

A Dictionary of Current Idiomatic English

当代英语习语大词典

(英汉双解)

主 编 秦秀白

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主要编写人员

主 副 编	编 主 委	秦秀白					
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版式设计	雒桂芬				
责任校对	何泉	刘丽燕	张华新	徐兰英	陈雁
责任印制	张军利				

序

几十年来,我在阅读英语原著时,碰到了不少绊脚石。我以为 *the name of the game* 是“游戏的名称”,可是它的真正意义是“主要意思,确切意义”。我以为 *all in the day's work* 是“都在一天的工作中”,可是它说的是某些事虽然不大如意或有点离奇,“还是经常发生或可以意料的”。我以为 *the order of the day* 是“当天的秩序”,但是竟然看到这样的句子: *Violence is the order of the day, in spite of the freedom and affluence enjoyed by the masses of the people.* (*Longman Dictionary of English Idioms*, 1979) 在字面上, *violence* 与 *disorder* 相近,而与 *order* 相反,如果不知道 *the order of the day* 是“现时流行的风气”,必以为此句不通。

这一类“石头”之所以绊倒了好些人,是因为它是有特定意义的固定词组。这个意义不能凭其中词语推想出来。谁要是望文生义,谁就会摔个仰八叉。所以,当我听见秦秀白教授及其同事们正在编《当代英语习语大词典》时,我就格外高兴——有人要给我们清除路障了。

路障得怎么清除呢?在未读秦老师的样稿之前,我查阅了一些英美出版的习语词典,有过这样的设想:

1. 应该把习语的意义讲得准确明白。这需要:

①有英语释义并有汉语译文。

②有浅显的例句并有汉语译文。

②有出处的习语应该指明,例如 *green-eyed monster* (嫉妒之心)应说明来自莎士比亚悲剧 *Othello*; *when one's ship comes home* (等到发财时)应说明源自十八九世纪欧洲商人派船只远航海外,等到满载而归时就要发一大笔财。

2. 应该把习语的语法特点讲得一清二楚,例如 *queen it* (妇女盛气凌人)后面要用介词 *over*; *off one's chump* (发疯)常放在 *be* 或 *go* 后面作表语,并可用 *clean*, *right* 或 *completely* 等副词来修饰; *bag and baggage* 的通常用法是作状语,跟在 *go away*, *leave*, *throw somebody out*, *turn somebody out* 后头。

3. 应该说明习语的风格特点,例如 *off one's oats* (胃口不好)是口语, *big bug* (大亨)是俚语; *land of milk and honey* (富饶之国)是雅语; *Homer sometimes nods* (最聪明的人也有糊涂时)是谚语。

4. 应该说明习语的流行地区,例如 *fly the coop* (逃跑)是美国俚语,而 *in the same boat* (处于同样的困境)在英国虽是常用的口语,在美国人看来可未免陈旧一点。

5. 除此以外,我发现有的外国习语词典的条目中还包括同义语和反义语,例如 *Longman Dictionary of English Idioms* 就列出 *still wet behind the ears* 和 *not dry behind the ears* (乳臭未干); *in somebody's good graces* (得某人欢心)和 *in somebody's bad graces* (被某人厌恶),互相比较。这样做对写作者有帮助,我们的英语习语词典也不妨效法。

上面所说是我的一些不成熟的想法,跟谁都没说过。没想到看了秦老师的样稿以后,我们俩所意见竟不谋而合。尤其是关于习语的同义语和反义语,秦老师已提供了一些极其有趣的例子。如 *as fat as a pig* 这一条,后头就附上 *as fat as butter*, *as fat as a young thrush*; *as thin as a rake*, *as thin as a lath*, 那真是可喜的意外。我的个人愿望已由秦老师全部实现了。

我是不是说,秦老师的设计跳不出我的范围呢?当然不是,下面是另外两个可喜的意外。

1. 英语习语有不少是比喻,直译意义难明,意译则虽易懂,可是难做到准确。主要原因是不同的语言有不同的文化渊源。中国民间传说中的“玉皇大帝”,不等于英美人的 *God*; 中国人所谓“阴间”、“冥间”,也不同于英语的 *Hades* 或 *Hell*。秦老师注意到这一点,他在释义中常常注意区别英汉词语的文化色彩。例如 *Abraham's bosom*, 英语释义是 *place where the good go after death*, 汉译是“好人死后去的地方,天国”。我们知道,中国人也有所谓“极乐世界”,据说一个人如果修行做善事,死后就到那里去。但是,“天国”与“极乐世界”虽有相同之处,可是前者源自基督教,后者源自佛教,不可混同。秦老师指出这一点,这是非常好的。

2. 一个英语习语,单独提出作为引语时有其译法,可是用在句子里,由于上下文的影响,往往不能用同样方法翻译。例如 *crack down*, 英语释义是 *use one's authority (against)*, *suppress*, *attack*, 作为独立的词组,自然应译为“对……进行制裁、镇压、攻击”。可是 *The police are always being urged to crack down on drug addicts.* 是不是也该译为“警察总是被要求对吸毒成瘾者进行制裁(或‘镇压’、‘攻击’)?”呢?显然不是。秦老师考虑到文义和文体问题,译为“人们总是敦促警察好好治吸毒瘾君子”。在风格上此句自然流畅,又有口语味道,与原文可谓两悉称。

上面所说,是我读《当代英语习语大词典》样稿时的看法。我的书面意见秦老师看过后,来信说:“词典是大家编的,大作几次提到我的名字,令我不安。”他这话说得好,因为一则表示了谦虚务实的态度,二则点出了合作编书的诀窍。

编这样一部大词典,当然不是一手一足之功。书中有许多好主意,这不都是一个人想出来的;书中有许多好释义、好译文,这更不都是一个人的手笔。秦老师告诉我,他那个编辑组有一批能人,他们既学有专长,又同心协力。尊重群众的智慧,发挥群众的潜力——这,我以为就是《当代英语习语大词典》别具特色、独树一帜的根本原因。

王宗炎

1998年5月1日

于中山大学回春楼

前 言

《当代英语习语大词典》是一部大型的英英、英汉双解语文工具书,共收5万余词条。所收条目的范围较宽,既包括严格意义上的成语,也包括口语俗语、常见俚语和谚语。有些习语虽已被时代废弃,但为了便于读者在阅读历代文学名著和典故时查阅,我们也酌情予以选录。习语的诠释范围包括:(1)语体风格、地域色彩和学科范畴;(2)释义;(3)例句;(4)必要的说明(主要涉及习语的语源、文化涵义和典型用法)。前三项采用英汉双解方式;第(4)项则用汉语表述。具有多个变体形式的同义习语,其诠释多采用参照方式予以处理,以便节省篇幅。为便于使用,本词典按字母顺序编排条目。

在编纂过程中我们力求做到收词广泛而有选择;释义精当而不繁杂;例句典型,具有示范作用;注重习语的风格特征、地域色彩和文化涵义;讲求词典的实用性。本词典可供大专院校学生、各类学校的英语教师、语言研究者、从事涉外工作和语言文字工作的人士使用,也是广大的英语自学者必备的一部工具书。

在编纂过程中,我们参考了国内外近年来出版的大、中型英语习语词典数十部(见主要参考书目),从中汲取不少有益的语料和启示。在此谨向有关的编者和出版社表示感谢。华中师范大学和华南理工大学的科研处为词典的编写工作提供了有力的支持和资助,华中师范大学李定坤教授热情支持了本词典的编写工作;天津科学技术出版社和外语教学与研究出版社积极支持词典的出版和发行工作。没有上述单位的热心帮助,本词典是难以问世的。

我国著名的英语教育家、语言学家、中山大学博士生导师王宗炎教授对词典的编纂工作给予了热情的鼓励和有力的支持。他亲自审查了部分样稿,多次就一些具体问题提出宝贵的指导意见,并在百忙中为词典作序。谨致衷心的感谢。

秦秀白

1998年10月

体 例 说 明

一、词条排列

1. 词条用黑正体印刷;按其第一个单词的首字母顺序排列;以冠词 a(n), the 开头的习语,则以冠词后面的第一个单词的首字母为依据,按其顺序排列,冠词置于词条末尾,其前用逗号隔开;第一个单词完全相同的习语,则以后单词的首字母为依据,按其顺序排列,依此类推。如:

about to

About turn!

above a bit

above all

above all praise

above all things

above and beyond

2. 冠词如出现在词条中仍计入字顺。如:

act a part (in)

act against

3. 词条中可有可无的词,置于括号内,排列时计入字顺。如:

(as) sure as (God made) little apples

(as) sure as hell

4. 斜线号“/”后的变异词不计入字顺。如:

make a good/poor showing

其中的 poor 一词不计入字顺。

5. 尖括号“〈 〉”中的变异词不计入字顺。如 **make 〈take up〉 collection**, 其中的 **take up** 不计入字顺。

6. 词条中的 etc 不计入字顺。如 **ease sth away etc** 中的 etc 不计入字顺。

7. 词条一律小写,但专有名词仍按惯例首字母大写。如习语是一个完整的句子,则首字母亦大写,句末加句号。如:

rob Peter to pay Paul

All roads lead to Rome.

如果句子以冠词开头,则冠词置于词条末尾,其前用逗号隔开。如:**early bird catches the worm., The**

8. 形式相同而词性或结构不同的词条,如需分别诠释时,按下列顺序排列:

(1)如该习语是短语动词,按 v + adv 结构置前、v + prep 结构置后的次序排列;

(2)如该习语可作名词、形容词或副词使用,则按先名词性用法,后形容词性用法,再副词性用法的次序排列;

(3)如该习语既可作形容词又可作副词使用,则按先形容词性用法,后副词性用法的次序排列;

(4)介词短语按先形容词性用法,后副词性用法的次序排列。

二、词条诠释

1. 词条诠释范围包括:(1)词源、语体色彩和学科范畴;(2)释义;(3)例句;(4)必要的说明。前三点采用英汉双解;最后一点即必要的说明,则用汉语表述。

2. 词条中某部分如有一个或数个变体(variant),即可选择形式(alternative form),而其基本语义相同,则按两个或数个词条列出,只诠释其一,其余各条加注参照符号“→”。被诠释的词条中同时列出变体,用斜线号“/”或尖括号“〈 〉”分隔,或在【说明】中列出。如:

take the wrong sow by the ear→have/take/get the wrong sow by the ear

get the wrong sow by the ear→have/take/get the wrong sow by the ear

以上诸条均属 **have the wrong sow by the ear** 的变体形式,诠释时则诠释 **have/take/get the wrong sow by the ear**。

3. 词源、语体色彩及学科范畴用英汉缩略语标明(本词典附有“缩略语表”),英文用斜体字,汉语用正体并置于“【 】”之中,如:*sl*【俚】。

4. 如某一词条有几个诠释,则分别用阿拉伯数字(1.2.3.4.……)标明。

5. 释义之后如有两个或两个以上的例句,例句之间用竖平行号“||”隔开。

6. 必要的说明放在例句之后,前面用“【说明】”标明。其范围包括:(1)必要的词源解释;(2)必要的语体色彩或学科范畴的补充说明;(3)必要的英汉习语比较;(4)必要的语法和用法说明。

三、若干符号的用法

1. 圆括号 ():

- (1) 用于注明词条中可有可无的词语或字母。如: **Jack of all trades (and a master of none); fan the flame(s)**。
- (2) 表示条目中某些单词的英美拼法, 去掉括号中的字母为美国拼法; 反之为英国拼法。如: **labo(u)r of love, a**。
- (3) 用于汉语表述中的某些说明。如:
sell/go like hot cakes *fig* be bought or taken quickly, eg because of being very popular or cheap 【口】很快售完或拿走(如因人们十分喜爱或价格便宜)
- (4) 用于加注内容或补充说明。如: That new girl in our class is a real eyecatcher. (= That new girl is very attractive.)
- (5) 用于【说明】中所给例句之汉译。如:
【说明】该习语也常使用 **with a chip on one's shoulder** 的形式。如: That fellow was a man with a chip on his shoulder. (那家伙是个好寻衅吵架的人。)

2. 鱼尾号【】:

- (1) 用于注明词源、语体色彩和学科范畴的汉译, 如: 【拉】【美俚】【法】;
- (2) 用于必要的说明, 即【说明】。

3. 竖平行号 || : 用于分隔例句。

4. 斜线号 / : 用于分隔词条中字数相等的变体形式, 如: **break new/fresh ground**。

5. 尖括号 < > : 用于分隔词条中字数不等的变体形式, 如: **fan<add fuel to>the flame(s)/fire**。

6. 箭头号 → : 用于注明词条之间的参照。

略 语 表

(略语用于注明语源、语体色彩和学科范畴,以字母顺序排列)

<i>accounting</i>	accounting	【会计】	会计学
<i>aeron</i>	aeronautics	【航空】	航空学;航空术
<i>AmE</i>	American English	【美】	美国英语
<i>AmE coll</i>	American colloquial	【美;口】	美国口语
<i>AmE infml</i>	American informal	【美;非正式】	美国非正式
<i>AmE legal</i>	American legal	【美;法律】	美国法律
<i>AmE sl</i>	American English slang	【美;俚】	美国英语俚语
<i>anat</i>	anatomy	【解剖】	解剖学
<i>anthrop</i>	anthropology	【人类学】	人类学
<i>arch</i>	archaic	【古】	古语
<i>archeol</i>	archeology	【考古】	考古学
<i>archit</i>	architecture	【建】	建筑学
<i>astrol</i>	astrology	【占星】	占星学
<i>astron</i>	astronomy	【天】	天文学
<i>atomic phys</i>	atomic physics	【原子物理学】	原子物理学
<i>AustrE</i>	Australian English	【澳】	澳洲英语
<i>AustrE sl</i>	Australian English slang	【澳;俚】	澳洲英语俚语
<i>Bib</i>	Bible, Biblical	【圣】	圣经(的)
<i>biol</i>	biology, biological	【生】	生物学
<i>bot</i>	botany	【植】	植物学
<i>BrE</i>	British English	【英】	英国英语
<i>BrE dial</i>	British English dialect	【英;方】	英国方言
<i>BrE hist</i>	British English history	【英;史】	英国历史
<i>BrE legal</i>	British English legal	【英;法律】	英国法律
<i>BrE sl</i>	British English slang	【英;俚】	英国英语俚语
<i>CanE</i>	Canadian English	【加】	加拿大英语
<i>CarE</i>	Caribbean English	【加勒比】	加勒比地区英语
<i>chem</i>	chemistry	【化】	化学
<i>cliché</i>	cliché	【陈】	陈词滥调
<i>coll</i>	colloquial	【口】	口语
<i>colour</i>	colour	【颜色】	颜色学
<i>comm</i>	commendatory	【褒】	褒义
<i>com</i>	commerce, communication	【商】【电讯】	商业;电讯
<i>dial</i>	dialect(ic)	【方】	方言(的)
<i>derog</i>	derogatory	【贬】	贬义
<i>eccl</i>	ecclesiastical	【宗】	宗教的;教会的
<i>econ</i>	economics	【经】	经济学
<i>elect</i>	electricity	【电】	电学
<i>ethn</i>	ethnology	【人种】	人种学
<i>euph</i>	euphemistic	【委婉】	委婉语的
<i>facet</i>	facetious	【滑】	滑稽语
<i>finance</i>	finance	【财政】	财政学
<i>fig</i>	figurative	【喻】	比喻
<i>fml</i>	formal	【正式】	正式用语
<i>Fr</i>	French	【法】	法语
<i>gambling</i>	gambling	【赌】	赌博;打赌
<i>geog</i>	geography	【地】	地理学
<i>geom</i>	geometry	【几何】	几何
<i>Ger</i>	German	【德】	德语
<i>Gr</i>	Greek	【希】	希腊语
<i>Gt Brit</i>	Great Britain	【英国】	英国

<i>hack</i>	hackneyed	【腐】	陈腐语
<i>her</i>	heraldry	【纹章】	纹章学
<i>hist</i>	historical	【史】	历史的
<i>hort</i>	horticulture	【园艺】	园艺学
<i>humor</i>	humorous	【幽】	幽默语
<i>impol</i>	impolite	【粗俗】	粗俗语
<i>infml</i>	informal	【非正式】	非正式用语
<i>insur</i>	insurance	【保险】	保险
<i>inter legal</i>	international legal	【国际法】	国际法
<i>IrE</i>	Irish English	【爱】	爱尔兰英语
<i>ironic</i>	ironic	【讽】	讥讽语
<i>It</i>	Italian	【意】	意大利语
<i>Jap</i>	Japanese	【日】	日语
<i>joc</i>	jocular	【谑】	谑语
<i>journ</i>	journalism	【新】	新闻学
<i>Lat</i>	Latin	【拉】	拉丁语
<i>legal</i>	legal	【法律】	法律
<i>ling</i>	linguistics	【语】	语言学
<i>lit</i>	literary	【文】	文学
<i>log</i>	logic	【逻】	逻辑学
<i>mach</i>	machine	【机】	机械
<i>math</i>	mathematics	【数】	数学
<i>med</i>	medicine	【医】	医学
<i>meteor</i>	meteorology	【气】	气象学
<i>mil</i>	military	【军】	军事用语
<i>min</i>	mineral	【矿】	采矿业
<i>music</i>	music	【音】	音乐
<i>naut</i>	nautical	【航海】	航海的
<i>naut sl</i>	nautical slang	【航;俚】	航海俚语
<i>nav</i>	naval	【海军】	海军的
<i>NZE</i>	New Zealand English	【新西兰】	新西兰英语
<i>nonstE</i>	nonstandard English	【非标准】	非标准英语
<i>obs</i>	obsolete	【废】	废语
<i>old-fash</i>	old-fashioned	【旧】	陈旧语
<i>old Fr</i>	old French	【古法语】	古代法语
<i>opt</i>	optics	【光】	光学
<i>paint</i>	painting	【绘画】	绘画
<i>path</i>	pathology	【病理】	病理
<i>philos</i>	philosophy	【哲】	哲学
<i>photog</i>	photography	【照相】	照相用语
<i>phys</i>	physics	【物】	物理学
<i>physiol</i>	physiology	【生理】	生理
<i>poet</i>	poetic	【诗】	诗歌用语
<i>polit</i>	political	【政】	政治的
<i>pomp</i>	pompous	【浮夸】	浮夸词语
<i>Port</i>	Portuguese	【葡】	葡萄牙语
<i>print</i>	printing	【印刷】	印刷术
<i>prov</i>	proverb	【谚】	谚语
<i>psychol</i>	psychology	【心】	心理学
<i>r</i>	rare	【罕】	罕用语
<i>rhet</i>	rhetoric	【修】	修辞学
<i>Rom Cath ch</i>	Roman Catholic church	【天主教】	罗马天主教会
<i>SAfrE</i>	South African English	【南】	南非英语
<i>ScotE</i>	Scottish English	【苏】	苏格兰英语
<i>ScotE coll</i>	Scottish colloquial	【苏;口】	苏格兰口语
<i>sl</i>	slang	【俚】	俚语
<i>sociol</i>	sociology	【社会】	社会学

<i>Sp</i>	Spanish	【西】	西班牙语
<i>sport</i>	sporting	【运动】	运动
<i>stE</i>	standard English	【标准】	标准英语
<i>st exch</i>	stock exchange	【证券】	证券交易
<i>substE</i>	substandard English	【次标准】	次标准英语
<i>surg</i>	surgery	【外科】	外科
<i>tab</i>	taboo	【禁】	禁忌语
<i>tech</i>	technical	【技】	技术
<i>theat</i>	theatrical	【戏】	戏剧
<i>theol</i>	theology	【神学】	神学
<i>vulg</i>	vulgar	【鄙】	粗鄙
<i>zool</i>	zoology	【动】	动物学

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A a

A1/A-one *coll* excellent, first-class, good in every respect 【口】第一流的; 头等的; 呱呱叫的 After the holiday, the students were in A1 condition again. 假日过后, 同学们又恢复到了最佳状态。|| Tom is an A1 driver. 汤姆是个一流的司机。【说明】1. 口语中还可说 **a number one**. 2. 该习语最早见于英国著名的劳埃德船舶年鉴, 该年鉴载明各国船只的吨位、等级等, 凡属于最好的船只, 都用 A1 加以标志。另一习语 **A1 at Lloyd's** 亦源于此。

A1 at Lloyd's *coll arch* excellent, of the highest standard 【口; 古】优秀的; 具有最高水准的【说明】请参阅 A1/A-one。

à coups de bâton *Fr* with blows of a stick or cudgel 【法】用杖击, 用棍责

à haute voix *Fr* aloud 【法】大声; 高声

à merveille *Fr* admirably, wonderfully 【法】令人钦佩, 极好地

A to Z of, the *informal* everything about (a subject) 【非正式】(关于某学科的)全部知识 She knows the A to Z of cooking. 她对烹饪十分在行。【说明】该习语常与 teach, learn, know 等动词连用。

A/advanced level 1. *BrE* a language test (in British college examinations) 【英】(英国大学入学考试中的)甲级考试 2. a test on special subject 特种学科考试中的甲级考试

Aaron's beard *bot* any of various herbs or shrubs of the genus hypericum, having yellow flowers and pellucid-dotted leaves 【植】金丝桃类【说明】该习语亦作 **rose of Sharon**。

Aaron's rod 1. *Bib* a rod, inscribed with the name of Aaron, that miraculously blossomed and yielded almonds Numbers 17 【圣】亚伦之杖(亚伦行奇术所用之杖) 2. *bot* 1) any of various plants having a tall, flowering stem, as the golden rod, mullein, etc 【植】亚伦杆 2) a smooth-stemmed herb, *Thermopsis caroliniana*, found from North Carolina to Georgia, having yellow flowers in stiff erect clusters and hoary pods 麒麟草 3. *archit* a convex molding having regularly spaced representations of leaves or scrollwork 【建】亚伦杖(有涡卷和叶饰的一种直长的嵌线)

Aaron's serpent sth so powerful as to swallow up minor powers 亚伦之蛇; 力能兼并弱小之物; 力足以食肉之强物

ab antiquo *Lat* from ancient time 【拉】自古; 历来; 从古以来

ab extra *Lat* from the outside 【拉】从外面来的

ab hoc et hac *Lat* from this and from that; indiscriminately from all sources 【拉】来自各种来源

ab hodie *Lat* from today 【拉】从今日起

ab imo pectore *Lat* from the bottom of the heart 【拉】出于真心; 从心底里

ab inconvenienti *Lat* from the inconvenience 【拉】因不便; 出于不便

ab incunabulis *Lat* from the cradle; from the very infancy 【拉】自幼; 从襁褓时起; 自极幼时; 自摇篮时期

ab initio *Lat* from the beginning 【拉】自始, 从一开始

ab intra *Lat* from within 【拉】自内, 从内部

ab irato *Lat* in a fit of passion 【拉】发怒

ab origine *Lat* from the original 【拉】自始; 原来

ab ovo *Lat* from the egg; from the origin 【拉】自始; 自生来

ab ovo usquead mala *Lat* from the egg to the apples; from the beginning to the end of a meal 【拉】自始至终; 自开筵至终席; 自入座至散席

ab uno disce omnes *Lat* from a single instance one may infer the whole 【拉】窥一斑而知全豹; 从一例可推知全体; 举一反三

ab urbe condita *Lat* from the founding of the City (Rome) B. C. 753 【拉】自建罗马城以来(公元前 753 年)

aback-a-behind *dial* behind, in the rear 【方】后; 在后

abacus harmonics *music* the structure and disposition of the keys of a musical instrument; also, the diagram of the musical notes with their names 【音】音键的结构及排列; 音键图解

abacus major a trough used in washing gold 淘金用的水槽

abaft the beam 1. *naut* in an arc of the horizon between a line that crosses the ship at right angles, or in the direction of her beams, at that point of the compass toward which her stern is directed 【航海】在船身正横之后 2. back of the center or middle of anything 在物体的中心或中部以后 Be careful, the mule is a vicious beast, not safe abaft the beam. 当心, 骡子是一种险恶的畜牲, (站在)它后面不安全。

abaft the wheel-house *AmE* below the small of the back 【美】在背的窄处之下 The huge bull caught him abaft the wheel-house and slammed him in the air. 那头巨大的公牛抵住他的后腰将他抛到空中。

Abandon fait larron *Fr* negligence (that is, want of watchfulness) makes the thief 【法】疏忽则引贼

Abandon (oneself) to give (sth, someone, or oneself) completely to (sth, such as a feeling or condition or someone), often with a loss of effort or hope 沉溺于, 陷入 We should not abandon ourselves to pleasures. 我们不应一味享乐。|| After her brother died, she abandoned herself to grief. 她弟弟死后, 她完全陷入了悲痛。|| We should not abandon him to his fate. 我们不能让他由命运摆布。|| We won't abandon her to the mercy of the criminal. 我们不会弃她不顾, 而听任罪犯摆布的。【说明】该习语为动词短语, to 为介词, 后接宾语。

abase oneself 1. *formal* make oneself humble 【正式】自贬 In former times, priests used to abase themselves before the Gods. 过去, 牧师们常常对神白责。 2. lower oneself morally 道德品质的堕落 You've abased yourself by cheating. 你因为欺骗而败坏了道德品质。

abate into a freehold/abate in lands legal enter into a freehold without right after the death of the last possessor and before the heir takes possession 【法律】在遗产继承人未领之前先行强占不动产

abated arms arms with blunted edges, as for a tournament (比武时所用的)刀口钝的武器

Abbey laird an insolvent debtor sheltered by the precincts of Holyrood Abbey 欠债未偿而避入圣十字寺内的人

Abbey-lubber an idle, well-fed dependent or loafer 好吃懒做的人, 游手好闲的人

Abbot of abbots a title formerly conferred upon the abbot of the original Benedictine monastery of Monte Cassino 前卡西诺山的最初本尼迪克特派修道院院长的称号

Abbot of Misrule *BrE* the leader in some medieval festivities, as at Christmas 【英】中古时期主持节日(如圣诞节)狂欢会的司仪【说明】1. 该习语的异体形式有 **Lord of Misrule** 或 **Master of Misrule**. 2. Abbot 前一般需加定冠词 the。

Abbot of Misrule/Unreason → **Master/Abbot/King/Lord of Misrule/Unreason**

Abbot of the People a chief magistrate of the Genoese; a title given from about 1270 to 1340 1270—1340 年间热那亚城大知事的称号

Abbot of Unreason the Abbot of Misrule is so called in Scotland 苏格兰对 Abbot of misrule 的称呼【说明】该习语亦作 **abbot/lord/master of misrule** 或 **abbot of unreason**。

Abbott's Priory the King's Bench Prison 最高民事法院的监狱

ABC girl/ABC-girl waitresses in the ABC coffee shop in London 伦敦 ABC 咖啡店的女服务员【说明】该咖啡店属 Aerated Bread Company (无酵母面包公司), 故称 ABC

咖啡店。

ABC warfare atomic, biological and chemical warfare 使用原子、细菌、化学武器的战争【说明】该习语中的 ABC 分别来自 atomic, biological, chemical 三词的首字母。

abderitan laughter scoffing laughter; incessant laughter 嘲笑; 狂笑不止【说明】Abderitan 指居住在 Abdera 镇的人(也作 Abderite), 该镇在希腊的色雷斯(Thrace)。传说该镇因空气所致, 人人都很愚蠢, 而惯于嘲弄人类缺点的哲学家 Democritus 就生活在他们中间, 被称作 the laughing philosopher, 后有 Abderitan laughter 一说, 意为“嘲笑”。

abecedarian psalms/hymns compositions in which (like the 119th psalm in Hebrew) distinct portions or verses commence with successive letters of the alphabet 每段按照字母次序而起首的诗篇

Aberdeen Cutlet a dried haddock 海鱼干

aberration of intellect (an unnecessary pretentious term for) insanity 智慧反常; 精神错乱; 发狂【说明】该习语为 insanity 的委婉语。

abet in to help (someone) in (usu wrong doing) 帮助别人做事(常指干坏事) The thieves were abetted in the robbery by some of the servants in the house. 窃贼是在屋主的一些仆人帮助下行窃的。【说明】该动词短语由 v + prep 构成, 一般用作 **abet in (doing) sth.**

abeunt studia in mores Lat Pursuits influence character 【拉】事业影响品质; 职业陶冶情操; 平素所学化为品性

abide at/in arch live or stay in (a place) 【古】住或呆在(某地) The King went to see his daughter and abode in her palace for three days. 国王去看他的女儿, 并在她宫里小住了 3 天。【说明】该动词短语由 v + prep 构成, 其后接地点等作宾语。

abide by 1. be faithful to; obey, act in accord—ance with 遵守 If you join the club, you should abide by the rules. 如果你加入俱乐部, 你就要遵守规则。2. accept (sth) 接受(事实或某物); 承认 You must abide by the results of your terrible mistakes. 你必须承担你恶行的后果。3. remain steadfast or faithful to 忠于 Jack abides by his friends. 杰克忠于朋友。【说明】1. 该习语作第 1 义解时与 **comply with**, **conform to** 同义。2. 该习语作第 2 义解时, 一般不用被动语态, 且含“毫无保留地接受”的意思。

abide it dear obs pay for it dearly 【废】付出很大的代价
abide with arch stay with (usu someone) 【古】与(某人)呆在一起

abjuration of the realm an oath taken by a criminal to leave the country and never return 罪犯因欲出逃而立下的永不归国的誓言; 弃国之誓

abjuratory anathema the act of a convert who anathematize the heresy which he abjures 弃绝邪教之诅咒

abjure the realm swear, or take oath, to leave the country and never return without leave of the King 立誓离国且非经国君准许不得回国

able seaman a member of the deck department of a merchant vessel, certified to have certain skills (商船上的) A. B. 级水手; 熟练水手【说明】该习语亦作 **able-bodied seaman**。

able to sleep upon a clothes-line capable of sleeping anywhere or in any position; of those able and willing to rest as well upon the roughest shake-down as upon the most comfortable bed 不拘何地均能安然而眠

able to tell its own story clear or intelligible 清楚; 易解

able to walk on a chalk sober (the ordeal on board a ship of trying men suspected of drunkenness is to make them walk along a line chalked on the deck, without deviating to right or left) 未醉(凡船上欲检验员工是否饮醉, 则用白粉画线于舱面, 令其循线而行, 若歪向左或右者, 是为酒醉无疑)【说明】该习语亦作 **walk the chalk(s)**, **walk the chalk line**, **walk the chalk mark**。

abnegation of self unselfishness 克己; 不自私, 不图私利

Abney Park an abbreviation of Abney Park Cemetery, a burial ground for a large proportion of those who die in the East of London—now used figuratively 阿布尼公墓

(伦敦东部之人死后多葬于此地) Poor Tom, he's gone to Abney Park. 可怜的汤姆已去世。【说明】该习语是 **Abney Park Cemetery** 的简称, 现多用它的比喻意义, 泛指葬身之地。

abnormis sapiens Lat wise without instruction 【拉】不学而知, 生而知之

Aboard main tack! naut a command to haul one of the lower corners of the mainsail down to the chess-tree 【航海】扯下大帆的帆角的号令

Abominable Snowman a large, hairy, manlike creature reported to inhabit the Himalayas 雪人(据传说居住在喜马拉雅山中的大毛人)

abound in 1. exist in quality in (somewhere) (在某地)大量存在 Fish abounds in the North Sea. 北海里生存着大量的鱼。2. be full of (sth) 充满(某物) This book abounds in printing mistakes. 这本书中印刷错误百出。【说明】该习语作第 1 义解时与 **teem in** 同义; 作第 2 义解时, 与 **abound with**, **swarm with**, **teem with** 同义。

abound in/with one's sense obs indulge in or follow one's own opinions; follow one's own judgement independently 【废】照自己的意志自由行动

abound with be full of (sth) 充满(某物) This book abounds with printing mistakes. 这本书中印刷错误百出。【说明】该习语不用被动语态。

about East coll about right; properly 【口】大体正确(的方向); 适宜 At last, he found out what was about East. 他终于找到了正确的方向。

about face AmE a military command to face to the rear in a prescribed manner while standing 【美】(口令)向后转→ About turn!

about one's ears to or into complete collapse, defeat, or ruin; to the destruction of a person's plans, hopes, or happiness 失败, 毁灭; (计划、希望等的)落空 They had planned to go outing, but the heavy rain brought their plan down about their ears. 他们本来计划去郊游, 可是大雨使他们的计划落空了。

about par for the course (approximately) the usual standard of achievement, the normal procedure, time or effort expended, etc 指做成一件事的通常标准, 做事的正常程序或所耗时间或精力的常规(近似)值等。【说明】该习语源自高尔夫球运动中的标准杆数。

about right sl 【俚】1. properly 适当 He did it about right. 他做得很适当。2. severely 厉害; 严厉; 严重 I thrashed the pig about right. 我狠狠地鞭打了那头猪。

about ship naut (as a command) put the ship on a new tack 【航海】(口令)转向; 抢上风

about the ear near 附近; 接近

about time 1. at or near the proper time 适当的时候 It is about time he came! 是他该来的时候了。2. finally, but later than it should have been; at last 终于, 迟于正常时间 It's already ten o'clock. Now it is about time you got up. 现在都 10 点了, 你总该起床了吧。

about to 1. close to; ready to 即将; 就要 We were about to leave when the rain began. 我们就要出发时, 天开始下雨了。2. *infml* having a wish or plan to 【非正式】希望或计划(干某事) She is not about to join us. 她不想加入我们。【说明】该习语作第 1 义解时, about 后面接动词不定式表示即将要发生某事; 作第 2 义解时, 其后加不定式, 而句子通常为否定句。

About turn! mil (as a command) turn around 【军】(口令)向后转!

above a bit obs exceedingly 【废】非常; 异常

above all most important of all; principally 最重要的是; 主要的是 He does well in all his subjects but, above all, in English. 他的各科成绩均佳, 尤以英语为最好。

above all praise admirable; superior 可嘉; 赞美不尽; 优异 The conduct of the third regiment in the battle, was above all praise. 第三团的战绩可歌可泣。|| Her skill is beyond all praise. 她的技艺超人一等。

above all things the most important of all 最重要的是, 首要的是

above and beyond greater than; more than; further than 大于;多于;远于 The soldier showed courage above and beyond what was expected. 士兵们表现出来的勇气远远出乎人们的意料。

above board fairly; honourably; without trick or concealment 正直,诚实;不要手腕或不隐瞒 She did not act above board. 她的行为诡诈。|| Everything he did was above board. 他所做的一切都正大光明。【说明】该习语与汉语成语“光明正大”的语义对等,可互译。

above doing a thing When a man's self-respect or sense of moral will not permit him to act in a certain way, he is said to be above doing so 不屑为之(有自重之心,不肯为之) National spirit should be so high as to make a strong power to be above bullying a weak one. 一国之精神应极其崇高,以使强权不屑欺凌弱小。

above/beyond exception above/beyond criticism, reproach, or the like 无可非议的 His character is above exception. 他的品行是无可非议的。

above ground alive; not buried 活着;未埋葬→**below ground** above measure to an exceeding great degree 不可衡量;非常;殊;甚 His joy was above measure. 他极为快乐。

above one's bend *sl* beyond one's power 【俚】在能力之外,非能力所及 I shall not attempt to paint, it is above my bend. 我不想画画,我根本就不会。

above one's breath louder than a whisper 低声,轻语,(声高于附耳的)细语 The student made a reply above his breath. 那个学生低声回答。

above one's business too proud or self-conceited to attend properly to one's duties 自视过高以致不负责任【说明】该习语一般带有贬义色彩。

above/beyond one's comprehension too difficult to understand 太难,超出某人的理解能力 This problem is above our comprehension. 这个问题太难了,我们答不出来。

above one's deserts (award, etc) exceeding one's merits (奖赏等)超过某人的功劳

above one's head (so sophisticated as to be) beyond one's comprehension (高深得)超出某人的理解力 Physics is above my head. 物理对我来说太难了。|| He spoke above our heads. 他讲得太深,我们听不懂。【说明】该习语亦作 **above the head of sb.**

above one's hook beyond one's comprehension; beyond one's mark 非所能理解;非其程度所及

above one's huckle-berry/bend/hook beyond one's ability; out of one's reach 非能力所及;能力不达

above one's match *obs* above one's level 【废】非能力所敌;非所能比

above one's station above what is generally recognized to be one's proper position in society 超出自己的身份地位 The new worker has started to tell some of the more experienced workers how to do their work—don't you think he is getting above his station? 那个新工人竟然对一些更有经验的工人指手画脚,告诉他们怎么工作——你不认为他太不自量了吗?

above oneself showing or feeling self-importance 自命不凡,自傲,趾高气扬 When she gets a bit above herself, she inclines to be a nuisance. 当她显得有点趾高气扬时,她就会令人厌恶了。

above par above the particular value or price which is taken as the par; above an average or normal amount, degree, quality, condition, standard, or the like 在票面价值之上;在平均或正常标准之上 This stock is selling above par today. 这家股票今天以高于票面价值出售。|| Your work is above par. 你的工作在水准之上。

above price such that no adequate price can be set up; priceless 难以定价;价格昂贵;无价的 That pearl is above price. 那颗珍珠是无价之宝。【说明】该习语亦作 **beyond price**。

above/beyond reproach above/beyond criticism or the like 无可非议,无可指责的 His manners are beyond reproach. 他的举止无可厚非。

above sb's head *infml* beyond someone's ability to under-

stand 【非正式】超出某人的理解力 Don't talk about politics, it is above my head. 别谈政治了,我听不懂。

above stairs in the upper storey of a house 在楼上;在上一层 She is above stairs. 她在楼上。【说明】该习语在句中常作表语。

above such meanness too noble for such meanness 不会做出如此卑鄙之事【说明】该习语在句中常作表语。

above suspicion too good to be suspected, not likely to do wrong 太好而不至于被怀疑,不会做错事【说明】该习语在句中常作表语,亦作 **beyond suspicion**。

above the average more than usual 在一般水平以上,在平均数以上 The rice crop this year is 15 percent above the average. 今年的稻米产量高于往年平均产量的百分之十五。

above the chair having served as Lord Mayor;—said of alderman of the City of London 卸任市长(指伦敦市政官)

above the common uncommon, extraordinary 异乎寻常,杰出 He is a student above the common. 他是个优秀学生。【说明】该习语亦作 **beyond the common**。

above the gangway the seating position of ministers, ex-ministers, party members closely associated with policy, etc, in the House of Commons in England. (英国下院中)政党领袖(包括阁员、前任阁员及决策者)所坐的席位

above the mark better than usual; satisfactory 超过通常的标准,令人满意

above the moon extravagantly; beyond reach 过度地;无节制地;非所能及【说明】该习语亦作 **beyond the moon**。

above the rest especially; particularly 尤其,特别

above the salt in a position of honour 在上席;居于荣耀地位;座上客 We took him up above the salt. 我们请他坐上座。

above the world superior to worldly aims; spiritual 绝世俗之念,重精神的 With such an income as that you should be above the world. 你的收入既然如此,你应该注重精神生活。

above water 1. above the surface of the water, afloat 在水面上的,浮起的 2. out of trouble or difficulty 脱离困难的 Because of his wife's extravagant tastes, they never seemed to be able to get above water. 由于他的妻子生活奢侈,他们似乎总是入不敷出。

above work unwilling to work because of pride or false delicacy 因自傲或自视高贵而不肯工作 He who feels above work has a mistaken idea of true nobility. 因自傲而不屑工作者,对于真正的高贵存有误解。

above your hooks *sl* too knowing or clever 【俚】太聪明,太伶俐

Abraham cove/Abrahamman a Tom o'Bedlam; a naked vagabond 自称疯癫而求布施的托钵僧;赤身露体的游行乞丐

Abraham Newland a banknote, so called from Abraham Newland, one of the governors of the Bank of England in the early part of the nineteenth century, to whom the notes were made payable 钞票,纸币【说明】该习语源于19世纪初期,出自当时英格兰银行总裁 Abraham Newland 之口。

Abraham's balm 1. *bot* an old name for an Italian willow 【植】意大利柳的古名 2. hanging 绞杀

Abraham's bosom *euph obs* the place where the good go after death; heaven 【委婉;废】好人死后去的地方;天国【说明】1. 该习语源于《圣经·路加福音》第16章第22节:“And it came to pass, that the beggar died, and was carried by the angels into Abraham's bosom”. 2. 该习语与汉语中的“极乐世界”在含义上不完全相同,“极乐世界”是佛教徒认为最值得追求的地方,那儿可以摆脱人世间的烦恼,获得光明、清静和欢乐,现多用来泛指任何人都向往的幸福和安乐之地;而 Abraham's bosom 是好人死后灵魂居住的美好地方。此外,二者在宗教文化色彩上也完全不同。

Abraham's eye a magic charm, the application of which was supposed to deprive a thief, who refused to confess his crime, of eyesight 一种符咒(据说能够夺走不招认的盗贼的视力)

Abraham's grain a publican brewing his own beer 自酿啤酒出售的旅馆主

Abraham's willing (Rhyming) shilling (generally reduced to willing) 先令 Lend me an Abraham's willing. 借给我一先令。【说明】该习语通常简称为 **willing**。

abreast of/with 1. up to the same plane; equally advanced; so as to keep up with 同样前进; 不落后来 You can read newspapers to keep abreast of what is going on. 你可以通过看报了解时事。|| He who keeps abreast with times is wise. 能随时代前进的人才是明智的人。2. *naut* by the side of; abeam of; opposite; over against (said of vessels, or of a vessel and another subject) 【航海】在其旁边, 相并; 相对; 相向 (指船只或一艘船相对其它物体而言) The ships were abreast of the fort. 那些船与炮台处于同一水平位置。【说明】该习语作第 1 义解时, 常与 be 与 keep 连用, 与汉语成语“并驾齐驱”语义基本对等, 有时可互译。

abreast of/with the times so as to keep up with what is going on 跟上时代 **abreast with the times** → **abreast of/with the times**

abruptly acuminate having a point which arises suddenly from a broad extremity 突然于宽阔处变得尖峭, 峭然成尖

abruptly pinnate having no leaflet or tendril at the end, as the pinnate leaf of the honey-locust 顶部光秃无叶

abs quickly stir one's stumps, or put things away with speed 拔起两腿就走, 快速将东西移藏

abscission layer *bot* the layer of specialized, cutinized parenchyma cells that develops in the abscission zone, the disintegration of which causes abscission 【植】离层 【说明】该习语亦作 **abscissa layer**。

abscond from 1. *fml* go away from (a place) suddenly and secretly, esp because one has done sth wrong 【正式】突然悄悄离去 (特别是做错了事之后) The pupil had absconded from his school. 那个小学生偷偷地离开了学校。2. avoid (a duty) by leaving 离开以逃避 (义务) You should not abscond from your responsibilities. 你不应该溜掉而逃避你的责任。

abscond with *fml* go away, disappear, taking property to which one has no right 【正式】非法的占有且潜逃 The accountant, after serving the company faithfully for ten years, absconded with at least a hundred thousand pounds. 在公司忠实地服务了十年的会计, 拐走了至少十万英镑。

absence d' esprit *Fr* absent-mindedness 【法】心不在焉

absence flag a small oblong blue flag flying on a yacht to indicate that the owner is absent 插于游艇上的长方形蓝色小旗, 作为船主不在的标志

Absence make the heart grow fonder. *prov* affection for a friend or lover increases when he is absent; his good points are remembered and his fault are forgotten 【谚】别后情愈深; 离别倍相思

absence of mind inattention to what is going on at the time 心不在焉, 不在心上 Her absence of mind during driving nearly caused an accident. 她驾车时心不在焉, 几乎肇祸。

absence without leave/AWOL/A. W. O. L. *mil* the military offense of being absent without leave 【军】擅离职守, 不假外出之罪

absent oneself from *fml* not attend, not be present (at), stay away (from) 【正式】缺席, 不到场 The chairman of the housing committee deliberately absented himself from the meeting. 房屋委员会主席故意缺席不到会。

absent over leave *mil* having failed to return from liberty or leave on time 【军】逾假不归 【说明】假期已满而未归营, 略作 **AOL**。

absent reo *Lat* the defendant being absent 【拉】被告不到; 被告缺席

absent treatment treatment that ignores one's presence 轻待, 冷落; 待 (某人) 像他不在眼前一样

absent vote *AmE* the ballots of the absent voters 【美】缺席选举人的投票

absent voter *AmE* the voter who cannot be present because

of certain acknowledged reasons, e. g., illness, voting by mailing the ballots 【美】缺席选举人 (指选举人因病等经特许通过邮寄进行投票)

absent with leave *mil* said of officers permitted to absent themselves from their posts, and of enlisted men on furlough 【军】(军官) 获准离营, (士兵) 在休假中

absit invidia *Lat* let there be no ill will 【拉】勿存歹心, 勿存恶念

absolute adjective an adjective having its noun understood, not expressed 独立形容词 【说明】该习语是语法术语, 如 The older students should help the younger. (年纪大的学生应该帮助小同学。) 该句中的 younger 就是一个独立形容词。

absolute altimeter *aeron* an aircraft altimeter emitting a radio wave, distance to the earth being calculated by the time needed for the wave to reach the earth and reflect back to the aircraft 【航空】(飞机上使用的) 绝对高度表

absolute altitude *aeron* the vertical distance between a flying aircraft, rocket, etc., and the point on the earth's surface directly below it 【航空】绝对高度

absolute ceiling *aeron* the maximum height above sea level at which an aircraft can maintain horizontal flight 【航空】绝对升限 (飞机在大气中可维持水平飞行的最大高度)

absolute construction part of a sentence which is relatively independent syntactically 独立结构 【说明】独立结构是句子中的一部分, 但在语法结构上与句子的其它部分没有联系, 如 The train being late, we missed the boat. (火车晚点了, 我们没有赶上那班船。) 该句中的 the train being late 就是独立结构。

absolute contraband goods of such a nature as to be presumably intended solely for war purpose, such as arms, explosives, cement, uniforms etc., or any materials or machinery for use in the preparation of war materials or fortifications 绝对禁制品, 纯粹军用品 (如军用飞机、水泥、军服及各种制造战时用品或炮垒的材料及机器)

absolute humidity the ratio of the mass of water vapor to the volume of moist air within which it is contained 绝对湿度

absolute impediment *legal* a fact or circumstance that disqualifies a person from lawful marriage 【法律】法定婚姻的绝对障碍

absolute majority a majority of all the members of a body (including those voting and not voting) 绝对多数 (团体中包括已投票及未投票者一起在内的多数)

absolute monarchy a monarchy where there are no constitutional limitations on the monarch's powers 君主专制; 绝对专制 (君主政体而无宪法限制君主的权力)

absolute music *music* music not intended to convey an impression of definite series of images, scenes, or events 【音】无标题音乐, 绝对音乐 【说明】与该习语相对立的习语是 **programme music** (标题音乐)。

absolute power unlimited power; power uncontrolled by law 绝对权力, 不受法律限制的权力

absolute pronoun a possessive pronoun used without a noun 独立代词 【说明】省略的指名词的代名词叫独立代词, 如 This room is brighter than yours. (这间房子比你那间亮。) 该句中的 yours 就是独立代词。

absolute rights those rights which belong to human being as such; those rights to which corresponds a negative of respect on the part of every one. They are usu accounted to be three—the right of a personal security, of personal liberty, and of private property. The right of freedom of conscience, if not involved in these three, should be added 绝对人权 (个人安全权, 个人自由权, 私有财产权, 良心自由权)

absolute science knowledge of things in themselves 绝对科学, 本科学

absolute time a system that has no reference to the particular meridian under which an event took place, but is intended to indicate the same hour by the same name in all parts of the world; time in the abstract or general sense

绝对时;光阴

absolute units internationally acknowledged measurement units 绝对单位【说明】国际通用的单位有米、公斤、秒、安培等。

absolute verb a transitive verb used without an object 独立动词【说明】此类动词通常都是及物动词,但作独立动词时,没有明白地指出受词: I will not ask again. (我不想再问了。)此句中的 ask 即为独立动词。

absolute veto a veto without restrictions 绝对否决权

absolute weed a plant that is injurious to cultivated crops and is without intrinsic economic or horticultural value 纯粹莠草(这种莠草,对所在地上的作物有害,而其本身在经济上、园艺上都没有价值)

absolute weight the weight of a definite number of seeds used as a means of calculating the average weight of each seed 确实重量(一宗种子的重量,用来计算每颗种子的平均重量)

absolute zero *phys* the temperature of -273.15°C【物】绝对零度

absolution day Tuesday before Easter; in the early Church, Good Friday 忏悔日(即耶稣复活节前的星期二,过去教会中也将这一天称为耶稣受难日)

absolve from *legal*【法律】1. declare free from; release from 宣告免于,得免于 Having been absolved by the court from all responsibility in the death of his neighbour, the man went to a pub and got drunk by way of celebration. 那个人经法院宣告对他的邻居的死没有任何责任以后,走进一家酒店畅饮庆祝,直到喝得酩酊大醉。|| After a trial lasting for several weeks and ending in the conviction of all the accused, the jury were absolved from all further service for the rest of their lives. 在经过一场数星期的审判,而所有被告都经判决有罪之后,陪审团的成员们得以终身不再参加陪审服务。2. free from 使免于 She absolved him from a promise. 她替他解除诺言。|| This cannot absolve you from all responsibility. 这并不能解除你的全部责任。

Absolvi animam mean. *Lat* I have done my duty【拉】我已尽了我的责任

absorb in drown in; engross in; immerse in; submerge in, wrap in 沉浸于;陷于,卷入 The writer was so absorbed in her work that she didn't notice him enter the room. 那个作家专心致志地工作,她都没有听到他进屋的声音。|| Time passes quickly when you are absorbed in reading a good book. 读一本好书的时候,时间总是过得很快。【说明】该习语是及物动词性短语,常用被动语态。

absorb into 1. make (a substance) melt into or become part of sth 使(某物)融入或变成某物的一部分 Some chemicals are easily absorbed into the bloodstream, while others are not. 一些药物很容易吸收并进入血液,而其它的药物则不行。2. make (someone or sth) gradually become part of (a larger group) 使(某人或某物)逐渐成为(一个集体)的一员 Many little shops have been absorbed into big businesses. 许多小商店逐步发展成大商行。【说明】该习语是 v + prep 结构,常用于被动语态。

absorbed in have one's attention totally occupied by 全神贯注于 The children were so absorbed in their game that they did not feel hungry. 孩子们全神贯注于他们的游戏,甚至没有人感到饥饿。|| He is absorbed in the news. 他被那则新闻吸引住了。

absorbent cotton purified cotton, used in surgery 脱脂棉;药棉花(用于外科)

absorbent ground *paint* a ground, as of canvas, so prepared as to absorb quickly to the oil of the paints; used to hasten the work or to make the colouration more brilliant【绘画】吸性底(特制的帆布画底面,油性涂在上面便会立刻被吸收,采用此底,可加快画工速度,或使色泽鲜明)

absorbing well an excavation in the earth through which surface-water finds its way to a permeable stratum and is drained away 吸收井(地面水渗入地层中所经过的井)

Absque argento omnia vana *Lat* without money all is vain【拉】无钱万事休

absque hoc *Lat* without this【拉】无此,没有这个

abstain from keep oneself from; refrain voluntarily from 戒;不参加;不做(某事) You should abstain from smoking. 你应当戒烟。|| At the end of the debate, several MPs abstained from voting. 辩论结束后,有几位议员没有参加投票。

abstract art a school of art 一种艺术流派,抽象派艺术

abstract from 1. take (sth) out of (sth); separate; reduce 从(某物)中取出(某物);分开;减缩 This article is abstracted from a longer book. 这篇文章是由一本书浓缩而来的。|| Scientists can abstract medicines from ordinary substances. 科学家们能够从普通物质中提炼出药来。2. *euph* steal (sth) from (sth or sb)【委婉】(从某物或某人)偷得 The thief abstracted the jewellery from her drawer. 那个贼从她匣子里偷走了珠宝。【说明】该习语是 v + prep 结构,作 1 义解时,常用被动语态。

abstract number *math* number used without application to things, as 6, 8, 3; but when applied to anything, as 6 feet, 10 men, they become concrete【数】不名数(即没有用来表达事物的数目,如 6、8、3 等,若用来表达事物,就叫有名数,或叫质数,如 6 尺、10 人等)

abstract of title *legal* an epitome of the evidences of ownership【法律】所有权的证据摘要

abstract science pure theoretical science 纯理论科学

abstract terms/words terms or words which express abstract ideas; words which signify the mode or quality of a being without any regard to the subject in which it is abstract 名辞;抽象名字 Roundness is an abstract term, so long as one considers it by itself and separates it from any subject that is round. “圆”这个字如果单就其本身而言,而不与任何圆形物体相联想时,它是一个抽象名字。

abstractive knowledge knowledge obtained by intellectual process of abstraction and comparison 抽象的知识

abundance of very much 很多 She has an abundance of wealth. 她非常富有。

abundance of the heart full of enthusiasm 热情洋溢

abundant in rich in 富于……,……很丰富 Mountain areas are generally abundant in natural resources. 山区一般来讲资源都很丰富。

abuse of distress *legal* a wrongful using by the distrainer of property taken under distraint【法律】擅自使用扣押或查封的财产

abuse of process *legal*【法律】1. intentional irregularity for the purpose of gaining an advantage over one's opponent 为占对方的上风而作的违法行为 2. the use of legal process for an illegal purpose 按法律程序从事违法行为;合乎法律程序的违法行为

abuse of things the wrong use or misuse of things 妄用事物;滥用事物

abusive language contumelious language; insulting words 无礼之言,凌辱性的语言,谩骂

abut against come to an end at (somewhere such as a point) 到了(某地点的)尽头 The wall abuts against the corner of the field. 那面墙硬是修到了田角上。【说明】该习语由 v + prep 构成,常用一般时态。

abut on touch the boundary of, border on 与……接壤,与……为邻 The residence of the artist abuts on the medieval walls of the city. 那个艺术家的住宅紧挨着该市的中古时代的城墙。

abutment pier the pier of a bridge next to the shore 靠岸的第一座桥墩

AC/DC *sl* *humour* sexually attracted to both males and females; bisexual【俚;幽】对男性、对女性均有兴趣的;两性的【说明】该习语源自两种不同的电流:即 **alternating current** and **direct current** 直流电与交流电

academic dress the cap and gown worn by a teacher or student, in the United States usu only at graduation exercises or on other special occasions 学士、硕士或博士服(常在毕业典礼等特殊场合时穿)

academic freedom the freedom of a teacher or student to investigate or discuss controversial political, economic, and