

A STUDENT'S DICTIONARY OF ENGLISH
WITH BILINGUAL EXPLANATIONS

李华矩 李习俭

贺卜路 编著

黄钧安 李圣重

学生英汉
双解词典

广西教育出版社

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内 容 提 要

本词典是帮助中学和中等技校、中专的教师、学生以及具有相当英语水平的自学者提高英语阅读、会话和写作水平的工具书。

收选词目6385条。短语702条。词汇、短语的释义按其词性采用英汉双解，语言准确、地道；例证精当，易于理解、运用。书末编有《常用不规则动词表》、《常用英美姓名》、《数学、分数、小数及其有关表达法》等六种附录。

本词典是华中师范大学英语系的主任、教授和富有教学经济的中青年讲师针对我国中学英语教学的新形势、新要求、参考了国内外最新出版的、具有权威性的十八种词典，博采众长，精心编写的。

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责任编辑 颜 开

☆

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Pronunciation Table

(音 标 表)

VOWELS		CONSONANTS	
Symbol	Example	Symbol	Example
i:	bee	p	pen
i	bit	b	big
e	desk	t	tea
æ	map	d	day
ə:	bird	k	key
ə	sister	g	get
u:	boot	f	few
u	book	v	view
ɔ:	horse	θ	thing
ɒ	box	ð	then
ɑ:	farm	s	sit
ʌ	cut	z	zoo
		ʃ	fish
ei	take	ʒ	measure
ai	bite	tʃ	cheer
ɔi	boy	dʒ	jump
əu	go	m	sum
au	now	n	sun
iə	here	ŋ	sing
ɛə	there	h	hot
uə	poor	l	lot
		r	red
		w	wet
		j	yet

体例说明

一、词目

1. 本词典将本词、派生词和复合词均列为词目。

2. 词目用黑正体。拼法相同、词性不同的词，分立词目，在右上角标 1、2 等数码。如：

taste¹ [teɪst] *v.* 1. ...

taste² *n.* 1. ...

词目如有英美两种拼法时，英国拼法在前，美国拼法用圆括号括出，排在其后。如：

co·lour (AmE **color**) ['kʌlə]...

由形容词加词尾 -ly 构成的副词，其意义与形容词一致的，用黑正体排在该词条末，并注明词性。多音节词的各音节用分节号 “·” 分隔；多词性的多音节词，仅在首词标注分节号，分写的或有连字符的复合词不予标注。

3. 词目的注音采用国际音标，放在方括号 “[]” 内。

4. 词目的词性分十大类，用英语缩写形式注明。其中动词不分别注明及物和不及物，其用法通过例证体现，情态动词归入助动词。

5. 动词、名词复数以及形容词和副词各比较级的不规则变化形式，均予以注明。规则变化中，词尾辅音字母须重复或拼法有变化者，亦予以注明。如：

fall [fɔ:l] *v.* (*fell* [fel], *fallen* ['fɔ:lən]) 1. ...

hit [hit] *v.* (*hit*, *hit*, *hitting*) 1. ...

man [mæn] *n.* (*pl. men* [men]) ...

good [gʊd] *adj.* (*better* ['betə], *best* [best]) ...

ear·ly ['ɜ:li] *adj.* (*earlier*, *earliest*) ...

hot [hɒt] *adj.* (*hotter*, *hottest*) ...

6. 名词（少数表示周日、月份、季节和天体等的名词除外）一般按义项用标签 [C]、[U] 或 [C; U] 分别表示可数、不可数或既可数又不可数，多义项词目中的各义均作可数或不可数或既可数又不可数时，则仅在词性标签后统一标明，仅用作或常用作单数或复数的名词分别用 [sing.]、[pl.]、[usu. sing.] 和 [usu. pl.] 注明。如：

land [lænd] *n.* 1. [U]... 2. [U]... 3. [C]...
am·bi·tion [æm'biʃən] *n.* [C; U]...
turn [tɜ:n] *n.* [C] 1... 2... 3... 4...
trou·sers ['trauzəz] *n.* [pl.]...

二、释义与例证

1. 词目的释义用英汉两种文字。
2. 多义的词目或短语分立义项，标以 1、2、3 等数码。
3. 词目的释义后一般收入若干词组或句子作为例证，例证后均有汉语译文。

三、短 语

本词典在某些词目内收入若干常用短语，用黑体印刷。短语用英、汉两种语言释义，并附有例句及其译文。

四、符号的用法

I. 圆括号“()”用于：

1. 标明词的变化形式。如：

put [put] *v.* (*put, put, putting*)...

pret·ty ['priti] *adj.* (*prettier, prettiest*)...

deer [diə] *n.* (pl. *deer*)...

ab·a·cus ['æbəkəs] *n.* [C] (pl. *abacuses/abaci*
 ['æbəsaɪ])...

2. 标明词目的不同拼法。如：

me·tre (AmE *meter*) ['mi:tə] *n.*...

jail (also *gaol*) [dʒeɪl] *n.*...

3. 标明可以省略的部分。如：

without (a) *doubt*

If (it is) necessary, I can come at six.

4. 补充说明意义、用法等。如：

judge¹ [dʒʌdʒ] *v.* 1. hear and try (cases) in
 a court of law...

will... 2. (used in requests or commands
 用于请求、命令)...

...(esp. of soldiers etc.) a holiday (尤指士兵等的)假期...

II. 方括号 “[]” 用于:

1. 注明音标。如:

un·eas·y [ʌn'ɪ:zi] *adj.* ...

2. 注明名词的可数与不可数等。如:

u·nit ['ju:nɪt] *n.* [C]...

pride [praɪd] *n.* [U]...

III. 斜线号 “/” 用于:

1. 分隔词形变化中意义和用法相同的两种不同形式。

如:

... (*burnt/burned, burnt/burned*)...

2. 分隔意义或用法上可以替换的部分。如:

Can you give me any information on/about
this matter?

unfair means/judgement/treatment

不正当的手段/不公正的判断/不公平的待遇

IV. 代字号 “~” 用于代表词条的本词。

SHORT FORMS USED IN THE DICTIONARY

略 语 表

abbrev. — abbreviation 缩写式

adj. — adjective 形容词

adv. — adverb 副词

affirm. — affirmative 肯定的

AmE — American English 美国英语

art. — article 冠词

BrE — British English 英国英语

C — countable 可数

cap. — capital 大写

compar. — comparative 比较级

conj. — conjunction 连词

e.g. — for example 例如

-
- esp. —especially 尤其，主要地
etc. —and so on 等等
interr. —interrogative 疑问词
int. —interjection 感叹词
n. —noun 名词
neg. —negative 否定的
num. —numeral 数词
pl. —plural 复数
p.p. —past participle 过去分词
prep. —preposition 介词
pres.p. —present participle 现在分词
pron. —pronoun 代词
p.t. —past tense 过去时
rel. —relative 关系的
sb. —somebody 某人
sing. —singular 单数
sth. —something 某物，某事
superl. —superlative 最高级
U —uncountable 不可数
usu. —usually 通常
v. —verb 动词
v. aux. —verb auxiliary 助动词

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A

a [ei, ə], **an** [æn, ən, n]
art. (*a* is used before words beginning with a consonant sound *a* 用于以辅音开始的词前: *a book* 一本书 *a unit* 一个单位; *an* is used before words beginning with a vowel sound *an* 用于以元音开始的词前: *an egg* 一个鸡蛋 *an hour* 一小时) **1. one** 一个: *There is a boy in the garden.* 花园里有个男孩。 *Is he a friend of yours?* 他是你的朋友吗? **2. any; every** 任何一个: *A dog has four legs.* 狗有四条腿。 **3.** (used in certain phrases denoting quantities etc. 在若干短语中用来表示数量等): *I need a little more time.* 我需要更多一点的时间。 *He has a lot of books.* 他有许多书。 **4. for each; per** 每一: *These shoes are ten yuan a pair.* 这些鞋10元一双。 *We have three meals a day.* 我们一天吃三顿饭。 **5.** (used

with certain nouns which refer to an action or a state 与若干表示动作或状态的名词连用): *I must have a wash.* 我必须洗一洗。 *He has a good knowledge of French.* 他的法语很好。 **6.** (used esp. with people's names) one particular; a certain (尤与人名连用) 某人 *There's a Mr Brown outside who would like to speak to you.* 外面有一位布朗先生想找你谈一下。

a·back [ə'bak] *adv.*
 backwards 向后

be taken aback be surprised; be startled 吃惊; 吓了一跳: *She was taken aback by his rudeness.* 她因他的粗暴无礼而大吃一惊。

ab·a·cus ['æbəkəs] *n.*
 [C] (pl. *abacuses/abaci* ['æbəsaɪ]) a frame on which beads slide back and forth, used for calculating 算盘: use/work

an abacus 打算盘

a·ban·don [ə'bændən] *v.*

1. leave, not intending to return to 抛弃; 离弃: The sailors abandoned the burning ship. 水手们抛弃了那只正在燃烧着的船。 2. give up 放弃; abandon smoking 戒烟 They had abandoned all hope. 他们放弃了一切希望。

ab·bre·vi·ate [ə'bri:viɛt]

v. shorten (a word, phrase etc.) 简写; 缩写 (词、短语等); *Frederick* is often abbreviated to *Fred*. *Frederick* 常缩写为 *Fred*. *P. O.* is abbreviated from *post office*. *P.O.* 是 *post office* 的简写。

ab·bre·vi·a·tion

[ə'bri:vi'eɪʃən] *n.* 1.

[U] abbreviating or being abbreviated 简写; 缩写 2. [C] a short form (esp. of a word) (尤指词的) 简写式; 缩写式; *Maths* is an abbreviation of *mathematics*. *Maths* 是 *mathematics* 的简写词。

ABC [ˌeɪbi'si] *n.* [U] (pl.

ABC's/ABCs) 1. the alphabet 字母; The child has not learnt his ABC.

孩子还没有学字母。 2. the simplest and most basic knowledge 初步; 入门; 基础知识; 起码知识; the ABC of science 科学入门

a·bil·i·ty [ə'biliti] *n.*

1. [U] the power, knowledge etc. to do sth. 能力; She has the ability to do the job well. 她有能力把工作做好。 I shall do the job to the best of my ability. 我将尽全力去做工作。 2. [pl.] mental powers 才能; 才识; a man of many abilities 有多方面才能的人

a·ble ['eɪbl] *adj.* 1. hav-

ing enough strength, knowledge etc. to do sth. 有能力的: I am able to swim. 我会游泳。 2. clever and skilful 能干的: He is the most able of our pupils. 他是我们学生中最能干的一个。

a·board¹ [ə'bo:d] *adv.* on

or into a ship (train, aircraft, bus etc.) 在船 (火车、飞机、公共汽车) 上; 上船 (火车、飞机、公共汽车): go aboard 上船; 上车。 All aboard! 各位上船/上车!

aboard² *prep.* on or into

a ship (train, aircraft, bus, etc.) 在船(火车、飞机、公共汽车)上, 上船(火车、飞机、公共汽车): He went aboard the ship/train/aircraft. 他上船/火车/飞机。

a·bol·ish [ə'bolɪʃ] *v.* put an end to (a custom, law etc.) 废除, 取消(习惯、法律等): There are many bad customs that ought to be abolished. 有许多不好的习俗应当废除。

ab·o·li·tion [æbə'liʃən] *n.* [U] the act of abolishing 废除; 取消, the abolition of slavery 奴隶制度的废除

a·bout [ə'baʊt] *prep.* 1. on the subject of 关于, 对于: a story about a boy 关于一个男孩的故事 What's the book about? 这本书谈的什么? 2. near 约在: He arrived about six o'clock. 他大约是在六点钟到的。It happened about five years ago. 事情大约发生在五年以前。 3. in various places in or on 到处; 随处: men standing about the street corners 在街角上到处站着的人 books lying a-

bout the room 丢散在房里的书籍 I haven't any money about me. 我随身没有带钱。 4. around 环绕, wander about the world 漫游世界

about² *adv.* 1. in different directions; here and there 四面八方, 周围, 附近: The children ran about happily. 孩子们高高兴兴地跑来跑去。 2. a little more or less than; a little before or after 大约, for about three miles 大约三英里 at about five o'clock 在五点钟左右 3. in the opposite direction 反向: About turn! (AmE About face!) 向后转!

be about to be going to 就要; 即将: He is about to answer the question. 他就要回答问题了。 I am about to leave the office. 我马上要离开办公室了。

a·bove¹ [ə'baʊv] *prep.* 1. in a higher position than 在...上面: The clock is above the picture. 钟在画的上面。 2. greater than 超过: The child's intelligence is above average. 孩子的

智力在一般水平以上。3. too good for 胜过, She is above doing something like [that. 她不至于干出象那样的事情。

above² *adv.* 1. higher up 在上面, 在上头, My bedroom is just above. 我的卧室就在楼上。2. earlier (in a book, article etc.) (书籍、文章的) 前文, 上文, as was stated above 如上所述

a-breast [ə'breɪst] *adv.* side by side 相并, 并肩, They walked along the road three abreast. 他们三人在路上并肩而行。

keep/be abreast of/with remain up to date with 保持与...并列, We must read the newspapers to keep abreast of the times. 我们必须看报以便同时代并进。

a-broad [ə'brɔ:d] *adv.* 1. in or to another country 国外, 海外, go a-broad 出国 at home and abroad 国内国外 He has just returned from a-broad. 他刚从国外回来。2. out of doors 户外, 在外, He was abroad at the dead of night. 他深更半夜还在外边。3.

over a wide area 广泛, They spread the news abroad. 他们把消息传播得很广。

ab-rupt [ə'brʌpt] *adj.* 1. sudden; unexpected 突然的, 出乎意外的, The car came to an abrupt halt. 汽车突然停下来了。2. rude 粗鲁的, an abrupt manner 无礼的态度 **abruptly** *adv.*

ab-sence ['æbsəns] *n.* 1. [C; U] a time during which a person etc. is not present; the condition of not being present 缺席, 不在场, absence from classes 缺课 leave of absence 准假, 假期, After an absence of four years he returned home. 他离家四年之后又回来了。2. [U] lack 缺乏, absence of mind 心不在焉

ab-sent ['æbsənt] *adj.* 1. not present 缺席, 不在, Johnny was absent from school with a cold. 约翰尼因患感冒没有上学。2. not notice what is happening; inattentive 不在意的, 漫不经心的, She had an absent look on her face. 她脸上显出一种漫不经心的样子。

- ab·so·lute** ['æbsəlu:t]
adj. 1. complete 完全的, absolute trust 完全信任 absolute truth 完全真实 2. not subject to the laws; without any limits 绝对的, 无限制的; His power was not absolute. 他的权限并不是绝对的. **absolute-ly** *adv.*
- ab·sorb** [əb'sɔ:b] *v.* 1. take in (heat, light etc.) 吸收 (热、光等); Dry sand absorbs water. 干沙吸收水分. 2. take up the whole attention of 吸引...的注意力, He was completely absorbed in his book. 他全神贯注在书上.
- ab·stract** ['æbstrækt]
adj. (of a noun) referring to sth. which exists as an idea and which is not physically real (指名词) 抽象的; an abstract noun 抽象名词
- ab·surd** [əb'sə:d] *adj.* unreasonable or ridiculous 荒唐的, 可笑的; These demands are absolutely absurd. 这些要求纯属荒唐可笑.
- a·bun·dant** [ə'bʌndənt]
adj. more than enough; plentiful 丰富的, 充裕的; an abundant harvest 丰收 an abundant year 丰年 be abundant in products 物产丰富
- a·bun·dance** [ə'bʌndəns]
n. [U] a large amount 丰富; 充裕; a year of abundance 丰年 an abundance of sunshine 充足的阳光
- a·buse¹** [ə'bju:z] *v.* 1. use wrongly 滥用, 妄用; Don't abuse your authority/power. 不要滥用职权/权力. 2. insult or speak roughly to sb. 谩骂 (某人)
- abuse²** [ə'bju:s] *n.* 1. [U] insulting language 辱骂; personal abuse 人身攻击 He shouted a stream of abuse at her. 他把她大骂了一顿. 2. [C, U] the wrong use of sth. 滥用, 妄用; an abuse of trust 滥用信任
- a·cad·e·my** [ə'kædəmi]
n. [C] 1. a higher school for special study 专科学校; an academy of music 音乐学校 a military academy 军事学校 2. a society to encourage science, art etc. 学会; 研究院; the Acad.

emy of Sciences of
China 中国科学院

ac·cent¹ ['æksənt] *n.* [C]

1. (a mark used to show) the stress on a syllable 重音(符号); a primary / secondary accent 主/次重音. The accent is on the second syllable. 重音在第二个音节上。 2. a special way of pronouncing words in a particular area or way of life 音调, 腔调; 口音. He speaks English with an American accent. 他讲英语带有美国口音。

accent² [æk'sent] *v.* pronounce with stress or emphasis 重读; The second syllable is accented. 第二个音节要重读。

ac·cept [æk'sept] *v.* 1. take (sth. offered) 接受, 领受; He accepted the gift. 他接受了礼物。 He accepted the responsibility. 他承担了责任。 2. believe in or agree to 承认, 认可; It's accepted that we'll vote tomorrow. 经同意, 我们将于明天投票决定。

ac·cept·a·ble [æk'septəbl]

adj. worth accepting; welcome 可接受的, 受欢迎的; Your work is not acceptable; do it again. 你的工作不能令人满意, 重做一遍。 The gift is very acceptable. 礼物很受欢迎。

ac·ci·dent ['æksɪdənt] *n.*

1. [C] an unexpected happening, often harmful, causing injury etc. 事故; 意外伤害; There has been a road accident. 出了一次车祸。 2. [U] chance 意外的事; 偶然的事; I met her by accident. 我偶然碰到了她。

ac·com·pa·ny

[ə'kʌmpəni] *v.* 1. go, be or do with (sb. or sth.) 伴随, 陪同; He accompanied her to the door. 他送她到门口。 The storm was accompanied with thunder. 风暴夹着雷声。 2. play a musical instrument to go along with (a singer etc.) 为(歌唱者等)伴奏; He accompanied her on the piano. 他为她担任钢琴伴奏。

ac·com·plish [ə'kɒmplɪʃ]

v. complete (sth.) successfully 完成(任务等);

Have you accomplished your task? 你完成任务了吗?

ac·cord¹ [ə'kɔ:d] *v.* 1. agree with 一致, 符合, 协调, His story accords with what I saw happen. 他讲的跟我所看到的相符。 2. give; grant 给予; We shall accord you a warm welcome. 我们将向你表示热烈的欢迎。

accord² *n.* [U] agreement 一致; 调和; be in/out of accord with 同...一致/不一致; 跟...调和/不调和

of one's own accord of one's own free will 自愿地; 自动地; He did it of his own accord. 他是自愿干的。

with one accord (everybody) in agreement (全体)一致地; They voted him into the committee with one accord. 他们一致投票赞成他参加委员会。

ac·cord·ance [ə'kɔ:dəns] *n.* [U] agreement 一致 in accordance with in agreement with 按照; The money will be given out in accordance with his instructions.

钱将按照他的指示分发。

ac·cord·ing [ə'kɔ:diŋ] *adv.* according to as said or told by 依照; 根据; According to John, the bank closes at 3 p.m. 根据约翰所说, 银行每天下午三时关门。

ac·cor·di·on [ə'kɔ:djən] *n.* [C] a portable musical instrument with bellows, metal reeds, and a keyboard. 手风琴 (一种有风箱、金属簧及键盘的手提型乐器)

ac·count¹ [ə'kaunt] *n.* 1. [C] a record of money received and spent 帐; 帐目; The accounts show we have spent more than we received. 帐目表明我们的支出超过了收入。 2. [C] a description or explanation (of sth. that has happened) (关于事件的) 叙述; 记载; 说明; 报道; Give us a true account of what happened. 告诉我们事情的真相。 3. [U] importance; value; consideration 重要性; 价值; 考虑; You must take into account the boy's long illness. 你必须考虑那孩子长期生病的

情况。

on account of because of 因为; She stayed indoors on account of the bad weather. 她因天气不好而呆在家里。
on my/his etc. account because of or for my/his etc. sake 为了我的/他的原因; You don't have to leave early on my account. 你不必为了我的原因而早走。

on no account not for any reason 决不; On no account must you open that door. 你决不可打开那扇门。

account¹ v.

account for give a reason for; explain 说明, 解释; I cannot account for his absence. 我说不上他为什么没到。

ac-cu-mu-late

[ə'kju:mjuleit] v. gather or be gathered together in a large quantity 积累, 积聚, 积蓄; Dust soon accumulates if we don't sweep our rooms. 如果我们不打扫我们的房间, 灰尘不久就积聚起来了。

ac-cu-rate ['ækjurit] adj. exactly right 准确的, 精确的; All his an-

swers were accurate.

他的回答都很正确。

accurately adv.

ac-cuse [ə'kju:z] v. state that sb. has done sth. wrong 指控, 告发; They accused him of stealing the car. 他们指控他偷了汽车。

ac-cus-tom [ə'kʌstəm] v. make (sb.) familiar with or used to 使...惯于; accustom oneself to early rising 养成早起的习惯 be accustomed to speaking English 说惯了英语

ache¹ [eik] n. [C] a continuous pain 疼痛; I have an ache in my stomach. 我的肚子痛。

ache² v. be in continuous pain 疼痛; My tooth aches. 我的牙痛。

a-chieve [ə'tʃi:v] v. gain or reach successfully 完成, 达到; He has achieved his purpose. 他达到了他的目的。

a-chieve-ment

[ə'tʃi:vmənt] n. 1. [U] achieving 完成, 达到; the achievement of one's object 达到某人的目的 2. [C] sth. achieved, sth. done successfully, with effort