

**最新**

# 大学英语

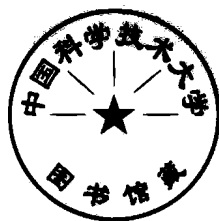
## 教学大纲 词语用法手册

(修订本)

山东大学出版社

# 大学英语教学大纲词语用法手册

山东大学外国语学院  
英语二系第一教研室  
集体编写



山东大学出版社

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语教学大纲词语用法手册/山东大学外语学院  
英语二系第一教研室编著. —2 版(修订本). —济南:  
山东大学出版社, 2000.9  
ISBN 7-5607-1703-9

I. 大…

II. 山…

III. 英语-词汇-高等学校-教学参考资料

IV. H313

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2000)第 38805 号

山东大学出版社出版发行

(山东省济南市山大南路 27 号 邮政编码:250100)

山东省新华书店经销

山东莒南县印刷厂印刷

850×1168 毫米 1/32 16.875 印张 610 千字

2000 年 9 月第 2 版 2000 年 9 月第 4 次印刷

印数:7701—17700 册

定价:17.50 元

# 《大学英语教学大纲词语用法手册》

## 编写人员(以姓氏笔画为序)

王 莹	王怀贞	王绍斌	王维嘉
史 煜	李 冬	李华琳	李 玲
李树来	李红梅	刘桓中	刘桂英
吴正和	邱克平	林 艺	杨 臻
张兆刚	张延君	张来修	张清民
张爱华	郭念忠	徐兆君	喻名珊
相沂晓	翟厚成		

## 审委(以姓氏笔画为序)

李 冬	李树来	吴正和	刘桂英
林 艺	张来修	张清民	喻名珊
翟厚成			

## 参加本书修订版的编写人员 (以姓氏笔画为序)

王怀贞	王维嘉	史 煜	刘桂英
李树来	徐兆君	张爱华	

## 再版前言

根据教育部 1999 年 9 月颁发的《大学英语教学大纲》[修订本]通用词汇表,我们对我们于 1996 年出版的《大学英语教学大纲词语用法手册》一书进行了修订。本次修订在原通用词汇表的基础上增加了 1000 个作为高级英语阶段应掌握的词汇,并适当增补了部分常用词组。对于修订后大纲中增补的词汇,我们在音标、词性、词义、词语等方面都做了较详细的用法说明,并根据本书的编写原则收入了固定短语、同义词、反义词以及词汇辨析等内容。《大学英语教学大纲词语用法手册》一书的修订是为了适应高等教育深入改革,培养跨世纪人才,完善大学英语这门课程的需要而进行的。我们相信本书修订后,将会成为在校大学生及英语爱好者的良师益友,并将为大学英语教学工作起到一定的推动作用。

编 者

2000 年 8 月

## 前 言

《大学英语教学大纲词语用法手册》是根据国家教委颁发的《大学英语教学大纲》及《大学英语教学大纲通用词汇表》编写的一本词语教学工具书,可供本、专科学生和英语教师在学习和教学中参考使用。

针对目前我国高校学生学习英语的特点,结合我们多年词汇教学的经验,我们对《大纲》中规定的每个词,包括词性、词义和词语,都做了较详细的用法说明,所给例句均反映了该词的用法特点和搭配关系,部分例句注有译文。在部分词义后还收入了固定短语及同义词和反义词,并对一些常用的同义词进行了比较和辨析,同时对部分词条的释义增加了新的内容,供读者参考。

在编写过程中,我们参考了国内外最新出版的有关大学英语词典和教科书,选词和例句力求简明、规范,释义准确,浅显易懂。

《大学英语教学大纲词语用法手册》是一本简明实用的现代英语词语用法手册,是准备参加全国“大学英语四、六”级考试和研究生入学英语考试的必备工具书。

本书由山东大学外国语学院英语二系第一教研室集体编写,是山东大学教务处教学研究立项之一,由山东大学出版基金会资助出版。

本“手册”出版过程中由刘桂英、李冬、吴正和、翟厚成、张来修负责组织安排工作。

本书文字由刘峰同志用微机进行编排、打印等技术处理。在编写过程中,得到了山东大学教务处、出版社、外语学院英语二系等方面的大力支持和帮助,在此我们表示衷心感谢。诚望各位专家、教授、学者及广大使用者提出宝贵意见。

编者

1996年8月

# 使用说明

## (一) 词 条

本手册中的词条是根据《大学英语教学大纲》编写而成的,以单词为收编单位。复合词,如其中各个组成部分已被单列,且词义明确,不再收入。词频较高,词形变化较大,或词义有所改变的派生词,作为单独词条收入。同形异义词作为单独词条处理。

## (二) 本 词

1. 本词用黑正体按字母顺序印刷。拼法相同,词源及词义不同的词,分立词条,在右上角标以 1, 2 等数码,如 box<sup>1</sup>, box<sup>2</sup>。一个词有不同拼法时,若拼法接近,列在同一词条内,用( )标示,如 neighbo(u)r, skil(l)ful;或用/隔开,如 practise/practice。

2. 本词用国际音标注音,放在/ /符号内。

3. 词性按大纲的缩写标示,词条级别跟在词性后面,用[ ]表示:[E](Elementary),为新生入学时应基本掌握的词汇;[I](Intermediate),为 1~4 级要求掌握的词汇;[A](Advanced),为 5~6 级要求掌握的词汇。

4. 不规则动词的变化形式,跟在词性之后,级别之前。如:

eat v. (ate, eaten) [E] 吃,喝(汤);...

名词复数的不规则变化跟在中文释义后,用( )标出。如:

tooth n. [E] 牙齿([复]teeth)。

5. 词性用英语缩略语标出:n. (名词), pl. (名词复数), a. (形容词), ad.



(副词), art. (冠词), conj. (连词), int. (感叹词), aux. v. (助动词), v (动词), pron. (代词), num. (数词), prep. (介词)。

### (三)释 义

1. 中文释义按大纲所列词义收入,并适当补加 1~3 个词义。一个词或习语有不同释义时,各条释义分别列出,前面标以词条级别。如: tongue  
n. [E] 舌,舌头;… [I] 语言;…

2. 释义后根据需要收入词组或句子作为例证,较难例证附中文译文。

3. 辨义用[Usage]表示,指该词同其他词的使用区别。

### (四)符号示意

1. 直线号( | )用于分隔词条内的例证。

2. 斜线号( / )表示例证内的可替换词;或用来隔离释义相同但拼写略有不同的本词。

3. 星号( \* )表示增加的词义及短语。

4. 代字号( ~ )用于例证中代表词条的本词。

5. ( ) 用于下例几种情况:

(1)注明词形变化,如不规则动词、不规则名词。

(2)加补充性说明。如:复活节(每年春分月圆后的第一个星期日)。

(3)表示可省略部分。

(4)表示代换的部分。如 with (without) effort 费劲(不费劲)地。

6. 方括号( [ ] )用于下例几种情况:

(1)注明音标;(2)词条级别;(3)同义词、反义词:[同],[反];(4)辨义[Usage];(5)[谚]。

## 目 录

使用说明·····	(1)
正 文 ·····	(1~520)
简明英汉缩略语·····	(521)

## A

a/强 ei; 弱 ə/an/强 æn; 弱 ən, n/ (an 用在以元音音素开始的词前) art.

[E]一, 一个: a star in the sky [E] (一类事物中的)任何一个: A tiger has four legs. [E]每一: 80 miles ~ hour

**abandon**/ə'bændən/ v. [I] 放弃: The search was ~ed when night fell even though the child had not been found. [I] 抛弃: He ~ed his wife and went away with all their money. | ~ oneself to sth. 沉湎于某事: He ~ed himself to despair. 他陷入绝望。

**abbreviation**/ə'bri:vɪ'eɪʃən/ n. 节略, 缩写: P.R.C. is the ~ for the People's Republic of China.

**abide**/ə'baɪd/ (abode 或 abided) v. [A] 遵守, 坚持: ~ by a promise 遵守诺言 | ~ by one's opinion 固执己见

**ability**/ə'bɪlɪti/ n. [E] 能力, 智力, 才能: She has the ~ to swim like a fish. | a man of ~ 有才能的人 | financial ~ 财力 | to the best of one's ~ 尽最大努力

**able**/eɪbl/ a. [E] 有能力的, 能干的: He is quite ~ to teach. | He made a very ~ speech. 他做了一次很漂亮的演说。

**abnormal**/əb'nɔ:məl/ a. [I] 不正常的: ~ condition 非常状态 [反] normal

**aboard**/ə'bɔ:d/ ad. [I] 在船(飞机, 车)上, 上船(飞机, 车): All ~! 请

各位上船(飞机, 车)! | We must not take any dangerous articles ~. prep. [I] 在船(飞机, 车)上: go home ~ a train 乘火车回家 | He has never been ~ a ship.

**abolish**/ə'bɒlɪʃ/ v. [A] 废除, 取消: There are many bad customs and laws that ought to be ~ed.

**about**/ə'baʊt/ ad. [E] 在周围, 附近: Is there anybody ~? [E] 大约, 差不多: We walked ~ 5 miles to the town. prep. [E] 关于, 对于: Tell us ~ what happened yesterday. [I] 在...周围, 在...附近: I lost my pen somewhere ~ here. | be about to 即将: We were ~ to start when it rained.

**above**/ə'baʊ/ prep [E] 在...上面, 超过: 500 feet ~ sea level 海拔 500 英尺 | ~ all 尤其是, 最重要的是 a. [E] 上述的, 上面的: the ~ facts | for the ~ reasons 根据上述理由 ad. [E] 在上面: as is stated ~ 如上所述 | The clouds ~ began to get thicker.

**abroad**/ə'brɔ:d/ ad. [I] 国外, 海外: He lived ~ for many years. | at home and ~ 国内外 | letters for ~ 寄往国外的信件 [A] 到处, 传开: The news soon spread ~.

**abrupt**/ə'brʌpt/ a. [A] 突然的, 出其不意的: The road is full of ~ turns. 这条路有许多急转弯. [A] 陡峭的, 险峻的: an ~ slope [A] 粗鲁的, 无礼的: an ~ manner

**absence**/'æbsəns/ n. [I] 缺席, 不在场: My friend called in my ~. 我朋友在我外出时来电话。| What shall I do in the ~ of any other helper? | ~ of mind 心不在焉 | ~ from school 缺课 | A ~ makes the heart grow fonder. 久别情深。

**absent**/'æbsənt/ a. [I] 缺席的, 不在场的: She is ~ from duty today. 她今天旷工。| ~ with leave 请假不在 [A] 漫不经心, 心不在焉: He looked at me in an ~ way. [反] attentive

**absolute**/'æbsəlut/ a. [I] 绝对的, 完全的: It is an ~ fact. 这是千真万确的事实。| ~ truth 绝对真理

**absolutely**/'æbsəlutli/ ad. [I] 完全地, 极其: Her request was ~ rejected by her boss. 她的请求完全被老板拒绝了。[I] 绝对地, 肯定地: There is ~ no way to calm her down. 绝对没有方法使她安静下来。

**absorb**/'əb'sɔ:b/ v. [A] 吸收: The sponge ~ed all the spilt water. [A] 吸引(注意力、精力等): The book ~ed his attention. [A] 使专心: He is ~ed in the pursuit of knowledge. 他一心研究学问。

**abstain**/'əb'steɪn/ v. [A] 戒, 避免, 避开(from): ~ from wine | ~ from speaking [A] 弃权(from): ~ from voting 投票时弃权

**abstract**/'æbstrækt/ a. [A] 抽象的: A ~ ideas may lead to concrete plans. [反] concrete n. [A] 摘要: Please write an ~ of this scientific article. | make an ~ of... 把...的

要点摘录下来

**absurd**/'əb'sɜ:d/ a. [A] 荒唐的: Even sensible men do ~ things sometimes. 有时有理智的人也能做出荒唐的事来。

**abundance**/'ə'bʌndəns/ n. [A] 丰富, 充裕, 富裕: a year of ~ 丰年 | ~ of 丰富, 充足, 富足: He has ~ of time to himself. 他时间充足。| in ~ 丰富, 充足 [同] plenty [反] scarcity

**abundant**/'ə'bʌndənt/ a. [I] 丰富的, 充分的, 大量的: We have ~ proof of his guilt. | an ~ harvest 丰收 | China is ~ in natural resources. 中国自然资源丰富。[同] plentiful [反] scarce

**abuse**/'əbju:z/ v. [I] 滥用: ~ one's authority/power 滥用职权(权力) [A] 辱骂, 谩骂: She ~s her ex-husband mercilessly. 她无情地辱骂他的前夫。

**academic**/'ækə'demik/ a. [I] 学院的, 学术的: the ~ year 学年 | an ~ degree 学位 | ~ freedom 学术自由

**academy**/'ə'kædəmi/ n. [I] 学会, 研究院, 学术协会: the Chinese Academy of Sciences 中国科学院 [I] 中等学校, 专科学校: an ~ of music 音乐学校 | a military ~ 军事学院

**accelerate**/'æk'seləreit/ v. [I] 加速, 促进: Fertilizer will ~ the growth of these tomato plants. [同] quicken

**accent**/'æksənt/ n. [I] 腔调, 口音: He has a strong American ~. [I] 重音, 重音符号: indicate the ~ 标出

重音[同]stress

**accept**/ək'sept/ v. [E] 接受, 认可:

The new theory became widely ~ed. | ~ the situation 听天由命

**acceptance**/ək'septəns/ n. [E] 接受,

接纳: It took years for Einstein's theory to gain ~. 爱因斯坦的理论经过多年才被人们接受。| The manager gave his ~ to the workers' suggestions. 经理接纳了工人人们的建议。[E] 承认: The doctrine will win ~. 这学说将获得承认。

**access**/æksəs/ n. [I] 进入, 接近: A ~

to the town was across a narrow bridge. | be easy/hard/difficult of ~ 易于/难以接近。[A] 入口, 通路: The only ~ to the farmhouse is across the fields.

**accessory**/æk'sesəri/ n. [A] 同谋,

帮凶, 从犯 (= accessory) [同] accomplice: They are all accessories to murder. 他们都是凶杀案的从犯。[A] 附件, 附属品: the accessories of a car 汽车附件 a. [A] 附属的, 附加的: an ~ factory 附属工厂 [A] 同谋的: an accessory criminal 从犯

**accident**/ˈæksɪdənt/ n. [E] 事故: a

traffic ~ [E] 意外的事, 偶然的事: It was just an ~ that I found the missing letter. | We meet by ~. 我们偶然相遇。

[Usage] accident, event, incident: accident 意外的事, 偶发的事。event 指历史上的重大的事件, 或国家和社会的事件, 如: current events 时事 incident 指小事件, 常

指一定事件中的小事件。

**accidental**/æksɪ'dentəl/ a. [E] 意外的, 偶然(发生)的: She discovered an ~ error in her composition. 她在作文里发现了一个意外的错误。| Their meeting was quite ~. 他们的相遇是很偶然的。

**accommodate**/ə'kɒmədeɪt/ v. [A] 容

纳, 接纳: The university auditorium can ~ over three thousand people. 这座大学礼堂能容纳 3000 余人。[A] 供应, 供给, 提供: ~ sb. with lodging (a loan) 向某人提供住宿 (贷款) [A] 使适应, 使迁就, 调节: ~ oneself to new conditions 适应新的情况

**accommodation**/ə'kɒmə'deɪʃən/ n. [A]

住宿, 膳宿: This hospital has ~(s) for 300 patients. 这所医院有 300 张病床。

**accompany**/ə'kʌmpəni/ v. [E] 陪伴,

伴随: His wife ~ied him on his trip to London. [E] 为...伴奏: He ~ied her singing on the piano. \* be ~ied with 带着, 带有, 兼有: My illness is ~ied with intense headache. 我的病伴有剧烈的头痛。

**accomplice**/ə'kɒmplɪs/ n. [A] 同谋,

同犯, 帮凶 [同] accessory

**accomplish**/ə'kʌmplɪʃ/ v. [I] 完成, 取

得(成就): ~ something/nothing/a great deal | ~ one's mission/purpose 完成使命/达到目的 [同] fulfil, achieve

**accord**/ə'kɔ:d/ v. [I] 一致, 与...符

合(with): His actions ~ with his words. [I] 给予(礼遇等): They

~ed a warm welcome to me. 他们对我热烈欢迎。n. [I] 一致, 和谐: be in ~ with 与...一致的, 符合...的 | be of one ~ 一致 | of its own ~ 自然, 自动 | of one's own ~ 自愿地, 主动地 | with one ~ 一致地

**accordance** /ə'kɔ:dəns/ n. [E] 一致, 符合: It is not in the accordance with the spirit of law. 它与法律的精神不符。\* in ~ with 与...一致, 按照, 根据: I am in ~ with him in this matter. 在这件事上我和他的意见一致。

**according to** [E] 按照, 根据: Each man will be paid ~ his ability. 每个人都将按其能力取酬。

**accordingly** /ə'kɔ:dɪŋli/ ad. [A] 因此, 于是: He was asked to go, and ~ he left at once. [A] 相应地, 随着: We must ascertain the actual conditions and arrange ~. 我们必须了解具体情况, 做出相应安排。

**account** /ə'kaunt/ n. [E] 账目, 账, 银行账户: open an ~ with/at a bank 在银行开立账户 | settle ~s with 与... 结算账目, 向... 进行清算 on account of [I] 因为, 由于: On ~ of his illness, he could not come today. \* take ... into account 把... 考虑进去: take the revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses into full ~ 充分考虑到群众的革命热情 v. [E] account for 说明, 解释: That ~s for the delay of the train.

**accountable** /ə'kauntəbl/ a. [A] 有责任的, 有解说义务的, 可说明的: Every person is ~ for his own

work.

**accountant** /ə'kauntənt/ n. [I] 会计, 账房, 出纳: a chartered ~ 会计师

**accumulate** /ə'kjumjuleit/ v. [A] 积累, 积蓄: They had ~d a certain amount of experience. | Snow ~d to a depth of five feet.

**accuracy** /'ækjʊrəsi/ n. [I] 正确, 准确(度), 精确: firing ~ 命中率 | with ~ 正确地

**accurate** /'ækjʊrɪt/ a. 准确的, 精确的: He is ~ in his observation. [同] precise, correct, exact

**accuse** /ə'kjuz/ v. [I] 谴责, 指控, 告发: ~ sb. of sth./doing sth. 指责某人某事: A neighbour may ~ a man of playing his radio too loud.

[Usage] accuse 和 charge 这两个词都含有“指控”“谴责”的意思, 但 accuse 多用于直接指控或谴责某人的过错或罪行, 是最常用词。如: He was ~d of having neglected his work. charge 为正式的法律用语。所指控或谴责的事常是性质较为严重的, 有时也指因犯小的过错受到责备, 如: The policeman charged the driver with reckless driving. | He was charged with high treason. 他被指控犯了叛国罪。

**accustomed** /ə'kʌstəmd/ a. [I] 惯常的, 习惯的: be/get/become/grow ~ to sth./do sth. 习惯于...: He was ~ to hard work. | The child was ~ to have her way. 这孩子任性惯了。

**ace** /eis/ n. [A] (纸牌中的)“A”牌, 爱司

**ache**/eɪk/ v. [I] 疼痛, 酸痛: My head ~s badly. n. [I] (持续的) 疼痛: have ~s and pains all over 周身疼痛 [usage] ache 和 pain 作名词时都有“疼痛”, “苦痛”的意思。ache 通常指身体某一部分持续时间较长的而且是隐痛, 它可与身体部位组成复合名词: toothache, headache; pain 最普通用词, 既可指一般的疼痛, 也可指剧烈痛, 比 ache 严重。此外, 可引申指精神上的苦痛。

**achieve**/ə'tʃi:v/ v. [I] 完成: I've ~d only half of what I hoped to do. [I] 取得(胜利, 成功): He will never ~ anything. [I] 达到(目标, 目的): Nothing would stop me from achieving my ambition. [I] 获得(成就, 成果): Did you ~ all that you expected to?

**achievement**/ə'tʃi:vmənt/ n. [I] 完成, 达到: The ~ of one's aim comes only out of hard work. 只有付出艰苦的劳动才能达到目标。[I] 成就, 成绩: He was proud of his daughter's ~s. 他为女儿的成绩而感到自豪。| evaluate the ~s of pupils 评定学生的学业成绩

**acid**/æ'sɪd/ n. [I] 酸: ~ reaction 酸性反应 | ~ rain 酸雨

**acknowledge**/ək'nɒlɪdʒ/ v. [A] 承认: He openly ~d his fault. | They ~d that they were defeated. | They ~d having been defeated. [A] 致谢: His long service with the company was ~d with a present.

**acoustic(al)** /ə'kʊstɪk(əl)/ a. [A]

听觉的, 声学的: ~ nerves 听神经 | ~ wave 声波

**acquaint** /ə'kweɪnt/ v. [A] 使熟悉, 了解(with) [多用被动语态]: I am already ~ed with the facts. 我已经了解了这些事实。| Let me ~ you with the facts. 让我把事实告诉你。| ~ oneself with 知道, 通晓 | be (get) ~ed with 了解, 熟知, 与...相识 | make (sb.) ~ed with 把...告知某人

**acquaintance** /ə'kweɪntəns/ n. [I] 熟人, 相识: Well, he's more of an ~ than a friend. 与其说他是一位朋友倒不如说他是一位熟人。| He has a wide circle of ~s but few real friends. | make sb.'s acquaintance 结识, 认识(某人): Where did you make his ~?

**acquire** /ə'kwaɪə/ v. [I] 取得, 获得: | She ~d her French while living in Paris.

**acquisition** /æ'kwɪ'zɪʃən/ n. [I] 取得, 获得: language ~ 语言习得

**acquit** /ə'kwɪt/ v. [A] 宣告(某人)无罪(of): They ~ted him of murder. 他的谋杀罪名不成立。[反] convict [A] 表现, 行为(oneself): He is a person who ~s himself of his duty. 他是一个尽职的人。

**acre** /'eɪkə/ n. [A] 英亩(= 40.47 公亩 = 6.07 亩): A full-sized football field measures a little more than 2 acres. \* 大量(常用复数): a library with ~s of books

**across** /ə'krɒs/ ad. [E] 横, 横越, 从一侧到另一侧: He went ~ to the window, tore a curtain aside and

looked out. prep. [E] 横过, 跨过: I walked ~ the park. | The bus stop is just ~ the road.

**act**/ækt/ n. [E] 行为, 动作: That's one true ~ of friendship. [E] 一幕: Hamlet kills the King in Act 5 Scene 2. [E] 法案, 条例: an A ~ of Parliament (英国) 议院的法案 | the A ~ of Congress (美国) 国会法案 v. [E] (采取) 行动, 举动: The time for talking is past; we must ~ at once. [E] 起作用: The brakes wouldn't ~, so there was an accident. \* act upon/on 对...起作用: This medicine ~s upon/on the heart. \* act for 代理(某人职务), 代为(处理某事): He ~ed for Smith while he was ill. [I] 表演, 扮演: The actor ~s the part of the hero. [E] n. (一) 幕

[Usage] act, behaviour 都可作为用。act 指干了的事或可能干的事: Murder is a terrible act. behaviour 指一般的举止行为方式: The behaviour of these animals is very interesting.

**action**/ˈækjən/ n. [A] 行为, 行动, 活动: A ~s speak louder than words. 行动比语言更响亮。n. [E] 行为, 动作: The machine works with an up-and-down ~. [A] 作用: After a period of time the ~ of the acid on the copper should be observed.

[Usage] 在表示“行为, 动作”时, act 和 action 可换用, 如: His actions suggest that he is a fool. | From his acts he seems to be a fool.

表示总的概念时多用 action 的单数形式, 如: Speech and action are different things.

**activate** /ˈæktiveɪt/ v. [A] 使活动, 使活化, 成立(机构等): ~d charcoal 活性炭

**active** /ˈæktɪv/ a. [I] 活动的, 活跃的, 活泼的: He became an ~ social reformer. [I] 敏捷的, 积极的, 主动的: She has an ~ imagination. | He's taking an ~ part in school affairs.

**activity** /æk'tɪvɪti/ n. [I] 活动: The streets were full of activities this morning. 街道上今天早上非常热闹。

**actor** /ˈæktə/ n. [I] 女演员

**actress** /ˈæktrɪs/ n. [I] 男演员

**actual** /ˈæktʃuəl/ a. [E] 实际的, 现实的: The ~ outcomes of the elections are hard to predict. 选举的实际结果难以预料。

**actually** /ˈæktʃuəli/ ad. [E] 实际上, 竟然: He ~ said so. 他竟然这样说。| I ~ found him there. 我果然发现他在那里。

**acute** /ə'kjʊt/ a. [I] 锐的, 尖的 [反] blunt, obtuse: ~ angle 锐角 a. [I] 敏锐的, 灵敏的: Dogs have an ~ sense of smell. a. [I] 剧烈的, 厉害的: ~ pain

**ad.** 见 advertisement (是其缩写形式) **A. D** (拉) (Anno Domini) [I] 公元

**adapt** /ə'dæpt/ v. [A] 使适应: I suggested he (should) ~ himself to his new conditions. 我建议他应适应于新的环境。| He has not got ~ed to the climate. 他还没有适应



这里的气候。\* 改编: Novels are often ~ed for the stage, television, and radio.

**add**/æd/ v. [E] 加, 加上: If you ~ 5 to 5, you get 10. | Let's add up the cost of all our purchases. 我们把买所有东西的钱全都加起来吧。[E] 接着说, 还说: "I'm sorry," she added, "I didn't have time to change."

**addict**<sup>1</sup>/ə'dikt/ v. [A] 使沉于, 对... 有瘾: He became ~ed to the drug. 他上了毒瘾。| He was ~ed to reading. 他沉溺于读书。

**addict**<sup>2</sup>/ə'dikt/ n. [A] 有毒瘾的人: a drug ~ 吸毒成瘾者

**addition**/ə'dɪʃən/ n. [E] 加法, 增加: This child is not good at ~. 这个孩子加法算得不好。| in addition to 除了...之外(还有): In ~ to his salary, he has a bonus of 6 yuan per month. 除了工资, 他每月还有 6 元奖金。| in addition 此外: You need money and time, in ~, you need diligence.

**additional**/ə'dɪʃənəl/ a. [A] 附加的, 额外的, 更多的: an ~ tax 附加税 | the ~ regulation 补充规定

**additive**/ˈædɪtɪv/ a. [A] 附加的, 增加的, 加法的: ~ reaction 加成反应 n. [A] 添加剂: chemical ~s 化学添加剂

**address**/ə'dres/ v. [E] 写地址: He ~ed all the letters himself. 他亲自写了所有信件地址。[E] 向... 提出, 向... 讲话: He will ~ you on the subject of war and peace. n. [E] 地址, 通信处: Please send the

letter to the following ~. [E] 致词, 演说: The President gave an ~ to the nation over the radio. | an ~ of thanks 谢词 | give an opening ~ 致开幕词

**adequate**/ˈædɪkwɪt/ a. [I] 足够的, 恰当的, 胜任的: The supply is not ~ to the demand. 供不应求。| I hope you will prove ~ to the job. 我希望你能胜任此项工作。

**adhere**/əd'hɪə/ v. [A] 粘附, 固着(to), 遵循, 坚持(to): the mud adhering to the shoes 粘在鞋子上的泥 | ~ to neutrality 坚守中立

**adhesive**/əd'hɪsɪv/ a. [A] 粘附的: ~ envelope 胶口信封 n. [A] 胶合剂, 粘合剂

**adjacent**/ə'dʒeɪsənt/ a. [A] 毗邻的, 邻近的: ~ angle 邻角 | be ~ to 接近...

**adjective**/ˈædʒɪktɪv/ n. [I] 形容词 a. [I] 形容词的: an ~ phrase

**adjoin**/ə'dʒɔɪn/ v. [A] 毗连, 接: The two houses ~. v. [A] 使... 结合: Canada ~s the United States. 加拿大与美国接壤。

**adjourn**/ə'dʒɔːn/ v. [A] 延期, 中止, 休会: ~ the debate | ~ without day 无期限休会

[Usage] "postpone" 指延缓、延期到一确定的时间, 当已做过某事后再有的行为。"adjourn" 习惯用于团体会议和正式集会, 当会议结束时, 预告何时再开会。"defer" 通常指决定延期至较适当的时候, 且表示有意将来一定去做。"delay" 强调由于某种原因或不可避免的障碍而延迟, 通常是无期