

# 基础英语 词汇大词典

(大学英语词汇 1—6 级)

姜治文 主审 文 军 主编

重庆大学出版社

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# 基础英语词汇大词典(修订缩印本)

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## 修订说明

《基础英语词汇大词典》(大学英语 1—6 级词汇)1993 年出版后,颇受读者欢迎,一年内便售完。这次修订,依据大学英语词汇表,对 93 年版进行了相应增删。

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## 体例说明

本词典的排列顺序为:

1. **词目**:每一词目的音节或音缀,均用黑点分开,例如:  
land.la.dy, 标明这一单词分为三个音节。
2. **词级**:5~6级词汇后加\*号。
3. **注音**:每一词目后,都注有国际音标,重音符号“ˈ”放在重读音节前,例如:ad.ven.ture[ədventʃə]。
4. **词性**:均采用略语,参见“语法略语表”。
5. **词义**:单义词直接列出词义;多义词的不同词义以1. ……2. ……3. ……分别列出。
6. **例句**:不同词义后以例句说明该词该义在句中的用法,例后均附译文,译文用圆括号( )以别于词义。
7. **反义词**:前以||与词义分隔,反义词并标明词性,例如land词目下:[反:n.sea]
8. **同义词**:前用||与反义词分隔,无需详加辨析的同义词组,只列出同义词,例如halt词目下:[同:v.stop, pause, lame];需加辨析的同义词组,则在列出该组同义词后再加以辨析,例如immerse词目下:[辨]v. ~ , dip, plunge; ……
9. **常用词组**:前用||与同义词分隔。《大纲》规定应掌握者,在该词组前标以\*号,余者不标,例如last条下:  
\* at ~ …, to the ~ …。
10. **复合词,派生词**:前用||与常用词组分隔。某词目下的复合词及派生词,在拼写时均以“~”代替该词目,例如identical条下:~ twin n. 同卵双生 ~ ly ad. 同一,同样。

此外,名词复数、动词第三人称单数、形容词和副词的比较级和最高级词尾变化涉及异形时,则在例句、同/反义词、常用词组、复合词和派生词中列出整个单词。

## 语法略语表

a.	adjective	形容词
ad.	adverb	副词
art.	article	冠词
conj.	conjunction	连接词
inter.	interjection	感叹词
n.	noun	名词
num.	numeral	数词
pl.	plural	复数
prep.	preposition	介词
pron.	pronoun	代词
sing.	singular	单数
sb.	somebody	某人
sth.	something	某物
vi.	verb intransitive	不及物动词
vt.	verb transitive	及物动词
&.	and	和
☐.	countable	可数的
☐.	uncountable	不可数的

[机] 机械工程

[计] 计算机

[动] 动物学

[农] 农业

[体] 体育

[医] 医学

[律] 法律

[空] 航空

[军] 军事

[建] 建筑

[语] 语言学

[哲] 哲学

[商] 商业

[植] 植物学

[逻] 逻辑学

[经] 经济学

[数] 数学

[摄] 摄影

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审美的; Because of his ~ nature, he was frequently disturbed by ugly things. (由于他天性爱美, 因此一些丑恶的东西常使他心情纷乱。) || [同: artistic] || ~ ally a. 美学的, 艺术的

**af. fair** [ə'feə] n. 1. 事, 事件, 事情: a public(private) ~ (公[私]事) This is a disastrous ~. (这是件惨事。) He always interferes in other men's ~s. (他总是干预别人的事。) 2. (pl.) 事务, 事态: family ~s (家事) the ~s of state (国事) current ~s (时事) Mind your own ~s. (把你自己的事管好。) The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (外交部) How are the ~s? (情况怎样?)

**af. fect** [ə'fekt] vt. 1. 影响, 改变: Any change in weather ~s the crops. (天气的任何变化都会影响庄稼。) The climate ~ed the amount of the rainfall. (气候影响雨量。) 2. 感动: The audience was deeply ~ed. (观众深受感动。) He was ~ed with compassion. (他被怜悯心所感动。) 3. (疾病) 侵袭, 感染: to be ~ed by heat (中暑) to be ~ed with high fever (发高烧) the ~ed part (人体的患部) He was mentally ~ed. (他在精神上受了刺激。) 4. 假装: to ~ ignorance (假装不知道) to ~ to be uninterested (装作漠然的样子) He ~ed piety. (他假装诚心诚意。) || [反: unaffected] || [辨] v. ~, assume, pretend: affect, 假装, 指自己没有的东西假装有, 多用在表示坏的意义上: in an ~ed manner (矫揉造作的样子); assume, 装做, 通指表面上的装腔, 但未必含有坏的意味, 如: to ~ an air of grief (装出悲伤的样子); pretend, 假装, 其含义比 affect 更强, 更虚伪: to ~ to be insane (装疯), to ~ to be learning (装出有学问的样子) || ~ed a. 假装的, 不自然的 ~ation n. 假装

**af. fec. tion** [ə'fekʃən] n. 1. 慈爱, 爱: to have an ~ for (toward) (喜欢某人) She has a mother's ~ for her pupils. (她对学生有着一种母亲般的慈爱。) 2. (pl.) 爱慕, 钟爱之情: to set one's ~s on (upon) sb (钟情于某人) 3. 影响 || [同: love, friendship, attachment]

**af. fil. i. ate** \* [ə'filiət] vt. 使隶属(或附属)于: This school is ~d to a joint venture. (这所学校隶属于一家合资公司) —n. 附属机构, 分公司

**af. firm** [ə'fɜ:m] vt. & vi. 断言, 证实, 肯定: He ~ed his innocence. (他证实他无罪。) The witness ~ed to the fact that the thief had been caught in the act. (证人证实小偷是在作案时被抓获的。) || [反: deny] || [辨] v. ~, assert, protest: affirm, 断言, 宣称证实某事是否属实; assert, 主张, 宣称, 只宣称某事为如此, 但并不证实, 带有很强的自我意味, 是一种自己的主张: to assert sth. to be true (断言某事是真实的); protest, 明言, 主张, 公开地和庄重地断言某事是一事实: He ~ed his innocence. (他申明自己无罪。) || ~ence n. || [同: affirmation]

**af. flict** \* [ə'flikt] vt. 使苦恼, 折磨: Tom was ~ed by tensions that drove him to suicide. (汤姆为紧张所折磨, 从而导致他自杀。) || be ~ed with a disease (害病) || [反: comfort, benefit] || [同: hurt, distress, pain]

**af. ford** [ə'fɔ:d] vt. 1. (常用在 can, be able to 后) 担负得起, 买得起: They can ~ to buy a house. (他们买得起一座房子。) They can ~ expensive wines. (他们买得起名贵酒。) 2. 抽得出, 给予: He could not ~ the time for a vacation. (他抽不出时间度假。) It ~s me pleasure. (它使我欢乐。) || [反: be unable to] || [同: furnish, support]

**a. fraid** [ə'freid] a. (作表语) 1. 怕, 害怕的 (of): She is ~ of walking at night. (她怕走夜路。) He handed the test tube with great care because he was ~ of breaking it. (他极小心地拿着试管, 怕把它打破了。) 2. [口] 恐怕, 惟恐, 担心: I'm ~ I'm late. (我恐怕迟到了。) I'm ~ it's going to rain today. (我怕今天会下雨。) || [反: fearless, courageous] || [同: timid, scared]

**Af. ri. ca** [æ'frikə] n. 非洲

**Af. ri. can** [æ'frikən] a. 非洲的, 非洲人的 —n. 非洲人

**af. ter** [ɑ:ftə] prep. 1. (时间) 在...以后, (位置) 在...后面: A ~ter school (放学后) the day ~ tomorrow (后天) Shut the door ~ you. (随手关门。) 2. (一个) 接着 (一个): day ~ day (一天又一天) time ~ time (再三, 常常) 3. 由于, 因为, 尽管: A ~ all our advice, he insists on going. (尽管我们劝阻他, 他仍然坚持要去。) 4. (与某些动词连用) 追, 探求: What are you ~? (你在追)



求什么?) The boy is running ~ a dog. (小男孩在追赶一条狗。)——conj. 在...之后: A ~ the work was done, they sat down to have a rest. (干完活之后, 他们坐下来休息。)

A ~ leaving college he went to America for further study. (他大学毕业后便到美国去深造。)

——ad. 以后, 后来: What comes ~ ? (后来怎么样?) He left an hour ~ . (一个小时后他离开了。)

|| ~ a fashion 勉强, 马马虎虎 ~ all 到底, 毕竟 ~ one's efforts 虽竭尽全力 ~ a while 不久之后 ~ one's own heart 正合某人的意 one ~ another 相继地, 一个接一个 one ~ the other 依次地 the day ~ tomorrow 后天 to ask ~ 问候, 询问 to name ~ sb. 以...的命名

**af. ter. noon** [a:ftə'nun] n. & a. 下午, 午后: We often go to the library in the ~ . (我们常常下午去图书馆。) I'm used to having an ~ sleep. (我习惯于午休。) He was very frugal in the ~ of life. (他在晚年很节俭。)

**af. ter. ward(s)** ['a:ftəwədz] ad. 以后, 后来: I did not see him ~ . (以后我没有见过他。)

**a. gain** [ə'gen] ad. 1. 再, 又: Try it ~ . (再试一次。) Say it ~ , please. (请再说一遍。)

2. 重复: I have explained it ~ and ~ . (我已反复解释过了。)

3. 又, 重新: He left home for a while but is back ~ . (他离家不久又回来了) He is well ~ . (他身体又好。)

|| || [同: besides, once more] || ~ and ~ 再三地, 屡次 now and ~ 常常, 不时地 ever and ~ 时时地 once ~ 再一次

**a. gainst** [ə'genst] prep. 1. 反对, 违背: to advance ~ difficulties (迎着困难上) No one is ~ this resolution. (没有人反对这项决议。)

The school has a regulation ~ smoking. (学校有不准吸烟的规定。)

2. 倚在, 靠近: The boy stood there, leaning ~ a big tree. (那男孩站在那儿, 背靠一棵大树。) He put the ladder ~ the wall. (他把梯子靠在墙上。)

3. 对着, 逆: He swam up the river ~ the current. (他逆水向上游去。)

A ~ the house there stands a tree. (在房子的对面长着一棵树。)

4. 以...为背景, 以...成对比: The tall buildings stand magnificent ~ the blue sky. (在蓝天映衬下高楼大厦显得分外壮观。)

5. 防备, 预防: Ants store up food ~ the winter. (蚂蚁把食物贮存起来以防

寒冬。)

|| [反: for] || [同: opposite to, in preparation for] || ~ all chances 没有希望

他 ~ a raining day 以备不时之需, 未雨绸缪地 ~ the stream 逆流地, 不随波逐流地 ~ time 与时间竞争地, 力争及时地完成地 dead ~ 断然反对 to swim ~ the tide 逆流而游, 违反时代的潮流

**age** [eidʒ] n. 1. 年龄: at the ~ of (在...岁时) a school ~ child (学龄儿童) to attain full ~ (到达成年) to live to a great ~ (活到很大年纪) He was advanced in ~ . (他年老了。)

2. 时期, 年代: The New Stone A ~ (新石器时代) He became bald at an early ~ . (他童年时代就秃头了。)

These unearthed objects belong to the bronze ~ . (这些出土的文物属铜器时代。)

3. 世代, 时代: the space ~ (太空时代) Young people should know the spirit of the ~ . (年轻人应懂得时代精神。)

4. 很长一段时间 (常用 pl.): We haven't seen each other for ~ s. (我俩已多年不见了。)

——v. 变老, 老化 || ~ s ago 很久以前 dark ~ s 中世纪的黑暗时代 golden ~ 黄金时代 persons of all ~ s 男女老少 to be of ~ 成年 to be of an ~ 同年 to be under ~ 未成年 to come of ~ 成年

**a. gen. cy** ['eidʒənsi] n. 1. 力量, 作用: through human ~ (由人力所致) This was done through his ~ . (这事是由他经办的。)

2. 媒介, 代理: by (through) the ~ of (由...的作用, 由于...的帮助) the sole ~ (独家经营)

3. 代理处, 机构, 社: the Hsi-hua News Agency (新华通讯社) An employment ~ helps people find jobs. (职业介绍所帮助人们就业。)

**a. gen. da \*** [ə'dʒendə] n. 议事日程: You should take every item on the ~ seriously. (你应该严肃对待议事日程中的每一件事。)

**a. gent** ['eidʒənt] n. 1. 代理商, 经办人, 代表: He is the ~ of this textile company. (他是这家纺织公司的代理人。)

2. 动作, 原因: a natural ~ (自然力, 如风、水等)

3. 剂(化): a chemical ~ (化学剂) drying ~ (干燥剂) || commission ~ 代办人, 委托人 general ~ 总代理人 house and land ~ 房地产经纪办人 secret ~ 秘探 shipping ~ 运货代理商

**ag. gra. vate \*** ['ægrəveɪt] vt. 1. 加重, 加剧, 使恶化: You should not have told her

the news; grief and shock ~d her mental condition. (你不应该告诉她这个消息, 哀伤及震惊使她的精神状况恶化。) 2. 激怒, 使恼火: So ~d by the reprimand that he wouldn't speak to me for days after. (他深为这一指责所恼怒, 以至于事后几天都不愿和我讲话。) || a. 加重的: aggravation n. 恶化

**ag. gres. sive** [ə'gresiv] a. 1. 侵略的, 爱挑畔的: He is so ~ that others avoid him. (他称强好胜, 别人都避而远之。) This is a purely kind of ~ action. (这纯属一种侵略行为。) 2. 进取的, 敢作敢为的: We need an ~ leader. (我们需要一位进取心强的领导。) || [反: passive] || [同: militant, constructive] || ~ly ad. 侵略地, 爱寻衅地 ~ness n. ① 侵略, 挑畔

**ag. i. ta. tion** [ædʒi'teɪʃən] n. ① 1. 鼓动, 煽动: to conduct propaganda and ~ (进行宣传鼓动) This act created ~. (这种举动引起了骚乱。) 2. 焦虑, 激动不安: The workers rose to strike with ~. (工人们激昂地起来罢工。) The oar makes an ~ on the surface of water. (船桨在水面上引起了震荡。) 3. 搅动, 搅拌

**ago** [ə'gəʊ] ad. 以前 (常与一般过去时动词连用): He arrived long ~. (他来这里很久了。) The incident occurred a few days ~. (事故是几天前发生的。)

**ag. o. ny** \* [ˈæɡəni] n. ① 1. 极度烦恼, 痛苦, 苦恼: He was in great ~ from his illness. (他因病而极度痛苦。) 2. 突然, 强烈的爆发 (感情上): The boy is in an ~ of joy. (那男孩高兴极了。) || [反: relief] || [辨] n. ~, anguish, torture, torment: agony 痛苦, 指精神上或身体上剧烈的和持续的痛苦, 不是局部的而是全身的痛苦, 如临终、恋爱、悔恨等的痛苦: I found him in the agonies of death. (我见他受临死时的痛苦。) anguish, 痛苦, 惨痛, 指精神上或肉体上的剧烈的痛苦, 用于肉体方面时, 多指局部的和暂时的痛苦, 如产妇, 手足被切断等的痛苦。torture, 拷问, 痛苦, 指精神或身体在受刑或其它折磨时撕裂般的痛苦。torment, 折磨, 痛苦, 指比 torture 更强, 持续时间更长的痛苦。

**a. gree** [ə'gri:] vt. & vi. 1. 同意, 赞同: I ~ with what you said. (我同意你所说的。)

They ~d to the plan. (他们同意这个计划。) 2. 一致认为: We are all ~d that the proposal is a good one. (我们都认为这个建议很好。) It is unanimously ~d that he should be the director of the factory. (大家一致通过他当厂长。) 3. 一致, 呼应 (语): The verb should ~ with its subject in number and person. (动词应在人称和数上与主语一致。) 4. 商定, 协定: The two sides have ~d on the date of next meeting. (双方商定了下次会面的日期。) The terms of bilateral cooperation have been ~d upon. (双边合作条约已商定。) 5. 相合, 适合 (气候, 食物等): This wine does not ~ with me. (这酒不适合我的口味。) The same food does not ~ with every one. (同样的食物并非适合每个人。) || [反: disagree, refuse] || [辨] v. ~, assent, consent, conform: agree 同意, 一般用词。assent, 同意, 多用于判断方面, 如对某项建议、意见、决议等表示赞同: You cannot expect me to ~ to either of your proposals. (你两个建议都别指望我会同意。) consent, 同意, 指同意他人的申请或要求, 尤其是情和意方面的同情而表示赞同, 如对某项申请, 虽不情愿同意, 但妨于情面, 只得同意, 此时常用 consent 来表达。conform, 一致, 单指外形上的吻合, 不用思想和原理等方面, 而用在表达思想的方式或结果上。

**a. gree. able** \* [ə'griəbl] a. 1. 惬意的, 令人愉快的: ~ weather (舒适的天气) an ~ voice (悦耳动听的声音) I hope you'll find the room ~. (我希望这房间很合你的意。) 2. 易相处的: an ~ person (易和得来的人) || [反: disagreeable, unpleasant] || [同: pleasant, pleasing] || be ~ to 与...一致, 同意

**a. gree. ment** [ə'gri:mənt] n. 1. 一致, 同意 (意见等): We are in ~ with your decision. (我们同意你的决定。) 2. 协议, 协定: come (make, arrive at) to an ~ with (与...达成协议) 3. 一致 || be in ~ on (about, upon) sth. 对某事意见一致 a gentleman's ~ 君子协定

**ag. ri. cul. ture** [ˈægrɪkʌltʃə] n. 农业、农艺: He's studying ~. (他在研究农业。)

**a. head** [ə'hed] ad. 向前, 在前: He walked ~. (他走在前面。) There are dangers ~. (前面有危险。) || ~ of 提前, 在...前头

straight ~ 前头 to go ~ 进展,前进,继续

**aid** [eid] n. 1. 援助,救护: to come(go) to one's ~ (帮助某人) We may travel on the ~ of a good map. (我们可以靠一张好地图旅行。) 2. 助手,辅助物: a hearing ~ (助听器) It's an ~ to memory. (它有助于记忆。)——vt. & vi. 帮助,辅助,救援: Will you ~ me with this problem? (你能帮助我解决这个问题吗?) They ~ the poor. (他们救助穷人。) || first ~ 急救 in ~ of 援助,帮助 to call in one's ~ 求某人帮助

**aim** [eim] n. 1. 目的,目标: What's your ~ in life? (你生活的目的是什么?) 2. 瞄准: to take ~ (瞄准) His ~ was at the deer, but he hit a tree. (他瞄准一头鹿,但击中一棵树。)——vt. & vi. 1. 指向,志在,旨在: He ~ed his questions at the speaker. (他的问题是针对发言人而提的。) She ~ed at perfection. (她力求尽善尽美。) 2. 瞄准,针对 || [反: aimlessness, neglect] || [同: goal, mark, object]

**air** [ɛə] n. ① 1. 空气,空中: fresh ~ (新鲜空气) the open ~ (露天,户外) Birds fly in the ~. (鸟在空中飞。) 2. 外观,神态: an important ~ (煞有介事的神态) 3. (pl.) 姿态,神气,架子: She walks with arrogant ~s. (她走路趾高气扬。) He speaks with bureaucratic ~s. (他讲话打官腔。) He put on high ~s with learning. (他因有学问而装神气。) || \* in the ~ 在流行中,在传播中 ~ force 空军 ~ route 航线 castles in the ~ 空中楼阁 Royal A ~ Force [英] 皇家空军 to beat the ~ 徒劳,枉费心机 to give oneself ~s 装模作样 to take the ~ 外出散步 out of thin ~ 无中生有 up in the ~ 未定,悬而未决

**air. craft** ['ækræft] n. ② 航空器,飞机,飞机 || [同: airplane, plane]

**air. line** ['eəlain] n. ③ 航线;航空公司

**a. lert** \* ['ə:lɜ:t] a. 1. 警觉的,警惕的: He was ~ in avoiding the danger. (他警惕地避开了危险。) 2. 留神的,注意的——n. 1. 警戒(状态),戒备(状态): on the ~ (戒备状态) Hearing the siren, he stood on the ~. (听到警报,他一下子警觉起来。)——vt. 向…报警,使警惕 || [同: observant, attentive, aware] || ~ly ad. 警觉地,警惕的 ~ness n.

**a. li. en** \* ['eiljən] a. 1. 外国的 2. 陌生的

3. 性质不同的,不相容的(to): The religion customs in the west are ~ to the ones in the east. (中西方宗教习俗有所差异。)——n.

1. 外国人: All the ~s must be checked in the police regularly. (所有的外国人必须定期去警察局接受检查。) 2. 外星人 || [反: n. citizen, inhabitant, native] || [同: n. immigrant, foreigner]

**al** .l [ɔ:l] a. 1. 整个的;全部的;所有的;全部的: ~ the world(全世界) ~ China(全中国) ~ one's life(终生,毕生) ~ roads lead to Rome. ([谚]条条道路通罗马。) We worked hard ~ year. (我们一年到头都努力工作。) 2. 极度的,极点的;with ~ speed(以最高的速度) with ~ haste(极其匆忙地) 3. 任何:beyond ~ doubt(毫无疑问)——ad. 1. 完全;全部;整个地: The table was ~ covered with papers. (桌子上摆满了报纸。) I am ~ in favor of your suggestion. (我完全赞同你的建议。) 2. (接the + 比较级)更加: If we get help the work will get finished ~ the sooner. (要是我们得到帮助,这工作将完成得更快。)——pron. 所有的人,全体;一切,全部: A ~ of us are going. (我们大家都去。) A ~ is not gold that glitters. (发亮的东西不一定是金子。) Grasp ~, lose all. (贪多必失。) A ~ goes well. (一切顺利。)——n. 所有的一切: He gave his ~ to natural science. (他把他的一切都献给了自然科学。) || [辨] ~, whole; all 作“皆”解, whole 作“全”解,但互用的地方很多: ~ the world (= the whole world), ~ the class (= the whole class), ~ my energy (= my whole energy), all the truth (= the whole truth)。当 all 与 whole 用来修饰单数可数名词或抽象名词时,可以换用,意义相同,但语序不一样。all 用于限定词(如 the, my, your, etc.)之前, whole 则须用于限定词之后。all 可以修饰物质名词或专有名词,而 whole 则不能,如可以说 ~ the money, ~ the water, ~ China 等,但不可说 the whole money, the whole water, whole China 等。all 与 whole 都可用来修饰复数可数名词,all 所表示的意思是“所有的”;whole 所表示的意思是“整体的”。比较: A ~ men are equal. (凡人皆平等。) It rained for three whole days. (下了整整三天雨。) || \* above ~ 首先,特别是,最重要的是 \* after ~ 到底,终究 ~ alone 独自 ~ at once 突然 \* ~ but 几乎,

差不多; ~ in 精疲力竭的 ~ in ~ 总的说来 \* ~ out 竭尽全力地 \* ~ over 到处; 全部结束, 完蛋 \* ~ right 安然无恙的, 健康状况良好的; 令人满意的; 可以接受的; (表示同意) 行, 好; 确实, 当然 \* at ~ (用来加强语气) (常用于问句和否定句) 一点也不, 完全不; 真地(地), 确实 \* [not] at ~ 完全(不), 根本(不) \* in ~ 总共 most [worst] of ~ 最最, 特别[最糟糕的(是)] ~ along 一直地, 一向 ~ of a sudden 突然 ~ round 全面地 ~ the same 尽管如此, 仍旧; 全都一样 once (and) for ~ 最后一次, 只此一次不再重复。

**al. lege** \* ['ælɛdʒ] vt. 断言, 宣称, 声称: It was ~d that he was present at the scene of the crime, but he asserted that he was out of the country at the time. (据说他曾在犯罪现场, 但他宣称他当时在国外。) || [同: assert, affirm, maintain, testify] || allegation n. 断言, 宣称

**al. e. vi. ate** ['æli:vieit] vt. 减轻, 缓解, 缓和: This should ~ the pain; if it does not, we shall have to use stronger drugs. (这药该减轻疼痛, 如果还不行, 那我们只能用烈性麻醉剂了。) || [反: enlarge, heighten] || [同: relieve, lessen, lighten, soften] ||

**al. li. ance** \* ['æli:əns] n. 结盟, 联盟, 联姻: the ~ of workers and peasants (工农联盟) || in ~ with 与...联盟

**al. lo. cate** \* ['æləkeɪt] vt. 分配, 分派, 把...拨给: Even though the Red Cross has ~d a large sum for the relief of the sufferers of disaster, many people perished. (尽管红十字会拨出了很大一笔钱救济灾民, 但是仍有很多人死亡了。) || [反: unify, fuse] || [同: assign, divide, distribute] || allocation n. 分配

**al. low** ['ə:ləu] vt. 1. 允许, 准许; 让: She ~s her children to go swimming. (她允许她的孩子去游泳。) You are ~ed into the room. (你可以进那房间。) Please ~ me to carry your bag. (请让我替你拿提包。) ~ 30 minutes for lunch (规定有半小时吃饭时间) 2. 承认; 容许, 有...可能: We must ~ that he is a brave man. (我们必须承认他是个勇敢的人。) The facts ~ no other explanation. (这些事实不可能有其他解释。) || [反: prevent 阻止, deny 否认, forbid] || [辨] ~, permit, let, admit; allow 指暗暗地

允许, 比 permit 一字多含消极的意味: Mother ~s the children to play outside until dark. (母亲允许孩子们在室外玩到天黑。) permit; 正式地许可, 比 allow 一字多含积极的意味: The children allowed the dog to go in the store even though the manager didn't ~ it. (尽管经理不同意狗进入商店, 但是孩子们还是让狗进去了。) let 意指允许、让, 常用来表示建议和命令: Let's go to the park. (我们到公园去吧!) Billy wondered if his mother would ~ him go to the circus. (比利不知道他母亲是否会让他去看马戏表演。) admit, 准入, 承认, 是个最不定的用语: These tickets will ~ us to the movie. (凭这些票我们可以进电影院。)

**al. low. ance** ['ə:ləuəns] n. 1. 津贴; 补助; [美] 零用钱: an ~ of ¥ 5000 a year (每年五千英镑的津贴) travelling ~s (出差补助) Mary has an ~ of 80 cents a week. (玛丽每星期有八角零用钱。) 2. 折扣: That store makes an ~ of 10% for each payment. (那家商店付现款可打百分之十的折扣。) || make (an) ~ for (或 make ~s for) 考虑到; 顾及; 体谅; 为...留有余地

**al. loy** ['æli:] n. 1. 合金: Brass is an ~ of copper and zinc. (黄铜是铜锌合金。) ~ steel 合金钢 — ['æli:] vt. 1. 合铸 (金属) 2. 减低 (贵金属) 的成色; 损害

**al. ly** ['æli:] vt. & vi. (使) 结盟, (使) 联合, 与...有关联 (to): The small country allied itself with (to) the stronger power. (那个小国与较强国联盟。) the allied countries (盟国) — n. 1. 盟国; 盟友; 同盟者: the Allies (第一次世界大战中的) 协约国; (第二次世界大战中的) 同盟国: We are an ~ of the U.S.A. (我们和美国有同盟。) || [同: v; 义: associate, unite]

**a. l. most** ['ɔ:lməʊst] ad. 几乎, 差不多: A ~ all boys went. (几乎所有男孩都去了。) He is ~ as tall as his father. (他差不多和他爸爸一样高。) || [辨] ad. ~, nearly, about, approximately: almost, 几乎, 有 very nearly 的意义。nearly, 近乎, 与形容词 near 相应, 是较 almost 消极的说法: I ~ missed the train. (我差点没赶上那班车。) about, 大约, 被用作 almost 和 nearly 的同义语, 现在较通用: I walked ~ a mile down the road. (我沿这条路走了约一英里。) nearly 有 less than 之意, 而 about 有 more or less than 的

意义。比较: He is nearly five years old. (= He is a little less than five.) He is about five years old. (= He may be more or less than five.) approximately, 大约, 当我们不知道某事物是多了一点还是少了一点时, 该词是个很适当的词: My watch is ~ right. (It may be a minute fast or a minute slow.) (我的表大致上是准确的。)(可能快一分或慢一分钟。)

- a. lone** ['ə'ləʊn] ad. & a. 1. 单独, 独自: He lives ~. (他一个人过活。) I was ~ in the house. (我一个人在家) 2. (用在名词或代词后) 仅仅, 只有: Time ~ will show who was right. (只有时间将证明谁是正确的。) He ~ can do it. (这只有他才做得了。) || [辨] a. ~, lone, lonely, lonesome; alone 仅单纯地指孤独之意, 用作表语或定语(后置)。lone 较含诗意, 只用定语: He will make a ~ trip to Canada. (他将独自去加拿大旅行。) 而 lonely 系表示“寂寞的”, “孤单的”, “荒凉的”之意, 指内心所感到的悲伤, 作表语或定语用: He felt ~ when he was alone. (当他独自一人时, 他感到很寂寞。) a ~ tree (孤零零的一棵树)。lonesome 则指孤单而急需寻伴之情绪, 较 lonely 凄凉の意味更浓: ~ surroundings (孤寂的环境) The house became ~ when her children grew up and went out on their own. (当她的孩子们长大成人, 离家自立时, 家里变得冷冷清清的。) \* leave ~ 不碰, 不管, 不干涉, 不理睬: \* let ~ 1. = leave ~ 2. 更不用说

- a. long** ['ə'lɒŋ] prep. 沿着……的端点: walk ~ the river bank (在河岸边走着) Trees are planted ~ the street. (沿街种着树。) —— ad. 1. 向前: Move ~, please! (请向前走!) 2. 一道, 一起: He will come ~ with some friends. (他将同几个朋友一起来。) || [同: by the side of] || all ~ 始终, 一直 ~ here 在这个方向 ~ there 在那个方面 \* ~ with 与……一起: get ~ 生活, 工作进行

- a. long. side** \* ['ə'lɒŋ'saɪd] ad. & prep. 在……旁; 横靠: A ship lies ~ the pier. (一只船傍着码头停泊。) || ~ of 在……旁边; 和……并排

- a. loud** ['ə'laʊd] ad. 出声地, 大声地: Can you read ~? (你能大声朗读吗?) I did not dare to speak ~. (我不敢大声讲话。) He called ~ for help. (他高声喊叫救命。) || [反: in a whisper] || [辨] ad. ~, loud,

loudly; aloud 意为“出声, 高声地”有使能听得到的意味, 总是放在动词的后面: Please read the story ~ to her. (请给她朗读这个故事。) loud 意为“高声地, 响亮地”, 常指谈笑方面, 一般和 speak, talk, laugh, sing 等动词连用, 放在动词之后: She laughs too ~. (不要那么大声说话。) loudly 可与 loud 通用, 但 loudly 含有喧闹的意味, 可与任何发声响的动词连用, 位于动词前后均可。

- al . pha. bet** ['ælfəbet] n. [C] 字母表: There are 26 letters in the English ~. (英语字母共有二十六个。)

- al . read. y** ['ɔ:l'redi] ad. 已经: He had ~ gone when I arrived. (我到达时, 他已经走了。)[注①否定句或疑问句用 yet, 不用 already. 疑问句如用 already, 便含有惊讶之意: Is he back already? (他怎么已回来了?) 注②all ready 与 already 不同, all ready 为形容词短语, 意思是完全准备好: The men were all ready to start their next job. (人们已完全准备好, 可以开始下一项工作。)]

- al . so** ['ɔ:lsəʊ] ad. 也; 而且, 还: He is guilty, and you ~. (他有罪, 你也有罪。) || [辨] ad. ~, too, either, likewise; also, 比 too 更为正式的用语: That dress is pretty, and cheap ~. (那件外衣很漂亮, 而且价钱便宜。) too, 也, 又, 这是最惯熟的 (familiar) 用语, 没有 also 那样正式, 但常和 also 换用: She plays the piano, and sings, ~. (她会弹钢琴, 也会唱歌。) either, 也, 用于否定句: I haven't read the book, and my brother hasn't ~. (我们没有看过那本书, 我哥哥也没有。) likewise, 也, 同样地, 这是最正式的用语, 但在现代英语中已不常用: Mary must go home now, and Nell ~. (玛丽现在该回家了, 内尔也一样。) || not only, but ~ 不但……而且……

- al . ter** ['ɔ:l'tɜ:tə] vt. & vi 改变; 变动: The shirt must be ~ed; it's too large. (这件衬衣太大了, 得改一改。) || [反: keep, retain] || [同: change, transform]

- al . ter. nate** \* ['ɔ:l'təneɪt] vt. & vi. (使) 交替, (使) 轮流: He ~d kindness with severity. (他恩威并施。) —— a. 交替的, 轮流的: ~ hope and fear (忧喜交集) ~ rain and sunshine (时雨时晴)

- al . ter. na. tive** ['ɔ:l'tɜ:nə'tɪv] a. 两者选一

的关系: The Yangtse is ~ the longest rivers in the world. (长江是世界上最长的河流之一。) Divide the money ~ the six of you. (你们六个人分这钱吧。) between 原作 "by two" 解, 表示两者间的关系: There is not much to choose ~ the two coats. (这两件上衣之间没有什么可挑拣的。) They divided it ~ them. (他们俩把那分了。) 但 between 有时也常用于多个受词的情况之下, 不过此用法重在所言个别之情形: The family of six hadn't a pair of shoes ~ them. (六口之家, 没有一个人有一双鞋。)

**a. mongst** ['əmlɒŋst] prep. (= among)

**a. mount** ['əmaʊnt] n. ① ② 数额; 数量: a large ~ of money (一大笔钱) [接不可数名词], 比较 a large number of [接可数名词]: He could only pay half the ~ he owed. (他只能偿还所欠总数的一半。)—vi. 总计, 共达, 等于 (to): The loss ~s to ten million dollars. (损失达一千万美元。) Your words ~ to a refusal. (你的话等于拒绝。)

**am. ple** \* ['æmpl] a. (~ r, ~ st) 1. 充足的, 足够的, 富裕的: an ~ supply of food (充足的食物供应) They had ~ money for the journey. (他们有足够的钱在旅途上花。) 2. 宽大的: ~ space (宽敞的空间)

**am. pli. fy** \* ['æmplifai] vt. & vi. 1. 详述, 进一步阐述: My teacher amplified the matter by illustrations. (我的老师用例证详述这件事。) 2. 放大, 增强 (无线电信号等) 3. 扩大 || [反: reduce, epitomize] || [同: enlarge, increase]

**a. muse** ['əmjuz] vt. 逗……笑, 逗……乐, 使娱乐: I am ~d at his appearance. (我见了他的容态觉得好笑。) He ~d the children with a story. (他给孩子们讲故事消遣。) He often ~s himself by reading. (他经常看书自娱。)|| [反: bore] || [同: entertain]

**a. nal. o. gy** \* ['ənələdʒi] n. 1. ① 类似, 相似 (to, with, between): the ~ of A with B (甲和乙的类似) 2. ② 比拟, 类推; [语] 类推法: on the ~ of (…以……类推)

**an. a. lyse, an. a. lyze** ['ænəlaiz] vt. 分析; 分解; 解析: ~ the causes of failure (分析失败的原因) We can ~ water into oxygen and hydrogen. (我们可以把水分解成氧和氢。)|| [反: synthesize]

**a. nal. y. sis** [ə'nælisis] (pl. analyses [ən'ælisiz] n. 1. ① ② 分析; 分解; 解析 2. ③ 分析结果(表) || in the final (last, ultimate) ~ 归根到底, 总之 chemical ~ 化学分析 electrolytic ~ 电解分析 grammatical ~ 文法分析 gravimetric ~ 重量分析 qualitative ~ 定性分析 quantitative ~ 定量分析

**an. a. lyt. ic, ~ cal** \* ['ænə'litik(əl)] a. 分析的; 分解的; 解析的: ~ chemistry (分析化学) ~ geometry (解析几何学) || ~ ly ad.

**an. ces. tor** ['ænsistə] n. ① 祖宗, 祖先 [辨] n. ~, forefathers, progenitor; ancestor 是最普通的用语; forefathers, 庄重的用语, 特指悠远的男性祖先, 常用复数形式。progenitor, 是文学的、科学的和正式的用语, 特指悠远的祖先 (remote ancestors)。

**an. chor** ['æŋkə] n. ① ② 锚: cast ~ = drop ~ (抛锚, 停锚) lie at ~ = ride at ~ (抛着锚, 停泊着) weigh ~ (起锚, 开船) —vt. & vi. 1. 抛锚 2. 把……固定住: The desks were ~ed to the floor. (课桌固定在地板上。)

**an. cient** ['eɪnfənt] a. 古代的, 古老的: ~ history (古代史) ~ customs (古老的风俗) ~ and modern times (古今) || [反: new, modern] || [辨] a. ~, old: ancient 表示在久远的过去所存在的或所发生的意思, 西洋史指公元 476 年西罗马帝国灭亡以前: ~ coins (古币), an ~ city (古城)。old 是一个较普通的词, 它可以严格地表示按时间顺序的年纪, 指生命的后一部分: ~ age 老年、晚年, Oxford is an ~ university. (牛津大学是一所历史悠久的大学。) Old 也可以意味着 ancient: There is an ~ temple on the top of the mountain. (山上有一座古庙。)

**and** [ænd, ən; 强 ænd] conj. 1. 和, 与, 同; 及, 还, 又; 兼: They are singing ~ dancing. (他们在唱歌跳舞。) Father ~ son went to New York by a morning train. (父子乘早班火车去纽约了。) 2. 加上: 3 ~ 2 are five. (三加上二得五。) 3. (表示时间的先后) 然后, 后来又: I woke up ~ got out of bed. (我醒后起床。) 4. (表示结果或说明) 就, 于是: The sun came out ~ the grasses dried. (日出草干。) 5. (强调连续、反复): When the chil-

dren saw the beautiful Christmas tree, they looked ~ looked. (见到美丽的圣诞树时, 孩子们看了又看。) It came nearer ~ nearer. (它越来越近。) 6. (表示目的): Be sure ~ come as soon as possible. (一定尽可能早来。) || ~ so forth(on) = ~ the like 等等, 以及其他等等 ~ that = ~ all this 而且 ~ then 然后, 于是 ~ yet 然而, 可是

**an . gel** \* ['eindʒəl] n. ① 天使; 守护神, 安琪儿, 天使般(善良美丽)的人

**an . ger** ['æŋgə] n. ① 怨; 愤怒: Henry was filled with ~ at what he saw. (亨利对他所见到事感到愤怒。) in a moment of ~ (在发怒的时候)——vt. & vi. 使发怒: be ~ ed by (at) 因……而发怒 || [反: n. 义: weakness, mildness] || [辨] n. ~, indignation, wrath, ire, temper, rage, fury: anger, 愤怒, 指个人或利己的愤怒。indignation 义愤, 指离开个人利益的高尚的愤怒, 所以在 indignation 之后, 是无所谓反悔的: ~ against (with) a handful of terrorists (对一小撮恐怖分子的义愤)。wrath 怒, 诗的或修辞字上的用语, 其意义较 anger 为强, 而又常指高尚的 indignation, 也指优者处罚劣者时所产生的愤怒, 普通不用以指动物的怒: the ~ of the gods (诸神之怒)。ire 怒: 诗的或正式的用语。temper 与 anger 同义, 多用在普通谈话中, 单独使用少, 常和 hot 等形容词连用: hot ~; be of a quick (hot) ~ (脾气急躁)。(rage 激怒, 指激烈的愤怒: be in a ~ with sb. (对某人大发脾气), fall (fly) into a ~ (勃然大怒)。fury 激怒: 最强烈的用语, 指发狂般的愤怒: be filled with ~ (怒火满腔)

**an . gle** ['æŋgl] 1. 角: an acute ~ (锐角) a right ~ (直角) a dead ~ (死角) 2. 角度; 观点: regard the matter from various ~ s (从各个角度来考虑这件事)

**an . gry** ['æŋgri] a. (angrier, angriest) 1. 发怒的, 生气的: I am ~ with him for his conduct. (我因为他的品行对他发怒。) He was ~ about missing that train. (他没赶上那班车很生气。) 2. (天空等) 乌云密布的; 将有暴风雨的 || [辨] a. ~, annoyed, irritated, exasperated, enraged, furious, cross, irritable: angry 意指对某事感到非常不愉快: Her rudeness makes me ~. (她的粗暴无礼使我很生气。) annoyed, irritated, exasperated 这三个词的意思是指因某事的烦

扰而生气。annoyed 意指被弄得有点发怒或不耐烦; irritated 比 annoyed 的程度较为强烈; exasperated 意为非常恼火: The lady seemed annoyed because I had dialed the wrong number. The second time, she got irritated. And the third time, I dialed the wrong number, she was exasperated. (那位女士因我打错了电话似乎有些生气。第二次我打错时, 她被惹火了。第三次我再打错电话时, 她非常恼怒。) enraged 和 furious 的意思是充满着狂怒: Mary was enraged at the insult with him. (玛丽因受了侮辱而对他生气。) She gets furious whenever you mention her weight problem. (每当你提起她身体超重, 她就勃然大怒。) cross 易怒, 意指经常生气的人: Mother will be ~ if I don't make my bed. (如果我不把床铺好, 妈妈就会生气。) irritable 用于描写几乎总是生气或非常容易生气的人: Sometime the smallest thing will upset an ~ person. (有时微不足道之事也会惹怒容易生气的人。)

**an . i . mal** ['æniməl] n. ① 动物: plants and ~ s (动植物) Snake, fish, and birds are all ~ s. (蛇、鱼、鸟都是动物。) the ~ kingdom (动物界) ~ husbandry (畜牧业) 2. 野兽, 畜生般的人——a. 动物的; 肉体方面的: ~ desires (肉欲) ~ spirits ([由于健康有力而表现出的] 生气勃勃)

**an . kle** ['æŋkl] n. ① 踝; 踝骨

**an . ni . ver . as . ry** \* ['æni:və:səri] n. ① 周年, 周年纪念日: a wedding ~ (结婚周年纪念日)

**an . nounce** [ə'naʊns] vt. 1. 宣布; 通告: The mayor ~ d the result of the election. (市长宣布了选举的结果。) 2. 大声通报……的来到 3. 担任(新闻、节目等的)播音员(或报幕员) 4. (不通过语言)使……被知道: The bright flowers and warm winds ~ d that spring was here. (鲜花和暖风告诉我们, 春天已经来临。) || [反: hold, refrain] || [同: speak, tell] || ~ ment ['ə'naʊsmənt] n. ① 通告、宣告、布告

**an . noy** [ə'noi] vt. 烦扰, 打搅; 使恼火: I am ~ d about the matter. (我因这件事而感到烦恼。) || [反: comfort, soothe] || [同: vex, bother] || ~ ance n. 1. ① 烦恼 2. ① 烦人的事物 ~ ing a. 烦人的, 讨厌的

**an . nu . al** [ˈænjʊəl] a. 1. 每年的, 年度的: one's ~ income (年收入) 2. 一年 (或一季) 生的——n. ① 1. 年 (或季) 生植物 2. 年刊; 年鉴

**a. non . y . mous** \* [oˈnɒnɪməs] a. 1. 匿名的, 无名的, 未具名的: She tried to ascertain the identity of the writer of the ~ letter. (她试图查明写这封匿名信的人的身份。) 2. 无特色的, 无个性特征的 || [反: authentic, signed] || [同: nameless, unsigned] || ~ly ad. 无特色地 ~ ness n.

**an . oth . er** [əˈnʌðə] a. 1. 再一; 又一: Drink ~ glass of milk. (再喝一杯牛奶。) in ~ ten days (再过十天) 2. 另一; 不同; 别的: Look at it ~ way. (从另一个角度看它。) I'm in a hurry. I'll see you ~ time. (我时间仓促, 下一次再来看你。)—pron. 1. (同类中) 再一个: I don't like this hat, please show me ~. (我不喜欢这顶帽子, 请再给我拿一项看看。) 2. 别人, 另一个: die for ~ (为他人而死) Saying is one thing and doing is (quite) ~. (说是一回事, 做是另一回事。) one after ~ 一个接一个地, 接连地) one ~ (互相) || [辨] ~, other, the other, 这三个词都可作形容词 (形容词性代词) 和代词 (名词性代词)。another 指不定数目中的“另一个”, 作形容词用时, 其后跟单数可数名词: There is ~ book on this subject. (还有另一本书论及这个题目。) 若后面跟数词, 也可接复数名词: She waited for him for ~ two weeks. (她又等了他两个星期。) 作代词用时, 后面不需跟任何词: I don't like this vase, please show me ~. (我不喜欢这个花瓶, 请给我另拿一个看看。) other 作形容词时, 指尚未列举或提到的部分, 其后一般接复数名词, 但在 some, any, no, every 等词和物主代词之后, 也可接单数名词: I have no ~ dictionary, but this. (我只有这本字典。) 作代词时, 除习语 one kind or other, some way or other, etc. 及 others 外, 一般不单独使用。the other 作形容词时, 其后可跟单数或复数名词: All ~ papers carried the same news. (所有别的报纸都登了同一消息。) 作代词时, 其后不跟任何词, 指两人或两事物中的“另一个”: I'll take this one, you may take ~. (我要这一个, 你可以拿那一个。) the others 指两部分人或事物中的另一部分。在两件事物中任选一样时, 应用

one or the other; 在三个或三个以上事物中任选一个时, 应用 one or other 或 one or another. 在 someone, somehow, somewhere 等词后, 只能用 other, 不能用 another.

**an . swer** [ˈɑːnsə] n. ① 回答, 答复; 解答, 答案: I said good morning to him but he gave no ~. (我对他道了声早安, 可他没有答理。) What is the correct ~ to this arithmetic problem? (这道算术题的正确答案是什么?)——vt. & vi. 1. 答复, 回答; 应答: Yor didn't ~ his question. (你没有回答他的问题。) She ~ed with a smile. (她以微笑作为回答。) 2. 适合, 满足; 符合: This tool will ~ (for) our needs very well. (这工具将很适合我们的需要。) This isn't a good one, but it will ~. (这个不太好, 但可凑合着用。) || [辨] v. ~, reply, respond; answer 意为用说、写或做某事来作为对某人的请求、要求或需要的反应。回答问题、写回信、接电话或听见门铃响去开门等都称为 answer. reply, 答复, 当你 reply 某人所说的话时, 你说的话要和他对你讲的话有关: When he told me to return my library books, I replied that I would have to find them first. (当他叫我还图书时, 我回答说我得先把它们找出来。) respond, 回答, 反应, 意为用言语或行为对所说或做的作出反应: I greeted him but he didn't ~. (我跟打招呼, 但他没有理我。) || ~ back 回嘴, 顶嘴 ~ for 对……负责, 对……承担责任, 保证 ~ the purpose 适合需要, 解决问题 ~ to 适合, 符合 give to, in ~ to 作为……的答复; 应答

**ant** [ænt] n. ① 蚂蚁 || ~ eat, er n. ② 食蚁兽 ~ hill n. ③ 蚁冢

**ant . arc . tic** \* [ænˈtɑːktɪk] a. 南极 (区) 的——n. 南极 (区) || A ~ Circle (南极圈) A ~ peninsula (南极半岛)

**an . tic . i . pate** [ænˈtɪsɪpeɪt] vt. 1. 期待, 盼望: I ~ great pleasure from my visit to Paris. (我期待巴黎之行甚为快乐。) 2. 预料; 预感: We can ~ a disaster. (我们能预知灾难的来临。)

**an . tique** \* [ænˈtiːk] a. 古老的; 古希腊的: They have some beautiful ~ furniture. (他们有些漂亮古式的家俱。)—n. ① 古物; 古玩; 古董; 古艺术品 || [反: new, modern] || [同: ancient, quaint]



[反: unlikely, improbable || [辨] a. ~, plain, evident, obvious: apparent 和 evident (清楚的) 是十分相近的同义词。两者都指容易感知或被认识。虽然这两个词都用来形容精神上 and 感觉上的感知, 但在指可见的事物时, apparent 更为常用: It was soon ~ to the crowd that our team was winning the game. (人们很快看出, 我们队会赢得这场比赛。) plain (明显, 明白) 是最普通的用词, 意思是清楚, 易懂, 含有感知有关事物时, 不太会迷惑或犯错误的意义: The ~ fact of the matter is that the man lied. (很明显, 这个人说了谎。) obvious 意为一眼即可看出, 无可怀疑的真实, 非常 plain, 不模棱两可, 不可能有矛盾的意思: It is ~ that he is wrong. (显然他错了。)

**ap. peal** ['æpi:l] vi. 1. 恳请; 呼吁: He ~ed to the judge for mercy. (他恳求法官开恩。) The government is ~ing for everyone to save water. (政府呼吁大众节约用水。) 2. 有吸引力; 受人喜欢 (to): Blue and red ~ to him. (他喜欢蓝色和红色。) Good work ~s to everyone. (好作品无人不爱。) 3. 请求支持; 诉诸 (to): ~ to force (诉诸武力) — n. 1. [U] [C] 请求, 呼吁: make an ~ for help (恳求帮助) 2. [U] 感染力, 吸引力: Films of that sort have cost her ~ for me. (我对那类电影已失去兴趣。) 3. [U] [C] 上诉: The right of ~ is an important part of good law. (上诉权是好法律的一个重要组成部分。)

**ap. pear** ['æpiə] vt. 1. 好象; 似乎: You ~ well this morning. (你今天早上看上去[气色]挺好。) He ~s to want to leave. (他似乎想走。) 2. 出现; 显露: A car ~ed over the hill. (一辆小汽车出现在山头。) 3. 问世; 露面: He didn't ~ until six o'clock. (他六点钟才来。) || [辨] v. ~, look, seem: appear 意为从外表上看去似乎如此, 而实际上是是否如此则不得而知: He ~s ill. (他似乎有病。) look, 貌似, 意为看上去如此而实际也如此: He ~ looks ill. (他看上去有病。) seem, 似乎, 指心中的 (mind) “似若”, 含有远思的意味在内, 而 appear 和 look 是关于感官 (sense) 的用语: There ~s to be every hope that business will get better. (生意似乎很有希望好起来。) My father ~s quite happy today. (我爸爸今天似

乎很高兴。)

**ap. pear. ance** ['æpiərəns] n. 1. [C] 出现; 露面; 到场; 出场; 出版: He is making his first ~ at a local theatre. (他将在本地戏院里首次登台演出。) 2. [U] [C] 外表; 外观; 外貌: He had an unhealthy ~. (他看上去不太健康。) Don't judge by ~s. (不要根据外表来判断。) || [辨] n. ~, aspect, look: appearance 指整体的外貌, aspect 指部分的外貌, 即 aspect 是 appearance 的一部分; 此外 aspect 特指映于心中的 appearance, look 常指面部表情或态度, 而不是指 appearance 的其它形式如服装, 常与 aspect 互换。 || at the ~ of 当……出现时 at first ~ 初看起来 enter an ~ 到场 for ~'s sake 为了装点门面 in ~ 在外表上 give (put) on the ~ of 装出……的样子 have the ~ of 有……的样子 keep up ~s 装门面 save ~s 保全面子

**ap. pen. dix** \* ['æpendiks] n. [C] (pl. appendices or appendices ['æpendisi:z]) 1. 附录, 附属物 2. 阑尾

**ap. pe. tite** ['æpitait] n. [U] [C] 1. 食欲, 胃口: have a good ~ (胃口好) spoil (whet) sb's ~ (影响[增强]某的食欲) 2. 欲望, 要求 (for): Most children have an ~ for learning. (大多数孩子有学习的欲望。) || [反: aversion, dislike] || [同: craving, desire] || give ~ 促进食欲 have an ~ for 爱好 to one's ~ 正合……胃口 with a good ~ 胃口好, 大大(吃了一顿)

**ap. plaud** \* ['æplɔ:d] vt. & vi. 1. 鼓掌欢迎 (喝采), 欢呼: The audience ~ed the actors. (观众为演员喝采) 2. 称赞; 夸奖: They ~ed him for his courage. (他们因他的勇气而称赞他。) || [同: praise, approve] || ~ to the echo 高声喝采

**ap. ple** ['æpl] n. [C] 苹果, 苹果树; 苹果状的东西 || the ~ of discord (希腊神话) 金苹果; 祸根 the ~ of the (or one's) eye 瞳仁; 掌上明珠

**ap. pli. ance** ['æplaiəns] n. 1. [C] 器具, 用具: Stoves, irons, etc are household ~s. (炉子、熨斗是家庭用具。) 2. [U] 适用, 应用: ~ of (a principle) to…… (把[原理]应用到……上)

**ap. pli. ca. ble** ['æplikəbl] a. 1. (规划) 可适用的, 能应用的 (to): This rule is not ~