

OXFORD

牛津初阶 英汉双解词典

Oxford Elementary Learner's
English-Chinese Dictionary

第3rd Edition
版

Oxford: the world's authority on the English language

商務印書館

The Commercial Press

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双解词典
Oxford
Elementary Learner's
English-Chinese
Dictionary

Third edition

第三版

英语原文版

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出版说明

1981年，牛津大学出版社编订了查考便捷的 *Oxford Basic English Dictionary*（后易名 *Oxford Elementary Learner's Dictionary of Current English*），收录 10 000 个单词，对象为初学英语的非英语为母语人士，将深具时代意义的学习词典（*Learner's Dictionary*）推广至英语的初阶学习者。1994年重新修订，易名为 *Oxford Elementary Learner's Dictionary*，收词增至 15 000 条，并增加专项说明辨析难字，采用彩色插页介绍专题项目。

1988年，本社据 *Oxford Elementary Learner's Dictionary of Current English* 翻译出版《牛津初阶英汉双解词典》。1997年推出第二版；2000年加入英语发音光碟；2004年增修补编，收录逾千个新词，与时俱进。

2006年，根据大量教学研究成果，并使用庞大的语料库搜集真实例子，牛津大学出版社推出了富革新意义的 *Oxford Essential Dictionary* —— 按最新的语言发展趋势，增修新词，对原有条目去芜存菁，增设多项语法标签和说明，词条结构进一步跟随《高阶》和《中阶》词典。新版的书名改用 *essential* 一词，正好呼应推出初版时的目标：编订最切合初学英语的非英语为母语人士需要的词典。

继 2008、2009 年分别推出新版的《牛津高阶英汉双解词典》和《牛津中阶英汉双解词典》后，本社在 2010 年按 *Oxford Essential Dictionary* 翻译出版全新第三版的《牛津初阶英汉双解词典》，内容有以下特色：

- (一) 收词 19 000 条，涵盖英美词汇，包括 2 000 个经专家审定必须学习的英语核心词（在正文条目中以  钥匙符号标示）
- (二) 释义简明翔实，全使用核心词编写
- (三) 例句逾 13 000 条，摘自语料库，以真实例子示范正确用法
- (四) 图解词语 400 项，帮助理解和记忆
- (五) 列明动词、形容词、名词复数等变化模式，让初学英语人士更容易掌握常见的词形变化
- (六) 620 项用法说明，辨析难字，解释语法，教授读音，介绍文化知识
- (七) 附彩色插页，以专题形式介绍日常生活用语
- (八) 新编研习专页，附练习和参考答案

本词典（繁体字本）继续配备发音光碟，由英语专家示范词目的英美读音，并设示范短片和多元练习，教授国际音标的标准发音，强化听读能力。

词典编辑工作繁复琐碎，疏漏之处在所难免，尚祈广大读者不吝指正为感。

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English-Chinese Edition

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Guide to the dictionary 本词典用法说明

Finding words and phrases 查找词和短语

The **2 000 keywords** (= the most important words to learn) are clearly marked and there is a list of them at the back of the dictionary. 应学会的 2 000 个核心词标示清晰, 并列于词典末的核心词表。

Words with the **same spelling**, but different parts of speech, have different numbers. 拼法相同但词性不同的词目以不同的号码列出。

Grammar 语法

To make the plural of most nouns, you add -s (for example girl, girls). For all other nouns, we give you full information. Some nouns have a completely different plural form, or there is a change to the spelling. 大多数名词的复数加 -s (如 girl 的复数形式为 girls), 其余所有的名词均附详细信息。有些名词的复数形式完全不同, 或拼法有所改变。

easy **0** */i:zi/ adjective* 形容词 (easier, easiest)

1 not difficult to do or understand 容易的; 不费劲的: *The homework was very easy.* 作业很容易做。◇ *English isn't an easy language to learn.* 英语不是一种容易学的语言。↔ OPPOSITE **difficult, hard** 反义词为 difficult 和 hard

2 without problems or pain 舒适的; 安逸的: *He has had an easy life.* 他一直过着舒适的生活。↔ OPPOSITE **difficult, hard** 反义词为 difficult 和 hard

take it easy, take things easy to relax and not worry or work too much 放松点; 别急; 别太担心: *After my exams I'm going to take it easy for a few days.* 我考试之后要放松几天。

Idioms and phrasal verbs (which have a special meaning) are shown below the main words. 有特定含义的习语和短语动词列在词目之下。

smoke¹ **0** */sməʊk/ noun* 名词 (no plural 不用复数形式)

the grey, white or black gas that you see in the air when something is burning 烟: *The room was full of smoke.* 房间里都是烟。◇ *cigarette smoke* 香烟的烟

smoke² **0** */sməʊk/ verb* 动词 (smokes, smoking smoked /sməʊkt/)

to breathe in smoke through a cigarette, etc. and let it out again; to use cigarettes, etc. in this way, as a habit 吸烟; 抽烟: *He was smoking a cigar.* 他抽着雪茄。◇ *Do you smoke?* 你吸烟吗?

▶ **smoker** */sməʊkə(r)/ noun* 名词: *Her parents are both heavy smokers* (= they smoke a lot). 她父母烟瘾很大。

Related words are given below the main word. 相关的词列在词目之下。

speak **0** */spi:k/ verb* 动词 (speaks, speaking spoke /spəʊk/, has spoken /'spəʊkən/)

1 to say things; to talk to somebody 说话; 谈话; 讲话: *Please speak more slowly.* 请说得慢一点。◇ *Can I speak to John Smith, please?* (= words that you say on the telephone) 请叫约翰·史密斯来听电话好吗? ◇ *The head teacher spoke for over an hour.* 校长讲了一个多小时。

knife **0** */naɪf/ noun* 名词 (plural 复数形式 knives /'naɪvz/)

a sharp metal thing with a handle that you use to cut things or to fight 刀: *a knife and fork* 一副刀叉

the forms of a verb 动词形式
We show the *he/she* form, the *-ing* form, the *past tense* (and the *past participle* of irregular verbs). 列出 he/she 用的形式、-ing 形式、过去式 (以及不规则动词的过去分词)。

clothes 0- /kloʊðz/ *noun* 名词 (**plural** 用复数形式)

things like trousers, shirts and coats that you wear to cover your body 衣服;
服装: *She was wearing new clothes.*
她穿着新衣服。◇ *Take off those wet clothes.* 把那些湿衣服脱下来吧。

Some nouns are always **plural**. We give you extra help with these. 有些名词只用复数形式, 会有附加说明。

Nouns with no plural form often have notes giving extra information about grammar. 不用复数形式的名词常提供额外的语法说明。

Comparative and superlative forms are given, unless they are formed with *more* or *most* (for example *beautiful*, *more beautiful*). 比较级和最高级形式除了加 *more* 和 *most* 构成之外(如 *beautiful*, *more beautiful*), 其余逐一列出。

information 0- /ɪnfə'meɪʃn/ *noun* 名词 (**no plural** 不用复数形式)

facts about people or things 信息; 资讯;
资料: *Can you give me some information about trains to London?* 你能不能给我一些往伦敦列车的信息?

🔍 **GRAMMAR** 语法说明

Be careful! You cannot say 'an information'. You say **some information** or **a piece of information**.
注意: 不说 *an information*, 要说 *some information* 或 *a piece of information*: *She gave me an interesting piece of information.*
她向我提供了一则有趣的信息。

the **part of speech** (for example **noun**, **verb** or **adjective**)
词性 (如名词、动词或形容词)

Sometimes a noun has **no plural form** and it cannot be used with *a* or *an*. 有时名词不用复数形式, 不能与 *a* 或 *an* 连用。

busy 0- /'bɪzi/ *adjective* 形容词 (**busier**, **busiest**)

1 with a lot of things that you must do; working or not free 忙的; 忙碌的: *Mr Jones can't see you now - he's busy.* 琼斯先生现在不能见你, 他在忙。

Understanding and using words 词语理解和运用

Both **British English** and **American English** are given. 提供英式英语和美式英语用词。

anticlockwise /,ænti'klokwaɪz/ (**British** 英式英语) (**American** 美式英语 **counterclockwise**) *adjective, adverb*

形容词, 副词
in the opposite direction to the hands of a clock 逆时针方向(的): *Turn the handle anticlockwise.* 逆时针转动把手。

Example sentences help you to understand a word and show you how it is used. 示例有助于理解词义, 同时显示用法。

pronunciation and stress 读音和重音

best man /,best 'mæn/ *noun* 名词 (**no plural** 不用复数形式)
a man at a wedding who helps the man who is getting married (**the bridegroom**)
伴郎; 男候相

Related words help you to build your vocabulary. 相关的词有助于扩充词汇。

meaning (or definition) 词义 (或释义)

clever 0- /'kleɪvə(r)/ *adjective* 形容词 (**cleverer**, **cleverest**)
quick at learning and understanding things 聪明的; 聪颖的 ⇨ SAME MEANING
intelligent 同义词为 **intelligent**: *a clever student* 聪明的学生 ⇨ OPPOSITE **stupid**
反义词为 **stupid**

Many opposites and synonyms (= words with the same meaning) are given. 多个词条均列出反义词和同义词。

WORD BUILDING notes show you related words and help build your vocabulary. “词汇扩充”列出相关词语，有助于学习词汇。

SPEAKING Some words are used only in formal situations and there may be a word that is used more often, especially in speech. “表达方式说明”指出有些词仅用于正式场合，可能有较常用的口语词。

SPELLING and PRONUNCIATION notes help you remember how to spell a word and tell you how to pronounce difficult words. “拼写说明”和“读音说明”有助于记住词语的拼法和难拼词语的读音。

WHICH WORD? notes show you the difference between words that you might confuse. “词语辨析”阐明容易混淆的词。

CULTURE notes tell you about life in Britain and the US. “文化资料补充”讲解有关英美生活的信息。

cat **oʊ** /kæt/ **noun** 名词

1 a small animal with soft fur that people keep as a pet 猫

WORD BUILDING 词汇扩充

A young cat is called a **kitten**. 小猫叫做 kitten.

A cat **purrs** when it is happy. When it makes a loud noise, it **miaows**. 猫惬意时发出呼噜声称作 purr, 大声喵喵叫称作 miaow: *My cat miaows when she's hungry.* 我的猫饿了就喵喵叫。

assist /ə'sist/ **verb** 动词 (assists, assisting, assisted) (formal 正式)

to help somebody 帮助; 援助: *The driver assisted her with her suitcases.* 司机帮她拿行李箱。

SPEAKING 表达方式说明

Help is the word that we usually use.

* help 是常用词。

piece **oʊ** /pi:s/ **noun** 名词

SPELLING 拼写说明

Remember! **I** comes before **E** in **piece**.

记住: piece 中的 i 在 e 前面。

Use the phrase **a piece of pie** to help you remember. 可用词组 a piece of pie 来帮助记忆。

daughter **oʊ** /dɔ:tə(r)/ **noun** 名词

PRONUNCIATION 读音说明

The word **daughter** sounds like **water**, because we don't say the letters **gh** in this word. * daughter 读音像 water, 因为 gh 在这里不发音。

pile **1** **oʊ** /paɪl/ **noun** 名词

WHICH WORD? 词语辨析

Pile or heap? 用 pile 还是 heap?

A **pile** may be tidy or untidy. A **heap** is untidy. * pile 可指整齐或不整齐的一堆, 而 heap 指不整齐的一堆。

English /'ɪŋɡlɪʃ/ **noun** 名词

CULTURE 文化资料补充

Be careful! The people of **Scotland** (the **Scots**) and the people of **Wales** (the **Welsh**) are **British**, not **English**. 注意: 称苏格兰人 (the Scots) 和威尔士人 (the Welsh) 为英国人时要用 British, 而不能用 English.

Dictionary Quiz 词典知识小测验

This quiz shows how your **Oxford dictionary** can help you.

这个测验让你知道牛津词典如何帮助学习。

You will find the answers to all these questions in the dictionary.

下列问题的答案均可在本词典中找到。

1 On which part of your body do you wear **wellingtons**?

2 When is **Boxing Day**?

3 What is a young **goat** called?

4 What is the opposite of **wide**?

5 *I bought this book in the **library**.*
In this sentence, the word **library** is wrong. What is the right word?

6 What is the name of the central part of a **tree**, that grows up from the ground?

7 What is the name of this fruit?



Meanings 词义

The dictionary explains the meanings of words in simple language. The example sentences also help you to understand words and use them correctly. Words marked with a key are important words for you to learn. There is a list of the 2 000 keywords at the back of the dictionary. 本词典使用浅显的文字解释词义。示例亦有助于理解词义和学习正确的用法。标有钥匙的词语是应该学会的重要词语。词典末列有 2 000 个核心词。

Vocabulary 词汇

There are hundreds of notes that give useful extra vocabulary or show the differences between words. 数百个用法说明额外提供有用的词语或说明词语之间的分别。

The dictionary has a lot of photos and pictures that help you understand words and build your vocabulary. As well as the pictures in the main part of the dictionary, there is a 16-page Picture Dictionary section in the middle with colour pictures of things like clothes, food and drink, and the weather. 词典中有很多照片和插图，有助于理解词义和扩充词汇。除正文中的插图外，词典中间还有 16 页关于服装、食物和饮料、天气等的彩图。

8 Is the word **lung** a noun, a verb or an adjective?

9 Is it correct to say:
*Can you give me some **advices**?*

10 What is the past tense of the verb **break**?

11 What is the *-ing* form of the verb **hit**?

12 How do you spell the plural of **party**?

13 Do the words **son** and **sun** have the same sound?

14 Does **enough** sound like **though** or **tough**?

Grammar 语法

You can check if a new word is a noun, a verb, an adjective, etc. by looking in the dictionary. 翻阅本词典可查检生词的词性是名词、动词或形容词等。

The dictionary gives you extra help with some nouns. For example, it gives irregular and difficult noun plurals and tells you if a word cannot be used in the plural. 本词典为一些名词提供附加说明，例如列出不规则和难拼的名词复数形式，并注明某词可否用复数形式。

The important verb forms are listed for each verb, and there is a list of irregular verbs with their past tenses and past participles on pages 688–689. 每个动词均列出重要词形，第 688–689 页另附不规则动词表，列出过去式和过去分词。

Spelling 拼写

You can use the dictionary to check how to spell a word, and it also shows changes in the spelling of other forms of the word, for example the plurals of nouns and the *-ing* forms of verbs. 使用本词典可查检词语的拼写，以及同一词不同形式的拼写变化，例如名词的复数形式和动词的 *-ing* 形式。

Pronunciation 读音

The dictionary gives the pronunciation of words, and on page xiii you will find help with reading the phonetic symbols. There are also notes to help you with words that have the same sound or words that are difficult to pronounce. 本词典标示词语的读音，第 xiii 页说明如何识读音标。另外正文还有同音词和难读词语的说明。

Extra information 额外信息

The blue Study Pages in the middle give useful information on topics like dates, education and writing letters and emails. The colourful Picture Dictionary section shows you groups of related words in topic areas such as animals and the body. At the end of the dictionary you will find helpful lists of words such as geographical names and irregular verbs. 词典中间蓝色的研习专页包含各类有用的信息，例如日期、教育、写信和写电邮等。彩页部分按主题分类列出相关词语，如动物、人体等。词典末则附有地名表、不规则动词表等有用的资料。

15 How do you say this date: 4 July, 2010?

16 What is the name of the exam that all British pupils must take in secondary school?

17 Is **Yours faithfully** the correct ending to a formal or an informal letter?

18 Name three young farm animals.

19 On which part of your body is your nostril?

20 What is the word for a person who comes from Spain?

Answers 答案

- | | | | | | |
|----|---|----|--|---|--------------------|
| 20 | a Spaniard | 14 | tough | 8 | a noun |
| 19 | nose, face | 13 | yes | 7 | a pineapple |
| 18 | lamb, foal, calf | 12 | parties | 6 | the trunk |
| 17 | formal (GCSE) | 11 | hitting | 5 | bookshop/bookstore |
| 16 | General Certificate of Secondary Education | 10 | broke (form.) | 4 | narrow |
| 15 | the fourth of July (or July the fourth), two thousand and ten | 9 | No. (The word 'advice' does not have a plural form.) | 3 | a kid |
| | | | | 2 | 26 December |
| | | | | 1 | your feet |

Phonetic symbols 音标

Vowels 元音

i:	see	/si:/	ʌ	cup	/kʌp/
i	happy	/'hæpi/	ɜ:	bird	/bɜ:d/
ɪ	sit	/sɪt/	ə	about	/ə'baʊt/
e	ten	/ten/	eɪ	say	/seɪ/
æ	cat	/kæt/	əʊ	go	/gəʊ/
ɑ:	father	/'fɑ:ðə(r)/	aɪ	five	/faɪv/
ɒ	got	/gɒt/	aʊ	now	/naʊ/
ɔ:	saw	/sɔ:/	ɔɪ	boy	/bɔɪ/
ʊ	put	/pʊt/	ɪə	near	/nɪə(r)/
u	situation	/,sɪtʃu'eɪʃn/	eə	hair	/heə(r)/
u:	too	/tu:/	ʊə	pure	/pjʊə(r)/

Consonants 辅音

p	pen	/pen/	s	so	/səʊ/
b	bad	/bæd/	z	zoo	/zu:/
t	tea	/ti:/	ʃ	shoe	/ʃu:/
d	did	/dɪd/	ʒ	vision	/'vɪʒn/
k	cat	/kæt/	h	hat	/hæt/
g	got	/gɒt/	m	man	/mæn/
tʃ	chain	/tʃeɪn/	n	no	/nəʊ/
dʒ	jam	/dʒæm/	ŋ	sing	/sɪŋ/
f	fall	/fɔ:l/	l	leg	/leg/
v	van	/væn/	r	red	/red/
θ	thin	/θɪn/	j	yes	/jes/
ð	this	/ðɪs/	w	wet	/wet/

- (^ˈ) shows the strong stress: it is in front of the part of the word that you say most strongly, for example **because** /br^ˈkɔ:z/. (') 表示主重音，标示在一词最重读的音节之前，例如 because /br^ˈkɔ:z/。
- (^ˌ) shows a weaker stress. Some words have a part that is said with a weaker stress as well as a strong stress, for example **OK** /,əʊ^ˌkeɪ/. (,) 表示次重音，有些词既有主重音又有次重音，例如 OK /,əʊ^ˌkeɪ/。
- (r) at the end of a word means that in British English you say this sound only when the next word begins with a vowel sound. In American English, you always pronounce this 'r'. (r) 在词尾时，表示在英式英语中若随后的词以元音开头才发 r 音，美式英语则在任何情况下均发 r 音。

Some words, for example **at** and **must**, have two pronunciations. We give the usual pronunciation first. The second pronunciation must be used when the word is stressed, and is also often used when the word is at the end of a sentence.

有些词有两种读音，例如 **at** 和 **must**。常用的读音放在前面，另一种读音在重读该词时用，或在句末时也常用。

For example 例如: *This book is for /fə(r)/ Lisa.*

Who is this book for /fɔ:(r)?

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A a

A, a /eɪ/ *noun* 名词 (*plural* 复数形式 A's, a's /eɪz/)

the first letter of the English alphabet 英语字母表的第 1 个字母: 'Apple' begins with an 'A'. * apple 一词以字母 a 开头。

a 0- /ə; eɪ/ (also 亦作 **an** /ən; æn/) *article* 冠词

1 one or any 一个; 任何一个: *Would you like a drink?* 你想喝点东西吗? ◇

A dog has four legs. 狗有四条腿。◇ *He's a teacher.* 他是教师。

2 each, or for each 每一: *She phones her mother three times a week.* 她每星期给母亲打三次电话。◇ *Calls cost 16p a minute.* 电话每分钟收费 16 便士。

🔍 **WHICH WORD?** 词语辨析

A or an? 用 a 还是 an?

You use **an** in front of words that start with a vowel sound. Be careful! It is the sound that is important, not the spelling. For example, words like *euro* and *university* take **a** instead of **an**, and words that begin with a silent 'h', like *hour*, take **an** instead of **a**. 在元音开头的词之前用 an。注意: 重要的是发音, 而不是拼写。例如, 像 *euro* 和 *university* 等词用 a 而不是 an, 以不发音的 h 开头的词如 *hour* 用 an 而不是 a。

Look at these examples 请看下列:

a box 一个盒子 ◇ **an** apple 一个苹果 ◇
a singer 一名歌手 ◇ **an** hour 一个小时 ◇
a university 一所大学 ◇ **an** MP 一位议员 ◇
a euro 一欧元 ◇ **an** umbrella 一把伞

abandon /ə'bændən/ *verb* 动词

(*abandons, abandoning, abandoned* /ə'bændənd/)

1 to leave somebody or something completely 离弃; 遗弃; 抛弃; 舍弃: *He abandoned his car in the snow.* 他在雪中弃车而行。

2 to stop doing something before it is finished 中止: *When the rain started, we abandoned our game.* 一下雨, 我们就中止了比赛。

abbey /æbi/ *noun* 名词 (*plural* 复数形式 *abbeys*)

a building where religious men or women

(called monks and nuns) live or lived 修道院

abbreviate /ə'brɪ:vɪeɪt/ *verb* 动词 (*abbreviates, abbreviating, abbreviated*) to make a word shorter by not saying or writing some of the letters 简称作: *The word 'telephone' is often abbreviated to 'phone'.* * telephone 常缩写为 phone。

abbreviation /ə'brɪ:vɪ'eɪʃn/ *noun* 名词 a short form of a word 缩写词; 缩略语; 缩写形式: *TV is an abbreviation for 'television'.* * TV 是 television 的缩略形式。

abdomen /'æbdəmən/ *noun* 名词 (*formal* 正式)

the front middle part of your body, which contains your stomach 腹; 腹部

ability 0- /ə'bɪləti/ *noun* 名词 (*plural* 复数形式 *abilities*)

the power and knowledge to do something 能力; 本领: *She has the ability to pass the exam, but she must work harder.* 她有能通过考试, 不过得更用功才行。

able 0- /eɪbl/ *adjective* 形容词

be able to do something to have the power and knowledge to do something 能够; 有能力做某事: *Will you be able to come to the party?* 你能来参加聚会吗? ◇ *Is Simon able to swim?* 西蒙会游泳吗?

🔄 **OPPOSITE** **unable** 反义词为 unable

👉 Look at **can**¹ (2). 见 **can**¹ 第 2 义。

abnormal /əb'nɔ:ml/ *adjective* 形容词 different from what is normal or usual, in a way that worries you or that is unpleasant 不正常的; 反常的; 畸形的: *They thought the boy's behaviour was abnormal.* 他们认为那个男孩行为异常。

aboard /ə'bɔ:d/ *adverb, preposition* 副词, 介词

on or onto a ship, train, bus or plane 在船 (或火车、公共汽车、飞机) 上; 上船 (或火车、公共汽车、飞机): *Are all the passengers aboard the ship?* 所有乘客都上船了吗? ◇ *Welcome aboard flight 603 to Nairobi.* 欢迎乘坐前往内罗毕的 603 号航班。

abolish /ə'bɒlɪʃ/ *verb* 动词 (*abolishes, abolishing, abolished* /ə'bɒlɪʃt/)

to stop or end something by law 废除:

A

废止: *The Americans abolished slavery in 1863.* 美国在 1863 年废除了奴隶制。

B

► **abolition** /əbəlɪʃn/ *noun* 名词 (no plural 不用复数形式): *the abolition of hunting* 狩猎活动的废除

C

about ɔː /ə'baʊt/ *preposition, adverb*

D

介词, 副词

E

1 a little more or less than; a little before or after 大约; 左右: *She's about 30 years old.* 她 30 岁上下。◇ *I got there at about two o'clock.* 我在两点前后到了那儿。

F

2 of; on the subject of 有关; 关于: *a book about cats* 关于猫的书 ◇ *We talked about the problem.* 我们谈了这个问题。◇ *What are you thinking about?* 你在想什么?

G

3 (also 亦作 **around**) in a lot of different directions or places 到处; 在各处: *The children were running about in the garden.* 孩子们在园子里四处跑。◇ *There were books lying about on the floor.* 地上到处都是书。

L

4 almost; nearly 将近; 几乎: *Dinner is just about ready.* 晚餐快做好了。

M

5 (also 亦作 **around**) in a place; here 在某处; 在这里: *It was late and there weren't many people about.* 时间不早, 那里人不多。

N

be about to do something to be going to do something very soon 即将做某事: *The film is about to start.* 电影就要开始了。

P

above ɔː /ə'baʊ/ *preposition, adverb*

Q

介词, 副词

R

1 in or to a higher place; higher than somebody or something in...上面; 向...上面; 比...高: *I looked up at the sky above.* 我抬头仰望天空。◇ *My bedroom is above the kitchen.* 我的卧室在厨房上面。◇ *There is a picture on the wall above the fireplace.* 壁炉上方的墙上挂着一幅画。

S

↻ OPPOSITE **below** 反义词为 below

2 more than a number or price 大于; 多于: *children aged ten and above* 十岁或以上的儿童 ↻ OPPOSITE **below, under** 反义词为 below 和 under

U

above all more than any other thing; what is most important 最重要的是: *He's handsome and intelligent and, above all, he's kind!* 他既英俊又聪明, 最要紧的是他人很好!

V

abroad ɔː /ə'brɔ:d/ *adverb* 副词

in or to another country 在国外; 去...国外: *She lives abroad.* 她住在国外。◇ *Are you going abroad this summer?* 你今年夏天出国吗?

Z

abrupt /ə'brʌpt/ *adjective* 形容词

1 sudden and unexpected 突然的; 意外的: *an abrupt change of plan* 计划的突然改变

2 seeming rude and unfriendly 莽撞的; 唐突的: *I'm sorry for being so abrupt with you.* 我这么唐突, 实在不好意思。

► **abruptly** /ə'brʌptli/ *adverb* 副词: *The conversation ended abruptly.* 谈话突然终止了。

absence /'æbsəns/ *noun* 名词 (no plural 不用复数形式)

a time when a person or thing is not there 缺席; 不在: *I am doing Julie's job in her absence.* 朱莉不在, 我正在做她的工作。

absent /'æbsənt/ *adjective* 形容词

not there 缺席的; 不在的 ↻ SAME MEANING **away** 同义词为 away: *He was absent from work yesterday because he was ill.* 他昨天病了, 所以没上班。

absent-minded /'æbsənt 'mamdɪd/ *adjective* 形容词

often forgetting or not noticing things, perhaps because you are thinking about something else 健忘的; 心不在焉的 ↻ SAME MEANING **forgetful** 同义词为 forgetful: *Grandma is getting more absent-minded as she gets older.* 奶奶越老越健忘了。

absolute /'æbsəlu:t/ *adjective* 形容词

complete 完全的; 绝对的: *I've never played chess before. I'm an absolute beginner.* 我没下过国际象棋, 完全是个新手。◇ *The whole trip was an absolute disaster.* 整个旅程糟糕透顶。

absolutely ɔː /əb'səlu:tli/ *adverb* 副词

1 /'æbsəlu:tli/ completely 完全地; 绝对地: *It's absolutely freezing outside!* 外面冷得要命!

2 /'æbsəlu:tli/ (used when you are strongly agreeing with somebody) yes; certainly (强调同意) 当然, 对极了: *'It is a good idea, isn't it?' 'Oh, absolutely!'* “这个主意不错, 不是吗?” “哦, 当然是的。”

absorb /əb'sɔ:b; əb'zɔ:b/ *verb* 动词 (absorbs, absorbing, absorbed /əb'sɔ:bd; əb'zɔ:bd/)

to take in something like liquid or heat, and hold it 吸收: *The dry ground absorbed all the rain.* 干燥的地面把雨水都吸收了。

absorbent /əb'sɔ:bənt; əb'zɔ:bənt/ *adjective* 形容词

able to take in and hold something,

especially liquid 能吸收(液体等)的:
an absorbent cloth 吸水布

absorbing /əb'sɔ:brɪŋ; əb'zɔ:brɪŋ/ *adjective*
形容词

very interesting 十分吸引人的:
an absorbing book 一本引人入胜的书

abstract /'æbstrækt/ *adjective* 形容词

1 about an idea, not a real thing 抽象的:
abstract thought 抽象思维

2 not like a real thing 不像实物的:
an abstract painting 抽象画

absurd /əb'sɜ:d/ *adjective* 形容词

so silly that it makes you laugh 荒唐的;
荒唐的: *The guards look absurd in that new uniform.* 警卫穿着那套新制服,看上去很可笑。
◇ *Don't be absurd! I can't possibly do all this work in one day.* 别犯傻了! 我不可能在一天之内全部做完。

⇒ SAME MEANING **ridiculous** 同义词为 **ridiculous**

abuse¹ /ə'bjuz:/ *verb* 动词 (**abuses, abusing, abused** /ə'bjuz:z/d/)

1 to use something in a wrong or bad way 滥用: *The manager often abuses her power.* 经理常常滥用她的职权。

2 to say rude things to somebody 辱骂: *The player got a red card for abusing the referee.* 那名球员因辱骂裁判而吃了红牌。

3 to be cruel or unkind to somebody 虐待: *The children were abused by their father.* 孩子们遭到了父亲虐待。

abuse² /ə'bjuz:/ *noun* 名词 (*no plural* 不用复数形式)

1 using something in a wrong or bad way 滥用: *the dangers of drug abuse* 滥用药物的危险

2 rude words 辱骂; 恶语: *The lorry driver shouted abuse at the cyclist.* 卡车司机对那个骑车的车破口大骂。◇ *racial abuse* 种族虐待

3 being cruel or unkind to somebody 虐待: *The child had suffered verbal and physical abuse.* 这孩子受到了辱骂和肉体摧残。

abusive /ə'bjuz:sv/ *adjective* 形容词

using rude words to insult somebody 辱骂的; 恶语的: *an abusive remark* 恶言谩骂

academic /ækə'demɪk/ *adjective* 形容词

connected with education, especially in schools and universities 学业的; 学术的:
Our academic year begins in September. 我们的学年九月份开始。

accelerator /ək'seləreɪtə(r)/ *noun* 名词

the part of a vehicle that you press with your foot when you want it to go faster

加速踏板; 油门: *She put her foot down on the accelerator and overtook the bus.* 她踩下油门, 超过了公共汽车。

accent /'æksent/ *noun* 名词

1 the way a person from a certain place or country speaks a language 口音;

腔调: *She speaks English with an American accent.* 她说英语带有美国口音。
2 saying one word or part of a word more strongly than another 重音: *In the word 'because', the accent is on the second part of the word.* * because 这个词的重音放在第二个音节。

3 (in writing) a mark, usually above a letter, that changes the sound of the letter 读音符号: *Fiancé has an accent on the 'e'.* * fiancé 在 e 上标有变音符号。

accept ɔ- /ək'sept/ *verb* 动词 (**accepts, accepting, accepted**)

♫ SPELLING 拼写说明

Remember! Don't confuse **accept** with **except**, which sounds nearly the same. 记住: 不要混淆读音相近的 **accept** 和 **except**。

1 to say 'yes' when somebody asks you to have or do something 接受: *Please accept this present.* 请收下这份礼物。◇ *I accepted the invitation to his party.* 我接受了参加他聚会的邀请。

2 to believe that something is true 相信, 接受(事实): *She can't accept that her son is dead.* 她不能接受儿子已经去世。

acceptable ɔ- /ək'septəbl/ *adjective* 形容词

allowed by most people; good enough 认可的; 合意的; 尚可的: *It's not acceptable to make so many mistakes.* 犯这么多的错误是不能接受的。

acceptance /ək'septəns/ *noun* 名词 (*no plural* 不用复数形式)

taking something that somebody offers you or asks you to have 接受: *Her quick acceptance of the offer surprised me.* 她很快接受了建议, 让我感到很意外。

access¹ /'ækses/ *noun* 名词 (*no plural* 不用复数形式)

a way to go into a place or to use something 通道; 通路; 使用的途径: *We don't have access to the garden from our flat.* 从我们的公寓没有路直通花园。◇ *Do you have access to a computer at home?* 你在家能用电脑吗?

access² /'ækses/ *verb* 动词 (**accesses, accessing, accessed** /'ækses(t)/

(computing 电脑) to find information on