



AN ENGLISH-CHINESE
DICTIONARY FOR
HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

中学生
英语学习
词典

南京大学出版社

**An English-Chinese Dictionary
For High School Students**

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前 言

这本词典是一部根据我国中学生学习英语的实际情况和实际需要而编写的一部简明英汉词典。编写的目的在于向读者提供一部有实际用途并能产生良好效果的英语学习工具书。这部词典具有如下特点：

一、精选词汇，切合实际

我们根据我国现行中学英语教学大纲和教材，认真分析其语言背景，参照英美各类儿童词典、基本词汇词典、中学生词典以及一些简明英语和美国英语词典，进行统计分析，共精选首词 8000 余条。这些词语为中学生各学科（包括英语语文、历史、地理、数学、物理、化学、生物、美术、音乐等）的基本词汇。此外，还选收了反映学校和家庭生活、文化、娱乐、体育、游戏等各方面的常见词汇。这些词汇出现于教材、读物及日常生活范围的频率很高，了解掌握这些词语，将会帮助读者奠定良好的英语基础，对今后的加深提高会大有帮助。

英语中的短语（包括名词短语、动词短语、习语、成语等）浩如烟海，俯拾皆是。这些短语虽然常由几个常用词组成，但含义复杂，往往难以从字面上理解，从而形成英语学习的语言难点。为此，本词典精选了中学生英语学习阶段可能会遇上的各类短语，给予简明释义，并且提供了例证，以便于读者理解应用。

二、释义准确，言简义赅

本词典词条下的义项的选收根据读者中学阶段学习实际情况而确定，不求面面俱到。义项根据常用与较常用的情况依次排列。本书义项用中文解释，努力做到准确明朗，简洁恰当。为了准确说明各义项的含义，对那些抽象词语、容易引起混淆或易于产生歧义的词语，加以简要说明或提示，以帮助读者获得清晰的概念，达到透彻理解、便于掌握的目的。

三、例语丰富,语言生动规范

作为中学生英语学习词典,必须具有丰富充实的例证,以进一步说明词义。本书中收入大量的例证,这些例证大多为完整句子,而且含有丰富的知识。这些例证行文生动活泼,语言精练规范,大可朗朗上口。它们告诉读者各词义可能出现的具体语言环境,帮助读者在语境中加深理解词义。正是由于这些由生动活泼的语言构成的例句,使得这部词典具有可读性,一扫以往学生词典的那种单调枯燥、古板生硬的现象。本书所收例证,还有助于读者作文造句时模仿套用。

四、体现多种功能

作为学习词典,仅仅具有词语、释义、例证等项目是不够的,它还应该具有更多的功能,以发挥更为全面的作用。为此我们特设计了如下语言项目:

- 单词划分音节
- 注明可数名词与不可数名词
- 注明及物与不及物动词
- 详细列出名词、代词、动词、形容词和副词的屈折变化,帮助读者掌握由词根加 -s, -es, -ing, -ed, -er, -est 和 -ly 等词尾构成的屈折变化形式。
- 标明某些词语的反义词
- 订正常见的、有代表性的错误句子,并给予简要说明。

我们的一切努力,都在于帮助读者学好英语,提高英语水平,获得良好成绩。但愿这部词典能够让您得心应手,使您比较满意。

由于水平限制,时间紧迫,书中不当或错误之处在所难免,敬请批评指正。

编者

1995年8月

体例说明

- 一、**词条**: 词条由首词、注音、词性、释义、反义词、词形变化、派生词、误句改正八个部分组成。前四个项目每个词条都具有, 后四个项目根据词条的需要而定。

二、**首词**:

1. 首词就是整个词条处理的中心词。
2. 首词排在词条的首位, 用正黑体印刷。
3. 首词有两种拼法者, 第二拼法放在第一拼法之后的圆括号()内。例如: **me·ter** (**me·tre**)
4. 首词均用圆点划分音节。例如: **per·sist·ent**。本词典划分音节的方法与移行法相结合。如果一个词的首字母或尾字母单独构成音节, 在划分音节时, 将该首字母并入后一个音节, 或将该尾字母并入前一个音节。这样, 按音节移行时就不会出现一个单独的字母出现在行首或行尾, 以致违反移行规则的现象。例如: **a·go** 应写(或排印)为 **ago**, **ech·o** 应写(或排印)为 **echo**。

三、**注音**:

1. 本词典用国际音标注音, 排在首词后面方括号内。例如: **an·gry** ['æŋɡri]。
2. 一个首词如果有两种读音, 则两种注音都放在方括号内, 用分号(;)隔开。
3. 一个首词因词性不同而读音各异者, 则分别注音。例如: **im·port** [im'pɔ:t] *v.* — *n.* ['impɔ:t]。
4. 注音音标用白正体印刷。有些词的注音中个别音标可读可不读, 这样的音标用白斜体印刷。例如: **history** ['histəri]。

四、**词性(词类)**:

1. 各种词性的缩写式: *n.* (名词); *pron.* (代词); *v.* (动词); *prep.* (介词); *interj.* (感叹词); *conj.* (连词);

adj. (形容词); **adv.** (副词); **art.** (冠词)。

2. 单一词性的首词, 直接在注音方括号后标明该词词性。多词性的首词, 则分别按词性处理。各个词性处理顺序用罗马数字编号。
3. 名词: 为了让读者正确掌握名词的用法, 本词典对于名词加注以下符号: **n.** [C] (可数名词); **n.** [U] (不可数名词); **n.** (既作可数名词, 又作不可数名词)。
4. 动词: 本词典对动词加注以下符号: **vt.** (及物动词); **vi.** (不及物动词); **v.** (又作及物动词又作不及物动词); **aux. v.** (助动词或情态动词); **link-v.** (系动词)。
5. 词性的字体均用小写黑斜体字母表示。可数名词中 **n.** [C] 的 [C] 和不可数名词 **n.** [U] 中的 [U] 用大写白正体。

五、释义和习语:

1. 首词下的所有义项和习语, 按先后顺序用阿拉伯数字统一编号。
2. 首词下的义项和习语用汉语注释, 汉语注释之后根据需要提供英语例句。例句后加汉译, 每个例句都体现一种用法或一个语言点。
3. 所有例句均用白正体印刷, 例句中的中心词(首词)用白斜体印刷。
4. 用阿拉伯数字编号的习语用黑斜体印刷。

六、反义词:

1. 反义词前用 [反] 表示, 放在义项和习语之后或误句改正之后。
2. 反义词的“[反]”字用白正体印刷。
3. 反义词不作注音、释义、汉译等方式的处理。

七、词形的变化:

1. 词形变化项目中收入的都是不规则变化, 包括名词复数、形容词和副词的比较级和最高级、动词的过去式和过去分词。
2. 词形变化排列在义项和习语之后, 用正黑体印刷, 划分音节。

八、误句改正:

1. 误句改正一项用〔误〕表示,“误”用白正体印刷。误句中的中心词(首词)用白斜体。
2. 说明怎样改正以及改正的理由的文字放在误句后的圆括号“()”内。

九、派生词:派生词用正黑体印刷,划分音节。

十、方括号“[]”在义项、习语和例句中的用法:

方括号“[]”主要用来表示替换。例如:put [bring; carry] into effect 即 put into effect; bring into effect; carry into effect

follow [copy] the example of 即 follow the example of; copy the example of

A

A or a [ei] 1. 英语第一个字母: He knows the subject for *A to Z*. 他精通这一科目。2. (表示“第一”的符号) 头等的; 一级的; 一流的
a [强 ei; 弱 ə] **an** [强 æn; 弱 ən, n]
art. (a, an 都是不定冠词。a 用于以辅音音素开始的词前面; an 用于以元音音素开始的词前。) 1. 一(用在单数可数名词前, 泛指, 表类别): This is *a* tree. 这是(一棵)树。He is *an* Englishman. 他是(一位)英国人。2. (弱化的 one) 一: We must finish it within *an* hour from now. 我们必须从现在起在一小时以内完成这件事。3. 某(一), 一: He took his things to *a* hotel nearby. 他把东西送到附近一家旅馆去了。4. 任何(一): *A* square has four sides. (任何)四边形有四个边。5. 每(一): They worked ten hours *a* day. 他们每天工作十小时。6. 同(一): Tom and Mary are of *an* age. 汤姆和玛丽同岁。7. 一次(活动或实例): Let's have *a* swim. 我们游泳吧。He has done me *a* kindness. 他帮了我一次忙。8. 一(份, 客): The waiter served him *an* ice cream. 服务员给他送上一客冰淇淋。9. 一(套, 配在一起的东西): I got *a* knife and fork. 我买了一副刀叉。10. 一(在一些形式上是复数而意义上是单数的名词复数形式前): *A* [*A* pair of] scissors was lying on the table. 桌上放着一把剪刀。11. (在一些不可数名词前) 一种(些); 某种(些): They have *a* great admiration for our laborato-

ry. 他们非常羡慕我们的实验室。This is *a* black tea. 这是(一种)红茶。12. 一位(姓...的): *A* Mr. Liu came to see you. 一位姓刘的先生来看望你。13. 一位(某家庭的成员): His wife is *a* Smith. 他的妻子是史密斯家族的人。14. 一位(像某某的人): He talks like *a* Johnson. 他谈起话来很像约翰逊(健谈)。15. 一个(像某地的)地方: Do you think it possible for the North Pole ever to have *a* Shanghai? 你认为北极会在什么时候有个像上海一样的城市吗? 16. 一部(作品): Have you *a* complete Lu Xun? 你有鲁迅全集吗? 17. (和厂名、商标名等连用表示) 一件, 一台(作品、机器等)。18. 一幅(图, 像): This is *a* West Lake. 这是一幅西湖图。19. (表示时间, 款项) 一个(整体单位): I spent *a* delightful summer holidays in Qingdao last year. 去年我在青岛过了一个愉快的暑假。20. 大约: He spent *a* five years in writing this novel. 他写这本小说大约用了五年时间。21. 表示程度或限度: These visitors came from *a* great distance. 这些参观的人是从远方来的。22. 一(个, ...似的): He is *a* girl of *a* boy. 他是一个女孩似的男孩。She is *a* boy of *a* girl. 她是一个男孩似的女孩。

abacus ['æbəkəs] **n.** (C) 算盘: The girl used (or worked) an *abacus* to help her solve arithmetic problems. 那个女孩借助于算盘解算术题。 **abaci** ['æbəsi] or

abacus ['æbəkəsɪz]

abandon [ə'bændən] *vt.* 1. 抛弃; 放弃: Sailors *abandon* their ship when it is wrecked. 船失事后, 水手们就抛弃了它。2. 永久离弃: The family *abandoned* their old house when they moved. 那户人家离弃旧居, 迁往他处。〔反〕reclaim; keep

abbreviation [ə,bri:'vi'eɪʃən] *n.* 缩写; 缩写式; 缩略词语: The *abbreviation* for noun is *n.* "noun" 的缩写式是 "n".

ability [ə'bɪlɪti] *n.* 〔U〕能力; 才智; 才干; 才能: A pilot has the *ability* to fly his plane through a storm. 飞行员有驾驶飞机在暴风雨中飞行的能力。He will do it to the best of his *ability*. 他将尽力做好那件事。He is a man of great *abilities*. 他是一位很有才能的人。〔误〕She had the *ability* to doing the work. (应将 "to doing" 改为 to do) 〔反〕inability

able ['eɪbl] *adj.* 有能力的; 有技能的; 有才干的: Most boys and girls are *able* to read well by the third grade. 到了三年级, 多数男女学生都能顺利地阅读。The chief engineer made a very *able* speech. 那位高级工程师作了一篇才华横溢的演讲。〔反〕unable

abnormal [æb'nɔ:məl] *adj.* 反常的; 不正常的; 变态的: Freezing weather in June is *abnormal*. 六月里出现冷得结冰的天气是反常的。〔反〕normal **abnormally**, *adv.*

aboard [ə'bɔ:d] *adv.* 1. 在船(或飞机, 车)上; 上船〔飞机; 车〕: The conductor says, "All *aboard*!" when a train is ready to go. 火车准备开动, 乘务员说: "请上车!" The captain is *aboard*. 船长在船上。

prep. 2. They went *aboard* the ship. 他们上了船。

abolish [ə'bəliʃ] *vt.* 废除; 取消; 撤消

about [ə'baut] *prep.* 1. 关于; 与...有关: Let me tell you something *about* baseball. 我来给你们讲一些关于棒球运动的事。2. 属于; 有关于; There was something *about* him that I did not like. 他有些方面我不喜欢。He has something *about* him. 他有两下子。3. 在...周围; 在...附近; 向...周围: They were all sitting *about* the fire. 他们都围着炉子坐着。Look *about* you and tell me what you see. 向四周看看, 告诉我你看到了什么。4. 围绕: She had a gold chain *about* her neck. 她脖子上戴着一串金项链。5. 携带(在...身边): Have you any money *about* you? 你身边有钱吗? 6. 在〔到〕各处: They walked *about* the streets. 他们到街上转一转。7. 大约: We arrived there *about* eight o'clock. 我们大约八点钟到达那里。8. 即将; (计划)就要: We are *about* to start. 我们就要动身。9. 从事于; 忙于: He is *about* an important piece of work. 他在做一件重要工作。10. *go about* 从事, 干: He went *about* the job half-heartedly. 他半心半意地干活。11. *set about* 开始, 着手: They set *about* cleaning the windows after class. 下课后他们开始擦窗子。12. *what about* ...怎么样, ...好不好: What *about* having a game of table tennis? 打一场乒乓球怎么样? *adv.* 13. 大约; 差不多; 不久就要: He had no watch, but he guessed it was *about* seven o'clock. 他没有表, 他猜大约七点钟了。We are *about* to start. 我们不久就要动身了。14. 附近:

The child couldn't have gone far, he must be somewhere *about*. 孩子不可能走远,他一定在附近什么地方。15. 接近;很可能: It's *about* time our team won a game, isn't it? 我们的球队总该胜了,对吗? 16. 到处;向各个方面: The man traveled *about*, searching a place to settle. 那个人浪迹天涯,想找个定居的地方。17. 活动;流行: The flu is *about*. 感冒流行。18. 反向: We faced *about* and walked away. 我们转回头走开了。19. 轮流: We are to take turns *about*. 我们轮流。〔误〕 I am *about* to go next week. (应删去“next week”,“be *about* to”句型不可用表示将来的时间状语,因为这里“*about*”的意思是“不久就要”,再加个“下星期”,成了病句)

above [ə'baʊ] *adv.* 1. 在上面;在更高处: The plane was flying far *above*. 飞机在高空飞行。2. (书、文等)上文;上述部分的: Writers say, “see the paragraph *above*”, meaning “See the paragraph that appears somewhere earlier.” 作者说“见上面一段”,意思就是“参阅前面某处出现过的那个段落。” 3. 上级的: An order came from the organization *above*. 上级组织来了命令。 *prep.* 4. 高于;在…上方: A principal is *above* a teacher. 校长的地位高于教员。 The plane went *above* the clouds. 飞机飞到了云层以上。 5. 多于: There are *above* one thousand pupils in my school. 我校有一千多位学生。 6. 在…之外;超出: He lives in the first house *above* that bridge. 他住在桥那边的第二所房子里。 7. 在上游: The river is *above* the canal. 那条河在运河的上游。 8. 高于;超出: The hero in the

movie was *above* fighting unfairly. 那部影片中的主人公总是明枪交战。 His conduct is *above* criticism. 他的行为无可非议。 This problem is *above* me. 这个问题我解决不了。 *Above* all they need more education. 最重要的是,他们需要多受教育。 9. 不屑做: If you want to learn, you must not be *above* asking questions. 你要学习就不要怕问问题。 10. 除…之外;加之: He gets a number of money award, over and *above* his salary. 除薪水外,他还得到好些奖金。 *adj.* 11. 上面的;上述的: What do you think of the *above* discussion? 你对上面的讨论怎样看待? 〔反〕 below

abroad [ə'brɔ:d] *adv.* 1. 在国外;到外国去: We saw photographs of his trip *abroad* in France and England. 我们看到他在国外旅行时在法国和英国拍的照片。 2. 到处;广为流传: The story is *abroad* that our class will win the trophy. 广泛流传: 我们班级将得到奖杯。 3. *from abroad*. 从国外。 〔反〕 home

ab-sence [ˈæbsəns] *n.* 1. 不在;缺席: During the president's *absence*, the vice-president ran the meetings of our club. 会长不在时,我们俱乐部的会议由副会长主持。 During his *absence* in Beijing, he wrote three letters to me. 他暂去北京期间,给我写了三封信。 During his *absence* from Beijing, Mr Li took his place. 他暂离北京期间,李先生代替他工作。 2. 无;缺乏: There was an *absence* of interest in the new movie, so they didn't go. 这部新影片枯燥乏味;他们没有去看。 〔反〕 presence

ab-sent [ˈæbsənt] *adj.* 1. 不在;缺席: Tom is *absent* from school. 汤

姆没有来上学。Mary is *absent* at home. 玛丽没有来,她在家里。

This word is *absent* in that dictionary. 那部词典里没有这个词。

2. 不存在; Feelings of happiness were *absent* after he finished making his radio, and it didn't work. 收音机装成以后没响,他很扫兴。

〔反〕present *ab-sent-ly* *adv.*

vt. [əb'sent] 3. 使缺席;使不到: You cannot *absent* yourself from class without a note from the principal. 没有校长的准假条你不能缺课。〔反〕present [pri'zent]

ab-sol-ute [ˈæbsəlju:t] *adj.* 1. 完美的;完整的;完全的;纯粹的: The teacher gave *absolute* freedom to the class to choose their class project. 教师给学生充分自由选择课外自修课程。That's *absolute* nonsense! 那纯粹是胡说! 2. 绝对的: The general said that he was now in *absolute* command, and he didn't have to listen to other officers. 将军说,他现在有绝对指挥权,不必听从其他军官的指示。〔反〕relative; mixed *ab-sol-ute-ly*, *adv.*

ab-sorb [əb'sɔ:b] *vt.* 1. 吸收(流体、热、光、知识等): Dry earth *absorbs* the rain, but paved streets do not. 干土吸收雨水,石铺的街道不吸收。The clever boy *absorbed* the knowledge that his teachers could give him. 聪明的男孩吸收了老师教给他的所有知识。2. 吸引(注意);使专心: Some inventors get so *absorbed* in their work that they do not bother to eat or sleep. 一些发明家对自己的工作全神贯注,以至废寝忘食。3. 并吞: Big factories *absorbed* small factories in the capitalist countries. 在资本主义国家

里,大工厂吞并小工厂。

ab-tract [ˈæbstrækt] *adj.* 1. 抽象的;理论的;深奥的: "Happiness" and "love" are *abstract* words. "幸福"和"爱"都是抽象的词。2. 抽象;概括;抽象观念;摘要: Make an *abstract* of this book. 请把这本书的要点摘录出来。3. 取出;提炼;提取: Iron is *abstracted* from ore. 铁是从铁矿石中提炼出来的。4. 摘录: He *abstracted* his speech and wrote it on a blackboard. 他摘出讲话的要点,写在黑板上。5. 转移(注意力): Nothing can *abstract* his mind while he works. 他工作时,什么也不能使他分心。〔反〕concrete

ab-un-dant [ə'bʌndənt] *adj.* 充裕的;丰富的: The store has an *abundant* supply of toys for Christmas time. 圣诞节期间,商店供应充足的玩具。〔反〕scarce *ab-un-dant-ly* *adv.*

ab-use [ə'bju:z] *vt.* 1. 滥用;妄用: You *abuse* a friendship when you break a promise to a friend. 失信于朋友就破坏了友谊。2. 虐待;伤害: The child *abused* the cat by dropping him. 那个孩子把那只猫摔在地上粗暴地摧残它。3. 滥用;妄用: Because of the baseball player's *abuse* of the manager's rules, he was taken off the team. 那个棒球运动员因破坏了经理的规定,被赶出了球队。4. 虐待;糟蹋: There is no excuse for the *abuse* of our parks by messy people. 不容许任何不守公德的人糟蹋公园。

ac-cent [ˈæksənt] *n.* 1. 重读;重音: When you read this poem, put an *accent* on the syllables that the teacher has underlined. 读这首诗

时,要在老师强调的音节上重读。

2. 重音符号: The *accent* in the word "begin" is on the second syllable, you need to mark the syllable with a written *accent*. "begin"这个词的重音在第二个音节上,你要在这个音节上标上重音符号。3. 口音: In this class there are three girls with a Shanghai *accent*. 这班有三个女孩说话是上海口音。4. 腔调: The French usually speak English with a French *accent*. 法国人讲英语通常带有法语腔调。vt. [æk'sent] 5. 重读; 标重音符号: If you do not always *accent* the proper syllables, you may be misunderstood. 假如该重读的音节你不重读,人家就会误解你讲的话。

ac·cept [æk'sept] v. 1. 接受: You should *accept* gifts with a smile and a polite "thank you". 你应当带着笑容接受礼品,并且有礼貌地说一声“谢谢”。2. 同意; 满意; 赞同: Mother *accepted* the idea of a party on Sunday because Joe will be ten years old that day. 妈妈同意在星期天聚会的意见,因为那一天琼满十岁了。3. 相信: Even today a few people *accept* the idea that the sun goes around the earth. 直到现在还有少数人相信太阳绕着地球转的说法。〔反〕reject; decline; refuse

ac·cept·able [æk'septəbl] adj. 1. 可接受的; 满意的: He has an *acceptable* excuse for being late. 他迟到的理由是可以接受的。2. 合意的; 受欢迎的: Pictures of football players are always an *acceptable* gift to a young boy who is ill. 足球运动员的照片总是生病的男孩非常欢迎的礼品。〔反〕unacceptable ac·cept·a·bly, adv.

ac·cept·ed [æk'septid] adj. 公认的。

ac·ci·dent ['æksidənt] n. 1. 事故: Thousands of people are killed in automobile *accidents* every year. 年年都有几千人死于汽车车祸。2. 事件; 意外的事; 偶发的事: Inventors know that important discoveries result from lucky *accidents*. 发明家们懂得,有些重要的发明是侥幸的偶发的事产生的结果。3. 偶然: I saw him by *accident* in the big crowd. 在一大群人中,我偶然看到了他。4. 靠偶然机会成功的人或事: He is only a political *accident*. 他不过是靠机会成功的政界人物。〔反〕design

ac·com·pany [ə'kʌmpəni] v. 1. 陪同; 伴随; 带着: The little dog likes to *accompany* me when I take a walk. 我散步时小狗喜欢跟我作伴。Lightening usually *accompanies* thunder. 闪电时经常打雷。2. 和...一起寄来〔送给〕: The doctor *accompanied* his letter with a bill. 医生随信寄来一张帐单。3. 陪送。4. (为...)伴奏: Most singers have a pianist who *accompanies* them. 大多数歌手都有钢琴家为他们伴奏。〔误〕I *accompanied* a foreign friend to visit the Ming Tombs. (应删掉“visit”。“accompany”的宾语后不可加不定式。)(误) I *accompanied* with the guests to the gate. (“accompany”作“陪送”解时,后面不用“with”,应删去with。)

ac·com·plish [ə'kɒmplif] vt. 做; 执行; 完成(任务); 达到(目的): He works and works, but he never seems to *accomplish* anything. 他干呀干地,然而好像一无所成。They didn't *accomplish* the purpose desired. 他们没有达到预期的目

的。〔误〕The building will be *accomplished* by the end of this month. (“*accomplish*”表示完成任务,此句说完成一项建筑,宜改用“*completed*”。)

accord [ə'kɔ:d] *v.* 1. 与…一致: My answer to this arithmetic problem *accords* with yours. 我这道算术题答案和你的一致。2. 给予: We *accorded* the visitors a warm welcome. 我们给予来访者热烈欢迎。*n.* 3. 一致; 调和; 符合; (国际) 协议。4. *of one's own accord*. 自愿地; 主动地

accordance [ə'kɔ:dəns] *n.* 〔U〕 1. 一致; 给予。2. *in accordance with* 与…一致; 按照; 依据: We do it *in accordance with* your order. 我们是照你的命令做的。This is *in accordance with* reason. 这是合理的。

accordingly [ə'kɔ:dɪŋli] *adv.* 1. 照着(办; 做): We were told the school's rules of conduct, and we will act *accordingly*. 学生守则已宣布, 我们必须遵守。2. 因此; 从而: The doctor said to stay in bed, *accordingly* I stayed in bed. 医生叫我卧床休息, 我就照医生说的做了。

according to [ə'kɔ:dɪŋ'tu:] *prep.* 1. 遵照…; 按照…: I enclose payment of three dollars, *according to* our contract. 按照合同, 兹附上工钱三美元。2. 根据…所说: *According to* the weather forecast, we shall have rain tomorrow. 根据天气预报, 明天有雨。

accordion [ə'kɔ:dʒən] *n.* 〔C〕 手风琴

account [ə'kaunt] *n.* 1. 帐目; 户头: He keeps a written *account* of all the money he receives. 他把收到的钱都记在帐上。I want to open an

account with a bank. 我想在银行开个户头。2. 报导; 叙述; 说明: She gave a good *account* of her trip. 她详细地叙述了她的旅行。We shall have to call him to *account*. 我们必须责问〔批评〕他。3. 理由; 缘故: He was not allowed to take the senior course on *account* of his youth. 由于他年纪小, 所以不让他学高年级课程。4. 利益; 好处: Why should you suffer on his *account*? 你干吗要为他受罪? 5. 重要性; 价值; 考虑: People of this sort is of no *account*. 这类人无足轻重。6. *on every account* 无论如何 7. *on no account* 决不 8. *on this〔that〕account* 由于这个〔那个〕缘故 9. *take account of* 考虑, 重视 *v.* 10. 解释; 说明情况: Can you *account* for the ten dollars that seems to me missing? 我觉得好像少了十块钱, 你能说明那是怎么回事吗? 11. (数目等) 占: Women *account* for one third of all the representatives. 妇女占代表总数的三分之一。12. 消灭; 击落; 打死: They *accounted* for 20 of the enemy. 他们消灭了二十个敌人。13. 认为; 视为: He is *accounted* a promising politician. 他被认为是是一位有希望的政治家。

accountable [ə'kauntəbl] *adj.* 有责任的: He is not *accountable* to me for his actions. 他不须向我解释他的行为。〔反〕unaccountable

accurate ['ækjʊrɪt] *adj.* 准确的; 真实的: My watch is always *accurate*, except when I forget to wind it. 我的表总是很准, 除非我忘记上发条。〔反〕inaccurate
accurately, *adv.*

accuse [ə'kju:z] *vt.* 控告; 控告: The police *accused* him of speeding

and driving without a license. 警察指控他无证驾驶而且超速行车。

ac·cus·tom [ə'kʌstəm] *vt.* 使习惯:

Accustom yourself to finishing any job you start. 要养成对任何工作善始善终的习惯。

ac·cus·tomed [ə'kʌstəmd] *adj.* 1.

惯常的; 惯例的: The polar bear likes his *accustomed* home in the cold. 北极熊喜欢它住惯了的严寒之乡。2. (过去)习惯于: As we had been brought up in the country, we were *accustomed* to walking long distances. 由于我们在乡间长大, 我们习惯于走长路。3. 习惯做(某事): In those days I was *accustomed* to take short walk before breakfast. 在那些日子里, 我习惯于在早饭前散一会步。

ache [eik] *n.* 1. (连续的)疼痛: The *ache* in the boy's back lasted for two days, in spite of the medicine he took. 孩子背部已经痛了两天, 吃药也不顶用。I have an *ache* in the ear. 我耳朵痛。vi. 2. 痛: My heart *aches*. 我的心痛。

achieve [ə'tʃi:v] *v.* 1. 完成; 实现: If you wish to *achieve* success, you must be willing to work hard. 要想成功, 就得自觉自愿地勤奋工作。2. (通过自己的努力)得到; 达到: He hopes to *achieve* all his aims by the end of the year. 他希望年底前达到一切目标。During his short life, the author *achieved* fame. 那位作家在他短暂的一生中赢得了声誉。〔反〕fail; miss

achievement [ə'tʃi:vmənt] *n.* 成就; 成绩; 完成; 达到: That novel marked his highest *achievement* as a literary artist. 那本小说标志着他的文艺生涯的最高成就。〔反〕fail-

ure

ack·nowl·edge [ək'nɒlɪdʒ] *vt.* 1. 公

开承认: A sensible person *acknowledges* his mistakes. 明智的人总是承认自己的错误的。2. 表示感谢: It takes a bride a long time to *acknowledge* every wedding present. 新娘要用很长时间答谢收到的每件礼品。〔反〕deny

ac·quaint [ə'kweɪnt] *vt.* 使了解; 使

认识: Your teacher will *acquaint* you with facts about science. 你的教师将使你了解许多科学常识。I am *acquainted* with him. 我认识了他。〔误〕I want to *acquaint* him with her. (不合习惯, 应改为 I want to make him *acquainted* with her.)

ac·quaint·ance [ə'kweɪntəns] *n.* 1.

了解; 相识: He has some *acquaintance* with French. 他懂点法语。I have a nodding *acquaintance* with him. 我与他有点头之交。I made her *acquaintance* [made the *acquaintance* of her] at Paris. 我在巴黎和她相识。2. 熟人; 相识的人

ac·quire [ə'kwaɪə] *vt.* 1. 获得; 取

得: My grandmother *acquired* a college degree. 我祖母获得了大学学位。He *acquired* a good knowledge of English. 他熟谙英语知识。2. 使... 得到; 给... 带来: His character *acquired* him a good name. 他的品德使他得到了好名声。

acre [eɪkə] *n.* [C] 英亩

across [ə'krɒs] *adv.* 1. 从一边到另一边; 横过; 穿过: The United States is three thousand miles *across*. 美国疆域横跨三千英里。The park is *across* from the school. 公园就在学校对过。2. *get sth. across* 使人理解; 领会 3. *put sth.*

across 讲清楚;使人听懂 *prep.* 4. 横过;穿过: The bridge goes *across* the river. 大桥横架在这条河上。5. 在...另一边: The woods are *across* the river. 树林在河的那一边。6. 交叉: The two lines pass *across* each other at right angles. 这两条线成直角相交。7. 在...全境[境内] 8. *across the board* 普遍地 9. *come [run] across* 碰到(某人或某物): Where did you *come across* her? 你在哪里碰到她的? 10. *cut across* 取捷径穿过;打断;与...背道而驰 11. *get across* 惹...不高兴 12. *put... across sb.* 使某人相信[接受]...

act [ækt] *n.* (C) 1. 行为;动作: She was sorry for her *act* of dishonesty. 她对其不诚的行为感到后悔。2. (戏剧)一幕;一项节目: Most plays today have three *acts*. 现代戏剧大多是三幕剧。3. 法案;法令;条例。[误] The *act* lasted five hours. (应将“act”改为“action”。连续而复杂的动作用“action”,抽象的概念也多用“action”。参考“action”词条) *v.* 4. 表演;扮演;演出: Many girls would like to be actresses and *act* in the movies. 很多女孩想当演员,演电影。5. 行动: We must *act* at once. 我们必须立即行动。6. (照...)行事: We will *act* on the government's instructions. 我们将按照政府指示办事。7. (对...)起作用: These pills *act* upon the heart. 这种药片对心脏起作用。8. 假装;现出: He *acted* tired. 他假装累了。He *acted* surprised. 他表现出惊奇的样子。9. 起作用: The medicine *acts* well. 这种药效力大。10. 担任;充任;代理: She *acts* as secretary during the meeting. 开会期间她担任秘书。Please *act* for me during

my absence. 我不在时,请你代理我。11. 装出;做出: He is always *acting* the experienced man who has seen everything. 他总是装出识广见多、经验丰富的老干家的派头。12. *act out* 表演(对话、故事等) 13. *act up* 捣乱;出毛病

act-ing ['æktɪŋ] *adj.* 代理的: Mr. Chen is *acting* principal of the school. 陈先生是我校的代理校长。

action ['æksjən] *n.* 1. 动作: Quick *action* gets pupils out of the school fast in a fire drill. 在火警操练中,学生动作敏捷,很快地撤离了学校。He took free *action*. 他采取自由行动。The machine is put into *action*. 机器开动。2. 战斗: The soldiers were in *action* for three days. 战士们进入战斗已三天了。3. (工作或行动)方式;样子: The newest jet planes have quiet *actions*. 最新型喷气式飞机飞行得很平稳。See that your *actions* always fit the time and place; don't whistle in a hospital, for example. 注意使你的行为要适合具体的时间和地点,例如,不要在医院里吹口哨。[误] It is an *action* of kindness to help a blind across the street. (应将“action”改为“act”。后者指一时而简单的动作,比较具体的动作;“action”指继续而较复杂的动作,比较抽象。在“of+一个抽象名词”的前面,在“in the (very) act of...ing”结构中,在“act of God”成语中,都只用“act”不用“action”) [反] reaction

active ['æktiv] *adj.* 1. 有活动力的;积极的;活跃的;主动的: He is *active* in work. 他工作主动。He takes an *active* part in school affairs. 他积极参加学校活动。The verb in this sentence is in the *active*

voice. 这个句子中的动词是主动语态。2. 忙: Teachers are nearly always *active* with all the work they have. 教师有那么多工作, 好像总是在忙。3. 灵敏的: A coach of a football team likes *active* players, not players who move slowly. 足球队教练喜欢灵敏的运动员而不喜欢活动迟钝的运动员。〔反〕*inactive*; *passive* **actively, adv.**

activity [æk'tɪvɪti] *n.* 1. (总称) 活动; 活动性: We need a little *activity* to keep ourselves warm. 我们需要稍微活动一下来暖和身体。2. 活跃; 敏捷的行动: A successful athlete or businessman is nearly always a man of *activity*. 有成就的运动员或商人几乎都是活跃的人物。3. (从事有组织的) 具体活动: Our school has many music, science and art *activities*. 我们学校有很多音乐、科学以及文艺活动。

actor ['æktə] *n.* (C) 1. (男) 演员: A good *actor* can make people laugh or cry. 好演员能使人欢笑, 也能使人悲伤。2. 行为者; 执行者; 角色: The general was the main *actor* in the plot against the king. 那个将军是密谋反对国王的主要角色。

actual [æktʃʊəl] *adj.* 实际的; 现行的; 现实的; 事实上的: Don't guess — tell me the *actual* number of books you read last year. 不要估计, 告诉我你去年所读的书的实际数目。In *actual* fact, this house belongs to his uncle. 事实上这所房子属于他叔叔。〔反〕*imaginary* **actually, adv.**

actually ['æktʃʊəli] *adv.* 真正地; 实际上: Does he *actually* want to be a doctor, knowing he will have to spend ten years studying? 当他了

解到要化十年时间学习才能当个医生时, 他是否还真想做医生呢? 〔误〕Last year I lived in the city, but at the present time I *actually* have a house in the country. (应删去 *actually*, 因为它不能与表示现在的时间状语并用。)

adapt [ə'dæpt] *v.* 1. (通过修改或改变) 使适应; 使适合: We are *adapted* to this hot weather. 我们适应了这炎热的气候。2. 改编; 改写: Many movies are *adapted* from novels. 很多电影是根据小说改编而成的。

add [æd] *v.* 1. 加; 增加: If you *add* three and two, you get five. 3 加 2 得 5。2. 增添; 添加: *Add* another log to the pile. 在(木柴)火堆上再添一块木柴。3. 接着讲; 接着写: "That's a good thing, too," she *added*. "那也是好事," 她接着又说。4. 增加; 增长: I didn't want to *add* to mother's misery. 我不愿增加母亲的痛苦。5. 加起来总和是: These figures *add* up to 935. 这些数字加起来总和是 935。〔误〕We have increased a new typist to the two we originally had, thus *adding* the total number to three. (应把 "increased" 和 "adding" 的位置互换, 并将它们的形式改为 "added", "increasing"。"add" 表示 "添加", "increase" 表示 "使增加", "提高", "增长", "自身扩大") (15) The town is fast *adding* in population. ("adding" 应改为 "increasing")

addition [ə'dɪʃən] *n.* 1. 加; 加法: I met some friends and other people in *addition*. 我遇见几位朋友, 还有其它几个人。In *addition* to his work, he often helped a girl to learn maths. 他除了工作以外, 还常帮她