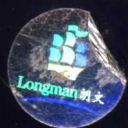


朗文



当代高级 英语辞典

LONGMAN
DICTIONARY OF
CONTEMPORARY
ENGLISH

缩印本

第二版

THE 2ND
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双解

朗文

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(英英·英汉双解)

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CONTEMPORARY
ENGLISH**

(English-Chinese)

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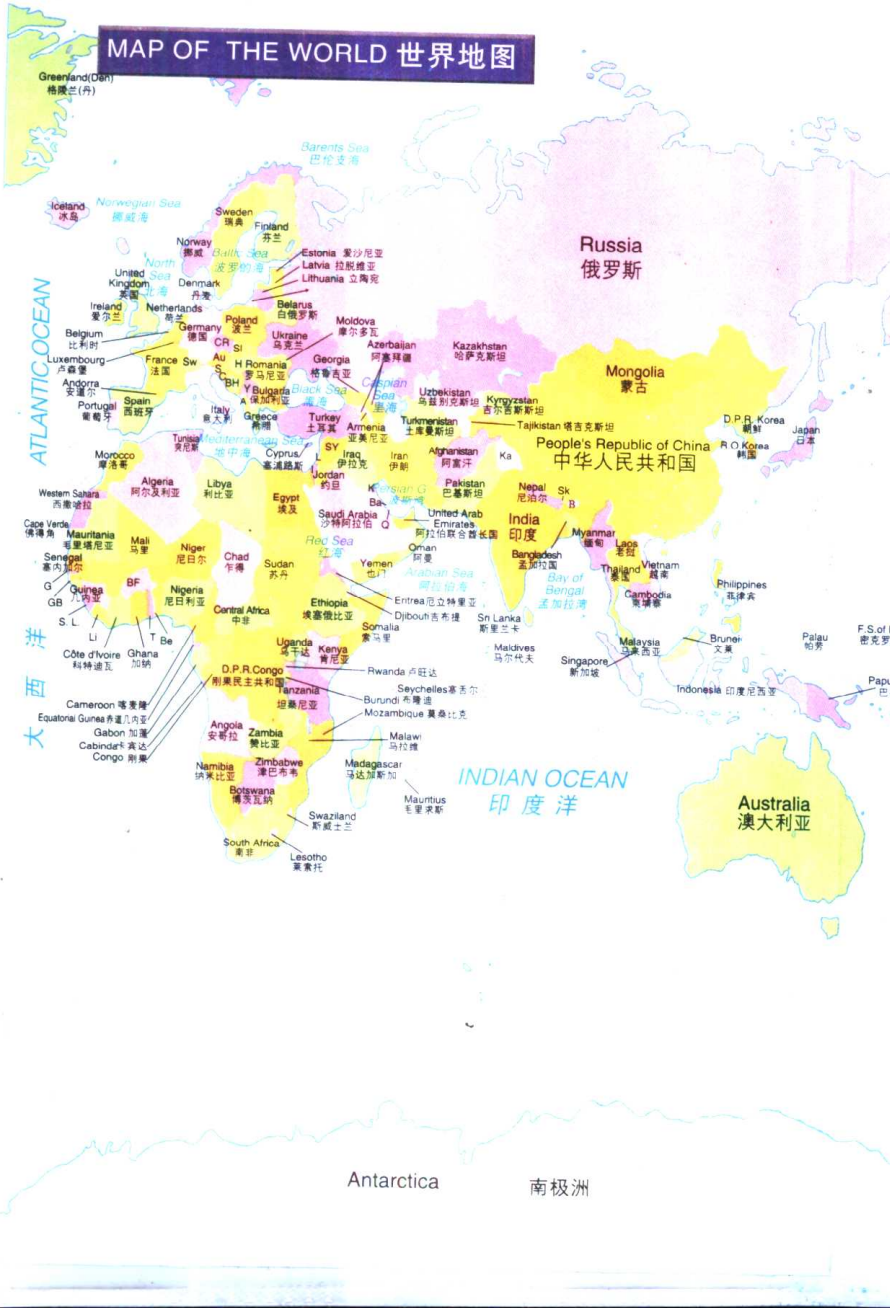
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MAP OF THE WORLD 世界地图



ARCTIC OCEAN
北冰洋



- A Albania 阿尔巴尼亚
- AU Austria 奥地利
- B Bhutan 不丹
- BA Bahrain 巴林
- BE Benin 贝宁
- BF Burkina Faso 布基纳法索
- BH Bosnia and Herzegovina 波斯尼亚和黑塞哥维那
- C Croatia 克罗地亚
- CR Czech Republic 捷克

- G Gambia 冈比亚
- GB Guinea-Bissau 几内亚比绍
- H Hungary 匈牙利
- I Israel 以色列
- KA Kashmir 克什米尔
- K Kuwait 科威特
- L Lebanon 黎巴嫩
- LI Liberia 利比里亚
- M Macedonia 马其顿

- O Qatar 卡塔尔
- S Slovenia 斯洛文尼亚
- SK Sikkim 锡金
- SL Sierra Leone 塞拉利昂
- SI Slovak Republic 斯洛伐克
- SW Switzerland 瑞士
- Sy Syria 叙利亚
- T Togo 多哥
- Y Yugoslavia 南斯拉夫

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Grammar Codes 语法代号表

[no comp.] shows that an adjective or adverb is not used in the comparative or superlative form (with *-er/-est* or *more/most*) 这个代号表示某一形容词或副词不能用于比较级或最高级(即不能同 *-er [-est]* 或 *more [most]* 连用): *a nuclear weapon* 核武器 | *a main road* 干道

[+ to-v] shows that a word can be followed by an infinitive verb with *to* 这个代号表示某词可跟用带 *to* 的不定式 [动词不定式]: *I want to leave early today.* 今天我想早点走。| *an attempt to reach an agreement* 达成协议的努力 | *We're ready to go.* 我们准备好了,可以走了。

[+ to-v] shows that a verb can be followed by an infinitive verb without *to* 这个代号表示某动词后可跟用不带 *to* 的不定式 [动词不定式]: *You must tell the police about this.* 你必须把这告诉警方。| *I saw him leave early today.* 我看见他今天走得很早。

[+ v-ing] shows that a verb can be followed by another verb in the *-ing* form 这个代号表示某一动词后可跟用另一动词的 *-ing* 形式: *I like playing football.* 我喜欢踢足球。| *We watched them playing football.* 我们看他们在踢足球。

[+ that] shows that a word can be followed by a clause beginning with *that* 这个代号表示某词可跟用以 *that* 开头的从句 [子句]: *He read that oil prices were going down.* 他从报上获悉石油价格正在下跌。

[+ (that)] shows that a word can be followed by a clause beginning with *that* but the word *that* can be left out 这个代号表示某词后可跟用以 *that* 开头的从句 [子句],但 *that* 可省略: *He knew he would be late for work.* 他知道他今天上班会迟到。| *I'm sorry you failed your exam.* 你考试没有及格,我很难过。

[+ wh-] shows that a word can be followed by a word beginning with *wh-* (such as *where, why, when* or *when*) or by *how* 这个代号表示某词后可跟用以 *wh-* 开头的词(如 *where, why, when* 等)或 *how*: *He didn't know what to do/how to do it/where to find her.* 他不知道该怎么办;怎么做;在什么地方找到她。| *the reason why I was so late* 我来得这么迟的缘故 | *I'm not sure where to go.* 我拿不准该往哪里去。

[+ v-ed] shows that a verb can be followed by a past participle 这个代号表示某一动词后可跟用另一动词的过去分词: *She got trapped.* 她陷入了圈套。| *We're having the car repaired.* 我们正把这辆车送去修理。

[+ adv/prep] shows that a word (esp. a verb) can be followed by an adverbial or prepositional phrase 这个代号表示某个词,尤其是动词后可跟用副词或介词短语 [片语]: *She lives abroad.* 她住在国外。| *She lives in the next street.* 她住在旁边那条街上。| *Put it away.* 把这东西收起来。| *Put it in the box.* 把这放到匣子里去。| *We could see far into the distance.* 我们可以看到很远的地方。

[+ obj(i) + obj(d)] shows that a verb can be followed by an indirect object and then a direct object 这个代号表示某一动词可先跟用间接宾语 [受词],然后再接直接宾语 [受词]: *Give the teacher your book.* 把你的书给老师。| *Let me buy you a drink.* 我来给你买杯饮料。

[obj] shows that the direct object of a [T] verb can only be a clause and cannot be a noun or pronoun 这个代号表示某一及物动词的直接宾语 [受词] 只能是从句 [子句],而不能是名词或代(名)词: [T + that; obj] *The court determined that the man was guilty of assault.* 法庭裁定这个男子犯有殴打他人罪。

[not in progressive forms] shows that a verb is not used in the progressive aspect (i.e. not following the verb *be* in an *-ing* form) 这个代号表示某一动词不能用进行式,即不能用 *be + -ing* 的形式: *I hate football.* 我不喜欢踢足球。(NOT 不能说 *I am hating football.*) | *She knows him quite well.* 她非常了解他。

[+ sing. pl. v] shows that a noun represents a group 在单数时它既可跟用单数动词也可跟用复数动词(尤其在英国英语中): *The football team is/are playing tonight.* 这支足球队今晚出赛。

Short Forms and Labels 缩略语和说明性略语

Short forms used in the dictionary 本辞典所用的缩略语

<i>abbrev.</i>	abbreviation	缩略语, 缩写
<i>adj.</i>	adjective	形容词
<i>adv.</i>	adverb	副词
<i>&</i>	and	和, 及, 与
<i>cap.</i>	capital	大写(字体)
<i>comb.</i>	combination	复合词
<i>conj.</i>	conjunction	连接词
<i>E</i>	East	东
<i>e.g.</i>	for example	例如
<i>Eng</i>	England	英格兰
<i>esp.</i>	especially	尤其, 尤
<i>etc.</i>	etcetera; and so on	等等
<i>fem.</i>	feminine	阴性, 女性
<i>fig.</i>	figurative	比喻, 喻
<i>interj.</i>	interjection	感叹词
<i>masc.</i>	masculine	阳性, 男性
<i>n</i>	noun	名词
<i>N</i>	North	北
<i>pass.</i>	passive	被动(语)态
<i>phr v</i>	phrasal verb	短(片)语动词
<i>pl</i>	plural	复数
<i>prep</i>	preposition	介词, 前置词
<i>pron</i>	pronoun	代(名)词
<i>S</i>	South	南
<i>sbdy.</i>	somebody	某人
<i>sing.</i>	singular	单数
<i>sthg.</i>	something	某物
<i>US</i>	United States	美国
<i>usu.</i>	usually	通常, 一般
<i>v</i>	verb	动词
<i>W</i>	West	西

Labels used in the dictionary 本辞典所用的说明性略语

<i>AmE</i>	American English	美国英语【美】
<i>apprec</i>	appreciative	褒义【褒】
<i>AustrE</i>	Australian English	澳大利亚英语【澳】
	biblical	圣经用语【圣经】
<i>BrE</i>	British English	英国英语【英】
<i>CanE</i>	Canadian English	加拿大英语【加】
<i>CarE</i>	Caribbean English	加勒比英语【加勒比】
<i>derog</i>	derogatory	贬义【贬】
<i>dial</i>	dialect	方言【方言】
<i>euph</i>	euphemistic	委婉用语【婉】
<i>forml</i>	formal	正式用语【正式】
<i>Fr</i>	French	法语【法】
<i>Ger</i>	German	德语【德】
<i>humor</i>	humorous	幽默语【幽】
<i>IndE</i>	Indian English	印度英语【印】
<i>informl</i>	informal	非正式用语【非正式】
<i>IrE</i>	Irish English	爱尔兰英语【爱尔兰】
<i>It</i>	Italian	意大利语【意】
<i>Lat</i>	Latin	拉丁语【拉丁】
<i>law</i>	legal	法律用语【律】
<i>lit</i>	literary	文学用语【文】
<i>med</i>	medical	医学用语【医】
<i>naut</i>	nautical	航海用语【海】
<i>nonstandard</i>		不规范【不标准】用法【不规范】
<i>NZE</i>	New Zealand English	新西兰英语【新西兰】
<i>old-fashion</i>	old-fashioned	老式用法【过时】
<i>old use</i>		旧用法【旧】
<i>PakE</i>	Pakistani English	巴基斯坦英语【巴】
<i>poet</i>	poetical	诗歌用语【诗】
<i>pomp</i>	pompous	夸张用法【夸张】
<i>rare</i>		罕见用法【罕】
<i>SAfrE</i>	South African English	南非英语【南非】
<i>ScotE</i>	Scottish English	苏格兰英语【苏格兰】
<i>sl</i>	slang	俚语【俚】
<i>Sp</i>	Spanish	西班牙语【西】
<i>taboo</i>		禁忌语【讳】
<i>tdmk</i>	trademark	商标【商标】
<i>tech</i>	technical	技术用语【术语】

(括号内为说明性略语之中译在本辞典中的缩略形式)

Pronunciation Table 发音表

Consonants 辅音/子音

K.K.	IPA	KEY WORD	例词
b	b	back	
d	d	day	
ð	ð	then	
dʒ	dʒ	jump	
f	f	fat	
g	g	get	
h	h	hot	
j	j	yet	
k	k	key	
l	l	led	
m	m	sum	
n	n	sun	
ŋ	ŋ	sung	
p	p	pen	
r	r	red	
s	s	soon	
ʃ	ʃ	fishing	
t	t	tea	
tʃ	tʃ	cheer	
θ	θ	thing	
v	v	view	
w	w	wet	
x	x	loch	
z	z	zero	
ʒ	ʒ	pleasure	

Vowels 元音/母音

K.K.	IPA	KEY WORD	例词
i	i:	sheep	
ɪ	ɪ	ship	
ɪ	ɪ	happy	
ɪ	ɪ	acid	
ɛ	e	bed	
æ	æ	bad	
ɑ	ɑ:	calm	
ɑ	ɒ	pot	
ɔ	ɔ:	caught	
ʊ	ʊ	put	
u	u	actuality	
ʒə	ɜ:	ambulance	
u	u:	boot	
ʌ	ʌ	cut	
ɜ	ɜ:	bird	
ə	ə	about	
ə	ə	cupboard	
e	eɪ	make	
o	oʊ	note	
aɪ	aɪ	bite	
aʊ	aʊ	now	
ɔɪ	ɔɪ	boy	
ɪr	ɪə	here	
ʒə	ɪə	peculiar	
eɪ	eə	there	
ʊr	ʊə	poor	
ɪr	ɪə	ritual	
eə	eɪə	player	
oə	oʊə	lower	
aɪr	aɪə	tire	
aʊə	aʊə	tower	
ɔɪə	ɔɪə	employer	

Special signs 特别符号

⌈ 此符号之左边为 K.K. 音标*, 右边为 IPA 音标**。K.K. 音标所标示的是美国音; IPA 音标所标示的是英国音。

/ˈ/ 表示主重音。

/ˌ/ 表示次重音。

/◀/ 表示重音转移。

/r/ 在词尾表示美国英语中 /r/ 通常发音, 在英国英语中如果后接的词以[元音]开始也要发音。

/ɜ/ 表示有些人以 /ɪ/ 发音, 有些人以 /ə/ 发音。

/ɜ/ 表示有些人以 /ɪ/ 发音, 有些人以 /ə/ 发音。

/ə/ 表示 /ə/ 可发音可不发音。

* K.K. 音标是由美国两位语言学家 John S. Kenyon 和 Thomas A. Knott 共同研究出来的, 故取二人姓氏第一个字母而简称为 K.K. 音标。其特点是按照一般的美国读法标音。

** 本辞典所用的 IPA 音标是英国 Jones 音标的最新修订形式。

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A, a

A, a /e; eɪ/ A's, a's or As, as 1 the first letter of the English alphabet 英语字母的第一个字母 2 From A to B from one place to another from甲地到乙地: *What's the quickest way to get from A to B in London?* 在伦敦从甲地到乙地最便捷的道路是什么? 3 From A to Z from the beginning to the end; including everything 自始至终; 完全; 彻底

A¹ n 1 a note in Western music; the musical key¹ (4) based on this note (西洋音乐中的) A音; A调 2 a mark given to a student's work, showing the highest level of quality (表示学业成绩的) 最优 (等级)

A² abbrev. for 缩写 = AMP

a /ə; ɑ; strong 重读; e; eɪ also 又作 an (before a vowel sound 用于元音前) — **indefinite article, determiner** 1 (before a noun that names someone or something not already mentioned or known about 用于未提及及或事先不知的名词前): *Have you got a car?* 你有(小轿)车吗? | *I had a pain in my leg.* 我腿疼。 | *This is a very good book.* 这是本很好的书。 | *That sounds like an excuse to me.* 我听起来觉得那是个借口。 | *She's a doctor/a famous writer.* 她是一名医生。 | [一位著名作家。] | *It's a pity you can't come.* 你不能来真是遗憾。 | *He's a friend of mine.* (=one of my friends) 他是我的一位朋友。 | *She was a Jones* (=one of the Jones family) before she married Bill. 她嫁给比尔之前姓琼斯。 — see 参见 LANGUAGE NOTE: Articles 2 a one —: a thousand pounds 一千英镑 | a dozen eggs 一打鸡蛋 **b** (before certain words of quantity 用于某些数量词之前): a few weeks 几个星期 | a lot of people 很多人 | a little water 一点水 | a great many times 许多许多次 3 each; every; per 每, 每一: 6 times a day 每天六次 | £2 a dozen 一打两英镑 **4** the time called; any; every 所述的; 任何的; 每一的: A square has four sides. 正方形有四边。 | *I would say a parcel was bigger than a packet.* 依我看, “包裹”(parcel) 比 “小包”(packet) 大。 **5** (before the first one of a pair that seems to be a single whole 用于两件一套的东西的第一件之前): a cup and saucer 一副杯碟 | a bucket and spade 一副 桶和铲 **6** (before [U] nouns 用于不可数名词前) a container or unit of 一容器或一单位之量: I'd like a coffee, please. 请给我一杯咖啡。 **7** a certain amount of; some 一定量的; 一些 (before [S] nouns, esp. words for actions 用于单数名词特别是动作性词前): Have a look at this. 看看这个。 | *You need a wash.* 你该洗一洗。 | *She has a good knowledge of chemistry.* 她精通化学。 **b** (before the -ing form of verbs when used as nouns 用于带 -ing 的动名词之前): He drove off with a crashing of gears and a screeching of tyres. 他一推挡, 汽车嘎地一声开走了, 轮胎随即擦着地面发出刺耳的声音。 **8** a kind of 一种: Médoc is a very good wine. 梅拉克是一种(很好的)酒。 | *This is a good Médoc.* 这是一种上好的梅拉克酒。 **9** (before the name of a painter or other ARTIST 用于画家或其他艺术家的名字前) a work by... 的作品 [真迹]: This painting is a Rembrandt. 这幅画是伦勃朗的作品。 **10** one like or having the qualities of 像...; 具有...的品质: They say the young actress is a (new) Marilyn Monroe! 他们说这个女演员活像玛丽莲·梦露! **11** a (before names of people, showing that someone is unknown to the speaker 用于人名前, 表示说话者并不认识其人) a certain 某...; 一位: A Mrs Smith wishes to speak to you. 有一位史密斯夫人想同你说话。 **b** (before names of times and places 用于时间或地方的名称前) a particular one (特指的) 某...: I can't remember a Christmas when it snowed so much. 我想不起哪一年

的圣诞节下过这么大的雪。(compare 比较 *It always snows at Christmas.* 圣诞节总是下雪。) **12** a (after 置于 half/rather/such/what/(fml or lit 正式或文) many 等词之后): I've got rather a headache. 我有点头痛。 | *What a nice girl (she is)! (她是个) 多么好的女孩!* | *I've never met such a nice girl.* 我从未见过这么好的女孩。 | (fml or lit 正式或文) *Mary a small business has failed* (=many small businesses have failed) because of lack of investment. 许多小商店由于缺少投资而倒闭。 **b** (after 置于 as/how/so/too+adj 之后): *He's got as big a car as you have.* 他那辆车同你的那辆一样大。 | *I've never met so nice a girl.* 我从未见过这么好的女孩。 — see 参见 AN (USAGE)

A-1 /c'wʌn; eɪ 'wʌn/ adj old-fashion of the best quality; very good [过时] 极好的, 头等的, 一流的: *Our holiday was really A-1.* 我们的假日过得真是好极了。

AA /'ɑ: 'ɑ: / abbrev. for 缩写 = Associate of Arts (a US college degree) 准文学士 (美国大学的一种学位)

AB /'i: 'i: / AmE abbrev. for [英] 缩写 = BA (1)

a-back /ə'beɪk; ə'beɪk/ adv be taken back to be shocked, esp. by something unpleasant or unexpected (尤指由于不愉快或意想不到的事) 吃了一惊: *I was rather taken back by his rudeness.* 他的粗鲁使我颇为吃惊。

ab-a-cus /'æbəkəs; 'æbəkəs/ n a frame holding wires on which small balls can be moved, used for calculating and calculating, esp. in eastern countries 算盘

abandon /ə'bændən; ə'bændən/ v [T] 1 to leave completely and for ever; DESERT 抛弃, 遗弃, 离开: *He abandoned his wife and children.* 他遗弃了妻子和孩子。 | *When the fire got out of control, the captain told the sailors to abandon ship.* 当火势已无法控制时, 船长吩咐水手们弃船(逃生)。 2 to give up or bring an end to (something), esp. without finishing it or gaining the intended result 放弃; 中止: *The bad weather forced them to abandon their search.* 恶劣的天气迫使他们中止了搜寻工作。 | *They abandoned all hope of finding the child.* 他们放弃了找到这个孩子的一切希望。 | *The party has now abandoned its earlier commitment to restoring full employment.* 该党现已放弃早先关于恢复充分就业的承诺。 | *The game had to be abandoned because of crowd trouble.* 比赛因观众闹事而被迫中止。 — see 另见 ABANDONED — **meant** n [U] **abandon** sth, to sth, phr v [T] lit to allow (oneself) to be completely controlled by (a feeling, desire, etc.) [文] 沉溺于(某种感情、欲望等)中; 放纵: *He abandoned himself to grief.* 他陷入悲痛之中。

abandon n [U] the state when one's feelings and actions are uncontrolled 尽情; 任意; 放纵: *People were shouting and cheering in gay abandon.* 人们兴高采烈, 纵情欢呼。

abandoned /ə'bændənd; ə'bændənd/ adj completely uncontrolled, esp. in a way that is thought to be immoral 无约束的, 无度的; 放纵的: *abandoned behaviour* 恣意放纵的行为

a-base /ə'beɪs; ə'beɪs/ v [T (to, before)] fml to make (esp. oneself) lose self-respect; make HUMBLE [正式] 贬低, 降低 [尤指自己的] 身分 — **meant** n [U]

a-bashed /ə'beɪʃt; ə'beɪʃt/ adj [F] uncomfortable and ashamed in the presence of others, esp. when one has done something wrong or stupid 羞愧的, 发窘的; 尴尬的 — the opposite 反义词 **unabashed**

a-bate /ə'beɪt; ə'beɪt/ v fml [正式] 1 [I] (of winds, storms, sounds, pain, etc.) to become less strong; decrease (风、暴风雨、声音、痛苦等) 减弱, 减轻, 消遣,

减少。The recent public anxiety about this issue may now be abating. 近来公众对这个问题的焦虑心情现在也许正在缓和下来。—see also UNABATED 2 [T] law to bring to an end [律]取消,中止;排除(esp. in the phrase 尤用于短语 abate a nuisance 排除骚扰) —ment 1 [U]

ab-at-tor /æbət'twɔː; 'æbətəwɔː/ n BrE for [英] = SLAUGHTERHOUSE

ab-bess /æbɛs; 'æbɛs/ n a woman who is the head of a CONVENT (a religious establishment for women called NUNS) 女修道院院长 — compare 比较 ABBOT

ab-bey /æbi; 'æbi/ n 1 (esp. formerly 指旧时) a building in which MONKS or NUNS live and work; MONASTERY of CONVENT 修道院 — compare 比较 PRIORY 2 (often cap. as part of a name 常大写,用于名称) a large church where MONKS or NUNS once lived 大教堂,大寺院: Westminster Abbey (伦敦) 威斯敏斯特大教堂

ab-bot /æbət; 'æbət/ n a man who is the head of a MONASTERY (a religious establishment for men called MONKS) 男修道院院长 — compare 比较 ABBESS 参见 DOCTOR (USAGE)

ab-bre-vi-ate /ə'brɪvɪt; ə'brɪvɪt/ v [T] to make (a word, story, etc.) shorter 节略,缩写,省略,缩写

ab-bre-vi-ation /ə'brɪvɪʃən; ə'brɪvɪʃən/ n 1 [C] a shortened form of a word, such as "Dr" for "Doctor" or "PTO" for "please turn over". In this dictionary some abbreviations (such as Dr) are marked written abbrev., showing that they are only used in writing and not in speech. 缩写(词),缩写语(如 Doctor 的缩写为 Dr, 而 please turn over 的缩写为 PTO. 本辞典中某些缩写词如 Dr 等标注 written abbrev., 表示只用于书写,不用于说话) 2 [U] the act of abbreviating 节略,缩写

ABC /ə'bi:si; ə'bi:si/ n 1 [U] the alphabet, as taught to children (儿童学习的)字母(表): children learning their ABC 学习字母(表)的儿童 2 [the+s (of)] the simplest facts about something which will be learnt first 基础知识;入门;初阶: classes in the ABC of cooking 烹饪入门课

ab-di-cate /æbdɪ'keɪt; 'æbdɪkeɪt/ v 1 [I (from); T] to give up officially (an official position, esp. that of king or queen) 正式放弃(公职,尤指王位),退(位). 让(位): The king abdicated (the throne). 国王退(让)位了。 2 [T] *fm* to give up (a right, claim, or responsibility); RENOUNCE [正式]放弃[权利,职责等]: He accused the government of abdicating its responsibility for the economy. 他指控政府在经济上失责。 — cation /æbdɪ'keɪʃən; 'æbdɪ'keɪʃən/ n [C; U (of, from)]

ab-do-men /æb'dɒmən; 'æbdɒmən/ n med [英] 1 a main part of the front of the body in animals, between the chest and legs, containing the stomach, bowels, etc.; the BELLY 腹(部) 2 the end part of an insect's body, joined to the THORAX (昆虫的)腹 — see picture at INSECT 图 — dominal /æb'dɒmənəl; 'æbdɒmənəl/ adj: abdominal pains 腹痛

ab-duct /æb'dʌkt; ə'bdʌkt/ v [T] to take (a person) away illegally, often by force; KIDNAP 劫持;诱拐: The police think the boy has been abducted. 警方认为这男孩被人拐跑了。 — duction /-dʌkʃən; 'dʌkʃən/ n [U]

ab-bed /ə'bed; 'æbed/ adj [F] lit or old use in bed [文或旧]在床上

ab-ber-rant /æb'ɛrənt; 'æbərənt/ adj 1 changed from what is usual, expected, or right 离开正路的,脱离常规轨的: aberrant behaviour under the influence of drugs 毒品影响下的异常举止 2 tech not like the rest of its kind [术语]畸变的;变态的: an aberrant example of a common insect 普通昆虫畸变的例子

ab-er-ra-tion /ə'brɛrɪʃən; 'æbərɪʃən/ n [C; U] a change (usu. sudden) away from one's usual way of thinking or of behaving 偏差;越轨;错乱: She hit him in a moment of aberration. 她一时间精神失常打了他。 | a statistical aberration 统计上的偏差

ab-et /ə'bet; 'æbet/ v 4t- [T (in) law] to encourage or give help to (a crime or criminal) [律]教唆,怂恿;伙同(犯等): The police say he aided and abetted the

thief in robbing the bank. 警方说他伙同该匪徒抢劫银行。 — tor n

a-be-y-ance /ə'beɪns; 'əbeɪns/ n [U] *fm* the condition of not being in use for a certain time [正式]搁置;中止: 缓办: an old custom that has fallen into abeyance 已经不时兴的旧习俗

ab-hor /əb'hɔː; əb'hɔː/ v -rr- [T not in progressive forms 不用进行式] to hate very much, DETEST 厌恶,憎恶: I abhor cruelty to animals. 我痛恨虐待动物(的行为)。

ab-hor-rent /əb'hɔːrənt; əb'hɔːrənt/ adj [(to)] deeply disliked; REPUGNANT 令人憎恶的,可恨的: The killing of animals for food is (utterly) abhorrent to some people. 在某些人看来,为了食肉而杀死动物是(极其)可恶的行为。 — rance n [U]: The president expressed his abhorrence at the murder. 总统对这条谋杀案深表痛恨。

a-bide /ə'baɪd; ə'baɪd/ v 1 [T usu. in questions and negatives 一般用于疑问句及否定句] to bear; TOLERATE 忍受,容忍: I can't abide rude people. 我不能容忍粗鲁无礼的人。 [+ing] I cannot abide seeing such cruelty. 我不忍看这种残忍的事。 — see also BEAR (USAGE) 2 [I+adv/prep] (past tense also 过去式也作 abide) lit or old use to stay, wait, or live (in a place or condition) [文或旧]逗留;等候;居住

abide by sth. *phr* v [T] 1 to obey exactly or remain faithful to (laws, promises, etc.) 遵守(法律等);信守(诺言等): If you join the club you must abide by its rules. 你如果参加俱乐部,就必须遵守它的规章。 | to abide by a treaty 信守条约 2 to accept without complaint 承担: You must abide by the consequences of your decision. 对于你所作出的决定,你必须承担后果。

a-bid-ing /ə'baɪdɪŋ; ə'baɪdɪŋ/ adj [A] lasting for a long time and unlikely to change 持久的,永久的: The experience left me with an abiding hatred of dogs. 这次经历使我从从此永远讨厌狗。

a-bil-i-ty /ə'blaɪti; ə'blaɪti/ n [C; U] the fact of having the skill, power, or other qualities that are needed in order to do something 能力;技能;才能;才智: a man of great musical ability 有卓越音乐才华的人 | a job more suited to your abilities 更能发挥你才能的工作 [+v-] She has demonstrated/had got a remarkable ability to get things done. 在办事方面,她显示了非凡的能力。 | I did the work to the best of my ability. (=as well as I could) 我竭尽全力做好这一工作。 — see also 另见 MIXED ABILITY; 参见 GENIUS (USAGE)

ab-ject /əb'dʒekt; 'æbdʒekt/ adj *fm* 1 [正式] 1 (of a condition) as low as possible; pitiful; WRETCHED (境遇等)不幸的,可怜的,悲惨的: abject poverty 赤贫 2 (esp. of people or behaviour) showing lack of self-respect; very HUMBLE (人、行为等)可鄙的;下贱的,下流的;自卑的: an abject apology 低声下气的道歉 — by adv — jectious /əb'dʒektʃən; 'æbdʒektʃən/ n [U]

ab-jure /əb'dʒʊr; əb'dʒʊr/ v [T] *fm* to make a solemn promise, esp. publicly, to give up (an opinion, claim, etc.); RENOUNCE [正式]公开宣布放弃(主张、权利等): They abjured their religion. 他们郑重声明放弃自己的宗教信仰。 — juration /əb'dʒʊrɪʃən; 'æbdʒʊrɪʃən/ n [U]

a-blaze /ə'bleɪz; ə'bleɪz/ adj [F (with)] 1 burning strongly and uncontrollably 炽燃的,猛烈燃烧的: The wooden house was quickly ablaze. 木屋迅速着火燃烧起来。 | (fig. 喻) ablaze with anger/excitement 非常气愤[激动] 2 shining brightly 光明灿烂的: The room was ablaze with light. 房间里灯火辉煌。

a-ble /ə'blɛ; 'eɪəbl/ adj 1 [F+iv-] having the skill, power, knowledge, time, or other qualities that are needed in order to do something 有能力的;有本事的;能(做...)的: Will you be able to come to our party? 你能来参加我们的聚会吗? | I think David is more able/better able to deal with this problem than I am. 我认为戴维比我更善于处理这个问题。 | We are not yet able to predict the result. 我们还不能预测结果会如何。 | They are willing and able to help. 他们愿意,也有能力给予帮助。 2 clever or skilful; COMPETENT 能干的;熟练的;

称职的; 身手灵活的: *She's an abler teacher/a more able teacher than he is.* 同他相比, 她是一个更为称职的教师。[also 又作 *n. the+V*] to assist the less able among us 帮助我们中能力比较弱的人 — see also 另见 ABLY; see 参见 COULD (USAGE)

-able see 参见 WORD FORMATION, p B15

able-bodied /'eɪbəl bɒdɪd/ *adj* physically strong and active, esp. as opposed to being DISABLED 身体健全的

-able-bodied n [the+P]

able sea-man /'eɪbəl si:mən/ *n* -mes (mən; mon) a naval rank 二等水兵 — see 参见 TABLE 3, p B6

ablution /əb'lu:ʃən; ə'blu:ʃən/ *n* [C; U] *fm* the washing of the hands or body as part of a religious ceremony [正式] (宗教上的) 沐浴或洗手仪式; 净体或净手 (礼)

ablutions /əb'lu:ʃənz; ə'blu:ʃənz/ *n* [P] *po*mp or humor the act of washing oneself [夸张或幽默] 沐浴; to perform one's ablutions 洗澡

ably /eɪbli/ *adv* in an able manner; skilfully 能千地; 巧妙地: *She controlled the meeting very ably.* 她很干练地掌握这次会议。

ab-neg-ation /æb'nɛg'eɪʃən; æb'nɛg'eɪʃən/ also 又作 **self-abnegation** — *n* [U] *fm* lack of concern for one's own wishes; SELF-DENIAL [正式] 自制, 克己

ab-normal /əb'nɔ:ml; æb'nɔ:ml/ *adj* different from what is expected, usual, or average, esp. in a bad or undesirable way; NOT NORMAL 不正常的, 反常的; 变态的: *Is the child abnormal in any way?* 这孩子是否在哪方面有点不正常? | *abnormal behaviour* 反常行为 | *abnormal levels of radiation in the area of the power station* (核) 电站周围地区超常的辐射剂量 — *ly adv*: *It was abnormally hot.* 天气热得反常。 — *ity* /æb'nɔ:ml'eɪtɪ; æb'nɔ:ml'eɪtɪ/ *n* [C; U]

ab-o' /æbo; tɛboʊ/ *n* **abos** AustrE **taboo** derog *sl* an Australian ABORIGINE [澳、休、厄、俚] 土佬 (对澳洲土著的蔑称)

a-board /ə'bɔ:d; ə'bɔ:d/ *adv, prep* on or into (a ship, train, aircraft, bus, etc.) 在船 (车、飞机等) 上: *The boat is ready to leave.* All aboard! 船就要开了, 请大家上船! | *The plane crashed, killing all 200 people aboard.* 飞机撞毁了, 机上二百人全部遇难。 — compare 比较 on board (BOARD)

a-bode /ə'bo:d; ə'bɔ:d/ *past tense* of ABIDE (2)

abode ² /'æbo:d/ *n* [usu. sing. 一般用单数] *lit, humor, or law* the place where one lives; one's home [文, 幽默或律] 住所: *Welcome to my humble abode!* 欢迎光临寒舍! | a person of/with no fixed abode 无固定住所的人

abol-ish /ə'bo:lɪʃ; ə'bo:lɪv/ *v* [T] to bring to an end by law; stop 废除; 取消: *Slavery was abolished in the US in the 19th century.* 美国在十九世纪废除了奴隶制。 | a government plan to abolish state pensions 政府取消国家养老金的计划 — *ition* /ə'bo:lɪʃm; æbo:lɪʃm/ *n* [U] they campaigned for the abolition of capital punishment. 他们发动了废除死刑的运动。 — *itionist* *n*

abom-i-nable /ə'bɒmɪnəbəl; ə'bɒmɪnəbəl/ *adj* causing great dislike; hateful 可恶的, 令人讨厌的; 极坏的: *abominable treatment of prisoners* 对犯人令人难以容忍的待遇 (informal 非正式) *The food in this hotel is abominable.* 这家旅馆的饭菜糟透了。 — *ibly adv*

abominable snow-man /ə'bɒmɪnəbəl snəʊ'mæn/ *n* YETI (据传生活于喜马拉雅山的) 雪人

abom-i-nate /ə'bɒmɪneɪt; ə'bɒmɪ'neɪt/ *v* [T] not in progressive forms 不用进行式; *fm* to hate very much; AS-HOR [正式] 憎恨; 厌恶

abom-i-nation /ə'bɒmɪ'neɪʃən; ə'bɒmɪ'neɪʃən/ *n* [U] great hatred; DISGUST 憎恨; 厌恶 2 [C] something deeply offensive or hateful 令人深恶痛绝的事物

ab-o-rig-i-nal /ə'ɒrɪdʒɪnəl; ə'bo:rɪdʒɪnəl/ *adj* [A] of or concerning people or living things that have existed in a place from the earliest times; INDIGENOUS 土著的; an original civilization 土著文明

aboriginal ² *n* an aborigine 土著居民; 土人

ab-o-rig-i-ne /ə'bɒrɪ'dʒɪni; ə'bɒrɪ'dʒɪni/ *n* a member of a group, tribe, etc. that has lived in a place from the earliest times, esp. in Australia 土著居民 (尤指澳洲

土著)

a-bort /ə'bɔ:t; ə'bɔ:t/ *v* 1 [T] to cause (a child) to be born too soon, or to end (a PREGNANCY) too soon, so that the child cannot live 使 (胎儿) 流产; 使堕胎: *The doctor had to abort the baby/the pregnancy.* 医生不得不打掉胎儿 [中止妊娠]。 2 [I; T] to give birth too early to (a dead child) [死婴] 流产 — compare 比较 MIS-CARRY (1) 3 [I; T] *tech* to end before the expected time because of some trouble [术语] (被) 中止; 夭折: *The space flight had to be aborted because of difficulties with the computer.* 由于电脑方面的故障, 这次太空飞行不得不中止。

ab-ortion /ə'bɔ:ʃən; ə'bɔ:ʃən/ *n* 1 [C; U] the act of stopping the development of a child inside a woman, esp. by a medical operation and usu. before the 28th week of a woman's pregnancy 堕胎: *She had an abortion.* 她做了人工流产。 | *Is abortion legal in your country?* 在你国家人工流产合法吗? | *drugs used to induce abortion* 堕胎药 | *anti-abortion groups* 反对人工流产的团体 — compare 比较 MIS-CARRY, STILLBIRTH 2 [C] rare a badly-formed creature produced by an abortion [罕] 早产的畸形婴儿 3 [C] a plan or arrangement which goes wrong before it can develop properly [计划等] 因出问题而流产, 中止

ab-ortion-ist /ə'bɔ:ʃənɪst; ə'bɔ:ʃənɪst/ *n* a person, especially a doctor, who gets money for doing abortions 堕胎胎术者 (尤指非医生): *We have warned women of the dangers of going to back-street abortionists.* (who perform abortions against the law) 我们已提醒妇女, 找那些非法的堕胎术者进行流产有各种危险。

ab-ortive /ə'bɔ:tɪv; ə'bɔ:tɪv/ *adj* failing to reach the result that was intended; unsuccessful [计划等] 流产的, 夭折的; 未成功的, 失败的: *an abortive attempt to build a railway* 一项落了空的修建铁路计划 | *an abortive takeover bid* 一次不成功的接收 (收购) 出价 — *ly adv*

a-bound /ə'baʊnd; ə'baʊnd/ *v* [I] *fm* to exist in large numbers or great quantity [正式] 大量存在; 充溢; 富于: *Theories/Questions abound as to the reasons for the president's decision.* 关于总统作出这一决策的理由人们提出了各种不同的推测 [疑问]。

abound *in/with* sth. *phr* *v* [T] to have in large numbers or great quantity 盛产; 富于; 有许多: *The country abounds in valuable minerals.* 这个国家蕴藏的重要矿物非常丰富。

a-bout /ə'baʊt; ə'baʊ/ *prep* 1 on the subject of 关于; 对于: *a book about lions* 一本关于狮子的书 | *talking about their holidays* 谈他们假期的事 | *Something should be done about unemployment.* 应该想些办法来解决失业问题。 | *She feels very strongly about this.* 她对此事态度非常坚决。 — see 参见 on (USAGE) 2 also 又作 around esp. AmE [尤美] — here and there in; in all parts of 到处: *They walked about the streets.* 他们在街上各处走走。 | *books lying about the room* 房间里到处放着书 — see 参见 ROUND (USAGE) 3 in the character of 性格上: *There's something about her that I really don't like.* 她性格上有些东西我实在不喜欢。 4 *lit, esp. BrE* surrounding [文, 尤美] 围绕: *the high walls about the prison* 监狱四周的高墙 5 *fm* on the body of (正式) 身上: *He had a pun hidden about his person.* (= in his clothes) 他身上藏着笑话。 6 busy or concerned with (an activity) 忙于; 关心 (某事): *going about one's day-to-day business* 忙于日常事务 | *Do the shopping now, and while you're about let me get that book from the library.* 现在去买东西吧, 顺便便给我从图书馆把那本书借回来。 | *Bring me a drink — and be quick about it!* 给我拿点饮料——快一点! 7 what/how about? (征求意见或打听消息时)...怎么样?...怎么样: *What about Jack?* *We can't just leave him here.* 杰克怎么办? 我们不能就这样把他留在这儿。 b (making a suggestion) [提出建议时]...怎么样?...怎么样: *How/What about a drink?* 喝杯酒怎么样 [好吗]? — see 参见 LANGUAGE NOTE: Invitations and Offers

■ USAGE 用法说明 In spoken English (it's) about can be used to introduce a topic you want to discuss. 在口语中, (it's) about 被用来引出一个想要讨论的主题: Now, about your exam results, David. They're not very good, are they? (喂, 现在说说你的考试成绩, 成绩不太好, 是吧?) It's about my little boy, doctor, he's not very well. (大夫, 这是这么回事, 我这个小男孩, 他身体不大好。)

*about² adv 1 also 又作 around esp. AmE [尤美] — here and there; in all directions or places 到处: They always go about together. 他们总是一起到处走。| papers lying about on the floor 地板上到处散着的报纸 | There are a lot of colds about at the moment. (=Many people have colds just now) 眼下很多人患感冒。2 also 又作 around esp. AmE [尤美] — somewhere near 附近, 周围: Is there anybody about? 附近有人吗? 3 also 又作 around esp. AmE [尤美] — a little more or less than 大约, 大概: about five miles/ten years 大约五英里 [十年] | This year's profits are about the same as last year's. 今年的利润同去年的大体一样。4 informal almost [非正式] 几乎, 将近: I'm about ready. 我这就 (准备) 好了。| That looks about right. 那个看起来差不多了。5 fml so as to face the opposite way [正式] (转到) 相反方向: The ship turned about and left the battle. 这艘 (战) 船调转方向, 撤出了战斗。— see also 另见 just about (JUST); see 参见 ROUND (USAGE)

*about³ adj 1 [P] out of bed; active 不再睡病床, 可以下床活动: The doctor told me I'd be up and about again very soon. 医生告诉我, 很快我就能下床活动了。— see also 另见 out and about (OUT) 2 be about to be just ready to; be going to 即将将...的: We were about to start, when it rained. 我们正要开始, 就下雨了。3 not about to informl. esp. AmE very unwilling to [非正式, 尤美] 很不愿意...的: I'm not about to lend you any more money. 我不想再借给你了。

about-turn esp. BrE [尤美] || about-face /'əʊə.tʃeɪs/ n. esp. AmE [尤美] — n [usu. sing. 一般用单数] 1 a change to the opposite position, opinion, or course of action 向后转; 立场、态度、动作等的) 大转变: The government has done a complete about-turn in its policy on military spending. 政府在军费开支政策上来了个一百八十度大转变。2 (also interj. 又作感叹语) (a military order to) turn round and face in the opposite direction [军队命令] 向后转!

*above¹ /ə'baʊ/; ə'baʊ/ prep 1 higher than; over (位置) 在...上面: We flew above the clouds. 我们在云层上面飞行。| There's nothing in this shop (all)for above £5. 这家商店卖的东西价钱都不会超过五英镑。| Raise your arms above your head. 把你的手举过头。| 500 feet above sea level 海拔五百英尺 | The town's birth-rate was well above the national average. 这个城镇的出生率大大超过全国的平均数。— opposite 反义词 below; see 参见 USAGE 2 to a greater degree than 高于, 超出: The company values hard work above good ideas. 公司认为努力工作比提出好建议更为重要。| respected above all others 比所有其他人更受尊重 | to be praised for a dedication above and beyond the call of duty (=much greater than usual or expected) 由于超越职责要求的献身精神而受到表扬 3 higher in rank or power than (地位) 高于; (权力) 大于: A general is above a major. 上校的军衔比少校高。— opposite 反义词 below 4 too good, proud, or honest for (品质、能力等) 超出...; 不受...之影响: Her behaviour was above suspicion. 她的品行(之好)不容怀疑。| They're not above a bit of bribery if it will get them what they want. 如果他们能使得他们得到想要的东西, 他们也不见得就一点都不干。5 above all (else) most important of all 尤其甚, 最重要的: And above all, remember to send us your comments. 最重要的是, 别忘了把你们的意见寄来。6 get above oneself to have too much trust in one's own cleverness 自高自大, 自命不凡

— see also 另见 over and above (OVER)

■ USAGE 用法说明 The prepositions above and over can often be used in the same way. 介词 above 和 over 常可替换使用: Let's hang the painting over/above the fireplace. (我们把油画挂在壁炉上方吧。)| If there is an idea of movement over is used. 如果有动作的意思, 就用 over: The bird flew over the lake. (鸟儿在湖上飞翔。)| The sheep jumped over the wall. (羊跳过墙。)| Over is also used if there is an idea of covering. 如果有遮盖的意思, 也用 over: He pulled the blanket over his head and fell asleep. (他把毯子拉上来, 盖着头睡着了。)| They built a roof over the courtyard. (他们给院子盖了个顶棚。)

*above² adv 1 in or to a higher place; higher 在上面: I heard some noises coming from the room above. 我听到从上面房间里传来一些嘈杂声。| A shout from above warned me of the danger. 上面有人高声叫喊提醒我有危险。2 more; higher: like the numbers 20 and above 二十号及二十号以上的号码 | children of six or above (=six or older) 六岁或六岁以上的儿童 | a military meeting for captains and above (=of higher rank) 由上尉及上尉以上军官参加的军事会议 3 on an earlier page or higher on the same page 上述: the facts mentioned above 上述事实 — opposite 反义词 below

above³ adj [A; after N 用于名词后] fml mentioned on an earlier page or higher on the same page [正式] 上面的; 上述的: For an explanation, see the above section/the section above. 关于解释, 请见上一部分。(also 又作 n, the+C, pl. above) The above is the profit before tax. 上面所指的是纳税前的利润。| All the above are asked to attend tomorrow's meeting. 以上各位请全部参加明天的会议。

above-board /ə'baʊ.bɔ:d/; ə'baʊ'bo:d/ adj [F] without any attempt to deceive 公开的, 光明正大的: Don't worry; it's all open and above-board. 别担心, 一切都是光明正大的。

above-mentioned /ə'baʊ.men.tʃənd/ adj [A] fml ABOVE³ [正式] 上述的: the above-mentioned facts 上述事实 (also 又作 n, the+P) ...Williams, Brown, and Jones. The above-mentioned will attend the course. ...威廉斯、布朗和琼斯。| 以上诸位将听这门课程。— compare 比较 UNMENTIONED

ab-ra-cs-dab-ra /'æbrəkə:'dæbrə/; 'æbrəkə:'dæbrə/ n, interj. (a word spoken to help magic to be successful) (施行法术时所念的) 咒语

a-brade /ə'breɪd/; ə'breɪd/ v [I; T] tech. to wear away by hard rubbing [术语] 磨掉

a-brasion /ə'breɪʃən/; ə'breɪʃən n tech. [术语] 1 [U] loss of surface by rubbing; wearing away 磨擦, 磨蚀 2 [C] a place where the surface, esp. of the skin, has been rubbed or worn away 磨擦处; (皮肤等) 磨擦处: suffering from multiple abrasions 多处挫伤

a-brasive /ə'breɪsɪv/; ə'breɪsɪv/ adj causing the wearing away of a surface 磨蚀的 2 causing annoyance or dislike; rough 招人讨厌的; 粗厉的; 生硬的: an abrasive voice/personality 粗厉的声音; 粗暴的个性 — adv abrasive² n [C, U] a substance, such as sand, used for cleaning, polishing, or removing a surface 磨料 (砂粒等)

ab-rast /ə'breɪst/; ə'breɪst/ adv 1 next to one another and facing the same way 相并, 并列, 并排: They were cycling two abreast. 他们成两人一排骑车行进。2 keep/ be abreast of to know the most recent facts about 保持与...并列; 了解...的最新情况: Read the papers if you want to keep abreast of the times/of the latest developments in the news. 如果你想跟上时代 [了解最新的情况], 那就请阅读报纸。

a-bridge /ə'brɪdʒ/; ə'brɪdʒ/ v [T] to make (something written or spoken) shorter 节略, 删节, 压缩: the abridged version of "War and Peace" (战争与和平) 的节本 — see also 另见 UNABRIDGED

ab-bridg-ment, abridgement /ə'brɪdʒmənt; ə'brɪdʒmənt/ *n* 1 [C] something, such as a book or play, that has been made shorter 节本: *An abridgment for radio in five parts* 供电台广播用的分五部分的节本 2 [U] the act of making shorter 节略, 缩短

• **a-broad** /ə'brɔ:d; ə'brɔ:ɪd/ *adv* 1 to or in another country or countries 到国外; 在国外: *He lived abroad for many years.* 他在国外住了许多年。| *Are you going abroad for your holidays?* 你打算去国外度假吗? | *products sold both at home and abroad* 在国内和国外销售的产品 2 *fm* over a wide area; everywhere [正式] 到处; 广泛(地): *The news soon spread abroad.* 消息很快就广泛传开了。3 *old use* out of doors [旧] 在户外, 室外: *There was no one abroad so early.* 这么早的时候室外没有人。

ab-ro-gate /ə'brɒ:ɡeɪt; ə'brɒ:ɡeɪt/ *v* [T] *fm* to put an end to the force of [正式] 取消, 废除: *to abrogate a law/a treaty* 废除法律 [条约] — **ga-tion** /ə'brɒ:ɡeɪʃən; ə'brɒ:ɡeɪʃən/ [C; U]

• **ab-rupt** /ə'brʌpt; ə'brʌp/ *adj* 1 sudden and unexpected 突然的, 出其不意的: *The meeting came to an abrupt end.* 会议突然结束了。| *an abrupt change of policy/drop in oil prices* 突然改变政策; 石油价格突然降低 2 (of behaviour, character, etc.) not wanting to waste time being nice; BRUSQUE (行为、性格等) 粗鲁的; 莽撞的; 无礼的: *an abrupt manner* 无礼的态度 — *ly adv*: *Our discussion was abruptly curtailed.* 我们的讨论突然给缩短了。 — **ness *n* [U]**

ab-scess /ə'bses; ə'bes/ *n* a swelling on or in the body where pus (a thick yellowish poisonous liquid) has gathered 脓肿; 脓疮

ab-scond /ə'b'skɒnd; ə'b'skɒnd/ *v* [I (from, with)] *fm* to go away suddenly and secretly because one has done something wrong [正式] [为躲避罪责等] 潜逃, 逃匿

ab-sail /ə'bsaɪl; ə'bsaɪ/ *v* [I (down)] to descend a steep slope using a rope (利用绳索) 下陡坡

• **ab-sence** /ə'bsens; ə'bsens/ *n* 1 [C; U (from)] the state or a period of being away 不在, 缺席: *Caroline will be in charge of the office during my absence.* 我不在的时候, 办公室由卡罗琳负责。| *She took a year's leave of absence (=official pause) from her job.* 她休了一年假。| *Jane was conspicuous by her absence.* (=people noticed she was not there) 简的缺席引人注目。| *After a long absence, he has returned to doing TV work.* 他长期没有露面, 现已回来做电视工作了。 — **opposite** *ly adv* 2 [U (of)] non-existence; lack 缺乏: *We were worried by the absence of definite figures in the report.* 报告里缺少具体数字, 这使我们担心。| *In the absence of any further evidence* (=because there was none) *the police were unable to solve the murder.* 由于缺乏更确实的证据, 警方破了这宗谋杀案。

• **ab-sent** /ə'bsent; ə'bsent/ *adj* 1 [(from)] not present 缺席的, 不在的: *How many students are absent (from class) today?* 今天有多少学生缺席? 2 [A] showing lack of attention 心不在焉的, 漫不经心的: *an absent expression on his face* 他脸上漫不经心的表情 3 *fm* not existing; lacking [正式] 缺乏的: *In the Manx type of cat, the tail is absent.* 曼岛猫没有尾巴。 — **see** also **ABSENTLY**

ab-sent /ə'bsent; ə'bsent/ *v* [T (from)] *fm* to keep (oneself) away [正式] 缺席, 不到: *He absented himself from the meeting.* 他没有出席会议。

ab-sen-tee /ə'bsenti; ə'bsenti/ *n* a person who ought to be present but stays away 缺席者: *There were many absentees from the meeting.* 这次会议有很多人缺席。| *an absentee landlord* (=who does not live near the property he owns) 远隔地主, 不住在庄园的地主

ab-sen-tee-is-m /ə'bsenti:zəm; ə'bsenti:zəm/ *n* [U] regular absence from work or duty without good cause 经常旷工或旷课: *an industry with a high rate of absenteeism* 高旷工率的产业

ab-sen-ti-a /ə'bsentiə; ə'bsentiə/ *n* *in* *absentia* *fm* for [正式] = in his/her/their absence 在他 [她或他们] 缺席的情况下

ab-sent-ly /ə'bsenti; ə'bsenti/ *adv* in an absent-minded manner 心不在焉地

absent-minded /ə'bsent'maɪnd/ *adj* too concerned with one's thoughts to notice what is happening, what one is doing, etc.; PREOCCUPIED 心不在焉的 — **ly adv** — **ness** *n* [U]

ab-sin-ine /ə'bsɪni; ə'bsɪni/ *n* [U] a bitter green very strong alcoholic drink 苦艾酒

ab-so-lute /ə'bsə:lut; ə'bsə:lut/ *adj* 1 [A] complete; perfectly 纯粹的; 绝对的; 完全的: *a woman of absolute honesty* 绝对诚实的女人 | *That's absolute nonsense!* 这纯粹是胡说(八道) — **see** 参见 LANGUAGE NOTE: Intensifying Adjectives 2 [A] not allowing any doubt 确实的, 毫无疑问的: *We now have absolute proof of his guilt.* 我们现在有他犯罪的确凿证据。3 having complete power; without limit 专制的; 独裁的; 不受限制的: *an absolute ruler/monarchy* 独裁统治者; 专制君主国 *The general's power was absolute.* 这位将军拥有全权。 — **see** also **ABSOLUTISM** 4 not measured by comparison with other things 不与他物比较而言的; 绝对的: *In absolute terms, wages have risen, but not in comparison with the cost of living.* 从绝对意义上说, 工资是提高了, 但同生活费用相比就赶不上这样说了。 — **opposite** *ly adv* **relative** — **ness** *n* [U]

ab-so-lute-ly /ə'bsə:lutli; ə'bsə:lutli/ *adv* 1 completely 完全地: *I trust her discretion absolutely.* 我完全相信她的判断。| *It's difficult to cross the desert by car, but not absolutely impossible.* 乘小汽车穿过沙漠是有困难, 但并非完全不可能。| *I'm absolutely starving* (every hungry) 我饿极了。 — **see** 参见 LANGUAGE NOTE: Gradable and Non-gradable Adjectives 2 *fm* *fm* certainly [非正式] 是那样; 当然吗? "Do you think so?" "Absolutely!" "你认为是这样吗?" "当然!"

■ **USAGE** 用法说明 1 **Absolutely** is often used to give more strength to following adjectives or verbs which are already very strong. **Absolutely** 常用来加强跟在它后面的语气本来已经很强的形容词或动词。Compare 比较: *I'm very hungry* (我很饿) 和 *I'm absolutely starving* (我饿极了)。2 *and I absolutely love pop music.* (我对流行音乐简直着迷了)。2 The adverbs **absolutely** and **altogether** are pronounced /.../ when they come before the word they describe. 当副词 **absolutely** 和 **altogether** 位于其所修饰的词的前面时, 其重音读作 /.../: *I absolutely refuse.* (我断然拒绝。) | *altogether different* (完全不一样)。Then they are pronounced /.../ when they come after the word or when they stand alone. 当它们位于所修饰的词的后面或单独使用时, 重音读作 /.../: *different altogether* (完全不一样); *Also!/lestly!* (当然!)

absolute zero /.../ *n* [U] the lowest temperature that is thought to be possible 绝对零度

ab-so-lu-tion /ə'bsə:lu:ʃən; ə'bsə:lu:ʃən/ *n* [U] (esp. in the Christian religion) forgiveness for a sin (尤用于基督教) 赦罪, 免罪: *to grant someone absolution* 赦免某人的罪 — **see** also **ABSOLVE**

ab-so-lu-tis-m /ə'bsə:lutizəm; ə'bsə:lutizəm/ *n* [U] a political system or principle in which unlimited power is held by one ruler 专制主义 [制度]; 独裁政治

ab-solve /ə'bsəlv; ə'bsəlv/ *v* [T] 1 [(of, from)] to free (someone) from fulfilling a promise or from having to suffer for wrongdoing 免除 [履行诺言或承担责任等]; 开脱 (罪责) 2 (esp. of a priest) to forgive (a person) for doing wrong. (尤指教士) 宽恕 (某人的错误)

ab-sorb /ə'bsɔ:b; ə'bsɔ:b/ *v* [T] 1 to take or suck (esp. liquids) in, esp. gradually 吸收 [尤指液体]: *Sait absorbs moisture from the air.* 盐吸收空气中的水分。| *The walls of the house absorb heat during the day.* 房屋墙壁白天吸热。| (fig.) *So many new ideas!* *It's all rather too much for me to absorb all at once.* 这么多的新主意! 多得我一下吸收不了。| (fig.喻) **Defence**

spending absorbs almost 20% of the country's money. 军费开支花去了这个国家几乎百分之二十的钱。—see also 另见 SHOCK ABSORBER 2 [(in) usu. pass. 一般用于被动式] to completely fill the attention of; ENGRESS 吸引 [注意]; 使专心, 使全神贯注: I was absorbed in a book and didn't hear you call. 我当时正专心读一本书, 没有听见你叫唤。—see also 另见 ABSORBING 3 [(into) (of a country or organization) to make (a smaller country or organization) into a part of itself; gain control over and join; 吞并: The company has gradually absorbed its smaller rivals. 该公司逐步地并吞了一些比它小的竞争对手。—*absorption* /'sɔ:pʃən; -'sɔ:pʃən/ n [U] (in, into, by) his complete absorption in his work 他对工作的极端专注 | the absorption of a small company into a larger one 小公司并入大公司

ab-sorb-ent /əb'sɔ:bnt; əb'sɔ:nt/ n, adj (something) that is able to absorb or have absorbing power (东西): 吸收剂: to put an absorbent dressing on a cut 在伤口上敷上吸水性质料

ab-sorb-ing /əb'sɔ:ɪŋ; əb'sɔ:ɪŋ/ adj taking all one's attention; very interesting 非常吸引人的, 引人入胜的: an absorbing task 很吸引人的任务

ab-stain /əb'steɪn; əb'steɪn/ v [(from)] to intentionally not use one's vote 弃权, 不投票: Five members voted for the proposal, twelve voted against, and three abstained. 对于这项建议, 五人投票赞成, 十二人反对, 三人弃权。2 to keep oneself from doing something; REFRAIN, esp. with an effort 戒除; 避免, 避开: to abstain from smoking 戒烟 —see also 另见 ABSTENTION —*et n*

ab-ster-mi-ous /əb'stɜ:mɪəs; əb'stɜ:mɪəs/ adj allowing (oneself) only a little food, drink, or pleasure 节俭的, 有节制的, 一个 abstemious meal 节俭的一餐 | You're being very abstemious today! 你今天真节俭的! —*ly adv* —*ness n* [U]

ab-sten-tion /əb'stenʃən; əb'stenʃən/ n [C; U] (from) the act or an example of abstaining, esp. from voting 戒除; 避免: 弃权: 30 votes for, 35 against, and 7 abstentions 五十票赞成, 三十五票反对, 七票弃权

ab-sti-nence /əb'stɪnəns; əb'stɪnəns/ n [U] (from) the act of keeping away from pleasant things, esp. from alcoholic drink 节制, 禁欲; 戒酒: enforced abstinence 强迫戒酒 —*net adj*

ab-tract /əb'trækt; əb'trækt/ adj 1 existing as a quality or concept rather than as something real or solid 抽象的: Beauty is abstract but a house is not. 美是抽象的, 而房屋不是抽象的。| The word "hunger" is an abstract noun. "饥饿"是个抽象名词。—compare 比较 CONCRETE 1 (1) 2 general as opposed to particular 理论上的; 非实际的: an abstract discussion of the crime problem, without reference to actual cases 对犯罪问题理论上的探讨, 不联系实际案例 3 (in art) connected with or producing paintings, drawings, etc., that do not try to show things as they would be seen by a camera (艺术) 抽象派的 —compare 比较 REPRESENTATIONAL

abstract 抽象派艺术



an abstract painting 抽象派绘画

abstract n 1 an abstract painting, drawing, or other work of art 抽象派艺术作品 2 [(of)] a shortened form of a statement, speech, etc. 摘要, 概括 3 in the abstract

in general; not related to particular examples or practical experience 就一般而言; 抽象地; 在理论上

ab-tract /əb'trækt; əb'trækt/ v [T (from)] 1 to make a shortened form of (a statement, speech, etc.) by separating out what is important 摘录, 记录 2 (uch) to steal | 偷取

ab-tract-ed /əb'træktəd; əb'træktəd/ adj not noticing what is happening; deep in thought 心不在焉的; 出神的 —*ly adv*

ab-tract-ion /əb'trækʃən; əb'trækʃən/ n 1 [U] the state of not noticing what is happening; being ABSENT-MINDED 心不在焉; 出神: a look of abstraction 心不在焉的样子 2 [C] an idea of a quality considered separately from any particular object or case 抽象观念, 抽象概念: A good judge must consider the actual facts of a case as well as the abstraction "justice" 优秀的法官除了考虑抽象的“公正”概念外, 必须同时考虑实际的案情。

ab-struse /əb'strus; əb'strus/ adj difficult to understand [正式] 深奥的, 难懂的: an abstruse theory 深奥的理论 —*ness n* [U]

ab-surd /əb'sɜ:d; əb'sɜ:d/ adj against reason or common sense; clearly false or foolish; RIDICULOUS 荒谬的, 不合理的, 愚蠢的, 可笑的: It's (patently) absurd not to wear a coat in such cold weather. 这么冷的天气不穿外衣, 真是荒唐。| He looks absurd in that hat! 他戴着那顶帽子看起来真可笑。—*ly adv*: an absurdly overpriced hotel 收费高得荒唐的旅馆 —*ity* /əb'sɜ:d-əd-iti; əb'sɜ:d-əd-iti/ n [C; U]: We had to laugh at the absurdity of the situation. 对这种荒唐的境况, 我们不由得发笑。

ab-un-dance /ə'bʌndəns; ə'bʌndəns/ n [S(OF); U] a great quantity; plenty 充裕, 丰富: At the party there was food and drink in abundance. 聚会上食品和饮料都很丰富。| The country has an abundance of skilled workers, but not enough jobs. 这个国家有很多熟练工人, 但工作职位不够。

ab-un-dant /ə'bʌndənt; ə'bʌndənt/ adj more than enough; PLENTIFUL 丰富的, 充裕的: The country has abundant supplies of oil and gas. 这个国家的石油和天然气供应非常充足。—*ly adv*: She made it abundantly clear (=very clear) that she wanted me to leave. 她非常清楚地表示, 她要离开我。

ab-use /ə'bju:z; ə'bju:z/ v [T] 1 to say unkind, cruel, or rude things to or about: 辱骂: She abused him roundly for his neglect. 他因疏忽而被她痛骂了一顿。2 to put to wrong use; use badly, esp. for one's own advantage 滥用, 妄用: to abuse one's power 滥用职权 —see 参见 MISUSE (USAGE)

ab-use /ə'bju:s; ə'bju:s/ n 1 [U] unkind, cruel, or rude words 刻薄的话; 谩骂: He greeted me with a stream of abuse. 一见面, 他就骂了我一顿。| a term of abuse 骂人话 | foul-mouthed abuse 下流的谩骂 2 [C; U] wrong use 滥用, 妄用: I'm afraid the system is open to abuse. 恐怕这个制度容易使人滥用职权。| the abuse of power/lof drugs 滥用权力 [药物] 3 [C] an unjust or harmful custom 陋习; 弊端 4 [U] bad or cruel treatment 虐待: child abuse 虐待儿童

ab-u-sive /ə'bju:sɪv; ə'bju:sɪv/ adj using or containing unkind, cruel, or rude language 骂人的; 辱骂性的: an abusive letter/person 骂人的信 [人] —*ly adv* —*ness n* [U]

ab-ut /ə'bʌt; ə'bʌt/ v
abut on sth. phr v -it- [T no pass. 无被动态] *iml* (of land or buildings) to lie next to or touch on one side [正式] (土地、房屋等) 邻接, 紧靠: Their garden abuts on ours. 他们的园子紧挨着我们的园子。

ab-but-ment /ə'bʌtmənt; ə'bʌtmənt/ n a support, esp. one on which a bridge or arch rests 桥墩, 桥台; 支柱, 拱座

ab-ys-mal /ə'bɪzml; ə'bɪzml/ adj very bad 很坏的: The food was abysmal. 食品糟透了。| abysmal weather 恶劣的天气

ab-ys-s /ə'bɪs; ə'bɪs/ n a deep bottomless hole 深渊: (fig.