

英汉双解

学生英语学习词典

主 编 陈公仁 陈为健
王尚云 陈启文



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中国矿业大学出版社

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学生英语学习词典
An English Learning Dictionary
for Chinese Students

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前 言

英语词海浩瀚,约 50 万字,然而最基本、最有用者不过 3000 多。这 3000 多词汇不仅使用频率高,而且用法也最为复杂,其中很多词的用法与很多语法点息息相关。这些词在英语学习中举足轻重、至关重要,是最基本、最常用、最活跃、也是最难掌握的关键词。该词典专为这 3000 多个词解词释义、阐明用法、词语辨析、用法指导、提供实例。

该词典主要是为中学生英语学习者和英语初学者编写的。共收录了英语词汇 3000 多个,短语和习惯用语 1000 余条,选用例句共约 10000 句,这些例句全部出自中学英语教材,便于同学们学习查找。

关于词义讲解,并不是有义必录,而是从日常英语的实用准则、每个词目的实用点和中学生的学习实际出发,加以选择、有所取舍;从定义和语法功能的角度,进行必要的归纳组合,使之比较易于理解和学习。除此之外,对有些词还从语法方面作了简明清晰的阐述,进行用法指导(简称“指”),并对有些易混的相近短语进行辨析,使学生在“指导”和“辨析”中加深理解,从而达到正确掌握、灵活运用之目的。

为了说明各词的用法,该书收入了大量例句,同时还列出每词所构成的词组(简称“组”)、同义词、反义词、派生词以及

复合词等。

本书编排上力求醒目。在体例上尽量做到不言自明。注音采用国际音标,单词英汉双解。附录丰富,编有英语语言知识、日常会话、常用应用文、世界主要国名、城市名和英语常用姓名等。

在编写的过程中,我们得到了全国部分省市教学经验丰富、业务水平高的中学英语教师及教研员的热情支持和帮助。部分例子也请教了英美外教。陈晓云、黄贤坤、蔡亚东等同志帮助做了抄写等具体工作,在此一并表示衷心的感谢!

由于我们水平有限,经验不足,加之编写时间仓促,不妥之处,敬请广大教师读者不吝赐教。

编者

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A

A, a

[ei] the first letter of the alphabet 英语字母的第一个字母。

a

[ei, ə] *indef art* ① one 一个: Li Pin is a boy. (J I, LB) 李平是一个男孩。It is a nice room. (J I, P95) 这是一间很好的房间。

② each; any 每一个; 任一个: How many days are there in a month? (每)一个月有多少天? There are sixty minutes in an hour. (J I, L18) 一小时有 60 分钟。③ one member of a class (代表种类) 这东西: A dog is a lovely animal. 狗是可爱的动物。④ the same 相同的: We are of an age. 我们同龄。⑤ a certain (专有名词前) 叫做... 的人: A Mr Smith came here. 一个叫史密斯的人来过这。

[指] a 用在以辅音音素开头的词前, 如: a bed; an 用在以元音音素开头的词前, 如: an apple. 但初学者往往错把元音音素和辅音音素与元音字母和辅音字母等同起来, 这是在不定冠词 a(an) 运用中常见的错误。下列两组中, A 句为正确说法, B 句为错误用法: 1) A. There is an "x" in the word "text". B. There

is a "x" in the word "text". (字母"x"的读音是以元音音素开始的 [eks]). 2) A. There are sixty minutes in an hour. B. There are sixty minutes in a hour. (hour 的读音是以元音音素开头的)。另有些词虽以元音字母开始, 但其发音却是辅音音素开头, 如 a university/a European country.

[辨析] a/an 与 one 在用“一”意义时的区别: a/an 表示类属, 可不译出, 常用于非正式语中; one 有更精确的“一”的含义, 强调数量。对“How many ...”之类的问题, 如答案是一个, 只能用 one, 而不能用 a/an. 如: —How many brother do you have? 你有几个兄弟? —I have one brother. 我有一个。

ability

[ə'bilɪti] *n.* (pl -ties [-z]) ① the power to do things 能力, 有本事: Man has the ability to speak. 人类有说话的能力。② talent 才能; 才干 ([反] inability): natural ability 天才。He is a man of ability. 他是一个能干的人。

[指] ability 后面接 to do sth,

不可接 of doing sth.

able

[eibl] *adj.* having the power to do sth 能干的; 有能力的 (反 unable): Sorry, I won't be able to see him today. (JN, L5) 很抱歉我今天不会见到他了。I haven't been able to find the book. (SI, L11) 我没能找到那本书。/an able lawyer 能干的律师。

[辨析] be able to 和 can 在表示“会”、“能够”时是同义的。can 只有现在 (can) 和过去 (could) 两种形式, 如果想用将来时或完成时表示“能够”, 则要用 be able to。如: Nobody was able to (could) answer the question. 没有人能回答这个问题。He will be able to finish the work in an hour. 他一小时内就能完成这项工作。In the past fifty years or so, scientists have been able to “see” farther and farther into the sky. (JN, L12) 在过去的五十年左右的时间, 科学家们已经能看到越来越远的太空了。

aboard

[ə'bo:d] *adv.* ① in or on a ship, train, bus, plane, etc 在船(火车、车、飞机)上: It's time to go aboard. 是上船(机、车)的时候了。② on board of 搭乘(船、机、车): They went aboard the ship. 他们都上了船。

[辨析] abroad *adv.* 在(到)国外。

about

[ə'baʊt] I *prep.* ① (with

verbs) in various places (与动词连用) 到处, 随处: I saw the master looking about him as if he wished to impress upon his mind everything in the room. (SI, L11) 我看到教师在环顾四周, 仿佛要把教室里的每一件东西都牢记在心里。② concerning, regarding 关于, 有关: They often tell me about your country. (JI, L11) 他们经常给我讲述(关于)你们国家的情况。You may know the song about Joe Hill. (JV, L2) 你或许知道关于乔·希尔的歌。A story is told about a Swede who wanted to join Napoleon's Grand Army. (SI, L15) 有个故事讲的是(关于)一个要参加拿破仑大军的瑞典人的事。I *adv.* ① a little more or less than; near; almost 稍多或稍少; 大约: It's about half an hour's walk. (JV, L1) 大约有半个小时的路程。One column of smoke with one gunshot meant an enemy troop of about 100. (SI, L10) 一烟一炮表示敌人大约有一百人。② (with verbs of movement) to (in) various places (与运动动词连用) 向各处; 在多处: It cannot move about in its usual way. (SI, L5) 它不能像平常那样到处活动了。

[组] hear about/know about/learn about/look about/quarrel about/think about/walk about/worry about.

[指] ① be about to do sth 正

要,就要(迫近感比 be going... 为强): Just as I was about to reach the shore, it went over. (S I, Sup4) 当我快到达岸边时,它(船)翻了。注意在含有 "be about to do sth" 的句中不能用未来时间状语,如要表示将来要做什么时,可用 will do, be going to do 的形式代替。② what (how) about...? (征求意见时用)... 怎么样? (你认为)... 怎么样? What (How) about seeing a film? (去) 看场电影好吗? How about a cup of coffee? 来一杯咖啡如何?

above

[ə'baʊ] *prep.* ① higher than (同 on, over) 在... 上面, 高于: I looked at the rain cover above the sleeping bag. (S II, L5) 我看着睡袋上面的那个雨蓬。② more than 超过: The weight is above a ton. 重量超过一吨。③ higher in rank or power than (级别或权力) 高于: The captain of a ship is above a seaman. 船长地位高于水手。I *adv.* in or at a higher place 在上面; 在高处: Look at the stars above. (J N, L3) 看着上面的星星。He lives in a room above. 他住上面的一个房间。II *n.* (常和 from 连用) 上面, 上述: He suddenly heard a voice from above. "Hey, Crocodile!" (J N, L3) 它突然听到上边有个声音叫道: "嘿, 鳄鱼!" [组] above all most important of all 首先, 首要: We must

work, and above all we must believe in ourselves. (S II, L1) 我们必须工作, 尤其重要的是我们必须对自己有信心。[辨析] 介词 above, over 和 on 都作 "在... 上面" 解, 但意思有所不同。above 表示在某物的上方或高于某物, 不一定是 "正上方", 反义词是 below; over 则指正上方, 反义词是 under; on 是和表面相接触, 反义词是 beneath.

abroad

[ə'brɔ:d] *adv.* in or to a foreign land or lands 在国外, 到国外: to go abroad 到国外去/My brother lives abroad. 我兄弟住在国外。

[组] at home and abroad 国内外。

absence

['æbsəns] *n.* (pl -s [-iz]) the state of not being present; non-existence 缺席; 不存在: The absence of air also explains why the stars do not seem to twinkle in space. (S I, L12) (太空中) 空气不存在, 也说明了为什么在太空中星星看来并不闪烁。

absent

['æbsənt] *adj.* ① not present 缺席的 ([反] present): Four students are absent today. 四名学生今天缺席。② showing lack of attention to what is happening 漫不经心的: An absent look on his face. 他脸上有一种心不在焉的神情。

absorb

[əb'sɔ:b] *vt.* take in (water, heat, light, etc) 吸收(水、热、光等): Some of waste is absorbed and made harmless. (S I, L12) 有的废物被吸收成为无害的。② interest very much 专心: He is absorbed in study. 他专心读书。

abstract

['æbstrækt] *adj.* expressing a quality thought of apart from any particular object or real thing 抽象的, 深奥的: He devoted himself to abstract research. (S I, L6) 他献身于抽象理论的研究。

accept

[ək'sept] *vt.* receive 接受; 承认 ([反] refuse, reject): He observed things carefully and never took anything for granted. Instead, he did experiments to test and prove an idea before he was ready to accept it. (S I, L4) 他仔细观察事物, 对任何事情从不想当然。相反, 在准备接受一种观念之前, 他都先进行实验, 对它加验证。Do people all over the world accept that theory? (S I, P219) 全世界的人都接受这一理论吗? He was not prepared to accept the usual teachings about how things developed. (S I, L12) 他不愿接受关于事物发展的一般说教。I can't accept my defeat. 我不能承认失败。

[指] accept 一词作“接受”解时, 搭配功能很强。如: 接物, accept the gift; 接人, accept the

students; 接抽象名词, accept that theory, accept the usual teachings 等。

[辨析] accept 和 receive 意义相近, 但 accept 意思是“接受”, “收下”, 强调主观意愿。如: I accept it without question. 我毫无疑问地接受了它。He accepted her proposal. 他接受了她的建议。receive 的意思是“接到”, “收到”, 不强调主观意愿。例如: I have received a letter from him. 我已经收到了他的来信。He received the present but he did not accept it. 他收到了礼物, 但没有接受。

accident

['æksɪdənt] *n.* something not expected, which hurts people 意外事故: He might get lost or have an accident. (S I, Rev II) 他可能迷路了, 或是出了意外事故。

[辨析] accident 多指“意外事故”, 如摔伤、车祸等。如: He met with an accident on the way to school. That's why he was late for class. 他在来学校途中出了事, 所以上课迟到了。incident 多指小事件或政治事变、事件等。如: People are talking about the incident everywhere. (S II, Rev II) 人们正谈论各地(发生)的事。The Lugoujiao Incident, which occurred on July 7, 1937, was staged by the Japanese militarists. 1937年7月7日发生的芦沟桥事变是由日本军国主义者发动的。

ache

[eik] I *n.* continuous pain 疼痛: She has a bad ache all over. 她全身疼得很厉害。 I *vi.* be in continuous pains 疼痛: His teeth ache. 他牙痛。

[辨析] ① pain 也有“疼痛”的意思, 其程度多比 ache 严重。如: His face was drawn with pain. 他痛得面上肌肉都抽缩起来了。② pain 不能和身体部位构成复合词(见 pain[辨析])。

复合 toothache *n.* 牙痛/ headache 头痛。

achieve

[ə'tʃi:v] *vt.* gain or reach by effort 获得; 达到: “Achievement” means “something achieved or something done successfully.” (S I, P117) “achievement”意为“完成的某事”或“成功地做完的某事”。We'll achieve our purpose. 我们一定能达到目的。

achievement

[ə'tʃi:vmənt] *n.* sth done successfully, with effort and skill 成就, 成绩: Such was Albert Einstein, a simple man of great achievements. (S I, L7) 阿尔伯特·爱因斯坦就是这样一个人, 一个纯朴而又取得巨大成就的人。

across

[ə'krɒs] I *prep.* from one side to the other 横过, 穿过: The great wall of China, the longest wall in the world, runs across north China like a dragon. (S I, L10) 中国的长城, 世界最

长的城墙, 像一条巨龙逶迤在中国的北部。There was a very good restaurant across the street, so he tried to go in. (S I, P254) 街道对面有一家很好的餐馆, 于是他(又是)设法进去。 I *adv.* from one side to the other 横过, 穿过: It hesitated for a moment, then left the pram and walked slowly across to the meat and began to eat it, (S I, Sup. 2) 它犹豫片刻, 然后离开童车, 慢慢地向肉走去, 开始吃了起来。

[组] run across/come across 偶然遇到。

[辨析] ① across 与 through 都可译为“穿过”, “通过”。across 的含义与 on 有关, 表示动作是在某物体的表面进行的, 意为“从这边到那边”, 如: He went across the river. 他们从河这边游到那边。through 的含义与 in 有关, 表示动作在物体的空间里进行, 意为“通过某一空间”、“穿过某物”等, 如: He walked through the forest. 他穿过森林。Light travels in straight lines. You will see this when sunlight streams in through a window. 光是以直线传播的。当太阳射进窗户时, 你能看到这一点。②通过“细而长”的物体, 常用 over 代替 across, 如: We walked across the road. 我们过了马路。Let's see who can jump across (over) the stream. 看我们谁能跳过这条小溪。through 却不能用于从“细而长”的物体的一侧到另一侧的

动作。不能说: He swam through the river. ③不要把 across 与 cross 混用。下组句子中, A 为错误译法, B、C 为正确译法: A. The boy acrossed the street. B. The boy walked across the street. C. The boy crossed the street.

act

[ækt] *vi.* do sth 行动: People who can see sometimes act just as foolishly. (S I, L3) 有时候眼睛看得见的人也会做出同样的蠢事。He acted as if he were smoking. (S II, L5) 他做出吸烟的样子。

[组] act as 担任, 充当: These act as guards and soldiers in time of trouble. (S I, L14) 这些蚂蚁在出了乱子的时候就充当警卫和士兵。/ act out 比画着表达: He got out his knife and acted out cutting into the bag. (S II, L9) 他掏出刀子, 比比画画地做着割睡袋的样子。

[辨析] act, do, make 都有“做”的意思: act 作“做”解时, 为不及物动词, 泛指从事某一行, 其后不接宾语, 如: It is time to act. 该是行动的时候了。I can't act this way. 我不能这样做。do 作“做”讲时, 为及物动词, 多指“做某项具体事情”, 其后应接宾语, 如: He does his homework in the evening. 他在晚上做家庭作业。I've only done what you asked me to do. 我只是做你要我做的事。make 作“制造”解, 多指“做某种东西”、“制造某种

东西”, 如: He made a chair yesterday. 昨天他做了一把椅子。This factory makes bicycles. 这家工厂制造自行车。do 与 make 词义相近, 运用中可注意以下几个点: ①在固定搭配中, do 与 make 不能换用。如: do business 做生意, do shopping 买东西, do sewing 干缝纫活, do reading 读点东西, do one's best 尽最大努力; make money 赚钱, make war 开战, make preparations 准备, make repairs 修补, make an effort 努力。②有些名词既能作 do 的宾语, 也可做 make 的宾语, 而且 do 与 make 语义相同。如: do (make) a translation for sb 替某人翻译。③make an experiment 比 do an experiment 用得, 更规范。指首创造性试验时, 只能说 make an experiment. ④do 可以作助动词与替代动词。如: Do you have breakfast at seven in the morning? Yes, I do. 你是早晨七点吃早饭的吗? 是的, 我是。make 没有这种功能。为了掌握好 do 与 make 的用法异同, 必须大量阅读, 细心观察, 重点是掌握 do 与 make 的固定搭配, 参看 do 与 make。

action

['ækʃən] *n.* movement using force or power for some purpose; doing things 行动, 活动: Simple actions, such as eating and drinking, become very difficult. (S II, L12) 诸如吃东西, 喝水之类的简单动作, 都变得

非常困难。Take action 采取行动。

[辨析] action, act, deed 都有“行动”，“行为”的意思。action 常含抽象意味，多指连续性的复杂行为。如：We must put it into action. 我们必须付诸行动。He is a man of action. 他是个实干家。Actions speak louder than words. 行动胜过言辞。act 多指具体行动，着重于效果。如：It is an act of kindness to help a blind man across the street. 帮助盲人过街是善良的行为。deed 多作“作为”、“事迹”解，常指已做的事，指具体行动时，感情色彩比 act 要浓。如：We are talking about her heroic deeds. 我们大家在谈论她的英雄事迹。We must respond to the Party's call with actual deeds. 我们必须以实际行动响应党的号召。在固定搭配 do a (good) deed, do good deeds 中不能换用 act 与 action。

active

[ˈæktiv] *adj.* doing things or always ready to do things 活跃的，积极的：He was active in politics and was strongly against slavery. (S 1, L6) 他积极参加政治活动，强烈反对奴隶制度。

[组] take an active part in 积极参加：Joe took an active part in the worker's struggle for better pay and better conditions. (J VI, L2) 乔积极参加工人们为争取更好待遇与条件而

进行的斗争。For most of his life Abraham Lincoln took an active part in political work. (S 1, P170) 在一生的大部分时间里，亚伯拉罕·林肯积极参与政治活动。

[派生] actively 活跃地，积极地 / activity *n.* 活动 / actor 男演员。

actual

[ˈæktʃuəl] *adj.* existing in fact; real 实在的；真实的：It's an actual fact, I haven't invented or imagined it. 这是确凿事实，不是我捏造或想像出来的。That is his actual experience 那是他的实际经验。

actually

[ækʃʃuəli] *adv.* in actual fact, really 实际地，真正地：The Great Wall, which is called "The Ten-Thousand-li Great Wall", is actually more than 6,000 kilometres long, 6-7 metres high and 4-5 metres wide. (S 1, L10) 长城，在汉语中也叫“万里长城”，实际上它长六千多公里，高六七米，宽四五米。It is actually connected with Asia at the spot where the Suez Canal was dug. (S 1, L16) 它实际上是在开凿苏伊士运河的地方与亚洲相连。

add

[æd] *vt. vi.* ① join (one thing to another) 加，增加 ([反] reduce)：He told them to add all the numbers from 1 to 100 together. (J III, L14) 他叫他们把从一到一百的所有这些数字加在一

起。Add 5 to 3 and you have 8. 3加5等于8。②say further 又说: In a moment he added, "I'm going to be a sailor, too." (S I, L1) 片刻, 他补充说: "我也要当个水手。"

[组]add to 增加: Since then, it has often been added to, rebuilt and repaired, especially during the Ming dynasty (1368—1644). (S I, L10) 从那时以来, 尤其是在明朝(1368—1644), 长城不时得到扩建、重建和修缮。/add up 加起来: He wrote down the weight of each stone and then added up all the weights. (JN, P140) 他记下每块石头的重量, 然后把全部重量加起来。/add up to 总计: His whole school education added up to no more than one year. (S I, L6) 他所受的全部学校教育加起来只不过一年。

[派生] addition 附加物; in addition to 加之, 除...之外。

address

[ə'dres] n. ① the name of the place where one lives 住址: Put down the gentleman's address and ... (S I, L11) 我会顺便再来一趟, 把新地址留下... ② a speech 讲话(演): The president made a TV address. 总统作电视致词。

[辨析] address 为正式演说; speech 则可以是各种形式的。

admire

[əd'maɪə] vt. think about or look at with wonder 钦佩, 羡慕

慕: The Swede admired Napoleon so much that he wanted to join the French army and fight for him. (S I, L15) 那个瑞典人非常崇拜拿破仑, 所以想参加法国军队, 为拿破仑而战。

[派生] admiration n. 赞赏/admirer 赞美者。

advanced

[əd'vɑ:nsɪt] adj. far on in life or progress, etc 高级的, 先进的 ([反] backward): By the time he was fourteen years old, he had learned advanced mathematics all by himself. (S I, L6) 到十四岁时, 他已经自学了高等数学。He is an advanced worker. 他是个先进工作者。

advice

[əd'vaɪs] n. opinion about what to do 劝告: Then Liszt gave her some advice. (JN, L11) 接着, 李斯特给她提出了一些忠告。You should follow (take) his advice. 你应该听从他的劝告。Don't worry, you'll do all right, so long as you follow his advice. 别发愁, 只要你听从他的劝告, 你就会干得很好的。You ask me for advice on reading. (S I, L7) 你要我在读书方面提些建议。

[组] give some advice on (在...方面) 提出劝告、建议: In one of his books, Marx gave some advice on how to learn a foreign language. (S I, L1) 马克思在他的一本书里对如何学习外语

提出了一些建议。

[指] advice 为不可数名词。“一条建议”应说 a piece of advice; “两条建议”应说 two pieces of advice; “一些建议”应说 some advice 或 some pieces of advice; “很多建议”亦应说为 much advice 或 many pieces of advice. ② advice 的拼音与发音都与动词 advise [əd'vaiz] 不同。

affair

[ə'feə] *n.* a happening, sth to be done 事件, 事情: The doctor wrote a letter to the Minister disclosing the whole affair. (S I, L3) 医生给大臣写了一封信, 揭发了整个事件。

afraid

[ə'freid] *adj.* ① frightened, feeling fear 害怕的, 畏惧的: Now she wasn't afraid any more. (J N, L11) 现在她再也不害怕了。I am much afraid of snake. 我非常怕蛇。② (a polite way of saying one is sorry) (表示歉意的客套语) 恐怕: I'm afraid I can't do that today. (J I, L4) 恐怕我今天办不了这件事。Would you like to see film? Thanks. I'm afraid I won't be able to. (S I, P203) 你想去看场电影吗? 谢谢! 但恐怕我去不了。

[组] afraid of 害怕: I was afraid of being scolded. (S I, L10) 我害怕挨骂。He wanted very much to eat them, but was afraid of burning his hand. (S I, P42) 他很想吃那些野果, 但又怕烧坏手。/be

afraid to do (sth) 不敢干(某事): She was tired, cold and hungry, but she was afraid to go home and face her step-mother. (S I, L9) 她又累又冷又饿, 但是却不敢回家去见她的后娘。He was afraid to go out, even for food. (S I, L213) 他不敢出去, 甚至连找食物也不敢。

[辨析] ① 描述某人感到“害怕”的心情时, 可用: be afraid, be scared, be frightened, be terrified, be full of fear, be in fear 与 fear (sth) 等。② 表示“害怕某物或某人”时, 可用 be afraid. 同义结构有: be in fear of, be in dread of, be scared at, be terrified at. ③ 某物或某人“使…(感到)害怕”, 可用: terrify, frighten, scare 等。例如: Don't frighten the birds away. 别把鸟吓走了。He frightened me. 他吓了我一跳。也可用“sth(或sb)+make(s)+sb+terrified(frightened, scared)”. ④ “可怕的”常用 dreadful, terrible, frightening, frightful, terrific 等。如: a dreadful(terrible, frightening, terrific) thing, afraid 不可作定语。

Africa

[æfrikə] *n.* the name of the second largest continent in the world 非洲: We often speak of seven continents, but you can see that, Europe, Asia and Africa are really one landmass. (S I, L16) 我们经常谈到七大

洲,但你会看到,欧洲、亚洲和非洲实际上是一大块陆地。Africa is the second largest continent. (S I, L16) 非洲是第二大洲。North (South) Africa. 北(南)非洲

派生 African *n. adj.* 非洲的, 非洲人。

after

[ˈɑːftə] *I prep.* ① following in time, later than (指时间) 在... 之后 (**反** before): He goes to school after breakfast. (J N, P10) 早饭后, 他上学。After some time, he began to draw the net in. (J N, L11) 过了一段时间, 他开始收网。Slowly he raised the bow, pulled back the cord, and after taking careful aim, let the arrow fly. (S I, L17) 他慢慢地端起弓, 绷紧弦, 仔细瞄准以后, 把箭射了出去。② next in order to; following (指顺序) 在... 后面: Summer comes after spring. (J I, L15) 夏季紧随春季而来。③ according to 依照, 根据: Rewrite the following sentences after the model. (J N, P74) 按照例句改写下列句子。I *conj.* at a later time than (指时间) 在... 之后: My brother learned English after he entered the college. (J N, P138) 我哥哥上大学后, 学了英语。Did Marx stop learning English after he had made such progress? (S I, P8) 马克思取得了如此进步之后, 终止了英语学习吗?

[组] be after 寻找: Ah, here is the thing I am after. 啊, 这才是我要找的东西。/ after all 毕竟: After all, your birthday is only two weeks away. (S I, L2) 毕竟, 你的生日离现在只有两个星期了。/ after that 之后, 然后: After that, she worked together with the ladies in white. (S I, L10) 从此之后, 她就和白衣娘子一起干活。After that, parts of the Wall were repaired. (S I, L10) 之后, 长城的一些地段得到了修缮。/ one after another 相继: They fell ill one after another. 他们相继病倒。

[指] 在以 after 等连词连接的时间状语从句中, 如果主句用一般将来时, 从句只能用一般现在时。如: We are going to play football after school is over. 放学后, 我们就去踢足球。

[辨析] after 和 in 都有“以后”的意思。但 after 以过去为起点表示过去一段时间以后, 常用于过去时的句子; in 以现在为起点, 表示将来一段时间以后, 常用于将来时的句子; 另外在某一些特定时刻以后也用 after。试比较: She went after three days. 她是三天以后走的。She will go in three days. 她三天以后去。She will go after three o'clock. 她3点以后去。

afternoon

[ˈɑːftəˈnuːn] *n.* time between morning and evening 下午: We have four lessons in the morn-