

中学教师实用英语辞典

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# 中学教师 实用英语辞典

主编  
蔡协和

北京科学技术出版社  
中国三峡出版社

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**图书在版编目(CIP)数据**

中学教师实用英语辞典/龚协和主编. —北京:北京科学技术出版社,1997.7 重印

ISBN 7-5304-0403-2/Z · 211

I. 中… II. 龚… III. 英语课-中学-词典 IV.G633.41-61

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (97) 第 10669 号

北京科学技术出版社

中国三峡出版社

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各地新华书店经售

三河腾飞胶印厂印刷

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787×1092 毫米 32 开本 13.375 印张 444 千字

1989 年 7 月第一版 1997 年 7 月第二版第二次印刷

印数 13701—27700 册

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定价: 22.00 元

# 《中小学教师实用各科辞典》

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# 前 言

为建设有中国特色的社会主义，要靠我国有知识的各类人才。百年大计，教育为本。发展教育事业，把教育事业放到突出的战略地位，切实提高全民族的文化素质，为科技的发展、经济的振兴、社会的进步，培养合格人才，是我国面临的重大而迫切的任务，也是我们中华民族自立于世界民族之林的重要问题。

随着我国四化建设和教育事业的发展，教师队伍不断壮大。他们可能由于教学经验不足，在教学中会遇到一些困难，急需增强基础知识，提高自身教学水平的工具书。因此，我们组织了有多年教学经验的教师，将深受广大教师欢迎的这套辞典进行修订出版，若能对教师的教学有帮助，从而为促进我国教育事业的发展做出微薄贡献，我们和辞典的编写者就得到了最大满足。

这套辞典共十二册，其中小学数学、语文各一册，中学语文、数学、英语、政治、物理、化学、历史、地理、生物、体育各一册。全套辞典约计500万字，是中、小学教师必备的工具书。同时，也是向教师节献礼的好书。

参加《中学教师实用英语辞典》编写的有龚协和，聂家明，王迎陵，李滨，田之坪，刘勇志，李凤瑛，金英芳。由马俊明教授审定。

1997年7月

# 凡 例

1. 本辞典以英语的词根词为词条。根据构词法的原则，把所有与该词有关的派生词，反义词及复合词均列在该词条之下，如 *sure* 的词条包括 *sureness, surely, assure, assurance, reassure, reassuring, reassurance* 等词。因此本辞典词条虽为 1000，但实际上包括的词汇量将近 5000。

2. 注音采用国际音标，用方括弧括起来。重音符号打在重读音节的前上方，次重音打在音节的前下方。

3. 动词的不规则变化，都列在该词后面的圆括弧内。个别读音特殊的，给以注音，合乎读音规则的，不予以注音。

4. 少数不规则的名词复数注在该词后面的圆括弧内，如 *child n. (pl. children)*。

5. 形容词一般都给出比较级和最高级的形式，放在该词后面的圆括弧内，同时给出反义词。对于只能用作表语的形容词，都用 *pred. adj.* 标明，以免误作定语使用。

6. 派生词前均加符号“△”标明。一般只注明类词及汉义，不加注音标。多数派生词给短语或例句，以说明其用法。

7. 动词和名词的搭配遇有多种可供选择的词时，放在方括弧内，如 *after two years [three o'clock, the holiday, what has happened, etc.]*；又如 *ask sb. in [up, upstairs, down, downstairs, etc.]*。

8. 缩写词和符号：

<i>adj.</i>	adjective	形容词
<i>adv.</i>	adverb	副词
<i>AmE</i>	American English	美国英语

C	countable	可数名词
<i>comp.</i>	compound	复合词
<i>conj.</i>	conjunction	连词
<i>def. art.</i>	definite article	定冠词
<i>e. g.</i>	for example	例如
<i>esp.</i>	especially	特别地
<i>etc.</i>	et cetera	等等
<i>fig.</i>	figurative use	比喻用法
<i>indef. art.</i>	indefinite article	不定冠词
<i>interj.</i>	interjection	感叹词
<i>n.</i>	noun	名词
<i>part. adj.</i>	participle adjective	分词性的形容词
<i>pl. n.</i>	plural noun	复数名词
<i>p. p.</i>	past participle	过去分词
<i>pred. adj.</i>	predicative adjective	表语形容词
<i>prep.</i>	preposition	介词
<i>pron.</i>	pronoun	代词
<i>rel. adv.</i>	relative adverb	关系副词
<i>sing.</i>	singular	单数
<i>sb.</i>	somebody	某人
<i>sth.</i>	something	某事物
U	uncountable	不可数名词
<i>usu.</i>	usually	通常
<i>v.</i>	verb	动词
<i>vi.</i>	intransitive verb	不及物动词
<i>vt.</i>	transitive verb	及物动词
△		表示派生词
[ ]		表示注音或替换词
&		和
( )		表示省略或说明

中學教師

實用英語辭典

周谷城題



## A

**a** [ei, ə], **an** [æn, ən, n] *indef. art.* (在以辅音开头的词前用 a, 在以元音开头的词前用 an, 如: a book, a university; an apple, an hour) 1. one 一; 一个: I can see a boy, an old man and two dogs. 我看见一个男孩, 一个老人和两只狗。Please give me a postcard and some stamps. 请给我一张明信片和几张邮票。2. any, every 任一; 每一: A square has four sides. 正方形有四个边。3. for each, in each 每; 每一: once a week 每周一次。twice a day 每天两次。three pounds a week 每周三镑。

**able**<sup>1</sup> ['eibl] *pred. adj.* having the power or the knowledge to do sth. 能 (一般后接动词不定式): I shall be able to come tomorrow. 我明天能来。He was not able to see the difference. 他看不出这区别来。△ **unable** 不能: I was unable to move. 我不能动。△ **enable** *v.* 使能够; 使可能 enable sb. to do sth. 使某人能做某事。

**able**<sup>2</sup> *adj.* clever, capable 聪明的; 能干的 (比第一义少用): an able man 一个能干的人。He is old but still quite able. 他年纪虽大了, 但还很能干。

**about**<sup>1</sup> [ə'baʊt] *prep.* 1. concerning 关于: be [feel] certain [sure, anxious, pleased, etc.] about sth. 对某事是 [感到] 确信 [有把握, 担心, 高兴]。think [speak, know, dream, read, write, etc.] about sth. or sb. 考虑 [谈论, 知道, 梦见, 读到, 写到] 某事或某人。tell [speak to, write to, etc.] sb. about sth. or sb. 告诉 [说给, 写给] 某人关于某事或某人。a book [a talk, a dream, a quarrel, information, etc.] about sb. or sth. 关于某人或某事的书 [谈话, 梦, 争吵, 消息]。What [How] about ...? ...怎么样? ...怎么办? What [How] about the others [the weather, etc.]? 其他的人 [天气] 怎么样? all about 关于...的一切。He knows all about it. 他知道有关那件事的一切情况。Tell me all about them. 把他们的一切情况都告诉我。He's a man who thinks he knows all about everything. 他是一个认为自己什么都知道的人。2. here and there 到处: go [walk, run, get, etc.] about the town [country, world, etc.] 去 [步行去, 跑到, 到达] 这个城 [国家, 世界] 的各处。

**about**<sup>2</sup> *adv.* 1. here and there 到处; 四处: move [run, walk, go, get,

climb, drive, drop, fall, float, fly, jump, rush, etc.] about 走 [跑, 步行, 去, 到, 爬, 开车, 掉, 落, 漂, 飞, 跳, 冲] 到各处。roll [slip, etc.] about 来回滚动 [滑动]。stand [sit, lie, etc.] about 随处站着 [坐着, 躺着] (什么事不做)。look about 寻找; 环视。2. somewhere near 在附近某处。be about 在此处; 在附近。Is the manager about? 经理在这儿吗? 3. take [send, etc.] sb. [sth.] about 把某人 [某物] 带 [送] 到各处。take [carry, blow, roll, etc.] sth. about 把某物带 [搬, 刮, 滚] 到各处。drop sth. about 把某物乱扔。4. pull [push, knock, tear, cut, etc.] sth. or sb. about 粗暴地拉 [推, 敲, 撕, 砍] 某物或某人。order sb. about 粗暴无礼地命令某人做各种事: He ordered me about as if I were his servant. 他命令我做这做那, 好像我是他的仆人。5. bring sth. about 使某事发生。leave sth. about 乱放某物: He is always leaving his papers about. 他总是乱放文件。6. a little more or less than 左右; 大约: Give me about five [twenty, etc.]. 给我 5 个 [20 个] 左右。It's about one o'clock. 大约一点钟。There's about four shillings difference between the two. 这两个大约相差 4 先令。

**above** [ə'baʊ] *prep.* 1. higher than, over 高于; 在...之上: above the line [mountains, clouds, etc.] 在线 [山, 云] 以上。one above the other 一个在另一个上面。2. more than, over 多于; 在...以上: It cost above 10 shillings. 它值 10 先令以上。Above 200 people were there. 有 200 多人在那里。above all 首先; 最重要的; 尤其: And above all, don't talk to anybody about it. 最重要的是不要向任何人提起此事。You must, above all, be loyal to your motherland. 你必须首先忠于你的祖国。

**absent** [æbsənt] *adj.* not here, not there 缺席; 不在 (与 present 相对): He was absent from the meeting. 他没出席这个会议。△ **absence** *n.* not being here, not there 缺席; 不在场 (与 presence 相对): I did not notice his absence. 我没有注意到他缺席。absence of mind 注意力不集中; 分心。

**accept** [ək'sept] *vt.* receive or take 接受: accept a present [an invitation, an offer, money, etc.] 接受礼物 [邀请, 提供之物, 钱]。I am pleased to accept your kind invitation. 我很高兴接受你的盛情邀请。△ **acceptable** *adj.* 可接受的: His offer was very acceptable. 他的建议是很可接受的。△ **unacceptable** *adj.* 不可接受的。注意: accept 和 receive 的区别在于前者是同意接受而不再退回; 后者是收到而不一定接受。

**accident** ['æksɪdənt] *n.* [C] 1. sth. often bad, that happens by chance 事故; 意外事件: a railway [motorcar, etc.] accident 火车 [汽车] 事故。*meet with an accident* 遭遇意外故事: He *met with a bad accident* last year. 去年他遇到一次意外事故。2. an event that happens by chance 偶发事件: It was quite an accident. 这是一件很偶然的事。*by accident* 偶然: I met him quite *by accident* [by chance, accidentally]. 我偶然遇到他。

**accidental** [æksɪ'dentl] *adj.* happening by chance 偶然发生的; 意外的: Our meeting was quite accidental. 我们的相遇是十分偶然的。△ **accidentally** *adv.* 偶然地。

**according to** [ə'kɔ:dɪŋ tu, tə] *prep.* from what is said or written 依照; 根据: according to the papers 据报纸所载。according to Smith 照史密斯所讲 (的意见)。according to plan 按照计划。*according as* 依照: You may go or stay, *according as* you decide. 去留悉听尊便。*in accordance with* 依照。In *accordance with* your wishes, I have written to him. 按照你的愿望, 我已经给他写了信。

**account** [ə'kaunt] *n.* 1. story, description 报告; 叙述: He gave a very interesting account of what had happened. 他很有趣地叙述了所发生的事。According to all accounts the meeting was successful. 据各方报道这会开得很成功。2. report of money received and spent 帐目: The accounts were perfectly in order. 这帐目清清楚楚。3. reason 原因。*on this [that] account* 由于这个 [那个] 原因。*on no account* 决不。*on account of* 因为。

**accuse** [ə'kju:z] *vt.* say that someone had done sth. wrong 控告; 谴责。accuse sb. of sth. [stealing, etc.] 控告某人某事 [偷窃]。Of what was the man accused? 这个人被指控什么? △ **accuser** *n.* 原告。△ **the accused** 被告。△ **accusations** *n.* 控告。

**across**<sup>1</sup> [ə'krɒs, ə'krɔ:s] *adv.* 1. from one side to the other 横过, 越过 (和 over 在多数情况下是同义, 但 across 表示越过空间, 而 over 表示障碍)。go [come, get, climb, drive, float, fly, hurry, jump, ride, roll, run, rush, sail, slip, step, swim, walk, etc.] across (to, from) (从...) 越过...去 [来, 到, 爬, 开车, 漂流, 飞, 急行, 跳, 乘车, 滚, 跑, 冲, 航行, 滑, 走, 游, 走] (到...)。find one's way across (to, from) (从...) 越过... (到...)。2. cause to cross 使横过: bring [drive, get, pull, push, etc.] sb. or sth. across (to, from) (从...) 带 [赶, 使, 拉,

推] 某人或某物越过 (到...): Bring the things across to my house. 把这些东西带到我家去。3. help sb across 帮助某人横过。4. follow sb. or sth. across 随某人或某物横过。5. cross a road, river or other obstacle, or open space 横过马路, 河, 障碍物或空地: You must come across and see me. 你一定要过来看我。I will go across to his office and have a talk with him. 我要去他的办公室和他谈谈。

**across<sup>2</sup>** [ə'krɔ:s, ə'krɒs] *prep.* from one side to the other side of 从...的一边到另一边; 横过: get [go, come] across the street [river, etc.] 到街[河]的对面[去, 来]。bring [drive, get, etc.] sb. or sth. across the street [river, etc.] 把某人或某物带[赶, 弄]过街[河]去。help sb. or sth. across the street [river, etc.] 帮助某人或某物过街[河]。follow sb. or sth. across the street [river, etc.] 跟某人或某物过街[河]。Draw a line and then draw another line across it. 先画一条线, 再画一条线与它交叉。*come across* 偶然遇见或发现: The other day I came across an interesting example. 几天前我碰上一个有趣的例子。

**act<sup>1</sup>** [ækt] *vi & vt.* 1. do sth. 行动; 做某事: act wisely [foolishly, in a strange way, etc.] 做事聪明[愚蠢, 奇怪]。act as a fool [a wise man, etc.] 行动像个傻子[聪明人]。I don't like the way he acted in the matter. 我不喜欢他在这件事上的做法。The time has come to act, the time for thinking is past. 到了行动的时候了, 考虑的时间过去了。He acts as if he were a child. 他的行动像是个孩子。*act as* 充当。He acted as manager while Smith was ill. 史密斯病时他充当经理。*act for* 代理: He acted for Smith while he was ill. 史密斯生病期间, 他来代理。2. work 起作用: The brake refused to act. 刹车失灵了。3. perform a part in a play 扮演: What do you think of his acting? 你觉得他演得怎样?

**act<sup>2</sup>** *n.* 1. 行为; 举动: an unwise [a wise, a brave, etc.] act 一个不明智[明智的, 勇敢的]行动。2. part of a play 一幕: Act I 第一幕。Act II 第二幕。The first act was not very interesting. 第一幕不很有趣。△ **action** *n.* 行动: Actions speak louder than words. 行动胜于空谈。△ **active** *adj.* 积极的: an active life 积极的生活。△ **actively** *adv.* 积极地 △ **activity** *n.* 活动。△ **actor** *n.* 男演员。He's a very good [bad, famous, etc.] actor. 他是个很优秀[糟糕, 著名]的演员。△ **actress** *n.* 女演员。

**actual** ['æktʃuəl] *adj.* real, as a fact 真实的; 实际的: I can't give you the

actual figures. 我不能给你确实的数字。Those were his actual words. 那些是他的原话。△ **actually** *adv.* (1) 真地; 居然: Believe it or not, but he actually won! 信不信由你, 他真地赢了。He actually thought that I was a thief. 他竟然以为我是贼。(2) really 实际上: He was really there, but I didn't actually see him. 他真在那里, 但我实在没看见他。

**add** [æd] *vt.* 1. put together with sth. else 加; 增加: If the tea is too strong, add some more hot water. 如果茶太浓, 再加一点热水。If you add 5 to 5, you get 10. 5 加 5 得 10. 2. find out how much two or more numbers make 加: Add the two figures together. 把这两个数加起来。You don't know how to add. 你不知道怎样加。3. say sth. more 又说: "And I quite agree," he added. "我很同意," 他又说。add to 增加: That will only add to our difficulties. 那将只能增加我们的困难。△ **addition** *n.* (1) 加在一起, 增加: There is no room for additions. 没有增加的余地。in addition to 加在...上; 除...外。This is in addition to what I wrote yesterday. 这要加在我昨天写的那个上面。(2) 加法: I am not clever at addition. 我不擅长加法。△ **additional** *adj.* 外加的; 附加的: an additional [added] difficulty. 附加的困难。

**admire** [əd'maɪə] *vt.* 1. regard with pleasure and respect 赞美; 羡慕; 钦佩: His cleverness was much admired. 他的聪明很为人所羡慕。I admired him for his courage. 我钦佩他的勇敢。2. look at with pleasure 欣赏: admire a view [a picture, a man, etc.] 欣赏景色 [绘画, 人]。△ **admirer** *n.* 崇拜者: He is an admirer of Napoleon. 他是拿破仑的崇拜者。△ **admiration** *n.* 羡慕; 钦佩: be filled with admiration (for sb. or sth.) (对某人某物) 充满羡慕 (之情)。I can hardly express my admiration for his behaviour. 我几乎无法表达我对他的行为的钦佩之情。△ **admirable** *adj.* 令人惊叹的; 可钦佩的: His behaviour was admirable. 他的行为是令人钦佩的。△ **admirably** *adv.* 极好地; 可钦佩地: This will suit me admirably [very well, perfectly]. 这将对十分合适。

**advise** [əd'vaɪz] *vt.* tell (someone) what you think they should do 忠告; 劝告: I want you to advise me. 我要你给我出个主意。advise sb. to do [go, speak, etc.] 劝某人做某事 [去, 说]。I should advise you not to go there. 我劝你不要到那里去。advise sb. what to do [where to go, etc.] 劝某人做什么 [去哪里]。He advised me what to do. 他告诉我做什么。△ **advise**

**er** *n.* 顾问: a government adviser 政府顾问 △ **advisable** [əd'vaɪzəbl] *adj.* 合理的; 应当的; I don't think it advisable to start yet. 我认为现在还不应当开始。△ **advice** [əd'vaɪs] *n.* [U] 忠告; 劝告: Let me give you a piece of advice. 让我向你进一句忠言。

**afford** [ə'fɔ:d] *vt.* be able to pay for 买得起 (通常要与 can, could, be able to 连用); afford sth. 买得起某物。As he had not much money, he could not afford such things as that. 他没有很多钱, 买不起那样的东西。I should like to buy a new one, but I can't afford it. 我愿意买一个新的, 但是我买不起。It costs a lot of money, but what does that matter; he can afford it. 这要花很多钱, 但那有什么关系, 他买得起。They couldn't afford holidays. 他们没钱去度假。I can't afford so much money; I shall have to buy a cheaper one. 我花不起这么多钱, 我只得买一个便宜的。The point is——can we afford £ 100 a year for a house? 问题是租这房子我们花得起 1 年 100 镑吗? afford to do sth. 经得起做某事。£ 50 is more than I can afford to lose. 50 镑我可损失不起。We can't afford to pay such a price. 我们出不起这样的价钱。He couldn't afford to go away on a holiday. 他无力外出度假。The tree afforded us shelter from the rain. 那树给我们提供了避雨的地方。

**afraid** [ə'freɪd] *pred. adj.* 1. full of fear 害怕: Don't be afraid. 不要害怕。What are you afraid of? 你怕什么? He's afraid of dogs. 他怕狗。2. worried or sorry about sth. 担忧; 恐怕 (表示歉意): I'm afraid it's going to rain. 恐怕要下雨。“Are we on time?” “I'm afraid not.” “我们是准时吗?” “恐怕不是。”

**after**<sup>1</sup> [ˈɑ:ftə] *prep.* later than 在...以后: after two years [three o'clock, the holidays, what has happened, etc.] 两年 [3 点钟, 假期, 发生那事] 以后。after that [this] 然后。soon [shortly] after that 在那以后不久。long after that 在那以后很久。He came after me. 他在我以后来的。He came [ran] after me. 他追赶我。after breakfast [dinner, school, etc.] 早餐 [正餐, 放学] 以后。day after day 一天又一天。year after year 一年又一年。time after time 一次又一次; 再三。(the) day after tomorrow 后天。(the) week after next 下下星期。one after another 轮流地; 接连不断地。after dark 天黑以后。after all 毕竟; 终归: I was right [You were wrong, He failed, etc.] after all. 终归我是对的 [你是错的, 他失败了]。look after

照顾: Who is going to *look after* the children [business, etc.]? 谁来照顾这孩子们 [生意]?

**after<sup>2</sup>** *adv.* later 以后; 后来: We can do that after. 我们以后可以做那事。What comes after? 以后怎么样? He came soon after. 他不久就来了。Oh, that happened long after. 啊, 很久以后那件事情发生了。△ **afterwards** *adv.* 后来: I wrote that (long) afterwards. 我(很久)以后写了那个东西。

**after<sup>3</sup>** *conj.* at or during a time later than 在...以后: after I come back [he goes, they had left, etc.] 在我回来[他走, 他们已经离开]以后。Soon [a little, not long, etc.] after I saw him..., 在我看见他以后不久... I found the letter long after he had gone away. 在他走以后很久我才发现这封信。注意: 用 after 引导的从句, 用一般现在时代替一般将来时。

**afternoon** [ɑ:ftə'nu:n] *n.* time between midday and sunset 下午: the afternoon of the 28th 28日下午。an afternoon walk [sleep, game, etc.] 午后散步[睡觉, 游戏]。a good afternoon's work 整个一下午的工作。in the afternoon 在下午。on Sunday [Monday, etc.] afternoon [afternoons] 在[每]星期日[星期一]下午。this [yesterday, tomorrow, every] afternoon 今天[昨天, 明天, 每天]下午。Good afternoon. 你好(下午见面时说)。

**again** [ə'geɪn, ə'gen] *adv.* 1. a second time 再一次: go [come, do sth., see sb. etc.] again 再去[来, 做某事, 见某人]。Once again, please. 请再来一次。What! Again? 什么! 再来一次? as much [many] again 两倍于(多一倍)。again and again = often 屡次地; 再三地。now and again = sometimes 有时。2. any more 不再(与 not, never 连用): He won't do that again. 他再也不做那事了。He was never seen again. 再也没有人见到过他。3. where [how, etc.] a person or thing was before 回到原地; 恢复原状: go [come, etc.] back [home, etc.] again 又回去[来]; 又回家。get well again 康复。You will be pleased to be back again. 你再次回来会很高兴的。4. another thing, more 再者; 此外: Again, would he agree to it? 再者, 他会同意吗?

**against** [ə'geɪnst, ə'genst] *prep.* 1. close to 靠; 倚: against the wall [house, etc.] 靠墙[房子]。2. not agreeing with 反对: Are you for it or against it? 你是赞成还是反对? fight against sb. or sth. 和某人或某事斗争。warn sb. against sb. or sth. 警告某人提防某人或某事。I have nothing against

him [the idea, etc.] 我不反对他 [这意见]。That's against the law [rules, etc.] 那是违反法律 [规则] 的。against one's will 违反某人的意愿; 不情愿地。

**age** [eidʒ] *n.* 1. number of years since birth or beginning 年龄: I don't know his [its] age. 我不知道他的 [它的] 年龄。be five [six, etc.] years of age 5 [6] 岁。of the same age 同龄。middle age 中年。△ **aged** *adj.* 有...岁的。a middle-aged man 中年人。a boy aged five 5 岁的男孩。2. length of time in history 时代: people of all ages 各时代的人。the age of Shakespeare 莎士比亚时代。the middle ages 中古时代。in past ages 在过去的时代。

**ago** [ə'gəʊ] *adv.* in the past 以前: three weeks [four months, many years, a long time, etc.] ago 3 个星期 [4 个月, 很多年, 很久] 以前。weeks [days, years, etc.] ago 几周 [几天, 几年] 以前。long ago = a long time ago 很久以前: How long ago was that? 那是多久以前的事?

**agree** [ə'gri:] *vi. & vt.* 1. think the same as someone else 同意; 赞同: Here I agree (with you). 这一点我同意 (你的意见)。They agreed among themselves. 他们彼此之间意见一致。We agree on the question. 在这个问题上我们意见一致。I agree that what you advise is best. 我认为你所建议的最好。agree to sth. 同意某事: They at once agreed to the plan. 他们立刻同意了这个计划。We could not agree (as to) how best to do it. 至于如何最好地去做这件事我们未能达成协议。2. be willing 同意: agree to do sth. [go somewhere, etc.] 同意做某事 [去某地]。3. be good for one's health 有益于健康: Something that he had eaten did not agree with him. 他所吃的东西对他不相宜。△ **agreement** *n.* 一致; 同意; 协议: The agreement was written and signed. 协议已经写好并签了字。No agreement seemed possible. 看来不可能达成协议。The two things are in agreement. 这两样事情是一致的。come to an agreement 达成协议。

**aim**<sup>1</sup> [eim] *vt. & vi.* point towards 瞄准: He couldn't aim straight. 他瞄不准。aim at sth. 向某物瞄准: He aimed (a blow) at me. 他冲我打来 (一拳)。

**aim**<sup>2</sup> *n.* 1. act of aiming 瞄准: Take good aim. 瞄好准。2. purpose 目的: What was his aim in life? 他的生活目的是什么?

**all**<sup>1</sup> [ɔ:l] *adj.* every one of 所有的; 全部的; 一切的: all my friends [books,



life, etc.] 我所有的朋友 [书, 我的一生]。all the morning [day, night] 一上午 [天, 夜]。all sorts [kinds] of 各种。in all directions 各个方面。all day [night] 整天 [夜]。all the time 始终; 一直: He is a business man *all the time*. 他一直是商人。All the time I was there. 我一直在那里。all this [that, these, those, mine, the others, etc.] 所有这一切 [那一切, 这些, 那些, 我的, 其他人]。all three [four, etc.] 这三个 [四个] 都。

**all<sup>1</sup>pron.** every one, the whole 每一个; 全体: That's all. 就讲 [说] 到这儿; (那就) 完了。all or nothing 全要或全不要。All of us went. 我们全都去了。Take all of them. 把它们全都拿去。All said the same thing. 大家都这样说。all but 除了…全。We found them *all but* three. 除了三个以外, 我们把他们都找到了。and all=including 连同…一起: He jumped into the water, clothes *and all*. 他穿着衣服跳进水里。I took all there was [I wanted, etc.]. 我把所有的 [我想要的] 都拿走了。All I said [did, etc.] was this. 我所说的 [做的] 就是这个。

**all<sup>3</sup>adv.** entirely 完全: My shoes are all wet. 我的鞋全湿了。It was all covered with ice [dust, etc.]. 它完全覆盖着冰 [尘土]。all at once 突然; 同时; 一下子: Don't eat them *all at once*; save some for later. 不要一下子都吃了, 留些以后吃。at all 确实: It isn't so much whether he works much; the question is whether he works *at all*? 他做多少倒无关紧要, 问题是他是否做了。not at all 全不; 毫不: He's not tired *at all*. 他一点不累。Are you busy? — Not at all. 你忙吗? — 一点也不忙。It's very kind of you. — Not at all. 你这人真好! — 哪里。Thank you very much. — Not at all. 非常感谢你。——不客气。all right 行; 好: All right! I'm coming. 好! 我就来。Everything is all right. 一切都好。in all=together 一共: There were twenty *in all*. 一共有20个。all the same=still 仍然; 一样地: Thank you *all the same*. 照样谢谢你。He was punished *all the same*. 他仍然受到惩罚。all the same to 对…无所谓: It's *all the same* to me. 这对我无所谓 [我不在乎]。all together 一起: They came *all together*. 他们一起来了。Now, push *all together*. 好, 大家一起推。There were two *all together*. 总共有两个。all the (+比较级) 更加: all the better [worse, more important, etc.] 更好 [坏, 重要]。If that is so, *all the better*. 如果是这样, 那更好。I feel *all the better* for the walk. 散散步我觉得更好些。all alone 独自; 独力: He