



石晓竹等 / 主编 Elizabeth Emma Medalia / 配音

# 中学生英汉有声词典

附 MP3 美式配音

*A* Sound *D*ictionary of  
American *E*nglish for Students

吉林科学技术出版社

英汉双解

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A Sound Dictionary of American English for Students

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# PREFACE

## 前言

根据许多语言学家的说法,掌握 3000 个常用英语词汇就可以完成意思表达和交际活动的 95%。但我们都知道,无论哪种语言,其基础词汇的用法都是纷繁多样、变化多端的。因此,对于初学英语的人来说,仅仅背会这些单词绝对不够,更重要的是要熟悉它们在实际生活中丰富多彩的用法并培养起好的语感。

编者在多年的学习、教学和翻译工作中,接触过一些学得很棒的此道中人,大家共同的体会是:不论学习哪种外语,都要尽可能地与这种语言本土的文化和思维习惯靠拢,在特定的语言氛围中感受并练就这种语言特有的语感。具体到单词记忆方面,必须在运用中学习,才能在理解其涵义的同时,也知道什么样的用法才地道。这也就是为什么很多人选择到国外去学习当地语言的道理。然而,并不是每个人都有这样的条件,那就只有自己多找机会接触原汁原味的外语。

这本词典是专为英语初中级学习者量身订做的工具书,语言的地道、实用、灵活是它最大的特点,目的就在于帮助读者在有限词汇的基础上把英语用得十分地道。词典精选了 3000 余个在生活中最常用的基本词汇,在详细解释它们的不同含义和用法的基础上,根据它们在本土语境中的自然形态,提供了大量实用例句,原汁原味,实用多趣,其中包括很多美国本土最现代、最流行的用语和搭配习惯。

此外,本词典又根据“核心记忆法”,以基本词汇为核心,列举其派生词、合成词、同源词及搭配用法 1 万多条,并作简明的释义和举例,相信会对丰富读者的词汇量大有帮助。

**编者**

2001 年 11 月

# GUIDE TO THE USE OF THE DICTIONARY

## 体例说明

一、本词典中收入本词共 3000 余条,用黑正体印刷,按字母顺序排列。同形异义词分立词条,在右上角用数码标出,如 **crash<sup>1</sup>**, **crash<sup>2</sup>**。一个词有不同拼法时,列在本词后,用逗号隔开,一般是美式拼法在前,英式拼法在后,如 **honor, honour**。

二、为突出美语特色,且兼顾中国大陆读者的阅读习惯,本词典注音选用已普及的第十四版国际音标标注各词的美式读法。音标用方括号括起放在本词之后,一词多音者将两种读音并列标出,如 **as**[æz; əz]。如果一个词在变换词类时发音有所变化,在词前注明发音。

三、音标后由★号引导列出词性符号。词性用英文斜体缩写形式标出,共分十类:名词 (*n.*), 动词 (*v.*), 助动词 (*aux. v.*), 代词 (*pron.*), 数词 (*num.*), 形容词 (*a.*), 副词 (*ad.*), 冠词 (*art.*), 介词 (*prep.*), 连词 (*conj.*), 感叹词 (*int.*) 等。

四、不规则动词的变化形式、名词复数的不规则变化形式、形容词及副词比较级的不规则变化形式,均加以注明。一般用圆括号括起放在词性前。如:

**break**[breɪk] (*pt.* broke[brəʊk], *pp.* broken['brəʊkən]) ★ *v.* ...

**woman**['wʊmən] (*pl.* women['wɪmɪn]) ★ *n.* ...

**good**[gʊd] (*better*['betər], *best*[best]) ★ *a.* ...

**well**<sup>2</sup>[wel] (*better*['betər], *best*[best]) ★ *ad.* ...

五、词条释义英汉双解,英语在先,汉语在后。不同的意义分成不同的条目——解释,前面分别冠以 1、2、3……的小标题。大体相同的若干释义列在同一条目内,词义较近的用逗号分隔,较远的用分号分隔。

六、释义后接例句,附有汉语译文。本书中很大一部分例句来源于美国报

章杂志的实景会话和文章，让你有机会品味来自本土的原汁原味的美式英语。

七、常用搭配短语及由各基本词衍生出的派生词、合成词以及与之有联系的同源词，在本书中也一并收入，用黑斜体印刷，各项分别用☆号引导，并加以简单注释。

八、本书中若干符号用法如下：

1. 等号 = 表示相等，可替代。
2. 方括号 [ ] 用于注明音标并加注语法或使用方面的补充性说明。
3. 圆括号 ( ) 在词条内表示词形变化；在释义中表示对内容的补充性说明；也可表示可省略或替代的部分。
4. 实心星号 ★ 用于引导词性。
5. 空心星号 ☆ 用于引导由各基本词衍生出的派生词、合成词以及与之有联系的同源词和常用搭配短语。

九、本书中若干缩略语用法如下：

1. *pl.* = plural form, 表示复数形式
2. *sb.* = somebody, 指代某人
3. *sth.* = something, 指代某事物
4. *pt.*, *pp.* = past tense, past participle 分别代表动词的过去式和过去分词
5. *pres. part.* = present participle 现在分词
6. *usu.* = usually 通常
7. *esp.* = especially 尤其是
8. *inf.* = informal 非正式用法; *form.* = formal 正式用法
9. [GB] 表示英国用法
10. [US] 表示美国用法
11. *abbr.* = abbreviation, 缩写形式

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## A

**a** [eɪ; ɔ], **an** [æn; ən] ★ *art.* [The form "a" appears before consonant sounds, and the form "an" before vowel sounds. "a"用在辅音前, "an"用在元音前] 1. one 一, 一个: He's a quick study. 他学东西很快. Sandra is determined to "make it" to be an actress. 桑德拉立志要成为演员. 2. every, any 每个, 任何: I'd like two months off a year. 我希望每年放两个月假.

**ABC** [eɪbiːsɪ] ★ *n.* the most basic knowledge of sth. 最基础的知识: The ~ of money is also an important part of children's education. 关于金钱的基本知识也是教育儿童的一个重要方面.

**ability** [əˈbɪləti] ★ *n.* power or capacity of doing sth.; talent 能力, 才能; 天才: A good tour guide should have the ~ of thinking on his feet. 好导游应有随机应变的本事.

☆ **dis~** *n.* 能力欠缺; 残障

**able** [ˈeɪbəl] ★ *a.* capable, having the ability to do sth. 有能力的, 有才干的: Jane is an ~ manager. 简是个有才干的管理者.

☆ **be ~ to** 能够: You'll be ~ to see the wonders of the Grand Canyon in Arizona. 在亚利桑那州, 你将会观赏到大

峡谷的奇观. ☆ **dis~** *v.* 使人丧失某种能力, 致人残疾 ☆ **dis~d** *a.* 有残疾的 ☆ **en~** *v.* 使...能够... ☆ **un~** *a.* 不能 ☆ **~bodied** *a.* 健康强壮的 ☆ **~minded** *a.* 有才智的 ☆ **the dis~d** *n.* 残疾人

**aboard** [əˈbɔ:d] ★ *ad. & prep.* on or into the ship (train, airplane, bus, etc.) 在船(车、飞机)上, 上船(车、飞机): All ~! 请各位上船(车、飞机)! Welcome ~! 欢迎登船(车、飞机); 欢迎加入

**about** [əˈbaʊt] ★ *ad.* 1. nearly 将近, 差不多: I'm ~ ready. 我快准备好啦. 2. here and there; around 各处; 周围: In the park, people lie ~ on the grass. 在公园里, 人们散躺在草地上. I was just ~ when the accident took place. 事故发生时, 我正好在跟前. 3. in the opposite direction 向相反方向: About face! [US] (= About turn! [GB]) 向后转!

★ *prep.* 1. on, concerning 关于: I'm really sorry ~ this. 我对此十分抱歉. 2. here and there; around; near, not far from 各处; 周围; 附近, 不远处: The lost pup must be somewhere ~ here. 走失的小狗肯定在这附近.

☆ **be ~ to** 刚要做某事 ☆ **What/how**

~...? ...如何?: What ~ taking him along? 带上他如何?

**above** [ə'baʊ] ★ *a.* before 前面的: I'll never take back my ~ words. 前面说过的话,我永不反悔。

★ *ad.* 1. at a higher place 在高位: The building towers ~ all the neighboring area. 这栋建筑物俯瞰着周围的整个地带。2. earlier, mentioned before 前面的,先前提到过的: As I mentioned ~, she's a friend of my sister. 前面我说过,她是我妹妹的朋友。

★ *prep.* 1. (position, rank, importance, etc.) higher than... (位置、地位、重要性等)高于...: He reaches ~ the shelf for his glasses. 他抬手到架子顶上去摸自己的眼镜。She married ~ herself. 她的丈夫门第比她的高。2. over, greater in number 超过: Nobody offers ~ 5 dollars for that old chair. 没有人愿出高于五美元的价钱买那把旧椅子。

☆ ~ *all* 首先,最重要的是 ☆ *be ~ oneself* 一时得意忘形 ☆ ~ *board* *a. & ad.* 开诚布公的(地) ☆ ~ *mentioned* *a.* 前面提到过的

**abroad** [ə'brɔ:d] ★ *ad.* 1. to or in another country 到国外,在国外: Several months out of one year Jimmy would travel ~. 吉米一年中总有几个月在国外旅行。2. (news) spreading widely (消息)广泛传播: There is rumor ~ that his wife will never come back. 人们盛传说他妻子不

会回来了。

**abrupt** [ə'brʌpt] ★ *a.* 1. sudden, unexpected 突然的,陡然: There was an ~ change of his attitude towards me when he found I was but an office girl. 当他发现我不过是个办公室女助理的时候,对我的态度立刻就变了。The mountain road is extremely dangerous with so many ~ turns and slopes. 山路上尽是陡坡和急转弯,十分危险。2. (manner) rude, impolite (举止行为)鲁莽无礼的: Under his ~ manner lies a shy heart. 他鲁莽的举止下掩藏着一颗羞涩的心。

☆ ~ *ly* *ad.* 突然地

**absent** [əbsənt] ★ *a.* 1. not present, not existing 不在场,没有: What a pity that her mother's ~ from her wedding! 多遗憾啊,她妈妈没有出席她的婚礼。2. showing an expression of blankness (表情)茫然,恍惚的: The ~ look on his face tells his mental disorder. 恍惚的神情表明了他精神上的错乱。

☆ *absence* *n.* 缺席;不存在 ☆ ~ *-minded* *a.* 心不在焉的

**absolute** ['æbsəlu:t] ★ *a.* complete, total 完全的,绝对的: My parents have gone for a vacation. So I'm enjoying an ~ freedom now. 我父母外出度假去了,现在我享受着完全的自由。

☆ ~ *ly* *ad.* 完全地,当然地 ☆ ~ *majority* *n.* 绝对多数

**absorb** [əb'sɔ:rb] ★ *v.* 1. take in, suck up

sth. 吸收, 吸取: Children ~ knowledge as quickly as sponge ~s water. 小孩子吸收知识快得像海绵吸水。2. take sb.'s attention totally 使全神贯注, 使专心: Patty was deeply ~ed in the arcade games as I found her. 当我找到帕蒂时, 她正着迷地玩着电子游戏。

☆ ~ed a. 全神贯注的 (~edly ad.) ☆ ~ing a. 特别吸引人的

**abstract** ['æbstrækt] ★ a. not concrete, having no relation with physical or practical existence 抽象的, 不具体的: The poor child got totally puzzled by those ~ ideas. 这可怜的孩子被那么多抽象概念搞糊涂了。

★ n. sth. abstract 理论, 抽象的东西: In the ~, TB is no longer a fatal disease nowadays. 从理论上讲, 肺结核已经不再是一种致命的疾病了。

☆ in the ~ 从理论上讲

**abuse** [ə'bjuz] ★ v. 1. make bad use of sth. 滥用: Don't ~ your power as a policeman. 作为警察不要滥用职权。2. insult sb. with words; treat sb. badly 辱骂; 虐待某人: The woman was often physically ~ed by her husband. 那女人经常挨丈夫的打。

★ n. the behavior of making bad use of sth. or treating sb. badly 滥用某物的行为; 虐待: Drug ~ is a big social problem. 滥用毒品是个严重的社会问题。The couple was charged of child ~. 那对

夫妻被控虐待儿童。

☆ **abusive** a. 侮辱性的 ☆ **child** ~ n. 对儿童的虐待行为 ☆ **sex** ~ n. 性虐待

**accent** ['æksent] ★ n. 1. stress in speaking, special emphasis given to sth. 说话时的重音; 着重强调: My boss puts a special ~ on our punctuality. 我的老板特别强调要我们守时。2. way of pronunciation of certain places 口音: He speaks with a strong Texas ~. 他一口浓重的得克萨斯口音。

**accept** [ək'sept] ★ v. 1. take sth. with favor 接受: Jennifer ~ed Simon's apology at last. 珍妮弗最终接受了西蒙的道歉。2. agree to, consent 同意, 认可, 承认: We ~ cash, credit card and also traveler's check. 我们这儿收现金、信用卡, 也收旅行支票。She has never been really ~ed by her step-daughter. 她从未被继女真正接受过。

☆ ~ sth. as... 把...当作... ☆ ~-able a. 可接受的 ☆ ~-ance n. 接受, 接纳

**accident** ['æksədent] ★ n. sudden, unexpected event with unfortunate result 事故, 偶然事件: His only son was killed in a road ~ several years ago. 几年前他的独生子在一次车祸中死了。I didn't mean to lose the key. It's just an ~. 我并非故意丢了钥匙, 这只不过是偶然事件。

☆ *by* ~ 偶然,意外地 ☆ *~al a.* 偶然的 (*~ally ad.*)

**accompany** [ə'kʌmpəni] ★ *v.* 1. be together with 陪伴,与...一道: His wife has accompanied him through thick and thin. 他的妻子陪他度过了艰难困苦。The white wine should be accompanied with fish. 吃鱼时应当喝白葡萄酒。2. (in music) play so as to set off the main performer 伴奏: My sister accompanied my performance on piano. 我妹妹用钢琴为我的表演伴奏。

☆ **accompanist** *n.* 伴奏者

**accomplish** [ə'kɒmplɪʃ; ə'kʌmplɪʃ] ★ *v.* finish sth. completely, fulfill one's goal 完成,达成: He has finally ~ed his journey around the world. 他终于完成了自己的环球之旅。

☆ *~ment n.* 成就: He is a pianist of great ~ments. 他是个极有成就的钢琴家。

**accord** [ə'kɔ:d] ★ *n.* agreement, harmony 一致,协调: Finally, the prisoner began to cooperate with us of his own ~. 最后,那犯人开始自觉自愿地协助我们。

★ *v.* [*form*] agree, suit 与...相协调: Your words do not ~ with your behavior. 你言行不符。

☆ *~ with* 符合,与...一致 ☆ *in ~ with (in ~ance with)* 与...协调一致

☆ *~ing to* 根据...,依据,按照 ☆ *of one's own ~* 自愿地 ☆ *~ance n.* 谐

调 ☆ *~ing a.* 按照,根据 (*~ingly ad.*)

**account** [ə'kaʊnt] ★ *n.* 1. report, description 报告,叙述: The real-time TV news gives a full ~ of the accident. 电视实时新闻全面报道了事故的经过。2. record of money paid and owed for goods or services 帐目: Keep an ~ of your family purchasing, then you'll probably make the ends meet. 把家庭支出账目记一下,这样你也许就能收支平衡了。3. arrangement of financial deals with a bank or merchant 银行或商家的户头,账户: I would like to open a checking ~, please. 劳驾我想开个活期户头。4. importance 重要性: It's of great ~ to be always on time. 守时是件非常重要的事。5. scope of consideration 考虑的范围: Please take into ~ that she's but a child. 请考虑一下,她还只不过是孩子。

★ *v.* 1. consider 认为: Ruby is ~ed as an outstanding manager in the factory she serves. 鲁比在厂里被看做一名出色的管理人员。2. explain the cause of sth., be the reason of sth. 做解释; 是...的原因: Maybe he can somehow ~ for this foolish mistake. 也许他能为这愚蠢的错误作出某种解释。Bad family influence ~s for most of the unhealthy living style. 多数不健康的生活方式源于家庭的不良影响。

☆ *~ for* 说明,解释 ☆ *by all ~s* 据说 ☆ *on ~ of* 因为,由于 ☆ *on sb.'s ~*

为了某人的缘故 ☆ *open/close an ~*  
在银行开户头/注销户头 ☆ *take sth. into ~* 考虑到… ☆ *~ant* *n.* 会计

**accurate** [ˈækjərət] ★ *a.* correct, exact 准确的, 精确的: Give me an ~ account of the stranger. 把那个陌生人给我准确地描述一下。Scientists are trained to be ~. 科学家受到的训练就是要做事准确。

☆ *accuracy* *n.* 准确性

**accuse** [əˈkjuz] ★ *v.* blame sb. for sth.; charge sb. with unlawful deeds 指责; 指控, 控告: The best way to lose a friend is to ~ him repeatedly. 频频指责最易磨灭友情。The couple is ~d of child abuse. 这对夫妻被控虐待儿童。

☆ *~ sb. of (doing) sth.* 指责、指控某人做某事 ☆ *bring an accusation against sb.* 指控某人 ☆ *~r* *n.* 起诉人

☆ *accusing* *a.* 指责的, 非难的 ☆ *accusation* *n.* 指责或指控; 罪名 ☆ *a false accusation* *n.* 诬告 ☆ *the ~d* *n.* 被告人

**accustom** [əˈkʌstəm] ★ *v.* make sb. used to sth. 使习惯于…: She quickly ~ed herself to the cold weather. 她很快使自己习惯了寒冷的气候。

☆ *be ~ed to sth.* 习惯于某事: I'm not ~ed to staying up late yet. 我还不习惯熬夜呢。

**ache** [eɪk] ★ *n.* pain 疼痛: These ~s and pains are the result of too much exercise.

这种疼痛都是由运动过度而产生的。

★ *v.* 1. suffer from pain 疼: I'm aching all over. 我全身疼痛。2. be longing for sth. 想念, 渴望做某事: Not more than a week at sea did he begin to ~ for home. 在海上不到一星期他就开始想家了。

☆ *back ~* *n.* 背疼 ☆ *head ~* *n.* 头疼

☆ *stomach ~* *n.* 胃疼, 肚子疼 ☆

*tooth ~* *n.* 牙疼

**achieve** [əˈtʃi:v] ★ *v.* succeed in getting sth; get sth. done 获得; 达成: She ~d top marks in the exam. 她在考试中获得了头名。

☆ *~ment* *n.* 实现, 达成; 成就: The twentieth century sees great ~ments in medical science. 20世纪见证了医学的巨大成就。

**acid** [ˈæsɪd] ★ *n.* 1. a chemical substance that can react with a base to form a salt; any sour substance (化学物质) 酸; 酸味的东西: Vinegar contains ~. 醋中含有酸。

★ *a.* 1. sore, sharp or biting to the taste 酸味的, 酸的: The fruit has an ~ taste. 这种水果味道很酸。2. of or like an acid 尖酸的, 讥诮的: Tears came into her eyes when she heard these ~ words. 听到这些尖酸的话, 泪水涌进了她的眼睛。

☆ *~ fog* *n.* 酸雾 ☆ *~ test* *n.* 决定性的考验

**acquaintance** [ə'kweɪntəns] ★ *n.* 1. a person whom one knows, but isn't very familiar with 泛泛之交: I have a lot of ~s in your city. 我在你们市里认识不少人。

☆ *be/get acquainted with* ... 认识某人或了解某事 ☆ *acquaint* *v.* 知道, 了解

**acquire** [ə'kwɪər] ★ *v.* get, obtain sth. by one's effort 得到, 通过努力获得: The old woman ~d the ability of reading people's mind. 那老妇掌握了看出别人心思的能力。

☆ ~d *a.* 后天的, 养成的 ☆ ~ment *n.* 获取; 取得物

**acre** ['eɪkə] ★ *n.* a measure of land, which equals to about 4047m<sup>2</sup> 英亩, 约合 4047 平方米

**across** [ə'krɒs] ★ *ad.* 1. from one side to the other side 横越, 穿过: This strait is too wide to swim ~. 海峡太宽, 无法游过去。2. on the other side 在另一边: Setting off from Dove through the Chunnel, within half an hour we're ~ at the French side. 从多佛出发穿越英吉利海底隧道, 不到半小时我们就来到了法国一侧。3. in a crosswise way 贯穿的, 交叉的: His arms were folded ~. 他交叉着双臂。

★ *prep.* 1. from one side to the other side, passing over at any angle 穿越(不拘角度): Ethan ran ~ the soccer field. 伊坦跑着穿过足球场。2. on or to the

other side of 在另一边: There is a big snowdrift ~ our driveway. 我家车道对过有个大雪堆。3. in contact with 接触: I came ~ an old friend yesterday. 我昨天碰见一位老朋友。

☆ ~ *from* 在...对面 ☆ *come* ~ 偶遇

☆ ~ *the-board* *a.* 全面的, 全盘的

**act** [ækt] ★ *n.* 1. sth. done, deed 行动, 动作: Helping the disabled is an ~ of mercy. 帮助残疾人是一种仁爱的举动。2. legal decision, law 法令, 条例: The state passed an ~ banning the hunting of bears. 该州通过了禁止猎熊的法令。3. performance, esp. a short one; a main division of drama or opera 短节目, 表演中的一幕或一段: The heroine died in the fifth ~. 女主人公在第五幕死去。4. sth. done to produce effects 装腔作势: The beggar puts on an ~ to win people's sympathy. 那乞丐装腔作势以博取人们同情。

★ *v.* 1. do sth. 行动, 做事: Most twins look alike, but they don't always ~ alike. 大多数双胞胎长得都很相似, 但他们行事却不尽相同。2. perform, pretend 表演, 假装: Sir Laurence Olivier ~ed Hamlet in the namesake movie. 劳伦斯·奥利弗爵士在电影《哈姆雷特》中扮演哈姆雷特。3. function, have an effect on 起作用: Alcohol ~ed with Aspirin and caused his death. 酒精与阿斯匹林共同作用导致了死亡。

☆ ~ *as* 作为, 充任... ☆ ~ *for* 代表某人 ☆ *in the ~ of doing sth.* 当场 ☆ ~*ing* *n.* 表演事业, 演技 *a.* 代理的; an ~ing manager 代理经理 an ~ing prime minister 代总理 ☆ ~*or* *n.* 演员 (~*ress* *n.* 女演员)

**active** ['æktɪv] ★ *a.* energetic, lively; acting, functioning 有活力的, 积极的; 活动中的: Stop watching TV. Go out and do something ~. 别看电视了, 出去做一点积极的运动吧。

☆ *be ~ about / be ~ in doing sth.* 在某方面积极 ☆ ~*ly* *ad.* 积极地 ☆ *activity* *n.* (pl. activities) 活力; 繁忙而充满活力的活动; 消遣: campus activity = extra-curricular activity 校园(课余)活动 outdoor activities 户外活动 social activities 社交活动 ☆ *activist* *n.* 积极分子(尤指政治方面的) ☆ *inter ~ a.* 互动式的 ☆ ~ *duty* *n.* (= ~ service [GB]) 现役 ☆ ~ *remedy* *n.* 速效药

**actual** ['æktʃʊəl] ★ *a.* real, existing in fact 实际的, 确实的: His ~ words were much more offensive than these. 他的原话比这刺耳得多哩。

☆ ~*ly* *ad.* 居然, 竟然; 事实上: David likes cycling very much. Actually, he's the chairman of a cycling club. 大卫非常喜欢骑自行车, 事实上, 他是一个自行车俱乐部的主席。

**ad** [æd] ★ *n.* *abbr.* for "advertisement" 广告: Newspaper classified ~s, a traditional

place for posting and looking for jobs, are being placed on line. 分类广告这种求才与求职消息传统上是刊登在报纸上的, 如今在互联网上也有了。

**AD, A.D.** [ˌeɪˈdiː] ★ (*abbr.* for Latin "Anno Domini") of the Christian period in history(拉丁文缩写)公元

**adapt** [əˈdeɪpt] ★ *v.* make sth./sb. suitable for certain conditions, environments, etc. 使适合: This is an ~ed edition for young readers. 这是特为年轻读者出版的改编本。

☆ ~*able* *a.* 适应性强的

**add** [æd] ★ *v.* put sth. together; make further statement 添加; 补充说: Please ~ my name to the list. 请在名单上加上我的名字。I'd like to ~ that we're here for the same purpose. 我还想说一句, 我们的目的都是相同的。

☆ ~ *A to B* (= ~ *A and B together*) ...上加...; ~ fuel to the flames 火上浇油 ~ insult to injury 伤上加辱 ☆ ~ ... *up* 将...加起来 ☆ ~ *up to* 总计达到 ☆ *in ~ition (to sth.)* 除...之外: In ~ition to doing his own studies, the young man also works as a tutor. 在自己的学业之外, 这年轻人还做家教。☆ ~*ition* *n.* 加; 被加之物 ☆ ~*itional* *a.* 附加的, 追加的

**addict** ['ædɪkt] ★ *n.* a person who is unable to free himself from a harmful habit, esp. of taking drugs 成瘾者, 尤指有毒

瘾者: He is a hopeless drug ~. 他是个无可救药的瘾君子。

☆ ~ed a. 成瘾的, 沉溺于……无法自拔的 ☆ ~ion n. 沉溺, 嗜好 ☆ ~ive a. (使)上瘾的

**address** [ə'dres] ★ n. 1. (also, ['ædres]) detailed information of where a site is and to which site mail, etc. can be delivered 地址: Before opening a checking account for you, I'll need your name, ~ and Social Security number. 在为您开立活期账户之前, 我需要您的姓名、地址和社会福利号码。2. a speech 演讲, 致辞: The President gave an ~ to the Senate and the House of Representative. 总统对参众两院致辞。

★ v. 1. make a speech 致辞: The speaker ~ed young people on the harm of drug. 演讲人向年轻人讲了毒品的危害性。2. write an address on a post 在邮件上写下地址: The letter was wrongly ~ed. 这封信的地址写错了。3. call sb. as 称呼某人为…: “You may ~ me as ‘Captain’,” the stranger said. “你们可以叫我‘船长’,” 那陌生人说。

☆ ~ unknown 地址不详 ☆ ~ee n. 收件人 ☆ ~ book n. 地址簿, 通讯录

**adjust** [ə'dʒʌst] ★ v. alter sth. slightly to make it fit or be right for use 调节, 调整: To avoid backache, try to ~ the back of your chair a little. 想防止背痛, 不妨试着调整一下椅背。

☆ ~able a. 可调节的 ☆ ~ment n. 调节, 调整

**administration** [əd,mɪnə'streɪʃən] ★ n. 1. management of public or business affairs 管理: George heads up the ~ office in a big hotel. 乔治在一家大旅馆主持办公行政部门的工作。2. the period of office of a US President; the government in this period 美国总统任期; 总统任期内的一届政府

☆ administer v. 管理, 治理 ☆ administrative a. 行政管理方面的 ☆ administrator n. 行政管理人员

**admire** [əd'maɪə] ★ v. 1. regard with wonder, delight and respect 赞赏, 羡慕, 钦佩: For years, travelers have flocked to Bali to ~ the natural beauty. 多年来, 游客们蜂拥而至巴厘岛欣赏自然之美。2. express one's delight and appreciation of sb./sth. 夸奖, 赞美: I ~d the unusual and colorful geography of the Great Crayon whole-heartedly. 我衷心地赞叹大峡谷奇绝多姿的地形地貌。

☆ ~ sb. for sth. 因…而羡慕某人 ☆ in admiration of... 怀着对…的赞美 ☆ admirable a. 令人钦佩的, 极好的 ☆ admiration n. 赞赏, 敬重 ☆ admiring a. 赞美的, 倾慕的 (admiringly ad.)

**admit** [əd'mɪt] ★ v. 1. agree that sth. (unpleasant about yourself) is true, confess 承认, 招认: Most Americans will ~ that

there's nothing better than a good home-cooked meal. 多数美国人都承认,没有什么比自家精心烹饪的饭菜更好吃。

2. let in, permit 准入,允许: People under 18 are not ~ted into this bar. 未满18岁不得进入这个酒吧。

☆ ~ sb. into/to 准许进入 ☆ ~ to (doing) sth. = make an admission of... 承认做了某事 ☆ apply for admission to... 申请进入... ☆ deny/refuse admission 拒绝进入... ☆ ~ted a. 已承认的 ☆ ~tedly ad. 无可辩驳地 ☆ admission n. 承认,招认;门票费;准入许可

**adopt** [ə'dɒpt] ★ v. 1. take sb. into one's family and make him/her legally one's child 收养,过继: No one knows that he's an ~ed child, not even himself. 谁也不知道他是被收养的,连他自己也不知道。2. accept, take over sth. as one's own 接受,采纳: Most hospitals have ~ed the method of double-bedding, that is, putting new born twins together. 多数医院都采用了将新生双胞胎一起喂养的方法。

☆ ~ion n. 收养;采纳

**adult** [ˈædʌlt; ɔ'dʌlt] ★ a. that has grown-up 成熟的,成年的: Adult tigers usually live alone. 成年老虎平时独自生活。

★ n. grown-up person or animal 成人,发育成熟的动物: Some children like to be treated like ~s. 有些孩子喜欢得到

和大人一样的对待。

☆ ~hood n. 成年 ☆ ~ education n. 成人教育

**advance** [əd'væns] ★ v. 1. move or put sth. forward; make better, promote 促进: New methods are used to ~ the growth of tomatoes. 人们用新方法促进西红柿的生长。2. cause to happen earlier 使提前发生: We ~d the publication of this book to June. 我们将这本书提前到六月出版了。3. go forward, make progress 向前,进步: Our troops ~d into the enemy territory without much resistance. 我军向敌方区域进军,没遇到太多抵抗。

★ n. forward movement, progress 前进,进步: Name several scientific ~s in the past century, will you? 请将过去一个世纪科学方面的进展举出几例好吗?

☆ in ~ (of sth.) 事先 ☆ make ~ 使...进展 ☆ ~d a. 先进的,高等的;超前的,先驱的

**advantage** [əd'væntɪdʒ] ★ n. a better position, superiority 优势,有利条件: The climate ~ brings this island great tourist income. 气候优势给这岛带来了大笔旅游收入。

☆ have ~s over... 优于,对...占优势 ☆ take ~ of... 利用...来达到自己的目的: People with no faults are terrible: there is no way of taking ~ of them. (A. France) 没有缺点的人真可怕: 根本无

懈可击嘛。(法朗士) ☆ *to sb.'s ~* 对某人有利 ☆ *mutual ~ n.* 相互的利益

**adventure** [ədventʃər] ★ *n.* a bold activity full of danger and excitement; unusual experience 历险, 奇遇: I'd love to have a little bit ~ every now and then. 我喜欢时不时地来一点历险活动。After a week's ~ in the jungle, everyone was tired out. 一个星期的丛林历险之后, 人人都筋疲力尽了。

☆ *have an ~* 历险 ☆ *~r n.* 冒险家, 投机者 (~*ss n.* 女冒险家, 女投机家) ☆ *adventurous a.* 勇气十足的, 喜欢历险的; 充满危险的, 需要勇气的

**advice** [ədvaɪs] ★ *n.* an opinion offered as worthy to be followed 劝告, 忠告: We called our travel agent for ~. 我们打电话给旅行经纪人咨询他的意见。

☆ *take/follow sb.'s ~* 听从某人的劝告 ☆ *a piece of ~ n.* 一条建议

**advise** [ədvaɪz] ★ *v.* give sb. one's opinion about doing things or how to behave 劝告, 提建议: The doctor ~d him to take a light diet. 医生建议他吃些易消化的食物。

☆ *~ sb. against (doing) sth.* 建议某人不做某事 ☆ *~ sb. on sth.* 就... 给人以建议 ☆ *advisor n.* (= [GB] adviser) 顾问

**affair** [ə'feə] ★ *n.* matter, thing, event 事情, 事务: Their wedding was a grand

~ of the local area. 他们的婚礼是当地的一件大事。

☆ *mind one's own ~s/business* 不干涉别人的事 ☆ *business ~s n.* 商务 ☆ *current ~s n.* 时事 ☆ *domestic/international ~s n.* 国内/国际事务

**affect** [ə'fekt] ★ *v.* 1. have an effect on; (disease, etc.) attack sb., infect; move or stir the emotion of 影响; (疾病) 侵袭某人; 令人感动: Alcohol ~s drivers' concentration. 酒精影响司机的注意力。Jeff was ~ed by TB last year. 杰夫去年感染了肺结核。2. pretend 假作, 装腔作势: Ed ~s helplessness whenever he's asked to sing a song. 每次叫埃德唱歌, 他都装出可怜巴巴的样子。  
☆ *~ed a.* 装模作样的 ☆ *~ion n.* 爱, 喜爱 ☆ *~ionate a.* 挚爱的, 疼爱的

**afford** [ə'fɔ:d] ★ *v.* 1. give forth, provide sth. good 提供: Her parents ~ed her a good education. 她父母为她提供了良好的教育。TV ~s pleasure to lots of people. 电视为很多人带来了乐趣。2. bear the expense of (doing) sth. 花得起, 付得起: I cannot ~ the time, let alone the expenses. 我没时间, 费用就更不用提了。

☆ *~able a.* 支付得起的 ☆ *~able housing n.* 低收入住宅

**afraid** [ə'freɪd] ★ *a.* being frightened or worried 害怕, 担心: Some English learn-