# 牛津初阶 英汉双解词典

### OXFORD ELEMENTARY LEARNER'S ENGLISH-CHINESE DICTIONARY

第二版 Second edition



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## 牛津初阶 英汉双解词典

OXFORD ELEMENTARY LEARNER'S ENGLISH-CHINESE DICTIONARY

第二版 Second edition

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#### 牛津初阶英汉双解词典(第二版) (简化汉字本)

#### 出版说明

本词典英语原文版名为 Oxford Elementary Learner's Dictionary (Second edition),其英汉双解版由牛津大学出版社(中国)有限公司于 1997 年在香港推出。该书特别适合初级英语学习者的需要,它的词义解释通俗易懂,例句浅显生动而又能显示词义的典型用法,英美读音并注,收录的单词、短语和词义切合初学者水平,汉语译文流畅传神,英汉双解的编排方式有助于读者准确理解英语原义,此外还配有多幅精美的彩色插图,因此一经问世便受到香港学界的热烈欢迎。现经牛津大学出版社惠允,我馆在内地出版发行该词典英汉双解版的简化汉字本。出版前,我们对原书作了些微文字上的技术处理,使其更适合内地读者的习惯。我们相信,本书一定会像它的繁体汉字版畅销于香港一样,也会受到内地读者的广泛欢迎。

#### 出版说明

《牛津初阶英汉双解词典》第二版是根据 Oxford Elementary Learner's Dictionary, Second edition 翻译而成。英语原版在编纂过程中参考了很多教师与学生的意见。英汉双解版特别适合以汉语为母语的初阶英语学习者的需要。全书选收一万五千多个词语、词组、习语等,其中有很多新词语。

第二版的特色简述如下:

#### (一)释义准确

本书以浅显的语言解释词目。为便于使用者清楚理解英语的含义,部分容易 混淆的词附有插图或注释。

#### (二)相关用语

本词典详列动词的不同形式及名词的复数形式,部分词条更提供不同的词类 (如动词、名词、形容词等)、有关语法的注解及相关用语等。

#### (三)英美读音

原英语版标音只有英式英语标音,英汉版增加美式英语的标音,使用范围更 广。

#### (四)示例实用

本书数千示例清楚阐释词目的含义和实际用法,有助学习者理解与应用。

#### (五)彩图精美

本版有32页彩色插图,内容丰富;一方面是表明正确用法,如词语搭配、书信写法、电话对话、介词使用等;另一方面是介绍日常生活用词,如衣物、交通工具、动植物、乐器等,一目了然。

我们期望本词典能帮助使用者准确理解和运用英语,还可进一步培养学 习英语的兴趣。

> 牛津大学出版社(中国)有限公司 一九九七年初

#### 编译者序

《牛津初阶英汉双解词典》第二版是初学英语的人需要的第一本实用英汉词典。编译本词典的目的是帮助初学者打好扎实的基础,正确地理解和使用英语。本词典精选英语基本词语 15 000个,提供正确拼写方法、读音、意义、词类、搭配方式、用法举例等重要项目,详见编辑体例说明。有几点值得一提的独特之处,各举一例说明如下(为节省篇幅有些只列出译文部分):

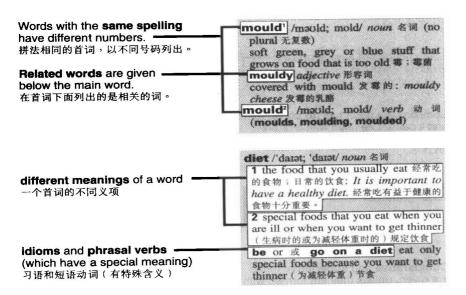
- 1. 词义更新,如 actor演员(现指男女演员均可,以前只作"男演员")
- 2. 注释准确,如 house 注释中说明"不止一层",故示例中译作"小楼"
- 3. 有些注释后列出相关词语,如 elephant 象(象的鼻子叫做 trunk)
- 4. 示例多为短句,既便于记忆也有助于理解词义,如 school 词条中: He left school when he was 16. 他16岁时中学毕业。(不是"离开学校")
- 5. 汉语译文规范,如 gear(汽车的)排挡(多误译作"排档","挡"字与 "档"字音、形、义均不同)

本词典原版定义多为描述式,如 adventurous 的定义是 An adventurous person likes to do exciting, dangerous things. 原文把需定义的 adventurous 使用于句中,而实际上并无定义。用这种方式编纂的词典难以按传统方法翻译,且尚无前例可援,只好试行连编带译,如上例定义作"爱做有刺激性的、危险的事情的;爱冒险的"。在编译过程中多从中文角度考虑译文的准确,如headmistress 若译作"女校长",初学者或可能误解为大学校长,或可能写出这样可笑的翻译句子:"我母亲是女校长。"本词典译作"(中小学的)(女)校长"。又如 times 这一名词,既可表示增加的量也可表示减少的量,所以原版只有"Edinburgh is five times bigger than Oxford,"一个示例。但是在汉语中表示增加或减少的量要用两种完全不同的表达方式,所以我又将该示例反过来说"Oxford is five times smaller than Edinburgh,"增加一个示例,以免初学者可能受英文影响而写出"小几倍"这样的错误汉语词组。

参加本词典部分翻译工作的还有李竹小姐,将全部词条输入电脑并协助 我校订中文的是李沙沙女士,谨在此一并表示衷心的感谢。牛津大学出版社 英汉词典组的各位编辑长期认真校对原稿、细心查证,在此深表谢忱。本词 典译文中的错误或不妥之处,均由我个人负责,切望得到广大读者和专家学 者的批评指正。

> 李北达 香港大学

### THE INFORMATION IN THE DICTIONARY 编辑体例说明 Finding words and phrases 查找词和词组



#### Grammar 语法



To make the plural of most nouns, you add -s (for example girl girls). 大多数名词在词尾加 -s 可构成复数形式(如 girl girls)。 For all other nouns, we give you full information 其余的名词均有详细标示:

Some nouns have a completely different **plural form**, or there is a change to the spelling. 有些名词复数形式完全不同,或拼法有所改变。

knife /naɪf; naɪf/ noun 名词 (plural 复数 作 knives /naɪvz; naɪvz/)]a sharp metal thing with a handle, that you use to cut things or to fight 刀

Some nouns are always plural. 有些名词只用作复数。 clothes /kləuðz; kloz/ noun 名词
(plural 复数) things like trousers, shirts
and coats that you wear to cover your
body 衣服: 衣物

Sometimes a noun has **no plural** form and it cannot be used with a or an. 有时某个名词没有复数,不能与 a 或 an 连用。

advice /od'vars; od'vars/ noun 名词 [no] plural 无复数] words that you say to help somebody decide what to do 帮助某人做决定的言语;建议;功告

a note giving information about grammar 语法注释

Be careful! You cannot say 'an advice'. You can say 'some advice' or 'a piece of advice' 注意! 不要说 an advice · 可以说 some advice ag a piece of advice: I need some advice. 我需要有人给我出主意。◇ Let me give you a piece of advice. 我来给你提个建议吧。

Comparative and superlative forms are given, unless they are formed with more and most.
比较级和最高级形式分别列出,但与 more

和 most 构成的比较级和最高级不标示。

funny /'fʌni; 'fʌni/ adjective 形容词
(funnier, funniest)

1 A person or thing that is funny makes you laugh or smile (指人或事物)使人发笑的;有趣的

Understanding and using words 词的理解和使用

meaning 词义 —

bus /bas; bas/ noun 名词 (plural 复数作buses)

Example sentences help you to understand a word and show you how it is used.

a thing like a big car, that carries a lot of people 公共汽车: We went to town by bus. 我们去市中心坐的是公共汽车。 ◇ Where do you get off the bus? 你坐公共汽车在哪儿下?

示例既有助于理解词义也用于示范使用方法。

bus-stop ['bas stop; 'bas,stap]noun 名词 a place where buses stop and people get on and off 公共汽车站

pronunciation and stress 读音和重音

related words 相关的词

elephant /'elifant; 'slafant/ noun 名词 a very big wild animal from Africa or Asia, with a long nose (called a trunk) that hangs down 象[《象的鼻子叫做 trunk》]

short /ʃɔːt; ʃɔrt/ adjective 形容词 (shorter, shortest)

The opposites of many words are

很多首词下面均列出反义词。

lion /'laɪən; 'laɪən/ noun 名词 a wild animal like a big cat with yellow fur. Lions live in Africa and parts of Asia. 狮子 ( 产于非洲和南亚 )

vocabulary notes giving related words。 词汇注释列出相关词语 ● A female lion is called a **lioness** and a young lion is called a **cub**. 母狮子叫做 **lioness**,幼小的狮子叫做 **cub**。

Some words are used only in special situations and there may be a word that is used more often, especially in speech.

有些词只用于某种场合;而在一般情况下, 尤其是在口语中可能有较常用的词。 purchase / 'pa:tjəs; 'pətjəs/ verb 动词 (purchases, purchasing, purchased / 'pa:tjəst,' pətjəst/) buy something 购买: The company has purchased three new shops. 这家公司收 赖丁三个新商店。 Buy is the word that we usually use. \* buy 是常用词。

🗫 tells you about a note or picture on a different page, or about a related word that you should look at. 这个符号表示参看某页的注释或插图,或应参看的另一个相关的词。

#### DICTIONARY QUIZ 词典知识测验

This quiz shows how the **Oxford Elementary Learner's English-Chinese Dictionary** can help you. 这个小测验可以表达出《**牛津初阶英汉双解词典**》能够在哪些方面帮助使用本词典的人。You will find the answers to all these questions in the dictionary. 下列问题的答案均可在本书中找到。

- 1 On which part of your body do you wear wellingtons? wellingtons 是用于身体哪个部位的衣物?
- 2 When is Boxing Day? Boxing Day 是在哪一天?

Meanings 词义

The dictionary explains the meanings of words in simple language. 本词典使用浅显的语言解释词义。 The example sentences also help you to understand words and use them correctly. 示例既有助于理解词义,也用于示范正确的使用方法。For more about this, look at page C28. 此点在第C28页有进一步解释。

- 3 What is a young goat called? 幼小 的 goat 叫做甚么?
- 4 What is the opposite of wide? wide 的反义词是甚么?
- 5 I bought this book in the Ilbrary.
  In this sentence, the word Ilbrary is wrong. What is the right word? 上述句中 Ilbrary 这个词用错了。用哪个词正确呢?
- 6 What is the name of the thick part of a tree, that grows up from the ground? 树木的主体部分叫甚么?
- 7 What is the name of this shape? 这种形状的名称是甚么?

Vocabulary 词汇

There are many notes (shown by ◆) that give useful extra vocabulary or show the differences between words. 本词典有很多注释(用◆标示),借以扩展常用的词汇范围或说明词语的区别。

The dictionary has a lot of pictures that help you understand words and that give extra vocabulary. 另有很多插图,有助于理解词义,也可借以扩大词汇量。As well as the pictures in the main part of the dictionary, there are special pages (with blue edges) that have pictures showing things like The Human Body and Shapes and Sizes. 除正文各处附插图外,还有些图解专页(有蓝色页边),解说诸如人体部位和形状与大小等各类事物。

- 8 Is the word lung a noun, a verb or an adjective? lung 这个词是名词、 动词还是形容词?
- 9 Is it correct to say 下面的说法 对不对: Can you give me some Informations?
- 10 What is the past tense of the verb break? 动词 break 的过去时态是 怎样的?
- 11 What is the -ing form of the verb hit? 动词 hit 的 -ing 形式是怎样 的?
- 12 How do you spell the plural of party? party 这个词的复数是怎样拼写的?
- 13 Do the words peace and piece have the same sound? peace 和 piece 的读音一样吗?
- 14 How do you <u>say</u> this date 下列 date 怎样读出: 4 July 2010?
- 15 What is the word for a person who comes from Germany? 用哪个词来表示 Germany 这个国家的人?

#### Grammar 语法

You can check if a new word is a noun, a verb, an adjective, etc by looking in the dictionary. 使用本词典可以查检生词的词类,是名词、动词或形容词等。

The dictionary tells you about nouns. 对于名词有进一步说明。For example, it gives irregular and difficult noun plurals and tells you if a word cannot be used in the plural. 例如列出不规则的和难记住的复数形式,也注明某词不可用作复数。

The important verb forms are listed for each verb, and there is a list of irregular verbs with their past tenses and past participles on page 580. 每个动词均标示出重要词形,第580页另附不规则动词表列出过去时态及过去分词。

#### Spelling 拼写

You can use the dictionary to check how to spell a word, and it also shows small changes in the spelling of other forms of the word, for example the plurals of nouns and the -ing forms of verbs. 本词典可用以查检字的拼写方法,也可以查出词形的细微变化,例如名词的复数或动词的 -ing形式。

#### Pronunciation 读音

The dictionary gives the pronunciation of words, and on page 588 you will find help with reading the symbols. 本词典标示字词的读音,第588页列有读音符号便于使用参考。

#### Extra information 额外资料

The special pages (with blue edges) also give useful information on topics like Dates, Numbers and Time. 分类专页(有蓝色页边的)还列有常用的专项资料,例如日期、数日和时间等。

At the back of the dictionary there is a list of geographical names. 本词典后面附有地名表。

15 a German thousand and ten Answers 答案 gainid II 13 yes 12 parties 10 broke 14 the fourth of July (or July the fourth), two 7 a cylinder 9 No. (The word 'information' does not have a plural form.) g s noun 2 26 December 3 a kid I your teet 4 narrow **Q** the trunk pooksyob

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#### Aa

a /ə, eɪ; ə, e/ article 冠词

1 one or any 一个:任何一个: Would you like a drink? 您想喝点儿东西吗? ◇ A dog has four legs. 狗有四条腿。 ◇ He's a teacher. 他是教师。

**2** each, or for each 每一个;对每一个来说: She phones her mother three times a week. 她每星期给母亲打三次电话。 ◇ This wine costs £4 a bottle. 这种葡萄酒4英镑一瓶。

#### a or an? 用 a 还是用 an?

Before a word that starts with the sound of a, e, i, o or u, you use an, not a. 在读音以 a·e·i·o 或 u 开始的字之前,用 an,不用 a。Be careful! It is the sound that is important, not the spelling 要質心!重要的是发音;不是拼写的字母。

a box 一个盒子

a singer 一个歌唱者

a university 一所大学

an apple 一个苹果

an hour 一个小时 an MP 一位议员

abandon /əˈbændən; əˈbændən/ verb 动间 (abandons, abandoning, abandoned /əˈbændənd; əˈbændənd/)

1 leave somebody or something completely 彻底离开某人或某事物;遗弃;抛弃; 抛弃; 搬弃: He abandoned his car in the snow. 他抛弃了陷在大雪中的汽车。

**2** stop doing something before it is finished 某事物尚未完成而不再继续做下去: 放弃: When the rain started, we abandoned our game. 下起雨来了,我们不继续做游戏了。

abbey /'æbi; 'æbi/ noun 名词 (plural 复数作 abbeys)

a building where religious men or women (called **monks** and **nuns**) live or lived 男女神职人员 (修士叫做 **monk**: 修女叫做 **nun**) 居住的或居住过的建筑物;修道院

abbreviate /əˈbriːvieɪt; əˈbrivɪ,et/ verb 动 词 (abbreviates, abbreviating, abbreviated) make a word shorter by not saying or writing some of the letters 省略某些字母而说出或写出某词;简称;缩写: The word 'telephone' is often abbreviated to 'phone'. \* telephone 这个字常缩略为phone。

abbreviation /əˈbriːvieɪ∫n; əˌbrivɪ-'eʃən/ noun 名词

a short form of a word 缩写词;略语: *TV* is an abbreviation for 'television'. \* TV 是 television 的缩略式。

ability /əˈbɪləti; əˈbɪlətɪ/ noun 名 词 (plural 复数作 abilities)

the power and knowledge to do something 做某事物的力量或知识;能力: She has the ability to pass the exam, but she must work harder. 她能够考及格,但是得用功才行。

able /'eɪbl; 'ebl/ adjective 形容词

be able to have the power and knowledge to do something 有做某事物的力量 或知识;能够: Will you be able to come to the party? 你能来参加聚会吗? ◇ Is Simon able to swim? 西蒙会游泳吗? ☞ Look at can. 见 can。

aboard /ə'bɔ:d; ə'bɔrd/ adverb, prep-osition 副词,介词

on or onto a ship, train, bus or an aeroplane 在船上、火车上、公共汽车上或飞机 上;向船上、火车上、公共汽车上或飞机上: Are all the passengers aboard the ship? 所有乘客都上船了吗? ◇ We went aboard the plane. 我们上了飞机。

abolish /əˈbɒlɪʃ; əˈbɑlɪʃ/ verb 湖 词 (abolishes, abolishing, abolished /əˈbɒlɪʃt; əˈbɑlɪʃt/)

stop or end something by law 依法停止或 结束某事物;废除;废止: The Americans abolished slavery in 1863. 美国在1863年 废除了奴隶制度。

abolition /ˌæbəˈlɪʃn; ˌæbəˈlɪʃən/ noun 名词 (no plural 无复数)

the abolition of hunting 废除狩猎活动

about /əˈbaʊt; əˈbaʊt/ preposition.
adverb 介词、副词

1 a little more or less than; a little before or after 比…稍多或稍少;在…稍前或稍后;或多或少;大约;左右: She's about 50 years old. 她50岁上下。◇I arrived at

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about two o'clock. 我是在两点钟前后到达的。

**2** of; on the subject of 关于; 对于; 有关; a book about cats 关于猫的书 ◇ We talked about the problem. 我们谈过这个问题。 ◇ What are you thinking about? 你想什么呢?

3 in or to different places or in different directions 在各处;向各处;朝各方向: The children were running about in the garden. 孩子们在花园里四处跑。◇ There were books lying about on the floor. 地上到处都是书。

4 almost 将近;差不多: Dinner is about ready. 就要开饭了。

5 in a place; here 在某处; 在这里: Is your mother about? I want to speak to her. 你母亲在吗?我想和她谈谈。

**be about to** be going to do something very soon 即将做某事物: *The film is about to start.* 电影就要开演了。

above /ə'bʌv; ə'bʌv/ preposition, adverb 介词, 副词

1 in or to a higher place; higher than somebody or something 在上面;到上面; 比某人或某物高: I looked up at the sky above. 我抬头看着上面的天空。 ◇ My bedroom is above the kitchen. 我的卧室在厨房的上面。 ◇ There is a picture on the wall above the fireplace. 壁炉上面的墙上有幅画。 ☞ picture on page C1 见第C1 页图

**2** more than a number or price (指数目或价钱) 大于: *children aged ten and above* 年龄在十岁或十岁以上的儿童

**above all** more than any other thing; what is most important 比其他事物尤甚; 最为重要: He's handsome and intelligent and, above all, he's kind! 他又漂亮又聪明,尤其可贵的是他很和蔼!

**abroad** /a'bro:d; a'brod/ adverb 副词 in or to another country 在另一国;向另一国;在国外;到国外: Are you going abroad this summer? 你今年夏天到外国去吗?◇ She lives abroad now. 她住在国外。

absence /'æbsəns; 'æbsṇs/ noun 名词 (no plural 无复数)

a time when a person or thing is not there 某人或某物不在某处的时候; 缺席: I am doing Julie's job in her absence. 朱莉不 在,我正在做她的工作。

absent /ˈæbsənt; 'æbsṇt/ adjective 形容词

not there; away 不在该处的; 离开的: He was absent from work yesterday because he was ill. 他昨天病了、没上班。

absolute /ˈæbsəluːt; ˈæbsəˌlut/ adjective 形容词

complete 绝对的;完全的: I've never played chess before. I'm an absolute beginner. 我以前没下过国际象棋,完全是个生手。

absolutely adverb 副词

completely 绝对;完全: You're absolutely right. 你完全正确。

absorb /əb'sɔ:b; əb'sɔrb/ verb 动 闽 (absorbs, absorbing, absorbed /əb-'sɔ:bd; əb'sɔrbd/)

take in something like liquid or heat, and hold it 吸收或吸进 (液体或热量): The dry ground absorbed all the rain. 地面很干,把雨水都吸收了。

abstract /ˈæbstrækt/ 'æbstrækt/ adjective 形容词

1 about an idea, not a real thing 关于意念的(非实物的);抽象的: abstract thought 抽象的思维

2 not like a real thing 不像实物的;抽象式的: an abstract painting 抽象画

absurd /əbˈsɜːd; əbˈsɜːd/ adjective 形容词

so silly that it makes you laugh 愚蠢得可笑的;荒谬的;荒唐的: You look absurd in that hat! 你戴着那顶帽子,看起来怪模怪样的! ◇ Don't be absurd! Of course I can't learn Japanese in three days! 别那么荒唐了!我当然不能在三天之内学会日请了!

abuse /ə'bju:z; ə'bjuz/ verb 动 词 (abuses, abusing, abused /ə'bju:zd; ə'bjuzd/)

1 use something in a wrong or bad way 错误地或胡乱地使用某事物;滥用: The manager often abuses her power. 那个 (女) 经理常常滥用职权。

**2** be cruel or unkind to somebody 残暴地 或狠毒地对待某人;虐待: *The children were abused by their father.* 这些孩子受到父亲 的虐待。

**3** say rude things to somebody 对某人说 粗野的话;辱骂

abuse /əˈbjuːs; əˈbjus/ noun 名词 (no plural 无复数)

1 using something in a wrong or bad way 对某事物错误的或胡乱的使用;滥用: drug abuse 滥用麻醉药品

**2** being cruel or unkind to somebody 残暴的或狠毒的对待;虐待: *child abuse* 虐待儿童

**3** rude words 粗野的话;粗话;脏话: *The lorry driver shouted abuse at the cyclist*. 那个卡车司机破口大骂那个骑自行车的人。

accent /'æksent; 'æksɛnt/ noun 名词

1 the way a person from a certain place or country speaks a language 某地或某国的人说话的方式;口音;方言;方音: She speaks English with an American accent. 她说英语带有美国口音。

2 saying one word or part of a word more strongly than another 把一个词或一个词里的某部分读得重些;重读;重音: In the word 'because', the accent is on the second part of the word. \* because 这个词里,第二部分重读。

accept /ək'sept; ək'sɛpt/ verb 动词 (accepts, accepting, accepted)

1 say 'yes' when somebody asks you to have or do something 同意;认可;接受: I accepted the invitation to his party. 我接受了他的邀请去参加聚会。 Please accept this present. 请收下这个礼物。

2 believe that something is true 认为某事物属实;相信某事物: She can't accept that her son is dead. 她无法相信儿子已经死了。

acceptable /ək'septəbl; ək'septəbl/
adjective 形容词

allowed by most people; good enough 多数人认可的;够好的: It's not acceptable to make so many mistakes. 出现这么多错 误是不行的。

access /'ækses; 'æksɛs/ noun 名词 (no plural 无复数)

a way to go into a place or to use something (进入某地的) 通路; (使用某事物的) 方法: We don't have access to the garden from our flat. 从我们的公寓到花园没有通路。 Oo you have access to a computer at home? 你在家里有机会使用计算机吗?

accident /'æksɪdənt; 'æksədənt/ noun 名词

something, often bad, that happens by chance 偶然发生的事 (常为坏事);事故;故障;意外: I had an accident when I was driving to work—my car hit a tree. 我开车上班时出了事故——我的汽车撞在树上了。 ◇I'm sorry I broke your watch—it was

an accident. 对不起,我把你的手表弄坏了——不是成心的。

by accident by chance; not because you have planned it 偶然;意外地;并非特意地: I took Jenny's book by accident. I thought it was mine. 我无意中拿了珍妮的书。我还以为是我的呢。

accidental /ˌæksɪˈdentl; ˌæksəˈdɛntl/
adjective 形容词

If something is accidental, it happens by chance 偶然发生的;意外造成的;并非特意安排的: accidental death 意外死亡

accidentally / æksɪ'dentəli; ,æksə-'dentlı/ adverb 副词

He accidentally broke the window. 他无意间把窗户打破了。

accommodation /əˌkɒməˈdeɪʃn; əˌkɑməˈdeʃən/ noun 名词 (no plural 无 复数)

a place to stay or live 住宿或居住的地方: It's difficult to find cheap accommodation in London. 在伦敦很难找到便宜的 住处。

accompany /ə'kʌmpəni; ə'kʌmpəni/
verb 动 词 (accompanies, accompanying, accompanied /ə'kʌmpənid;
ə'kʌmpənɪd/)

1 go with somebody to a place 陪某人去某处;伴随: Four teachers accompanied the class on their skiing holiday. 有四个教师陪同全班同学滑雪度假。

2 happen at the same time as something else 与某事物同时发生或出现: Thunder is usually accompanied by lightning. 打雷时通常也打闪。

3 play music while somebody sings or plays another instrument (有人演唱或演奏时) 用器乐配合;伴奏: You sing and I'll accompany you on the guitar. 你来唱,我用吉他给你伴奏。

accord /ə'kɔ:d; ə'kərd/ noun 名词 (no plural 无复数)

of your own accord because you want to, not because somebody has asked you 自愿地;主动地: She left the job of her own accord. 是她自愿辞去那份工作的。

according to /əˈkɔːdɪŋ tə; əˈkɔrdɪŋ tə/
preposition 介词

as somebody or something says 根据某人或某事物所说: According to Mike, this film is really good. 据迈克说,这部电影



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真好。 
 The church was built in 1395, according to this book. 按照这本书的说法,这座教堂建筑于1395年。

account /əˈkaont; əˈkaunt/ noun 名词

1 words that somebody says or writes about something that happened 某人对所发生的事说的话或写的文字:陈述:描写:报道: He gave the police an account of the car accident. 他向警方叙述了汽车出事的情况。

**2** an amount of money that you keep in a bank 存在银行里的钱;账户: *I paid the money into my bank account*. 我把钱存进我的银行账户里了。

**3 accounts** (plural 复数) lists of all the money that a person or business receives and pays 个人或公司收支的项目; 账目: Who keeps (= does) the accounts for your business? 你们公司谁管账?

on no account, not on any account not for any reason 不管什么原因或理由;决不可以: On no account must you open this door. 这个门绝对不要开。

take account of something, take something into account remember something when you are thinking about other things 考虑某事物时想到另一件事;把某事物考虑在内: John is always last, but you must take his age into account—he is much younger than the other children. 约翰总是最后,但是要考虑到他的年纪——他比别的孩子小得多。

accountant /əˈkaʊntənt; əˈkaʊntənt/

a person whose job is to make lists of all the money that people or businesses receive and pay 为大家或公司登记收支账目的人;会计: Kitty is an accountant. 基蒂是会计。

**accurate** /ˈækjərət; ˈækjərɪt/ adjective 形容词

exactly right; with no mistakes 正确无误的; 准确的; 精确的: He gave an accurate description of the thief. 他把那个贼描述得很准确。 Opposite 反义词: inaccurate accurately adverb 副词

The map was accurately drawn. 这张地图 画得很精确。

accuse /əˈkjuːz; əˈkjuz/ verb 动 词 (accuses, accusing, accused /əˈkjuːzd; əˈkjuzd/)

say that somebody has done something

wrong 说出某人做错了事;指责;指控: The police accused the woman of stealing. 警方指控那个女子偷了东西。 令 He was accused of murder. 他被控告犯有谋杀罪。accusation /ˌækjuˈzeɪʃn; ˌækjəˈzeʃən/noun 名词

The accusations were not true. 这些指责都不属实。

ace /eis: es/ noun 名词

a playing-card which has only one shape on it 只有一个点的纸牌; 幺点的纸牌: the ace of hearts 红桃幺

ache /eɪk; ek/ verb 动词 (aches, aching, ached /eɪkt; ekt/)

give you pain 引起疼痛: My legs ached after the long walk. 我走了长路以后两腿发疼。

ache noun 名词

achieve /ə'tʃi:v; ə'tʃiv/ verb 动 词 (achieves, achieving, achieved /ə'tʃi:vd; ə'tʃivd/)

do or finish something well after trying hard 经过努力而做好或做成某事物;达到: 实现: He worked hard and achieved his aim of becoming a doctor. 他很用功,达到了当医生的目的。

achievement /əˈtʃiːvmənt; ə'tʃivmənt/
noun 名词

something that somebody has done after trying hard 经过努力而做成的事物;成就:成绩: Climbing Mount Everest was his greatest achievement. 登上了埃佛勒斯峰(即珠橡朗玛峰) 是他最大的成就。

acid /'æsɪd; 'æsɪd/ noun 名词

a liquid that can burn things (能腐蚀东西的) 酸

acid rain /ˌæsɪd ˈreɪn; ˌæsɪd ˈren/ noun 名词 (no plural 无复数)

rain that has chemicals in it from factories, for example. It can damage trees, rivers and buildings. 酸雨(含有化学物质的雨,例如含有由工厂排出的物质的雨。这种雨能损害树木、河流、建筑物。)

acknowledge /ək'nɒlɪdʒ; ək'nɑlɪdʒ/
verb 动词 (acknowledges, acknowledging, acknowledged /ək'nɒlɪdʒd;
ək'nɑlɪdʒd/)

1 agree that something is true 承认某事物