

# 中学英汉双解词汇手册

青田 编著

北京师范大学出版社

A Handbook  
of English  
Vocabulary  
for High School

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(with Chinese translation)

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## Foreword

The Handbook of English Vocabulary for High Schools is in fact a combination of a complete glossary to the junior high school textbooks «English» issued by the People's Education Publishing House and a teacher's manual of vocabulary work. The planning of this Handbook was first inspired by a deep sense of responsibility as high school teacher-trainers and the whole approach to the task has been kept realistically with the view of coping with the new situations arising in the high school classroom during educational reformation.

Words are building blocks of a language, and word use is a basic skill in communication. The effectiveness of the language teaching in high schools as well as the student's interest in learning a foreign language is, to a certain extent, conditioned by his mastery of words. Many experienced teachers believe that high school students should acquire the habit of learning English words through English words as early as possible. The advantage of doing this lies in the fact that words are more readily learned in their connections, within their context, and assimilated together with their synonyms, antonyms, matching words, related words, derivatives, compounds and phrases.

The preparation of the Handbook is a direct answer to this reality. Our ideal of the Handbook is not simply a small dictionary to be referred to hastily for pronunciation, meaning, or spelling, but rather a treasury of information about every aspect of words, which is indispensable to the high school teacher and student. Accordingly, all the words and phrases from the «English» textbooks are entried and explained both in English and Chinese, followed by a number of simple example sentences. Synonyms, antonyms, matching words and related words are included if available. Useful phrases, derivatives and compounds are given. Easily misspelt or mispronounced words are called attention to. To make the Handbook more readable and complete, a number of proverbs and maxims are selected and common usage is analyzed by comparing the unacceptable sentences with the right ones.

Another important aspect of the fresh approach taken in the Handbook is the inclusion of nearly 600 pictures and a large number of illustrative charts, which, in many cases, are better than words, especially for teenagers. Visual aids is a powerful means in language teaching and learning. All the pictures are easy to reproduce on the classroom blackboard. Any teacher can adopt them if he or she chooses to. We hope that these pictures and charts will help transform vocabulary work from a hard, dreary task into an enjoyable practice.

To meet the demands of the Four Modernizat ons

in China, we urgently need talented people and qualified personnel; in order to have people of talent coming forth in large number, we urgently need better educated teachers with better command of their subject. Nevertheless, the teaching load in high school is heavy and time is always in short supply. Some well-equipped and time-saving facilities in the form of handbooks may, therefore, be most desirable for teachers. On the other hand, one primary aim of the present reform in education is to cultivate the student's self-reliance and creativity in learning. It is therefore imperative to provide the student with some handy and accessible tools to practise with in the process of forming good study habit. It would be our ultimate reward if this Handbook could in some way serve the double purpose mentioned above.

Editor

## 前 言

《中学英汉双解词汇手册》既可作为人民教育出版社出版的一套初级中学《英语》课本的总词汇表，又可作为中学教师词汇教学的参考书。我们对中学教师有强烈的责任感。这本《手册》的筹划首先是由这种责任感激发而来。整个编辑的方法都设身处地地考虑到教改中的中学课堂的新情况。

词是语言的建筑材料。要进行交际，用词是一项基本的技巧。中学外语教学的成效以及学生对学习外语的兴趣在某种程度上受到所掌握的词汇的制约。许多有经验的教师都认为，应尽早地让学生通过外语词来学习外语词。这样做的好处是符合学习语言的现实：词在各种联系中比较容易掌握，首先是通过上下文，其次是在同义语，反义词、对应词、相关词、派生词、复合词和短语等群体中溶化吸收。

《手册》的编写正是对这一现实做出的直接反应。我们理想中的《手册》不仅是一本供临时查阅发音、意义或拼法的小辞典，而且包括词汇的各方面的知识。这些知识都是中学的师生所不可缺少的。凡《英语》教科书中的词汇和短语都列为词条，用英、中两种语言释义，并附有简明的例句，同义词、反义词、派生词、复合词等等。对于容易读错和拼错的词尽量提醒注意。为了使这本《手册》更加易读，我们又挑选了有关词的一部分谚语和格言；并通过正误句的对比来分析词的用法。

《手册》的另一突出的新颖之处是采用了近六百幅插图和

大量说明性的图表。这些插图和图表所起的作用，在许多情况下都胜过文字，对青少年来说更是如此。直观教具是语言教学强有力的手段。每幅图画都很容易在教室的黑板上描画出来。教师可随意采用。我们希望这些插图和图表能有助于将枯燥、乏味的词汇教学变成轻松愉快的活动。

为了满足我国四化建设的需要，我们急需人材。为了大量培养人材，我们又急需文化水平更高、专业知识更丰富的教师。中学教学任务较重，时间紧，因而一本图文并茂便于查阅的工具书可能最合教师的心意。另一方面，当前教改的一个重要目的是培养学生的自学能力和创造精神。这就必须向他们提供一本使用方便又容易到手的工具书，以便形成良好的学习习惯。这本《手册》倘若能在上述两个方面发挥一点作用，那就是对我们最好的酬答。

编者致



## Short forms used in the Handbook 本手册使用的缩写词

<i>abbrev</i>	abbreviation	缩写
<i>adj</i>	adjective	形容词
<i>adv</i>	adverb	副词
<i>affirm</i>	affirmative	肯定
<AmE>	American English	美国英语
<i>v aux</i>	auxiliary	助动词
<BrE>	British English	英国英语
<i>cap</i>	capital	大写
☐	countable noun	可数名词
<i>conj</i>	conjunction	连接词
<i>etc.</i>	et cetera, and so on	等等
<i>f</i>	feminine	阴性
( <i>fig</i> )	figurative	(喻)
<i>fml</i>	formal	正式体
<i>infml</i>	informal	非正式体
<i>interj</i>	interjection	感叹词
<i>interr</i>	interrogative	疑问
<i>n</i>	noun	名词
<i>neg</i>	negative	否定
<i>m</i>	masculine	阳性
<i>pl</i>	plural	复数名词
<i>phr (s)</i>	phrase (s)	短语

<b>poss</b>	<b>possessive</b>	所有格
<b>pp</b>	<b>past participle</b>	过去分词
<b>prep</b>	<b>preposition</b>	介词
<b>pres</b>	<b>present</b>	现在式
<b>pres p</b>	<b>present participle</b>	现在分词
<b>pron</b>	<b>pronoun</b>	代词
<b>refl</b>	<b>reflexive</b>	反身代词
<b>sb</b>	<b>somebody</b>	某人
<b>sing</b>	<b>singular</b>	单数
<b>sl</b>	<b>slang</b>	俚语
<b>sth</b>	<b>something</b>	某事或某物
<b>t</b>	<b>tense</b>	时态
<b>u</b>	<b>uncountable noun</b>	不可数名词
<b>usu</b>	<b>usually</b>	通常
<b>v</b>	<b>verb</b>	动词

## Signs used in the Handbook

### 本手册使用的符号

[...    ...]	separates British and American pronunciations, British on the left, American on the right	把英国发音和美国发音分开：英国发音在左，美国发音在右
[     ]	substitute word	替换词
/	substitute phr(s)	替换短语
(     )	omission	省略
⇐	antonym(s)	反义词
==	synonym(s)	同义词
↔	corresponding word(s)	对应词
≈	related word(s)	近义词
⇒	see or cross reference	参看
☞	attention	注意
⊕	derivatives	派生词
⊗	compounds	复合词
★	phr(s)	短语
⊙	proverb(s) and maxim(s)	谚语和格言
⊗	abusage	误用
*	unacceptable sentence or structure	误句

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## A

a [ə, ei] (B1 L1) *art* also

(before a vowel sound) 亦作 (用于以元音音素开始的词前) *an* [ən, æni]

① *one* (of class) 一 (个, 件, …): This is ~ book. 这是书。I caught ~ fish yesterday. 昨天我抓到一条鱼。You can't master English in ~ year. 你不可能一年里学会英语。Have you ~ pen? 你有钢笔吗? There is ~ map on the wall. 墙上有张地图。In ~ word, she is a good student. 一句话, 她是个好学生。I said ~ [ei] hat and *an* [æn] umbrella. 我说的

是一顶帽子和一把雨伞。

★ ~ mile long 一哩长

~ hundred years 一百年

~ day or two (= one or two days) 一两天

more than ~ year 一年多

(⑤ 比较, more than one year 不止一个年头)

~ high building 一座高楼

~ foreign guest 一位外宾

*an* apple 一个苹果

*an* hour 一个小时

*an* underground worker 一个地下工作者

a 与 one

a: 是“一个”, “任何一个”的意思, 不与“二、三”等对比。

one: 强调“一个”, 不是“两个、三个”, 着重数字。

② *any* 任何一个, A man has two hands. 人有两只手。A dog is *an* animal. 狗是动物。An axe is ~ useful tool. 斧子是有用的工具。A square

has four sides. 正方形有四条边。

③ *each*, *every* 每一 (个); We have five English classes ~ week. 我们每星期

上五节英语课。He comes here once ~ month. 他每月来一次。We have three meals ~ day. 我们每天吃三顿饭。There are sixty minutes in an hour. 一小时有六十分钟。

★ one yuan ~ jin 每斤一元  
twice ~ month 每月两次  
sixty li an hour 每小时60里  
three times ~ day 每天三次

④ the same 相同的, 同一的。They're all of ~ size. 它们都是同样大小。We are of an age. 我们的年龄相同。

⊗ \* This is desk.

This is a desk.

这是书桌。

\* English is an useful tool.

English is a useful tool. 英语是有用的工具。

### a 与 an 的用法

a: 用于以辅音音素开始的词前。

an: 用于以元音音素开始的词前。

在辅音前用 a

a university 一所大学

[əˈjuːnɪˈvɜːsɪti]

a union 一个协会

[əˈjuːnjən]

a house 一幢房子

[ə haʊs]

在元音前用 an

an hour 一小时

[ən 'aʊə]

an old woman 一位老太太

[ən əʊld 'wʊmən]

an honest man 一个老实人

[ən 'ɒnɪst mæn]

☛ an 不总是放在元音字母开始的词前; 有时也放在辅音字母开始的词前。

⑤ A bad beginning makes a bad ending. 不善始者不善终。

a basin of (B8 L4) amount that a basin can hold 一盆...; He fetched a basin of

water for me. 他给我端来了一盆水。There is a basin of water on the ground. 地上有一盆水。

a bit (B3 L11) a little 一点儿, 一些; A bit is enough.

一点儿就够了。He is feeling *a bit* tired. 他感到有点累。It is *a bit* cold. 天气有点冷。Wait *a bit*. 等一会。

**a block of** (B6 L4) a large piece of 一大块... He put *a block of* stone in the garden. 他在花园里放了一大块石头。There is *a block of* ice floating on the surface of the water. 水面上漂浮着一大块冰。

**a bottle of** (B3 L11) amount that a bottle can hold 一瓶。He drank *a bottle of* beer. 他喝了一瓶啤酒。I bought *a bottle of* ink yesterday. 昨天我买了一瓶墨水。

**a cup of** (B2 L3) amount that a cup can hold — (茶) 杯。Have *a cup of* tea, please. 请喝一杯茶吧。Please

give me *a cup of* coffee. 请给我一杯咖啡。He drank *a cup of* tea. 他喝了一杯茶。

☉ 两杯以上要把 *cup* 变为复数形式。如: *two cups of* tea (两杯茶)

**a drop of** (B6 L4) a small amount of liquid 一滴... A *drop of* water is falling on his head. 一滴水正落在他头上。She cut her finger and *a drop of* blood appeared. 她割伤了手指, 冒出一滴血来。

**a few** (B3 L7) a small number of 有一些, 少数几个。I know *a few of* those people. 这些人当中我认识几个。Only *a few of* the students were present. 少数几个学生出席了。We are going away for *a few* days. 我们要离开几天。

### —few 与 a few—

Are there any students in the classroom? 教室里有学生吗?

Yes, there are *a few*. 有几个。(肯定)

Are there many students in the classroom? 教室里有学生多吗?

No, there are *few*. 没有几个。(否定)

### ⇒few

**a glass of** (B2 L3) amount that a glass can hold — (玻

璃) 杯。Li Ming drank *a glass of* water. 李明喝了一杯水。Please pass me *a glass*

of beer. 请递给我一杯啤酒。

There's a glass of milk on the table. 桌上有一杯牛奶。

● 两杯以上要把 glass 变为复数形式。如: two glasses of water (两杯水)

a great deal (B6 L5, B5 S5) quite a lot 非常多的, 大量的; He has got a great deal of help. 他得到很多的帮助。

There is a great deal of water in the pond. 池塘里有许多水。There is a great deal of news in today's paper.

今天的报纸上有许多新闻。That will cost a great deal. 那将花很多钱。I'm a great deal better today. 我今天好多了。

We have learned a great deal from him. 我们向他学习了许多东西。

a group of (B5 L4) a number of 一群 [组]; A group of students are playing football on the playground. 一群学生正在操场上踢足球。A group of soldiers were advancing slowly toward the position of the enemy. 一小队士兵缓慢地朝敌人阵地前进。

a little (B3 L3) a small amount, but at least some 一点儿, 少许。Wait a little

while. 等一会儿。I'll go a little way with you. 我陪你走一小段路。Rest a little. 稍稍休息一下。After a little while you will feel better. 少等一会儿, 你就会觉得好些。There's only a little left. 只剩下一点儿了。Give me a little of that wine. 给我一点儿那种酒。I had a little difficulty in finding the house. 找这座房子, 我碰到一点困难。She speaks a little French. 她会说一点儿法语。

⇒ a few

a lot (B3 L4) much, a great deal 许多, 大量; This is a lot better. 这就好多了。He's a lot older than I am. 他年纪比我大多了。He works a lot at home. 他很多时间都在家里工作。I learned a lot in this class. 我在这个班上学到了很多东西。I saw quite a lot of him last year. 去年我常常看到他。

a lot of (B2 L8) many, much 许多, 很多; He has a lot of books. 他有许多书。She spends a lot of money on clothes. 她花费很多钱买衣服。

a moment ago (B3 L4) just



now, a short time ago 刚才; She was in the office *a moment ago*. 她刚才在办公室。There was a telephone call for you *a moment ago*. 刚才有你的电话。

**a pair of** (B5 L3) a set of two things of 一对, 一双; 一副; Show me *a pair of shoes*, please. 请给我拿一双鞋看看。She wears *a pair of glasses*. 她戴着一副眼镜。

Bring me *a pair of scissors*, please. 请给我拿一把剪刀来。

**a piece of** (B2 L4) a small amount of 一张 [片, 块, ...]; Please pass me *a piece of paper*. 请递给我一张纸。

Mum, give me *a piece of bread*. 妈妈, 给我一块面包。

Wait a minute, I'll tell you *a piece of good news*. 等一会儿, 我要告诉你一个好消息。

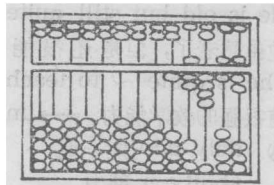
**a pile of** (B3 L5) a tidy heap of 一堆; I found my book under *a pile of clothes*. 我在一堆衣服下面找到了我的书。I have *a pile of books to read*. 我有一大堆书要读。We sat near *a pile of wood*. 我们坐在一堆木头旁边。

**a telephone call** (B3 L4)

= a telephone = a call 一个电话; I gave him *a telephone call* yesterday, but he was out. 昨天我给他打了一个电话, 但他出去了。

**a type of** (B6 L5) a special class or kind of 一种类型的; ...; I bought *a new type of computer*. 我买了一种新型电子计算机。When *a different type of car* comes along the line, the robot changes its work. 当不同类型的车顺着装配线过来, 机器人就改换自己的工作。

**abacus** ['æbəkəs] (B6 L5) *n(pl.)* **abacus** ['æbəsaɪ] or **abacus-es** ['æbəkəsɪz] frame with balls sliding on wires, for working out numbers 算盘; We teach children how



to count with an ~. 我们教儿童用算盘计算。The ~ is the oldest kind of computer. 算盘是最古老的一种计算器。

「算盘

★ to use [work] an ~ 打