

ENGLISH WITH CHINESE TRANSLATION

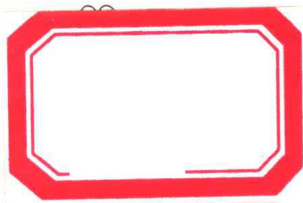
世纪
版

英汉双解词典

DICTIONARY



内蒙古大学出版社



《辞海》解词词典

《辞海》编写组

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体 例 说 明

一、单词

1. 本词典英语单词均按字母顺序排列,用黑正体印刷。
2. 有两种以上拼法的词,做如下处理:
 (1)加圆括号。如:
labo(u)r ['leibə] *n.* ...
 (2)同时给出。如:
theatre, theater ['θiətə] *n.* ...
3. 缩写词、组合词等均按字母顺序排列。
4. 拼写相同,但词源、词义不同的词,分立词条并在右上角标有数码字。如:
light¹..., **light**²...
5. 有些形容词既可以用-ic,也可以用-ical 作后缀,用圆括号标示。

二、注音

1. 本词典用国际音标注音,音标注在本词后,放在方括号内。重音符号[']置于重读音节的音标符号的前上方;有两个以上重读音节的词,用[']表示主重音,用[,]表示次重音并置于音标符号的前下方。如:
qualification [,kwɒlɪfi'keɪʃən]。

2. 一个词一般只标注一种发音。但该词若有两种以上发音,用逗号隔开,放在方括号内。如:

direct[di'ret, dai'rekt] *adj.* ...

若一个音既可发长音也可发短音,将长音符号标在圆括号内。如:

reality[ri(:)'li:ti] ...

3. 一个词的发音若有强式和弱式两种读音,按强弱的顺序排列,中间用逗号分开。如: **of**[ɔv, əv, v, f] *prep.* ...

4. 一个词因词性或释义不同而发音有差异时,在有关词性之前另行注音。如:

increase[in'kri:s] *vt., vi.* ... ['inkri:s] *n.* ...

三、词性

1. 词性用英语缩写形式标出,共分十类:

名词 *n.*

动词(及物动词) *vt.*

(不及物动词) *vi.*

(助动词) *aux. v.*

代词 *pron.*

数词 *num.*

形容词 *adj.*

副词 *adv.*

介词 *prep.*

连词 *conj.*

感叹词 *int.*

冠词 *art.*

2. 一个词若有两个以上词性时,择其主要或常见者标出。如:

quarry ['kwɔ:ri] *n.* 1. ...2. ...*vt.*, *vi.* 1. ...2. ...

四、词形变化

1. 不规则动词的变化形式, 名词复数的不规则变化形式, 均加以注明, 规则变化中需要重复词尾辅音字母或拼法、发音等有较大变动的, 也加以注明。如:

admit [əd'mit] (~ ted; ~ ting) *vt.*, *vi.* ...

take [teik] (took [tuk], taken ['teikən]) *vt.* ...

knife [naif] (*pl.* knives [naivz]) ...

2. 形容词和副词比较级与最高级的不规则变化形式, 加以注明标在圆括号内, 比较级与最高级之间用分号分开。如:

bad [b[d] *adj.* (worse [wə:s]; worst [wə:st]) ...

五、释义和用法

1. 每一词条均用英语进行解释, 然后标明汉语释义。
2. 词目在同一词性下有多种不同释义时, 分别用 1.、2.、3. ... 标出。
3. 每一词的双解部分用正体排印, 而例句均用斜体排印。
4. 词组(包括谚语)用黑正体字排印, 词组间用符号“/”隔开。
5. 释义前有时用方括号表示词的词源和学科等。如: [英]、[美]、[律]、[语]等。
6. 在词的基本用法和例句后根据不同的情况标出【词组】、【派生】、【合成】、【同义】、【反义】、【辨

析】等。

六、符号用法

1. 代字号“~”用于代表词条的本词。

2. 方括号“[]”用于:

(1) 注明音标

(2) 注明用法

(3) 注明词源及学科

(4) 注明正误

3. 圆括号“()”用于:

(1) 注明词形变化。如:

do (did; done; doing)

(2) 加注内容或意义方面的补充说明。如:(文章、讲话、乐曲等的)一段、一节

(3) 表示可省略部分。如:

ravel ['r ʌ v ə l] *vt.* 1. ... 2. disentangle 拆开
(绳索), 拆散(织物)...

(4) 表示代换部分。如:

shave oneself 自己刮脸(剃胡子)

(5) 表示固定搭配。如:

afraid [ə ' freɪ d] *adj.* ... *be* ~ (of) ... 害怕...

(6) 表示名词的复数形式。如:

bath [b æ : θ , b ʌ θ] *n.* (*pl.* *bathes* [b æ : ð z]) ...

4. 鱼尾号用于:

注明词组、派生、合成等。

略 语

adj.	adjective	形容词
ad.	adverb	副词
n.	noun	名词
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
v.	verb	动词
aux. v.	auxiliary verb	助动词
vi.	intransitive verb	不及物动词
vt.	transitive verb	及物动词
sth.	something	某物
sb.	somebody	某人
pl.	plural	复数
sing.	singular	单数

目 录

体例说明	(1)
略语	(1)
正文	(1)
附录	(1011)

A a

a [ei, ə] (在元音前为 **an** [æn, ən])

indef. art. one; any; each 一个; 任何一个; 每一个: ~ hammer 一把锤子/
an university 一所大学/an hour 一个小时/an umbrella 一把雨伞/an apple 一个苹果/once ~ year 每年一次
/I had ~ cup of water. 我喝了一杯水。
A whale is not ~ fish. 鲸不是鱼。
There was ~ Brown in that village. 那个村子有过一个叫布朗的人。
A square has four sides. 正方形有四个边。

aback [ə'bak] **adv.** backwards 向后地; 后退地: At first, Kirby was taken ~ by their announcement. 起初, 柯尔比被他们的宣布吓了一跳。

【词组】**be taken** ~ 吃惊; 吓了一跳

abacus [ˈæbəkəs] (*pl.* abaci [ˈæbəsaɪ] or abacuses [ˈæbəkəsɪz])
n. calculating instrument with balls moving smoothly on wires 算盘; 珠算;
use (work) an ~ 打算盘/The oldest kind of computer is the ~, used in China centuries ago. 最老式的一种计算机是算盘, 数世纪前就在中国使用了。

abandon [ə'bændən] **vt.** leave or give up completely 放弃; 抛弃: The baby was ~ ed by its mother. 婴儿被他妈妈抛弃了。
We ~ ed our holiday because we had no money. 因为没有钱, 我们放弃了假期。
He never ~ ed his friends. 他从不舍弃自己的朋友。
The search was ~ ed when night came, even though the child had not been found. 夜幕降临时, 尽管孩子还没有找到, 搜寻工作还是中止了。
He was obliged to ~ that idea. 他被迫放弃了那个想法。
Don't ~ hope. 不要灰心。

要灰心。

【词组】~ oneself to sth. 陷入; 沉溺于某事

【派生】~ ed **adj.** 被抛弃的; 无耻的

【同义】desert, leave **vt.**

【反义】maintain **vt.** 保持; 维持。

abate [ə'beɪt] **vt., vi.** ① make or become less 减少; 减轻; 减退: The wind ~ d. 风势减弱了。
The medicine ~ d his pain. 药减轻了他的病痛。
② do away with 消除: His anger ~ d. 他的怒气消了。

【派生】~ ment **n.** 减少; 减轻; 减退

abed [ə'bed] **adv.** in bed 在床上: be ill ~ 卧病在床

abide [ə'baɪd] (*abode* [ə'bəʊd] 或 ~ d) **vt., vi.** ① keep (a promise, law) 遵守 (诺言、法律): ~ by one's promise 遵守诺言/
~ by discipline 遵守纪律/
~ by one's opinion 固执己见/We agreed to ~ by your judgement. 我们同意服从你的判决。
② endure, bear [用于否定句和疑问句] 忍耐; 忍受: I can't ~ that man 我不能忍受那种人。
I can't ~ rude people. 我不能容忍粗鲁无礼的人。

【派生】abiding **adj.** 持久的; 永久的

ability [ə'bɪlɪti] **n.** ① the power or capacity to do or think sth. (办事或思考) 能力; 本领: She has the ~ to do it, but she is lazy. 她有能做, 但是她懒。
② cleverness; intelligence 聪明; 智慧; 才智: a man of ~ 有才能的人/leadership ~ 领导才干/Tom is a painter of great ~. 汤姆是一个极有才智的画家。

【词组】to the best (utmost) of one's ~ 不遗余力, 尽最大努力

【同义】capacity, skill **n.**

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【反义】**inability, incapacity** *n.* 无能;无能力

ablaze [ə'bleiz] *adv., adj.* on fire, in a blaze; (fig.) shining, bright, excited; 着火(的), [喻]激动的; set it ~ 放火烧之/be ~ with anger 怒气冲冲/The streets were ~ with light. 街上灯火辉煌。

able ['eibl] *adj.* ① having knowledge or skill; clever 有才能的; 聪明的; an ~ lawyer 精明的律师/an ~ speech 颇有见地的演说/an ~ man 有才干的人/He is the ~ st pianist I know. 他是我所知道的最有才华的钢琴家。② having the power to do 能够做的; 能 [接不定式]; Jane was ~ to catch the early bus. 珍妮赶上了早车。Will you be ~ to come. 你能来吗? Tom was ill. He wasn't ~ to take part in the match. 汤姆病了, 不能参加比赛。She is ~ to swim. 她会游泳。

【词组】**be ~ to (do)** ...能够; 会
【派生】**enable** *vt.* 使(人)能够

【同义】**capable** *adj.*

【反义】**unable** *adj.* 不能的

【辨析】**capable** 和 **able** 的区别:
capable 是 **capability** 和 **capacity** 两个词共有的形容词, 用于消极方面, 指接受或适应的能力, 可指人也可指事物。**capable** 有时具有贬意, 如: He is **capable** of (doing) anything. 他甚至于什么事都干得出来。
able 有才能的, 具有积极的意义, 在本领上比 **capable** 高出一筹, 但只对人而言的。

【注意】**can** 和 **be able to** 在表示能力这一点上同义, 常可互换。它们的区别在于: ① **can** 仅有现在和过去时态形式(could), 无将来和完成时态形式, 而 **be able to**; 则有更多的时态形式。如在下面三个例句中, 不能用 **can** 取代 **be able to**: Will you **be able to** come tonight? 你今晚能来吗? I'm sorry I haven't **been able to** answer your letter. 对不起我一直没能给您回信。He said he had not

been able to come earlier. 他说他没有能够早一点来。② **be able to** 后的动词一般不用被动语态。[误] I was able to be heard. [正] I was able to make myself heard. 我能够让别人听到我的讲话。

aboard [ə'bɔ:d] *prep., adv.* on (to) or in (to) a ship or aeroplane 在(向)船上或飞机上: "Are all the passengers ~?" asked the captain. 船长问: "所有旅客都上船了吗?" It's time to go ~ (the ship). 已到乘搭(上船)的时间了。Welcome ~! 请上船(飞机、汽车)! 欢迎乘坐本船(飞机、此次列车)!

【反义】**ashore** *adv.* 在岸上; 上岸

abolish [ə'bɒlɪʃ] *vt.* stop. (sth. that is happening); get rid of completely 取消; 废止: The new government ~ ed the tax on clothing. 新政府取消了服装税。Many people wish that nations would ~ their frontiers. 许多人都希望各国能废除疆界。

【派生】**abolition** *n.* 废除; 废止/~ **able** *adj.* 可废除的/~ **er** *n.* 取消者; 废除者

【同义】**cancel** *vt.*

【辨析】**abolish** 和 **cancel** 的区别:
abolish 指废除存在已久的法律、条例、法规、风俗习惯等。如: Abraham Lincoln abolished slavery in the United States. 亚伯拉罕·林肯废除了美国的奴隶制。**cancel** 指取消已作出的决定或安排的事情。如: The professor has decided to **cancel** the lecture. 教授已决定取消那场讲座。

abound [ə'baʊnd] *vi.* have in great numbers or quantity 有(大量的); 富余; 盛产; 充满(with, in); Wild birds ~ in the forest. 森林里有许多野鸟。The ocean ~ s with fish. 海里产很多鱼。

about [ə'baʊt] *prep.* ① concerning 关于; 对于: This is a book ~ American history. 这是一本关于美国历史的书。I know nothing ~ it. 我对此一

无所知。②here and there 到处; 四处; 在...各处: *Jean's clothes were lying ~ the room.* 房间里到处都是简的衣服。She looked ~ her. 她环视四周。③round, near to 在...周围; 在...附近; 在...身边: *He planted trees ~ the house.* 他在房子周围种了树。④approximately (时间、大小、数量等) 大约: *We left there ~ 6 p. m.* 我们大约是下午六点钟离开那里的。He is ~ thirty five years old. 他大约 35 岁。adv. ①nearly, almost 大约; 几乎; 差不多: *We walked ~ five miles.* 我们走了大约五英里。②here and there 到处, 各处: *There's a lot of flu ~ at this time of year.* 这时节到处都有许多人患流感。People were sitting ~ on the grass. 人们散坐在草地上。③near 附近: *There is no one ~.* 附近没有人。Is there anybody ~? 附近有人吗? ④facing round (转) 向相反方向: *The ship turned ~.* 船掉转方向。

【词组】bring ~ 引起; 造成; 导致/ come ~ 发生; (船或风) 改变方向

【同义】of, on prep.

【辨析】①about, of 和 on 的区别: about 涉及详情。of 不涉及详情。on 多用于学术上 ②about 与 with, on 的区别: 当表示“在...身边”, “在...手头”, “在...身上”时, about 常表示随身携带“小物品”。with 往往表示携带“较大的物件”; 但随身带钱之类的物品时, 二者皆可通用。on 常用于口语中。【误】I have no dictionary about me. 【正】I have no dictionary with me. 我身边没有带字典。I have no change (purse) about (with, on) me. 我身边没有带零钱(钱包)。③be about to 和 be going to 的区别: 二者都表示“未来要做什么”, 但 be about to 表示“最近的未来...”。be going to 表示“不久的将来”。前者较急迫。例如: *My back is about to break under the load.* 重压之下我的背就要断了。

I'm going to have a meeting tomorrow. 我明天将开一个会。

above [ə'baʊ] prep. ①higher than 在...之上: *There is a portrait ~ the black-board.* 黑板上方有张画像。②more than 超过: *The sun rose ~ the horizon.* 太阳升到地平线上。There were ~ 3000 people there. 那儿有三千人以上。adv. in or to a higher place 在上方: *Their classroom is just ~.* 他们的教室就在上面。See the birds flying ~. 看天上的飞鸟。

【词组】~ all 最主要地/ ~ oneself 自命不凡; 趾高气扬/ over and ~ 除外; 也

【同义】on, over prep., adv.

【反义】below prep., adv. 在...下面
【辨析】above 与 over, on, upon 的区别: above 表示一般的“在...的上方”。如: *The lamp is above our desk.* 灯在我们课桌的上方。over 表示“在...的正上方”。如: *The lamp is over our desk.* 灯在我们课桌的正上方。A lamp hangs over us. 在我们(头顶)的上方悬挂着一盏灯。on 表示与某物接触并在它的上边。如: *The book is on the table.* 书在桌上。upon 与 on 同意, 较为正式, 除在某些习惯用语中必须使用 upon 外, 两者可通用。

abridge [ə'bridʒ] vt. make (a book, etc.) shorter (书等) 删节; 节略: *an ~ d edition* 节本/ *It was ~ d from the original work.* 这是根据原著节略的。【派生】~ ment n. 删节; 节略; (书的) 节书; 摘要

abroad [ə'brɔ:d] adv. ①in or to a foreign country 在国外; 到国外: *My brother lives ~.* 我的兄弟生活在国外。He is going ~ for his holiday this year. 今年他将要到国外度假。②in all directions; widely 遍布; 到处

【词组】at home and ~ 国内外/ be ~ 在国外/ go ~ 出国

abrupt [ə'brʌpt] adj. ①very sudden 突然的; 意外的: *an ~ stop* 突然停止

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/an ~ death 突然死亡, 猝死 ② (of speech, behaviour) bad tempered; unfriendly (指言谈、举止) 粗鲁的; 无礼的: His ~ reply hurt my feelings. 他粗鲁的回答伤害了我的感情。③ (of a slope) steep (斜坡) 陡峭的: The slope was very ~. 那斜坡很陡。

【派生】~ly *adv.* 突然; 仓促/~ness *n.* 突然性

absent [ˈæbsənt] *adj.* ① not here, not present 不在; 缺席: Peter has a cold and is ~ from school. 彼得感冒了, 没有上学。He was ~ from work last Tuesday. 他上周二缺勤。② not paying attention to 心不在焉的: He looked at his mother in an ~ sort of way. 他漫不经心地看着他的母亲。*vt.* [æb'sent] keep (oneself) away 缺席: Why did you ~ yourself from school yesterday? 昨天你为什么不到校?

【派生】~ee *n.* 缺席者; 不在者/~ly *adv.* 茫然地/~minded *adj.* 心不在焉的; 茫然的

absolute [ˈæbsəljʊt] *adj.* ① complete; perfect; whole 完善的; 完美的; 完全的; 绝对的: have ~ trust in sb. 完全信任某人/The police have ~ proof of his guilt. 警察有他犯罪的确凿证据。② not limited 无限制的: ~ power 无限权利 ③ having unlimited power 专制的; 独裁的: an ~ ruler 专制的统治者 ④ real, undoubted 真实的; 无疑的: the ~ truth 绝对真理

【派生】~ly *adv.* 完全地; 绝对地/**absolution** *n.* 赦免; 免罪

【同义】complete *adj.*

【反义】relative *adj.* 相对的

absolve [əb'zɒlv] *vt.* declare free (from sin, guilt; from a promise, a duty, the consequences of past sin) 赦免; 解除责任; 免除 (履行诺言、罪责): ~ from (of) 免除...的 (罪、责任)/They ~d him from all responsibilities. 他们免除了他的一切责任。

absorb [əb'sɔ:b] *vt.* ① take on or suck in

吸收: Some of waste and poison is ~ed and changed into harmless things. 一部分废物和含毒物品被吸收, 变成了无害的东西。The heat is ~ed by the water. 热量被水吸收了。② take up the attention of 吸引...注意力: ~ sb.'s attention 吸引某人注意

【词组】be ~ed in 被...吸引住; 全神贯注于

【派生】~ably *adj.* 可吸收的, 易吸收的/~er *n.* 吸收器/~ability *n.* 吸收性/~ing *adj.* 非常吸引人的; 引人入胜的

【同义】digest, assimilate *vt.*

【辨析】absorb, digest 和 assimilate 的区别: absorb 较为通俗, 使用范围较广泛, 常指某物吸收他物, 其过程较简单。如: Water absorbs oxygen. 水吸收氧气。digest 指吸收某物中的有用部分, 排除无用部分, 其过程较 absorb 缓慢。如: Cheese doesn't digest easily. 奶酪不容易被吸收。He read rapidly but did not digest anything. 他读得很快, 却什么也没有吸收。assimilate 指吸收消化以后转变为有用的物质, 其过程较 digest 更缓慢。如: Food is first absorbed, then digested and finally assimilated by our bodies. 食物首先被吃进, 然后经过消化, 最后被我们的身体所吸收。

【注意】be lost in 可以用来表示和 be absorbed in 相似的意思: She was lost in thought. 她陷入沉思。

abstract [ˈæbstrækt] *adj.* ① thought of apart from any particular object or real thing 抽象的: The word 'hunger' is an ~ noun. “饥饿”这个词是抽象名词。② deep 深奥的: He wanted to be a physicist and devoted himself to ~ research. 他想成为一名物理学家并献身于抽象研究。

【派生】~ly *adj.* 抽象地; 理论上/~lon. 抽象概念

absurd [əb'sɜ:d] *adj.* unreasonable; foolish 不合理的; 荒谬的: an ~ ex-

planation 不合理的解释/Don't be ~!
不要胡闹(搞、说)!

abundance [ə'bʌndəns] *n.* great amount 大量;丰富;充裕: *an ~ of drink* 充足的饮料

【派生】**abundant** *adj.* 丰富的;充裕的;充分的/**abundantly** *adv.* 丰富地;充裕地;充分地

【反义】**scarcity** *n.* 缺乏;不足

abuse [ə'bjʊ:z] *vt.* ① make bad use of; use wrongly 滥用;乱用;误用: ~ words 错用字眼 ② treat badly; speak very roughly to 虐待;辱骂: Don't ~ that old man, he can't help walking slowly. 别辱骂那老人,他只能慢慢走。 [ə'bjʊ:s] *n.* ① bad or wrong use; misuse 滥用;误用 ② (pl.) bad practice of custom; bad treatment [复数] 弊病;陋习;虐待 ③ loud course; insulting words 辱骂;谩骂;咒语

【派生】**abusive** *adj.* 滥用的;辱骂性的

【同义】**insult** *vt.*

academic [ækə'demik] *adj.* ① of studying, schools, colleges, etc.; scholarly; literary or classical (contrasted with technical or scientific) 学术的;学校的;学者的;文学或古典作品的(与技术的或科学的相对) ② too much concerned with theory and logic; not sufficiently practical 过于注重理论与逻辑的;不够实际的 ③ of an academy 高等学府的;专科学校的

academy [ə'kædəmi] *n.* ① school for higher learning, usu. for a special purpose 高等学府;专科学校; a military ~ 军事学院/Academy of Music 音乐专科学校 ② society of distinguished men; society for cultivating art, literature, etc. of which membership is an honour 学会;研究院: the Academy of Science of China 中国科学院

【辨析】**academy** 和 **college, institute, university** 的区别: **academy** 指为专门目的而设立的高等专科学校。

如: a military academy 军事学院/an academy of music 音乐学院。

college 指从属于综合性大学的法学院、文学院、医学院、理学院等,也可指单科性学院,在美国, **college** 可授学士学位。如: the college of liberal arts at the university 这所大学的文学院/the normal training college 教师进修学院/business college 商学院。**institute** 指独立的专业性学院,和 **college** 意思相近,但在英美高等教育系统中较少使用。如: Beijing Institute of Foreign Languages 北京外国语学院。**university** 指综合性大学,往往下设多个学院(**college**)。如: Nanjing University 南京大学/Oxford University 牛津大学

accede [æk'si:d] *vi.* ① assent or agree (to request, proposal, etc.) 允诺;同意(请求、建议等) (to): He ~d to my request. 他答应了我的请求。 ② come or succeed (to an office, a position of authority) 就职;即位 (to): ~ to the throne 即王位 ③ join 参加;加入: ~ to a political party 加入政党

【派生】**accession** *n.* 同意

accelerate [æk'seləreit] *vt., vi.* ① increase the speed of; cause to move faster or happen earlier 加速;催促: accelerating the rate of growth 加快增长率 ② (of a motion or process) become faster (指运动或程序) 变快;加速: The car ~d as it overtook me. 那辆车超我的车时加快了速度。

【同义】**quicken** *vt.*

【反义】**retard** *vt.* 阻止

accent ['æksənt] *n.* ① stress put on a syllable or word 重音: In the word 'today' the ~ is on the second syllable. "today" 的重音在第二个音节。 ② particular way of speaking, usu. connected with a country, area or class 口音: a voice without a trace of ~ 说话不带地方口音/On the eighth day somebody thought Bashi's ~ suggested Baoding, a city four hours away in He-

bei Province. 第八天,有人想到八喜的口音很像保定的,保定是河北省的一个城市,乘车四小时即可到达。
【派生】~uate vi. 重读;在...加重读符号;强调/~uation n. 强调;加重读符号的方法

accept [ək'sept] vt., vi. take sth. which is offered, not to refuse 接受: I offered him a cake and he ~ed. 我给他一块蛋糕,他接受了。We invited her to the party but she could not ~. 我们邀请她参加聚会,可是她不能接受。I cannot ~ your gift. 我不能接受你的礼物。He asked her to marry him and she ~ed him (his proposal). 他向她求婚并且她答应了。
【派生】~able adj. 可接受的;同意的/~ance n. 领受,接纳,承认
【同义】receive vt., vi.
【反义】refuse vt., vi. 拒绝

【辨析】accept 和 receive 的区别: accept 不但表示收到某物,并在思想上加以允诺或肯定,有接受采纳的意思,比 receive 更进一步。receive 为普通用语,可用于人,也可用于物,意思是“收到”,“受到”。

access [ˈækses] n. ① way (in) to a place 通道;通路: easy (difficult) of ~ 易(难)进入/The only ~ to the school is across the fields. 通往学校的惟一通路是穿过田间。Access to the village is along this muddy path. 沿这条泥泞小路才能走到村庄。② right, opportunity, or means of reaching, using or approaching 接触;使用;机会: Only high officials had ~ to the president. 只有高级官员可以接近总统。Students must have ~ to a good library. 学生必须有机会利用完善的图书馆。③ attack (of fever, etc.) (身体发烧等)突然发作

accident [ˈæksɪdɪnt] n. ① sth. that happens without a cause that can be seen at once, usu. sth. unfortunate and undesirable; 意外事件; 不测; 祸事; 事故: There have been many rail-

way ~s this year. 今年发生了许多次火车车祸。② chance; fortune; 机遇; 命运 by ~ of birth. 生来就是; 由于出生的身世。

【词组】by ~ 偶然; 意外地/without ~ 安全地; 无恙地

accidental [ˌæksɪ'dentl] adj. happening by chance 偶然的; 意外的: I didn't mean to do it—it was ~. 我不是有意这样做—是无意的。

【词组】by accident 意外地; 无意中地; 偶然地

【派生】~ly adv. 偶然地

acclaim [ə'kleɪm] vt. applaud loudly 欢呼; 喝彩: The newspapers ~ed the fireman a hero. 报纸为那个消防队员喝彩拥戴他成为英雄。The Americans ~ed the astronauts. 美国人以欢呼迎接宇航员。

accommodate [ə'kɒmədeɪt] vt. ① give someone a place to live or stay 供给住宿: One flat can ~ a family of five. 一套房间可供五口之家居住。This hotel can ~ 200 guests. 这家旅馆可供两百客人住宿。② have space for 容纳: You could ~ another four children in your class. 你的班里还能容纳四个孩子。③ adapt; harmonize; get into agreement or into adjustment 使适应; 使迁就; 调节: He soon ~d himself to the new circumstances. 他很快适应了新环境。

【同义】adapt vt.

accompany [ə'kʌmpəni] vt., vi. ① go with someone 陪伴: He accompanied me to the doctor's. 他陪我去大夫的家(诊所)。I ~ him on the trip. 我同他一起去旅行。I'll ~ you to the airport. 我将陪你到机场。② play music while someone else is singing or playing another instrument 伴奏: Maria sang and I accompanied her on the piano. 玛丽亚唱, 我用钢琴伴奏。He accompanied at (on) the piano. 他以钢琴伴奏

【派生】accompaniment n. 伴随

物;伴唱;伴奏

【同义】attend vt.

【注意】① **accompany** 意为“陪伴某人到某处去”，单纯的“陪坐”应用 keep sb. company. [误] Sit here and accompany me for a while. [正] Sit here and keep me company for a while. 坐在这里陪我一会儿。② **accompany** 已经含有“去到某处”的意思，它后面不能再加“to go”。[误] I'll accompany my sister to go to the station. [正] I'll accompany my sister to the station. 我陪我妹妹到车站去。③ **accompany** 表示“陪送”时为 vt.，后面不再接“with”。[误] I accompanied with the guests to the gate. [正] I accompanied the guests to the gate. 在主动语态里，附加的东西用 with 表示。He accompanied his speech with gesture. 他一边讲话，一边打手势(用以补充语言)。

accomplish [ə'kɒmplɪʃ] vt. perform, finish successfully 完成;使成功: ~ a task 完成任务/~ one's purpose 达到目的/They ~ed their mission. 他们完成了使命。To ~ the whole distance, the tern must fly about 75 miles every day. 燕鸥每天需飞 75 英里,才能飞完这段路。

【派生】~ed adj. 完成的;熟练的;有才艺的;有教养的/~ment n. 完成;实现;成就;修养

【辨析】**accomplish**, **achieve**, **complete**, **end**, **finish** 和 **fulfil** 的区别:**accomplish** 指成功地达到了预期的目的,强调实现的过程,常用于计划、任务、目的等。如: Finally we accomplished the difficult task. 最后我们总算完成了这项困难的任务。**achieve** 指克服了种种困难而最终完成,常用于事业、计划、愿望等。如: We hope to achieve our goal by peaceful means. 我们希望通过和平手段实现目标。**complete** 较为正式,指理想、工程、计划、著作等重要工作的全部结束。如: The work-

men haven't completed the house yet. 工人们还没有建成那幢房子。**end** 指结束或告一段落,强调到此为止。如: The meeting ended yesterday. 会议是昨天结束的。**finish** 为常用词,指做完了应做的各种事情。如: Have you finished your homework? 你做完家庭作业了吗? **fulfil** 指最大程度地完成了所期望的事情,强调圆满完成。如: That factory fulfilled the production quota last year. 那家工厂去年圆满完成了生产指标。

accord¹ [ə'kɔ:d] n. ① agreement (esp. in the phr.) (用于短语中)一致;符合: of one's own ~ 自愿地;自动地/of its own ~ 自然而然/in ~ with 同...一致/out of ~ with 同...不一致/with one ~ 一致地;异口同声地 ② treaty, agreement (between countries; with a country) (两国之间或与他国所订的)条约;协定 (between, with)

accord² [ə'kɔ:d] vt., vi. ① give, grant 给与;赠与;赐与: ~ permission to sb. 允许某人/~ him a warm welcome 向他表示热烈的欢迎/~ a request to a person 答应某人要求 ② be in harmony 协调;符合: His behaviour does not ~ with his principles. 他的行为与他的原则不相符合。③ be consistent (with) 与...一致: His actions ~ with his words. 他言行一致。

accordance [ə'kɔ:dəns] n. harmony, agreement 一致: in ~ with 按照;根据;与...一致/This is not in ~ with the facts. 这和事实不符。

according [ə'kɔ:dɪŋ] adv. (只用于下面两个习语中) ① ~ to prep. 遵照;根据: ~ to sb. 根据某人所谈/It isn't ~ to the law. 这不符合法律。According to the papers, there was a big fire in London. 据报道,伦敦发生了火灾。② ~ as conj. in a manner that depends upon [后接从句] 依照;随...而定: You will be paid ~ as you work (~ to the work you do). 你将依据你的工作来获得酬金。

A

accordingly [ə'kɔːdɪŋli] *adv.* ① for that reason; therefore 因此; 所以: *He was too sick to stay, ~ we sent him home.* 他病得太重不能再留下来, 因此, 我们把他送回家了。② as the (stated) circumstances suggest 按照; 根据: *Learn the rules and act ~.* 学习规则, 并依照规则行事。

accordion [ə'kɔːdʒən] *n.* portable musical instrument with bellows, metal reeds, and a keyboard 手风琴。

accost [ə'kɒst] *vt.* go up to and speak to (esp. a stranger in the street) 向(街上陌生人)打招呼; 对...说话; 搭话: *She was ~ed by a stranger.* 一个陌生人上前与她攀谈。

account¹ [ə'kaʊnt] *n.* ① report; description; narrative 报道; 报告; 叙述; 描写: *He gave an ~ of his trip.* 他报告了旅行的经过。② statement of money (to be) paid or received 账目; 账: *send in an ~* 送进去账单/keep ~s 记账 ③ reason; cause 理由, 原因: *The following ~ was written by Jane.* 下面的叙述是珍妮写的。I have an ~ with a bank in London. 我在伦敦一家银行有户头。

【词组】on ~ of sth. 由于...的原因 / on one's own ~ 为自己的利益

account² [ə'kaʊnt] *vt., vi.* ① be an explanation of 解释; 说明: *How do you ~ for your foolish mistake?* 你如何解释你那愚蠢的错误? ② give an explanation of money spent 报账

【派生】~able *adj.* 有责任的 / ~ant *n.* 会计员

【合成】~book *n.* 账簿

【同义】report *vt.*

accredit [ə'kredit] *vt.* send (an ambassador, etc) with credentials (to or at a court or government) 特派(外交使节等): *They ~ed him to (at) Peru.* 他们委派他出使秘鲁。

accumulate [ə'kjuːmjuleit] *vt., vi.* make or become greater in quantity; heap up 积累; 堆积: ~ a fortune 积蓄

一笔财产/He ~d enough money to buy a new car. 他攒够了钱买一部新车。Snow ~d to a depth of three feet. 积雪达3英尺。

【派生】**accumulation** *n.* 积累; 积聚; 堆积物/**accumulator** *n.* ① 积累者 ② 蓄电池; [机] 储蓄器

accurate [ækjʊrɪt] *adj.* ① careful and exact 仔细的; 精确的: be ~ in one's work 作事精确/quick and ~ at figures 计算迅速而精确/My watch is ~. 我的表是准确的。② free from error 正确无误的; 准确的: You must be ~ in counting. 你在计算时一定要准确无误。

【派生】**accuracy** *n.* 准确度/**accurately** *adv.* 准确地

【同义】correct, exact *adj.*

【反义】rough *adj.* 粗糙的

【辨析】accurate 和 correct, exact 的区别: accurate 指精确, 强调经过努力, 使符合规范或事实。如: His information was accurate. 他的情报精确无误。correct 指正确, 强调没有错误。如: Your answer is correct but your explanation is not. 你的答案是正确的, 但解释却不对。exact 指确切, 强调各个细节都符合事实。如: This is the exact place where I put my watch. 这就是我放表的地方。

accusation [ækju(:)'zeɪʃən] *n.* accusing or being accused 非难; 谴责; 控告; 告发: Prevent the ~ of an innocent person. 防止无辜的人遭到非难。Accusations of corruption have been made against him. 他被指控贪污腐化。

accuse [ə'kjuːz] *vt.* say that someone has done sth. wrong 谴责: The teacher ~d Jacob of hiding the book. 老师指责雅各把书藏起来了。

【派生】**accusation** *n.* 指责; 罪名 / the ~d *n.* 被告 / ~r *n.* 原告; 非难者

【同义】charge *vt.*