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FIRST LEARNERS' DICTIONARY

英汉双解

翻译: 李蕾 薛霖 审订: 雷航

初学者词典



外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

时代媒体有限公司 (新加坡)

TIMES MEDIA PRIVATE LIMITED (SINGAPORE)

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Times • Chambers

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Times Media Private Limited (Singapore)

(京)新登字 155 号

京权图字: 01 - 1998 - 2656

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英汉双解初学者词典/(德)恩德(Ender, A.)编. - 北京:外语教学与研究出版社, 2000
ISBN 7-5600-1564-6

I. 英… II. 恩… III. 英语-中小学-双解词典 IV. G634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2000)第 26928 号

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Published by Federal Publishers, an imprint of Times Media Private Limited

A member of Times Publishing Group

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责任编辑: 李宝红 赵东岳

出版发行: 外语教学与研究出版社

社 址: 北京市西三环北路 19 号 (100089)

网 址: <http://www.fltrp.com.cn>

印 刷: 北京师范大学印刷厂

开 本: 787×1092 1/16

印 张: 24

版 次: 2000 年 12 月第 1 版 2000 年 12 月第 1 次印刷

印 数: 1—15000 册

书 号: ISBN 7-5600-1564-6/H·879

定 价: 29.90 元

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如有印刷、装订质量问题出版社负责调换

新 版 序 言

本词典是外语教学与研究出版社和新加坡时代媒体有限公司 (Times Media Private Limited) 合作出版的一部英语学习词典。原书为英文版, 很受读者欢迎, 短短几年内已连续印刷了 15 次。现经中国外语教学与研究出版社引进, 在原书的基础上进行了改编和翻译, 作为英汉双解词典在中国发行。原书是为刚刚开始学习英语的学生们编写的, 新版则适用于我国广大的英语初学者及具有初级和中级英语水平的读者。为适应中国学生的需要, 我们对部分内容进行了改编, 给全部词条加上了英文音标。并适当扩大了释义的范围, 补充列举了一些词汇的中文释义。

在例句的翻译中, 我们既忠实于原书的风格, 保留了一些儿童 (学生) 语言的特点, 又考虑到中国的英语初学者中除了儿童、中小学生以外, 还包括相当数量的大专院校的学生甚至成年人, 所以也照顾了这一部分读者的语言习惯, 在语言的表述和难度上做了一定的改动。

原书的编辑为安妮·西顿 (Anne Seaton), 本书的插图由新加坡时代媒体有限公司提供; 参加本书部分翻译和校对工作的还有吕芳、李源、吴静、杨阳、张大椿等同志, 在此一并表示衷心的感谢。

Preface

This dictionary is intended for schoolchildren, who are becoming used to being taught in English, and need to consolidate their knowledge of the words they meet in class in a way that will help them, from the start, to use them idiomatically.

The editors have selected a vocabulary of approximately 3,000 basic English words, some with associated phrases, and these have been defined in simple language addressed directly to the child. In every case the definitions are followed by one or more examples of usage taking the form of whole sentences. These either reflect or develop the definition, or show some of the typical uses that a child might meet.

The vocabulary used in both definitions and examples is well within the 3000-word scope of the dictionary, and the content of the examples is drawn from the experiences and situations that a young child is likely to be familiar with, whether in everyday life or in story-books.

There are no grammatical labels such as *n* for noun, *adj* for adjective, and so on—these might be intimidating for young children — but where a word is used, say, both as a verb and a noun, the two parts of speech are given separate entries. Parts of irregular verbs have individual entries also, showing which ‘root verb’ they come from — so that children can easily locate it in the dictionary — and giving brief examples of use.

Many entries are followed by short, simple notes. Some of these help with the spelling of parts of verbs, plurals of nouns, and comparatives and superlatives of adjectives; others tell the children words that mean the same as, or the opposite to, the word they are looking at; others again help with difficult pronunciations.

Finally, the two-colour illustrations provided throughout the text will help children to identify objects and understand concepts defined in the dictionary, and add to their interest and enjoyment as they look through the pages.

原 版 前 言

本词典是专为在校的中小学生编写的，他们面临英语学习的问题，需要一种行之有效的方法去巩固课堂上学到的英语词汇知识，使其一开始就能正确地使用。

编者选用了大约 3,000 个基本英语词汇，有的还带有固定短语，词汇释义简明，便于学生理解。一般每个词条都有一个或一个以上完整的例句，这些例句的表达或详细说明了词义，或列举了学生们可能遇到的一些典型用法。

释义和例句中的用词不超过词典中 3,000 个词汇的范围。例句的内容选自学生们熟悉的经历和环境，或者是他们的日常生活，或者是从故事书中看到的。

词典中没有用 *n* 代表名词，用 *adj* 代表形容词之类的语法标注——那样可能会给学生们增加负担，但在使用一个词汇时，比如它既是动词又是名词，则会给出两个不同的词条。不规则动词部分也有单独的词条，表示出它们的词根，以便学生们很容易地找到它，并给出了简明的用法。

许多词条附有短小、简明的注释，一些辅以动词、名词复数及形容词比较级和最高级的拼写形式；另一些给出了所查单词的同义词和反义词；还有一些帮助学生发好难发的音。

另外，贯穿全书的双色插图有助于学生们识别词典中的事物和理解一些概念，并增加他们在翻阅本书时的兴趣和娱乐性。

新版用法说明

词典中的词汇按字母顺序排列。以 **A** 字母开头的词都排在以 **B** 字母开头的词之前, 以 **ab** 字母开头的词排列在以 **ac** 字母开头的词之前。

你可以看到, 这里 **absent** 排列在 **accept** 前面。

在词条下面是词义。



:表示词义结束。

这里你可以读到 **visible** 的意思。

有些词汇有两种意思, 用“;”号隔开。 ;

如 **stale** 有两种意思。

许多词有几种意思, 分别用数码标示。

如 **remind** 的两种意思, 标为 **1** 和 **2**。

absent /'æbsənt/

away; not present 离开; 缺席: *Many pupils are **absent** from school because they are ill.* 许多学生因为生病没有来学校上课。

The opposite is **present**.

accept /ək'sept/

1 to take something that is given to you 接受; 收下: *Please **accept** this present from us.* 请收下我们送的这件礼物。 **2** to say 'yes' to an invitation 接受邀请: *Mary invited me to her party and I **accepted**.* 玛丽邀请我出席她的聚会, 我答应了。

The opposite is **refuse**.

visible /'vɪzəbl/

able to be seen 可见的; 肉眼看得见的: *The moon is not **visible** tonight, because it is covered by clouds.* 今天晚上看不见月亮, 因为它全被云遮住了。 *A ship was **visible** on the horizon.* 在地平线上看见一艘轮船。

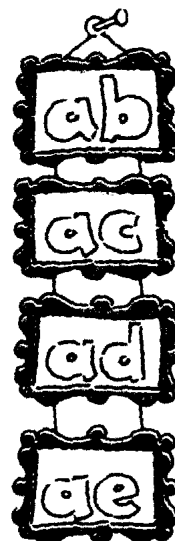
stale /steɪl/

not fresh; too old to eat 不新鲜的; 陈旧的: *We took some **stale** bread to the park to give to the ducks.* 我们带了一些陈的面包到公园去喂鸭子。 *The orange juice will go **stale** if you don't keep it in the fridge.* 如果你不把橘子汁放入冰箱保存, 它会变味的。

The opposite is **fresh**.

remind /rɪ'maɪnd/

1 to make you remember something 提醒: ***Remind** me to ring Alice tomorrow.* 请提醒我明天给艾丽斯打电话。 *Mum **reminded** me that I still hadn't written to Granny.* 妈妈提醒我还没有给奶奶写信。 **2** to make you think of someone or something 使想起 (某人或某事物): *Miss Smith always **reminds** me of my aunt because she looks very like her.* 史密斯小姐总是使我想起我的姑姑, 因为史密斯小姐长得很像她。



在词义之后，你会发现一个或多个用斜体排的句子，句中含有这个词，并用黑体标明。例句是补充说明这个词的使用方法的。

moon /mu:n/

the large shining object that you see in the sky at night, that moves round the Earth, and changes shape as the nights pass 月球;月亮:

The moon hasn't got any light of its own — it looks bright because the sun is shining on it. 月亮本身不发光——它看起来亮亮的,那是因为太阳光照在它上面。*Every four weeks there is a full moon, when the moon looks like a silver ball.* 每4个星期有一次满月,那时候月亮看上去像一个银球。

这些例句补充解释 moon。

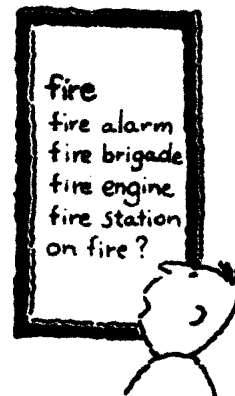
有的单词有一些常见的用法，本词典帮助你掌握它们。

你在 **accident** 后可找到 **by accident**。边上注明了意思，这后面的两个例句就说明了它的用法。

accident /'æksɪdnt/

something bad that happens, when people sometimes get hurt 意外事件;事故: *The bus crashed into the wall, but no-one was hurt in the accident.* 公共汽车撞到了墙上,但有人在事故中受伤。

by accident by chance; when you don't expect it 偶然地: *I found this ring by accident when I was looking for something else.* 我找别的东西时偶然发现了这枚戒指。*I met Kate by accident in the supermarket.* 我在超级市场里意外地见到了凯特。



词典里有不少注释帮助你学习如何说和如何拼写。

对许多表示“doing”的词可称为动词，你可不改变拼写，直接加上 **-ed** 或 **-ing**。例如 **walk**，你可以讲 he **walked**, he is **walking**, he has **walked**。如果需要改变拼写，本词典会明确指出。

这个注释告诉你 **lying** 用 **y** 拼写，而不是 **ie**。

chat /tʃæt/

to talk with someone in an easy, friendly way 闲聊: *My mother and the lady next door like chatting about their families.* 我妈妈和邻居家的女士喜欢聊她们的家庭。*In Britain, people chat about the weather a lot.* 在英国,人们经常谈论天气。

chatted, chatting, has chatted

lie /lai/

to tell a lie 说谎, 欺骗: *I know you've been lying — please tell me the truth now.* 我知道你在说谎——现在请告诉我实话。*The man lied to the police about the robbery.* 关于抢劫案那个人向警察说了谎。

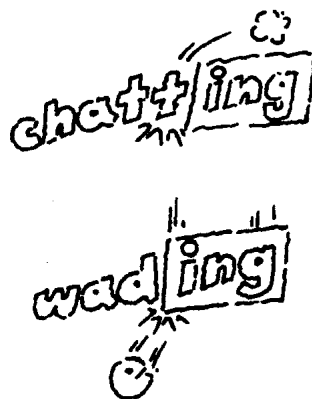
lied, lying, has lied

wade /weɪd/

to walk through deep water 涉水; 淌水 (玩耍): *Peter's ball fell into the river and he waded into the water to fetch it back.* 彼得的球掉进河里,他淌水把它拿回来。

waded, wading, has waded

这个注释告诉你 **chat** 加 **-ed** 和 **-ing** 时 **t** 要双写。



这个注释告诉你 **wading** 不用加 **e**。

有些动词变化很大。

这个注释告诉你必须讲“he **bought**”，而不是“he **buyed**”。

这个注释告诉你必须说“he **swam**”，而不是“he **swim-med**”，“he has **swum**”，而不是“he has **swimmed**”，并且还告诉你在加 **-ing** 之前要在 **swim** 后加一个 **m**。

当你在本词典中查到 **bought** 时，see **buy** 告诉你见动词 **buy**。

当你在词典中查到 **swam** 和 **swum** 时，see **swim** 告诉你见动词 **swim**。

对于大多数表示物体名称的词汇，你可以不改变拼写直接加 **-s** 或 **-es**。例如你说“lots of **books**”，“a few **foxes**”。本词典会讲明有些词汇需改变它们的拼写。

这个注释告诉你说“lots of **mice**”，而不说“lots of **mouses**”。

buy /bai /

to get something by paying for it with money 买: I should like to **buy** a new radio but I don't have enough money. 我想去买一台新的收音机，但钱不够。My aunt **bought** me an interesting book for my birthday. 我姑姑给我过生日买了一本有趣的书。Roger has **bought** himself a football. 罗杰给他自己买了一个足球。

- The opposite is **sell**.
- **bought, buying, has bought**

swim /swim /

to keep yourself floating in water, and move along using your arms and legs; to move through water in the way a fish does 游泳: Can you **swim**? 你会游泳吗? I'm going **swimming** this afternoon. 今天下午我要去游泳。We watched the fish **swimming** about in the aquarium. 我们观看鱼儿在鱼缸里游来游去。

swam, swimming, has swum

bought /bɔ:t /

see **buy** 见 **buy**: Sarah **bought** some flowers for her granny. 萨拉给她奶奶买了一些鲜花。Our parents have **bought** a new car. 我们的父母买了一辆新汽车。

swam /swæm /

see **swim** 见 **swim**: The boy **swam** across the river. 男孩游泳过了河。

swum /swʌm /

see **swim** 见 **swim**: I've never **swum** in a river before — is it safe? 我以前从没有在河里游过泳 —— 安全吗?

baby /'beibi /

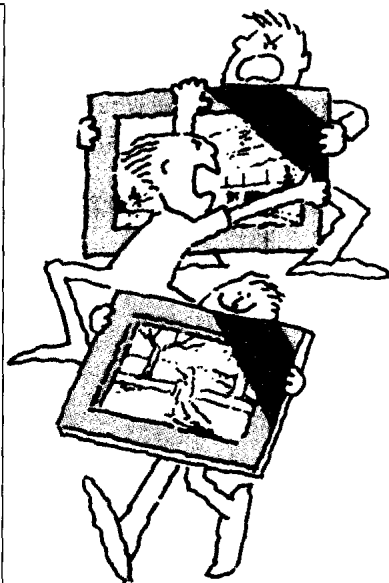
a very young child; a very young animal 婴儿; 小动物: **Babies** need a lot of sleep. 婴儿们需要大量的睡眠。The **baby** giraffe was only about one metre tall. 小长颈鹿大约才有 1 米高。

Two babies

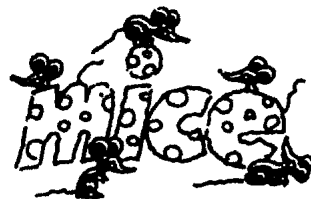
mouse /maʊs /

a small animal with grey or white fur and a long tail 鼠: A **mouse** eats all kinds of seeds and fruit. 老鼠吃各种种子和水果。Some **mice** live in people's houses and some live in fields. 一些老鼠生活在人们家里，一些生活在田野里。A **mouse** squeaks when it is frightened. 当老鼠害怕的时候，就发出吱吱的尖叫声。

Lots of mice



这个注释告诉你 **baby** 将 **y** 改为 **i** 然后再加 **-es**。



对于大多数形容词，你可以不改变拼写直接加 **-er** 和 **-est**。

例如 **tall**，你说 “Jane is **taller** than Jean, but Janet is the **tallest** of the three.”。

本词典告诉你有些形容词需改变它们的拼写。

这个注释告诉你 **fat** 加 **-er** 和 **-est** 时 **t** 要双写。

fat /fæt/

large, heavy and round in shape; not slim 肥胖；不苗条：You will get **fat** if you go on eating too much. 如果你继续吃得太多，你就会发胖的。Mrs Green has the **fattest** cat I've ever seen. 格林太太有一只我从未见到过的最肥的猫。

- The opposite is thin.
- fat, fatter, fattest

funny /'fʌni/

1 amusing; making you laugh 有趣的，可笑的：Peter told us a **funny** story about his puppy. 彼得告诉我们一件关于他的小狗的有趣的事。The clown in the circus did a lot of **funny** tricks. 马戏团里的小丑表演了许多有趣的把戏。2 strange 奇怪的：I heard a **funny** noise coming from the flat above. 我听到从上层的公寓传来了一个奇怪的声音。There is a **funny** smell in the kitchen. 厨房里有一种奇怪的味道。

funny, funnier, funniest

这个注释告诉你 **funny** 加 **-er** 和 **-est** 时要改 **y** 为 **i**。

对于较长的形容词不加 **-er**, **-est**；你得用 **more** 和 **most**。

例如你说 “An alligator is **enormous**, a hippo is **more enormous**, but an elephant is the **most enormous** of the three.”。



当你查有些单词时，你并不知道它们如何发音。本词典中的注释会帮助你发好那些难发的单词的音。

这个注释告诉你 **plough** 和 **cow** 韵脚相同。所以你可以读成 “plov”。

plough /plau/

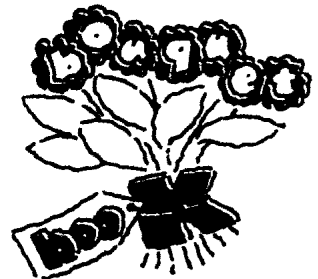
a large farming tool that is pulled through the soil to break it up 犁：In the past, oxen or horses were used for pulling a **plough**, but nowadays most people use tractors. 在过去，牛或马被用来拉犁，可现在大部分人都使用拖拉机了。

Rhymes with cow.

bouquet /bu'kei/

a nicely arranged bunch of flowers for carrying 花束：The bride carried a **bouquet** of red roses. 新娘子抱着一束红玫瑰花儿。

Say boo-kay.



这个注释告诉你 **bouquet** 如何发音。黑体字部分读得长些，重些。

有些注释列出了你所查词汇的反义词。

这个注释告诉你 **war** 的反义词是 **peace**。

有些注释列出了你所查词汇的同义词。

这个注释告诉你 **burglar** 与 **thief** 的意思相同。

有些注释只解释了某个单词的其中一个词义。

这个注释告诉你 **hard** 是 **soft** 第一个词义的反义词，而 **loud** 是 **soft** 第三个词义的反义词。

英语中有许多词可以连用。例如你可以用 **he'll** 代替 **he will**。

这个注释告诉你，你可以用 **I'm** 代替 **I am**，在问句中则用 **aren't I**。

还有一些注释为你提供了另一些信息。

这个注释告诉你 **a pony** 和 **a foal** 之间的不同。

war /wɔ:/

fighting between countries 战争: *How long have these two countries been at war?* 这两个国家处于交战状态多久了? *Many soldiers were killed in the war.* 许多士兵在战争中牺牲。

The opposite is **peace**.

thief /θi:f/

a person who steals 小偷; 尤指窃贼, 偷窃犯: *The thief stole the man's wallet.* 小偷偷了这人的钱包。 *Thieves broke into the shop and stole all the precious jewellery.* 一些窃贼闯入这家商店, 偷走了所有昂贵的珠宝。

- Same as **burglar**.
- Two **thieves**

soft /sɒt/

1 not hard: not firm 柔的; (质地) 松软的; 柔软的: *Cotton wool is very soft.* 棉花很柔软。 *Clay is soft when it's still wet.* 当粘土还湿的时候是柔软的。 *It's nice to sleep on a soft pillow.* 在一个柔软的枕头上睡觉很舒服。 2 smooth and pleasant to touch 软和的; 光滑的; 细腻的: *What lovely soft fur this little kitten has!* 这只小猫的绒毛多么软和呀! 3 not loud (声音) 轻柔的; 不刺耳的: *I can't hear what you're saying when you speak in such a soft voice.* 当你用这么轻柔的声音说话时, 我听不清你在说什么。

- Meaning 1: the opposite is **hard**.
- Meaning 3: the opposite is **loud**.

am /æm, əm, m/

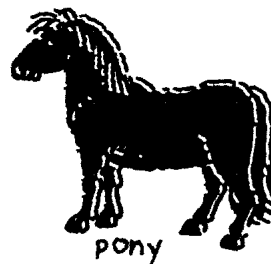
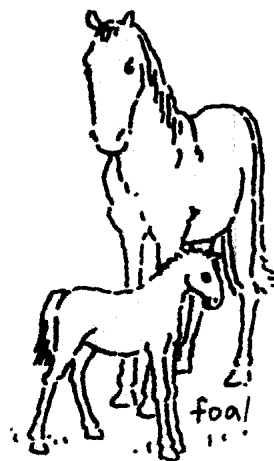
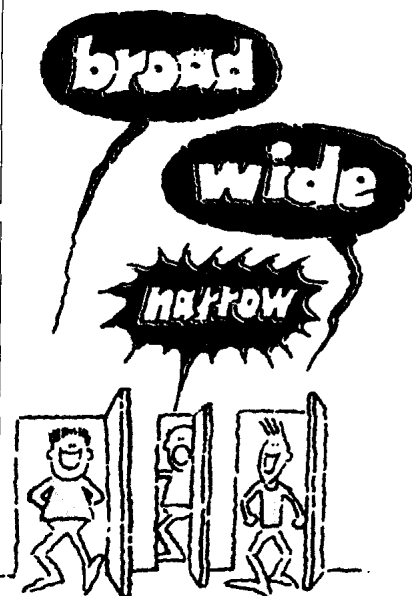
you use **am** with I 在 I 后用 **am**: *I am seven years old.* 我 7 岁。 *I'm a good swimmer.* 我是个游泳好手。 *Am I good enough to be chosen for the team?* 我是否有资格入选那个队? *I'm doing my homework.* 我正在做家庭作业。

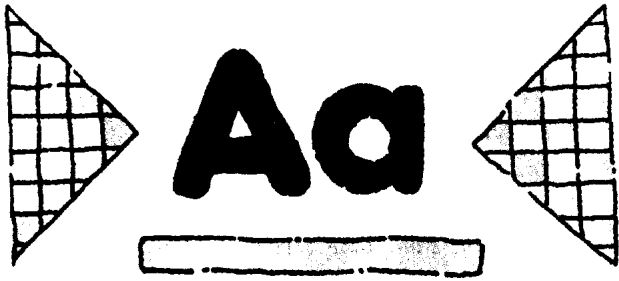
- You can shorten **I am** to **I'm**.
- You turn **am not** into **aren't** in questions: **Aren't I** looking smart today?

pony /'pəʊni/

a small kind of horse 小马; 矮种马: *Mr Martin has bought a pony for his children to learn to ride on.* 马丁先生买了一匹小马, 让孩子们来学骑马。

- Lots of **ponies**.
- A **pony** is a small horse, not a baby horse. A baby horse is a **foal**.





a or an /ei, ə /; /æn, ən /

1 one 一, 一个: *Jenny has **a** new bicycle.* 珍妮有一辆新自行车。2 any; every 任何; 每个: ***A** cat can see in the dark.* 猫在黑暗的地方也能看见东西。3 for each 每一个: *Michael works in the supermarket and earns \$6 **an** hour.* 迈克尔在超市上班, 每小时挣 6 美元。

- **an** is used before words that begin with a, e, i, o, u **an** 用于以 a, e, i, o, u 开头的词之前: *an animal; an elephant; an idea; an old man; an uncle.*
- **an** is also used before **h** when you can't hear the **h** **an** 也用于不发音的 h 之前: *an hour; an honest girl.*
- **a** is used before all other letters **a** 用于其它字母之前: *a book; a house.*
- **a** is also used before **u** when it sounds like **you** **a** 也用于发 /ju:/ 音的 u 之前: *a useful tool.*

a lot of a large number of something; a large amount of something 大量的: *What **a lot of** toys you have!* 你有这么多玩具呀! *John ate **a lot of** ice-cream.* 约翰吃了好多冰淇淋。 *I've **a lot of** work to do.* 我有好多事要做。

ability /ə'biliti /

being able to do something 能力, 本事: *Small babies do not have the **ability** to walk.* 婴儿没有行走的能力。

Many abilities

able /'eibl /

1 having the power to do something 能做, 会做: *Will you be **able** to carry that heavy box all by yourself?* 你能自己搬动那个重箱子吗? *Is Philip **able** to swim yet?* 菲利普会游泳了吗? *I*

*tried to find out Steven's new address, but I wasn't **able** to.* 我试着打听史蒂文的新地址, 但是没有打听到。2 **clever** 聪明; 能干: *Susan is a very **able** pupil.* 苏珊是个很聪明的学生。

about /ə'baut /

1 on the subject of 关于: *Tell me **about** your holiday.* 给我谈谈你的假期。 *What is the film **about**?* 那部电影是关于什么的? 2 not exactly, but nearly 大约, 差不多: *Paul lives **about** two miles from his school.* 保罗住在离学校大约 2 英里的地方。 *Peter said he would arrive at **about** three o'clock.* 彼得说他 3 点左右到。 *We're just **about** ready to go out now.* 我们差不多刚准备好要出门。 3 here and there 到处: *Don't leave your clothes lying **about**!* 别把你的衣服到处乱放。 *The children ran **about** the playground.* 孩子们在操场上跑来跑去。

above /'əbʌv /

higher than something 在上面: *When I go swimming, I like to keep my head **above** water.* 我游泳时喜欢把头露出水面。 *Your nose is **above** your mouth.* 鼻子长在嘴巴上面。 *People look small when seen from **above**.* 从上面看人显得小。

The opposite is below or beneath.

abroad /ə'brɔ:d /

to another country; in another country 出国; 在国外: *Last year we went **abroad** for our holidays.* 去年我们出国度假了。 *Sally's brother has lived **abroad** for many years.* 萨莉的哥哥在国外住了许多年。

absence /'æbsəns /

being away; not being present 不在; 缺席: *Your teacher has to go away for two weeks, and in her **absence** Mrs Lee will be teaching you.* 你们的老师将外出两周, 她不在时李太太来教你们。

absent /'æbsənt /

away; not present 离开; 缺席: *Many pupils are **absent** from school because they are ill.* 许多学生因为生病没有来学校上课。

The opposite is present.

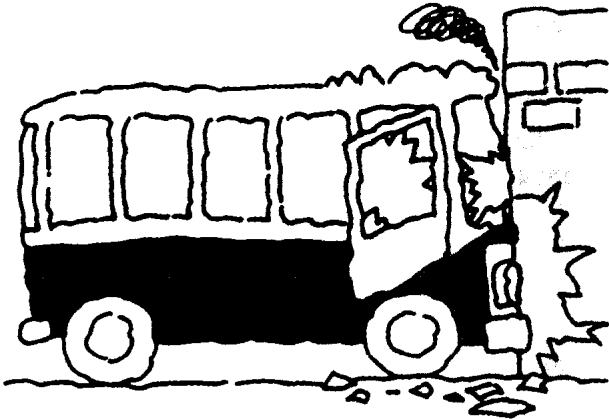
accept /ək'sept /

1 to take something that is given to you 接受; 收下: *Please **accept** this present from us.* 请收下

我们送的这件礼物。2 to say 'yes' to an invitation 接受邀请: *Mary invited me to her party and I accepted.* 玛丽邀请我出席她的聚会, 我答应了。

The opposite is **refuse**.

accident /'æksɪdənt /



something bad that happens, when people sometimes get hurt 意外事件; 事故: *The bus crashed into the wall, but no-one was hurt in the accident.* 公共汽车撞到了墙上, 但没有人在事故中受伤。

by accident by chance; when you don't expect it 偶然地: *I found this ring by accident when I was looking for something else.* 我找别的东西时偶然发现了这枚戒指。 *I met Kate by accident in the supermarket.* 我在超级市场里意外地见到了凯特。

accompany /ə'kʌmpəni /

to go with someone 陪伴: *Jenny has to go home because she feels sick — please will you accompany her, Lisa?* 珍妮不舒服要回家——莉萨, 请你陪她去好吗?

• accompanied, accompanying, has accompanied

ache /eɪk /

a pain that lasts for a long time 疼, 痛: *I've got toothache.* 我牙疼。 *My sister is in bed with a stomachache.* 我姐姐胃疼, 躺在床上。

ache /eɪk /

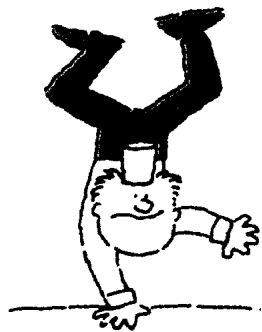
to have a pain that lasts for a long time 较长时间的疼痛: *My tooth ached.* 我的牙疼。 *John says his head is aching.* 约翰说他的头疼。

• Rhymes with **take**.

• ached, aching, has ached

acrobat /'ækrəbæt /

a person who performs difficult gymnastics 杂技艺人; 特技演员: *The acrobat in the circus walked on his hands and balanced a glass on his head at the same time.* 小丑儿在马戏场内用双手走路, 同时头上还顶着一个玻璃杯。



across /ə'krɒs /

1 from one side of something to the other side of it 穿过, 从一边到另一边: *Jenny swam across the swimming pool.* 珍妮游过了游泳池。 *If the street is busy, don't run across.* 如果街上车太多, 别跑过去。 *The fallen tree lay across the path.* 倒下的树横躺在路上。 2 on the other side of something 在那边: *Our house is across the river.* 我的家在河那边。

act /ækt /

1 to do something 行动, 做某事: *Dad had to act quickly when he saw the baby crawling on to the road.* 当爸爸看见婴儿在地上爬时, 立刻上前抱起他来。 2 to play a part in a film or play 在电影或戏剧中扮演角色: *Nicola acted the part of the prince in the play.* 在剧中, 尼古拉扮演王子的角色。

act /ækt /

1 something that you do 行为: *Running across the road is a foolish act.* 跑着穿过马路是愚蠢的行为。 2 a performance 表演: *The clown performed a funny act on television.* 小丑儿在电视上表演了一个滑稽的动作。

action /'ækʃən /

1 a movement that you make 动作, 表演: *Lifting your arm is an action.* 抬胳膊是一个动作。 *Some songs have actions as well as words.* 有些歌曲不仅有歌词还带表演。 2 something that you do 行动; 行为: *The fireman's quick action saved the little girl's life.* 消防队员敏捷的动作挽救了小女孩的生命。

actor /'æktə /

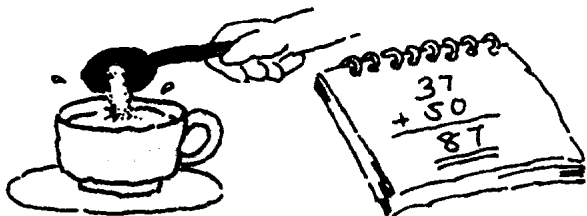
a person who acts in a film or play; a man who acts in a film or play 演员: *An actor has to learn his words before he can act his part.* 演员在扮演角色前必须熟悉台词。

actress /'æktris/

a woman who acts in a film or play 女演员:
Sally would like to be a film **actress** when she grows up. 萨莉长大后想成为一名电影演员。

actual /'æktʃuəl/

real 真实的: Everyone calls him Bill, but his **actual** name is William. 每个人都叫他比尔,但他的真名是威廉。

add /æd/

1 to put one thing with another 加上: Jane **added** sugar to her tea. 简在她的茶里加了点糖。
2 to find how much numbers make when they are put together 相加: If you **add** two and two you get four. 2 加 2 得 4。When you **add** 37 to 50, the total is 87. 50 加上 37 总数是 87。

The opposite is **subtract**.

add up to put several numbers together 连加: I **added up** the cost of each present to find out how much money I had spent. 我把每件礼品的费用加起来就知道我花了多少钱。

addition /ə'dɪʃən/

the part of arithmetic to do with adding 加法: I like doing **addition**, but subtraction is harder. 我喜欢做加法,而减法难了些。

The opposite is **subtraction**.

address /ə'dres/

the number of the house and the name of the street and town where a person lives 地址,住址:
His **address** is 30 Main Street, Edinburgh. 他的住址是爱丁堡,梅因街 30 号。Mark wrote the **addresses** of his friends in his **address** book. 马克把朋友们的地址记在他的地址簿上。

admire /əd'maɪə/

1 to look at something with great delight; to say that you like something very much 欣赏,赞美:
Ann's friends all **admired** her new bicycle. 安的朋友们欣赏她的新自行车。All our

neighbours have been **admiring** our new car today. 今天邻居们都很羡慕我们的新车。
2 to like and respect someone or something very much 钦佩,佩服: I **admire** Helen for being so brave. 我佩服海伦如此勇敢。I **admire** her courage. 我佩服她的勇气。

admired, admiring, has admired

adult /'ædʌlt/

a grown-up person 成人,大人: You may not drive a car until you are an **adult**. 你未成年,不能开车。

The opposite is a **child**.

advantage /əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ/

something that is useful; something that helps you 有利的; 有益的: It is an **advantage** to be able to speak more than one language. 能讲多种语言是有益的。

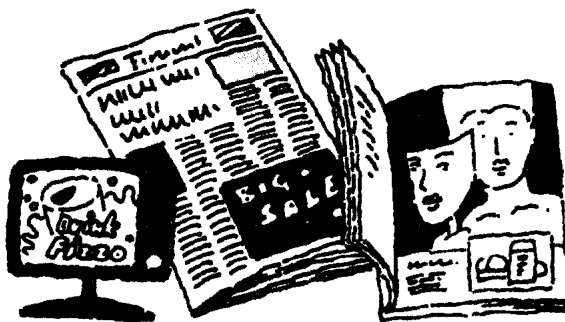
adventure /əd'ventʃə/

something exciting that you do or that happens to you 冒险,奇异的经历: I'm reading a book about the **adventures** of three children who got lost in the jungle. 我正在读一本书,是关于在丛林中迷了路的 3 个孩子的冒险故事的。

advertise /'ædvətaɪz/

to put a notice in a newspaper telling people that you need something, or want to sell something 登广告: Mr Lee's restaurant is **advertising** for a new waiter. 李先生的餐馆正登广告招聘一位新的服务员。Dad wants to sell our house, so he has **advertised** it in the newspaper. 爸爸想卖掉我们家的房子,所以他在报纸上登了广告。

advertised, advertising, has advertised

advertisement /əd'vɜ:tɪzmənt, -tɪs-/

1 a notice in a newspaper telling people that you

want something or have something to sell 广告:

*Our father has put an **advertisement** in the paper because he wants to sell his old car.* 我们的父亲在报纸上登了一则广告, 因为他想卖掉他的旧汽车。 **2** a big notice on a wall, or a picture in a magazine, or a very short film on television, that tries to make you buy something 大型广告, 海报: *I saw an **advertisement** for a new kind of toothpaste on television.* 我在电视上看到一种新牙膏的广告。

Called an ad or an advert for short.

advice /əd'vaɪs/

helpful ideas from someone about what you should do 劝告, 建议, 忠告: *Let me give you a piece of **advice** about how to train for the race.* 让我给你提个建议, 告诉你怎么训练赛马。 *The doctor's **advice** to the patient was to drink a lot of water.* 大夫给病人的劝告是多喝水。

advise /əd'vaɪz/

to give advice to someone (向某人) 建议; 劝告: *The teacher **advised** her pupils to work harder if they wanted to pass their examinations.* 老师告诫学生们如果想要通过考试就要更加努力地学习。

advised, advising, has advised

aeroplane /'ɛərəpleɪn/

a machine that flies through the air and carries passengers 飞机: *Mr Lee went by **aeroplane** from Singapore to Canberra.* 李先生乘飞机从新加坡去堪培拉。 ***Aeroplanes** land and take off at airports.* 飞机在机场降落和起飞。

Also called a plane.

afford /ə'fɔ:d/

to have enough money to be able to buy something 买得起: *My father cannot **afford** to buy a car.* 我父亲买不起小汽车。 *Can you **afford** a new record-player?* 你能买得起一个新的录放机吗?

afraid /ə'freɪd/

frightened 害怕: *Are you **afraid** of snakes?* 你怕蛇吗? *Susan was **afraid** of jumping into the swimming-pool.* 苏珊害怕跳进游泳池。 *Joan was **afraid** when she heard the thunder.* 琼听到打雷时很害怕。

after /'ɑ:ftə/

1 later than something or someone else 在……之后: *We went shopping **after** lunch.* 我们午饭后去购物。 *We arrived at the party **after** all the other guests.* 我们是最后到达聚会会场的。 **2** behind 随后: *Remember to close the gate **after** you!* 记住随手关门! *The pupils entered the classroom, one **after** another.* 学生们一个接一个地走进教室。 **3** trying to catch up with someone or something 紧跟在……之后: *The policeman ran **after** the thief.* 警察追小偷儿。 *Lorna rushed **after** the ball.* 罗纳紧追着球。

Meaning 1: the opposite is before.

afternoon /'ɑ:ftə'nu:n/

the time between midday and evening 下午: *We start school at 9 o'clock in the morning and go home at 3 o'clock in the **afternoon**.* 我们上午9点开始上课, 下午3点回家。 *We're going to the library this **afternoon**.* 我们今天下午将去图书馆。

afterwards /'ɑ:ftəwədz/

later; after something 然后, 随后: *We did our homework first, and went swimming **afterwards**.* 我们先做作业, 然后去游泳。

again /ə'gen, ə'geɪn/

once more; another time 再一次: *Last week, we went swimming on Monday and **again** on Thursday.* 上周, 我们星期一去游泳, 星期四又去了一次。 *I didn't hear what you said — would you say it **again**, please?* 我没听见你说什么——请再说一遍好吗?

against /ə'genst, ə'geɪnst/

1 touching something 靠着: *The rain splashed **against** the window.* 雨水溅到窗户上。 **2** on the opposite side to someone else 对抗: *Every year, two schools play a football match **against** each other.* 两个学校每年进行一次足球对抗赛。

age /eɪdʒ/

the number of years you have lived 年龄, 岁数: *What **age** are you?* 你多大岁数? *My little sister began to walk at the **age** of one.* 我的妹妹1岁时开始走路。

agent /'eɪdʒənt/

1 a spy 间谍: *James Bond is a famous secret **agent**.* 詹姆斯·邦德是一个有名的密探。 **2** someone who does some business for you 代理

人: *The travel **agent** booked seats on the plane for us.* 旅游代理人帮我们预订了飞机座位。

ago /ə'gəʊ/

at a time in the past 从前; 以前: *I visited Malaysia five years **ago**.* 我5年前访问过马来西亚。 *Long **ago**, people lived in caves.* 很久以前, 人们生活在山洞里。

agree /ə'gri:/

1 to think the same as someone else 同意: *My sister thinks this skirt is too long, and my brother **agree** with her.* 我姐姐觉得这条裙子太长, 我哥哥也同意她的看法。 *Do you always **agree** with what your parents say?* 你总是同意你父母的说法吗? **2** to say that you will do something that you have been asked to do; to say 'yes' to something 应允; 答应: *Mark **agreed** to help us.* 马克答应帮助我们。 *I **agreed** to Diana's plan.* 我同意了戴安娜的计划。

The opposite is **disagree**.

ahead /ə'hed/

in front 在前面: *Mary was walking too slowly, so Tim went on **ahead** of her.* 玛丽走得慢, 所以蒂姆走到她的前面去了。 *Go straight **ahead**, and you will come to the school.* 一直往前走, 你就会到学校。

aim /eɪm/



1 to point a weapon at something or someone 瞄准: *The thief **aimed** a gun at the shopkeeper.* 小偷用枪瞄准了商店老板。 **2** to try to do something 试图: *We must **aim** at finishing this work by next week.* 我们试图在下周之前完成这项工作。 *We **aim** to do well in our exams.* 我们力争在考试中考出好成绩。

air /ɛə/

1 the thing all around us that we breathe 空气: *Humans cannot live without **air**.* 人类离开空气就不能生存。 **2** the space above the ground; the sky 空中; 天空: *Peter kicked the football high into the **air**.* 彼得把足球踢到了空中。

by air in an aircraft 乘飞机: *We shall travel **by air** from Singapore to Pinang.* 我们将乘飞机从新加坡去(马来西亚)槟榔屿旅游。

air /ɛə/

1 to let fresh air into the room 通风: *Mike opened all the windows to **air** the room.* 迈克把所有的窗户打开让房间通风。 **2** to put something out into the air to get dry or fresh 晾干, 晾晒: *Sarah took her clothes out of the case and hung them up to **air** before she put them in the cupboard.* 萨拉把她的衣服从箱子里拿出来, 挂起来晾晒后才把它们收进衣橱。

air-conditioner /,ɛə kən'dɪʃənə/

a machine which keeps the air cool and dry in a room or building 空调(机): *We have to use our **air-conditioner** in very hot weather.* 大热天我们只好用空调。

aircraft /'ɛəkræft/

a machine that can fly 航空器: *Aeroplanes and helicopters are two different kinds of **aircraft**.* 飞机和直升机是两种不同的飞行器。 *We flew to Delhi in a large **aircraft**.* 我们乘一架大型飞机飞往德里。 *Several **aircraft** were waiting to take off.* 几架飞机在等待起飞。

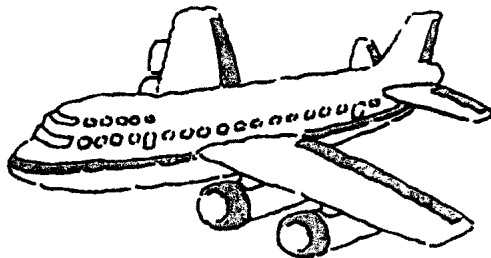
air-hostess /,ɛə'həʊstɪs/

a woman who looks after passengers in an aircraft 空中小姐: *If you want anything to drink, ask the **air-hostess**.* 如果你想喝点儿什么, 请找空中小姐。

airline /'ɛəleɪn/

a company that owns aircraft on which people travel 航空公司: *Cathay Pacific, Thai International and MAS are the names of some **airlines**.* 国泰, 泰国国际和 MAS 是一些航空公司的名称。

airliner /'ɛəleɪn(r)/



a large aircraft that is used for carrying passengers (大型)客机, 班机: *This **airliner** has 200 seats.* 这架大型客机有200个座位。

airmail /'eəmeil/

mail that is sent by aeroplane 航空信, 航空邮件:
Do you want to send this letter by **airmail** or surface mail? 你想寄航空信还是平信?

Mail sent by train and ship is called **surface mail**.

airport /'eəpɔ:t/

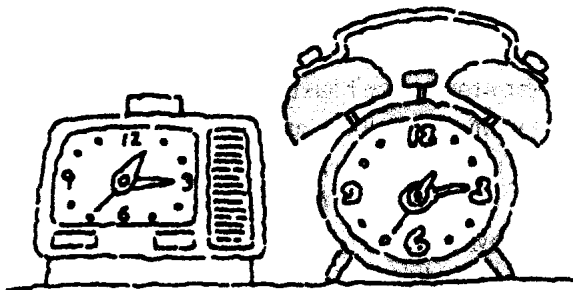
the place that aircraft arrive at and depart from 飞机场: The plane landed at the **airport** five minutes late. 飞机晚点5分钟在机场降落。

airy /'eəri/

with plenty of fresh air 通风良好的: Kate has a big **airy** room with three windows. 凯特有一个带3个窗户、通风良好的大房间。

alarm /ə'lɑ:m/

something that warns people of danger 警报:
When the old man saw the smoke coming from the building, he rang the fire-**alarm** and the firemen came and put out the fire. 当老人看见烟雾从楼房里冒出来,他立即报了警,消防队员赶来了把火扑灭了。



alarm clock a clock that makes a loud noise, to wake you up 闹钟: I always set my **alarm clock** for seven o'clock, so that I can get to school on time. 我总是把我的闹钟定在7点,这样我就能按时到校了。

alarm /ə'lɑ:m/

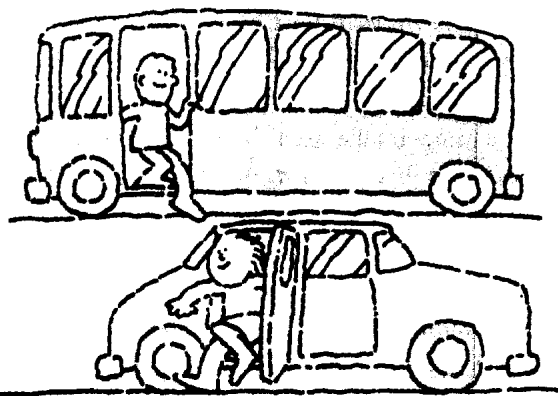
to make someone afraid 惊慌,使……不安: The thunder and lightning **alarmed** the little boy. 打雷和闪电使小孩子不安。

album /'ælbəm/

a kind of book in which you put stamps or photographs that you have collected 集邮册; 相册:
Granny showed me some old **albums** with pictures of Dad as a small boy. 奶奶给我看了一些有爸爸小时候照片的老相册。

alight /ə'lait/

to get out of a vehicle 下车: All the passengers



alighted from the bus when it reached the city centre. 公共汽车到达市中心时所有的乘客都从车上下来了。

The opposite is **board**.

alike /ə'laik/

1 like one another; similar 同样的; 相似的: The twins are very **alike**. 这对双胞胎长得很像。

2 in the same way 同样的, 一样的: The teacher treated all the pupils **alike**. 这位老师同样地对待所有的学生。

Meaning 1: same as **similar**.

alive /ə'laiv/

living; not dead 活着的: The cat was hit by a car, but she is still **alive**. 那只猫被小汽车撞伤了,但它还活着。

The opposite is **dead**.

all /ɔ:l/

1 the whole of something 全部的, 所有的: Mark and Bill ate **all** the cake and didn't give any of it to us. 马克和比尔吃掉了所有的蛋糕,一点都没有给我们留下。 I have been working **all** day and I'm very tired. 我工作了一整天,非常累。

2 everyone 全体, 众人: Well done! You have **all** passed the exam. 干得好! 你们全部通过了考试。 **All** the eggs are broken. 所有的鸡蛋都破了。

The opposite is **none**.

all at once 1 suddenly 突然: **All at once** there was a loud bang. 突然发出砰的响声。

2 all at the same time 一下子: Don't eat **all** your sweets **at once** or you'll be sick! 别一下子把糖块都吃了,否则你会得病的。