

AN ENGLISH DICTIONARY WITH
COMPREHENSIVE NOTES FOR TEST

英语 必考词

五用详解词典

FIVE IN ONE

单词释义 造句示范 短语例解

正误对比 同义辨析

英语必考词五用详解词典

(单词释义、造句示范、短语例解、正误对比、同义辨析)

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上海遠東出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语必考词五用详解词典/陈渊主编. —上海:上海远东出版社, 2006

ISBN 7-80706-192-8

I. 英... II. 陈... III. 英语—中学—词典
IV. G634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2006)第 007024 号

特约编辑: 饶克定

责任编辑: 殷卫星

装帧设计: 张晶灵

英语必考词五用详解词典

主编兼总策划: 陈 渊

出版: 上海世纪出版股份有限公司远东出版社

地址: 中国上海市仙霞路 357 号

邮编: 200336

网址: www.ydbook.com

发行: 新华书店上海发行所 上海远东出版社

制版: 南京理工出版信息技术有限公司

印刷: 印刷: 上海市印刷二厂有限公司

装订: 装订: 上海张行装订厂

版次: 2006 年 4 月第 1 版

印次: 2006 年 4 月第 1 次印刷

开本: 787 × 1092 1/32

字数: 615 千字

印张: 30.75

印数: 1—8000

ISBN 7-80706-192-8/G · 578 定价: 35.00 元

版权所有 盗版必究 (举报电话: 62594779)

如发生质量问题, 读者可向工厂调换。

零售、邮购电话: 021-62347733-555

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F oreword

前言

随着历史的脚步踏入新世纪,经济全球化进程日益加速,国际间政治、经济、文化各领域各个层面上的沟通与交流越来越频繁。作为世界性语言之一的英语,在各国相互交往过程中所起的交际工具作用,更加不容忽视。在我国改革开放不断深入的今天,学好、用好英语已成为有志之士尤其是广大莘莘学子的共识。眼下不仅教育领域早已将英语定为必修课程,广大英语爱好者学习和运用英语的热情和积极性也是有增无减。不过由于中外文化传统上的差异和语言表达习惯上的不同,广大英语学习者在学习和使用英语时,不是遇到这样或那样的困难,便是在各类实考中屡屡发生混淆误用,从而难以取得良好效果。甚至已参加工作、投身于各行各业并有初步英语基础的有为青年,仍会碰到学习、工作和生活难以准确、熟练地掌握和运用英语的许许多多问题。

本词典的编写目的,就是为广大英语学习者乃至已具有初步英语基础的好学青年,在理解、记忆和运用英语词汇和惯用语时,提供一部切实有效、有助于解决实际问题的工具书。广大读者,其中包括部分大学生和中小学教师,在学习或工作中,借助这部词典,不仅可以解决遣词造句、解答练习、写信作文或拟写

文稿以及辨析词义、进行同义对比、校误解疑或进行翻译时遇到的困难,而且可以在实际运用英语时,丰富词汇,开阔思路,提高语言交际能力和质量,提升自身素质。

不仅如此,为了使这部词典更符合我国广大英语学习者,特别是广大学生和中小学教师的实际需要,笔者针对英语学习的特点和难点,广泛地收集了国内外相应教育领域里的英语词汇教学和词汇研究资料,以及英语词汇学家的最新研究成果,结合近十年数百万考生 in 各类实考中出现的带有普遍性的混淆误用问题,就本词典的选词原则、词汇量的确定和词目义项、释义选列,以及惯用固定搭配常用词组及其释义的深度、广度乃至词语用法举例等等,进行了认真分析研究。在此基础上选收了历届改制教材和部分进口教材基础常用词汇和较易混淆误用的相关词语。全书共收词 4,600 余条,使用频率较高的动词短语和惯用固定搭配词组 3,000 余条,并补充选收了一般中小型词典未收而现代社会生活已屡见不鲜的英语新词语及其用法,并兼及同义词、反义词对比,总计全书词汇涵盖量逾万。

此外,为了使本词典更适合广大学生进修英语和中小学教师研习参考,每一释义项或基本搭配,均造句举例,说明其用法;每一例句均尽可能地做到深入浅出,一目了然。同时,为便于学生适应各类英语测试和提高运用英语进行写作的实际能力,本词典特别专项列出相关词语或同义词的辨异及用法说明,并针对性地附列同义词、反义词,以资辨析比较,参考使用;书后还附录了不规则动词分类表和常见形容词、副词比较级和最高级不规则变化表,供参考检索使用。

本词典的设计和编写,由主编执笔,历时数年,其间承经验丰富的大、中学高职称老教师和中外合资企业精英多人协助参与了不少具体工作,并在各级各类学校收集反馈意见,还蒙我校同仁和上海外文学会、上海翻译家协会同仁故交以及美国前语言培训中心专家 C. Chien 女士给予热情支持和帮助;在清稿阶段,参与本词典具体工作的各位老师和程敏芳、丁琦薇女士协助参与了部分电脑软盘打字输入工作,十分辛苦,特在此一并表示由衷的感谢。

由于词典的编写是一项大工程,本书的编写难免有不到之处。希望广大读者多提宝贵意见,以便今后再版时修订。

主 编

2006 年 4 月于上海外国语大学

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

4. 其他符号:◆符号后面列示复合词、短语或惯用搭配词组;▲符号后面列示同义词或相关词(语)用法及正误对比辨异详解;▼符号后面列示反义词或反义相

关词(语)。

五、本词典使用的语法术语的缩略语:

n. (noun) 名词

v. (verb) 动词(表示既可作及物动词,又可作不及物动词)

v. aux. (verb auxiliary) 助动词

vi. (verb intransitive) 不及物动词

vt. (verb transitive) 及物动词

ad. (adverb) 副词

adj. (adjective) 形容词

art. (article) 冠词

conj. (conjunction) 连词

int. (interjection) 感叹词

num. (numeral) 数词

prep. (preposition) 介词

pron. (pronoun) 代词

C_{ontents} **目 录**

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A

A, a /强 eɪ, 弱 ə/, **an** /强 æn, 弱 ən/
art. (非特指的)一(个);任何一(个);
每一(个);(某些食物、饮料的物质名
词前)一份;一种;同一(个);某一
(个);用于 dozen, hundred, thousand,
good many, great many, few 等词语前
It's ~ high building.

There is ~ house near the lake.

Don't be ~ narrow-minded man.

They have got ~ 4-room flat recently.

We've waited for you for *an* hour.

Does he live in *an* eight-storeyed build-
ing?

Have you lost *an* umbrella too?

Do you know the difference between ~
university and ~ college?

That's ~ good idea.

Do you know that ~ square has four
sides?

Last night the workers walked four miles
an hour.

Tom took the medicine twice ~ day.

Eat the sweets one at ~ time.

Shall I order *an* ice-cream for you?

Gold is ~ metal.

Birds of ~ feather flock together. (物以
类聚,人以群分)

A Miss Henderson is looking for you.

Do you want to have ~ dozen or fifteen
eggs?

There were ~ hundred and forty people
who attended the wedding.

A thousand thanks to you!

We have got ~ good many books.

A great many trees were planted yester-
day.

I have ~ few things to tell you.

▲ 1. 不定冠词 a/an 用于可数名词前,
但当它作“一种或一些”解时,有时也
可用于不可数名词前,而使之变得具有
可数意味。如: A knowledge of history
is useful for writers.

2. ~ 与 one 都表示“一(个)”,通
常用于专有名词前,~ 与 one 含义基
本相同。如: ~ Mr. Smith 与 one Mr.
Smith 无甚区别。但通常可说 ~ week
or two, 却不可说 one week or two, 而只
能说 one or two weeks, 应予注意。

abandon /ə'bændən/ **vt.** 抛弃;放弃

They ~ me to my fate.

▲ 1. ~ 也可用作名词,表示“任意
纵情”。如: The students jumped up
and down and waved their hands with
~.

2. desert 和 ~ 都可指“离弃;抛
弃”,属同义词。abandon 表示“完全
放弃”,可指自愿或迫不得已的“抛
弃”,而不论该不该或正确与否;desert
除 ~ 所指的含义外,常含有在道德上
或法律上的“背离”。用于家庭、婚姻
关系时,一个 ~ 自己子女的父亲或母
亲是指他或她完全放弃对子女的责任,
任由他人或命运摆布;一个 desert
妻儿的丈夫,则含有背弃法律与道德
义务的意味。

abdomen /'æbdəmən, æb'dəʊmən/ **n.** 腹
部

I did not have any butterflies in my stom-
ach when I opened an ~ or a chest.

During the battle he was wounded in the
~.

Last night Lucy said that she had a pain

in her ~.

▲ belly *n.* 肚,腹部

ability /ə'bilɪti/ *n.* 能力;能耐;本领;专门技能;天才

A teacher must have the ~ to interest the students.

It's important for some tourist guides to have the ~ to speak a foreign language.

We teachers will certainly try our best to develop Nancy's great ~ as a ballet dancer.

We all admire him because he is a man of unusual ~.

It is beyond my *abilities* to solve these mathematical problems.

We marvel at his *abilities*.

◆ *to the best of one's* ~ 竭尽全力;不遗余力

When you are in difficulty, he will help you *to the best of his* ~.

Peter has done the work *to the best of his* ~.

▲ ~ 与 *capacity* 均可表示“能力,才能”。~ 表示天生的和后天习得的能力,多侧重于表示实际应用上的“能力,才能”,通常用于指人。如: My brother obtained the position by virtue of his ~. 而 *capacity* 所指的“能力,才能”,通常多用于表示“潜在的能力”,含有“可接受性和容纳性”意味,既可用于指人,也可用于指物。如: She has a great *capacity* for mathematics. (指对数学的理解力强) / I have the *capacity* for payment. (指具有支付的潜力) / The dining hall was crowded to its utmost *capacity*. (指餐厅的容纳力)。

able /'eɪbl/ *adj.* 有能力的;能干的

He was an ~ man.

My brother will become an ~ lawyer in the future.

◆ ~-bodied 体格健全的

In building our country we need a great

many ~-bodied men and women.

be ~ *to* 能够

I *wasn't* ~ *to* get in touch with you last month.

He *is* better ~ *to* do the work than I am.

▲ 1. *be* ~ *to* 和 *can* 都具有“能”的含义,但 *can* 仅有现在和过去(*could*)这两种形式,而 *be* ~ *to* 则常用于表示 *can* 所不能表示的“未来”或“完成”的概念。如: When I finish this training class, I'll *be* ~ *to* operate the machine.

2. 与 *can* 不同,~ 只能表示“能力”,而不像 *can* 可表示“可能性或许可”。如: 可说 Mum, *can* I go out for a swim? 却不可说 Mum, am I ~ *to* go out for a swim?

3. ~ 和 *capable* 属同义词,都可表示在活动中表现出比一般人有更好的能力。有时指非常的做事能力时用 ~; 指一般做事能力时用 *capable*。不过, *capable* 常侧重于指有潜在能力,而不论其好或坏,如: 可说 She made a very ~ speech. 却要说 Mr Jones is *capable* of judging works of art. 注意,这两个词均可用于指超出一般人的能力。~ 含有多才多艺意味,如: He is a marvelously ~ writer. 而 *capable* 则含有能切实或善于处理疑难的能力意味。如: Billy is *capable* of great things. 不过, *capable* 有时也用于贬义。如: Mary is *capable* of telling a lie.

4. 应注意: ~ 的主语通常为人,而 *capable* 的主语既可指人,也可指物。如: He is *capable* of anything. / His mistakes are *capable* of being corrected. (不可说 His mistakes are able to be corrected.)

5. 应注意: ~ 后面不可搭用被动的不定式,如: 可说 The noise of the washer could be heard. 却不可说 The noise of the washer was ~ *to* be heard.

▼ *incapable* *adj.* 无能力的; *unable* *adj.*

不能干的;无能力的

aboard /ə'bo:d/ | **prep.** 在(船、飞机、车)上;向(船、飞机、车)上

We said good-bye to our friends when it was time to go ~ ship.

|| **adv.** 上船(飞机、车);在船(飞机、车)上

It is time for the passengers to go ~.

Ladies and gentlemen, welcome ~!

Through it all, the little boats continued to move in to the beach and began taking ~ the soldiers.

◆ **All ~!** 上船(或飞机)啦!

"All ~!" the captain said loudly.

Welcome ~! 欢迎!(船、飞机等服务人员对乘客用语)

As soon as we got on board the plane, some stewardesses said to us, "Welcome ~!"

about /ə'baʊt/ | **prep.** 在……周围;在……各处;在身边;关于

Crusoe looked ~ the cave.

The streets ~ the university are full of places of interest.

Please take David ~ the school.

The tourists like to walk ~ the city by themselves.

Do you have some money ~ you?

Even at the most critical moment, she still has her wits ~ her.

Kitty happened to have my letter ~ her.

He told me ~ his adventures in the forest.

My brother knew nothing ~ it.

|| **adv.** 几乎,差不多;大约;周围;到处,各处

Many people died when the Great Wall was ~ finished.

They walked for ~ ten hours.

We left Shanghai ~ two months ago.

The old man died ~ half a year ago.

These two students go ~ together most

of the time.

Attention! Don't drop cigarette ends ~.

My uncle took us ~ a lot last week.

◆ **be ~ to** 正要;即将

They were ~ to leave when the telephone rang.

I was ~ to go out when my sister came.

▲ **1.** ~ 和 around 同样可表示“大约”或“不精确”,有时可通用。如: I think she is ~ / around twenty-four. / I'll be back ~ / around six. 在美国英语中,多以 around 代替 ~。但是表示“到各处走走”美国英语一般用 around, 这种场合,不能用 ~。如: 可说 Can I look around? 却不可说 Can I look ~?

2. 用作介词表示“关于”含义时,~ 与 on 有区别,如: This is a book ~ Africa. / This is a text-book on African history. 前者指内容一般的普通读物,不怎么正式;后者具有学术性,可供专业人员阅读或研究。

3. be ~ + 动词不定式可表示“马上就要”,但其后不可再搭用指具体时间的词语。如: 可说 We are ~ to start. 却不可说 We're ~ to start next morning.

▼ **precisely adv.** 精确地

above /ə'boʊ/ | **n.** 上面;上述;上文

As he was waiting, he suddenly heard a voice from ~, "Hey, Crocodile!"

I don't want to repeat what I said, just refer to the ~.

|| **prep.** 在……上面;高于;(表示品质、行为、能力等)超出……之外

She lives in a flat ~ mine.

The power station is 500 meters ~ sea level.

The ceiling should be eight feet ~ the level of the floor.

As a scholar, she is far ~ me.

Young people should show respect to those ~ them.

A

A

The temperature is three degrees ~ freezing-point.

Doctor Wang is a man ~ vulgar interests.

I think that Frank is ~ reproach. (无可指责)

This problem is too difficult. It is ~ me. (我不能解决)

III **adv.** 在上面;多于

Her room is just ~.

The sun is shining ~.

There were ~ three hundred people present that day.

IV **adj.** 上面的;上述的

For an explanation see the ~ sentence.

I was absent for the ~ reasons.

◆ ~ **all** 首先;最重要的是

Marie Curie said, "We must work and ~ **all** we must believe in ourselves."

Ellen studies very hard herself and ~ **all** she is ready to help her classmates.

We need a lot of things but ~ **all** we need a dictionary.

Above **all**, you should tell me the truth.

~ **suspicion** 无可怀疑的

Being the umpire in the football match, he is ~ **suspicion** of supporting one side over the other.

▲ ~ 和 **over** 都可表示“在……上面”或“高于……”,但应注意:

1. **over** 指的是“垂直在上方”,而 ~ 所指的是“位置高于……”,既不一定垂直在上方,也不接触。这两个词与 **on** 也不同, **on** 表示(接触)“在……上面”。

2. 表示“高于……” ~ 和 **over** 常可通用。如: The tide came up ~ / **over** our knee. 但如果要表示“越过”或“布满”,只用 **over**, 不用 ~。如: There's thick cloud **over** the south of China.

▼ **below prep.** 在……之下;在……下面

abroad /ə'brɔ:d/ **adv.** 到国外;在国外

The Wangs have gone ~.

Tom says that if he had money, he would travel ~.

My sister is now living ~.

These scientists are famous both at home and ~.

▲ 表示“出国”或“在国外”,要说 go ~ / stay ~, 而不可说 go to ~ / stay at ~。

▼ **home adv.** 在本国

absence /'æbsəns/ **n.** 缺席;没有,缺乏,不存在

Helena taught us music during our own teacher's ~.

Could you explain to us the reason of your ~ from class?

The ~ of air also explains why the stars do not seem to twinkle in space, as they do from the earth.

David was released because of the ~ of evidence.

▲ ~ 和 **lack** 都可表示“缺乏”或“不存在”。**lack** 较普通,指全部或部分的缺乏; ~ 单独使用时,指完全的 **lack**,意思重在“不存在”。如: The ~ of a teacher turned the meeting into a near riot. (没有老师,使会议差点变成一场骚乱)这时不可用 **lack**。

▼ **existence n.** 存在; **presence n.** 出席

absent /'æbsənt/ **adj.** 不存在的,缺席的

Nobody is ~ today.

Fred has been ~ from school for three days.

II /æb'sent/ **vt.** 使缺席

Why did you ~ yourself from school yesterday?

He has ~ himself from his school since he failed in the examination.

▲ ~ 通常搭用 **from** 或 **in**。~ 不可用

very 加以修饰。如表示有些国家缺水, 可说 Water is ~ in some countries. (不说 Water is very ~ in some countries.)

absent-minded /ˌæbsəntˈmaɪndɪd/ *adj.*
心不在焉的

There was one especially ~ young man in the assembly line who sewed on buttons.

In class Helen looked ~ because her mother was seriously ill.

There is a picnic in the afternoon. That's why some of the students were ~.

▲ forgetful *adj.* 疏忽的; preoccupied *adj.* 心事重重的

absolute /ˈæbsəljʊt/ *adj.* 绝对的, 确实的; 不容置疑的; 纯粹的, 完全的; 十足的

What do you mean when you say that your intelligence is not ~.

I have ~ proof that she is a cheat.

Please tell us the ~ truth.

The boss has ~ trust in Ted.

You are an ~ fool.

▲ complete, perfect, sheer, thorough *adj.* 完全的, 纯粹的

注意: 按语义看, ~ 不用比较级是显而易见的, 当然也不可用表示特别强调的、带有绝对或极端色彩的 too, very 等副词加以修饰。不过 ~ 可用 nearly 性质一类的副词修饰。如: 可说 The captain has nearly ~ control over his man. 而不可说 Tom Jones is a man of completely ~ honesty.

▼ partial *adj.* 部分的, 局部的; relative *adj.* 相对的

absolutely /ˈæbsəljʊtli/ *adv.* 完全地; 非常; 极其; 肯定地, 确实地; 绝对地
You are ~ wrong.

Kitty found the place ~ nasty.

John is certainly an ~ delightful person.

The book is ~ the best one I have ever read.

We can do ~ nothing. (束手无策)

To human beings, rice is ~ necessary.

|| *int.* 一点不错

"We think you were lucky to get the job." "Absolutely."

▲ completely, perfectly, thoroughly *adv.* 完全地; 绝对地

▼ partially *adv.* 部分地; relatively *adv.* 相对地

absorb /əbˈsɔ:b/ *vt.* 吸收(水、热、光、知识等)

We must be able to ~ what is good for us.

We must be able to ~ knowledge just as a sponge (海绵) ~s water.

When we read a book, we should ~ what is useful to us and discard (丢弃) what we don't want.

▲ ~ 和 assimilate 属同义词, 都可表示“吸收”。~ 较普通, 使用广泛。狭义用法上, 通常指吸收液体物质; 一般用法上常表示吸收动作的彻底性。如: not merely to read the chapter, but to ~ its meaning. assimilate 多侧重于强调被吸收物质的转化过程。如: He is the architect who *assimilates* his building to its environment. (他是个使他的建筑与环境融合成一体建筑师) 其吸收或融合比 ~ 所表示的“瞬间性吸收”要缓慢。

▼ exude *vt.* 渗出

abstract /ˈæbstrækt/ *adj.* 抽象的; 深奥的

He wanted to be a physicist and devote himself to ~ research.

This word "enthusiasm" is an ~ noun.

Darwin's idea about evolution were too ~ for me to understand.

▲ abstruse, theoretical *adj.* 深奥的; 难懂的; 理论的

▼ concrete *adj.* 具体的

absurd /əb'sɜ:d/ *adj.* 荒谬的, 荒唐的; 滑稽可笑的; 愚蠢的

What an ~ idea!

Where did you get that ~ cap?

Don't be ~. Be reasonable.

▲ ~, foolish 和 ridiculous 都可表示“荒唐可笑的”, 属同义。~ 侧重于“有悖理性”意味。foolish 所指“蠢”含知识浅薄意味; ridiculous 则表示某种程度上会引起嘲笑的 ~ 行为, 重在表示行为的愚蠢可笑。如: 可以说 It is ~ to predict that the sun will rise in the west. (指预言太阳会从西边升起有悖常理, 是荒唐的) / She is *ridiculous* in dress. (指她的服饰可笑) 用法上的区别显而易见。

▼ sensible *adj.* 明智的

absurdly /əb'sɜ:dlɪ/ *adv.* 愚蠢地; 荒唐地

It seemed ~ strange to me that I should be frightened by the gun pointing against the car window.

The little girl looked ~ funny in her mother's dress.

I think she behaved ~ at the party the day before yesterday.

▲ foolishly, ridiculously *adv.* 愚蠢地; 可笑地

▼ sensibly *adv.* 明智地

academic /ˌækə'demɪk/ *adj.* 普通文化课的; 学术的; 学究式的; 拘泥刻板的
Such ~ subjects as English, history and economics are taught in that university.
Such scores simply mean that I am very good at answering the type of ~ questions that are considered worthy of answers.

What we are doing is to promote the friendship and ~ exchanges between our two countries.

John Hill is only an ~ thinker.

We are not satisfied with the ~ style of painting any more.

▲ scholastic *adj.* 学术的

academy /ə'kædəmɪ/ *n.* (中等以上)

专门学校; 研究院; 学会

Have you been to the US Military *Academy* at West Point (西点军校)?

His son is now a teacher in the Military *Academy* at Xi'an.

I am very happy to be working in the *Academy* of Sciences of China.

▲ college, school *n.* 学校; 学院; 高等专科学校

academician /ə'kædə'mɪʃən/ *n.* 院士;

学会会员; 大学生; 大学教师

All these academic questions are considered worthy of answers by the ~s who make up the intelligence tests.

The ~ was a learned man and was popularly loved for his kindness and wisdom.
The ~ never expected to answer such a difficult question.

Well, suppose my auto-repair man devised questions for an intelligence test, can an ~ do very well in the test?

accept /ək'sept/ *vt.* 接受; 承认; 相信; 接纳

They have ~ed our invitation to the party.

The schoolmaster ~ed our gift for his birthday.

I admit that I am wrong. I sincerely ~ your criticism.

The scientist did experiments to test and prove the idea before he was ready to ~ it.

We all ~ him as a talent.

Our local committee ~ed the whole event to be an unfortunate accident.

Many people have never ~ed the belief

that synthetic fibres are better than natural silk.

Children usually ~ everything the adults say to them.

I was ~ed into the Communist Party in 1987.

We were glad to know that your student had been ~ed at Northwestern University in the United States.

▲ ~ 和 receive 都可表示“接受”，但二者有别。receive 是受动行为，仅表示收到，并无承诺或满意的意味，而 ~ 则指好意地接受，含承诺或满意的意味。如：I have received an invitation but I don't think I'll ~ it.

▼ decline *vt.* 谢绝；拒绝；refuse *vt.* 拒绝；reject *vt.* 拒收

acceptable /ək'septəbl/ *adj.* 可以接受的；受欢迎的

We think this idea is good enough to be ~ to all people present.

This umbrella is an ~ gift.

I am afraid that criticisms are not always ~.

▲ passable *adj.* 可通行的；welcome *adj.* 受欢迎的

▼ unacceptable *adj.* 不能接受的；不受欢迎的；unwelcome *adj.* 不受欢迎的

acceptance /ək'septəns/ *n.* 接受；赞同；接纳

We beg your ~ of our apologies.

Was your ~ test (验收试验) a success yesterday?

When I suggested paying a visit to the museum, Nancy nodded in happy ~.

I was happy and excited by my ~ into the club.

▲ reception *n.* 接受；接纳

▼ refusal *n.* 拒绝

accessory /ək'sesəri/ | *n.* 附件；同谋，帮凶，从犯；附属品；(妇女的)装饰物

The accessories of his car are also of the best quality.

In the murder, John was Mary's ~ so he was sent to prison too.

The pink dress matches well with her accessories.

|| *adj.* 附属的；附加的

Margaret is now a part-time worker in the ~ factory to our university.

A set of ~ equipment will be sent to you in two weeks.

▲ accomplice *n.* 帮凶；auxiliary *adj.* 附属的

▼ chief *adj.* 主要的

accident /'æksɪdənt/ *n.* 事故；意外遭遇

This is the scene where the ~ happened.

Nancy died in a surgical ~.

Measures have been taken to cut down traffic ~s.

It was no ~ that John got the best score in the examination.

◆ *by* ~ 偶然

I have heard *by* ~ that Billy is married.

We met each other in the street *by* mere ~.

▲ ~, incident, occurrence 和 event 都可用于指“事件”。~ 指偶发的或意外的事件；incident 指小事件，通常用于指持续时间短且不怎么重要的事件，但有时也可用于指国际争端或战争等重大事件；occurrence 既可指一般事件，也可指意料之外的事件；而 event 特指重大事件。如：I told him about a humorous incident that happened in the park. / Over 6 people have been killed in the border incident. / It is of daily occurrence. / It is of rare occurrence. / National Day is a great event in our country. (不可用... a great ~...；也不可说 a great incident...)

▼ design *n.* 蓄意

A