AN ENGLISH DICTIONARY
FOR CHINESE STUDENTS
WITH BILINGUAL DEFINITIONS



汉语大词典出版社

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学生英汉

双解词典

芍锡泉 主编



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序:略论英汉双解词典

芍锡泉

双语词典是国家民族之间不同语言和文化相互接触过程的产物。它以帮助读者学习和运用外语为宗旨,所以一般都以外语为对象语言,而以母语作为工具语言,即单语释义。由于这类词典包含和涉及了两种语言,故称之为双语词典。双语词典中有一种比较特殊,是将母语和该门外语同时用作工具语言,即双语释义,所以又将这类双语词典专门叫作双解词典。

根据记载,双语词典的历史可追溯到 4 千多年前的古巴比伦时期。美索不达米亚北部的阿卡得人人侵并占领了南部非闪米特族的苏美尔,为了巩固其统治,他们接过苏美尔人的文化遗产,将苏美尔语词汇表的所有词目注出读音并附上阿卡得语的译文,这就是世界上最早的双语"词典"——苏美尔-阿卡得词汇表。双语词典在中国出现得虽然晚一些,但距今也有 1 千多年的历史。唐朝是佛教的全盛时期,佛经的翻译达到了前所未有的高峰,梵语词典也就应运而生。与法显、玄奘并称为"三大求法高僧"的义净(635—713)编出了梵汉双语词汇表《梵语千字文》;另一名僧人玄应编了一本梵汉难词双语词典《一切经音义》。尤其后者,对双语词典编纂进行了出色的尝试。

最早以外语和母语双语并用来释义的词典产生于中世纪。当时,拉丁语在欧洲的影响力压倒了其他诸语,以拉丁语为对象语言的双语词典接二连三编出,其中勒韦尔(Le Ver)所编的拉法词典堪称第一,其收词量多达45,000拉丁词,条目中既有拉丁语的对应词和定义,又有法语的对应词和定义,实际上就是一部不折不扣的双解词典。

本文要重点讨论的英汉双解词典,则是到19世纪才问世。晚清时候,西方国家的商人、传教士和外交官纷纷涌至。马礼逊(Robert Morrison)受伦敦布道会派遣,来华传教,几经周折,又以东印度公司翻译的身份居留广州。他花了多年时间,编写出版了历史上第一部汉英词典 A Dictionary of Chinese Language(1815—1823),这部双语词典的第三卷其实就是一本英汉词典。尽管第三卷的对象语言是英语,但它并不是为学习英语者而编的。英文词条均未标明词性,也没有注音,其汉语释义却注了读音,不过是用广州方言的读音标注的。显而易见,这是为英国人便于学汉语(广州话)而特意设计的。值得一提的是,书中有相当一部分词条的词义同时用了英、汉两种文字来解释,这大概是最早的英汉双解的实例。大约60年后,德国人罗布存德(Wilhelm Lobscheid)编纂了一本《英华字典》(An English and Chinese Dictionary),这是一部典型的英汉双解词典。所有词条都注明了词性,用英汉双语释义,更可贵的是例证颇多。虽然释义较为简略,大部分词条也只有一个核心词义,但常列出一些词组例子来显示核心词义所引申或衍生出的含义。总体而论,第一代的英汉双语词典(含英汉双解词典在内),质量都相对粗糙,许多方面都考虑欠周,很不完善,不当之处也比比皆是。

正式以"双解"命名的双语词典,恐怕以商务印书馆于1924年出版的《英汉双解韦氏大学词典》(Webster's Collegiate Dictionary with Chinese Translation)为先。它实际上是将英文原版词典直接翻译成中文,原词典的词目、释义及说明等全部保留,不作任何增删变动。这算

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是第二代的英汉双解词典。从此开始了"译制"双解词典的新时期。如果说当初"商务"在翻译出版这部韦氏大学词典时仍保留原有英文释义,多少带有几分尝试性、随意性或偶然性的话,后来的"双解"也如法炮制,就带有更明确的意向了。步韦氏双解词典后尘者中,特别引人注目的有《牛津现代高级英汉双解词典》和《朗文当代英汉双解词典》。这些词典不像第一代双解词典那样,英汉释义都是编者一人所为,而是选定某一本现成的英文原文词典,将其"译制"而成双解。一般说来,由于所选蓝本多是专为学生编写的英语学习词典,所以选词较为恰当,释义浅显易懂,标注详备,例证丰富,再附上地道的汉语译文,自然如锦上添花。比起由外国人一手包办的第一代英汉双解词典来,第二代"译制品"无论在整体结构还是具体条目的组成编排上,都更为合理,更加完备,双语的运用也更准确、得当。

可是,第二代双解词典也有其自身的不足和局限。"译制"双解词典,就得完全遵从蓝本,不可越雷池半步,有时明知不妥或欠佳的地方,也得照译不误,有更好的例子也不可加进或置换,在标注、说明、体例等方面也常有不尽如人意之处,却不能作任何改动。

近些年来,中国的词典编纂工作者根据自己长期在外语教学过程中的经验,并总结前人所编词典可资借鉴的优劣长短,不仅编纂了一些较高水准的英汉词典,而且针对中国人学习英语过程中的实际困难和需要,自己动手编写英汉双解词典。

有人认为,双语释义意义不大,甚至怀疑双解词典存在的价值和必要。从表面上看,"双解"确是重复释义。既然英语单词用汉语释义,中国读者一看就明白,又何需用英语释义多此一举呢?

其实不然。英汉双解能起到的作用是"单解"(无论英语或汉语)所无法替代的。首先,"双解"更便于读者准确地理解词义。汉语释义一般都是用对应词,而英语定义则多属描写性的解释,这就能帮助读者了解词的更深一层、更细微的含义,这些信息常常是从汉语释义中无法获悉的。另一方面,汉语释义有时又能补英语释义之不足。比如一些动、植物名词,只看英语释义所描述的文字,往往令人不知所云,难以断定为何物,汉语的对应词却能一语道破。双语互补、长短相济的这等功效,是原文词典和英汉词典无法具备、难以匹敌的。其次,由于双解词典一般属学习词典类,其英文释义较简明浅白,往往能帮助读者巩固已学过却又未完全掌握的词语;通过双语对照,更能让读者温故知新,扩大词汇量。此外,"双解"也有利于提高学生的英语表达能力,增强其英语语感。这也是只用汉语释义的词典难以办到的。诚然,读者在查阅双解词典时受到的这种潜移默化的作用,短时间内是难以察觉到的;但耳濡目染,久而久之,便可见到喜人的收效。由此看来,"双解"虽然解的是词义,可它给读者的帮助却远远超出词义本身,常让查词典的人有"义"外的收获。所以,双语重复释义并非多余,而是大有裨益,对于初级和中级阶段的英语学习者尤其必要。

双语释义虽然占篇幅,但完全价有所值。而自己编写双解词典还有一定的灵活性,不必像"译制"的双解词典那样全文照译。有的地方用简短的汉语注明即可,一般说明用法等只需用英文缩略语或字母甚至符号来标注,既清楚醒目,也能省些篇幅。

要编一本好词典的确不容易。编词典是一项极其艰辛的劳动,过去被人喻为"砧边、坑下之苦"——如铁匠挥锤锻铁,如矿工井下掘矿。"十年磨一剑",没有坚韧不懈的毅力和恒心,没有牺牲自己、造益他人的义无反顾的奉献精神,是很难成其大事的。这当然是急功近利者所不愿为、不屑为的事。

要编一本令读者称心如意的双解词典,那就更是难上加难了。因为双解词典的编者得编和译并举,双语兼顾。一方面,他必须根据预想的读者对象和该词典的目的用途,制定编写的方针原则,统一体例,设计编排,选词立目,定义分项,说明用法,举证加注,等等;另一方



面,还要认真翻译好词义和例证等。编词典的所有环节都得经历,"步步为营",一处疏忽,就可能影响整体,牵动全局。既要对每个词条精心镂刻琢磨,又要眼观大体,协调平衡各词条间的各种关系。词条无论大小,一般都包含形、音、义、用法及例证等诸项,环环相扣,相互依赖,相辅相成。比如词义、用法和例证的关系,前者是词的内涵,用法是释义的延伸,说明该词在使用上与其他词的关系,而例证则是释义和用法规范的具体体现,三者必须协调一致,不能脱节,更不能相互矛盾。总之,词典是由千千万万个词条汇集而成的庞大而复杂的有机整体,编者既要有远大的眼光与见识,又需要谨严缜密的治学态度和作风,还得有良好的语言素养和功力。仅双语释义一项就能考验出编译者的"实力",英汉两相对照,即能见其高下。首先,要确保英文释义准确、地道和浅明得当,就需占有尽可能多的原文词典,比较其释义,细加筛选,择善而从。如果是单纯的"译制",自然不存在选词择义诸如此类的问题,原文词典的编者早已选定词目,分项定义;译者唯一可选的,只是挑一本原文词典作蓝本,然后进行翻译。编写"双解",必须使汉语释义与英文释义对应,相配相合,那才能相得益彰,真正发挥"双语合璧"的特异功能。

许多学习外语的人的最大愿望之一,就是有一个好老师能随时回答你的各种问题,帮你释疑解难。对于具有一定英语基础又有待进一步提高其英语水平的中国学生而言,一部中小型英汉双解词典最为适宜。虽然收词量有限,翻译工作中使用它可能会嫌不够,但供我国大、中学生学习英语之用,却是绰绰有余的。有一部"多功能"英汉双解词典在手,就犹如身边多了一位可随时为你解答问题为你指点迷津的英语老师。它熟知中国人学英语的困难所在,熟知中国学生的通病,自然可成为你学习英语时的良师益友。但它不可能主动来帮你,而需要你去亲近它。只要肯向它求教,定会受益无穷。

有的人要么懒于查词典,要么贪方便、图省事,一本袖珍词典打天下;或是不会利用双解词典的优势,只查汉语解释就完事;或只求解义,不究用法搭配等。凡此种种,都是不利于提高英语水平的不良习惯,应当克服和避免。若想更快、更进一步提高,恐怕还得多查英文释义甚至原文词典。笔者早年在四川大学外文系念书时,就靠一本在成都的一家古旧书店里买的 Concise Oxford Dictionary(《简明牛津词典》),5 年大学颇得益于这本只花了一元钱买来的英文词典。

总而言之,英汉双解词典以其独特的释义方式,为中国人学习英语做出了卓有成效的 贡献,功不可没。它在英语辞书家族中有自己的一席之地,在词典编纂史上写下了不朽的 一页。

前言

英语辞书品类繁多,各有特色与长短,也各有其主要用途和使用对象。挑选一本什么样的词典作为学习英语的常备工具书,这是一个不应掉以轻心的问题,这个问题也确曾让不少人在购书时举棋不定,难以抉择。袖珍词典固然价廉、轻便,但由于篇幅所限,收词量小,释义简略,更谈不上说明用法、举例印证了,所以其用途局限性大;摆放于案头的大型词典虽然搜罗广泛、释义详尽,可是对学生而言,却如用大炮打麻雀,杀鸡用牛刀。故而一本容量适中的"多功能"英汉双解词典,才是最佳的选择。本词典正是针对以汉语为母语的海内外大、中学生学习英语的实际需要而编写成的。

诠释词义乃是词典之本。我们采用了浅明地道的英语和相应的汉语进行双语释义,使之两相对应、珠联璧合。这不仅便于读者更准确地理解词的涵义,同时还可以帮助读者扩大词汇量,提高英语表达能力,收到一举两得之功效。对于学习英语者来说,仅就这一点看,双解词典要比用单语释义的词典胜过一筹。本词典的另一个特点是注重词的用法搭配。针对英汉两种语言的差异,在条目及义项中注进了必要的语法知识。尤其是中国学生不熟悉、难以判断或容易混淆的一些语言现象和规则,诸如词的屈折变化形式、使用范围与搭配关系,名词的可数与不可数和单、复数概念,只能用作表语或定语的形容词,无比较级的形容词和副词,不能用进行式的动词以及常用于被动语态的动词等,本词典都一一作了明确的标注和简要说明。此外,词典还收录了丰富的例证,读者不仅可从中进一步领会该词或该义项的确切涵义,而且可根据范例所提供的搭配关系和句型,学习模仿,举一反三。总而言之,讲求实用、针对性强,是我们的一条重要编写原则,也是本词典的一大特色。相信本词典定会成为中国学子学习英语的良师益友。

本词典的编写者都是中山大学资深的英语教师,整个编写工作历时数载。在编写过程中,我们参查了二三十本英、美等国家和我们国内出版的各类辞书,吸取和借鉴了它们的许多长处和经验,我们谨此表示由衷的感激,恕难一一鸣谢。我们十分感谢中山大学外国语学院李友文等党政领导的大力支持,感谢王宗炎等老师的热情鼓励和关心。此外,在校阅和增补新词的过程中,还得到了顾敏渊教授和几位研究生的帮助,这里一并致谢。

本词典中可能出现的疏漏和不足之处,恳望得到广大读者和专家的批评、教正,以期将来修订再版。

编者 2002 年 12 月

体例说明

- --、词条
- 1. 本词典所收条目包括英语中的基本词、一般词、专有名词、学科术语、外来词、复合词、缩略词、组合词素等。
 - 2. 词条按词目的字母顺序排列。

baize

bake

baker

bakery

balance

3. 拼法相同而词源、词义不同的词,分别立为词条,并在其右上角用阿拉伯数字标明,如:

fly¹ v ①(使)飞;(使)飞行…

fly2 n ① 各幅…

fly3 adj 伶俐的…

4. 英美拼法差异的词,本词典一般以英国拼法立条,同时注出美国拼写形式;美国拼法必要时才另立条目,如:

colour (亦作 color AmE)

theatre (亦作 theater AmE)

anaemia (亦作 anemia AmE)

anemia → anaemia

5. 英美不同用词,也常以英国用词为主词条,美国用词条目从简,往往用等同字样引见至主词条,如:

cheque (亦作 check AmE) 支票

check [. n . . . ⑥ AmE 同 cheque

pavement (亦作 side-walk AmE) 人行道

sidewalk AmE 🖬 pavement

- 二、注音
- 1. 本词典采用现时通用的新音标注音,音标置于方括号内。
- 2. 英语里同一单词可能有不同的读法,通常只注最普遍的一种发音,如:usual¹['ju:ʒl](别的一些读法['ju:ʒwəl, 'ju:ʒəl]均略去不注)。

必要时才注异读音,中间用逗号分隔;若系英美不同读法,则用分号分隔,英国读音在前,美国读音在后。如:

restaurant ['restront; 'restoront]
advertisement [od'va;tismont; æd'va;tiaizmont]

强弱读法也用分号分隔,强读在前,弱读在后。如:

have [hæv; həv, əv, v] should [fod; fəd, fd]

3. 若因词性不同而读音发生变化时,则在相关的词性前另行注音。如:

produce [prodjuss] I. v... II. ['prodjuss] n

- 4. 分写的复合词和缩写词一般不注音。
- 5. 收作内词条的派生词原则上不注音,读者可以根据词目的读音和后缀的读音推出; 但若重音等发生变化,则另注明读音。如;

pretty ['pnti]... || -prettily adv prettiness n available [ə'veiləbl]... || -availability [ə₁veilə'biləty] n

6. 词目后加注的屈折变化形式,凡读音与词目不同者,通常都会注明读音。如:

man [mæn] n (复 men [men])

 $\mathbf{much} \ [\ \mathbf{matf}\] \ \mathit{adj} \ (\ \mathbf{more} \ [\ \mathbf{mat}\]\ ,\ \mathbf{most} \ [\ \mathbf{maust}\]\)$

break [break] v (broke [brauk], broken ['braukan])

三、词的屈折变化形式及用法说明

词的不规则屈折变化形式置于圆括号中,词的用法则标注在方括号内。

1. 通常名词均标明可数[C]或不可数[U],对于学生容易忽略和混淆的单[S]复[P]数名词和复数词尾变化也予以注明。如:

fireside n [C usu. sing.](指此词为可数名词,通常用单数)

firewood n [U] (指此词为不可数名词)

firework n [C often pl.] (指此可数名词常用复数)

pincers n [P] (指此词为复数形式名词)

fall n... ② [C; the S] (指此义为可数名词;也可带定冠词,作单数名词用)

potato n[C] (复-toes)(指其复数形式是在该词词尾后加-es)

sheep n[C] (复 sheep) (指其复数形式与单数相同)

fish n [C] (复 fish or fishes) (指其复数形式有两种,任何一种均可)

2. 形容词和副词的不规则比较级形式及需变化词尾后才加-er,-est 者,均予注明。如:

 $\mathbf{bad}\ \mathit{adj}\ (\,\mathbf{worse}[\,\mathbf{w3}\mathbf{:}\mathbf{s}\,]\,,\mathbf{worst}\,\,[\,\mathbf{w3}\mathbf{:}\mathbf{st}\,]\,)$

well adv (better ['betə], best [best])

 $red\ adj\ (-dd-)($ 表示双写词尾辅音字母 $d\ 后加-er,\ -est)$

lazy adj (-ier,-iest) (表示词尾 y 变 i 后再加-er 或-est)

必要时注明用法:

afraid adj [Pred.] (指此形容词作表语用)

absent adj...②[Att.]茫然的,心不在焉的(指此义用作定语)

locally adv [no comp.] (指此副词无比较级)

未注[Att.]或[Pred.]时,则表示二者均可。

3. 动词的屈折变化形式,一般只在不规则的动词后标注;未标注者,即表明其过去式和过去分词形式是在原形动词后直接加-ed,现在分词则直接加-ing。过去式与过去分词同形时只注一个形式;有两个不同的变化形式供选用者,中间用/号隔开。必要时才注出现在分词。

sleep v (slept $\lceil \text{slept} \rceil$)



sit v (sat [sæt], sitting) write v (wrote [raut], written ['ritn]

write v (wrote [root], written ['rntn], writing ['rantn])

show v (showed, showed/shown [foun])

部分规则动词必要时注明变化形式;需重复词尾辅音字母的规则动词变化,只标明该重复字母。

agree v (agreed, agreeing)

stop v (-pp-)

rival v (-II-; -I- AmE)

动词用法说明举例:

order II. v ① [T + to-inf. / that-cl.] (表示此义作及物动词用,后面跟带 to 不定式或 that 引导的从句)

cease v [I; T + to-inf. / v-ing] (表示既是不及物又是及物动词,作及物用时后面可跟带 to 不定式或动词 ing 形式)

may v aux [+-inf.] (助动词,后接不带 to 不定式)

blame v ① [T for, on] (此义作及物动词用,后面常跟介词 for 或 on)、

find v [T] ① [no prog.] (此义不用进行式)

sate v [T usu. pass.] (此及物动词通常用被动式)

 $\mathbf{say}\ v\ 2\ [I;\ T+(\mathit{that})-\mathit{cl.}\]$ (作及物动词用时,后面跟 that 从句,连接词 that 可省略不用)

四、释义

1. 本词典所有词条的词义均采用英汉双语解释,但有的词目(如不规则动词的屈折变化形式或缩略词语等)并无释义,只用汉语加以说明,如:

caught ... (catch 的过去式和过去分词)

shan't ... (shall not 的缩写)

2. 多词性的词按词性编排,以罗马数码标明;多义项词用阿拉伯数字标示编排义项;短语、习语等按其所属词性排列于后。如:

part I . n ①··· ②··· ③··· ⑧···

for one's part ... on the part of ... play a part in ...

[] . v $\bigcirc \cdots$ $\bigcirc \cdots$ part company(with) ... part with ...

III. adi...

 $V. adv \dots$

- 3. 专门术语只在汉语释义前注明[物]、[化]、[植]、[医]等。
- 4. 为节省篇幅和叙述方便,不同词性有时合在一起解释,如:

vermilion n [U]; adj (of) a bright red colour 朱红色(的)

五、举例

例证与上文释义之间用冒号分隔开。例子包括词组和句子两种形式,通常词组排在前,句子排在后;含喻义或引申义的例子则放在最后,并在英文例子前注明(fig.)。每个例子均译成汉语。

六、辨义

1. 同义词、反义词排在该词条或该义项的释义和例子后面。如:

salubrious adj ... --[同义] wholesome

此为试读,需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertongbook.com

right I. adj ①正当的··· ②正确的··· 一[反义] wrong ③···

2. 易混淆或相关的词,通常提醒读者注意,如:

above ... 一比较 below

sport ①运动··· 一参见 recreation ②···

3. 设[注意]—项,对一些常用词的辨义及用法等作简明集中的解释,并举例说明。 七、派生词

除常用派生词外,一般不独自列为词条。作为内词条的派生词只注词性,不释义;其词义一般可根据该词目释义推得,有时以例显其词义或用法。如:

cheap $adj \dots$ || cheaply adv -cheapness $n \in U$

immense adj ... || immensity n [U]: the starry immensity of the heavens 星空万里 八、缩略词语及符号

1. adj 形容词

n 名词

adv 副词

prep 介词

art 冠词

pron 代词

comb. form 组合词素

v 动词

conj 连接词

v aux 助动词

interj 感叹词

2. AmE 美国英语

BrE 英国英语

usu. 通常

esp. 尤指

fml [正式](正式用语)

infml [口](非正式用语)

e.g. 例如

cap. 大写

derog 贬义

sb. 某人

sth. 某事、某物

appre 褒义

humour 诙谐语

euph 委婉语 lit 雅语

vulgar 粗俗语

3. 「生】生物学

[动]动物学

[植]植物学

「化] 化学

[物]物理学

[数]数学

[计] 电子计算机技术

[经]经济

[商]商业

[海] 航海、海洋

[空]航空

[交] 交通运输

[机]机械(工程)

[建]建筑学

[农]农业

[天] 天文学

[气] 气象学

[地] 地理、地质学

[矿]矿物(学)

[纺]纺织

[印] 印刷术

[医]医学 [史]历史(学) [药] 药物学

[解]解剖学

[军] 军事

[宗]宗教 [律]法律 [哲] 哲学

[体] 体育

[乐] 音乐

[语]语言学 [画]绘画

[摄] 摄影

[希神] 希腊神话

「罗神〕罗马神话

4. → ①用在词目后,表示"见"某词条或某义项 ②用在附录二中,表示"构成"。

⇒ 表示可互换位置。

/ 斜线表示"或"。

… 此删节号,统一用于中、英文中。



- () 圆括号,用于加注屈折变化形式,亦用在注音、例子、短语中,表示括号内的音标或词语可有可无。
- [] 用于标注发音和加注词语的用法说明等。
- ~ 代字号,代表该项词目词。
- 连字号用于连接复合词,亦用来表示移行和代表词中的截同部分。
- 业平行号用在内词条部分之前,作为分隔的标志。

注[兽医]等一见即明,从略。

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Al, a [et] (复 A's, a's or As, as) the first letter of the English alphabet 英语字母表的第一个字母

A² a grade indicating excellence (成绩)优秀,甲等: an A in history 历史课优秀 She got three A's this week. 这周她得了 三个优。

a [e1; a], an [æn; an] art ① one (used to indicate a person or thing not already mentioned) -, -- 个(用于前面 未曾提到的人或物): a home 一个家庭 an honour 一件荣 耀的事 a friend of mine 我的一个朋友 She left without saying a word. 她一字没说就走了。② any 任一: A horse is a useful animal. 马是一种有益的动物。A gun is dungerous. 枪是很危险的。③ in or for each 每,每一: three meals a day 一日三餐 twice a year 一年两次 ④ a person or thing like 像…一样的人(或物): He is quite a Romeo. 他是 个十足罗密欧式的人物。⑤ (used with a person's name and the title to indicate that the person is unknown to the speaker) 某一(用于人名及称呼前,以表示说话人不认识 此人): A Mr. Lee is looking for you. 一位姓李的先生在找 你。 6 one kind of 一种, 一类; Here is a flower you will like. 这儿是你会喜欢的一种花。① (used when two objects, articles, etc. usually go together) —副(用在两种通常配在一起的东西前): a knife and fork —副刀叉 ⑧ (before uncountable nouns) a container or unit of 一份(用 于不可数名词前): A beer, please. 请来一杯啤酒。 I'd like

a chocolate icecream. 我要一份巧克力冰淇淋。 aback [əˈbæk] adv backwards 向后 be taken aback at/by to be suddenly surprised or shocked 吃惊, 受惊: He was taken aback at the news. 他听到这消息时吃了一惊。I was taken aback by his rudeness. 他的粗暴无礼使我感到惊讶。 abacus [ˈsebəkəs] n [C] (复 -cuses) a frame containing

parallel rods with beads that slide up and down, used for counting 算盘

abalone [ˌaebə'ləunɪ] n [C] large edible sea mollusk, with an ear-shaped shell [动]石决明(俗称鲍鱼)

abandon [ə'bændən] I. v [T] ① to leave completely and finally 抛弃;离弃: The fisherman abandoned his sinking boat. 渔夫抛弃了他那只即将沉没的小船。He abandoned his wife and child. 他遗弃了他的妻儿。② to give up; stop doing something 放弃; 停止做某事: They abandoned the game because of rain. 由于下雨,他们停止了比赛。He abandoned literature for medicine. 他弃文学医。③ to yield completely to an emotion or impulse 纵情; 使沉浸: She abandoned herself to grief. 她陷人悲痛之中。 $\|$ -abandonment n [U] II. n [U] unrestrained freedom of actions or emotions 放纵;无拘无束;尽情: He spent money with abandon. 他花起钱来大手大脚。They screamed and guffawed with abandon. 他们纵情地尖声喊叫和哄笑。

abase [a'bess] v (-based, -basing) [T] fml to make (esp. oneself) lose self-respect; degrade [正式]贬低(某 人,尤其本人);降低地位等: The nurse won't abase herself by showing fear. 那位护士不愿意流露出害怕的样子而让 人看轻自己。He was abased by misfortune. 他由于背运地 位降低了。∥ -abasement n [U]

abash [ɔˈbæʃ] r [T usu. pass.] to make ashamed and uneasy; disconcert 使羞愧;使不安: She fell abashed to speak before such company. 在这么一些客人面前讲话,她感 到局促不安。Nothing can abash him. 什么都不能使他感

abate [a'best] v (-bated, -bating) [1; T] fml to make or become less or weaker [正式]减少;减轻;减弱;降低: The storm gradually abated. 风暴逐渐减弱。They won't abate the price. 他们不愿降价。 | -abatement n [U]

abbess ['æbes] n [C] a nun in charge of an abbey 女修道 院院长;尼姑庵住持

abbey ['æbi] n [C] a building where monks or nuns live, governed by an abbot or abbess 修道院; 大教堂; Westminster Abbey 西敏寺 —[同义] monastery, convent

abbot ['æbət] n [Att; C] a monk in charge of an abbey 男

修道院院长:(寺院)住持,方丈

abbreviate [a'brivieit] v (-ated, -ating) [T] to shorten (esp. a word or title) 缩写;缩短(尤指词或称呼); His book was abbreviated and appeared in a magazine. 他的书经 过缩写刊登在一本杂志上。Monday is abbreviated to "Mon." Monday 缩写为 Mon。"Post Office" is often abbreviated to "PO". Post Office 常缩写为 PO。

abbreviation [abriva etfn] n [C; U] a shortened form of a word or title 缩写,简称: Maths is an abbreviation of

mathematics. maths 是 mathematics 的缩写

ABC [eibi:'si:] n (复 ABC's or ABCs) the basic or simplest elements of a subject 基本要素;基础;初步: the ABC of electricity 电学入门 to master the ABCs of chemistry

掌握化学的基础知识

abdicate ['æbdikeit] v (-cated, -cating) [I; T from] fml to resign from a throne or other high office [正式]退位:辞 职: The King abdicate (from) the throne. 国王放弃了王位。 Mr. White abdicated all responsibility for the enterprise to his eldest son. 怀特先生把企业交给他的大儿子全权负责。He was forced to abdicate the office. 他被迫辞职

abdomen ['æbdəmən; æb'dəumən] n [C] the middle part of the body which contains the stomach and other important inner parts 腹部,下腹部; He was admitted to hospital with a pain in his abdomen. 他因腹部疼痛住进了医院。! -abdominal [æb'dpminl; æb'dpmənl] adj: abdominal pains 腹痛

abduct [æb'dAkt; əb'dAkt] v [T] fml to take (a person) away by force or fraud; kidnap [正式]劫持;拐骗,诱骗: His son was abducted yesterday. 他的儿子昨天被拐骗了。 || -abduction [æbˈdʌkʃn; əbˈdʌkʃn]n [U]

abet [a'bet] v (-tt-) [T] ① to encourage or assist in committing an offence 唆使, 怂恿, 鼓动: She abetted her husband in robbing the bank. 她唆使她的丈夫打劫银行。 ② to assist or support in the achievement of a purpose 帮助; 支持: The singer was ably abetted by her skillful accompanist. 那位歌唱家得到技巧熟练的伴奏者极好的配 合。 aid and abet to help somebody to do something illegal 协助(某人)犯罪: He's charged with aiding and abetting a robbery. 他被控犯协同抢劫罪。

abeyance [ə beiəns] n [U] fml temporary suspension, as of an activity or ruling [正式]搁置,中止. Our plan was in abeyance. 我们的计划被搁置起来。It is in a state of abeyance. 这件事处于停顿状态。

abhor [əbˈhɔ:] v (-rr-) [T] to hate; consider disgusting 憎恨,厌恶; The pacifist abhorred all violence. 和平主义者厌

恶一切暴力行为。

abhorrent [ab'horant; ab'horrent] adj () [to] hateful or disgusting 可恨的,令人厌恶的: an abhorrent crime 可恨的 恶行 Cockroaches are abhorrent to many people. 蟑螂使许多 人厌恶。② [of] having or showing dislike 憎恶的,厌恶 的: He is abhorrent of excess. 他憎恶行为无节制。 -abhorrence [əbˈhoːrəns;əbˈhɔːrəns]n [U]

abide [a'baid] v (-bode [a'baid] or -bided, -biding) ① T+to-inf. /v-ing to put up with; tolerate 容忍;忍受: 1 like Dennis but I can't abide his sister. 我喜欢丹尼斯,但他 的姐姐我没法忍受。I can't abide seeing/to see such impoliteness. 见到这种无礼的行为,我忍无可忍。②[I] lit and old use to reside 住在,居住: He abode in Edinburgh almost all of his life. 他差不多一生都住在爱丁堡。 abide by sth. v prep [no pass.] to act according to; be faithful to 遵从,遵照;信守: We must abide by the contract. 我们必须 遵守合同。You must abide by what you have promised. 你必 须信守诺言。

ability [ə'biləti] n [C; U] (复 -ties) ① the capacity or power to do something 能力, 本事: He has the ability to carry heavy loads. 他有挑重担的能力。I will do it to the best of my ability. 我将尽我最大的能力去做。I pay them according to their ability. 我根据他们的能力付钱给他 们。一参见 genius ② skills or talent 技能,才干: a man

of many abilities 多面手 his ability as a journalist 他作为一 个记者的才干 Most schools catered for children of different abilities. 大多数学校都考虑到孩子们的各种才干

abject ['æbdzekt] adj ① (of conditions) poor, miserable or wretched (境况)贫困的,穷苦的;可怜的: The old woman lives in abject poverty. 那老太太过着一贫如洗的日子 not deserving respect; that deserves to be despised 卑鄙的, 下贱的: an abject liar 卑鄙的说谎者 -abjectly adv

ablaze [ə'bleɪz] adj [Pred.] on fire, burning 着火的,燃烧 的: The curtains were quickly ablaze. 窗帘很快就着火

一参见 blaze

able ['eibl] adj ① [Pred. + to -inf.] having the power or ability to do something 有…能力的,能: He was not able to go home. 他不能回家。My father is able to teach you Japanese. 我父亲能够教你们日语。—[反义] unable ② showing unusual skill or knowledge; clever 有技能的,有才 干的,聪明能干的, An able teacher helped him in school. 学 校里有一位能干的教师帮助了他。Holmes was an unusually able detective. 福尔摩斯是个异常能干的侦探。

ably ['eibli] adv in an able manner 能干地;巧妙地: The chairman conducted the meeting very ably. 会议主席巧妙地

主持了这次会议。

abnormal [æb'nɔːml] adj not normal; unusual; peculiar 不 正常的;异常的;特异的: His abnormal behaviour shows that something is wrong. 他的异常举动表明出了些问题。The circumstances were abnormal. 情况异常。 | -abnormality [iebnox'mæləti] n [C; U] (复 -ties) -abnormally æb normali adv The dry season was abnormally long last year. 去年的干旱期特别长。

aboard [ə'bəːd] adv prep [Pred.] on, in, or into a ship, bus, train or plane 在船(车,飞机)上;上船(车,飞机); The captain is aboard. 船长在船上。The passengers aboard the aeroplane were served dinner. 飞机上的旅客进餐了. The man went aboard the car. 那个人上了汽车。一参见

board

abode [a'baud] n [C] fml a house or a place where one lives [正式]家,住所,住处: The woodcutter's abode was a cabin in the forest. 那伐木工人的住处是森林中的一间小 屋。He has taken up his abode in a new flat. 他已住进一个

新的公寓套间。 **abolish** [a'bolis] v [T] to put an end to; do away with 废 除;取消;消灭: Bad customs should be abolished. 不良的风 俗习惯应当废除。They were trying to abolish schistosomiasis. 他们正试图消灭血吸虫病。 | abolition [æbə'lıʃn] n [U]: the abolition of slavery 废除奴隶制度 He hoped for the abolition of all wars. 他希望消灭一切战

abolitionist $[\mu \otimes b \circ h] = n [C]$ a person who is in favour of abolishing a particular system or practice 废除主义者;废

奴主义者:主张废除死刑者

abominable [ə'bominəbl; ə'bomənəbl] adj very bad; terrible; unpleasant; hateful 糟糕的;恶劣的;可怕的;讨厌 的:可恨的: They worked six days a week in abominable conditions. 他们一周有六天在极坏的条件下工作。Such abominable weather! 这么糟的天气! Any food that savours of onions is abominable to her. 任何带有洋葱味的食品她都 讨厌。 | -abominably [əˈbɒmɪnəblɪ;əˈbɒmənəblɪ]adv

abominate [ə'bommet;ə'bomənet] v (-nated, -nating) [T] to hate, loathe or dislike 憎恨,厌恶,不喜欢: She abominates falsehood. 她情恨虚伪。‖ -abomination [əˌbɒmɪˈneɪʃn ; əˌbɒməˈneɪʃn] n [C ; U] their abomination of centralized power 他们对中央集权的深恶痛绝

aborigine [aebə'ndzəni] n [C] an original inhabitant of a region or country, esp. of Australia (尤指澳大利亚的)土 人;土著居民 | -aboriginal [ˌæbəˈndʒənl]adj

abort [a'boit] v ① [1; T] to lose or bring about the loss of (an unborn child) from the womb (使)流产,堕胎: She aborted after she stumbled and fell. 她绊倒后就流产了。The doctor aborted her when she was three months pregnant. 她怀 孕三个月时, 医生给她打了胎。②[1; T] to give birth before the fetus is viable 使早产: The doctor aborted a 3month-old fetus. 医生打下了一个三个月的胎儿。—比较 miscarry ③ [T] (of a plan, job, etc.) to (cause to) come to nothing or become useless; stop or abandon (计划 等)失败;夭折;中止,放弃: The management aborted the construction project. 管理部门中止了这项建筑工程。

abortion [a'bo:fn] $n \oplus \{C; U\}$ expulsion of a fetus from the womb before it is sufficiently developed to survive 堕胎, 流产: Many people are against induced abortion. 很多人反 对人工流产。—比较 miscarriage, stillborn ② [C] something completely unsuccessful 彻底失败

abortive [a batty] adj coming to nothing; incompletely developed; unsuccessful 无结果的;发育不完全的;未成功 的: The plan to make aeroplanes was abortive. 制造飞机的计 划失败了。They made an abortive attempt to climb the highest mountain in the world. 他们攀登世界最高峰的尝试 未获成功。 | abortively adv

abound [əˈbaund] v [1] to exist in large quantities 大量存 在: Sheep abound on these hills. 这些山头上有许多羊 Fish abound in the ocean. 海洋里有大量的鱼。 abound in/with sth. v prep to have plenty; he filled with 盛产;富 于,充满: This is a land that abounds in grain. 这个国家盛 产粮食。The book abounds with photographs. 这本书里有大 量的图片。Our country abounds in valuable natural resources. 我国蕴藏了丰富的有价值的自然资源。

about [ə'baut] I. prep ① in connection with; concerning 与…有关,关于: What is he talking about? 他在谈什么? A dictionary is a book about words. 辞典是解释词义的书。 ② near to; all around 在附近,在周围: He came back about midnight. 他在午夜光景回来的。There is a most beautiful garden about here. 这里附近有一座很美丽的花园。She wore a scarf about her neck. 她的颈上系了一条围巾。③ in many parts of; here and there in; to many places 在各处,四 处,到处: She got up and strolled about the room. 她站起来 在房间里走来走去。He goes about the country lecturing about the evils of taking drugs. 他到全国各地宣传吸盡的害 处。④ on or occupied with 从事于;忙于: Go about your business. 忙你自己的事去吧。An expert worker knows what he is about. 熟练的工人对自己从事的工作是很清楚的。 ⑤ in the possession of 具有: There was something peculiar about him that I did not like. 他为人有点怪,这一点我可不 喜欢。what (how) about used to ask for information; make a suggestion (用来询问或建议)关于…怎么样: What about his academic background? 他的学术背景如何? How about going to a movie? 去看场电影怎么样? Ⅱ. adv ① approximately 大约: They waited for about ten minutes. 他 们等了大约十分钟。② (in military commands, etc.) in the opposite direction (军事口令等)向相反方向: About turn! 向后转! ③ in the area; all around 附近;到处 be about to to be just ready to; be going to 正要,将要: They were about to go on a picnic when it started to rain. 他们正准 备去野餐就下起雨来了。The plane is about to take off. 飞 机就要起飞。not about to AmE infml very unwilling to [口]很不愿意: She's not about to give you any more help. 她不想再帮助你了。

above [ə'bʌv] I. prep ① in or at a higher place than 在…之上,高于: They lived in a flat above the shop. 他们住 在这商店上面的一个套间里。There is a picture above the blackboard. 黑板上方有一幅图画。You have to pile one above another. 你要把它们一个一个地堆起来。(fig.) He loved money above anything else. 他爱钱甚于一切。② higher in rank than; greater than 职位高于;大于: A captain is above a lieutenant. 陆军上尉在陆军中尉之上。Last summer the temperature here was far above average. 去年夏天 这里的温度远远超过平均温度。③ too good for 不屑于; 不致于: He is not above asking a favour. 他求人不会不好 意思。He is above mean actions. 卑鄙的事他不会干。 above all more important than anything else 最为重要的 是,尤其: He is intelligent, hard-working and, above all, honest. 他聪明、勤劳,尤其是诚实。Above all, don't forget your camera. 最重要的是,别忘了带你的照相机。 II. adv. ① [Pred.] in or at a higher place; overhead 在上方; 在空中: The clouds above were moving fast. 天上的云块在 迅速地移动。② more; higher 多于; 高于: The class is for children of five and above. 这个班收五岁及五岁以上的儿 3 (in a book, etc.) earlier or higher up on the page 在前文,上述: Please refer to figures quoted above. 请参考前 面引用的数字。—比较 below

aboveboard [aboveboard] adj [Pred.] without deceit or concealment; honourable; not secret 光明正大的;坦诚的; 率直的: We should be aboveboard in everything. 我们做一切 事都应该光明正大。Do be open and aboveboard with me.

请对我开诚布公,直言不讳。

abrasion [a'breiʒn] n ① [U] the process of wearing down or rubbing away by means of friction 磨损;擦掉② [C] a scraped or worn area 磨损处;擦伤处: He suffered an abrasion of the skin. 他的皮肤有一处被擦破了。∥-abrade [a'breid] v [T]

abrasive [a] breisiv] I. adj causing abrasion 使磨损的; This material has an abrasive effect on baths. 这种材料对浴缸有磨损。‖-abrasively adv ‖·n [c, U] a substance used for grinding or polishing surfaces 研磨料: You can remove the rust from the knife with an abrasive. 你可以用一种研磨物把刀上的铁锈磨掉。Sandpaper and emery are abrasives. 砂纸和金刚砂都是磨料。

abreast [a'brest] adv [Pred.] side by side and facing the same way 并肩地,并排地: The soldiers marched four abreast. 士兵们四人一排地并肩前进。 keep/be abreast of to know or be informed of the most recent facts about 了解最新情况: We should keep abreast of progress in science. 我们应该及时了解科学的进展。 Keep abreast of what is going on by reading the newspapers every day. 要天天看报了解时事动态。

abridge [ə'bndʒ] v (-bridged, -bridging) [T] to shorten in length, usually a book 删节;缩写: The 100 pages of the book were abridged to 70. 那本--百页的书被删节成七十

页。一参见 unabridged 和-abridged adj

abridgement, abridgement [a'bridgment] n ① [U] the act of abridging (书等的) 删节,缩写② [C] a shortened form; condensed version 缩写本,节略本: This book is an abridgement of a three-volume history. 这本书是一部三卷史书的节略本。

abroad [a'broxd] adv [Pred.] ① to or in a foreign land 去 (在) 国外,去(在)外国: You haven't been abroad before, have you? 你以前没有出过国,对吗? She has just returned from (being) abroad. 她刚从国外归来。② fml far and wide; widely [正式]到处;广泛地: The news of the assassination of the Prime Minister soon spread abroad. 首相 被剩条的消息很快就传开了。There is an uneasy feeling abroad. 到处是一片不安的情绪。③ outdoors 在户外: It is unsafe for a young girl to be abroad at night. 年轻姑娘夜晚 外出是不安全的。

abrupt [a'brapt] adj ① unexpected; sudden 意外的; 突然的; an abrupt change of direction 突然改变方向 I owe you a great many apologies for my abrupt departure yesterday. 昨天我突然走了,现在向你表示深深的歉意。② not gentle or polite in speech or manner (言词) 粗鲁的,(举止)无礼的; His abrupt words made her unhappy. 他的粗鲁的言词使她很不高兴。③ steeply inclined 陡峭的,险峻的: abrupt cliffs 陡峭的悬崖 || -abruptly adv -abruptness n [U] abscess [websis] n [C] a sore in which pus collects 肿块,沸荡

abscond [ɔb'sknnd] v [I from, with] ful to go away secretly, esp. after doing some thing wrong [正式] 逃跑, 潜逃: He absconded with all the valuables. 他带着所有财物逃跑了。|| -abscondence n [U] -absconder n [C]

absence [ˈæbsəns] n ① [U] the condition of being away or of not being present 离开; 不在, 缺席: Her absence from school was caused by illness. 她没有来上学是因为生病。He acted as Chairman in my absence. 我不在的时候由他当主席。② [C] the time during which one is away 外出时间: The sailor returned after an absence of two years. 那个水手: 了两年后回来。③ [U] non-existence or lack 无,缺少,缺乏: in the absence of proof 证据不足 In the absence of exact data, these discussions are useless. 在缺乏准确资料的情况下,这些讨论是无用的。

absent [*ebsənt] I. adj ① not present; away; not in existence 缺席的 离开的; 不存在的; He was absent from work yesterday. 他昨天没有来上班。He arrived home to find his wife still absent. 他回到家里发现妻子没有回来。Snow is absent in some countries. 有些国家不下雪。② [Att.] (of a look, etc.) not noticing what is happening; inattentive 茫然的,心不在焉地工作。 II. [ab sent] r [T from] find to make (oneself) absent; keep (oneself) away 正式] 不在,缺席: Some students absented themselves from the lecture without leave.—些学生未经准假就不来听课。

absentee [absen'tit] n [C] a person who is absent, as

from work, school, etc. 缺席者;旷工者;旷课者: There are many sick absentees from school because of the epidemic of flu. 由于流行性感冒有许多因病缺席的学生。

absenteeism [æbsənˈtiːɪzəm] n [U] regular absence from

work, etc. without good reason 无故缺席或旷工 absently ['æbsənlı] adv in a manner showing lack of attention 茫然地, 心不在焉地: She was staring absently across the river. 她茫然地凝视着河的对岸。

absent-minded [websent'mamdid] adj with one's mind on other things 心不在焉的,思想开小差的: The absent-minded man put salt in his coffee. 那位心不在焉的男子竟把盐放进咖啡里。‖ -absent-mindedness n [U]

absolute ['æbsəluːt] adj ① complete; total 完全的;全部的; absolute sitence 鸦雀无声 an absolute victory 彻底的胜利 an absolute lie 十足的谎言 ② fml not limited in any way; with no restrictions [正式]不受任何限制的,无限制的; an absolute ruler 专制的统治者 The king has absolute authority. 国王拥有无限的权力。③ independent; not relative 独立的,绝对的, fhere is no absolute standard for beauty. 美并没有绝对的标准。—[反义] relative ‖-absoluteness n [U]

absolutely ['æbsolutth] adv① definitely and completely 绝对地;完全地: She felt herself absolutely free. 她感到自己完全自由了。His request was absolutely rejected. 他的请求被断然拒绝。——[反义] relatively ② infml (used to agree with a comment or in reply to a question) certainly [口]确实如此,正是: "Are you sure of it?" "Absolutely." "你能肯定吗?"——"没错儿。"

absolution [ˌæbsəˈluːʃn] n [U] the remission of sin imparted by a priest in the sacrament of penance to a person who has confessed his sins [宗] 赦免, 赦罪

absolutism ['æbsəlu:tızəm] n [U] (the political principle of) government with unlimited powers, despotism 专制主义

|| -absolutist ['æbsəlu:tust] n [C]
absolve [əb'zolv] v (-solved, -solving) [T] to free from
guilt, responsibility, or punishment for a sin or crime 免除;
解除(责任); 赦免(罪恶); She absolved me from all
blame. 她宽恕了我, 一点也没有责备我。The judge
absolved the man of the crime. 法官赦免了那个人的罪行。

absorbt [ab'so:b] v [T] ① to take in; suck up 吸入,吸收,吸吮; Most paper absorbs water. 大多数的纸张都吸水。 (fig.) He wants to absorb as much information as possible. 他想收集尽可能多的信息资料。② to occupy the full attention of 吸引(注意); 使…全神贯注: He was so absorbed in his work that he did not hear her come in. 他全神贯注地工作,没听到她进来。 || -absorber [ab'so:ba] n [C]: a shock absorber 吸棄物,減罹器。-absorption [ab'so:psin] n [U]: to dry by absorption 吸干 her absorption in her reading 她专心于阅读-absorptive adj

absorbent [ab'so:bant] adj able to absorb 能吸收的;吸水的: absorbent paper 吸水纸 Dry it inside and out with an absorbent cloth. 用一块吸水布把它里里外外都弄干。

absorbing [əb'sɔ:bɪŋ] *adj* very interesting; occupying one's attention 极有趣的;引人人胜的: *It is an absorbing topic*. 这是一个很有趣的话题。

abstain [əb'stein] v [I from] to refrain from some action or indulgence, esp. from drinking alcohol, voting, etc. 戒(酒等),(投票) 弃权、His doctor told him to abstain from smoking. 他的医生要他戒姻。At the last election he abstained from voting. 在最后一轮投票中,他弃权了。— [同义] refrain, -abstainer [əb'steinə] n [C]

abstention [ab'stenfn] n [C; U] the act of abstaining 戒掉; 弃权: At the election of the new chairman the voting was eighten for, two against, and three abstentions. 在选举新的 主席时, 投票情况是:十八票赞成, 两票反对, 三票弃权。

主席时,投票情况是:十八票赞成,两票反对,三票弃权。 abstinence ['abstinens] n [U] the practice of abstaining (from food, drink, etc.) 节制,禁戒(某种食物,酒等): abstinence from drink 戒酒

abstinent [ˈæbstɪnənt] adj fml abstaining from any indulgence of appetite, esp. from the use of alcoholic liquors [正式]禁戒嗜欲的,(尤指)戒酒的; Since his car crash he has been completely abstinent. 自从他那次撞车事件以来,他就完全戒了酒。

abstract ['æbstrækt] I. adj ① considered apart from matter and from specific cases 抽象的;观念的: Beauty is an

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