

英语辞书大系

新编

# 英汉双解词典

ENGLISH-CHINESE  
DICTIONARY

南方出版社

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DICTIONARY

主 编:本书编委会

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# 前 言

《新编英汉双解词典》是一部中型语言工具书，主要供翻译工作者、英语教师和英语爱好者所使用。

在编写本书过程中，我们参阅了国内外大量的有关词典，经过苦心研究，集诸家词书之长，形成这本在英语方面，以现代英语为主；在汉语方面，以现代汉语为规范的词典。词语释义力求准确、简明，例证力求实用，并对每一词条都作了考订。

本词典共收入英语词条 20 000 余条。除一般词语外，还收入一些常见的词、成语、谚语等。

《新编英汉双解词典》的编写，就是试图为学习和使用英语的广大读者提供一部内容较全面又比较切合实用的工具书。

在编写本书的过程中，由于我们的水平有限，疏漏之处在所难免，敬请读者批评指正。

# 

### 一、单词

1. 本词典英语单词均按字母顺序排列，用黑正体印刷。
2. 有两种以上拼法的词，作如下处理：
  - (1) 加圆括号。如：**labo(u)r** ['leibə] n. ...
  - (2) 同时给出。如：**theatre, theater** ['θiətə] n. ...
3. 缩写词，组合词等均按字母顺序排列。
4. 拼写相同，但词源、词义不同的词，分立词条并在右上角标有数码字。如：  
**light**<sup>1</sup>..., **light**<sup>2</sup>...
5. 有些形容词既可以用-ic，也可以用-ical 作后缀，用圆括号标示。

### 二、注音

1. 本词典用国际音标注音，音标注在本词后，放在方括号内。重音符号 ['] 置于重读音节的音标符号的前上方；有两个以上重读音节的词，用 ['] 表示主重音，用 [ˌ] 表示次重音并置于音标符号的前下方。如：  
**qualification** [ˌkwɒlɪfɪˈkeɪʃən]。
2. 一个词一般只标注一种发音。但该词若有两种以上发音，用逗号隔开，放在方括号内。如：  
**direct** [dɪ'ret, daɪ'rekt] **adj.** ...  
若一个音既可发长音也可发短音，将长音符号标在圆括号内。如：  
**reality** [ri(:)'ælɪti]...
3. 一个词的发音若有强式和弱式两种读音，按强弱的顺序排列，中间用逗号分开。如：  
**of** [ɒv, əv, v, f] **prep.** ...
4. 一个词因词性或释义不同而发音有差异时在有关词性之前另行注音。如：  
**increase** [ɪn'kri:s] **vt.**, **vi.** ... ['ɪnkri:s] **n.** ...

### 三、词性

1. 词性用英语缩写形式标出，共分十类：  
名词 **n.**  
动词(及物动词) **vt.**  
(不及物动词) **vi.**  
(助动词) **aux. v.**  
代词 **pron.**      数词 **num.**  
形容词 **adj.**      副词 **adv.**  
介词 **prep.**      连词 **conj.**  
感叹词 **int.**      冠词 **art.**
2. 一个词若有两个以上词性时，择其主要或常见者标出。如：  
**quarry** ['kwɒri] **n.** ①...②...**vt.**, **vi.** ①...②...

### 四、词形变化

1. 不规则动词的变化形式，名词复数的不规则变化形式，均加以注明，规则变化中需要重复词尾辅音字母或拼法、发音等有较大变动的，也加以注明。如：  
**admit** [əd'mɪt] (~ted; ~ting) **vt.**, **vi.** ...  
**take** [teɪk] (took [tʊk], taken ['teɪkən]) **vt.** ...  
**knife** [naɪf] **n.** (pl. knives [naɪvz]) ...
2. 形容词和副词比较级与最高级的不规则变化形式，加以注明标在圆括号内，比较级与最高级之间用分号分开。如：  
**bad** [bæd] **adj.** (worse [wɜ:s]; worst [wɜ:st]) ...

### 五、释义和用法

1. 每一词条均用英语进行解释，然后标明汉语释义。
2. 词目在同一词性下有多种不同释义时，分别用①、②、③...标出。
3. 每一词的双解部分用正体排印而例句均用斜体排印。
4. 词组(其中包括谚语)用黑正体字排印，词组间用“/”符号隔开。
5. 释义前有时用方括号表示词的词源和学科等。如：[英]、[美]、[律]、[语]等。
6. 在词的基本用法和例句后根据不同的情况标出/词组/、/派生/、/合成/、/辨析/等。

## 六、符号用法

1. 代字号“~”用于代表词条的本词。
2. 方括号“[ ]”用于:
  - (1) 注明音标
  - (2) 注明用法
  - (3) 注明词源及学科
  - (4) 注明正误
3. 圆括号“( )”用于:
  - (1) 注明词形变化。如:  
**do** (did; done; doing)
  - (2) 加注内容或意义方面的补充说明。如:  
(文章、讲话、乐曲等的)一段、一节
  - (3) 表示可省略部分。如:  
**ravel** [ˈrævəl] vt. ①…②disentangle 拆开(绳索), 拆散(织物) …
  - (4) 表示代换部分。如:  
shave oneself 自己刮脸(剃胡子)
  - (5) 表示固定搭配。如:  
**afraid** [əˈfreɪd] adj. …be ~ (of) …害怕…
  - (6) 表示名词的复数形式。如:  
**bath** [bɑːθ, bæθ] n. (pl. bathes [bɑːðz]) …
4. 鱼尾号用于:  
注明辨析, 注意。
5. || 用于隔开词组, 派生词和合成词。

## 略 语 表

adj.	adjective	形容词
ad.	adverb	副词
n.	noun	名词
art.	article	冠词
conj.	conjunction	连词
int.	interjection	感叹词
num.	numeral	数词
prep.	preposition	介词
pron.	pronoun	代词
v.	verb	动词
aux. v.	auxiliary verb	助动词
vi.	intransitive verb	不及物动词
vt.	transitive verb	及物动词
sth.	something	某物
sb.	somebody	某人
pl.	plural	复数
sing	singular	单数

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## A

**a** [eɪ, ə] (在元音前为 **an** [æn, ən]) **indef. art.** one; any; each 一个; 任何一个; 每一个; ~ hammer 一把锤子/a university 一所大学/an hour 一个小时/an umbrella 一把雨伞/an apple 一个苹果/once ~ year 每年一次/I had ~ cup of water. 我喝了一杯水。A whale is not ~ fish. 鲸不是鱼。There was ~ Brown in that village. 那个村子有过一个叫布朗的人。A square has four sides. 正方形有四个边。

**aback** [ə'bæk] **adv.** backwards 向后地; 后退地: At first, Kirby was taken ~ by their announcement. 起初, 柯尔比被他们的宣布吓了一跳。|| **be taken** ~ 吃惊; 吓了一跳

**abacus** ['æbəkəs] (pl. abaci ['æbəsaɪ] or abacuses ['æbəkəsɪz]) **n.** calculating instrument with balls moving smoothly on wires 算盘; 珠算; use (work) an ~ 打算盘/The oldest kind of computer is the ~, used in China centuries ago. 最老式的一种计算机是算盘, 数世纪前就在中国使用了。

**abandon** [ə'bændən] **vt.** leave or give up completely 放弃; 抛弃: The baby was ~ed by its mother. 婴儿被他妈妈抛弃了。We ~ed our holiday because we had no money. 因为没有钱, 我们放弃了假期。He never ~ed his friends. 他从不舍弃自己的朋友。The search was ~ed when night came, even though the child had not been found. 夜幕降临时, 尽管孩子还没有找到, 搜寻工作还是中止了。He was obliged to ~ that idea. 他被迫放弃了那个想法。Don't ~ hope. 不要灰心。|| ~ **oneself to sth.** 陷入; 沉湎于某事 || ~ed **adj.** 被抛弃的; 无耻的

**abate** [ə'beɪt] **vt., vi.** ① make or become less 减少; 减轻; 减退: The wind ~d. 风势减弱了。The medicine ~d his pain. 药减轻了他的病痛。② do away with 消除: His anger ~d. 他的怒气消了。|| ~ment **n.** 减少; 减轻; 减退

**abed** [ə'bed] **adv.** in bed 在床上; be ill ~ 卧病在床

**abide** [ə'baɪd] (abode [ə'baʊd] 或 ~d) **vt., vi.** ① keep (a promise, law) 遵守 (诺言、法律): ~ by one's promise 遵守诺言/~ by discipline 遵守纪律/~ by one's opinion 固执己见/We agreed to ~ by your judgement. 我们同意服从你的判决。② endure, bear [用于否定句和疑问句] 忍耐; 忍受: I can't ~ that man. 我不能忍受那种人。I can't ~ rude people. 我不能容忍粗鲁无礼的人。|| **abiding adj.** 持久的; 永久的

**ability** [ə'bɪlɪti] **n.** ① the power or capacity to do or think sth. (办事或思考) 能力; 本领: She has the ~ to do it, but she is lazy. 她有能力做, 但是她懒。② cleverness; intelligence 聪明; 智慧; 才智: a man of ~ 有才能的人/leadership ~ 领导才干/Tom is a painter of great ~. 汤姆是一个极有才智的画家。|| **to the best (utmost) of one's** ~ 不遗余力, 尽最大努力

**ablaze** [ə'bleɪz] **adv., adj.** on fire, in a blaze; (fig.) shin-

ing, bright, excited 着火 (的), [喻] 激动的: set it ~ 放火烧之/be ~ with anger 怒气冲冲/The streets were ~ with light. 街上灯火辉煌。

**able** ['eɪbl] **adj.** ① having knowledge or skill; clever 有才能的; 聪明的: an ~ lawyer 精明的律师/an ~ speech 颇有见地的演说/an ~ man 有才干的人/He is the ~st pianist I know. 他是我所知道的最有才华的钢琴家。② having the power to do 能够做的; 能 [接不定式]: Jane was ~ to catch the early bus. 珍妮赶上了早车。Will you be ~ to come? 你能来吗? Tom was ill. He wasn't ~ to take part in the match. 汤姆病了, 不能参加比赛。She is ~ to swim. 她会游泳。|| **be ~ to (do) ...** 能够; 会 || **enable vt.** 使 (人) 能够

【辨析】**capable** 和 **able** 的区别: **capable** 是 **capability** 和 **capacity** 两个词共有的形容词, 用于消极方面, 指接受或适应的能力, 可指人也可指事物。**capable** 有时具有贬意, 如: He is capable of (doing) anything. 他甚至于什么事都干得出来。**able** 有才能的, 具有积极的意义, 在本领上比 **capable** 高出一筹, 但只对人而言的。

【注意】**can** 和 **be able to** 在表示能力这一点上同义, 常可互换。它们的区别在于: ① **can** 仅有现在和过去时态形式 (**could**), 无将来和完成时态形式, 而 **be able to** 则有更多的时态形式。如在下面三个例句中, 不能用 **can** 取代 **be able to**: Will you be able to come tonight? 你今晚能来吗? I'm sorry I haven't been able to answer your letter. 对不起我一直没能给您回信。He said he had not been able to come earlier. 他说他没有能够早一点来。② **be able to** 后的动词一般不用被动语态。[误] I was able to be heard. [正] I was able to make myself heard. 我能够让别人听到我的讲话。

**aboard** [ə'bɔ:d] **prep., adv.** on (to) or in (to) a ship or aeroplane 在 (向) 船上或飞机上: "Are all the passengers ~?" asked the captain. 船长问: "所有旅客都上船了吗?" It's time to go ~ (the ship). 已到乘搭 (上船) 的时间了。Welcome ~! 请上船 (飞机、汽车)! 欢迎乘坐本船 (飞机、此次列车)!

**abolish** [ə'bɒlɪʃ] **vt.** stop (sth. that is happening); get rid of completely 取消; 废止: The new government ~ed the tax on clothing. 新政府取消了服装税。Many people wish that nations would ~ their frontiers. 许多人都希望各国能废除疆界。|| **abolition n.** 废除; 废止/~able **adj.** 可废除的/~er **n.** 取消者; 废除者

【辨析】**abolish** 和 **cancel** 的区别: **abolish** 指废除存在已久的法律、条例、法规、风俗习惯等。如: Abraham Lincoln abolished slavery in the United States. 亚伯拉罕·林肯废除了美国的奴隶制。**cancel** 指取消已作出的决定或安排的事情。如: The professor has decided to cancel the lecture. 教授已决定取消那场讲座。

**abound** [ə'baʊnd] **vi.** have in great numbers or quantity 有 (大量的); 富余; 盛产; 充满 (with, in): Wild birds



~ in the forest. 森林里有许多野鸟。The ocean ~s with fish. 海里产很多鱼。

**about** [ə'baʊt] **prep.** ① concerning 关于; 对于: This is a book ~ American history. 这是一本关于美国历史的书。I know nothing ~ it. 我对此一无所知。② here and there 到处; 四处; 在...各处: Jean's clothes were lying ~ the room. 房间里到处都是简的衣服。She looked ~ her. 她环视四周。③ round, near to 在...周围; 在...附近; 在...身边: He planted trees ~ the house. 他在房子周围种了树。④ approximately (时间、大小、数量等) 大约: We left there ~ 6 p.m. 我们大约是下午六点钟离开那里的。He is ~ thirty five years old. 他大约 35 岁。**adv.** ① nearly, almost 大约; 几乎; 差不多: We walked ~ five miles. 我们走了大约五英里。② here and there 到处, 各处: There's a lot of flu ~ at this time of year. 这时节到处都有许多人患流感。People were sitting ~ on the grass. 人们散坐在草地上。③ near 附近: There is no one ~. 附近没有人。Is there anybody ~? 附近有人吗? ④ facing round (转) 向相反方向: The ship turned ~. 船掉转方向。|| **bring** ~ 引起; 造成; 导致 / **come** ~ 发生; (船或风) 改变方向

【辨析】1. about, of 和 on 的区别: about 涉及详情。of 不涉及详情。on 多用于学术上

2. about 与 with, on 的区别: 当表示“在...身边”, “在...手头”, “在...身上”时, about 常表示随身携带“小物品”。with 往往表示携带“较大的物件”; 但随身带钱之类的物品时, 二者皆可用之。on 常用于口语中。[误] I have no dictionary about me. [正] I have no dictionary with me. 我身边没有带字典。I have no change (purse) about (with, on) me. 我身边没有带零钱(钱包)。3. be about to 和 be going to 的区别: 二者都表示“未来要做什么”, 但 be about to 表示“最近的未来...”, be going to 表示“不久的将来...”, 前者较急迫。例如: My back is about to break under the load. 重压之下我的背就要断了。I'm going to have a meeting tomorrow. 我明天将开一个会。

**above** [ə'baʊ] **prep.** ① higher than 在...之上: There is a portrait ~ the blackboard. 黑板上方有张画像。② more than 超过: The sun rose ~ the horizon. 太阳升到地平线上。There were ~ 3000 people there. 那儿有三千人以上。**adv.** in or to a higher place 在上方: Their classroom is just ~. 他们的教室就在上面。See the birds flying ~. 看天上的飞鸟。|| ~ **all** 最主要地 / ~ **oneself** 自命不凡; 趾高气扬 / **over and ~** 除外; 也

【辨析】above 与 over, on, upon 的区别: above 表示一般的“在...的上方”。如: The lamp is above our desk. 灯在我们课桌的上方。over 表示“在...的正上方”。如: The lamp is over our desk. 灯在我们课桌的正上方。A lamp hangs over us. 在我们(头顶)的上方悬挂着一盏灯。on 表示与某物接触并在它的上边。如: The book is on the table. 书在桌上。upon 与 on 同意, 较为正式, 除在某些习惯用语中必须使用 upon 外, 两者可通用。

**abridge** [ə'brɪdʒ] **vt.** make (a book, etc.) shorter (书等) 删节; 节略: an ~d edition 节本 / It was ~d from the original work. 这是根据原著节略的。|| ~ **ment** **n.** 删节; 节略; (书的) 节书; 摘要

**abroad** [ə'brɔ:d] **adv.** ① in or to a foreign country 在国外; 到国外: My brother lives ~. 我的兄弟生活在国外。He is going ~ for his holiday this year. 今年他将要到国外度假。② in all directions; widely 遍布, 到

处 || **at home and ~** 国内外 / **be ~** 在国外 / **go ~** 出国

**abrupt** [ə'brʌpt] **adj.** ① very sudden 突然的; 意外的: an ~ stop 突然停止 / an ~ death 突然死亡, 猝死 ② (of speech, behaviour) bad tempered; unfriendly (指言谈、举止) 粗鲁的; 无礼的: His ~ reply hurt my feelings. 他粗鲁的回答伤害了我的感情。③ (of a slope) steep (斜坡) 陡峭的: The slope was very ~. 那斜坡很陡。|| ~ **ly** **adv.** 突然; 仓猝 / ~ **ness** **n.** 突然性

**absent** ['æbsənt] **adj.** ① not here, not present 不在; 缺席: Peter has a cold and is ~ from school. 彼得感冒了, 没有上学。He was ~ from work last Tuesday. 他上周二缺勤。② not paying attention to 心不在焉的: He looked at his mother in an ~ sort of way. 他漫不经心地看着他的母亲。**vt.** [æb'sent] keep (oneself) away 缺席: Why did you ~ yourself from school yesterday? 昨天你为什么不到校? || ~ **ee** **n.** 缺席者; 不在者 / ~ **ly** **adv.** 茫然地 / ~ **-minded** **adj.** 心不在焉的; 茫然的

**absolute** ['æbsəljʊt] **adj.** ① complete; perfect; whole 完善的; 完美的; 完全的; 绝对的: have ~ trust in sb. 完全信任某人 / The police have ~ proof of his guilt. 警察有他犯罪的确凿证据。② not limited 无限制的: ~ power 无限权利 ③ having unlimited power 专制的; 独裁的: an ~ ruler 专制的统治者 ④ real, undoubted 真实的; 无疑的: the ~ truth 绝对真理 || ~ **ly** **adv.** 完全地; 绝对地 / **absolution** **n.** 赦免; 免罪

**absolve** [əb'zɒlv] **vt.** declare free (from sin, guilt; from a promise, a duty, the consequences of past sin) 赦免; 解除责任; 免除 (履行诺言、罪责): ~ ... from (of) 免除...的(罪、责任) / They ~d him from all responsibilities. 他们免除了他的一切责任。

**absorb** [əb'sɔ:b] **vt.** ① take or suck in 吸收: Some of waste and poison is ~ed and changed into harmless things. 一部分废物和含毒物品被吸收, 变成了无害的东西。The heat is ~ed by the water. 热量被水吸收了。② take up the attention of 吸引...注意力: ~ sb.'s attention 吸引某人注意 || **be ~ed in** 被...吸引住; 全神贯注于 || ~ **ably** **adj.** 可吸收的, 吟吸收的 / ~ **er** **n.** 吸收器 / ~ **ability** **n.** 吸收性 / ~ **ing** **adj.** 非常吸引人的; 引人入胜的

【辨析】absorb, digest 和 assimilate 的区别: absorb 较为通俗, 使用范围较广泛, 常指某物吸收他物, 其过程较简单。如: Water absorbs oxygen. 水吸收氧气。digest 指吸收某物中的有用部分, 排除无用部分, 其过程较 absorb 缓慢。如: Cheese doesn't digest easily. 奶酪不容易被吸收。He read rapidly but did not digest anything. 他读得很快, 却什么也没有吸收。assimilate 指吸收消化以后转变为有用的物质, 其过程较 digest 更缓慢。如: Food is first absorbed, then digested and finally assimilated by our bodies. 食物首先被吃进, 然后经过消化, 最后被我们的身体所吸收。

【注意】be lost in 可以用来表示和 be absorbed in 相似的意思: She was lost in thought. 她陷入沉思。

**abstract** ['æbstrækt] **adj.** ① thought of apart from any particular object or real thing 抽象的: The word 'hunger' is an ~ noun. “饥饿”这个词是抽象名词。② deep 深奥的: He wanted to be a physicist and devoted himself to ~ research. 他想成为一名物理学家并献身于抽象研究。|| ~ **ly** **adj.** 抽象地; 理论上 / ~ **ion** **n.** 抽象概念

**absurd** [əb'sɜ:d] **adj.** unreasonable; foolish 不合理的;

荒谬的: an ~ explanation 不合理的解释/Don't be ~! 不要胡闹(搞、说)!

**abundance** [ə'bʌndəns] **n.** great amount 大量; 丰富; 充裕: an ~ of drink 充足的饮料 || **abundant** **adj.** 丰富的; 充裕的; 充分的/abundantly **adv.** 丰富地; 充裕地; 充分地

**abuse** [ə'bjʊz] **vt.** ① make bad use of; use wrongly 滥用; 乱用; 误用: ~ words 错用字眼 ② treat badly; speak very roughly to 虐待; 辱骂: Don't ~ that old man, he can't help walking slowly. 别辱骂那老人, 他只能慢慢走。[ə'bjʊ:s] **n.** ① bad or wrong use; mis-use 滥用; 误用 ② (pl.) bad practice of custom; bad treatment [复数] 弊病; 陋习; 虐待 ③ loud course; insulting words 辱骂; 谩骂; 咒语 || **abusive** **adj.** 滥用的; 辱骂性的

**academic** [ˌækə'demɪk] **adj.** ① of studying, schools, colleges, etc.; scholarly; literary or classical (contrasted with technical or scientific) 学术的; 学校的; 学者的; 文学或古典作品的(与技术的或科学的相对) ② too much concerned with theory and logic; not sufficiently practical 过于注重理论与逻辑的; 不够实际的 ③ of an academy 高等学府的; 专科学校的

**academy** [ə'kædəmi] **n.** ① school for higher learning, usu. for a special purpose 高等学府; 专科学校; a military ~ 军事学院/Academy of Music 音乐专科学校 ② society of distinguished men; society for cultivating art, literature, etc. of which membership is an honour 学会; 研究院: the Academy of Science of China 中国科学院

【辨析】academy 和 college, institute, university 的区别: academy 指为专门目的而设立的高等专科学校。如: a military academy 军事学院/an academy of music 音乐学院。college 指从属于综合性大学的法学院、文学院、医学院、理学院等, 也可指单科性学院; 在美国, college 可授学士学位。如: the college of liberal arts at the university 这所大学的文学院/the normal training college 教师进修学院/business college 商学院。institute 指独立的专业性学院, 和 college 意思相近, 但在英美高等教育系统中较少使用。如: Beijing Institute of Foreign Languages 北京外国语学院。university 指综合性大学, 往往下设多个学院(college)。如: Nanjing University 南京大学/Oxford University 牛津大学

**accede** [æk'si:d] **vi.** ① assent or agree (to request, proposal, etc.) 允诺; 同意(请求、建议等)(to): He ~d to my request. 他答应了我的请求。② come or succeed (to an office, a position of authority) 就职; 即位(to): ~ to the throne 即王位 ③ join 参加; 加入: ~ to a political party 加入政党 || **accession** **n.** 同意

**accelerate** [æk'seləreit] **vt., vi.** ① increase the speed of; cause to move faster or happen earlier 加速; 催促: accelerating the rate of growth 加快增长率 ② (of a motion or process) become faster (指运动或程序) 变快; 加速: The car ~d as it overtook me. 那辆车超我的车时加快了速度。

**accent** [ˈæksənt] **n.** ① stress put on a syllable or word 重音: In the word 'today' the ~ is on the second syllable. "today" 的重音在第二个音节。② particular way of speaking, usu. connected with a country, area or class 口音: a voice without a trace of ~ 说话不带地方口音/On the eighth day somebody thought Bashi's ~ suggested Baoding, a city four hours away

in Hebei Province. 第八天, 有人想到八喜的口音很像保定, 保定是河北省的一个城市, 乘车四小时即可到达。|| ~uate **vi.** 重读; 在...加重读符号; 强调/~uation **n.** 强调; 加重读符号的方法

**accept** [ək'sept] **vt., vi.** take sth. which is offered, not to refuse 接受: I offered him a cake and he ~ed. 我给他一块蛋糕, 他接受了。We invited her to the party but she could not ~. 我们邀请她参加聚会, 可是她不能接受。I cannot ~ your gift. 我不能接受你的礼物。He asked her to marry him and she ~ed him (his proposal). 他向她求婚并且她答应了。|| ~able **adj.** 可接受的; 同意的/~ance **n.** 领受, 接纳, 承认  
【辨析】accept 和 receive 的区别: accept 不但表示收到某物, 并在思想上加以允诺或肯定, 有接受采纳的意思, 比 receive 更进一步。receive 为普通用语, 可用于人, 也可用于物, 意思是“收到”, “受到”。

**access** [ˈækses] **n.** ① way (in) to a place 通道; 通路: easy (difficult) of ~ 易(难)进入/The only ~ to the school is across the fields. 通往学校的唯一通路是穿过田间。Access to the village is along this muddy path. 沿这条泥泞小路才能走到村庄。② right, opportunity, or means of reaching, using or approaching 接触; 使用; 机会: Only high officials had ~ to the president. 只有高级官员可以接近总统。Students must have ~ to a good library. 学生必须有机会利用完善的图书馆。③ attack (of fever, etc.) (身体发烧等) 突然发作

**accident** [ˈæksɪdənt] **n.** ① sth. that happens without a cause that can be seen at once, usu sth. unfortunate and undesirable 意外事件; 不测; 祸事; 事故: There have been many railway ~s this year. 今年发生了许多次火车车祸。② chance; fortune 机遇; 命运: by ~ of birth. 生来就是; 由于出生的身世。|| by ~ 偶然; 意外地/without ~ 安全地; 无恙地

**accidental** [ˌæksɪ'dentl] **adj.** happening by chance 偶然的; 意外的: I didn't mean to do it—it was ~. 我不是有意这样做——是无意的。|| by accident 意外地; 无意中地; 偶然地 || ~ly **adv.** 偶然地

**acclaim** [ə'kleɪm] **vt.** applaud loudly 欢呼; 喝彩: The newspapers ~ed the fireman a hero. 报纸为那个消防队员喝彩拥戴他成为英雄。The Americans ~ed the astronauts. 美国人以欢呼迎接宇航员。

**accommodate** [ə'kɒmədeɪt] **vt.** ① give someone a place to live or stay 供给住宿: One flat can ~ a family of five. 一套房间可供五口之家居住。This hotel can ~ 200 guests. 这家旅馆可供两百客人住宿。② have space for 容纳: You could ~ another four children in your class. 你的班里还能容纳四个孩子。③ adapt; harmonize; get into agreement or into adjustment 使适应; 使迁就; 调节: He soon ~d himself to the new circumstances. 他很快适应了新环境。

**accompany** [ə'kʌmpəni] **vt., vi.** ① go with someone 陪伴: He accompanied me to the doctor's. 他陪我去大夫的家(诊所)。I ~ him on the trip. 我同他一起去旅行。I'll ~ you to the airport. 我将陪你到机场。② play music while someone else is singing or playing another instrument 伴奏: Maria sang and I accompanied her on the piano. 玛丽亚唱, 我用钢琴伴奏。He accompanied at (on) the piano. 他以钢琴伴奏。|| **accompaniment** **n.** 伴随物; 伴唱; 伴奏

【注意】1. accompany 意为“陪伴某人到某处去”, 单纯的“陪座”应用 keep sb. company. [误] Sit here and

accompany me for a while. [正] Sit here and keep me company for a while. 坐在这里陪我一会儿。2. **accompany** 已经含有“去到某处”的意思，它后面不能再加“to go”。[误] I'll accompany my sister to go to the station. [正] I'll accompany my sister to the station. 我陪我妹妹到车站去。3. **accompany** 表示“陪送”时为 vt.，后面不再接“with”。[误] I accompanied with the guests to the gate. [正] I accompanied the guests to the gate. 在主动语态里，附加的东西用 with 表示。He accompanied his speech with gesture. 他一边讲话，一边打手势（用以补充语言）。

**accomplish** [ə'kɒmplɪʃ] vt. perform, finish successfully 完成；使成功：~ a task 完成任务/~ one's purpose 达到目的/They ~ed their mission. 他们完成了使命。To ~ the whole distance, the tern must fly about 75 miles every day. 燕鸥每天需飞 75 英里，才能飞完这段路。|| ~ed adj. 完成的；熟练的；有才艺的；有教养的/~ment n. 完成；实现；成就；修养

【辨析】**accomplish**, **achieve**, **complete**, **end**, **finish** 和 **fulfil** 的区别：**accomplish** 指成功地达到了预期的目的，强调实现的过程，常用于计划、任务、目的等。如：Finally we accomplished the difficult task. 最后我们总算完成了这项困难的任务。**achieve** 指克服了种种困难而最终完成，常用于事业、计划、愿望等。如：We hope to achieve our goal by peaceful means. 我们希望通过和平手段实现目标。**complete** 较为正式，指理想、工程、计划、著作等重要工作的全部结束。如：The workmen haven't completed the house yet. 工人们还没有建成那幢房子。**end** 指结束或告一段落，强调到此为止。如：The meeting ended yesterday. 会议是昨天结束的。**finish** 为常用词，指做完了应做的各种事情。如：Have you finished your homework? 你做完家庭作业了吗？**fulfil** 指最大程度地完成了所期望的事情，强调圆满完成。如：That factory fulfilled the production quota last year. 那家工厂去年圆满完成了生产指标。

**accord**<sup>1</sup> [ə'kɔ:d] n. ① agreement (esp. in the phr.) (用于短语中) 一致；符合：of one's own ~ 自愿地；自动地/of its own ~ 自然而然/in ~ with 同...一致/out of ~ with 同...不一致/with one ~ 一致地；异口同声地 ② treaty, agreement (between countries; with a country) (两国之间或与他国所订的) 条约；协定 (between, with)

**accord**<sup>2</sup> [ə'kɔ:d] vt., vi. ① give, grant 给与；赠与；赐与：~ permission to sb. 允许某人/~ him a warm welcome 向他表示热烈的欢迎/~ a request to a person 答应某人要求 ② be in harmony 协调；符合：His behaviour does not ~ with his principles. 他的行为与他的原则不相符合。③ be consistent (with) 与...一致：His actions ~ with his words. 他言行一致。

**accordance** [ə'kɔ:dəns] n. harmony, agreement 一致；in ~ with 按照；根据；与...一致/This is not in ~ with the facts. 这和事实不符。

**according** [ə'kɔ:diŋ] adv. (只用于下面两个习语中) ① ~ to prep. 遵照；根据：~ to sb. 根据某人所说/It isn't ~ to the law. 这不符合法律。According to the papers, there was a big fire in London. 据报道，伦敦发生了火灾。② ~ as conj. in a manner that depends upon [后接从句] 依照；随...而定：You will be paid ~ as you work (~ to the work you do). 你将依据你的工作来获得酬金。

**accordingly** [ə'kɔ:diŋli] adv. ① for that reason; therefore 因此；所以：He was too sick to stay, ~ we sent him

home. 他病得太重不能再留下来，因此，我们把他送回家了。② as the (stated) circumstances suggest 按照；根据：Learn the rules and act ~. 学习规则，并依照规则行事。

**accordion** [ə'kɔ:dʒən] n. portable musical instrument with bellows, metal reeds, and a keyboard 手风琴

**accost** [ə'kɔ:st] vt. go up to and speak to (esp. a stranger in the street) 向(街上陌生人)打招呼；对...说话；搭话：She was ~ed by a stranger. 一个陌生人上前与她攀谈。

**account**<sup>1</sup> [ə'kaunt] n. ① report; description; narrative 报道；报告；叙述；描写：He gave an ~ of his trip. 他报告了旅行的经过。② statement of money (to be) paid or received 帐目；帐：send in an ~ 送进去帐单/keep ~s 记帐 ③ reason; cause 理由，原因：The following ~ was written by Jane. 下面的叙述是珍妮写的。|| on ~ of sth. 由于...的原因/on one's own ~ 为自己的利益

**account**<sup>2</sup> [ə'kaunt] vt., vi. ① be an explanation of 解释；说明：How do you ~ for your foolish mistake? 你如何解释你那愚蠢的错误？② give an explanation of money spent 报帐 || ~able adj. 有责任的/~ant n. 会计员 || ~ book n. 帐簿

**accredit** [ə'kredit] vt. send (an ambassador, etc) with credentials (to or at a court or government) 特派(外交使节等)：They ~ed him to (at) Peru. 他们委派他出使秘鲁。

**accumulate** [ə'kju:mjuleit] vt., vi. make or become greater in quantity; heap up 积累；堆积：~ a fortune 积蓄一笔财产/He ~d enough money to buy a new car. 他攒够了钱买一部新车。Snow ~d to a depth of three feet. 积雪达 3 英尺。|| **accumulation** n. 积累；积聚；堆积物/accumulator n. ① 积蓄者 ② 蓄电池；[机] 储蓄器；储器筒

**accurate** [ækjʊrɪt] adj. ① careful and exact 仔细的；精确的：be ~ in one's work 作事精确/quick and ~ at figures 计算迅速而精确/My watch is ~. 我的表是准确的。② free from error 正确无误的；准确的：You must be ~ in counting. 你在计算时一定要准确无误。|| **accuracy** n. 准确度/accurately adv. 准确地

【辨析】**accurate** 和 **correct**, **exact** 的区别：**accurate** 指精确，强调经过努力，使符合规范或事实。如：His information was accurate. 他的情报精确无误。**correct** 指正确，强调没有错误。如：Your answer is correct but your explanation is not. 你的答案是正确的，但解释却不对。**exact** 指确切，强调各个细节都符合事实。如：This is the exact place where I put my watch. 这就是我放表的地方。

**accusation** [ækju(:)'zeɪʃən] n. accusing or being accused 非难；谴责；控告；告发：Prevent the ~ of an innocent person. 防止无辜的人遭到非难。Accusations of corruption have been made against him. 他被指控贪污腐化。

**accuse** [ə'kju:z] vt. say that someone has done sth. wrong 谴责：The teacher ~d Jacob of hiding the book. 老师指责雅各把书藏起来了。|| **accusation** n. 指责；罪名/the ~d n. 被告/~r n. 原告；非难者

【辨析】**accuse** 和 **charge** 的区别：**accuse** 所表达的“指控”在语意上不如 **charge** 所表达的那样严重，后者多用于法律控诉；在结构方面，前者后面接人+of+事，后者后面接人+with+事，如：Who accused you of such a thing? 谁指控你干了这种事情？They charged

him with murder. 他们指控他谋杀。

【注意】accuse 的分词形式可作定语: The angry man gave her an accusing look. 那个怒气冲冲的人向她投去责备的目光。The judge asked the accused man to stand up. 法官要被告(人)站起来。

**accustom** [ə'kʌstəm] vt. make used to 使习惯于: ~ sb. to sth. (doing sth.) 使某人习惯于: I tried to ~ my eyes to the dark. 我尽量使眼睛习惯于黑暗。You can ~ yourself to any kind of food. 你可以习惯任何食物。|| **be ~ed to sth. (to doing sth.)** 习惯于 || **~ed adj.** 习惯的; 通常的

【注意】be accustomed to 和 be used to 的区别: 当后面接名词、代词、动名词时, 两者可换用。

**ache** [eɪk] vi. have a pain 疼痛: My legs ~d after the long walk. 我走了一段长路后觉得腿疼。My head ~s (is aching). 我头痛。I ~ all over. 我浑身疼痛。n. pain 疼: She has an ~ in her (the) back. 她后背疼。

【辨析】ache 和 pain 的区别: 二者均含“疼痛”之意, pain 指由于受伤或疾病而产生的疼痛。如: The boy was crying with pain. 这男孩疼得直哭。ache 指人体局部上持续的疼痛, 程度比 pain 轻。如: I have an ache in my stomach. 我胃疼。

**achieve** [ə'tʃi:v] vt. ① accomplish 实现: He at last ~d his purpose. 他终于达到了他的目的。② get by effort 获得: We have ~d only half of what we hoped to do. 我们仅完成我们所希望完成的一半。

**achievement** [ə'tʃi:vmənt] n. ① the act of achieving 完成; 实现 ② sth. done successfully 成就: a scientific ~ 科学上的成就/Such was Albert Einstein, a simple man of great ~s. 阿尔伯特·爱因斯坦就是这样一个人, 一个单纯朴实而又有巨大成就的人。

【辨析】见 accomplish

**acid** [æsid] n. powerful liquid that can burn things 酸 adj. ① sour 酸味的 ② (fig.) severe; sarcastic 讽刺的; 尖刻的 || **~ly adv.**, **adj.** 讥讽地(的) / **~ness n.** 酸性 || **~proof adj.** 耐酸的 / **~reac-tion n.** 酸性反应 / **~test n.** 酸性试验

**acknowledge** [ək'nɒlɪdʒ] vt. ① admit 承认; 供认 [接名词、代词、从句或复合宾语]: ~ one's fault 承认错误 / He refused to ~ defeat (that he was defeated). (= He refused to ~ himself beaten.) 他不承认失败。Do you ~ this signature? 你承认是你自己的签字吗? ② express thanks for; make known that one has received 表示感谢; 通知收到(信件等): I ~ your kindness. 我感谢你的好意。|| **~ment n.** 承认; 感谢

【辨析】acknowledge, admit 和 confess 的区别: ①这三个词都指公开承认(虽然带有几分勉强)事实的真实性和客观存在。但 acknowledge 常指因说话人处境困窘不得不“承认”。如: The general acknowledged that the war had not been going as well as expected, but he affirmed that a change in strategy would enhance the prospects of victory. 将军承认战争没有按预期的那样进行, 但他断言战略的改变将会增加胜利的希望。admit 表示出于外界压力, 不得不厚颜承认以前曾否认或推诿过的事, “不情愿”的意味比 acknowledge 更强。如: He admits having done it. 他承认干了那件事情。confess 着重于承认自己的过错或罪恶, 有“忏悔”、“坦白”之意。如: He has confessed his crime in court. 他已在法庭上供认了自己的罪行。②表示“承认”的意思, acknowledge 和 admit 只能作 vt., confess 即可作 vt., 又可作 vi.。③三个词后面都可跟动名词, 但 confess 和动名词之间亦可加“to”。如: He con-

fessed (to) taking part in a plot to free the prisoner. 他供认参与了放走囚犯的阴谋。

**acme** [ˈækmi] n. highest point of development; point of perfection 顶点; 极点: the ~ of happiness 幸福的顶点

**acquaint** [ə'kweɪnt] vt. make known; make familiar with 使熟悉; 精通; 使了解, 使认识: ~ oneself with one's new duties 熟悉新任务/Let me ~ you with the facts. 让我使你了解事实。The teacher ~ed us with facts about science. 老师使我们了解科学事实。|| ~ oneself with 开始知道/be (get, become) ~ed with 认识; 熟悉; 开始了解/make sb. ~ed with 把...告知某人 || **~ance n.** 了解; 相识; 熟人

**acquire** [ə'kwaɪə] vt. get or gain 获得; 得到; 购得; 学到: How did you ~ this money? 你怎么得到这钱的? He ~d English quickly. 他很快地学会了英语。|| **~d adj.** 通过学习获得的 / **~ment n.** ① 获得 ② 获得物; 学到的东西

**acre** [ˈeɪkə] n. measure of land 英亩

**acrid** [ˈækrid] adj. ① sharp, bitter to the nose or mouth 辣的; 苦的; 难闻的: Vinegar smells ~. 醋味刺鼻。② sharp in manner or temper 尖刻的; 毒辣的; 泼辣的: an ~ dispute 激烈的辩论

**acrobat** [ˈækrəbæt] n. person who does clever movements with his body 杂技演员; 马戏演员 || **~ic adj.** 杂技的 / **~ics n.** [用作单或复] 杂技 / **~ism n.** 杂技

**across** [ə'krɒs] prep. ① from one side to the other side of 横过: The dog swam ~ the river. 狗游过这条河。② over 越过: There is a short cut ~ the field. 有一条近路穿过这片原野。③ to or on the other side of 到对面; 在对面: They live ~ the street. 他们住在街道的对面。④ forming a cross upon 交叉成十字形 adv. ① from one side to the other side 横过地: Can you swim ~? 你能游到对岸去吗? ② to or on the other side 对面地 ③ forming a cross 成十字形地: The Great Wall of China, the longest wall in the world, runs ~ north China like a huge dragon. 中国的长城, 世界上最长的城墙, 像一条巨龙横穿中国北部。

【辨析】across 和 through 的区别: across 指“从这边到那边”; through 指“从中穿过”。如: She went across the bridge. 她从桥的这边走到了桥的那边。He went through the bridge. 他通过了这座桥。

**act<sup>1</sup>** [ækt] vt. ① do or behave 行为; 表现: The children ~ed very badly at school. 孩子们在学校表现很坏。② pretend to be someone else, in a play or film 扮演; 表演: He ~s well. 他演得很好。

**act<sup>2</sup>** [ækt] n. ① action; sth. done 行为; 举动: ~ of bravery 英勇的行为 ② sth. pretended 假的行为: When Jane said she hated him, it was an ~. She likes him really. 珍妮说她恨他, 那是假的。她实际上喜欢他。③ part of a play 一幕 || **~ion n.** 活动; 行动

【辨析】act, behave 和 do 的区别: act 作 vi. 时表示“做”、“行动”; 作 vt. 时表示“扮演”。do 一般只用作 vt., 指做具体的事。如: He is doing exercises. 他正在做练习。behave 一般用作 vi., 常表示是否符合道义或礼貌的“举止”、“行为”、“表现”。如: You should behave better. 你应该表现得更好一些。Learn how to behave. (你)要学会讲礼貌。

**action** [ˈækʃən] n. thing that you do 行动; 行为: We have thought for long enough—it is time for ~. 我们考虑得够久的了——现在是行动的时候了。

【辨析】act 和 action 的区别: 这两个词意指“行为”有

时可互换, 如可说: a kind act (action) 友好行为, 但 **act** 意指人的具体、短暂的“行为”, 而 **action** 则意指抽象、长时间的“行为”; 前者强调行为的完成, 后者强调行为的过程。如: The time has come for action. 行动的时间已到。

**activate** ['æktɪveɪt] **vt.** ① make active 使活动; 启动: The burglar alarm was ~ed by mistake. 由于失误, 触响了防盗警报器。② make radioactive [化] 活化; 激活

**active** ['æktɪv] **adj.** doing a lot; working well 积极的; 活跃的; 活动的: an ~ life 积极活跃的生活 / Joe took an ~ part in the workers' struggles for better pay and better conditions. 乔积极参加争取改善待遇与工作条件的工人运动。The volcano is still ~. 这火山仍然是活火山。|| ~ly **adv.** 活泼地; 积极地 / **activist** **n.** 积极分子

**activity** [æk'tɪvɪti] **n.** ① (no pl.) doing things; moving quickly [不用复数] 活动性; 活跃: The house has been full of ~ all day. 那个房里整天熙熙攘攘。② (pl. activities) what you do 活动; 所做的事情: out door activities 户外活动 / He took an active part in all kinds of activities. 他积极参加各种活动。

**actor** ['æktə] **n.** man who acts on the stage or for cinema films (舞台或电影) 男演员

**actress** ['æktɪsɪs] **n.** woman or girl who acts in plays or films 女演员

**actual** ['æktʃʊəl, 'æktʃʊəl] **adj.** existing as a real fact 实际的; 现实的: an ~ happening 实际发生的事 / The ~ distance is only three kilometres. 实际距离只不过是三公里。|| ~ly **adv.** 实际上

**actuate** ['æktʃueɪt] **vt.** cause to act 使活动; 使行动: He was ~ed solely by greed. 他完全是受贪心的驱使。

**acumen** [ə'kju:men] **n.** sharpness of mind; power to understand clearly 敏锐; 聪明: political ~ 政治才干

**acute** [ə'kju:t] **adj.** ① (of feelings or the senses) keen; sharp; quick (指感官、智力) 敏锐的; 尖锐的; 伶俐的: an ~ sense of smell 灵敏的嗅觉 / ~ eye-sight 锐利的目光 / Dogs have an ~ sense of smell. 狗有敏锐的嗅觉。② (of disease, of chronic) coming sharply to a crisis (指疾病) 急性的: ~ appendicitis 急性阑尾炎 || ~ly **adv.** 尖锐地, 剧烈地 / ~ness **n.** 锐利, 敏锐

**ad** [æd] = advertisement

**A. D.** = Anno Domini ['ænəu'dɒmɪnaɪ] 公元

**adapt** [ə'dæpt] **vt.** change; make more suitable 改编; 改写; 使适应: books ~ed for middle school students 为中学生改写的书 / Have you ~ed yourself to living in a different country? 你已经适应在异国生活了吗? || ~able **adj.** 可适应的; 可改编的 / ~ation **n.** 适应; 改编

【辨析】**adapt** 和 **adjust** 的区别: **adapt** 指略为改变某些特性以适应他物。如: I have to adapt my way of thinking to the new life-style. 我不得不使自己的思维方式适应新的生活。**adjust** 指为配合正确的目的而使某人或某物适应他人或他物。如: Astronauts in flight must adjust to weightlessness. 宇航员在飞行中必须适应失重现象。I must adjust my watch; it's slow. 我得校准一下手表, 它慢了。

**add** [æd] **vt., vi.** ① put one thing with another; join or combine to get total 加; 添上; 增加: ~ed value tax 增值税 / ~ sugar to tea 往茶里加糖 / ~ to the achievements 发扬成绩 / If you ~ 5 to 2, you get 7. (= Five ~ed to two makes seven.) 5 加 2 得 7。② say further; go on to say 又说; 进而说 (写) 道; 补

充说道: I have nothing to ~ to my earlier statement. 我对我早些时候的陈述没有补充的。'And don't be late', she ~ed. “别晚了,”她又补充了一句。|| ~ to 增加 / ~ up 合计 / ~ up to 合计达 || ~ition **n.** 加法; 增加; 增加物

**addendum** [ə'dendəm] **n.** (pl. addenda [ə'dendə]) thing (omitted) that is to be added 补遗; 附录: This is an ~ to the book. 这是本书的附录。

**addict** [ə'dɪkt] **vt.** be given up, devoted to 使沉迷; 使嗜好: be ~ed to drinking 沉溺于酒

**addition** [ə'dɪʃən] **n.** ① (no pl.) putting things or numbers together [不用复数] 加法; 增加 ② (pl. additions) sth. added to another thing 附加物; 增加部分: valuable ~s to the library 图书馆中新增的有价值的书刊 || **in** ~ 另外; 还 / **in** ~ to 除...之外; 加之 || ~al **adj.** 附加的

**address** [ə'dres] **n.** ① the number of the building, name of the street and town, etc. where a person lives and to which his letters may be sent 住址; 通讯处: What is your ~? 你的住址在哪儿? ② speech or talk (to an audience) 演说; 谈话: His ~ lasted an hour. 他的演说持续了一小时。vt. speak to; talk to; make a speech to 向...讲话, 向...演说: He ~ed me as if we were old friends. 他对我讲话时好像我们是老朋友。|| ~er (or) **n.** 发言人; 发信人 / ~ee **n.** 收信人; 收件人

【辨析】**address** 和 **speak to** 的区别: 两者都有“向...讲话”的意思, 但 **address** 既指“直接对人或听众讲话”, 也指“用书信形式对人讲话、演讲”或“谈论”。而 **speak to** 常指口头“向...讲话”, 以及“责备...”等。

**adduce** [ə'dju:s] **vt.** put forward (as proof, as an example) 引证; 引用: Can you ~ any reason at all for this strange behaviour? 你能说出他的奇怪行为是为什么吗?

**adept** ['ædept, ə'dept] **adj.** expert or skillful 善于...的; 精于...的: She is ~ in music. 她擅长音乐。She is ~ in (at) playing the piano. 她擅长弹钢琴。n. person who is skillful 专家; 能手: an ~ in philosophy 哲学大师 || **be** ~ in (at) 善于; 精于 [与 in 连用, 接名词; 与 in 或 at 连用, 接动名词]

**adequate** ['ædɪkwɪt] **adj.** enough 充分的; 足够的; 适当的: a room of ~ size 大小适当的房间 / There is ~ food for everyone. 每个人都有足够的食物。His salary is not ~ to support his family. 他的薪水不够养家。

**adhere** [əd'hɪə] **vt.** ① stick fast (to) 粘着, 附着: The chewing gum ~ed my shoe. 口香糖粘在我的鞋上。② remain faithful to, support firmly 忠于; 坚持: I ~ to my decision. 我坚持自己的决定。|| ~nce **n.** 粘着; 忠诚; 坚持 / ~nt **n.** 支持者, 拥护者 **adj.** 粘着的 / **adhesive** **adj.** 粘着的; 带粘性的

**adieu** [ə'dju:] **int., n.** good-bye 再见, 再会; 告别: make (take) one's ~ 告辞

**adjective** ['ædʒɪktɪv] **n.** word which tells us about a noun 形容词: In the phrase 'a small house', 'small' is an ~ which tells us about 'house'. 在“一间小房子”这个短语里, “小”是形容词, 说明“房子”。

**adjoin** [ə'dʒɔɪn] **vt., vi.** be next or nearest (to) 临近; 接界; 毗连: Canada ~s the United States. 加拿大与美国接壤。The two buildings ~. 这两幢建筑物毗接着。

**adjourn** [ə'dʒɔ:n] **vt., vi.** ① break off (proceeding of a meeting, etc.) for a time 使休会, 使 (会议) 停止一个时期: The meeting has been ~ed till tomorrow. 会

议会到明天 2 go to another place 到另一个地方去 1 ~ment n. 休会; 闭会

**adjudge** [ə'dʒʌdʒ] vt. decide officially, by law 宣判; 判定: They ~d him (to be) guilty. 他们宣判他有罪

**adjudicate** [ə'dʒʊdɪkeɪt] vt., vi. (of a judge or court) give a judgement or decision upon (sth.) 判决; 裁判: The court ~d him to be guilty. 法庭宣判他有罪 Who will ~ this matter for us? 谁为我们裁决此事?

**adjunct** [ə'dʒʌŋkt] n. sth. joined or added to another thing but not a necessary part of it 附加物; 附属物

**adjure** [ə'dʒʊə] vt. ask (sb.) earnestly or solemnly; require (sb.) on oath or under penalty 恳请(某人); 以发誓或威胁的方式要求(某人): I ~ you to speak the truth. 你务必要说真话。

**adjust** [ə'dʒʌst] vt., vi. make a small change in something to make it better 调整: ~ one's watch 对表/~ a telescope to the eye 调准望远镜/Joseph ~ed the bicycle seat so that his feet reached the ground. 约瑟夫把自行车座位调了调, 他的脚够着地面了。Will you ~ the volume on the radio? 请调一调收音机的音量好吗? 1 ~able adj. 可调整的/~ment n. 调整; 调节; 调整器

**administer** [əd'mɪnɪstə] vt., vi. ① control, manage, look after (affairs, etc.) 管理; 处理; 照料; 治理: ~ a country 治理国家 2 apply, put into operation 执行; 实施: ~ the law 执法 || **administration** n. 管理, 行政, 行政机关/administrator n. 管理者; 行政人员

**administrative** [əd'mɪnɪstrətɪv] adj. of the management of affairs 管理的; 行政的: an ~ division 行政区域/He has a lot of ~ work to do. 他有不少行政工作要做。

**admiral** [əd'mərəl] n. officer in command of a country's warships or of a fleet or squadron 海军上将 || **Admiralty** n. 海军司令部

**admiration** [əd'mæ'reɪʃən] n. ① feeling of pleasure and respect 钦佩; 赞美; 羡慕: command ~ 令人钦佩/She was filled with ~ for his courage. 她十分钦佩他的勇气。② person or a thing that is admired 受赞美的人或事物: The Great Wall is the ~ of the world. 长城是全世界所赞美的。

**admire** [əd'maɪə] vt. ① look at sth. or sb. with pleasure, etc. 赞美; 欣赏: The tourists ~d the view from the tower. 游客欣赏登塔远眺的景色。② think well of sb. 钦佩; 羡慕: I ~d you for helping your sister so much. 你给你妹妹那么大帮助, 我佩服你。We ~d the girl for her courage. 我们很钦佩那女孩的勇气。|| **admirable** adj. 美妙的; 值得称赞的; 令人钦佩的/**admiration** n. 钦佩; 赞赏; 引人赞美的人(物)/~r n. 赞赏者; (女子的) 爱慕者

**admission** [əd'mɪʃən] n. ① confession or acknowledgement (of a crime) 承认(罪行); make an ~ of guilt 承认有罪 ② (no pl.) permission to go in 允许进入: Admission was free for children. 孩子可以免费入场。

【辨析】**admission** 和 **admittance** 的区别: 两者都有“入场”之意, 如: Admission free. 免费入场。No admittance. 禁止入内。但 **admittance** 只表示“入场”, 不表示“入学”、“入会”。

**admit** [əd'mɪt] (~ted; ~ting) vt., vi. ① accept as true; acknowledge 承认; 供认 [跟名词、代词、从句、动名词及复合宾语]: The thief ~ted his crime and ~ted that he had stolen the money. 那贼认罪, 承认偷了那笔钱。She ~ted having read the letter. 她承认看过那

封信。You must ~ the task to be difficult (that the task is difficult). 你必须承认任务是艰巨的 2 allow to enter; let in; hold 准许进入; 接纳; 容纳: ~ sb. into the Party 吸收某人入党 He was ~ted into the school. 他已被准予入学 The theatre ~s 1,000 people. 这剧场能容纳1,000人 ~ of 容许/~ of no doubt 不容怀疑/~ to 承认; 通向 ~tance n. 许可进入

【辨析】**admit**, **acknowledge** 和 **confess** 的区别: **admit** 通常指屈服外力或受良心指使而承认某事物的存在或真实性。如: I admit that you are right. 我承认你是对的。**acknowledge** 指公开承认某事物。如: They now have acknowledged defeat. 现在他们承认失败了。**confess** 指承认对本身不利的情况或犯罪事实。如: He confesses he is a thief. 他承认他是个贼。

**ado** [ə'du:] n. fuss, trouble and excitement 忙乱; 纷扰: make muck ~ about sth. 紧张忙乱

**adolescent** [ˌædəʊ'lesnt] n., adj. young person between the ages of 13 and 19 青少年 (约13至19岁); 青少年时期的: ~ instability 青年的不稳定性 || **adolescence** n. 青春; 青春期

**adopt** [ə'dɒpt] vt. ① take (an idea, custom, etc.) and use 采纳; 采取: He ~ed her idea. 他采纳了她的意见。He ~ed our plan (suggestion). 他采纳了我们的计划(建议)。② take (sb.) into one's family as a relation 收养: He ~ed the orphan. 他收养了那孤儿。They had no children of their own, so they ~ed a boy and a girl. 因为他们没有亲生的儿女, 所以他们就收养了一个男孩和一个女孩。

**adoption** [ə'dɒpʃən] n. the act of adopting 采纳: It was the ~ of Western technique that was responsible, in fact, for the transformation of Japan from a tenth-rate backward nation into a great power in less than 50 years. 日本用了不到50年的时间, 从一个极其落后的国家变成了一个强国, 其中部分原因是采纳了西方的先进技术。

**adore** [ə'dɔ:] vt. love deeply and respect highly; admire; like very much; worship 深爱; 敬重; 非常喜欢; 崇拜: He ~s his grandfather. 他很爱他的祖父。

**adorable** adj. 可爱的; 值得崇拜的/~r n. 崇拜者 **adorn** [ə'dɔ:n] vt. add beauty to 装饰; 佩戴: ~ oneself with jewels 佩戴宝石/Wild flowers ~ed the river bank. 野花饰满岸边。|| ~ment n. 装饰; 修饰; 装饰品

**adrift** [ə'drɪft] adv., adj. (of ships and boats) not under control and driven by wind and water; loose; (fig.) at the mercy of circumstances 漂浮; [喻]漂泊; 漂流: ~ for four days on the sea 在海上漂流四天 || **be all ~** 不知所措/get (go) ~ (船等) 随波逐流/turn a person ~ 使(人)漂泊流浪

**adroit** [ə'drɔɪt] adj. clever; skillful; ingenious (in) 机敏的; 灵巧的; 熟练的

**adult** [ˌædʌlt] n. grown-up person 成人 || ~hood n. 成年

【注意】**grown-up** 比 **adult** 更通俗。

**advance** [əd'vɑ:ns] vt., vi. 1) come or go forward; rise; put up 前进; 上涨; 提高; 提出(看法、建议等): ~ the table a little 把桌子往前推一点/~ the meeting a few days 把会议提前几天/~ prices by 10% 涨价10%/~ a plan (one's opinion) 提出一项计划(看法)/Sugar has ~d. 糖价上涨了。A group of Italian soldiers were advancing slowly toward the position of

the enemy. 一小队意大利士兵正在缓慢地向敌人阵地前进。② pay before hand 预付 **n.** ① forward movement; progress 前进; 进步; 进展 ② payment of money before it is due 预付; 借贷 || ~ment **n.** 进步; 改进

**advanced** [əd'vɑːnst] **adj.** far on in life, studies, progress, etc. 年高的, 程度深的, 先进的. ~ in years 上了年纪/~ level 高级/~ technology 先进技术

**advantage** [əd'vɑːntɪdʒ] **n.** sth. that helps a person 益处; 便利: Anna speaks good English, but she has an ~ because her mother is English. 安娜英语讲得很好, 因为她妈妈是英国人, 她有便利条件. || be of ~ to... 有利于/have (get, gain) an ~ over 胜过; 优于/take ~ of... 利用...; 趁...之不备/take sb. at ~ 乘人不备/turn to ~ 因势利导 || ~ous **adj.** 有利的

【辨析】**advantage**, **benefit**, **profit** 和 **interest** 的区别: **advantage** 指有利的条件, 优势, 有利的地位, 不特指物质方面的好处。如: The present world situation is to our advantage. 目前世界局势对我们有利。**benefit** 可兼指物质利益或精神方面的好处。如: Your advice was of great benefit to me. 你的忠告对我有很大好处。**profit** 指利润; 益处。表示利润常用复数。如: Capitalists are tireless hunting for super profits. 资本家总是不倦地追求超额利润。**interest** 指利益或利息。如: He always seeks his own interest. 他总是追求自身的利益。Rich nations often lend money to poor ones at very high interest. 富国常向穷国放高利贷。

**advent** [əd'vent] **n.** coming or arrival (of an important season, event, etc.) 来到; 来临, 到来, 出现: the ~ of winter 冬天的到来

**adventure** [əd'ventʃə] **n.** dangerous or exciting deed or event; unusual experience; bold and dangerous trip 冒险; 惊险活动; 不寻常的经历: a love of ~ 喜欢冒险/have an ~ 冒一次险 || ~r **n.** 探险家; 投机家/**adventurism** **n.** 冒险主义/**adventurous** **adj.** 冒险的; 大胆的/~some **adj.** 爱冒险的

【注意】**adventures** 指人的生涯及经历, 如: The Adventures of Robinson Crusoe 《鲁滨逊漂流记》

**adverb** [əd'veɪb] **n.** word that answers questions beginning how, when, where, etc. 副词: In the sentence 'The old man was walking slowly', 'slowly' is an ~. 在“这个老人正在很慢地走着”这个句子中, “慢”是副词。'Very' is an ~ in this sentence. 'Very' 在这句子里是副词。

**adverbial** [əd'veɪbjəl] **adj.** of or like an adverb 副词的; 状语的: ~ clause 状语从句 **n.** word or a group of words which do the work of an adverb in the sentence 状语: an ~ of time 时间状语

**adversary** [əd'vesəri] **n.** enemy; opponent (in a contest of any kind) (任何比赛或竞争中的) 敌手; 对手: He defeated his old ~. 他打败了他的老对手。Great Britain and Germany were adversaries in the Second World War. 英国与德国在第二次世界大战中曾互为敌国。

**adverse** [əd'veɪs] **adj.** ① unfavourable 不利的: That is ~ to our interests. 那不利于我们的利益。② contrary or hostile (to) 反对的; 敌对的: She was ~ to the idea of picnicing this weekend. 她反对本周末去野餐的计划。③ harmful 有害的: the ~ effects of drugs 药品的副作用

**advertise, advertize** [əd'vetəɪz; 美, ədvə'taɪz] **vt., vi.** give public notice of; put a notice in a newspaper 登广告; 做广告; 通知: ~ the goods 为商品做广告/~ for

sth. 登广告征求(寻找)某物/He ~d his car for sale. 他登广告求售汽车。|| ~ment **n.** 做广告; 登广告; 广告; 公告/~r **n.** 登广告的人/**advertising** **n.** [总称] 广告

**advice** [əd'vaɪs] **n.** ① opinion or view about what should be done 劝告: act on sb.'s ~ 照某人的建议去做/Take (Follow) my ~! 接受我的劝告吧! In one of his books, Marx gave some ~ on how to learn a foreign language. 马克思在他的一本书里提出了怎样学习外语的一些意见。② (pl.) information; news 消息; 报导: by the ~ from our ambassador 据我国大使报告【注意】1. **advice** 是名词, **advise** 是动词。2. **advice** 当“劝告”意思讲时, 是不可数名词, “一项劝告, 一条意见”需用 a piece (word) of advice 表示。

**advise** [əd'vaɪz] **vt., vi.** ① give advice to 忠告; 劝告; 建议: There is no one to ~ him. 没有任何人劝告他。② tell, inform 通知; 告知: Please ~ us of the dispatch of the goods. 请通知我们货物的发运情况。③ recommend, discuss 商量; 磋商 || ~d **adj.** 考虑过的; 细想过的/~r, **advisor** **n.** 顾问, 劝告者 || ill-~d 不明智的; 欠考虑的/well-~d 考虑周到的; 明智的

【辨析】**advise** 和 **suggest** 的区别: **advise** 的宾语是人时, 可用动名词或不定式作宾补, 但 **suggest** 不能和“宾语+动词不定式”连用。如: I wouldn't advise (不可用 suggest) you to buy the car. 我劝你不要买那辆车。

**advise** 和 **persuade** 的区别: **advise** 是“劝告”的意思, 不包含对方是否接受劝告。如: He advised me to give up smoking. 他劝我戒烟。**persuade** 是“说服”的意思, 即表示对方已经接受了你的劝告。如: He persuaded me to give up smoking. 他说服了我把烟戒掉。

**advocate** [əd'vekət] **n.** person who speaks in favour of sb. or sth. (esp. a cause) 提倡者; 倡导者: an ~ of peace 提倡和平的人 **vt.** support; speak publicly in favour of 提倡; 主张: ~ higher salaries for teachers 主张提高教师的工薪

**aerodrome** [ˈɛərədrəʊm] **n.** flying-ground 飞机场; alternate ~ 备用机场

**aeroplane** [ˈɛərəpleɪn] **n.** machine that has wings and can fly 飞机 (aeroplane 是英式; airplane 为美式, 较常用); by ~ 乘飞机/scouting ~ 侦察机

**afar** [ə'fɑː] **adv.** (liter.) far off 在远处; 遥远地: come from ~ 从远处来

**affair** [ə'feə] **n.** ① sth. (to be) done 事情: That's my ~. 那是我的事(你不要插嘴; 莫管闲事)。Mind your own ~s. 少管闲事。② event 事件: The doctor wrote a letter to the Minister disclosing the whole ~. 医生给大臣写了封信, 揭发了整个事件。③ business 事务: national ~s 国家事务

【辨析】**affair** 和 **business** 的区别: 作“事务”讲时意义很相近, 常可通用: **business** 作“行业”讲时不能用 **affair** 代替; 另外, **business** 不能用复数, **affair** 指重大或头绪较多的事务时常用复数形式, 如: foreign affairs 外交事宜

**affect** [ə'fekt] **vt.** ① produce a change upon; have an effect on; act on 影响; 使产生变化; (疾病) 侵袭: be ~ed by heat 中暑/the ~ed part 患病部位/Smoking ~s health. 吸烟影响健康。His left lung is ~ed. 他的左肺受到感染。② move or touch 感动: He was deeply ~ed. 他深受感动。He was deeply ~ed by the report. 他听到那个报告极为感动。③ be fond of 爱好; 老是爱(做): ~ bright colours 喜爱鲜艳的颜色



④ pretend 假装: ~ to be deaf 装聋/ ~ ignorance 假装不知 || ~ed adj. 做作的; 假装的; 不自然的/ ~ation n. 假装; 做作的言行

【辨析】affect 和 effect 的区别: 作“影响”解时, affect 总是用作动词, 而 effect 主要用作名词, 意指影响的结果。affect, assume 和 pretend 的区别: affect 指为了达到某个目的而故意装出某种样子。如: He affected not to listen to her. 他故意装作没有听她说话。assume 指装出抱有某种感情以掩饰其真实感情。如: She assumed a look of surprise. 她装出大吃一惊的神色。pretend 指装出真有其事的模样。如: Sometimes he even pretended to be friendly with me. 有时他甚至装出和我友好的样子。

**affection** [ə'fekʃən] n. kind feeling; love 慈爱, 爱: He is held in great ~. 他深受大家的爱戴。I tried to win her ~s. 我试图赢得她的喜爱。

**affectionate** [ə'fekʃənɪt] adj. showing gentle love 慈爱的; 挚爱的: Jim has an ~ wife. 吉姆有一个温柔体贴的妻子。|| ~ly adv. 热情地; 深情地

**affiance** [ə'faɪəns] vt. (usu. passive) promise to marry [通常用被动式] 订婚; 订亲: be ~ed to 与...订有婚约

**affidavit** [æ'fɪdeɪvɪt] n. written statement, made on oath, (to be) used as legal proof [律] 誓词; 口供

**affiliate** [ə'fɪleɪt] vt., vi. (of a society or institution) adopt or take (persons as members, societies as branches) (指社会团体) 收(入)...为会员: She ~s with an academic society. 她是某学术团体的成员。||

**affiliation** n. 入会; 加入

**affinity** [ə'fɪnɪtɪ] n. close connection; relationship; relation by marriage; similarity of character suggesting relationship 密切关系; 婚亲; 亲戚关系

**affirm** [ə'fɜ:m] vt. declare firmly 肯定; 断言: ~ sth. to sb. 向某人断言某事/He ~ed that he was responsible. 他肯定由他负责。|| ~ation n. 肯定; 断言/~ative adj. 肯定的; 正面的

**affix** [ə'fɪks] vt. fix, fasten, attach; add sth. in writing 使固定; 贴牢; 附加: ~ a stamp to a letter 在信上贴邮票

**afford** [ə'fɔ:d] vt. be able to pay for 出得起; 花得起: We can't ~ a car. 我们买不起汽车。I can't ~ two holidays a week. 我(忙得)无法一星期抽出两天休假。Can you ~ the expense? 你出得起这笔费用吗?

**afforest** [æ'fɔ:rɪst] vt. plant (land) with trees; make into forest land 造林; 绿化 || ~ation n. 造林; 绿化

**affront** [ə'frʌnt] vt. insult on purpose; hurt sb.'s feelings or self-respect, esp. in public 当众侮辱; 有意冒犯

**afield** [ə'fi:ld] adv. far away from home; to or at a distance 在野外; 在战场上; 远离, 离乡, 背井: Some villagers have never been further ~ than the neighbouring town. 有些乡下人从未去过附近城镇以外的地方。

**afire** [ə'faɪə] adv., adj. on fire 着火(的), 燃烧(的): set a house ~ 放火烧房

**aflame** [ə'fleɪm] adv., adj. on fire; burning 着火地(的); 燃烧地(的): The whole building was soon ~. 整个建筑物很快着火起来。

**afloat** [ə'fləʊt] adv., adj. floating, on a ship 漂浮; 在船上: A dead leaf was ~ on the pond. 一片枯叶浮在池塘上。② at sea 在海上

**afoot** [ə'fʊt] adv. & adj. ① in preparation; in operation 在进行中: be well ~ 在顺利进行中/be early ~ 早在

进行 ② on foot (old use) [旧] 步行: go ~ 走路去 **afraid** [ə'freɪd] adj. ① full of fear; frightened 怕; 害怕: be ~ (that) ...恐怕/be ~ (of) ...害怕/He can't be a fireman; he is ~ of heights. 他不能当消防员, 他怕登高。The wall is high and I am ~ to jump. 墙很高, 我不敢跳下去。② sorry 恐怕; 抱歉: I'm ~ that I can't help you. 我恐怕不能帮助你。I'm ~ I've broken your pen. 很抱歉, 我把你的笔弄坏了。

【辨析】afraid 和 frightened 的区别: afraid 本身是形容词, 多用于表示经常性的或习惯上的惧怕, 泛指一种恐惧心理; 而 frightened 是过去分词用作形容词, 含有强烈的动作意味, 表示某次受到某特殊事物的恐吓。如: I am much afraid of snakes. 我非常怕蛇。At the sight of the police, the thief was frightened and attempted to escape. 看见警察, 那小偷吓坏了, 企图逃走。

be afraid 与 be afraid of 的区别: 前者指根据经验或常识觉得做某事有后患而不敢去做; 后者指对某物或某事的恐惧或担心, 担心的东西是偶然的, 可能发生, 也可能不发生。如: I am afraid to go there. 我不敢到那里去(根据经验)。I am afraid of making mistakes. 我担心会犯错误(不是一定要犯)。在回答别人问题时, afraid 后可跟 not 或 so。如: Are we late? 我们会迟到吗? I am afraid not. 恐怕不会。I am afraid so. 恐怕会。

【注意】afraid 为表语形容词, 不可放在名词前作定语。如: Joan's afraid. 约翰害怕了。afraid 也不宜用 very 修饰, 但可用 very much 修饰, 如: I'm very much (不可用 very) afraid he's out. 非常抱歉, 他不在家。“I'm afraid ...”这类话常用在否定对方意见时, 使语气委婉, 客气一些。I'm afraid it's going to rain. 恐怕天要下雨了。

**Africa** [æ'fɪkə] n. one of the continents in the world 非洲: West ~ 西部非洲

**African** [æ'fɪkən] adj. the adjective form of Africa 非洲的; 非洲人的 n. people living in Africa 非洲人

**afresh** [ə'freʃ] adv. again, in a new way 再; 重新; start ~ 再开始, 重新开始/The work will have to be done ~. 这项工作怕得重新开始。

**after** [ɑ:ftə] prep. ① later than; following in time (时间) 在...以后: ~ that 然后/~ class 课后/~ graduation 毕业后/~ supper 晚饭后/~ a time 过了一段时间/~ dark 日落后/We will go for a walk ~ lunch. 午饭后我们要去散步。It's ten minutes ~ ten. 10 点过 10 分。I arrived at the station ~ the train had left. 火车开走后我才到车站。② next to (顺序) 在...之后; (位置) 在...后面: Shut the door ~ you. 随手关门。The man was running ~ the dog. 那人追赶着狗。③ trying to catch 追捕; 探求: The policeman ran ~ a thief. 警察追赶小偷。The police are ~ him. 警方在追缉他。④ in the style of, in imitation of 照...的样子; 跟着: He made many toys ~ the model. 他仿照那模型做了许多玩具。She was named Florence ~ an Italian city. 她用意大利佛罗伦萨市的名字而取名。adv. later in time; afterwards 后来; 以后: Ted came running ~. 泰德随后跑过来。We had dinner and went home ~. 我们吃了饭, 随后回家了。Two days ~ he came back. 两天后他回来了。conj. at or during a time later than 在...之后[接从句]: He came ~ you (had) left. 你离开以后, 他来过。I will tell them ~ you leave (you have left). 你走后我会告诉他们。[注意: 从句中不用将来时] Two hours ~ he arrived, it



began to rain. 他到达两小时后下起雨来了。(注意:若说“在他到达后的两小时里”应用 for two hours ~ he arrived) || ~ **all** 毕竟/be ~ 寻找; 寻求/day ~ day (week ~ week, year ~ year) 一天一天(日复一日)地(一周又一周地, 年复一年地)/one ~ another 接二连三/right ~ 紧接着/soon ~ 不久以后 || ~ **birth n.** [医] 胞衣; 胎盘。[律] 遗腹子/~ **life n.** 来世; 晚年

【辨析】**after** 和 **behind** 的区别: **after** 指次序、时间、事情等的先后。如: Summer comes after spring. 春天过后夏天到了。He was still weak after his long illness. 久病后他依然虚弱。**behind** 指位置的前后。如: Behind the house there is a big tree. 屋子后面有一棵大树。

**aftereffect** ['ɑ:ftəri:fekt] **n.** effect that occurs afterwards (often pl.) [医] 副作用; 后作用: Some drugs are avoided because of their harmful ~s. 有些药物避免使用, 因为有副作用。

**aftermath** ['ɑ:ftəmæθ] **n.** (fig.) result, consequence [喻] 结果; 后果

**afternoon** ['ɑ:ftə'nʊ:n] **n.** the time between midday and evening 下午; in the ~ 在下午/on Sunday ~ 在星期日 下午

**afterward(s)** ['ɑ:ftəwəd(z)] **adv.** later 以后; 后来: We saw the film and ~ walked home together. 我们看完电影以后一同步行回家。I left there ~. 后来我离开那里了。

**again** [ə'geɪn] **adv.** ① once more; a second time 又; 再: ~ and ~ 再三/now and ~ 有时; 时时/over ~ 再; 重新/time and ~ 再三地/If you fail the first time, try ~. 如果你第一次失败了, 再试一次。He tried the experiment ~ and ~. 他反复地做这个实验。② as before 重新; 又(恢复原来的位置和状态): I hope you will soon be well ~. 我希望你很快复原。③ further more; besides 另外; 还[常用于 and 或 and then 之后]: Again, there is another matter to consider. 而且, 还得考虑另一件事。|| ~ and ~ [over and over ~, time and (time) ~] 反复地; 一再地/as much (many) ~ as 两倍于; 多一倍/half as much (many) ~ (as) 是一倍半/now (even) and ~ 不时地; 间或/once ~ (over ~) 再次

**against** [ə'geɪnst] **prep.** ① on the other side from; not agreeing with 对着; 反对: We won our match ~ that team. 在这场比赛中我们赢了对方。He is ~ hunting animals for their skins. 他坚持反对为毛皮而狩猎。② close to; touching 靠在...; 接触: The ladder is leaning ~ the wall. 梯子靠在墙上。I hit ~ a tree last night. 昨晚我撞到一棵树上了。③ stop 阻止; 预防: We have injections ~ serious illnesses. 我们打针预防疾病。He saved money ~ old age. 他储钱防老。|| ~ **time** 争分夺秒; 尽快地/as ~ 和...相比/over ~ 与...相对/~ a rainy day 未雨绸缪; 以备不时之需

**age** [eɪdʒ] **n.** ① time of life; number of years a person has lived 年龄: What is your ~? (=How old are you?) 你多大了? What's the ~ of the church? 这教堂(建了)多少年了? When I was your ~ ... 当我像你这年纪时.../He went to school at the ~ of six. 他六岁上的学。② later part of one's life 老年: He gave up teaching because of his ~. 他因年老而停止教学。He was weak and bent with ~. 他因年老而衰弱驼背。He has the strength of youth and the wisdom of ~. 他具有青年的体力和老年的智慧。③ certain time in history 时代: the Stone Age 石器时代/the atomic

~ 原子时代/the Middle Ages 中世纪/the spirit of the ~ 时代精神/The 20th century is the ~ of science. 二十世纪是科学时代。① (pl.) a long time 长时间; 很久: Haven't seen you for ~s. 好久不见你了。He came here ~s ago. 他很久以前就来这儿了。|| **at the ~ of** 在...年龄/be of ~ 成年/come of ~ 达成人年龄/from ~ to ~ 世代代/in all ~s 历代/over ~ 越龄/to all ~s 直到千秋万代/under ~ 未成年 || ~ **d adj.** 年老的/~ **less adj.** 长生不老的; 永不凋谢的

【辨析】**age** 和 **era** 的区别: 二者均可做时代讲, 但 **age** 通常指具有某种显著特征, 或以某杰出人物命名的历史时代, 也指考古学、地质学上的时代。**era** 指发生重大事件或巨大变化的时代, 强调整个过程。

**aged** ['eɪdʒɪd] **adj.** being of the age of 年岁; 很老的; 年老的: an ~ man 老年人/~ wine 陈酒/He was ~ ten. 他十岁了。|| **middle-~ adj.** 中年的/**old-~ adj.** 老年的

**agency** ['eɪdʒənsɪ] **n.** ① business of a company or person that is paid to help with the business of another person or company 代理机构; 代办处(所); 代理: an advertising ~ 广告经办处/a news ~ 通讯社/Xin Hua News Agency 新华通讯社 ② active power or cause 作用; 力量; natural ~ 自然作用 || **through (by) ~ of** 经...介绍; 通过...的作用

**agent** ['eɪdʒənt] **n.** ① person who acts for another 代理人: a shipping ~ 船运代理商/a house ~ 房屋经纪人/Our ~ in Rome deals with all our Italian business. 我们在罗马的代理人处理在意大利的一切商务。② person who exerts power; person or thing producing an effect 作用者; 起作用的人或物: Rain and frost are natural ~s which wear away rocks. 雨和霜是侵蚀岩石的自然力量。

**aggravate** ['ægrəveɪt] **vt.** ① make worse or more serious 使恶化; 使加剧: The lack of rain ~d the already serious lack of food. 缺乏雨水加重了原来就严重的食荒。② (colloq.) make angry; irritate [俗] 激怒: He ~d her beyond endurance. 他把她惹急了。

**aggression** [ə'ɡresʃən] **n.** attacking; beginning a quarrel or war 进犯; 侵略: an ~ upon sb.'s rights 侵犯某人的权利/a war of ~ 侵略战争/It was difficult to decide which country was guilty of ~ (upon the other). 难于断定哪个国家犯有侵略罪。

【辨析】**aggression** 和 **invasion** 的区别: **aggression** 所指的“侵略”范围广泛, 较为抽象和概括, 常被外交官们用来描述侵犯本国利益的他国的敌对行动。如: armed aggression 武装侵略/economic aggression 经济侵略/cultural aggression 文化侵略等。**invasion** 则表示具体的侵入或进攻(他国领土)的行动。如: The German invasion of Belgium took place. 德军入侵比利时的行动发生了。

**aggressive** [ə'ɡresɪv] **adj.** ① quarrelsome; disposed to attack 好与人斗的: He is too ~. 他十分好斗。② offensive; of or for attack 攻击性的: an ~ foreign policy 侵略性的外交政策 ③ pushing; not afraid of resistance 有闯劲的; 不怕阻力的: an ~ salesman 干劲十足的售货员

**aggressor** [ə'ɡresə] **n.** person, country, making an aggressive attack 侵略者; 攻击者

**aggrieve** [ə'ɡri:v] **vt.** (usu. passive) grieve [通常用被动式] 使苦恼; 使悲伤: He was ~d at the insult from his friend. 他受到朋友的侮辱而感到苦恼。|| ~ **d adj.** 受委屈的; 愤愤不平的; 悲伤的