他通过了这座桥。

act¹ ['ækt] **vt.** ① do or behave 行为; 表现: The children ~ ed very badly at school. 孩子们在学校表现很坏。② pretend to be someone else, in a play or film 扮演; 表演: He ~ s well. 他演得很好。

act² ['ækt] **n.** ① action; sth. done 行为; 举动: ~ of bravery 英勇的行为 ② sth. pretended 假的行为: When Jane said she hated him, it was an ~. She likes him really. 珍妮说她恨他, 那是假的。她实际上喜欢他。③ part of a play 一幕 || ~ ion **n.** 活动; 行动

【辨析】act, behave 和 do 的区别: act 作 **vi.** 时表示“做”、“行动”; 作 **vt.** 时表示“扮演”。do 一般只用作 **vt.**, 指做具体的事。如: He is doing exercises. 他正在做练习。behave 一般用作 **vi.**, 常表示是否符合道义或礼貌的“举止”、“行为”、“表现”。如: You should behave better. 你应该表现得更好一些。Learn how to behave. (你)要学会讲礼貌。

action ['ækʃən] **n.** thing that you do 行动; 行为: We have thought for long enough—it is time for ~. 我们考虑得够久的了——现在是行动的时候了。

【辨析】act 和 action 的区别: 这两个词意指“行为”有时可互换, 如可说: a kind act (action) 友好行为, 但 act 意指人的具体、短暂的“行为”, 而 action 则意指抽象、长时间的“行为”; 前者强调行为的完成, 后者强调行为的过程。如: The time has come for action. 行动的时间已到。

activate ['æktiveɪt] **vt.** ① make active 使活动; 启动: The burglar alarm was ~ d by mistake. 由于失误, 触响了防盗警报器。

② make radioactive [化] 活化; 激活

active ['æktɪv] **adj.** doing a lot; working well 积极的; 活跃的; 活动的: an ~ life 积极活跃的生活/ Joe took an ~ part in the workers' struggles for better pay and better conditions. 乔积极参加争取改善待遇与工作条件的工人运动。The volcano is still ~. 这火山仍然是活火山。|| ~ ly **adv.** 活泼地; 积极地/ **activist** **n.** 积极分子

activity ['æktɪvɪti] **n.** ① (no pl.) doing things; moving quickly [不用复数] 活动性; 活跃: The house has been full of ~ all day. 那个房里整天熙熙攘攘。② (pl. activities) what you do 活动; 所做的事情: out door activities 户外活动/ He took an active part in all kinds of activities. 他积极参加各种活动。

actor ['æktə] **n.** man who acts on the stage or for cinema films (舞台或电影) 男演员

actress ['æktɪs] **n.** woman or girl who acts in plays or films 女演员

actual ['æktʃʊəl, 'æktɪʃʊəl] **adj.** existing as a real fact 实际的; 现实的: an ~ happening 实际发生的事/ The ~ distance is only three kilometres. 实际距离只不过是三公里。|| ~ ly **adv.** 实际上

actuate ['æktʃueɪt] **vt.** cause to act 使活动; 使行动: He was ~ d solely by greed. 他完全是受贪心的驱使。

acumen ['ækjumen] **n.** sharpness of mind; power to understand clearly 敏锐; 聪明: political ~ 政治才干

acute ['ækju:t] **adj.** ① (of feelings or the senses) keen; sharp; quick (指感官、智力) 敏锐的; 尖锐的; 伶俐的: an ~ sense of smell 灵敏的嗅觉/ ~ eye-sight 锐利的目光/ Dogs have an ~ sense of smell. 狗有敏锐的嗅觉。② (of disease, of chronic) coming sharply to a crisis (指疾病) 急性的: ~ appendicitis 急性阑尾炎 || ~ ly **adv.** 尖锐地, 剧烈地/ ~ ness **n.** 锐利, 敏锐

ad [æd] = advertisement

A.D. = Anno Domini ['ænou'domɪnaɪ] 公元

adapt ['ædæpt] **vt.** change; make more suitable 改编; 改写; 使适应: books ~ ed for

