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大学英语

教学大纲
词语用法手册

THE USAGE
OF COLLEGE
ENGLISH
SYLLABUS
VOCABULARY

大学英语教学大纲 词语用法手册

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《大学英语教学大纲词语用法手册》

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前 言

《大学英语教学大纲词语用法手册》是根据国家教委颁发的《大学英语教学大纲》及《大学英语教学大纲通用词汇表》编写的一本词语教学工具书,可供本、专科学生和英语教师在学习和教学中参考使用。

针对目前我国高校学生学习英语的特点,结合我们多年词汇教学的经验,我们对《大纲》中规定的每个词,包括词性、词义和词语,都做了较详细的用法说明,所给例句均反映了该词的用法特点和搭配关系,部分例句注有译文。在部分词义后还收入了固定短语及同义词和反义词,并对一些常用的同义词进行了比较和辨析,同时对部分词条的释义增加了新的内容,供读者参考。

在编写过程中,我们参考了国内外最新出版的有关大学英语词典和教科书,选词和例句力求简明、规范,释义准确,浅显易懂。

《大学英语教学大纲词语用法手册》是一本简明实用的现代英语词语用法手册,是准备参加全国“大学英语四、六”级考试和研究生入学英语考试的必备工具书。

本书由山东大学外国语学院英语二系第一教研室集体编写,是山东大学教务处教学研究立项之一,由山东大学出版基金会资助出版。

本“手册”出版过程中由刘桂英、李冬、吴正和、翟厚成、张来修负责组织安排工作。

本书文字由刘峰同志用微机进行编排、打印等技术处理。在编写过程中,得到了山东大学教务处、出版社、外语学院英语二系等方面的大力支持和帮助,在此我们表示衷心感谢。诚望各位专家、教授、学者及广大使用者提出宝贵意见。

编者

1996年8月

使用说明

(一) 词 条

本手册中的词条是根据《大学英语教学大纲》编写而成的,以单词为收编单位。复合词,如其中各个组成部分已被单列,且词义明确,不再收入。词频较高,词形变化较大,或词义有所改变的派生词,作为单独词条收入。同形异义词作为单独词条处理。

(二) 本 词

1. 本词用黑正体按字母顺序印刷。拼法相同,词源及词义不同的词,分立词条,在右上角标以 1、2 等数码,如 box¹, box²。一个词有不同拼法时,若拼法接近,列在同一词条内,用()标示,如 neighbo(u)r, skil(l)ful;或用/隔开,如 practise/practice。

2. 本词用国际音标注音,放在/ /符号内。

3. 词性按大纲的缩写标示,词条级别跟在词性后面,用[]表示:[E] (Elementary),为新生入学时应基本掌握的词汇;[I] (Intermediate),为 1—4 级要求掌握的词汇;[A] (Advanced),为 5—6 级要求掌握的词汇。

4. 不规则动词的变化形式,跟在词性之后,级别之前。如:

eat v. (ate, eaten)[E] 吃,喝(汤):…

名词复数的不规则变化跟在中文释义后,用()标出。如:

tooth n. [E] 牙齿([复]teeth)。

5. 词性用英语缩略语标出: n. (名词), pl. (名词复数), a. (形容词), ad. (副词), art. (冠词), conj. (连词), int. (感叹词), aux. v. (助动词), v. (动词), pron. (代词), num. (数词), prep. (介词)。

(三)释 义

1. 中文释义按大纲所列词义收入,并适当补加 1—3 个词义。一个词或习语有不同释义时,各条释义分别列出,前面标以词条级别。如: tongue n. [E] 舌,舌头:… [I] 语言:…

2. 释义后根据需要收入词组或句子作为例证,较难例证附中译文。

3. 辩义用[Usage]表示,指该词同其它词的使用区别。

(四)符号示意

1. 直线号(|)用于分隔词条内的例证。

2. 斜线号(/)表示例证内的可替换词;或用来隔离释义相同但拼写略有不同的本词。

3. 星号(*)表示增加的词义及短语。

4. 代字号(~)用于例证中代表词条的本词。

5. (())用于下例几种情况:

(1)注明词形变化,如不规则动词、不规则名词。

(2)加补充性说明。如:复活节(每年春分月圆后的第一个星期日)。

(3)表示可省略部分。

(4)表示代换的部分。如 with (without) effort 费劲(不费劲)地。

6. 方括号([])用于下例几种情况:

- (1)注明音标 (2)词条级别 (3)同义词、反义词:[同],
[反] (4)辩义 [Usage] (5)[谚]。

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A

a/强 ei; 弱 ə/an/强 æn; 弱 ən, n/ (an 用在以元音音素开始的词前) art.

[E]一, 一个: a star in the sky [E] (一类事物中的)任何一个: A tiger has four legs. [E]每一: 80 miles ~ hour

abandon/ə'bændən/ v. [I] 放弃: The search was ~ed when night fell even though the child had not been found. [I] 抛弃: He ~ed his wife and went away with all their money. | ~ oneself to sth. 沉溺于某事: He ~ed himself to despair. 他堕入绝望。

abbreviation/ə'brɪvi'eɪʃən/ n. 节略, 缩写: P.R.C is the ~ for the People's Republic of China.

abide/ə'baɪd/ (abode 或 abided) v. [A] 遵守, 坚持: ~ by a promise 遵守诺言 | ~ by one's opinion 固执己见

ability/ə'bɪləti/ n. [E] 能力, 智力, 才能: She has the ~ to swim like a fish. | a man of ~ 有才能的人 | financial ~ 财力 | to the best of one's ~ 尽最大努力

able/eɪbl/ a. [E] 有能力的, 能干的: He is quite ~ to teach. | He made a very ~ speech. 他做了一次很漂亮的演说。

abnormal/əb'nɔ:ml/ a. [I] 不正常的: ~ condition 非常状态 [反] normal

aboard/ə'bɔ:d/ ad. [I] 在船(飞机, 车)上, 上船(飞机, 车): All ~! 请

各位上船(飞机, 车)! | We must not take any dangerous articles ~. prep. [I] 在船(飞机, 车)上: go home ~ a train 乘火车回家 | He has never been ~ a ship.

abolish/ə'bəlɪʃ/ v. [A] 废除, 取消: There are many bad customs and laws that ought to be ~ed.

about/ə'baʊt/ ad. [E] 在周围, 附近: Is there anybody ~? [E] 大约, 差不多: We walked ~ 5 miles to the town. prep. [E] 关于, 对于: Tell us ~ what happened yesterday. [I] 在...周围, 在...附近: I lost my pen somewhere ~ here. | be about to 即将: We were ~ to start when it rained.

above/ə'baʊ/ prep [E] 在...上面, 超过: 500 feet ~ sea level 海拔 500 英尺 | ~ all 尤其是, 最重要的是 a. [E] 上述的, 上面的: the ~ facts | for the ~ reasons 根据上述理由 ad. [E] 在上面: as is stated ~ 如上所述 | The clouds ~ began to get thicker.

abroad/ə'brɔ:d/ ad. [I] 国外, 海外: He lived ~ for many years. | at home and ~ 国内外 | letters for ~ 寄往国外的信件 [A] 到处, 传开: The news soon spread ~.

absence/ˈæbsəns/ n. [I] 缺席, 不在场: My friend called in my ~. 我朋友在我外出时来电话。| What shall I do in the ~ of any other helper? | ~ of mind 心不在焉 | ~

from school 缺课 | A ~ makes the heart grow fonder. 久别情深。

absent/'æbsənt/ a. [I] 缺席的, 不在场的: She is ~ from duty today. 她今天旷工。| ~ with leave 请假不在 [A] 慢不经心, 心不在焉: He looked at me in an ~ way. [反] attentive

absolute/'æbsəlu:t/ a. [I] 绝对的, 完全的: Their idea was ~ independence. | ~ truth 绝对真理

absorb/'əb'sɔ:b/

v. [A] 吸收: The sponge ~ed all the spilt water. [A] 吸引(注意力、精力等): The book ~ed his attention. [A] 使专心: He is ~ed in the pursuit of knowledge. 他一心研究学问。

abstract/'æbstrækt/ a. [A] 抽象的: A ~ ideas may lead to concrete plans. [反] concrete n. [A] 摘要: Please write an ~ of this scientific article. | make an ~ of... 把...的要点摘录下来

absurd/'əb'sɜ:d/ a. [A] 荒唐的: Even sensible men do ~ things sometimes. 有时有理智的人也能做出荒唐的事来。

abundant/'əbʌndənt/ a. [I] 丰富的, 充分的, 大量的: We have ~ proof of his guilt. | an ~ harvest 丰收 | China is ~ in natural resources. 中国自然资源丰富。[同] plentiful [反] scarce

abuse/'əbjuz/ v. [I] 滥用: ~ one's authority/power 滥用职权(权力) [A] 辱骂, 漫骂: She ~s her ex-husband mercilessly. 她无情地辱

骂他的前夫。

academic/'ækə'demik/ a. [I] 学院的, 学术的: the ~ year 学年 | an ~ degree 学位 | ~ freedom 学术自由

accelerate/'æk'seləreit/ v. [I] 加速, 促进: Fertilizer will ~ the growth of these tomato plants. [同] quicken

accent/'æksənt/ n. [I] 腔调, 口音: He has a strong American ~. [I] 重音, 重音符号: indicate the ~ 标出重音 [同] stress

accept/'ək'sept/ v. [E] 接受, 认可: The new theory became widely ~ed. | ~ the situation 听天由命

access/'æksəs/ n. [I] 进入, 接近: A ~ to the town was across a narrow bridge. | be easy/hard/difficult of ~ 易于/难以接近。[A] 入口, 通路: The only ~ to the farmhouse is across the fields.

accident/'æksɪdənt/ n. [E] 事故: a traffic ~ [E] 意外的事, 偶然的事: It was just an ~ that I found the missing letter. | We meet by ~. 我们偶然相遇。

[Usage] accident, event, incident: accident 意外的事, 偶发的事。event 指历史上的重大的事件, 或国家和社会的事件, 如: current events 时事 incident 指小事件, 常指一定事件中的小事件。

accommodation/'əkɒmə'deɪʃən/ n. [A] 住宿, 膳宿: This hospital has ~ (s) for 300 patients. 这所医院有 300 张病床。

accompany/'ə'kʌmpəni/ v. [E] 陪伴, 伴随: His wife ~ied him on his trip

to London. [E] 为…伴奏: He ~ied her singing on the piano. * be ~ied with 带着, 带有, 兼有: My illness is ~ied with intense headache. 我的病伴有剧烈的头痛。

accomplish/ə'kʌmplɪʃ/ v. [I] 完成, 取得(成就): ~ something/nothing/a great deal | ~ one's mission/purpose 完成使命/达到目的 [同] fulfil, achieve | according to [E] 按照, 根据: Each man will be paid ~ his ability. 每个人都将按其能力取酬。

accordingly/ə'kɔ:diŋli/ ad. [A] 因此, 于是: He was asked to go, and ~ he left at once. [A] 相应地, 随着: We must ascertain the actual conditions and arrange ~. 我们必须了解具体情况, 做出相应安排。

account/ə'kaʊnt/ n. [E] 帐目, 帐, 银行户头: open an ~ with/at a bank 在银行开立帐户 | settle ~s with 与…结算帐目, 向…进行清算 on account of [I] 因为, 由于: On ~ of his illness, he could not come today. * take ... into account 把……考虑进去: take the revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses into full ~ 充分考虑到群众的革命热情 v. [E] account for 说明, 解释: That ~s for the delay of the train.

accumulate/ə'kju:mjuleɪt/ v. [A] 积累, 积蓄: They had ~d a certain amount of experience. | Snow ~d to a depth of five feet.

accurate/ə'ækjʊrɪt/ a. 准确的, 精确的: He is ~ in his observation.

[同] precise, correct, exact

accuse/ə'kju:z/ v. [I] 谴责, 指控, 告发: ~ sb. of sth./doing sth. 指责某人某事: A neighbour may ~ a man of playing his radio too loud.

[Usage] accuse 和 charge 这两个词都含有“指控”“谴责”的意思, 但 accuse 多用于直接指控或谴责某人的过错或罪行, 是最常用词。如: He was ~d of having neglected his work. charge 为正式的法律用语。所指控或谴责的事常是性质较为严重的, 有时也指因犯小的过错受到责备, 如: The policeman charged the driver with reckless driving. | He was charged with high treason. 他被指控犯了叛国罪。

accustomed/ə'kʌstəmd/ a. [I] 惯常的, 习惯的: be/get/become/grow ~ to sth./do sth. 习惯于…: He was ~ to hard work. | The child was ~ to have her way. 这孩子任性惯了。

ache/eɪk/ v. [I] 疼痛, 酸痛: My head ~s badly. n. [I] (持续的) 疼痛: have ~s and pains all over 周身疼痛

[usage] ache 和 pain 作名词时都有“疼痛”, “苦痛”的意思。ache 通常指身体某一部分持续时间较长的而且是隐痛, 它可与身体部位组成复合名词: tooth-ache, headache; pain 最普通用词, 即可指一般的疼痛, 也可指剧烈痛。比 ache 严重。此外, 可引伸指精神上的苦痛。

achieve/ə'tʃi:v/ v. [I] 完成: I've ~d only half of that I hoped to do. [I]

取得(胜利, 成功): He will never ~ anything. [I] 达到(目标, 目的): Nothing would stop me from ~ing my ambition. [I] 获得(成就, 成果): Did you ~ all that you expected to ?

achievement/ə'tʃi:vmənt/ n. [I] 完成, 达到: The ~ of one's aim comes only out of hard work. 只有付出艰苦的劳动才能达到目标。[I] 成就, 成绩: He was proud of his daughter's ~s. 他为女儿的成绩而感到自豪。| evaluate the ~s of pupils 评定学生的学业成绩

acid/'æsid/ n. [I] 酸: ~ reaction 酸性反应 | ~ rain 酸雨

acknowledge/ək'nɒlɪdʒ/ v. [A] 承认: He openly ~d his fault. | They ~d that they were defeated. | They ~d having been defeated. [A] 致谢: His long service with the company was ~d with a present.

acquaintance/ə'kwɛɪntəns/ n. [I] 熟人, 相识: Well, he's more of an ~ than a friend. 与其说他是一位朋友倒不如说他是一位熟人。| He has a wide circle of ~s but few real friends. | make sb's acquaintance 结识, 认识(某人): Where did you make his ~?

acquire/ə'kwɪə/ v. [I] 取得, 获得: | She ~d her French while living in Paris.

acre/'eɪkə/ n. [A] 英亩(= 40.47 公亩 = 6.07 亩): A full-sized football field measures a little more than 2 acres. * 大量(常用复数): a library with ~s of books

across/ə'krɒs/ ad. [E] 横, 横越, 从一侧到另一侧: He went ~ to the window, tore a curtain aside and looked out. prep. [E] 横过, 跨过: I walked ~ the park. | The bus stop is just ~ the road.

act/ækt/ n. [E] 行为, 动作: That's one true ~ of friendship. [E] 一幕: Hamlet kills the King in Act 5 Scene 2. [E] 法案, 条例: an A~ of Parliament (英国)议院的法案 | the A~ of Congress (美国)国会法案 v. [E] (采取)行动, 举动: The time for talking is past; we must ~ at once. [E] 起作用: The brakes wouldn't ~, so there was an accident. * act upon/on 对...起作用: This medicine ~s upon/on the heart. * act for 代理(某人职务), 代为(处理某事): He ~ed for Smith while he was ill. [I] 表演, 扮演: The actor ~s the part of the hero. [E] n. (一)幕

[usage] act, behaviour 都可作行为用。act 指干了的事或可能干的事: Murder is a terrible act. behaviour 指一般的举止行为方式: The behaviour of these animals is very interesting.

action/'æksən/ A~s speak louder than words. 事实胜于雄辩。n. [E] 行为, 动作: The machine works with an up-and-down ~. [A] 作用: After a period of time the ~ of the acid and the copper should be observed.

[Usage] 在表示“行为, 动作”时, act 和 action 可换用, 如: His ac-

tions suggest that he is a fool. | From his acts he seems to be a fool. 表示总的概念时多用 action 的单数形式, 如: Speech and action are different things.

active/'æktiv/ a. [I] 活动的, 活跃的, 活泼的: He became an ~ social reformer. [I] 敏捷的, 积极的, 主动的: She has an ~ imagination. | He's taking an ~ part in school affairs.

activity/'æktɪvɪti/ n. [I] 活动: The streets were full of activities this morning. 街道上今天早上非常热闹。

actor/'æktə/ n. [I] 女演员

actress/'æktrɪs/ n. [I] 男演员

actual/'æktʃʊəl/ a. [E] 实际的, 现实的: The ~ outcomes of the elections are hard to predict. 选举的实际结果难以预料。

A.D (拉) (Anno Domini) [I] 公元

adapt/'ædæpt/ v. [A] 使适应: I suggested he (should) ~ himself to his new conditions. 我建议他应适应于新的环境。| He has not got ~d to the climate. 他还没有适应这里的气候。* 改编: Novels are often ~ed for the stage, television, and radio.

add/'æd/ v. [E] 加, 加上: If you ~ 5 to 5, you get 10. | Let's add up the cost of all our purchases. 我们把买所有东西的钱全都加起来吧。[E] 接着说, 还说: "I'm sorry," she added, "I didn't have time to change."

addition/'ə'dɪʃən/ n. [E] 加法, 增加:

This child is not good at ~. 这个孩子加法算得不好。| in addition to 除了...之外(还有): In ~ to his salary, he has a bonus of 6 yuan per month. 除了工资, 他每月还有 6 元奖金。| in addition 此外: You need money and time, in ~, you need diligence.

additional/'ə'dɪʃənəl/ a. [A] 附加的, 额外的, 更多的: an ~ tax 附加税 | the ~ regulation 补充规定

address/'ədres/ v. [E] 写地址: He ~ed all the letters himself. 他亲自写了所有信件地址。[E] 向...提出, 向...讲话: He will ~ you on the subject of war and peace. n. [E] 地址, 通信处: Please send the letter to the following ~. [E] 致词, 演说: The President gave an ~ to the nation over the radio. | an ~ of thanks 谢词 | give an opening ~ 致开幕词

adequate/'ædɪkwɪt/ a. [I] 足够的, 恰当的, 胜任的: The supply is not ~ to the demand. 供不应求。| I hope you will prove ~ to the job. 我希望你能胜任此项工作。

adjective/'ædʒɪktɪv/ n. [I] 形容词 a. [I] 形容词的: an ~ phrase

adjust/'ədʒʌst/ v. [I] 调整, 校对, 使适应: I must ~ my watch, it's slow. | ~ oneself to one's environment 使自己适应环境

administration/'ædɪnɪs'treɪʃən/ n. [I] 管理: the ~ of higher education 高校管理 [A] 行政, 行政机关: Not much was done by the last ~.

admire/'ədmaɪə/ v. [E] 羡慕, 赞赏,

钦佩: I ~ her for her bravery. 我很佩服她的勇敢。| I ~ at your fortune. 我羡慕你的好运气。

admission/əd'mɪʃən/ n. [A] 接纳, 收容, 允许进入: A ~ to the school is by examination only. [A] 承认: The accused man refused to make an ~ of his guilt. 被告拒不承认自己有罪。

admit/əd'mɪt/ v. [E] 允许进入, 接纳: He was ~ted to school this year. 他今年被接纳入学了。[E] 承认: We have to ~ that he's a highly competent man. | He frankly ~ted his error.

adopt/ə'dɒpt/ v. [I] 收养: They ~ed an orphan. [I] 采用, 采纳通过: The board ~ed the proposal after much debate.

adore/ə'dɔ:/ v. [A] 崇拜, 敬慕: She ~s her mother. 她十分敬慕她的母亲。

adult/'ædʌlt/ n. [I] 成年人: ~ education 成人教育

advance/əd'vɑ:ns/ v. [E] 推进, 促进: It ~d the movement to a new stage. [E] 前进, 进展: ~ along the socialist road; n. [E] 前进, 进展, 进步: Without heavy industry there can be no economic ~. [A] 预付, 借支: I was given an ~ of a month's pay. * in advance 提前, 预先: Send your luggage in ~.

advanced/əd'vɑ:mst/ a. [I] 先进的, 高级的: ~ experience 先进经验 | ~ English 高级英语

advantage/əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ/ n. [I] 优点,

有利条件: He had the ~ of good education. 受过良好的教育对他十分有利。gain/get/have/win an ~ over/of 胜过, 优于: You have an ~ over me in experience. | take ~ of [I] 乘...之机, 利用: He took such a mean ~ of my inexperience. * to sb's advantage 对...有利: More practice will be to your ~.

[Usage] advantage, benefit, profit: advantage 利益, 优势, 优于他人的利益和好处, 如: We had the ~ of elevated ground. 我们有高地的优势。benefit 常指物质利益, 也可指精神上的益处, 如: You will derive much ~ from the medicine. profit 利润, 特指金钱上的利益, 如: The tradesman who charges too much profit loses his customers.

adventure/əd'ventʃə/ n. [I] 冒险, 惊险的活动: I would hesitate to get involved in this ~. 我不愿去冒这个险。

adverb/'ædvə:b/ n. [I] 副词: a relative ~ 关系副词 | an interrogative ~ 疑问副词

advertisement/əd'vetɪsmənt/ n. [I] 广告: put/place an ~ in the newspaper 在报纸上登广告

advice/əd'vaɪs/ n. [E] 忠告, 意见: Good ~ is beyond price. 忠告乃无价之宝。| follow/take sb's ~ 接受某人的意见 | a piece of ~

advise/əd'vaɪz/ v. [E] 忠告, 劝告, 建议: ~ sb. to do sth. They ~d me to travel for the benefit of my health. | ~ sb. against doing sth. 劝某人不做某事: They ~d her a-

gainst marrying in haste. 他们劝她不要仓促结婚。| I ~ that he (should) go at once. [I] 通知; ~ sb. of sth. 通知某人某事: The nurses ~ the doctors of the conditions of their patients.

affair/ə'feə/ n. [E] 事, 事情, 事件: a public/private ~ 公事/私事 | current ~s 时事 | the ~s of state 国事, 政务 | Mind your own ~s! 莫管闲事!

affect/ə'fekt/ v. [I] 影响: The climate gravely ~ed his health. [I] 感动: He was much ~ed at the sad sight. 他深为这凄凉的景象所感动。

affection/ə'fekʃən/ n. [I] 爱, 感情: She had a great ~ for the town where she grew up. 她对她生长的故乡怀有深厚的感情。

afford/ə'fɔ:d/ v. [I] (和 can, could, be able to 连用) 买得起, 花得起 (时间): We can't ~ to pay such a price. | I can not ~ the time for a long journey. 我没有时间进行长途旅行。

afraid/ə'freid/ a. [E] 怕的, 害怕的: She is ~ of snakes. [E] 惟恐的, 担心的: He was ~ of making mistakes.

Africa/ˈæfrikə/ n. [I] 非洲: He is in ~.

African/ˈæfrikən/ a. [I] 非洲的, 非洲人的 n. [I] 非洲人

after/ˈɑ:ftə/ prep. [E] 在...后: What shall we do ~ graduation? * after all (尽管...) 到底, 毕竟, 究竟: So you see I was right after all. conj.

[I] 在...后: A ~ we had finished tea we all sat on the grass. ad. [E] 后来: We had dinner and went home ~.

afternoon/ˈɑ:ftəˈnu:n/ n. [E] 下午: in the ~ | on a Saturday ~ | on a May ~

afterward(s)/ˈɑ:ftəwəd(z)/ ad. [E] 后来, 以后: I left there ~. | I'd rather you know that now, than ~. 我愿你现在就知道, 而不是以后。

again/əˈgeɪn/ ad. [E] 再次, 再: You must make up your mind not to do such a thing ~. 你必须下决心不要再去这样做这种事。[E] 重新, 又: He was glad to be home ~.

against/əˈgeɪnst/ prep. [E] 与...相对: The tree stands ~ our dormitory. [E] 反对, 违反: No one is ~ this proposal. | Advance ~ difficulties. 迎着困难上。[E] 靠, 靠近: The teachers desk is ~ the wall. | She presses her face ~ the glass.

age/eidʒ/ n. [E] 年龄: She was now forty years of ~. [E] 时代, 时期: We live in a highly civilized ~. | from ~ to ~ 世代代 | for ~s 久远, 久长 v. [E] 变老: After his wife's death he ~d quickly.

agency/ˈeidʒənsi/ n. [A] 代理处, 代办处: an official news ~ 官方新闻社 | employment ~ 职业介绍所 | Central Intelligence A ~ (CIA) (美) 联邦调查局

agent/ˈeidʒənt/ n. [I] 代理人, 代理商 (化剂): secret ~ 特务 | a sole ~ 包销人 | a ticket ~ 售票代理人 | drying ~ 干燥剂