

最 新 版

学生实用



China International Publishing Group

新英汉双解词典

A New Learner's English-Chinese Dictionary

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中国国际出版集团

外语教学出版社

缩印本



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图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

新英汉双解词典/潘熙祥主编. —北京: 华语教学出版社, 2008
ISBN 978-7-80200-355-2

I. 新… II. 潘… III. ①英语—双解词典②双解词典—英、汉 IV. H316
中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2008) 第 014677 号

新英汉双解词典

说词解字系列工具书

- | | |
|------|-------------------------|
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| 选题策划 | 说词解字辞书研究中心 |
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| 印刷监制 | 佟汉冬 |
| 出版 | 华语教学出版社 |
| 社址 | 北京百万庄大街 24 号 |
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| 印刷 | 北京外文印刷厂 |
| 经销 | 全国新华书店 |
| 开本 | 64 开 (880×1230) |
| 字数 | 2745 (千) |
| 版次 | 2008 年 12 月第 1 版第 2 次印刷 |
| 书号 | ISBN 978-7-80200-355-2 |
| 定价 | 26.80 元 |

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双语蓝皮书是走上翻译职业的中由之路，是从事国际交流事业的指路明灯。

黄友义

丁亥
正月

国际翻译家联盟副主席、中国翻译家协会
副会长兼秘书长黄友义为本书题词

前言

近几年来,我国国内英语教学水平日益提高,学生和广大英语学习者的学习能力不断增强,许多英语学习者从语言学习的初、中级向语言学习的高级阶段迈进。为了帮助初、中级水平的英语学习者深入理解英语词汇原义,本词典编委会组织了十余位英语教师、专家和学者,依据国家教育部颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求》和现行普通高中《英语课程标准词汇表》编写了这本以广大学生、英语爱好者以及初中级水平的英语学习者为主要对象的《新英汉双解词典》。其主要有以下特点:

1. 选词丰富。本词典不仅收录了《英语课程标准词汇表》和《大学英语课程教学要求》中的全部词汇,还增收了公共英语等级考试、职称英语等级考试、MBA、TOEFL、GRE、IELTS等多种考试常考词,总计约19,000条,连同词目内的短语、派生词、复合词,达45,000余条。

2. 英汉双解释文,更便于精确掌握词义。为帮助学生和广大英语学习者从英文原文释义中品味单词含义的微妙之处,掌握英语学习的重点、攻克难点,以及通过对比中英文释义而逐步学会英语思维,从根本上掌握英语词汇的用法,本词典对英语词条基本上做到了“全、精、细”的诠释。

3. 释文中的英语例证或例句典型精到,中文译文准确规范。书中例句多选自国内外权威辞书和国内通用的大学或中学英语教材,口笔语兼收。丰富、典型、地道纯正的例证是本词典一大财富,它们来自于生活中的真实语境,使用者学到的是“地道的”英语,不仅能够加深并准确掌握单词,亦能够得心应手地用之于实践和应试。

4. 信息丰富,一典多用。为满足学生的全面需求,本词典精选了16幅插图,便于读者通过生动的画面加深对词汇的记忆与理解。附录部分还收录了英语不规则动词表和部分国家、首都、人民、语言及货币一览表等实用知识,以便使用者随时备查。

5. 双色印刷,体例新颖,美观大方,适宜检索、阅读。

诚望本词典能为读者的英语学习助绵薄之力,欢迎读者朋友在提出宝贵意见的同时,也把使用中发现的错误和疏漏及时告诉我们,以便再版时修正和完善。

《新英汉双解词典》编委会

体例说明

一、词目

1. 词条按字母顺序排序,用黑正体印刷。书眉处,单页为该页的结尾词条,双页为该页的起首词条。
2. 词源和词义不同、拼法相同的词,分立词条,在词条右上角标注1、2等数字。例如:

bear¹...put up with 忍受,容忍...

bear²...any of various kind of usually large and heavy animals with thick rough fur that usually eat fruit and insects as well as flesh 熊...




3. 一个词有不同拼法时,拼法相近的合并为一个词目。拼法相差较大者则分立词目,词义、用法等只在一处出现,另一处则加等号(=),表明等于某词。例如:

analogize, -ise [ə'nælədʒaɪz] *vt.* represent or explain by analogy 以类推法表明或解释 *vi.* use analogy 类推

everyone ['evriwʌn] *pron.* every person 每人,人人,各人...

everybody ['evribɒdi] *pron.* = everyone

4. 英美拼法不同者,一律以英式拼法为词目,再将美式拼法列在英式拼法之后,中间用逗号隔开,美式拼法前加〈美〉标出。例如:

favour, 〈美〉 favor ['feɪvə] *n.* ①  liking; goodwill; approval 喜爱,宠爱;好感;赞同... ②  treating one person or group more generously or leniently than others; partiality 偏袒,偏爱... ③  act of kindness beyond what is due or usual 善行,恩惠...

5. 常用缩写词单立词条,如:lab, p.m. 等。

二、注音

6. 词条后用国际音标注明发音,放在方括号内。
7. 一个词一般只标注一种发音,有时也标注比较常用的异读音,中间用逗号隔开。例如:

against [ə'genst, ə'geɪnst]

8. 次重音符号(ˊ)置于重读音节前下方,重音符号(ˈ)置于重读音节前上方。

9. 发音中可读可不读的音素,用斜体印刷。例如:

favourable ['feɪvərəbl] (表示可读作 ['feɪvərəbl] 或 ['feɪvrəbl])

10. 发音中用括号标注的长元音符号(:),表示该音素可读长音或读短音。例如:

unanimous [ju(:)'neɪnɪməs] (表示可读作 [ju:'neɪnɪməs] 或 [ju'neɪnɪməs])

11. 发音若有强式和弱式两种,在音标前分别加加强、弱二字,中间用分号隔开。例如:

will [强 wɪl, 弱 l, wəl, əl]

12. 一个词因词性和释义不同而发音不同时,分别标注发音。例如:

abstract ['æbstrækt] *adj.* ... **n.** ... **[æb'strækt]** *vt.* ...

used [ju:zd] *adj.* ① (usually of goods) which has already had an owner; second-hand 用过的, 旧的, 二手的 ... ② [ju:st] **[P]** in the habit of; accustomed to 习惯于...的

13. 列在词条内的派生词和复合词的发音一般不标注。

三、词性及屈折变化

14. 词性按语法范畴用缩略形式标出, 用斜体印刷: 形容词 *adj.*; 副词 *adv.*; 名词 *n.*; 动词 *vt. & vi., vt., vi., aux. v., link v.*; 介词 *prep.*; 数词 *num.*; 代词 *pron.*; 连词 *conj.*; 感叹词 *int.*; 冠词 *art.*。
词目的不同词性以 **≡** 分隔。
15. 本词典给出动词的不规则屈折变化(过去式和过去分词相同者只列出一个), 在有需要处还给出形容词和副词的级和名词的数。其符号分别为: *3rd pers. sing. pres. t.* 表示单数第三人称现在时, *pt.* 表示过去式, *pp.* 表示过去分词, *pres. p.* 表示现在分词, *pl.* 表示名词的复数形式。
16. 不规则屈折变化形式一般注在词性之后, 前后加圆括号。必要时还给出读音。
17. 释义相同而词性不同时, 词性可以合并, 以 "&" 连接。

四、释义

18. 一个词有多条不同的释义时, 各条释义前分别标注 ①、② ... 等。大体相同的若干释义排在同一词条内, 用逗号或分号隔开。
19. 汉语中无适当的对应词语、概念不完全或者需加以补充说明者, 可酌加说明, 用圆括号标出。
20. 本词典中彩色词条中的名词释义前均加注其可数性。☐: 可数名词; ☐: 不可数名词; ☐☐: 多用作可数名词, 也可用作不可数名词; ☐☐: 多用作不可数名词, 也可用作可数名词; ☐: 只用单数形式; ☐: 用复数形式或其本身是复数名词。
21. 本词典中彩色词条中的形容词释义前根据需要加注 ☐: 定语形容词; ☐: 表语形容词。
22. 有关语体、语域、修饰色彩、所属学科等标签置于尖括号 (<>) 内, 排在所辖释义之前。
23. 在某些词的释义前, 用圆括号注明常用的后接副词或介词。
24. 在多数释义后, 收有搭配、例句等, 搭配中用代字号 (~) 代替本词, 搭配、例句后面附有汉语译文, 必要时还附有说明。搭配和搭配之间、搭配和例句之间、例句和例句之间用斜线号 (/) 分隔。

五、短语

25. 本词典在释义和例句之后收入短语。例句和短语之间用平行号 (||) 分隔, 短语和短语之间以斜线号 (/) 分隔。
26. 短语用黑体字母排印, 按字母顺序排列, 冠词及括号中的词计算在内。

27. 习语词条的归属按以下原则处理:

- ① 动词与副词、介词、代词等组成的习语,一般收在动词词条内。
- ② 动词与名词、介词与名词、形容词与名词等组成的习语,一般收在名词词条内。
- ③ 动词与形容词、介词与形容词等组成的习语,一般收在形容词词条内。
- ④ 介词与代词组成的短语,一般收在代词词条内。
- ⑤ 句子或从句形式的习语,一般收在作为主语的词条内。主语为代词的收在其他起关键作用的词条内。
- ⑥ 不属于上述情况者,一般收在除冠词外第一个词或起关键作用的词的词条内。

28. 多词性词目词下所收的短语按短语中词目词所属词性排列。

29. 短语只提供汉语释义。有两个或两个以上不同意义时分立义项,用①,②…标出顺序。

六、派生词和复合词

30. 本词典酌收了一些派生词与复合词,一般排在词目词内部,短语之后。

31. 派生词与其前的短语之间、派生词与其后的复合词之间以平行号(||)分隔。派生词和派生词之间、复合词和复合词之间以斜线号(/)分隔。

32. 派生词和复合词均给出汉语释义。派生词和连写、半连写的复合词还给出词性。

七、符号

33. 本词典中 one 代表“本人[自己]”,one's 代表“本人[自己]的”,somebody 代表“某人[别人]”,somebody's 代表“某人[别人]的”,something 代表某物[某事]。

34. 本词典中可替换的部分以六角括号([])表示。

35. 本词典中可省略的部分用圆括号(())表示。

36. 本词典中代字号(~)代表词目词;连字符(-)代表词目中省略的部分。

37. 本词典中中文省略号一律用“…”。

八、其他

38. 本词典对词条采用两档处理法处理:详解(以彩色标示)与略解(以黑色标示)。

对于略解的词条原则上只提供音标、词形不规则变化、词性与英汉双释义。

39. 附录中提供 2 种实用知识。

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A a

【强 et; 弱 a】art. ① one (非特指的) 一(个); ~ girl 一个女孩 / He works in a factory. 他在一家工厂工作。/ When I entered the room, I saw a man standing at the window. 我走进房间时, 看见一个男人站在窗前。/ I had a cup of water. 我喝了一杯水。② (of one kind) any one (同类事物中的) 任何一(个); A child needs love. 儿童需要爱。/ A new car costs a lot of money. 买一部新车得花好多钱。/ A horse is a useful animal. 马是有用的动物。/ A triangle has three angles. 三角形有三个角。/ A cat is similar to a tiger in many respects. 猫和虎在很多方面相似。/ A town is bigger than a village. 城镇要比村庄大。③ for each one 每一(个); The boy was paid two dollars a day. 那男孩每天挣两美元。/ Apple costs five dollars a kilogram. 苹果每千克五美元。

aardwolf ['ɑ:dwʊlf] n. (pl. -wolves [-wʊlvz]) an African mammal, *Proteles cristatus*, of the hyena family, with grey fur and black stripes, that feeds on insects 土狼

aback ['ə'beɪk] adv. surprised; startled 意外地; 吃惊地 || be taken ~ 吃了一惊

abacus ['æbəkəs] n. (pl. -cuses [-kəsɪz]) ① calculating instrument with balls moving smoothly on wire 算盘; on the ~ 用算盘, 打算盘 / work (use) an ~ 用算盘, 打算盘

Abaddon ['ə'bædən] n. ① hell 地狱 ② the Devil 魔鬼

abaft ['ə'ba:ft] adv. in or towards stern of ship 在船尾, 向船尾 || prep. nearer stern than 比...更近船尾

abalone ['æbə'ləʊni] n. (the shell of) a kind of shellfish, used as food and known for its shell, which is lined with mother-of-pearl 鲍鱼, 石决明

abandon ['ə'bændən] vt. ① go away from, not intending to return to 丢弃, 离弃; Jackson has abandoned his old car. 杰克逊把他那辆旧车扔了。② desert; forsake 抛弃, 遗弃; I'm sorry I abandoned you like that. 很抱歉我那样突然地抛下你走了。/ She abandoned her husband

and children and went off with another man. 她抛弃了自己的丈夫和孩子, 跟另外一个男人跑了。③ give up completely (especially something begun) 放弃; We will never abandon our principles. 我们应该始终坚持原则。/ She abandoned her journey temporarily. 她暂时放弃了旅行。|| ~ for 放弃(停止)...而从事(进行)... || ~ oneself to something 沉湎于... || n. ① freedom from worry or inhibitions 放任; 纵情 || with ~ 放纵地, 尽情地 || abandonment n. 放弃; 抛弃; 遗弃; 放任

abandoned ['ə'bændənd] adj. ① deserted 被抛弃的 ② unrestrained 无约束的

abase ['ə'beɪs] vt. ① humiliate 使谦卑, 使感到羞耻 ② degrade 使降低(身份、地位等)

abash ['ə'beɪʃ] vt. embarrass 使羞愧, 使局促, 使窘迫

abashed ['ə'beɪʃt] adj. ① embarrassed 窘迫的 ② disconcerted 不知所措的

abate ['ə'beɪt] vt. & vi. ① make or become less 减轻, 减退, 减少; ~ a tax 减税 ② do away with 消除; ~ a nuisance 排除骚扰 || ~ oneself (暴风雨等) 减弱, 减缓 || abatement n. 减少, 减轻, 减退

abattoir ['æbətwaɪ] n. slaughterhouse 屠宰场

abaxial ['æb'æksɪəl] adj. facing away from the stem of a plant, especially designating the lower surface of a leaf 远轴的, 离轴的(尤指树叶的下端表面)

abaya ['ə'beɪjə] n. a sleeveless outer garment worn by Arabs (阿拉伯人穿的) 无袖长衫

abbacy ['æbəsi] n. the office, jurisdiction, or period or office of an abbot or abbess 男(女)修道院院长职位或管区、任期

abbatial ['æbɪʃəl] adj. of an abbey, abbot, or abbess 修道院的; 男(女)修道院院长的

abbess ['æbɪs] n. female head of abbey of nuns 女修道院院长

abbey ['æbrɪ] n. ① a building in which monks or nuns live and work 修道院 ② a large

church where monks or nuns once lived 大教堂, 大寺院: *Westminster A-* (伦敦) 威斯敏斯特大教堂

abbot ['æbɒt] *n.* head of community of monks 男修道院院长

abbreviate [ə'brɪviət] *vt.* shorten 缩写

abbreviation [ə'brɪvi'eɪʃən] *n.* ① shortened form of a word 缩写词; *A. D. is the abbreviation for "advertisment".* *A. D.* 是 advertisement 的缩写。

ABC [ˌeɪbiː'siː] *n.* ① alphabet 字母表 ② rudiments of a subject (一门学科的) 基础知识 ③ alphabetical guide 按字母顺序排列的指南

abdicate ['æbdɪkət] *vt.* relinquish (duty, power, etc.) 放弃 (职责、权力等); *He abdicated all responsibility for the care of the child.* 他放弃了抚养孩子的全部责任。 *vi.* resign from or formally renounce the throne 退位; 逊位: *King Edward VIII abdicated in 1936 to marry a commoner.* 国王爱德华八世于 1936 年退位与一个平民结婚。

abdomen ['æbdəmən] *n.* ① belly 腹部 ② rear part of insect etc. 昆虫等的后部

abduct ['æb'dʌkt] *vt.* take (a person) away illegally, often by force; kidnap 劫持; 诱拐 || **abductor** *n.* 劫持者; 诱拐者/abduction *n.* 劫持; 诱拐

abeam [ə'bi:m] *adv. & adj.* ① on a line at right angles to a ship's or an aircraft's length 正横 (在与船身或机身成直角的线上) ② opposite to the middle of (a ship etc.) 与 (船等的) 中心相对的

abed [ə'bed] *adj.* in bed 在床上的

abelian [ə'bi:liən] *adj.* (of a group) having members related by a commutative operation (群) 可换的, 交换的

aberrant [æ'berənt] *adj.* showing aberration 离开正路的, 脱离常规的, 变形的

aberration [æbə'reɪʃən] *n.* ① deviation from what is accepted as normal or right 偏差; 越轨; *kill somebody in a moment of aberration* 一时糊涂而杀人 ② moral or mental lapse; temporary loss of memory (医) 心理失常; 暂时失忆 ③ fault or defect 差错; 毛病; *an aberration in the computer* 计算机的差错

abet [ə'bet] *vt.* (-tt-) help or encourage somebody to commit an offence or do something wrong 教唆 (犯罪); *He abetted the thief in robbing the bank.* 他教唆贼去抢劫银行。 || **abetment** *n.* 教唆/abettor, -er *n.* 唆使者

abetter [ə'betə] *n.* a person who abets 教唆者, 煽动者

abeyance [ə'beɪəns] *n.* temporary disuse 中止

abhor [əb'hɔ:] *vt.* (-rr-) hate very strongly 憎恶, 厌恶, 讨厌: *They abhor all forms of dis-*

crimination on the basis of race or sex. 她们憎恶各种种族和性别歧视。 || **abhorrer** *n.* 憎恶者, 厌恶者

abhorrence [əb'hɒrəns] *n.* disgust; detestation 厌恶, 憎恨

abhorrent [əb'hɒrənt] *adj.* disgusting 令人厌恶的

abide [ə'baɪd] *vt.* (pt., pp. **abided** or **abode**) ① tolerate; endure; bear 容忍, 忍受: *How can you abide such a person?* 你怎么能屈从于这样的人? / *She can't abide his rudeness.* 她不能忍受他的粗鲁行为。 / *The boy was too young to abide such heavy work.* 这孩子太小, 干不了这样的重活。 / *She couldn't abide to live in poverty.* 在贫困中度日, 她忍受不了。 / *She cannot abide seeing such cruelty.* 她不忍看见这种残暴行为。 ② wait for 等候: ~ an event 等待某事件的发生 / ~ the result 等候结果 / *We all abide your coming.* 我们等待你的到来。 *vi.* stay or live (in a place or condition) 逗留, 居住: *They abide in a remote village.* 他们住在一个偏远的村子里。 / *The child abode with his grandparents for two years.* 那个孩子和祖父母一起居住了两年。 || ~ by 遵守, 信守; 忠于 (某人) || **abiding** *adj.* 持久的, 永久的

abiding [ə'baɪdɪŋ] *adj.* enduring; permanent 持久的, 永久的

ability [ə'brɪlɪti] *n.* ① capacity or power to do something physical or mental 能力; 力量: *improve (increase) one's ~* 提高能力 / *lose the ~* 失去能力 / *measure somebody's ~* 衡量某人的能力 / *His ability is limited.* 他的能力有限。 / *She has no ability in that kind of work.* 她不具有做那种工作的能力。 / *The ability to use a language can be acquired by the act of using the language.* 运用语言的能力只能通过不断练习才能获得。 ② cleverness; intelligence; talent 智慧, 才智; 天赋: *natural ~* 天赋 / *develop ~* 发挥才能 / *display (show) ~* 显露才能, 表现才能 / *Most schools cater for children of different abilities.* 大多数学校能够满足具有不同天资的儿童的需要。 || **beyond somebody's ~** 超过某人的能力 / *to the best of one's ~* 尽自己最大努力

abiogenesis [ˌeɪbiə'dʒenɪsɪs] *n.* ① the formation of organic matter without the action of living organisms 自然发生, 生物自生; 偶发 ② the supposed spontaneous generation of living organisms 无生源说

abiotic [eɪbaɪ'ɒtɪk] *adj.* inanimate, non-living, not of a biological nature 死气沉沉的; 无生命的, 非生物的

abject ['æbdʒekt] *adj.* ① (of conditions) wretched; hopeless (指境况) 凄惨的; 绝望的 ② (of people, their actions or behaviour) lacking all pride; contemptible; despicable (指人、动作或行为) 无耻的, 下贱的, 卑鄙的 || **abjectly**

adv. 绝望地; 无耻地, 卑鄙地 / **abjectness** *n.* 凄惨; 绝望; 无耻

abjection [æb'dʒɛkʃən] *n.* a state of misery or degradation 凄惨或卑劣的境地, 落魄

ablaut ['æblaʊt] *n.* a change of vowel in related words or forms, especially in Indo-European languages, arising from differences of accent and stress in the parent language, e.g. in *sing, sang, sung* 元音变换

ablaze ['əbleɪz] *adj.* ① on fire; burning 着火的; 燃烧的: *The wooden house was soon ablaze.* 那幢木头房子很快就烧起来了。② very bright; glittering 明亮的; 灿烂的: *The palace was ablaze with lights.* 那座宫殿灯火辉煌。③ very excited 非常激动的: *His face was ablaze with anger.* 他满脸怒容。

able ['eɪbl] *adj.* ① have the power, means or opportunity to do something 能够...的, 得以...的: *Most children are able to walk before they are able to talk.* 多数孩子在会说话前就会走路。② having knowledge or skill 有才干的, 有本事的: *an ~ doctor* 能干的大夫 / *an ~ lawyer* 能干的律师 / *an ~ manager* 能干的经理 / *He is an able leader.* 他是位有才能的领导。/ *He was acknowledged as an able statesman.* 他被公认为是个有才能的政治家。/ *The general impression at the studio was that he was able.* 在这个画室获得的总的印象是他很有才能。③ **able-minded** *adj.* 能干的

able-bodied ['eɪbl'bɒdɪd] *adj.* physically strong and healthy 体格强壮的; 健壮的

abled ['eɪbld] *adj.* having a full range of physical or mental abilities; able-bodied 具有完好身体或心理素质的; 身心健康的

ablism ['eɪblɪzəm] *n.* discrimination in favour of able-bodied people 健康人主义(偏向健康人而歧视他人)

abloom [ə'blu:m] *adj.* blooming; in flower 盛开的; 正在开花的

ablush [ə'blʌʃ] *adj.* blushing 脸红的

ablution [ə'blu:ʃən] *n.* ① ceremonial washing of the body, hands, etc. 净身礼, 洗手礼

abnegate ['æbnɪgeɪt] *vt.* ① give up or deny oneself (a pleasure etc.) 放弃, 拒绝(享受等); 克制 ② renounce or reject (a right or belief) 拒绝, 放弃(权利或信仰)

abnegation [æbnɪ'geɪʃən] *n.* ① the practice of giving up things that you want or that give you pleasure 自我克制; 放弃

abnormal [æb'nɔ:məl] *adj.* different from what is normal, ordinary or expected 反常的, 异常的; 变态的: *That is simply abnormal.* 那简直是变态。/ *I don't want to get married and have children. Is that abnormal?* 我不想结婚生子, 这是不正常的吗? / *Large families are abnormal today.* 如今大家庭是不多见的。

的。/ *They thought his behaviour was abnormal.* 他们认为他行为反常。/ *Is the child abnormal in any way?* 这孩子是否在哪方面有点不正常? / *This warm weather is abnormal for February.* 二月里这种温暖的天气不太正常。/ *It is abnormal to eat so much.* 吃那么多是不正常的。/ *It is abnormal for a man to eat so much at a meal.* 一个人一顿饭吃这么多是不正常的。/ *It is abnormal for a man to have six fingers on each hand.* 一个人每只手有六根手指时即为畸形。/ *It is abnormal if snow falls in October here.* 这里在 10 月份下雪是不正常的。② **abnormally** *adv.* 反常地, 异常地; 变态地

abnormality [æb'nɔ:'mæləti] *n.* a feature or characteristic in a person's body or behaviour that is not usual and may be harmful, worrying or cause illness (身体、行为等的) 不正常, 反常, 变态, 畸形

aboard [ə'bɔ:d] *prep.* on or into (a ship, an aircraft, a bus, etc.) 在(船、飞机、车)上, 上(船、飞机、车): *They got aboard the train.* 他们上了火车。③ *adv.* on or into a ship, an aircraft, a bus, etc. 在(或飞机、车)上, 上(或飞机、车): *The diesels roared, the conductors jumped aboard, and off the train went.* 内燃机发出轰鸣声, 列车员跳上车厢, 火车开走了。/ *We mustn't take combustible goods aboard.* 我们不可带易燃品上车。/ *The captain is aboard.* 船长在船上。/ *The plane crashed, killing all 180 people aboard.* 飞机坠毁了, 机上 180 人全部遇难。

abode [ə'bɔ:d] *n.* dwelling place 住所

abolish [ə'bɒlɪʃ] *vt.* bring to an end by law 废除, 废止: *The Americans abolished slavery in 1863.* 美国于 1863 年废除奴隶制度。/ *Do abolish this kind of bad custom.* 一定要废除这种不良的习俗。/ *Should we abolish the death penalty?* 我们应当废止死刑吗? / *Some students would like to abolish homework.* 有些学生希望取消家庭作业。/ *The government abolished the tax on food.* 政府取消了食品税。/ *They abolished a department last year.* 他们去年撤销了一个部门。/ *A fog abolished landscape.* 大雾把风景破坏了。/ *There are many bad customs and laws that ought to be abolished.* 许多不好的习俗和法律应当予以废止。② **abolishable** *adj.* 可废除的 / **abolisher** *n.* 废除者 / **abolishment** *n.* 废除, 废止

abolition [ə'bɒlɪʃən] *n.* ① abolishing or being abolished 废除, 废止: *the ~ of slavery* 奴隶制度的废除 ② **abolitionism** *n.* 废奴主义; 废除主义

abolitionist [ə'bɒlɪʃənɪst] *n.* somebody who wants or tries to abolish something 废除主义者; 废奴主义者

abomasum [æbɒ'u:meɪsəm] *n.* (pl. abo-

A **masa** [-sə] the fourth stomach of a ruminant (反当动物的)第四胃, 皱胃

abominable [ə'bɒmɪnəbl̩] *adj.* ① causing disgust 讨厌的, 可恶的 ② very unpleasant 糟糕的, 极坏的 || **abominably** *adv.* 讨厌地, 可恶地; 糟糕地, 极坏地

abominate [ə'bɒmɪneɪt] *vt.* feel hatred or disgust for; dislike 憎恶, 厌恶, 不喜欢

abomination [ə'bɒmɪneɪʃən] *n.* ① an object of disgust 令人憎恶的事物 ② an odious or degrading habit or act 可憎恶的或卑劣的习惯或行为 ③ loathing 嫌恶, 深恶痛绝

aboral [æb'ɔ:əl] *adj.* furthest from or opposite the mouth 远口的, 反口的

aboriginal [æb'ɔ:dʒɪnəl] *adj.* (especially of people) inhabiting a land from a very early period, especially before the arrival of colonists (尤指人) 从很早的时期就居住于某地的; 土著的; ~ plants 土生植物

aborigines [æb'ɔ:dʒɪnɪz] *n.* aboriginal inhabitants, especially of Australia (尤指澳大利亚的)土著居民

aborning [ə'bɔ:nɪŋ] *adv.* while being born or produced 出生或生产时 || *adj.* [F] being born or produced 出生的, 生产的

abort [ə'bo:t] *vt. & vi.* ① (cause somebody or something to) undergo abortion (使) 流产, (使) 堕胎; ~ an expectant mother 为孕妇做人工流产 ② (cause something to) end prematurely and unsuccessfully (使某事物) 中止, 夭折; ~ a space mission 中止一次航天任务 || **aborted** *adj.* 未发育的; 退化的

abortion [ə'bo:ʃən] *n.* ① [U] the act of stopping the development of a child inside a woman 人工流产(手术), 堕胎; The abortion arose from an accidental fall. 流产是由于(孕妇)不慎摔倒所致。/ Abortion is illegal in many countries. 在许多国家, 堕胎都是违法的。/ She had an abortion at the women's health clinic. 她在妇女保健医院做了流产手术。② [C] a plan or arrangement which goes wrong before it can develop properly (计划等的) 失败, 中止; His plan proved an abortion. 他的计划中途夭折。

abortionist [ə'bo:ʃənɪst] *n.* a person who performs abortions, especially illegally (尤指非法) 为人堕胎者

abortive [ə'bo:tɪv] *adj.* coming to nothing; unsuccessful 落空的, 失败的; an ~ attempt 落空的尝试 / an ~ plan 落空的计划 || **abortively** *adv.* 失败地 / **abortiveness** *n.* 落空, 失败

aboulia [ə'bu:lɪə] *n.* the loss of will-power as a mental disorder 意志力丧失

abound [ə'baʊnd] *vi.* exist in large numbers or great quantity 大量存在; 充满; 富于; Apples

abound here all the year round. 这里一年到头都有很多苹果。/ Questions abound as to the reasons for the president's decision. 关于总裁作出这一决定的理由, 人们提出了各种各样的疑问。/ Wild animals abound in the park. 公园里有许多野生动物。/ He abounds in courage. 他浑身是胆。/ China abounds in prawns. 中国盛产对虾。/ That region abounds with rain all the year round. 那个地区终年多雨。/ This place used to abound with snakes. 这个地方过去蛇很多。

about [ə'baʊt] *prep.* ① encircling; round (表示位置) 在...周围; 在...的各处; 在...的附近; Fish are abundant about the reefs. 暗礁附近鱼很多。② on the subject of (somebody or something); in connection with (表示对象) 对, 对于; I am very sorry about your troubles. 对于你遇到的麻烦我非常遗憾。③ because of (表示原因) 由于, 因为; John is anxious about his exam results. 约翰为考试结果而担忧。④ concerning (表示论及) 关于; 涉及; 在...方面; What is the book about? 这本书是关于什么内容的? ⑤ pertaining to (表示所属) 属于, 体现在...身上; His face is the worst thing about him. 他吃亏就吃在他的面孔上。⑥ concerned or occupied with (表示过程) 忙于; 从事; Henry's gone a long time. I wonder what he's about. 亨利去了很长时间了, 我不知道他在干什么。⑦ on one's person (表示伴随) 在身边; Do you happen to have his letter about you? 你是否正好带着他的信了? || *adv.* ① a little more or less than 大约, 差不多; She died about two years ago. 她大约两年前去世了。② here and there; in all directions or places 在四周, 处处; He lay asleep with his clothes scattered about. 他躺着睡了, 脱下的衣服四处放着。③ somewhere near 在附近; Nobody seemed about, so I went in. 附近好像没人, 于是我就进去了。|| **be ~ to -v** 即将做..., 马上做...

above [ə'baʊv] *prep.* ① higher than; over (表示位置) 在...正上方; The aeroplane was flying a few feet above the sea. 飞机正在距海面几英尺的低空飞行。② at something side; north to (表示方向) 在...的另一侧; 在...往北; The water is smoother above the dam. 坝另一边的水面平静些。/ The greatest part of Europe is situated above the 45th degree of Northern Latitude. 欧洲绝大部分地区位于北纬 45 度以北。③ beyond the reach of (表示比较) 优于, 胜于; 较...更为; 高出; Because of her beauty, she has managed to marry above her. 由于貌美, 她得以嫁给一个地位比她高的人。④ in a certain surroundings (表示环境) 处在...之中; 逆着, 透过; The captain's voice was heard above the din. 透过一片嘈杂声听到了船长的说话声。⑤ beyond the reach of (something) because too good (表示程度) 超过, 超越; 为...所不及; ~ one's head 超过...的理解力 / You can't expect

to succeed if you attempt tasks above your ability. 如果你要做能力所不及的事, 就别指望成功。⑥ higher in status, ability etc. (表示等级) 在...之上; 高于: ~ the law 不受法律约束 / A lieutenant colonel ranks above a major. 陆军中校比少校级别高。⑦ too good, proud, etc. for (表示否定) 不受...的影响; 不至于: He is above meanness and deceit. 他不至于搞卑鄙和欺骗行为。/ He was quite above owing his meal to the request of a little girl. 他绝不屑于应一个小姑娘的邀请去吃饭。⑧ greater in quantity, number etc. (表示数目) 超过, 超出: Above two hundred people attended the meeting. 二百多人出席了会议。|| ~ all 尤其是, 最重要的是 / ~ oneself 自高自大 ■ adv. ① in or to a higher place; higher 在上面: My room is just above. 我的房间就在楼上。② more; higher 以上: This is a military meeting for captains and above. 这是一个由上尉及上尉以上军官参加的军事会议。③ on an earlier page or higher on the same page 上述: As is stated above, this principle applies to all cases. 如前文所讲, 这一原则适用于所有案例。

abrade ['æbreɪd] vt. scrape or wear away by rubbing 刮擦, 磨损

abrasion ['æbreɪʒən] n. ① rubbing or scraping away 磨擦, 磨损 ② resulting damaged area 擦伤处, 磨损处

abrasive ['æbreɪsɪv] adj. ① causing the wearing away of a surface 有磨蚀作用的 ② tending to annoy; rough 使人厌烦的; 粗鲁的: He has an abrasive way of treating people. 他待人粗鲁。

abreact ['æbri:ækt] vt. release (an emotion) by abreaction 使消散; 发泄 (情绪)

abreaction ['æbri:ækʃən] n. the free expression and consequent release of a previously repressed emotion (被压抑情绪的) 消散, 发泄

abreast ['əbrest] adv. side by side (with somebody or something) and facing the same way 并列, 并排: Five cars stood abreast. 五辆汽车排成一行停着。/ They lined up six abreast. 他们排成六人一行。|| be (keep) ~ of 与...并进, 了解...的最新情况

abridge ['æbrɪdʒ] vt. shorten (a book etc.) 节略, 缩写 (一本书等)

abroad ['əbrɔ:d] adv. ① in or to a foreign country or countries; away from one's own country 到国外, 在国外: We always go abroad in the summer. 我们总是在夏天出国。/ We try to go abroad at least once a year. 我们争取一年至少出国一次。/ He is keen on going abroad to study. 他渴望出国学习。/ Are you going abroad for your holidays? 你打算去国外度假吗? / He is adverse to going abroad. 他反对出国。/ Don't bank on going abroad this summer, we may not have enough money. 别

一心指望今年夏天出国, 我们的钱也许不够。② being circulated widely 到处, 广泛流传: The news soon spread abroad. 消息迅速传开。③ out of doors 在户外, 在室外: The young people were still abroad at the dead of night. 这些年轻人深更半夜还在外边。/ It's unsafe to be abroad at night in some parts of New York City. 在纽约市某些地方, 晚上呆在户外是不安全的。|| be all ~ 感到莫名其妙; 离题

abrogate ['æbrəgeɪt] vt. repeal; abolish (law etc.) 取消, 废除 (法律等)

abrupt ['əbrʌpt] adj. ① sudden and unexpected 突然的, 意外的: an ~ bend 急转弯 / an ~ change 骤然变化 / an ~ ending 突然终止 / I don't know the cause of his abrupt leave. 我不知道他突然离去的原因。/ There were abrupt weather changes. 天有不测风云。② (of behaviour, character, etc.) not wanting to waste time being nice; rough; curt 唐突的, 鲁莽的: an ~ manner 无礼的态度 / She always sounds abrupt on the telephone. 在电话中听起来她总像很无礼。③ (of a slope) very steep 陡峭的: an ~ peak 突兀的险峰 / an ~ slope 陡峭的斜坡 || **abruptly** adv. 突然地, 猛地 / **abruptness** n. 突然, 意外

abscess ['æbsɪs] n. (pl. ~es) swelling containing pus 脓肿

abscission ['əbsɪʃən] n. ① the act or an instance of cutting off 切断; 切除 ② the natural detachment of leaves, branches, flowers, etc. (叶片、枝条、花瓣等的) 自然脱落

abscond ['əbskɒnd] vi. ① flee, especially to avoid arrest 潜逃 (尤指逃避逮捕) ② escape 逃跑

abseil ['æbsaɪl] vt. descend (building etc.) by using doubled rope fixed at a higher point 缘绳而下

absence ['æbsəns] n. ① ① being away 缺席, 离开, 不在场: temporary ~ 暂时离开 / unavoidable ~ 不得已的缺席 / She called in your absence. 你不在时她来过。② ② occasion or time of being away 不在场的次数或时间: numerous ~s 数次缺席 / Ade's constant absences from work made his boss very angry. 艾德经常旷工使他的老板很生气。③ ③ lack; non-existence 缺乏, 不存在: ~ of definite proof 缺乏确凿的证据 / A major problem is the absence of water. 主要的问题是缺水。/ Absolute liberty is absence of restraint. 绝对自由就是无约束。|| ~ of mind 心不在焉, 神不守舍 / ~ without leave 擅离职守, 开小差 / ~ without notice 不辞而别

absent ['æbsənt] adj. ① not present (at something); at another place 缺席的, 不在场的: ~ friends 不在场的朋友 ② not existing; lack 缺乏的, 不存在的: Snow is absent in some countries. 有些国家不下雪。③ ③ showing that

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one is not really thinking about what is being said or done around one 心不在焉的, 恍惚的: ~ expression 茫然的表情/an ~ look 茫然的樣子

absentee [ˈæbsən'ti:] *n.* ① a person who is absent 缺席者, 缺勤者, 不在者

absenteeism [ˈæbsən'ti:zəm] *n.* absenting oneself from work, school, etc. 旷工, 旷课

absent-minded [ˈæbsən'tmɪndɪd] *adj.* forgetful; inattentive 健忘的, 心不在焉的

absinthe [ˈæbsɪnθ] *n.* wormwood-based, aniseed-favoured liqueur 苦艾酒

absolute [ˈæbsəljut] *adj.* ① complete; total 绝对的, 完全的: ~ alcohol 无水酒精/~ ignorance 全然无知/~ music 纯音乐/~ power 绝对的权力 ② unlimited; unrestricted; unqualified 不受任何限制(约束)的; 无条件的 ③ having unlimited power; despotic 有无上权力或权威的; 专制的: an ~ ruler 独裁统治者 || **absoluteness** *n.* 专制/absolutism *n.* 专制主义; 绝对论/absolutist *n.* 专制主义者; 绝对论者

absolutely [ˈæbsəljutli] *adv.* ① completely 完全地 ② in an absolute sense 绝对地 ③ quite so; yes 正是这样, 没错

absolution [ˈæbsə'lu:ʃən] *n.* formal forgiveness of sins 赦罪

absolve [əb'sɒlv] *vt.* free from blame or obligation 不受责难, 免除责任(义务), 开脱(罪责)

absorb [əb'sɒrb] *vt.* ① take in especially a liquid; suck up 吸收: ~ energy 吸收能量/~ experience 吸取经验/~ light 吸收光/Dry earth absorbs water quickly. 干土吸水很快. ② include (something or somebody) as part of itself or oneself; merge with 把...并入, 同化: ~ a small state 吞并小国 ③ hold the attention or interest of (somebody) fully 吸引...的注意力, 使全神贯注: ~ somebody's attention 吸引某人的注意力 || **be ~ed in (with)** 全神贯注于, 专心致志于 || **absorbed** *adj.* 注意力集中的, 专心致志的/absorber *n.* 吸收器

absorbance [əb'zɔ:bəns] *n.* a measure of the capacity of a substance to absorb light etc., equal to the logarithm of the reciprocal of the transmittance 吸光度(物质吸收光的能力)

absorbent [əb'sɔ:bənt] *adj.* tending to absorb 能吸收(水、光、热等)的

absorbing [əb'zɔ:bɪŋ] *adj.* something absorbing is so entertaining that you give it all your attention 非常吸引人的

absorption [əb'sɔ:pʃən] *n.* ① absorbing or being absorbed 吸收, 专注

abstain [əb'steɪn] *vi.* ① keep oneself from doing or enjoying something, especially from taking alcoholic drinks 戒(尤指酒), 戒除: His

doctor ordered him to abstain from beer and wine. 他的医生嘱咐他戒酒。/ I've abstained from smoking for two years. 我已经戒烟两年了。/ If you abstain from eating candy and rich food, you will not be so fat. 如果你不吃糖果和油腻食物, 你就不会这样胖。 ② decline to use one's vote 弃权(不投票): In the referendum many people abstained. 在这次公民投票中许多人弃权。/ Some delegates abstained from voting. 一些代表放弃投票。/ In other words, the country would abstain from a resolution favouring a cease-fire in place. 换言之, 对于一项赞同就地停火的协议, 那个国家将放弃投票。/ They collectively abstained (from voting) in the elections for local councillors. 他们在地方议会选举中集体弃权。 || **abstainer** *n.* 戒...的人(尤指不喝酒的人); 不投票的人

abstemious [əb'stɪmiəs] *adj.* moderate or ascetic, especially in eating and drinking 适中的, 有节制的(尤其在吃饭、饮酒方面)

abstention [əb'stenʃən] *n.* ① [U] abstaining, especially not using one's vote at an election 弃权(尤指不投选票) ② [C] instance of this 弃权票

abstinence [ˈæbstɪnəns] *n.* [U] abstaining, especially from food or alcoholic drinks 禁绝(尤指食物或酒); total ~ 完全戒酒

abstinent [ˈæbstɪnənt] *adj.* practising abstinence (饮食上)有节制的; 禁欲的

abstract [ˈæbstrækt] *adj.* ① existing in thought or as an idea but not having a physical or practical existence 抽象的: ~ words 抽象的话语/an ~ idea 抽象概念/an ~ noun 抽象名词 ② not representing objects in a realistic way but expressing the artist's ideas and feelings about certain aspects of them 抽象派的: an ~ painting 抽象画 || *n.* ① abstract idea or quality 抽象, 抽象概念, 抽象性: It's the abstract that is called system analysis. 这就是被称为系统分析的抽象概念。 ② an abstract painting, drawing, or other work of art 抽象派艺术作品: There're two abstracts on the wall. 墙上挂着两幅抽象派画作。 ③ a shortened form of a statement, speech, etc. 摘要, 梗概: He made an abstract of a long article. 他对一篇长文章做了摘要。 || **in the ~** 抽象地; 在理论上 || [əb'strækt] *vt.* ① separate something (from something) 提取, 抽取 ② make a shortened form of a statement, etc. by separating out what is important 做...的摘要: He has abstracted the speech. 他对讲话作了摘要。

abstracted [ˈæbstræktɪd] *adj.* inattentive 心不在焉的

abstraction [əb'strækʃən] *n.* ① abstracting 抽象, 抽取 ② abstract idea 抽象概念 ③ abstract qualities in art (艺术上的)抽象主义 ④ absent-mindedness 心不在焉

abstractionism [əb'strækʃənɪzəm] *n.*

① the principles and practice of abstract art 抽象派艺术的原则和实践 ② the pursuit or cult of abstract ideas 抽象思想的追随或崇拜

abstruse [æb'stru:s] *adj.* not easy to understand 难解的, 深奥的; *a very ~ theory* 一种很难的理论 / *~ ideas* 难懂的概念 || **abstrusely** *adv.* 难解地, 深奥地 / **abstruseness** *n.* 深奥**absurd** [əb'sɜ:d] *adj.* unreasonable; not sensible 荒谬的, 荒唐的; *~ mistake* 可笑的错误 / *~ opinion* 荒谬的主张 / *What an absurd suggestion!* 多么荒唐的建议! / *It was absurd of you to do such a thing.* 你做那样的事是愚蠢的。 / *It is absurd that they (should) deny my request.* 他们拒绝我的要求是荒唐的。**absurdism** [əb'sɜ:dɪzəm] *n.* the belief that human beings exist in a purposeless chaotic universe (认为人类生存于一个无目的的混乱宇宙中的) 荒诞主义**absurdity** [əb'sɜ:dɪtɪ] *n.* ① wild inappropriateness or incongruity 荒谬; 不协调 ② extreme unreasonableness 极端无理; 悖理 ③ an absurd statement or act 谬论; 荒谬的行为**abulia** [ə'bʊliə] *n.* the loss of will-power as a mental disorder 意志力丧失**abundance** [ə'bʌndəns] *n.* ① quantity that is more than enough; plenty 大量, 充足: *At the feast there was food and drink in abundance.* 宴会上饮食供应充足。 / *Everyone wishes to own money in abundance.* 每个人都希望富有。 / *Maidenhair trees grow in rich abundance in the area.* 这个地区盛产银杏树。 / *There was an abundance of corn last year.* 去年玉米丰收。 / *There is a great abundance of sunshine here.* 这里阳光充足。 / *Abundance of meat is consumed every day.* 每天消费了大量的肉食。 / *Abundance of water-melons are on sale.* 大量的西瓜上市。 || *in ~* 充足, 丰富**abundant** [ə'bʌndənt] *adj.* more than enough; plentiful 大量的, 充足的: *Next year will be an abundant year.* 明年将是一个丰收年。 / *There is abundant evidence that cars have a harmful effect on the environment.* 充分的证据表明, 汽车对环境有害。 / *Alpine flowers are abundant there.* 那里有很多高山地带的花。 / *Courage was abundant among the volunteers.* 志愿者中不乏勇猛之士。 / *Fish are abundant in the lake.* 湖中盛产鱼类。 / *Rainfall is abundant in the region.* 该地区降雨丰沛。 / *Rice is abundant in the river valley.* 河谷地区盛产大米。 / *The apple trees are abundant in fruit.* 苹果树上果实累累。 / *Cheap consumer goods are abundant in this part of the world.* 这地方有大量的廉价消费品。 / *The coastline is abundant in species of plants.* 海岸线上有品种多样的植物。 / *The district was a-*

bundant in fruit. 该地区水果丰富。 / *The river is abundant in salmon.* 这条河盛产鲑鱼。 / *The ship was abundant in rats.* 船上鼠多为患。 / *Apples are abundant on its east coast.* 它的东海岸盛产苹果。 / *But evidence that tattoos are growing more popular is abundant on beaches, in health clubs, and on the streets.* 但是文身日益流行, 在海滨、健身俱乐部和大街上都可见到。 / *China is abundant with natural resources.* 中国自然资源丰富。 / *The rivers and forests of the New World were abundant with fish and game.* 美洲大陆的河流和森林里有大量的鱼类和猎物。 || **abundantly** *adv.* 大量地, 充足地

abuse [ə'bju:z] *n.* ① ② ③ wrong or bad use or treatment of (something or somebody) 滥用, 妄用, 虐待; *drug ~* 滥用药品 / *child ~* 虐待儿童 / *sexual ~* 性虐待 / *I'm afraid the position is open to abuse.* 恐怕这个职位容易使人滥用职权。 ② ③ unjust or corrupt practice 恶习, 不正之风; *eliminate ~s* 根除弊端 / *put an end to ~s* 废止恶习 / *They decided to reform social abuses.* 他们决定改革社会陋习。 ③ ④ insulting words; offensive or coarse language 恶言, 辱骂; *verbal ~* 口头谩骂 / *heap ~ on somebody* 肆意谩骂某人 / *take ~* 受辱骂 / *He burst into a storm of abuse.* 他破口大骂。 || *[ə'bju:z] vt.*

① make bad or wrong use of something 滥用, 妄用; *~ one's authority [power]* 滥用职权 [权力] / *He never abuses his privilege.* 他从不滥用特权。 ② treat somebody badly 虐待, 伤害; *Stop abusing the child.* 住手, 不要伤害这孩子。 ③ speak insultingly to or about (somebody) 辱骂, 诽谤; *Most of the foremen abused the workmen in the foulest languages.* 大多数的工头用极其污秽的语言辱骂工人。

abusive [ə'bju:zɪv] *adj.* insulting, offensive 骂人的, 攻击性的**abut** [ə'bʌt] *vt.* (-tt-) ① border on 邻接, 毗连 ② touch or lean on 接触, 倚靠**abutment** [ə'bʌtmənt] *n.* a support, especially one on which a bridge or arch rests 桥墩, 桥台; 支座, 拱座**abutter** [ə'bʌtə] *n.* the owner of an adjoining property 相邻房地产的业主**abuzz** [ə'bʌz] *adj.* filled with excitement, activity, or noise 喧闹的; 骚动的; 闹哄哄的**abysmal** [ə'bɪzml] *adj.* ① very bad 极糟的, 可怕的 ② dire 完全的, 极端的**abyss** [ə'bɪs] *n.* deep chasm 深渊**abyssal** [ə'bɪsəl] *adj.* ① at or of the ocean depths or floor 深海的; 海底的 ② at or from a great depth in the earth's crust; plutonic 地壳深处的; 深成岩的, 火成论的**acacia** [ə'keɪʃə] *n.* tree with yellow or white flowers 金合欢; 洋槐**Academe** ['ækədi:m] *n.* a humorous ex-

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pression meaning the life of a student or teacher at a university, when this is thought of as being very quiet and not affected by the problems of ordinary life 象牙塔; (大学里的)安逸生活

academia [ˌækəˈdiːmiə] *n.* the world of scholars 学术界

academic [ˌækəˈdemɪk] *adj.* ① of schools, colleges, etc. 学校的, 学院的; ~ costumes 校服/~ degree [rank] 学位/The university is composed of five academic schools. 整个大学由五个学院组成。② based on subjects that are taught to develop the mind rather than to provide practical skills 学术性的; ~ authority 学术权威/~ exchanges 学术交流/They asked for academic freedom. 他们要求学术自由。③ not related to practical situations; theoretical 不切实际的, 纯理论的: That is merely an academic discussion. 那只是一个理论性的讨论。
n. ④ a person who teaches in a university; professional scholar 大学教师; 专业学者

academician [ˌækəˈdemɪʃən] *n.* a member of Academy 院士

academicism [ˌækəˈdemɪzəm] *n.* academic principles or their application in art 拘泥刻板; (艺术上的)传统主义, 因袭主义

academism [ˌækəˈdemɪzəm] *n.* = academicism

academy [ˌækəˈdɒmi] *n.* ① school for special training 专科学校; a fencing ~ 击剑学校/a literary ~ 文学院/This is an academy of music. 这是一所音乐专科学校。② society of distinguished scholars or artists; society for cultivating art, literature, etc. 研究院, 学会

acanthus [ˌækənθəs] *n.* (pl. ~es) spring herbaceous plant with spiny leaves 老鼠筋属植物

acappella [ˌækəˈpələ] *adj.* & *adv.* (of music) for singing voices alone, without musical instruments (合唱)无乐器伴奏的(地)

acausal [eɪˈkɔːzəl] *adj.* not causal; not causally related 非原因的; 无因果关系的

accede [ækˈsiːd] *vi.* agree 答应, 同意: Will you accede to her request? 你会答应她的请求吗?

accelerate [ækˈseləreɪt] *vt.* & *vi.* (cause to) increase the speed (使)加快, (使)增速; ~ the heartbeat 使心搏加速/~ the train 使火车加速/The car suddenly accelerated. 汽车突然加速。/Our country should accelerate the economic growth. 我国应加快经济增长。

acceleration [ækˈseləˈreɪʃn] *n.* ① an increase in how fast something happens 加速; 加快 ② the rate at which a vehicle increases speed (车辆)加速能力, 加速的幅度 ③ the rate at which the velocity of an object changes 加速度

accelerative [ækˈseləreɪtɪv] *adj.* tending to increase speed; quickening 趋向加速的; 加快的

accelerator [ækˈseləreɪtə] *n.* ① device for increasing speed, especially pedal in vehicle 加速装置(尤指车辆的油门踏板) ② apparatus for imparting high speeds to charged particles 加速器, 加速电极

accelerometer [ækˈseləˈrɒmɪtə] *n.* an instrument for measuring acceleration, especially of rockets (尤指火箭的)加速度计, 增速计

accent [ˈæksənt] *n.* ① ① ② national, local or individual way of pronouncing words 口音, 腔调; affect an ~ 影响口音/assume an ~ 带有口音/imitate an ~ 模仿口音/He speaks in his broad accent. 他说话地方口音很重。② ③ emphasis given to a syllable or word by means of stress or pitch 重音; indicate the ~ 显示重音/primary ~ 主重音/This is a secondary accent. 这个是次重音。④ ⑤ special emphasis given to something 强调, 重点: The accent of the report is on safety. 报告的重点是安全问题。
vt. pronounce with accent 重读: Please accent the first syllable. 请重读第一个音节。

accentor [ˈæksəntə] *n.* a songbird of the Eurasian genus *Prunella* (formerly *Accentor*), e.g. the hedge sparrow or dunnoek 篱雀 属鸣禽; 篱雀

accentuate [ækˈsentʃueɪt] *vt.* make (something) very noticeable or prominent 突出(某事物); 强调

accept [əkˈsept] *vt.* & *vi.* ① take or receive something offered or given, especially willingly, receive with favour 接受, 领受, 收受: ~ a favour (gift, task) 接受恩惠(礼物, 任务)/If you accept, please let me know. 如果你接受的话, 请通知我。② take responsibility for; pay 承担责任; 承兑: ~ a note (bill) of exchange 承兑票据 *vt.* admit, approve; agree to; say yes when somebody asks you to have or do something; believe that something is true; recognize as being true or right 承认, 同意; 认为, 相信: ~ defeat 承认失败/~ one's fate 认命/Please accept me as a friend. 请把我当作朋友。/The police accepted his story as true. 警察对他的话信以为真。/He accepted me as having seen the much of the world. 他承认我见识广。||

accepted *adj.* 公认的

acceptable [əkˈseptəbl] *adj.* ① worth accepting 值得接受的, 可接受的: The terms of the contract are acceptable to us. 我们认为这个合同的条件可以接受。② tolerable 可容忍的; 尚可的: ~ profit margin 差强人意的利润率 ||

acceptably *adv.* 可接受地; 可容忍地

acceptance [əkˈseptəns] *n.* ① ② ③ accepting or being accepted 接受, 认可; meet (ob-