

CHAMBERS LEARNERS' DICTIONARY (ENGLISH-CHINESE)

钱伯斯
英汉
双解
学生词典

翻译顾问 陆谷孙

☆专供亚太地区

中以上学生使用

☆释疑解难兼有学

习参考书功能

☆24000余词条及短

语、30000余例句

★ 中级本 ★

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钱伯斯英汉双解学生词典(中级本)

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出版说明

《钱伯斯英汉双解学生词典》(中级本)是三联书店(香港)有限公司根据联邦出版社新加坡有限公司出版的 *Learner's Dictionary* (1989 年增补版) 编译的。*Learner's Dictionary* 是一本专门为亚太地区高中生、大学生学习英语编写的词典。香港三联版对英文版本作了一些技术性处理,并加上了准确通顺的中文译文,使之变成一本极适合亚太地区以汉语为第一语言的读者使用的英汉双解词典。我社现经三联书店(香港)有限公司授权在上海出版这部双语工具书。

《钱伯斯英汉双解学生词典》(中级本)具有如下特点:

- 一、**选词精当、新颖:** 本词典收录词条 24000 多条。这些词条均选自亚太地区通用的英文教科书,其中包括大量的科技术语和新词,基本覆盖了一个中级英语学习者所需要的词汇。此外还选入了一些亚太地区特有的词语,特别是一些动植物名称,使本辞典具有较浓的“亚太色彩”。
- 二、**释义简明扼要,深入浅出:** 本词典基本保留了英文版的释义。这些解释简明扼要,用词显浅,没有某些词典冗长、罗嗦或“越解越深”的现象,有助于读者养成用英语思维的习惯。中文解释准确、通顺,有助于读者更好地理解词义。
- 三、**例句生动,文字地道,译文贴切:** 本词典所选 30000 多条例句均是地道的英文,而且很生活化。例句的中文译文通顺、贴切。
- 四、**突出难点:** 本词典对一些容易用错的词语特别作了扼要的解释。对一些容易混淆的同义词、近义词亦作了比较、分析。
- 五、**举一反三,触类旁通:** 本词典在每一个主词条下均列出有关的短语(phrases)和成语(idioms),既便于查阅,又有助于读者扩大知识面。
- 六、**图文并茂:** 本词典有两类插图,一类是为说明某一单词的,另一类是为说明某一类词语的。这两类插图均有助于读者理解词义,同时亦增强了词典的趣味性。

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Using This Dictionary

使用说明

The following guide shows how an entry
in this dictionary is arranged

下面是本词典的体例说明:

Different spellings

不同的拼写

jail, gaol [dʒeɪ; dʒeɪ] *n* (a) prison:

*You ought to be sent to jail for
doing that.*

'emphasize, -ise *v* to lay or put
emphasis on

*If a word can be spelt in a
different way, this other
spelling is given.*

如果一词有其他拼写形式, 该
拼写形式在书中列出。

Sound and stress

读音与重音

adept [ə'deɪpt; ɜ'deɪpt] *adj* highly
skilled: *He's very adept at keeping
his balance.* -[ə'deɪpt; ɜ'deɪpt] *n* an
expert

acro'batics *n* *pl* acrobatic
performances

*Next comes the pronunciation
(see the Pronunciation Guide).
The mark ' is placed before the
syllable that is stressed.*

其次是发音(见“读音指南”),
符号' 标于重读音节前。

*Sometimes another syllable is
also stressed, but not so
strongly. The mark , is placed
before it.*

有时另一音节亦要重读, 但较
前者稍次, 符号, 标于这个音节
前。

Differences between American and British English

defence, (Amer) defense [drɪ'fens;
drɪ'fens] *n* 1 the act or action of
defending against attack: *the
defence of Rome* / *He spoke in*

*You will often find American
variations given, in spelling,
in pronunciation and in
vocabulary.*

美国英语与英国英语的差异

defence of the plan.

debris ['deɪbriː; 'debri] *n* 1 the remains of something broken, destroyed *etc*

bonnet ['bɒnɪt; 'bɒnɪt] *n* 1 (*usu* baby's or (old) woman's) head-dress fastened under the chin *eg* by strings 2 (*Amer hood*) the cover of a motorcar engine

Plurals
复数形式

jetty ['dʒeti; 'dʒeti] - *pl* **'jetties** - *n* a small pier for use as a landing-place

potato [pə'tetəʊ; pə'teto] - *pl* **potatoes** - *n* 1 a type of plant with round underground stems (called **tubers**) which are used as a vegetable

Difficult or
irregular verbs
疑难或非规则动词

stink [stɪŋk; stɪŋk] - *pt* **stank** [stæŋk; stæŋk]; *pip* **stunk** [stʌŋk; stʌŋk] - *v* to have a very bad smell: *This fish stinks. / The house stinks of cats.*

sip [sɪp; sɪp] - *pt, pip* **sipped** - *v* to drink in very small mouthfuls - *n* a very small mouthful: *She took a sip of the medicine.*

读者常常可以看到美国英语在拼写、读音与词汇方面的不同之处。

Plurals are given where there may be difficulty - for instance with words ending in -y, and words ending in -o.

在可能有困难的地方——如以 -y 和以 -o 结尾的词,复数形式则被列出。

The past tense and past participle are given for irregular verbs and for verbs that double their last letter in the past tense and past participle (it is also doubled in the present participle).

非规则动词和在过去式、过去分词(在现在分词中亦然)中最后一个字母需双写的动词,其过去式与过去分词被列出。

**Feminine
forms**
阴性形式

heir [eə(r); ɛr] - **fem** **heiress** - *n* a person who by law receives wealth, property *etc* when the owner dies

The feminine form is given if there is one.
如有阴性形式, 则给出。

**Parts of
speech**
词性

name [neɪm; nem] *n* **1** a word by which a person, place or thing is called: *My name is Rachel.* *She knows all the flowers by name.* **2** reputation; fame: *He has a name for honesty.* - *v* **1** to give a name to: *They named the child Thomas.*

Next comes an abbreviation showing the part of speech (see the List of Abbreviations).
然后是表示词性的缩略形式(见“缩略表”)。
Here, name is shown as a noun, and as a verb.
此处 **name** 表示用作名词和动词。

liquid ['lɪkwɪd; 'lɪkwɪd] *adj* able to flow, not solid, but not a gas: *liquid nitrogen* / *The ice-cream has become liquid.* - *n* a substance which flows, like water: *a clear liquid*

liquid is shown as an adjective and noun.
liquid 表示用作形容词和名词。

lemon ['lemən; 'lemən] *n, adj* **1** (of) a type of oval, juicy, citrus fruit with pale yellow skin and very sour juice: *She added the juice of a lemon to the pudding.* / *a lemon drink*

lemon is shown as both noun and adjective.
lemon 表示既作名词又作形容词。

**Negative
forms**
否定形式

intelligible [ɪntelɪdʒəbl; ɪntelɪdʒəbəl] *adj* (**neg un-**) able to be understood

(**neg un-**) means that you can just add **un-** to form the negative. So the negative of **intelligible** is **unintelligible**.
(**neg un-**) 的意思是, 你只需将 **un-** 加在词前便构成否定形式, 所以 **intelligible** 的否定形式是 **unintelligible**。

definition**(meaning)****定义(释义)**

coma ['kəʊmə; 'kɒmə] *n* a long-continuing unconscious state: *He was in a coma for several days after the accident.*

Next, the meaning of the word is explained.

然后给出词的释义。

Different**meanings****不同的意义**

hostile ['hɒstail; 'hɒstɪl] *adj* **1** unfriendly; warlike: *hostile tribesmen* **2** belonging to an enemy: *a hostile army* **3** showing dislike or opposition to something: *a hostile attitude*

If the word has several meanings, they are separately numbered.

如果词有几个意思,用数字分开列出。

Examples**例句**

complain [kəm'pleɪn; kəm'plen] *v* **1** to state one's displeasure, dissatisfaction etc: *I'm going to complain to the police about the noise.* **2** (with *of*) to state that one has (pain, discomfort etc): *He's complaining of difficulty in breathing.*

To make the meaning clearer, there is often an example showing the word being used.

为了更清楚地阐明词意,经常用一例句说明该词的使用。

**Words used
in grammar****语法中的词汇**

conjunction [kən'dʒʌŋkʃən; kən-'dʒʌŋkʃən] *n* a word that connects sentences, clauses or words: *John sang and Mary danced. I'll do it if you want.*

A word used in grammar is often explained by an underlined example of it. Here 'and' and 'if' are underlined to show that they are conjunctions.

语法中的词汇常用一划线加以说明。此处划线的“and”与“if”表示它们是连词。

This example shows the arrangement of a whole entry

以下说明一个完整词条的编排情况:

main word

主词条

creep [kri:p; krip] – *pt. ptp crept*
[krept; krept] – *v* **1** to move
slowly, quietly or secretly: *He*
crept into the bedroom. **2** to move
on hands or knees or with the
body close to the ground: *The cat*
crept towards the bird. **3** (of
plants) to grow along the ground,
up a wall *etc*

derivatives

(words formed
from the main
word)

派生词

'creeper *n* creeping plant
'creepy *adj* causing feelings of
fear *etc*: *The house is rather*
creepy at night. **'creepily** *adv*
'creepiness *n*

compounds

(two-word
expressions)

复合词

'creepy-'crawly – *pl* **'creepy-**
'crawlies – *n* a small creeping
insect

phrases and

idioms

短语与成语

creep up on to approach slowly
and stealthily: *Old age creeps up*
on us all.
make someone's flesh creep to
scare or horrify someone

Help with certain difficulties in English is given in grey-tinted boxes placed at the end of some entries

某些词条后面的灰色框格内的文字是对一些疑难问题的说明:

at **comprise**
comprise 条

The team **comprises** (not **comprises of**) seven members.

a reminder that 'comprise' does not need the preposition 'of'
提醒读者“comprise”后不接介词“of”

at **fulfil**
fulfil 条

fulfil 的词首为 **ful-**, 而不是 **full-**, 词尾为 **-fil**, 而不是 **-fill**; 其过去时形式为 **fulfilled**, 现在分词形式为 **fulfilling**.

help with spelling the part of this verb
帮助掌握这个动词中某一部分的正确拼法

at **handful**
handful 条

handful 的复数是 **handfuls**: How many **handfuls** (not **handsful** or **handsfuls**) of rice do you need?

help with difficult plural forms
帮助掌握容易弄错的复数形式

注: 以上使用说明是依据英文版本编写的, 英汉双解本对原书作了如下处理:

1. 保留了各词条的英文释义和例句, 并翻译成中文。
2. 增加了 K.K. 音标, 即音标中分号后的为 K.K. 音标。
3. 补充了一些用法说明, 例如 quiet 与 quite 的区别。

Pronunciation Guide

读音指南

国际音标

	Vowels 元音	Key Words 例词
1	i:	beat [bi:t]
2	ɑ:	barn [bɑ:n]
3	ɔ:	born [bɔ:n]
4	u:	moon [mu:n]
5	ɜ:	burn [bɜ:n]
6	ɪ	pit [pɪt]
7	e	head [hed]
8	æ	ration [ræʃən]
9	ʌ	rough [rʌf]
10	ɒ	cough [kɒf]
11	ʊ	book [bʊk]
12	ə	another [ə'nʌðə(r)]
13	eɪ	face [feɪs]
14	aɪ	fight [faɪt]
15	ɔɪ	boy [bɔɪ]
16	əʊ	go [gəʊ]
17	aʊ	now [naʊ]
18	ɪə	peer [piə(r)]
19	eə	pair [peə(r)]
20	ʊə	poor [puə(r)]

	Consonants 辅音	Key Words 例词
1	p	pen [pen]
2	b	been [bi:n]
3	t	ten [ten]
4	d	dine [daɪn]
5	k	king [kɪŋ]
6	g	go [gəʊ]
7	tʃ	teach [ti:tʃ]
8	dʒ	gin [dʒɪn]
9	f	fly [flaɪ]
10	v	very ['veri]
11	θ	thin [θɪn]
12	ð	this [ðɪs]
13	s	son [sʌn]
14	z	zoo [zu:]
15	ʃ	she [ʃi:]
16	ʒ	pleasure ['pleʒə(r)]
17	h	him [hɪm]
18	m	man [mæn]
19	n	nice [naɪs]
20	ŋ	hang [hæŋ]
21	l	late [leɪt]
22	r	red [red]
23	j	yes [jes]
24	w	wet [wet]

K.K. 音标

	Vowels 元音	Key Words 例词
1	i	see [si]
2	ɪ	stick [stɪk]
3	ɪ(r)	here [hɪr]
4	ɛ	bed [bed]
5	ɛ(r)	their [ðɛr]
6	æ	cat [kæt]
7	ɑ	calm [kɑm]
8	ɔ	law [lɔ]
9	(o, ə)	polite [pə'laɪt, pə'lait]
10	ʊ	cook [kʊk]
11	u	moon [mun]
12	ʌ	run [rʌn]
13	ɜ	bird [bɜd]
14	æ	better ['betə]
15	ə	abide [ə'baɪd]
16	e	name [nem]
17	o	no [no]
18	aɪ	side [saɪd]
19	aʊ	shout [ʃaʊt]
20	ɔɪ	toy [tɔɪ]
21	(ɛr)	dare [dɛr]
22	(or, ɔr)	four [fɔr]
23	(ʊr)	tour [tʊr]
24	ju, ɪu	use [juz]

	Consonants 辅音	Key Words 例词
1	b	been [bi:n]
2	d	dine [daɪn]
3	f	fly [flaɪ]
4	g	go [gəʊ]
5	h	him [hɪm]
6	k	king [kɪŋ]
7	l	late [leɪt]
8	l	bottle ['bɒtl]
9	m	man [mæn]
10	mp	stopem ['stɒpm]
11	n	nice [naɪs]
12	ŋ	cotton ['kɒtn]
13	p	pen [pen]
14	r	red [red]
15	s	son [sʌn]
16	t	ten [ten]
17	v	very ['veri]
18	w	we [wi]
19	j	yes [jes]
20	z	zoo [zu]
21	ŋ	hang [hæŋ]
22	ʃ	she [ʃi]
23	tʃ	teach [titʃ]
24	ʒ	pleasure ['pleɪʒə]
25	dʒ	gin [dʒɪn]
26	θ	thin [θɪn]
27	ð	this [ðɪs]
28	hw	why {hwaɪ}

List of Abbreviations

缩 略 表

<i>abbrev</i>	abbreviation, abbreviated	缩略, 缩略的
<i>adj</i>	adjective	形容词
<i>adv</i>	adverb	副词
<i>Amer</i>	American	美国英语
<i>cap</i>	capital	大写的
<i>compar</i>	comparative	比较级(的)
<i>conj</i>	conjunction	连词
<i>E</i>	East	东
<i>eg</i>	for example	例如
<i>esp</i>	especially	尤其
<i>etc</i>	et cetera, and so on	等等
<i>fem</i>	feminine	阴性(的)
<i>i.e.</i>	that is	即
<i>interj</i>	interjection	感叹词
<i>masc</i>	masculine	阳性(的)
<i>n</i>	noun	名词
<i>N</i>	north	北
<i>neg</i>	negative	否定(形式)
<i>n pl</i>	noun plural	名词复数
<i>n sing</i>	noun singular	名词单数
<i>orig</i>	originally	原先; 源出
<i>pers</i>	person	人称
<i>prfx</i>	prefix	前缀
<i>pl</i>	plural	复数
<i>prep</i>	preposition	介词
<i>pron</i>	pronoun	代词
<i>prp</i>	present participle	现在分词
<i>prt</i>	present tense	现在时
<i>pt</i>	past tense	过去时
<i>ptp</i>	past participle	过去分词
®	registered trademark	注册商标
<i>S</i>	South	南
<i>sing</i>	singular	单数
<i>TV</i>	television	电视
<i>UK</i>	United Kingdom	英国(联合王国)
<i>US</i>	United States (of America)	美国
<i>usu</i>	usually	通常, 常常
<i>v</i>	verb	动词
<i>W</i>	West	西

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A a

a, an [ə(n); ʌ(n)] *adj* (**a** is used before words beginning with a consonant eg *a boy*, or consonant sound eg *a union*; **an** is used before words beginning with a vowel eg *an owl*, or vowel sound eg *an honour*) **a** 用在以辅音字母开始的词前, 如: *a boy*, 或以辅音音素开头的词前, 如: *a union*; **an** 用在以元音字母开头的词前, 如: *an owl*, 或以元音音素开头的词前, 如: *an honour* 1 one 一个: *There is a boy in the garden.* 花园里有个男孩。2 any, every 任何一个; 每一个: *An owl can see in the dark.* 猫头鹰在黑暗中也能看见东西。3 for each; per 每一; 每个: *We can earn \$6 an hour.* 我们每小时能挣 6 美元。

a 用在 *hotel, historian* 之前。

an 用在 *hair, honest, honour, hour* 之前。

aback [ə'baek; ʌ'baek] *adj* **taken aback** surprised and *usu* rather upset 吃一惊; 沮丧: *She was taken aback by his rudeness.* 他的粗鲁无礼使她吃惊。

abacus [æ'bækəs; ʌ'bækəs] *n* *pl* 'abacuses' - *n* a frame holding wires on which small balls can be moved, used for counting 算盘

abandon [ə'bændən; ʌ'bændən] *v* 1 to leave, not intending to return to 遗弃; 抛弃: *They abandoned the stolen car.* 他们丢弃了那辆偷来的汽车。2 to give (oneself) completely to 放纵 (自己): *He abandoned himself to despair.* 他陷于绝望之中。

abandoned *adj* 1 shameless 无耻的: *an abandoned young woman* 一个放荡无耻的年轻女子 2 having been left without any intention of returning to or reclaiming 被抛弃的: *The police found the abandoned car.* 警方找到了那辆被遗弃的汽车。

abandonment *n*: *Lack of money led to the abandonment of this plan.* 由于缺钱, 这个计划只得放弃。

abashed [ə'baʃt; ʌ'baʃt] *adj* (*neg un-*) embarrassed 尴尬的, 窘困的: *He was abashed at the compliments he received.* 受到这些赞誉使他窘迫不安。

abate [ə'beɪt; ʌ'beɪt] *v* to become less 减弱: *The storm abated.* 暴风雨减弱了。

abatement *n*

abatloir ['æbətwaɪ(r); ʌ'beɪtwaɪ(r)] *n* a place

where animals are killed for food; a slaughterhouse 屠宰场

abbess 见 **abbot**

abbey ['æbi; ʌbi] *n* 1 the building(s) in which a Christian (*usu* Roman Catholic) group of monks or nuns lives 基督教 (通常为罗马天主教) 修士 (或修女) 居住的大寺院, 修道院 2 the church now or formerly belonging to it 现在 (或以前) 属于修道院的教堂: *Westminster Abbey* 西敏寺

abbot ['æbət; ʌbət] *n* *fem* **abbess** ['æbes; ʌbes] - *n* the male head of an abbey 男修道院院长

abbreviate [ə'brɪ:vɪeɪt; ʌ'brɪ:vɪeɪt] *v* to shorten (a word, phrase etc) 缩写 (词、短语等): *Frederick is often abbreviated to Fred.* Frederick 常被缩写成 Fred。

abbreviation *n* a shortened form of a word etc 词的缩写形式: *Maths is an abbreviation of mathematics.* maths 是 mathematics 的缩写形式。

ABC ['æbɪ'sɪs; ʌ'bɪ'sɪs] *n* 1 the alphabet 字母表: *The child has not learnt his ABC.* 这孩子还没学会字母表。2 the simplest and most basic knowledge 最简单的基础知识: *the ABC of engineering* 工程学入门

abdicate ['æbdɪkeɪt; ʌbdɪkeɪt] *v* 1 to leave or give up the position and authority of a king or queen 退位 (或让位): *The king abdicated (the throne) in favour of his son.* 国王让位给他的儿子。2 to leave or give up (responsibility, power etc) 放弃 (责任、权力等): *He abdicated all responsibility for the work to his elder son.* 他把这项工作的所有责任都让给他的长子。**abdication** *n*

abdomen ['æbdəmən; ʌbdəmən] *n* the part of the body between the hips and the lower ribs 腹部 **abdominal** [-'dɒ-; -'dɑ-] *adj*

abduct [æb'dʌkt; ʌb'dʌkt] *v* to take (someone) away against his will *usu* by trickery or violence; to kidnap 拐骗 (某人); 绑架: *The president has been abducted.* 总统已遭绑架。

abduction [-'dʌn; -'dʌn] *n*

abet [ə'bet; ʌ'bet] - *pt, ptp* **abetted** - *v* to help or encourage to do something wrong 帮助; 唆使...做坏事: *He abetted his cousin in robbing the bank.* 他怂恿表弟抢劫银行。

abeyance [ə'beɪəns; ʌ'beɪəns] *n* in **abeyance**

left undecided *usu* for a short time 被暂时搁置: *The matter was left in abeyance.* 这事暂时搁置一边。

abhor [əb'hɔ:(r); əb'hɔ:] - *pt, ptp* **ab'horred** - *v* to hate very much 憎恨: *The headmaster abhors violence.* 校长对暴力深恶痛绝。

abhorrence [əb'hɔ:rəns; əb'hɔ:rəns] *n*

abhorrent [əb'hɔ:rənt; əb'hɔ:rənt] *adj* (with *to*) hateful (与 *to* 连用) 可恶的: *Fighting was abhorrent to him.* 殴斗令他厌恶。

abide [ə'baɪd; ə'baɪd] *v* to put up with; to tolerate 忍受, 容忍: *I can't abide noisy people.* 我无法忍受喧闹的人。

abide by - *pt, ptp* **ab'ided** - *to act according to; to be faithful to* 遵守; 信守: *They must abide by the rules of the game.* 他们必须遵守比赛规则。

ability [ə'bɪləti; ə'bɪləti] - *pl* **ab'ilities** - *n* 1 the power, knowledge etc to do something 能力: *I shall do the job to the best of my ability.* 我将竭尽全力来做这项工作。2 a skill 技能: a man of many abilities 具有多方面才能的人

abject [æbdʒekt; æbdʒekt] *adj* miserable; wretched 悲惨的; 不幸的: *abject poverty* 赤贫 **abjectly** *adv*

ablaze [ə'bleɪz; ə'bleɪz] *adj* 1 burning strongly 熊熊燃烧的: *The building was ablaze when the fire brigade arrived.* 消防队到达时大楼正熊熊燃烧。2 very bright 明亮闪耀的: *The street was ablaze with lights.* 街道上灯火通明。

able ['eɪbl; 'eɪbl] *adj* 1 having enough strength, knowledge etc to do something 有足够能力的; 能够的: *He was able to open the door.* 他能把门打开。/ *He will come if he is able.* 他如果能来是会来的。2 clever and skilful; capable 聪明灵巧的; 能干的: a very able nurse 一个极其能干的护士 **ably** *adv*

abnormal [æb'nɔ:məl; æb'nɔ:məl] *adj* not normal 反常的, 不正常的: *His behaviour is abnormal for a child of his age.* 就这一年龄的孩子而言, 他的举止实属反常。 **abnormality** [-mə; -mə] *n* **ab'normally** *adv*

aboard [ə'bɔ:d; ə'bɔ:d] *adv, prep* on (to) or in (to) (a means of transport) 在船(或飞机等交通工具)上, 上船(或飞机等交通工具): *We were aboard for several hours.* 我们已在船(飞机等)上呆了好几个小时。/ *He went aboard the ship/train/aircraft.* 他上了船/火车/飞机。

abolish [ə'bɒlɪʃ; ə'bɒlɪʃ] *v* to put an end to (a custom, law etc) 废除(习俗、法律等): *We must abolish the death penalty.* 我们必须废除死刑。 **abolition** [æbəu'ɪʃən; æbəu'ɪʃən] *n*

A-bomb ['eɪbɒm; 'eɪbɒm] *n* an atomic bomb 原子弹

abominable [ə'bɒmɪnəbl; ə'bɒmɪnəbl] *adj* very

bad; terrible 极坏的, 恶劣的: *What abominable weather!* 多么糟糕的天气!

abominably *adv*

abominate [ə'bɒmɪnət; ə'bɒmɪnət] *v* to detest 憎恶: *He abominates cruelty.* 他最恨残酷无情。 **abom'ination** *n*

aborigine [æbə'rɪdʒɪnɪ; æbə'rɪdʒɪnɪ] *n* an original inhabitant of a country, esp of Australia (尤指澳大利亚的)土著居民

abo'iginal *adj*

abort [ə'bɔ:t; ə'bɔ:t] *v* 1 to lose or bring about the loss of (an unborn child) from the womb (使)流产, 堕(胎) 2 (of a plan etc) to (cause to) come to nothing (使)(计划等)失败 3 to stop or abandon (a space mission, eg the firing of a rocket) before it is completed 中途停止; 放弃(宇航飞行任务, 如发射火箭)

abortion [-ʃən; -ʃən] *n*

abortive [-tɪv; -tɪv] *adj* unsuccessful 不成功的, 失败的: *an abortive attempt to climb the mountain* 中途失败的登山尝试

abound [ə'baʊnd; ə'baʊnd] *v* 1 (with *in* or *with*) to have plenty of (与 *in* 或 *with* 连用) 大量拥有: *The east coast abounds in good farming land.* 东海岸有大量肥沃的耕地。2 to be very plentiful 富足: *Fish abound in these waters.* 这些水域多鱼。

about [ə'baʊt; ə'baʊt] *prep* on the subject of 关于: *We talked about our plans.* 我们谈论我们的计划。/ *What's the book about?* 这本书是关于什么的? - *prep, adv* 1 (sometimes **round about**) near (in place; time, size etc) (有时作 **round about**) 大约: *about five miles away* 大约五英里以外 / (**round**) *about six o'clock* 大约六点钟 / *just about big enough* 大约正好够大 2 in different directions; here and there 四处: *The children ran about (the garden).* 孩子们(在花园里)四处奔跑。3 in or on some part (of a place etc) 在(一个地方等的)某个位置: *You'll find him somewhere about (the office).* 你可以在(办公室)附近的某个地方找到他。4 around or surrounding 绕...周围: *She wore a coat about her shoulders.* 她刚上披着一件外衣。/ *He lay with his clothes scattered about.* 他躺着, 衣服到处乱扔。 - *adv* (in military commands etc) in the opposite direction (军事命令等) 朝反方向: *About turn!* 向后转!

about 与 **around** 常常可以通用, 在非正式语体中尤其如此: *There were books lying about (or around) the room.* 房间里到处是书。/ *He travelled around (or about) the country looking for her.* 他在那个国家到处寻找她。

be about to to be going to (perform an action)