

AN ELEMENTARY
ENGLISH-CHINESE
DICTIONARY

英汉双解初级词典

外语教学与研究出版社

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说 明

这是一本专为中学生编写的英语词典，具有选词实用、英汉双解、举例浅明等特点。分别说明如次：

一、选词 本词典着眼于初学英语的中学生，取材以国外出版的初学者词典为蓝本，并参照国内通行的中学英语课本的词汇，作了适当的补充。所收单词、短语共约 3,400 个，都属于基本的常用词汇。中学生所接触和所能掌握的英语词汇数量有限，使用大部头词典翻检既多不便，选择辨别也有困难，不如在基本词汇的范围内反复查阅、温习，收效来得显著。

二、双解 词典中所收词语，一律用英汉两种文字加以解释。英语释义简单明了，所用词汇不超出本词典的收词范围。英汉双解的好处是可以帮助学生更清楚地理解词义。例如 coat 这个词，仅列汉语译文，不一定容易弄清意思。本词典把 coat 的四个常用意义分别用英语解释，附以汉语译文：1. a long jacket we wear when it is cold or raining; overcoat 外套，大衣 2. jacket(短)上衣 3. the hair of an animal (动物的)皮毛 4. a thin covering 涂层。把英语解释和汉语译文两相比较，便可以对词义得出较为清楚的概念。其次，兼用英语释义，还可以便利学生掌握英语词语相互之间的意义关系，包括同义、反义关系。例如

near 释作 not far away, close; sick 释作 ill, not well, not healthy 等等, 都可以收到这种效果。英汉双解还可以培养学生通过原文解释来理解英语词义的能力和习惯, 尽早学会使用英语原文词典; 同时也可以帮助学生学会用简单的解释代替一时尚未掌握的词语。所有这些对于迅速提高理解和运用英语的能力都是十分重要的。

三、举例 本词典对于一般词语都一一举例说明用法。绝大部分例子是句子, 也有个别的词组。例句浅明易晓, 所用词汇不超出本词典的收词范围。举例也是释义的重要补充。事实上, 往往只有在句子或词组中才能看清一个单词的意义。例如 coat 的第四项意义举了这样的例子: When I painted my house, I used three coats of paint. 我油漆屋子的时候, 漆了三层。这样 coat 表示的“a thin covering 涂层”这个意思及其用法就更加明白了。

四、略语 本词典所用的略语和符号极为简单:

adj.	adjective 形容词
adv.	adverb or adverb phrase 副词或副词短语
art.	article 冠词
conj.	conjunction 连接词
int.	interjection 感叹词
n.	noun 名词
num.	numeral 数词
prep.	preposition 前置词

prep. phr. preposition phrase 前置词短语
pron. pronoun 代词
v. verb 动词
v.aux. auxiliary verb 助动词
v.phr. verb phrase 动词短语

[美] 美国英语

// 表示以下为派生词

/ 表示以下为复合词或成语

[单] 表示单数

[复] 表示复数

[□] 表示口语

[缩] 表示缩略

五、音标 本词典采用的注音音标是目前国内中学普遍采用的国际音标。

六、附录 本词典之末有附录多种:

1. 基数词和序数词的读法
2. 电话号码读法
3. 年月日读法
4. 时刻读法
5. 星期各日名称
6. 月份名称
7. 常见英美人名表
8. 地名及其居民名称

国际音标与例词读音

元 音

[i:] bee [bi:]
[ɪ] pig [pɪg]
[e] desk [desk]
[æ] cap [kæp]
[ə:] girl [gɜ:l]
[ə] worker ['wɜ:kə]
[u:] ruler ['ru:lə]
[ʊ] book [buk]
[ɔ:] horse [hɔ:s]
[ɒ] dog [dɒg]

[ɑ:] car [kɑ:]
[ʌ] bus [bʌs]
[ei] cake [keɪk]
[aɪ] knife [naɪf]
[ɔɪ] boy [bɔɪ]
[əʊ] rose [rəʊz]
[aʊ] house [haʊs]
[iə] here [hiə]
[eə] hair [heə]
[uə] poor [puə]

辅 音

[p] pen [pen]
[b] bag [bæg]
[t] table ['teɪbl]
[d] door [dɔ:]
[k] bike [baɪk]
[g] glass [glɑ:s]
[f] face [feɪs]
[v] five [faɪv]
[θ] month [mʌnθ]
[ð] mother ['mʌðə]
[s] student ['stju:dənt]
[z] nose [nəʊz]

[ʃ] sheep [ʃi:p]
[ʒ] pleasure ['pleʒə]
[tʃ] chair [tʃeə]
[dʒ] orange ['ɒrɪndʒ]
[m] map [mæp]
[n] nurse [nɜ:s]
[ŋ] song [sɒŋ]
[h] hen [hen]
[l] plane [pleɪn]
[r] rubber ['rʌbə]
[w] window ['wɪndəʊ]
[j] yes [jes]

注:在词的注音中,音节前方上角标有[']者表示该音节带有重音,音节前方下角标有[,]号者表示该音节带有次重音。

目 录

说明	1
国际音标与例词读音	4
英汉双解初级词典正文	1
附录一 基数词和序数词的读法	518
附录二 电话号码读法	520
附录三 年月日读法	521
附录四 时刻读法	522
附录五 星期各日名称	523
附录六 月份名称	524
附录七 常见英美人名表	524
附录八 地名及其居民名称	531

A

A, a [ei] the first letter of the English alphabet 英文的第一个字母

a [强 ei; 弱 ə] (在元音前用 an [强 æn; 弱 ən, n])
I (art.) one, any one 一(个); 任何一个: Give me a pen, please. 请给我一枝笔。 Would you like an apple? 你想吃个苹果吗? **II** (adj.) each 每: I work eight hours a day. 我每天工作八小时。

ability [ə'biliti] (n.) the power to do things 能力

able ['eibəl] (adj.) in a position to find something possible 能够; 有能力: Are you able to come to dinner tonight? 你今晚能来吃晚饭吗? I hurt my foot and was not able to run. 我伤了脚, 跑不动。

aboard [ə'bɔ:d] (adv. prep.) on or into (a ship, train, airplane, bus, etc.) 在(船、火车、飞机、公共汽车等)上; 登上(船、火车、飞机、公共汽车等): The boat is ready to leave. All aboard! 要开船了。大家上船! They went aboard the ship. 他们上了船。

about [ə'baut] **I** (adv.) almost, nearly, not exactly 差不多; 几乎: The two books are about the same size. 这两本书差不多一样大小。 It's about three o'clock. 差不多三点钟了。 **II** (prep.) 1. around; here and there 附近; 周围; 各处: There

were a lot of flowers about the house. 房子周围有许多花。 2. of, on the subject of 关于; 有关: He knows a lot about bicycles. 他对自行车很懂行。 Tell me a story about the king. 给我讲一个关于国王的故事。

above [ə'baʊ] (prep. adv.) in a higher place than, not below 高于; 在上面: Aeroplanes fly above the clouds. 飞机在云层的上面飞行。 The reading-room is not on this floor; it is on the floor above. 阅览室不在这一层楼, 在上面一层。 /

above all (adv.) most important of all 最重要的
abroad [ə'brɔ:d] (adv.) in or to a foreign country 在国外; 到国外: My brother lives abroad. 我的兄弟住在国外。 He is going abroad for his holiday this year. 今年他将要到国外度假。

absence ['æbsəns] (n.) the state of not being present 不在, 缺席: He isn't here so we'll have to do it in his absence. 他不在, 所以我们只好在没有他的情况下做这件事。

absent ['æbsənt] (adj.) not here, not present 不在, 缺席: Peter has a cold and is absent from school. 彼得感冒了, 没有上学。

absorb [əb'sɔ:b] (v.) 1. to take or suck in 吸收 (水、热、光等): The heat is absorbed by the water. 热量被水吸收了。 2. to take up all the attention of 吸引注意力: I was absorbed in a book and didn't see you. 我正专心看书, 没有看见你。

abstract ['æbstrækt] (adj.) not real or solid; too general; not clear 抽象的; 不具体的: The word **hunger** is an abstract noun. 饥饿这个词是抽象名词。 Your ideas seem a little abstract. What do you really mean? 你的想法似乎不太具体。你究竟是什么意思?

academy [ə'kædəmi] (n.) 1. a school for training in a special art or skill (高等)专科学校: a military academy 军事学院 an academy of music 音乐学院 2. a society of people interested in the advancement of science, literature, etc. 科学院; 协会, 学会: the academy of sciences 科学院

accent ['æksənt] (n.) importance given to a word or part of a word by saying it with more force (词的) 重音: The accent in the word **solid** is on the first syllable. **Solid** 的重音在第一个音节上。

accept [ək'sept] (v.) to take something which is offered, not to refuse 接受: I offered him a cake and he accepted. 我给他一块蛋糕, 他接受了。 We invited her to the party but she could not accept. 我们邀请她参加聚会, 可是她不能接受。 I cannot accept your gift. 我不能接受你的礼物。

accident ['æksɪdənt] (n.) a (bad) thing which happens 意外的事, 事故: Helen had an accident and broke her leg. 海伦出了事故, 折断了腿。 / **by accident** (adv.) in a way you did not expect, not on purpose 意外地; 偶然地; 无意中: I met

him by accident — I didn't know he would be there. 我是偶然遇见他的——我原先不知道他会在那里。

accidental [ˌæksɪ'dentəl] (adj.) 偶然的, 意外的 I didn't mean to do it — it was accidental. 我不是有意这样做——是无意的。 // **accidentally** [~ɪ] (adv.) by accident 意外地, 无意中, 偶然地

account [ə'kaʊnt] (n.) 1. a story 叙述, 描写: He has given me an account of what happened. 他对我讲了事情的经过。 2. a record of money owned or owed in a bank, hotel, etc. (在银行、旅馆等的存款或欠款的) 帐目; 户头: I have an account with a bank in London. 我在伦敦的一家银行有户头。 Please put the price of the meat on my account. 请你把肉钱记在我的帐上。

accustomed [ə'kʌstəmd] (adj.) (+to) used to 习惯于: He comes from India and is not accustomed to cold weather. 他是印度人, 不习惯于寒冷的天气。

ache [eɪk] I (v.) to give continuous pain 疼痛: I have walked ten miles and my legs ache. 我走了十英里路, 腿都疼了。 II (n.) pain 疼痛(常为复合词): I am tired and have a headache. 我累了, 而且头痛。

achieve [ə'tʃi:v] (v.) to finish successfully 完成; 达到

achievement [ə'tʃi:vmənt] (n.) achieving, the successful finishing of something 完成; 达到; 成就

across [ə'kros] I (prep.) from one side to the other 横过; 经过: You must not run across the road. 你不要跑过马路。II (adv.) Please take this across with you. 请把这带过去。

act [ækt] I (v.) 1. to do; to behave 做事, 行动: He thought for a long time before he acted. 他考虑了很久才行动。David acts badly towards his sisters. 戴维对待他的姐妹的态度很不好。2. to be in a play 扮演; 演戏: I like acting in Shakespeare's plays. 我喜欢演莎士比亚的戏。II (n.) one part of a play (戏剧中的) 一幕: There is an interval between the third and fourth acts. 第三和第四幕之间有一次休息。

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

active [æktiv] (adj.) doing a lot 积极的; 有活动力的: She is eighty but still very active. 她八十了, 但仍然很活跃。// **actively** [~li] (adv.)

actor [æktə] (n.) a man who acts in plays 男演员
actress [æktris] (n.) a woman who acts in plays 女演员

actual [æktʃuəl, 'æktʃuəl] (adj.) existing as a real fact 实际的; 现实的: The actual distance is only three kilometres. 实际距离只不过是三公里。// **actually** [~i] (adv.)

add [æd] (v.) to put something together with

another thing; to join 加: If you add four to seven you get eleven. 七加上四,就得十一($7+4=11$)。 To make coffee, you add water to coffee powder. 冲咖啡时往咖啡粉里加水。

address [ə'dres] I (n.) 1. the name of the place where you live 住址: My address is 8 View Road, Oxford. 我的地址是牛津展望路8号。 2. what you say; a speech 演说,讲话: The Headmaster gave a short address to the boys. 校长向男生作了一个简短的讲话。 II (v.) 1. to write the address (on an envelope) (在信封上)写地址 2. to speak to a group of people 向一群人讲话: The Headmaster addressed the meeting. 校长向到会的人讲了话。

adjective ['ædʒiktiv] (n.) a word which tells us about a noun 形容词: In the phrase 'a small house', 'small' is an adjective which tells us about 'house'. 在'一间小房子'这个短语里,'小'是形容词,说明'房子'。

admiration [ˌædmə'reɪʃən] (n.) 钦佩,赞美: I have a great admiration for nurses. 我非常钦佩护士。

admire [əd'maɪə] (v.) to think someone or something is very good 钦佩,赞美: I admire nurses, because they work very hard. 我钦佩护士,因为她们工作勤奋。

adult ['ædʌlt] I (n.) a person who is grown up, and not a child 成年人: This film is for adults only: children cannot go in. 本片仅供成年人观

看, 儿童不得入内。II (adj.) grown up 成年(人)的
advance [əd'vɑ:ns] I (v.) to move forward, to come forward 前进 II (n.) a forward movement 前进, 进展

advanced [əd'vɑ:nst] (adj.) at a higher level; leading others 高级的; 先进的: advanced experience 先进的经验

adverb ['ædvə:b] (n.) a word which tells us about a verb or an adjective 副词: In the sentence 'The old man was walking slowly', 'slowly' is an adverb. 在“这个老人正在很慢地走着”这个句子中, ‘慢’是副词。‘Very’ is an adverb in this sentence. ‘Very’在这句子里是副词。

adverbial [əd'və:bjəl] I (adj.) of or like an adverb 副词的; 状语的 II (n.) a word or a group of words which do the work of an adverb in the sentence 状语

advertise ['ædvətaiz] (v.) to tell people about something so that they buy it 做广告: The company advertises their new soap on television. 这家公司在电视上为他们新生产的肥皂做广告。//

advertisement [əd'və:tismənt] (n.) 广告

advice [əd'vaɪs] (n.) the opinion you give to other people on what you think they should do 劝告; (向别人提的)主意: Take my advice and go to bed. 听我的话上床睡觉去。

advise [əd'vaɪz] (v.) to tell somebody what you think he should do 劝告; 出主意: If you feel ill, I ad-

advise you to go to the doctor. 如果你感到不舒服,我劝你去找医生。

aeroplane ['æɹəpleɪn] (= plane, airplane) (n.) a flying machine 飞机

affair [ə'feə] (n.) something which a person is concerned with; a matter; business 事,事情 He never tells me about his affairs. 他从不把他的事告诉我。

affectionate [ə'fekʃənɪt] (adj.) showing gentle love 表示慈爱,友爱 // **affectionately** [~li] (adv.) when members of the same family write to each other, they often sign their letters "Affectionately yours" above their names 一家人之间写信时,常常在签名的上方写 "Affectionately yours"。

afford [ə'fɔ:d] (v.) 1. (usually with **can, could, able to**) to be able to buy (常与 **can, could, able to** 连用) 买得起: At last I can afford a watch. 我终于买得起一只手表了。2. (usually with **can, could, able to**) to be able to give, spend, or do, etc. (常与 **can, could, able to** 连用) 担负得起: I could not afford so much money for a bicycle. 我出不起那么多钱买一辆自行车。I can't afford three days away from work. 我经不起三天不上班。

afraid [ə'freɪd] (adj.) 1. thinking you will be hurt by something 怕,害怕: He can't be a fireman; he is afraid of heights. 他不能当消防员,他怕登高。The wall is high and I am afraid to jump. 墙很高,我不敢跳下去。2. sorry 恐怕; 抱

歉: I'm afraid that I can't help you. 我恐怕不能帮助你。 I'm afraid I've broken your pen. 很抱歉,我也许把你的笔弄坏了。

after ['ɑ:ftə] (prep.) later than; behind (时间)在...以后; (位置) 在...后面: We will go for a walk after lunch. 午饭后我们要去散步。 I arrived at the station after the train had left. 火车开走后我才到车站。 The man was running after the dog. 那人追赶着狗。

afternoon [ɑ:ftə'nu:n] (n.) the time between morning and evening 下午: I shall work this morning and swim this afternoon. 我今天上午工作,下午游泳。

afterwards ['ɑ:ftəwədz] (adv.) 后来,以后: We will eat first and go out afterwards. 我们先吃饭,然后再出去。

again [ə'gen] (adv.) another time, once more 又,再: I have seen the film twice but would like to see it again. 这个电影我已经看了两遍,但还想再看。 I told him to stop but he did it again and again. 我叫他别做了,但是他还是做了又做。

against [ə'genst] (prep.) 1. opposite to; on the other side in a fight or game 反对;对,跟(作战,比赛等): I am playing tennis against him tomorrow. 明天我和他打网球。 Two hundred years ago the English fought against the French. 两百年以前,英国曾和法国交战。 2. next to and touching 贴着,靠着: I put my bicycle against