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双解
实用
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牛津英汉双解实用词典
OXFORD ENGLISH - CHINESE
READER'S DICTIONARY

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牛津英汉双解实用词典

(简体袖珍本)

出版说明

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本词典为广大学习英语者所熟悉,英汉双解版已广泛使用,风行世界,现推出袖珍简体版,将更有助于海内外英语学习者使用。

在本词典的出版过程中,根据双方商定,国际文化出版公司对原书中的个别词句作了修订。

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1997年5月

Preface 序言

Oxford English - Chinese Reader's Dictionary is designed for use by Chinese learners of the English language. It sets out to help students who have completed an elementary Course to read books written in everyday English, to write straight - forward, idiomatic compositions, and to converse naturally.

With this special purpose in view the dictionary defines words in the simplest English terms that are consistent with accuracy and gives particular attention to the usage of structural words. A complete Chinese translation of the definitions and illustrative examples is also provided so that Chinese students can readily understand the meaning of words and phrases and how to use them correctly.

The compilers have had continually before them the needs of the students whom they wish to serve. They have striven always to be mindful of how much - or how little - these students know. They have had to bear in mind, also, the limits of length that the Publisher fixed in order to publish the dictionary at a price in keeping with its grade.

In this edition the phonetic transcriptions conform to the latest system of the International Phonetic Association; the headwords have been syllabified; the entries generally have been re - examined, and have been improved and amplified wherever desirable. Structural and other high - frequency words have now been treated more fully.

Grateful acknowledgement is due to Dr. Leung Yuen Sang and Mr. Kow Mei'Kao who have read the manuscript of the Chinese translation thoroughly and have offered much valuable advice.

《牛津英汉双解实用词典》是为以中文为母语的人学习英语而编译的。本词典旨在帮助已具有初步英语基础的人，阅读日常的英文书刊，书写简练道地的英文，并且以自然流畅的英语进行谈话。

因此，本词典自始至终采用既简洁又正确的英语解释词义，并且特别着重结构词的习惯用法。释义和例证都已译成中文，以便于读者掌握词语的含义及用法。

编者从读者的实际需要出发，在编译本词典的过程中，时刻考虑到要适应读者的英语水平。同时，编者根据牛津大学出版社的要求，尽力精简篇幅，务使本词典售价低廉。

本词典注音采用最新式国际音标。首字标出音节的划分。所有词条内容都经过反复审核，并已按需要加以改进和扩充。此外，对结构词及其它常用词阐释得更为详尽。

本词典的中文翻译蒙梁元生博士和辜美高先生详细审阅及指正，谨此致谢。

Using this dictionary

本词典用法说明

The proper use of a dictionary requires care and patience. If the definition of a word is not at first clearly understood, the user should turn up the entries of the words used in that definition, in order to make certain that he knows what they mean. If used in this manner an English dictionary will extend and improve the student's knowledge of the language far beyond the range of his textbooks.

When a word has several senses, the definition of each is numbered. The student must decide for himself, by referring to the sentence in which the word appears, which definition fits that sentence best.

When a word used in a definition has more than one meaning, a number in brackets after the word indicates the particular meaning used in that definition. Thus, under **pay** the verb *discharge* (4) is used for the definition of *pay sb. off*. The figure (4) indicates that the sense of *discharge* here is that given in the definition so numbered.

When a headword has several quite unrelated meanings, each one is shown by a raised number printed in front of the headword and given a separate entry. (See ¹refuse, ²refuse.)

使用词典要细心又要有耐性。对一个词的词义不十分了解时，就应该翻查词典，找出有关词条，务求理解其中各项含义。这样一来，一本英语词典往往能使读者的英语知识扩展，水平提高，远远超出教科书的范围。

一个词有多条不同的释义时，各条释义分别列出，前面标以数码。读者应参照上下文，选出最恰当的词义。

释义文中的某词若有多条词义时，则该词后括号中的数码，表示该词作为词条时的第几条词义适用于此。例如在 **pay** 条内，*pay sb. off* 的释义文中用了 *discharge* (4) 这个动词，括号中的 4 字用以指示读者参阅 *discharge* 一词中的第 4 条词义。

如果一个词有几个彼此无关的词义，则分立词条，并在词条前上方分别标以数码。（参阅 ¹refuse, ²refuse）

Italic type 斜体字

When a word or words are printed in italic type as a part of the definition, this indicates the construction to be used. Thus, under the entry for **persuade**, the italic type shows the possible constructions *persuade somebody to do something*, *persuade somebody of the truth, importance, etc., of something*, and *persuade somebody that something is true*.

The entries (-bb-), (-dd-), (-gg-), (-mm-), (-nn-), (-ll-), (-rr-), and (-tt-), indicate a doubling of the consonant in the past tense, etc., of certain verbs, and in the comparative and superlative forms of some adjectives, as in *rob*, *robbed*; *beg*, *begging*; *big*, *bigger*, *biggest*.

释义文中用斜体印刷的词，表示该词或词组与其它词的搭配关系。例如 **persuade** 条内用斜体印刷的部分，表示该词可与其它词组成以下搭配

关系: *persuade somebody to do something*, *persuade somebody of the truth*, *importance, etc., of something*, 以及 *persuade somebody that something is true*.

词条中有 (-bb-), (-dd-), (-gg-), (-mm-), (-nn-), (-ll-), (-rr-) 和 (-tt-) 的, 表示某些动词的过去时态等的拼法, 以及一些形容词的比较级和最高级的拼法, 如括号中所示, 需重复辅音字母。例如 *rob, robbed; beg, begging; big, bigger, biggest*.

Word division 音节的划分

Headwords are divided into syllables by dots. These show where a hyphen can be put when a word has to be split at the end of a line; but a word should not be split if either part of it would be less than one syllable or two letters. For example, **ob·scure**, **glad·ly**, can be split, but not **a·bly**, **jump·y**. A syllable whether it is part of a word or a whole word should not be split. Thus **pre·cious** will be divided (at the dot), but not **flour**, **cruel**, **bought**, **cleanse**.

首字以点号划分成若干音节。在需要移行时, 可在有点处分开并加入连字号。但如果一个音节只有一个字母的话, 则不可在该处移行。例如 **ob·scure** 或 **glad·ly** 均可移行分写, 但 **a·bly** 或 **jump·y** 都不可移行分写。一个音节, 不论是一个词的组成部分, 或是本身自成一个词, 均不可移行分写。举例说: **pre·cious** 可以移行分写 (在点号处分开), 但 **flour**, **cruel**, **bought**, **cleanse** 等就不可移行分写。

Pronunciation 发音

Pronunciation is indicated by a phonetic respelling. The phonetic notation (see 'Key to phonetic symbols' on pp. viii-ix) conforms to that to be found in the majority of important English dictionaries used by non-native learners of English, and in particular to the latest (14th) edition of the *English Pronouncing Dictionary* (Dent, 1977).

Whenever Americans pronounce a word in a very different way from British speakers, the phonetic spelling of the American pronunciation is also provided.

本词典中各词条的发音, 均用音标全行标出。所使用的音标 (参阅 viii-ix 页“注音符号例释”) 广泛见之于为母语不是英语的读者而编纂的英语词典中, 特别是与最新版的 (第十四版)《英语发音词典》(登特著, 一九七七年) 相一致。与英国发音差别较大的美国发音, 也一并标出。

Stress 重音

The upright marks inserted in phonetic respellings show on what syllable or syllables stress is laid. The stress falls on the syllable following the upright mark. Thus:

table /'teɪbl/ *because* /bɪ'kɔːz/

Where there are two unequal stresses in one word, the primary stress is placed above the line and the secondary one below, thus:

regulation /ˌregjuː'leɪʃn/

Where the mark ~ is used in derivatives (in *-y*, *-ly*, *-en*, *-ness*, etc.), the stress mark is not given, as these endings are always unstressed. In compounds for which no phonetic transcription is given, stress marks are given with the ordinary spelling, or with the mark ~ and the added word. Thus, under *head*, we have:

- ' ~ *master* (two primary stresses)
' ~ *phones* (one primary stress)

Under *heart* we have:

- ' ~ *-breaking* (one primary stress and one secondary stress).

音标中的短竖，是重音符号，表示其后的音节为重音。例如：

table /'teɪbl/ *because* /bi'kɔz/

一个词有两个重音时，主重音符号标在上方，次重音符号标在下方，例如：

regulation /,regju'leɪʃn/

词尾（如 *-y*, *-ly*, *-en*, *-ness*, 等）一律不读重音，因此，有代字号的派生词，重音不另标出。无附带音标的复合词，重音就注在该词上，或标在代字号或附加词上。例如在 *head* 条下：

- ' ~ *master* (两个主重音)
' ~ *phones* (一个主重音)

又，在 *heart* 条下：

- ' ~ *-breaking* (一个主重音，一个次重音)

Key to phonetic symbols 注音符号例释

Vowels and diphthongs 元音与双元音

1	i:	as in	see	/si:/	11	ɜ:	as in	fur	/fɜ:(r)/
2	ɪ	as in	sit	/sɪt/	12	ə	as in	ago	/ə'gəʊ/
3	e	as in	ten	/ten/	13	eɪ	as in	page	/peɪdʒ/
4	æ	as in	hat	/hæt/	14	əʊ	as in	home	/həʊm/
5	ɑ:	as in	arm	/ɑ:m/	15	aɪ	as in	five	/faɪv/
6	ɒ	as in	got	/gɒt/	16	aʊ	as in	now	/naʊ/
7	ɔ:	as in	saw	/sɔ:/	17	ɔɪ	as in	join	/dʒɔɪn/
8	ʊ	as in	put	/pʊt/	18	ɪə	as in	near	/nɪə(r)/
9	u:	as in	too	/tu:/	19	eə	as in	hair	/heə(r)/
10	ʌ	as in	cup	/kʌp/	20	ʊə	as in	pure	/pjʊə(r)/

Note: An 'r' in parentheses (r) is heard in British pronunciation when it is immediately followed by a word, or a suffix, beginning with a vowel. Otherwise it is omitted. In American pronunciation no 'r' of the phonetic spelling or of the ordinary spelling is omitted.

音标内 'r' 在括号中 (r) 表示，按照英国发音，当紧接其后的词或词尾以元音开始时 'r' 就发音，否则从略。按照美国发音，'r' 无论在音标中或在普通拼写中，都不可省略。

Consonants 辅音

1	p	as in	pen /pen/	13	s	as in	so /səʊ/
2	b	as in	bad /bæd/	14	z	as in	zoo /zu:/
3	t	as in	tea /ti:/	15	ʃ	as in	she /ʃi:/
4	d	as in	did /dɪd/	16	ʒ	as in	vision /'vɪʒn/
5	k	as in	cat /kæt/	17	h	as in	how /haʊ/
6	g	as in	got /gɒt/	18	m	as in	man /mæn/
7	tʃ	as in	chin /tʃɪn/	19	n	as in	no /nəʊ/
8	dʒ	as in	June /dʒu:n/	20	ŋ	as in	sing /sɪŋ/
9	f	as in	fall /fɔ:l/	21	l	as in	leg /leg/
10	v	as in	voice /vɔɪs/	22	r	as in	red /red/
11	θ	as in	thin /θɪn/	23	j	as in	yes /jes/
12	ð	as in	then /ðen/	24	w	as in	wet /wet/

Abbreviations and symbols 略语和符号

In a short dictionary it is necessary to economize on space. Many more words have been included through the use of the following symbols and shortened forms, which (like the phonetic symbols) the student should learn to recognize before the dictionary is used:

为了节省篇幅，本词典采用了下列略语和符号，读者在使用本词典前应有所认识：

&	and	和
abbr.	abbreviation	略语
adj.	adjective	形容词
adv.	adverb	副词
attrib.	attributive(ly)	作定语用
aux.	auxiliary	助动词
bibl.	biblical style	圣经用语
cf.	compare	参较
chem.	chemistry	化学
colloq.	colloquial	俗语，口语
comp.	comparative	比较级
conj.	conjunction	连接词
e.g.	for example	例如
esp.	especial(ly)	尤指
etc.	et cetera, and others	等等
fig.	figurative(ly)	喻，比喻用法
Fr.	French	法国（语）
Gt. Brit.	Great Britain	英国
humor.	humorous(ly)	诙谐语
i.e.	that is	那就是，即
inf.	infinitive	不定式
int.	interjection	感叹词
interr.	interrogative	疑问词
lit.	literal(ly)	字面的
liter.	literary style	文学用语

<i>maths.</i>	mathematics	数学
<i>n., nn.</i>	noun, nouns	名词
<i>neg.</i>	negative	否定的
<i>opp.</i>	opposite in meaning	反义词
<i>pl.</i>	plural	复数
<i>poet.</i>	poetical style	诗中用语
<i>poss.</i>	possessive	所有格的
<i>p.p.</i>	past participle	过去分词
<i>ppl.</i>	participial	分词的
<i>pred.</i>	predicative	作表语用
<i>prep.</i>	preposition	介词
<i>pres. t.</i>	present tense	现在式
<i>pron.</i>	pronoun	代词
<i>p.t.</i>	past tense	过去式
<i>q.v.</i>	refer to the entry for this word in the dictionary	参看该条
<i>rel.</i>	relative	关系词
<i>R.</i>	River	河
<i>R.C.</i>	Roman Catholic	天主教
<i>sb.</i>	somebody	某人
<i>Scot.</i>	Scottish	苏格兰 (语)
<i>sing.</i>	singular	单数的
<i>sth.</i>	something	某事或某物
<i>superl.</i>	superlative	最高级
<i>U.S.</i>	American usage	美国用法
<i>usu.</i>	usually	通常的
<i>v.</i>	verb	动词
<i>v.i.</i>	verb intransitive	不及物动词
<i>v.t.</i>	verb transitive	及物动词
<i>v.t. & i.</i>	verb transitive and intransitive	作为及物或不及物动词均可

The mark ~ indicates the complete word at the beginning of an entry. Thus, under *moist*, ~*en* stands for *moisten*.

代字号~代表词条的第一个字。所以，在*moist*条下，~*en*代表*moisten*这个字。

Aa

A1 /eɪ'wʌn/ *adj.* classified as first rate; excellent. 第一等的, 优秀的, 卓越的, 精良的, 极好的.

a /ə, ɪ/, **an** /ən, æn/ *indefinite article*. 1. one (cf. *some, any, a few*, with pl. nouns). — (参较: 和复数名词连用的 *some, any, a few* 等): *I have a pen* (pl. *some pens*). 我有一支笔(复数: 几支笔). 2. (with *adj. & pron.* of number and quantity. 和表示数和量的形容词或代名词连用): *a great many friends*. 许多朋友; *a lot of money*. 很多钱. 3. that which is called; any; every. 任何一, 每一: *A horse is an animal* (pl. *Horses are animals*). 一匹马是一只动物(复数: 马是动物). 4. each; every. 每, 每: *twice a day*. 每日两次; *two dollars a dozen*. 每打两元; *sixty kilometres an hour*. 每小时六十公里.

a-back /ə'bæk/ *adv.* taken ~, surprised. 吃了一惊, 感到诧异.

abacus /'æbəkəs/ *n.* frame with balls on wires, used in eastern countries for working with numbers. 算盘.

abandon /ə'bændən/ *v.t.* 1. leave, go away from (not intending to return to). 舍弃, 一去不返. 2. give up. 放弃: *Don't ~ hope yet*. 先别放弃希望; *~ oneself to*, give oneself up to. 纵情, 沉溺, 纵容自己; cease to control (one's feelings, etc.). 不加控制(自己的感情等). **abandoned** *adj.* given up to bad ways. 染上恶习的, 堕落的, 放任的.

abase /ə'beɪs/ *v.t.* bring or make lower (in rank, honour, or self-respect). 贬低(阶级, 地位, 自尊). **~ment** *n.*

abashed /ə'bæʃt/ *adj.* confused; embarrassed. 困惑; 局促不安.

abate /ə'beɪt/ *v.t. & i.* 1. make or become less. 减轻, 减少, 减退. 2. (law) put a stop to. 废除, 撤销(法令).

abattoir /'æbətwa:(r)/ *n.* place where animals are killed for use as food. 屠宰场.

abbess /'æbɪs/ *n.* woman at the head of a nunnery; Mother Superior. 女修道院院长(又称 Mother Superior).

abbot /'æbət/ *n.* (pl. 复 ~s). 1. society of men (called monks) or women (called nuns) living apart from others in the service of God. 隐居修道的修士或修女团体. 2. building(s) in which they live(d). 修道院. 3. church of an ~. 修道院的礼拜堂.



an abbey



an abbot

abbot /'æbət/ *n.* man at the head of a monastery; Father Superior. 男修道院院长; 寺院方丈或住持(又称 Father Superior).

abreviate /ə'bri:vɪeɪt/ *v.t.* make (a word, story, etc.) shorter. 缩写, 简写. **abreviation** /ə'bri:vɪeɪʃn/ *n.* shortening; short form (esp. of a word), e.g. *Mon.* for *Monday*. 缩写; 缩写(尤指字的缩写, 例如将 *Monday* 缩写成 *Mon.*).

abdicate /'æbdɪkeɪt/ *v.t. & i.* give up (a throne, right, position of authority). 放弃, 退出(王位, 权利, 地位等). **abdication** /æbdɪ'keɪʃn/ *n.*

abdomen /'æbdəmən/ *n.* 1. (colloq. 俗) belly) lower front part of the body including the stomach and bowels. 腹部. 2. last of the three

divisions of an insect's body. 昆虫的腹部. **abdominal** /æb'dɒmɪnəl/ *adj.* in or of the ~. 腹部的: *abdominal pains*. 肚子痛.

abduct /æb'dʌkt/ *v.t.* carry off or lead away (sb.) unlawfully. 绑架, 诱拐. **abduction** *n.* unlawful carrying away (esp. of a young woman). 拐走(尤指拐走年轻妇女).

abet /ə'bet/ *v.t.* (-tt-) aid and abet, help and encourage (to do wrong). 教唆, 煽动, 帮助(作坏事).

abeyance /ə'beɪəns/ *n.* in ~, condition of not being in force or in use for a time. 暂时搁置, 暂时无效. 暂停使用.

abhor /əb'hɔ:(r)/ *v.t.* (-rr-) feel hatred or disgust for. 憎恨, 厌恶. **~rence** /əb'hɔ:(r)əns/ *n.* extreme hatred or disgust; sth. for which ~rence is felt. 极度憎恨, 对...十分厌恶. **~rent** /əb'hɔ:(r)ənt/ *adj.* causing horror. 可怕的, 可恨的, 可厌的.

abide /ə'baɪd/ *v.i. & t.* (p.t. & p.p. *abode* /ə'bəʊd/). 1. ~ by. be true and faithful to (a promise, etc.). 谨守(诺言等). 2. (old use) live or stay (at or in). (旧式用法)居住或留在(某地). 3. put up with; endure. 容忍, 忍耐: *I can't ~ that woman*. 这个女人我受不了.

ability /ə'bɪləti/ *n.* 1. power (esp. of mind) to do things. 能力, 才干(尤指智力): *a man of great (not much) ~*. 才智很高(不太高)的人; to the best of my ~. 尽我所知(或所能). 2. (pl.) cleverness of mind. (复)聪明, 智慧.

abject /'æbdʒekt/ *adj.* 1. unreserved; without self-respect. 卑下的: *an ~ apology (confession)*. 低声下气的认错. 2. deserving contempt. 卑鄙的: *~ behaviour*. 下流的行为. 3. (of conditions) wretched. (指环境)悲惨的: *in ~ poverty*. 赤贫.

abjure /æb'dʒʊə(r)/ *v.t.* swear or promise publicly and solemnly to give up (a belief, opinion, right, etc.). 公开承认放弃或宣誓放弃(信仰, 意见, 权利等).

ablaze /ə'bleɪz/ *adv. & pred. adj.* on fire; bright as if on fire. 着火, 象火般明亮.

able /'eɪbl/ *adj.* 1. be ~ to do sth., have the power, time, etc. to do something. 有能力, 有时间的, 可以做某事的: *I hope you will be ~ to come tomorrow*. (Cf. 参较 *can, could*.) 我希望你明天能来. 2. clever; showing skill and knowledge. 精明干练: *an ~ speech (speaker)*. 一篇动人的演说(一位出色的演说家). **~bodied seaman**, one who has been trained. 受过训练的能干的水手. **ably** /'eɪblɪ/ *adv.*

ablu-tion /ə'blu:ʃn/ *n.* (usu. pl.) a washing of the body (esp. as an act of religion). (通常用复数, 尤指宗教仪式)净体礼, 斋戒沐浴, 洗礼.

abnormal /æb'nɔ:ml/ *adj.* not normal; different from what is ordinary, usual, or expected. 不正常的, 反常的, 变态的. **~i-ty** /æb'nɔ:'mæləti/ *n.* being ~; sth. ~. 变态, 变体, 畸形; 不正常(事物).

aboard /ə'bo:d/ *adv. & prep.* on (to) or in(to) a ship or aircraft. 在船上或飞机上.

abode /ə'bəʊd/ *n.* (old use) house; living place. (旧式用法)居室, 住所. *v.t.* p.t. & p.p. of *abide*. *abide* 的过去式或过去分词.

abolish /ə'bolɪʃ/ *v.t.* stop altogether; put an end to (e.g. war, slavery). 终止, 废除, 革除(例如战争, 奴隶制度). **abolition** /æbəlɪʃn/ *n.* act of ~ing; being ~ed. 废除, 废止.

abominable /ə'bɒmɪnəbl/ *adj.* causing horror and disgust. 可怕的, 可憎的, 使人厌恶的.

abominate /ə'bɒmɪneɪt/ *v.t.* feel hatred or disgust for. 憎恨, 厌恶. **abomination** /ə'bɒmɪ'neɪʃn/ *n.*

aborigines /æbə'ndʒɪnɪz/ *n. pl.* earliest known inhabitants of a country. 土族, 最早期的居

民. **ab·orig·i·nal** /'æbərɪdʒənəl/ *adj.* of ~; existing (in a place, country) from the earliest times. 土族的. *n.* sing. form of ~. ~ 的单数形式.

ab·or·tion /'əbɔːʃn/ *n.* 1. delivery of a baby before it can live; (deliberate act) bringing this about. 小产, 流产; 人工流产, 堕胎. 2. creature so produced, usu. misshapen. 流产的胎儿. **ab·or·tive** /'əbɔːtɪv/ *adj.* of ~; coming too soon and therefore unsuccessful; imperfect. 流产的, 夭折的, 不成功的.

ab·ound /ə'baʊnd/ *v.t.* 1. be plentiful. 丰富, 大量, 很多. 2. ~ in, ~ with, have in great numbers and quantity. 有许多, 大量的.

ab·out /ə'baʊt/ *prep. & adv.* I. *prep.* 1. (go, etc.) in various directions; to various places. 向着四面八方; 到各处去. 2. (be, etc.) in various places. 在各地: *Men were standing ~ the street corners.* 在街拐角那里, 许多人零零散散地到处站着. 3. near to. 附近: *They live somewhere ~ here.* 他们住在这里附近. 4. in connexion with; regarding. 关于: *We know nothing ~ her.* 关于她的事我们一无所知. *How ~? What ~?* used at the beginning of a question seeking an opinion, proposing an action, etc. ... 怎样? ... 好不好? 英文用在问句开头, 用以征询意见或作建议等: *How ~ buying ourselves a drink?* 我们喝杯酒好不好? *He's a handsome man, but what ~ his character?* 他长得很英俊, 但是品格怎样? 5. ~ to, just going to. 正要, 刚要: *The telephone rang as I was ~ to leave the office.* 我刚要离开办公室, 电话铃就响了. II. *adv.* 1. a little more or less; a little before or after. 差不多, 大约, 大概是: *She's ~ ten years old.* 她大约十岁. *It's ~ five o'clock.* 现在大约是五点钟. 2. (move, etc.) to various places, in various directions. 到各处去, 向四面八方: *Children usually rush ~.* 小孩们总是到处乱窜. 3. (be, sit, lie, etc.) here and there. 在各地: *People were sitting ~ on the grass.* 许多人散坐在草地上. 4. come ~, happen. 发生; bring ~, cause (sth.) to happen. 引起, 造成, 导致. 5. facing around; in the opposite direction. 向后转, 向相反方向: *A ~ turn!* military command to turn round and face the opposite direction. (军操口令) 向后转!

ab·ove /ə'baʊv/ *prep. & adv.* I. *prep.* 1. higher than. 在...之上: *The sun rose ~ the horizon.* 太阳升到地平线之上. *Your name comes ~ mine on the list.* 名单上你的名排在我前面. 2. greater in number, price, weight, etc. (数目, 价钱, 重量等) 超过: *The temperature has not risen ~ 10°C all day.* 整天的温度还没有超过摄氏十度. 3. more than. 多于, 比...更重要: *A good soldier values honour ~ life.* 好军人看荣誉比生命重要. ~ all, more than anything else. 至高无上, 比什么都更重要. 4. too good, great, proud, etc. 超出...之外, 因自尊心之故不肯做, 不屑为: *If we want to learn, we should not be ~ asking questions.* 如果我们要学习就应不耻下问. 5. *This book is ~ me* (too difficult for me, beyond my understanding). 这本书太深了, 我看不懂. *He's living ~ his income* (spending more than he receives). 他过的生活是他收入所不能维持的. II. *adv.* 1. *Seen from ~, the houses and fields looked quite flat.* 从高处看下去, 房屋和田地似乎是平坦一片. 2. earlier (in a book, article, etc.). (书籍, 文章等的) 前文, 上文: *I must repeat what I wrote ~.* 我必须重提前文所说的话. ~-board /ə'baʊv'bɔːd/ *pred. adj. & adv.* straight-forward-ly; hiding nothing. (性格) 直率的; 毫无隐瞒的.

ab·ra·sive /ə'breɪsɪv/ *adj.* that rubs harshly or scrapes. 能研磨的, 磨蚀的. *n.* substance (like emery or sandpaper) used for smoothing a rough

surface. 研磨料, 磨蚀剂(金刚砂, 砂纸等).

ab·breast /ə'breɪst/ *adv.* (of persons, ships, etc.) (moving) side by side (in the same direction). 并肩, 并排(前进). ~ of, level with. 与...并进: ~ of the times, up to date. 与时代并进.

ab·bridge /ə'brɪdʒ/ *v.t.* make shorter, esp. by using fewer words. 删节, 省略; cut short (a discussion, the time sth. lasts). 缩短(会谈, 讨论或所需时间). ~ment *n.* making shorter; sth. (esp. a book or play) made shorter. 删节, 把... (尤指书, 剧本等) 缩短; 节本.

ab·broad /ə'brɔːd/ *adv.* 1. to or in other countries. 去(或在)别的国家. 2. everywhere; in all directions. 到处; 散处四方, 遍布.

ab·ro·gate /'æbrəgeɪt/ *v.t.* put an end to (a law, custom). 废除(法律, 风俗等). **ab·ro·ga·tion** /'æbrəgeɪʃn/ *n.*

ab·rupt /ə'brʌpt/ *adj.* 1. sudden; unexpected. 突然的, 出乎意料的: ~ turns in a road. 路的急弯. 2. (of speech, writing, behaviour) sudden; rough. (指言谈, 写作, 行为) 突兀的, 没头没脑的, 粗鲁的. ~ly *adv.*

ab·scess /'æbses/ *n.* collection of thick yellowish-white liquid (called pus) or other poisonous matter in a hollow place in the body. 脓肿.

ab·scond /əb'skɒnd/ *v.i.* go away (with sth.) suddenly, secretly, and aware of having done wrong. (为躲避罪责) 潜逃.

ab·sence /'æbsəns/ *n.* being away (from). 缺席, 不到, 不在(与 from 连用): ~ from school through illness. 因病缺课.

ab·sent /'æbsənt/ *adj.* not present. 缺席的, 不在场的. /əb'sent/ *v.t.* ~ oneself from, not be present at. 不出席, 不到, 不赴(会). ~-minded /'æbsənt'maɪndɪd/ *adj.* not thinking of what one is doing. 心不在焉的. **ab·sen·tee** /'æbsən'tiː/ *n.* one who is ~. 缺席者.

ab·so·lute /'æbsəluːt/ *adj.* 1. complete; perfect. 完全的, 十足的, 绝对的. 2. having complete power. 有绝对权力的: an ~ ruler. 掌握绝对权力的统治者. ~ly *adv.*

ab·solve /əb'zɒlv/ *v.t.* set or declare free (from blame, guilt, a promise, duty or consequences of past sin). 解除(义务), 赦免(过失, 罪行). **ab·so·lu·tion** /'æbsəluːʃn/ *n.* forgiveness (through a religious act) for past wrongdoing. (宗教) 赦免罪行, 恕罪.

ab·sorb /əb'zɔːb/ *v.t.* 1. take in or up; soak up. 吸收, 吸取. 2. take up or occupy (time, attention). 花费或占去(时间, 精力): ~ in a book. 着迷地读一本书. **ab·sorb·ent** /əb'zɔːbənt/ *adj.* able to ~. 能吸收的, 有吸收力的. *n.* substance that ~s moisture. 吸收水份的物质, 吸收剂. ~ing *adj.* taking up the thoughts, attention, etc., completely. 引人入胜的, 十分吸引人的.

ab·stain /əb'steɪn/ *v.i.* do without (esp. alcoholic drinks); hold oneself back (from). 禁绝, 戒除(尤指酒类. 与 from 连用). ~er *n.* total ~er, one who ~s completely from alcoholic drinks. 戒酒者, 不喝酒的人. **ab·sti·nence** /'æbstɪnəns/ *n.* ~ing (from food, drink, enjoyment). 禁戒, 戒除(饮食, 享乐等. 与 from 连用). total abstinence, ~ing completely from alcoholic drinks. 绝对戒酒.

ab·ste·mi·ous /əb'stiːmiəs/ *adj.* sparing or moderate in the use of enjoyable things (esp. good food, wine). 对享乐有节制的(尤指美酒佳肴等).

ab·sten·tion /'æbstənʃn/ *n.* abstaining (from sth.), esp. not using one's vote at an election; instance of this. 避开, 放弃(与 from 连用, 后接某事或某物), 弃权(尤指投票时).

ab·stract /'æbstrækt/ *adj.* opposite to what is material or concrete. 抽象的. *n.* short account (of the chief ideas in a book, speech, etc.) (书籍, 演讲等的)摘要. /'æbstrækt/ *v.t.* take away; separate from; make an ~ of. 取出, 提炼, 提取. **ab·strac·ted** *adj.* not paying attention. 心不在焉的, 心神不定的. **ab·strac·tion** /'æbstrækʃn/ *n.* state of being ~ed or lost in thought. 心不在焉的状态, 想到出神; idea not concerned with material things, e.g. *truth, whiteness*. (非物质的)抽象概念. 例如真理, 白等.

ab·struse /'æbstru:s/ *adj.* whose meaning or answer is hidden; difficult to understand. (言语或文字)含义隐晦的, 深奥难懂的. ~ly *adv.*

ab·surd /'æb'sɜ:d/ *adj.* foolish; causing laughter; far from what is usual and normal. 愚蠢可笑的, 荒唐的, 荒谬的. ~i·ty /'æb'sɜ:dət/ *n.* state of being ~; ~ idea or thing. 愚蠢荒谬的事情, 荒谬可笑的见解或意见. ~ly *adv.*

a·bun·dant /'æbʌndənt/ *n.* 1. great plenty. 丰富, 充裕: *food in ~*. 粮食充裕. 2. number or quantity which is more than enough. 极多, 丰富: *an ~ of good things*. 很多好东西. **a·bun·dant** /'æbʌndənt/ *adj.* more than enough; plentiful; rich (*in*). 丰富的, 充裕的; 富于...的(与 *in* 连用). **a·bun·dant·ly** *adv.*

a·buse /'æbjʊ:s/ *n.* 1. wrong, rough or harmful treatment. 滥用, 乱用, 凌辱. 2. angry complaint(s) against sb. or sth. 辱骂, 谩骂: *a stream of ~*. 破口大骂. 3. wrong or unjust custom, practice, or use. 陋习, 不正当的风俗习惯: *put an end to ~s*. 废除不正当的习俗, 习惯; an ~ of trust. 有负所托, 滥用托付的权力. /'æbjʊ:z/ *v.t.* make wrong use of; treat badly; say severe and harsh things to or about. 滥用, 妄用; 虐待, 苛待; 辱骂, 诋毁. **a·bu·sive** /'æbjʊ:sɪv/ *adj.* containing, using ~. 含有侮辱或辱骂词句的. **a·bu·sive·ly** *adv.*

a·byss /'æbɪs/ *n.* great hole so deep as to appear bottomless. 深渊, 无底洞; hell. 地狱, 阴间.

a·bys·mal /'æbɪzmə/ *adj.* (often fig.) deep. 深不可测的(常用作比喻): *abysmal ignorance*. 极端愚昧.

a·cad·e·my /'ækədəmi/ *n.* 1. school for higher learning, usu. for a special subject or purpose. 高等学府, 专科学校: *a military ~*. 军官学校. 2. Society of learned men. 高等学术团体, 学会: *The Royal Academy*. 皇家学会. **ac·a·dem·ic** /'ækədəmɪk/ *adj.* of schools, colleges, learning, or teaching; concerned with theory rather than practice. 学校的, 大专学院的, 学术性的, 教学的, 理论性的.

ac·cede /'æk'si:d/ *v.i.* 1. agree (to a proposal, etc.). 同意, 答应. 允诺(与 *to* 连用, 后接一项建议等). 2. come or succeed (to a position of authority). 出任, 继任; 登基, 继位: *When did he ~ to the throne?* 他什么时候登基的?

ac·cel·er·ate /'æk'seləreɪt/ *v.t. & i.* increase the speed of; become quicker; make sth. happen sooner. 加速, 促进. **ac·cel·er·a·tor** /'æk'seləreɪtə(r)/ *n.* (esp.) pedal in a motor-car which increases the speed when pressed down. (尤指汽车的)油门踏板, 加速器.

ac·cent /'æksənt, U.S. 'æksent/ *n.* 1. (in speaking) extra force or stress given to one part of a word of more than one syllable, or to certain words in a sentence. (说话或读书时在字的某一音节, 或一句话的某些字上所加的)重音. 2. printed mark above or below a letter, as *é, è*. 印在字母上方或下方的符号, 例如 *é, è*. 3. particular way of speaking or pronouncing a lan-

guage. (说或读时的)特别口音或腔调: *speaking English with a Scottish ~*. 说英语带着苏格兰口音. /'æk'sent/ *v.t.* add stress to; mark with a written or printed ~. 重读; 在...加上重音符号. **ac·cen·tu·ate** /'æk'sent|ueɪt/ *v.t.* give more force or importance to. 加重, 强调, 着重说明. **ac·cen·tu·a·tion** /'æk'septu'eɪʃn/ *n.*

ac·cept /'æk'sept/ *v.t.* (agree to) take what is offered. (同意)接受, 收下, 承受, 受理, 应聘等. ~a·ble /'æk'septəbl/ *adj.* worth ~ing; pleasing and satisfactory. 可接受的, 令人满意的. ~ance /'æk'septəns/ *n.* act of ~ing. 接受, 答应.

ac·cess /'ækses/ *n.* 1. way (in)to a place. 进入, 通道: *easy of ~*, easy to get at or in. 易于进入或接近. 2. right of reaching, using, speaking to. 接触, 使用或向...谈话的权利. **ac·ces·si·ble** /'æk'sesəbl/ *adj.* easy to reach or approach. 容易接触或接近的.

ac·ces·sa·ry /'æk'sesəri/ *n.* one who helps in any act, esp. in crime. 协助行动的人, (尤指犯罪的)帮凶, 从犯, 同谋.

ac·ces·sion /'æk'seɪʃn/ *n.* 1. coming to or reaching power or a position. 就职, 上任. 2. (an) addition; (an) increase. 增加, 添.

ac·ces·so·ry /'æk'sesəri/ *n.* sth. extra, helpful and useful, but not an original part. 附属物, 附件: *accessories of a bicycle* (e.g. lamp, pump). 自行车的附件(例如车灯, 打气筒等).

ac·ci·dent /'æsɪdənt/ *n.* chance happening; unfortunate or disastrous event. 意外, 偶发事件; (不幸)事故. **ac·ci·den·tal** /'æksɪ'dentl/ *adj.* happening by chance. 偶然的, 意外的. **ac·ci·den·tal·ly** *adv.*

ac·claim /'æk'kleɪm/ *v.t.* 1. welcome (with shouts of approval). (欢呼, 喝采)欢迎. 2. make (sb.) ruler with loud cries. 欢呼拥立(某人)为统治者: ~ *a man king*. 在欢呼声中拥立某人为王. **ac·cla·ma·tion** /'æklə'meɪʃn/ *n.* loud cries of satisfaction or praise. 欢呼喝采.

ac·cli·ma·tize /'æk'klaɪmətaɪz/ *v.t.* get (oneself or an animal or plant) used to a new climate. 使适应新环境, 使服水土.

ac·com·mo·date /'æk'kɒmədeɪt/ *v.t.* 1. have or provide room(s) for. 收容, 容纳. 2. get (plans, etc.) into adjustment or agreement. 使(计划等)适应, 调和或配合. **ac·com·mo·da·ting** *adj.* willing to fit in with the wishes of others. 愿意迁就别人的, 随和的, 肯通融的. **ac·com·mo·da·tion** /'æk'kɒmədeɪʃn/ *n.* room(s), etc., provided for visitors. 招待宾客住宿的房间设备等.

ac·com·pany /'æk'kʌmpəni/ *v.t.* 1. go with; happen or do at the same time as. 陪伴, 偕行, 和...同时发生, 同时做一件事. 2. play music to support a singer or other performer. 伴奏. **ac·com·pa·ni·ment** /'æk'kʌmpənɪmənt/ *n.* sth. that accompanies, esp. (e.g. piano) music to support a voice or solo instrument. 音乐伴奏(例如钢琴). **ac·com·pa·nist** /'æk'kʌmpənɪst/ *n.* one who plays an accompaniment. 伴奏者.

ac·com·plice /'æk'kʌmplɪs, U.S. 'æk'kɒm-/ *n.* helper or companion in wrong-doing. 帮凶, 同谋, 从犯.

ac·com·plish /'æk'kʌmplɪʃ, U.S. 'æk'kɒm-/ *v.t.* finish successfully. 完成, 达成(任务等). **ac·com·plished** *adj.* skilled (esp. in such social arts as music, painting, talking). 有才艺的, 熟练的, 精于, (尤指精于音乐, 绘画, 谈话交际等). ~ment *n.* 1. finishing, 完成, 成就, 贯彻. 2. sth. done well; sth. one can do well, e.g. playing the piano. 优异的成就; 造诣.

ac·cord /'æk'kɔ:d/ *n.* agreement (e.g. between two

countries). (两国之间的) 协定. *of one's own* ~, without being forced or requested. 自愿, 自动, 出自本意. *v.t. & i.* give (a welcome, etc.). 给予(欢迎等); be in harmony (with). 调和, 一致(与 with 连用). *ac·cord·ing to prep.* on the authority of. 根据; in a manner that suits or is fitting. 按照, 依照, 与... 适合. ~ *·ance n.* agreement. 一致. ~ *·ing·ly adv.* for that reason. 据此, 因此, 所以, 于是. *ac·cor·dion /ə'kɔ:dɪən/ n.* see the picture. (参阅附图) 手风琴.



an accordion

ac·cost /ə'kɔst, U.S. ə'kɔ:st/ v.t. speak to (esp. a stranger in the street). 和... (尤指街上的陌生人) 交谈或打招呼.

ac·count /ə'kaʊnt/ v.i. & t. 1. ~ for, explain satisfactorily; give reasons for; keep or give a written statement about (money or goods). 说明, 详细解释, 叙述理由; 记账或报账. 2. consider. 认为, 以为: ~ a man innocent. 认为某人无罪. *n.* 1. written statement(s) with details (esp. of money received and paid, articles bought and sold, etc.). 账目, 细账, 账户(尤指收入和支出的款项, 购入和售出的账目). *pay on* ~, in part payment, 作为部分付款. 2. story or description. 事情经过, 叙述(始末), 报告, 解释. 3. reason; cause. 理由, 缘故, 原因: *on no (not on any) ~*, for no reason. 毫无理由, *on this ~*, for this reason. 为了这个缘故或理由. 4. use; profit; importance. 用处, 利益, 重要性: *of no ~*, useless, worthless. 无用的, 没有价值的, 毫不重要的; *take into ~*, consider. 考虑, 斟酌; *take no ~ of*, pay no attention to. 不予考虑, 不放在心上; *on one's own ~*, by and for oneself. 为自己, 依靠自己, 自行负责. ~ *·able /ə'kavntəbl/ adj.* responsible; expected to give an explanation. 对... 负责的, 应负责说明真相的, 可以说明的: *A madman is not ~able for his actions.* 疯子对他自己的行动不负责任. ~ *·an·cy /ə'kavntənsi/ n.* the work of keeping ~s (1). 会计工作. ~ *·ant n.* person who keeps ~s (1). 会计, 会计师.

ac·cred·it /ə'kredit/ v.t. send (an ambassador) with an official introduction (to a foreign government or ruler). (向外国) 派遣使节.

ac·cru·e /ə'kru:/ v.i. come (to sb., from...) as a natural development (esp. of interest on money). 自然增长或发展(对人, 与 to 连用; 对事物, 与 from 连用. 尤指资金所生利息等).

ac·cu·mu·late /ə'kju:mjuleɪt/ v.t. & i. come or gather together; become, cause to become, greater in number or amount. 累积, 积存. *ac·cu·mu·la·tion /ə'kju:mju'leɪʃn/ n.* *ac·cu·mu·la·tor n.* apparatus for storing electricity. 蓄电池.

ac·cu·rate /ə'kjurət/ adj. careful and exact (in doing things); free from error. 精确的, 准确的, 精密的; (指做事, 操作) 丝毫不误的. *ac·cu·ra·cy /ə'kjurəsi/ n.*

ac·cursed, ac·curst /ə'kɜ:sɪd, ə'kɜ:st/ adj. under a curse; hateful. 被诅咒的; 可恨的, 可恶的.

ac·cuse /ə'kju:z/ v.t. say (sb.) is guilty (of sth.). 控告, 指责(与 of 连用, 后接某项罪名). *the accused*, the person ~d in a law court. 被告.

ac·cu·sa·tion /ækju:'zeɪʃn/ n. *ac·cus·er n.*

ac·cus·tom /ə'kʌstəm/ v.t. get used (to). 使习惯于... (与 to 连用). *ac·cus·tomed adj.* usual. 习惯于, 惯常的.

ace /eis/ n. playing-card with one mark on it. 纸牌上的么点, 么点牌: *the ace of spades.* 黑桃牌的一点. *within an ace of*, very close to. 差一点儿, 几乎, 险些儿.

a·cet·ic /ə'si:trɪk/ adj. of vinegar. 酸质的, 酸的.

a·cet·y·lene /ə'setəli:n/ n. a colourless gas that burns with a bright flame. 乙炔, 电石气.

ache /eɪk/ n. continuous pain. 疼痛. *v.i.* have an ~. 感疼痛.

a·chieve /ə'tʃi:v/ v.t. finish; reach; carry out successfully. 做完, 达到(目的), 完成, 顺利执行. ~ *·ment n.* achieving; sth. ~d. 完成, 达成; 成就, 功业.

a·cid /'æsɪd/ n. 1. strong, sour liquid. 强烈的酸性液体. 2. (chem.) one of a class of substances containing hydrogen, turning blue litmus-paper red. (化学) 酸, 含氢的物质之一, 能使蓝色的石蕊试纸变成红色. *adj.* with the properties of an acid; sour; sharp-tasting. 酸性的, 酸质, 味道酸的. ~ *·test*, one that proves the true value of sth. 酸性试验; 决定事物真实价值的考验. *a·cid·i·ty /ə'sɪdətɪ/ n.* ~ quality. 酸性.

ac·know·ledge /ə'knɒlɪdʒ/ v.t. 1. agree, admit (that sth. is true). 认, 承认, 供认(某事确属真实). 2. send news that one has received sth. 函告收到, 函谢. 3. regard (as). 公认是, 认为: *He is ~d to be an expert on this subject.* 他被公认为这问题的专家. ~ *·ment n.* act of acknowledging; letter, etc., given or sent to ~ sth. received. 答谢, 致谢; 对... 表示感谢的函件.

ac·me /'ækmi/ n. highest point. 顶点, 极点, 极度: *the ~ of good behaviour.* 最崇高的行为.

a·corn /'eɪkɔ:n/ n. seed or fruit of the oak-tree. 橡树子, 橡实.

a·cous·tic /ə'ku:stɪk/ adj. of the sense of hearing. 听觉的. *a·cous·tics n.* the science of sound. 声学, 音响效果, 音质; the ~ properties (of a hall, etc.). (大堂的) 音响效果.

ac·quaint /ə'kwent/ v.t. make aware; make familiar (with). 使明白; 使认识: *to ~ oneself with one's new duties.* 使自己熟悉新职责; *be ~ed with*, have met personally. 和(某人)认识, 熟识. ~ *·ance /ə'kwentəns/ n.* 1. slight personal knowledge. 不深刻的认识. 2. sb. whom one has met a few times. 见过几次面的人.

ac·qui·esce /ə'kwies/ v.i. agree without protest. 默认, 默许: *He ~d in the arrangements.* 他默许了这项安排. *ac·qui·es·cence n.* *ac·qui·es·cent adj.* willing to ~. 默许的, 默认的.

ac·quire /ə'kwɪə(r)/ v.t. become the owner of; gain for oneself by skill or ability. 拥有, 得到; 凭能力得到. ~ *·ment n.* acquiring; sth. ~d; a skill or ability. 得到, 获得, 所得的...; 技能或才艺.

ac·qui·si·tion /ə'kwɪzɪʃn/ n. 1. ~ment. 得到, 获得. 2. thing ~d. 得到的东西. *ac·quis·i·tive /ə'kwɪzətɪv/ adj.* eager to ~; in the habit of acquiring. 渴望或极欲获得的, 希望占有的.

ac·quit /ə'kwɪt/ v.t. 1. say that (sb.) has not done wrong, is not guilty (of a crime). 宣告(某人)无罪. 2. ~ oneself (well, etc.), do one's work or duty (well, etc.). 表现, 履行, 工作(成绩优异). ~ *·tal n.*

a·cre /'eɪkə(r)/ n. area of 4840 square yards, or about 4000 square metres. 英亩(面积共4840平方码, 约合4000平方公尺).

ac·rid /'ækrɪd/ adj. (of smell or taste) sharp, bitter. (指气味或味道) 辛辣的, 苦涩的.

ac-ri-mo-ni-ous /ækri'məʊniəs/ *adj.* (of words, temper, etc.) bitter. (指言语, 脾气, 性情等) 恶毒的, 厉害的, 毒辣的, 苛刻的.

ac-ro-bat /ækroʊbæt/ *n.* person who can do clever things with his body, such as balancing on a rope. 杂技演员 (诸如走钢丝者). **~ic** /ækroʊbætɪk/ *adj.* **~ics** *n. pl.* tricks of, or like those of, an ~. 杂技, 特技.

a-cross /ə'krɒs, U.S. ə'krɒs/ *prep. & adv.* **I. prep.** **1.** from side to side of. 横过, 从... 的一边到另一边: *The child ran ~ the road without looking.* 这个小孩看也不看就跳过马路. **2.** on the other side of. 在另一边: *There is a garage just ~ the street.* 车房就在街对面. **3.** so as to cross or to form a cross. 交叉或成十字形: *She lay with her arms ~ her breast.* 她双臂在胸前交叉地躺着. **II. adv.** *The river is one kilometre ~ (wide) at that point.* 在那里河的两岸相距一公里 (河面宽一公里).

act /ækt/ *v. i. & t.* **1.** perform actions, do sth. 行动: *If we are to save her life we must act now!* 如果我们要挽救她的性命, 就必须立刻采取行动! **2.** do what is usual, expected, or required. 起正常, 预期, 或必要的作用, 发生效用: *The front brake on my bicycle won't act.* 我的自行车的前刹车器失灵了. **3.** take part in a play on the stage, etc. 演戏, 表演. **4.** pretend. 假装: *I know you are not really crying, you are just acting.* 我知道你不是真哭, 你只是假装. **5. act as, do the work or duty of.** 充任, 担任, 负起... 工作或责任. **act upon** (advice, a suggestion), do (what is advised, suggested). 遵照忠告或依照建议行事. **act (upon), have an effect on.** 对... 起作用, 具有功效: *This medicine acts upon the nerves.* 这种药对神经具有功效. **n.** **1.** thing done. 行为, 举动: *a cruel act; little acts of kindness; caught in the act of stealing.* 残忍的行为; 行小善; 行窃时当场被捕. **2. (Act) bill (3) passed by Parliament.** (议院通过的) 法案. **act-ing** *adj.* doing the work usu. done by another. 代理某职务的: *the acting manager of a business.* 商业机构的代理.

ac-tion /ækʃn/ *n.* **1.** movement; (way of) moving or working (limbs); doing; using energy, influence, etc. 动作, 行为, 活动, 行动: *a time for ~.* 采取行动的时候; *a man of ~.* 着重行动的人, 力行主义者; *out of ~,* not fit to work, to be used, etc. 出毛病, (机器) 不能运转, 坏了. **2. effect.** 效能, 作用: *the ~ of an acid.* 酸的作用. **3. sth. done.** 行为, 举动: *judge a man by his ~s.* 看人要看他的实际行动. **4. fighting; a battle.** 战斗: *killed in ~.* 阵亡; *break off an ~.* 中止战斗. **5. (law) bring an ~ (against), seek judgement (against), in a law court.** (法) 在法院起诉, 控告 (某人, 与 *against* 连用).

ac-ti-vate /æktɪveɪt/ *v. t.* make active. 使活动, 刺激.

ac-tive /æktɪv/ *adj.* **1.** working; at work; in the habit of moving quickly. 活泼的, 灵敏的, 活动的, 勤勉的, 积极的: *an ~ brain (life).* 灵活的头脑 (活跃的生活). **2. practical; effective.** 实际的; 有效的, 积极的: *taking an ~ part in local affairs.* 积极参加当地社会活动; *on ~ service,* full-time service in armed forces. (军人) 服役. **3. ~ voice,** the form of the verb which shows that the subject of the verb is doing sth. (语法) 主动语态. (Cf. 参较 *passive*). **~ly** *adv.* **ac-tiv-i-ty** /æktɪvəti/ *n.* being ~; purpose about which sb. is ~. 活动性, 活动: *classroom (outdoor) activities.* 课堂 (户外) 活动.

ac-tor /æktə(r)/ *n.* man who acts (in plays (2) and films (3)). 男演员. **ac-tress** /æktɪs/ *n.* woman ~. 女演员.

ac-tual /æktʃʊəl/ *adj.* real; present; not imagined.

真的, 现实的, 实在的, 实际的. **~ly** *adv.* really; in truth; for the time being. 实在地, 实际地, 目前的. **ac-tu-ate** /æktʃueɪt/ *v. t.* cause (sb. or sth.) to act or to do sth. 开动 (机器), 使... 采取行动, 驱使, 促使.

a-cute /ə'kju:t/ *adj.* **1.** (of pain, etc.) sharp. (指痛楚等) 剧烈的, 厉害的. **2.** (of feelings, senses) keen, delicate. (指感觉, 官能, 意识) 敏锐的, 精明的, 敏捷的. **3. responding quickly; clever; clear-sighted.** 反应迅速的, 伶俐的, 机警的; 有眼光的: *an ~ brain.* 灵活的头脑; *an ~ observer.* 敏锐的观察家. **4.** (of an illness) coming quickly to a turning point or crisis. (指疾病) 急性的, 突发的. **5. ~ angle,** less than 90°. 锐角.

ad-age /ædɪdʒ/ *n.* old and wise saying; proverb. 格言, 谚语.

ad-a-mant /ædəmənt/ *adj.* like a hard substance that cannot be cut or broken; strongly resisting persuasion. 坚硬的; 坚定不移的, 坚强不屈的.

ad-apt /ə'dæpt/ *v. t.* change in order to make suitable (for a new purpose). 使适合 (某项新目标, 与 *for* 连用). **~a-ble** /ə'dæptəbl/ *adj.* able to ~ or be ~ed. 能够适应的, 可以调整使适应新情况的. **ad-ap-ta-tion** /ædæpt'eɪʃn/ *n.* ~ing; result of adapting. 适应; 改写或改编的作品. **~er** *n.* person who ~s (a play, a book, etc.). (戏剧, 书本, 文章等的) 改编者. **~or** *n.* attachment that enables sth. (esp. electrical apparatus) to be used for a new purpose. 为适应新用途而加装的接合器, 插头 (尤指电器的).

add /æd/ *v. t. & i.* **1.** put one thing together with another. 加, 添: *If you add 5 and 5 you get 10.* 五加五得十. *If the tea is too strong, add more hot water.* 如果茶太浓, 加点开水. **2. find the total of.** 求出总和: *Add up these figures.* 把这些数字加起来. **3. make a total of.** 加起来共计...: *These figures add up to 912.* 这些数字加起来一共是 912. **4. say sth. more.** 又说, 接着说: *'And now, go away', he added.* (See 参阅 *addition*.) 他又接着说: '现在, 你走吧'.

ad-dan-dum /ə'dændəm/ (Latin) *n.* (pl. *addenda*). sth. which is to be added. (拉丁文) 补遗, 附录.

ad-der /ædə(r)/ *n.* small poisonous snake. 蝮蛇.

ad-dict /ə'dɪkt/ *v. t.* ~ed to, (of a person) in the habit of applying or devoting himself to; given up to. 沉溺, 嗜好 (通常用被动式, 与 *to* 连用), 上了... 的瘾: *~ed to taking drugs (smoking).* 嗜好吸毒 (吸烟). **~edict** /ə'dɪkt/ *n.* person ~ed to (the thing, practice, etc. named). 上了瘾的人: *drug ~s.* 有毒瘾的人.

ad-di-tion /ə'dɪʃn/ *n.* adding; sth. (to be) added. 加, (数) 加法; 增加或附加的东西. *in ~ (to), further; besides.* 除此之外, 此外, 加以. **~al** /ə'dɪʃənəl/ *adj.* extra. 另外的, 外加的, 附加的.

ad-dle /ædl/ *v. i.* (of eggs) become unfit for food; go bad. (指蛋) 变质腐坏.

ad-dress /ə'dres, U.S. 'ædres/ *v. t.* **1.** direct (send) a written or spoken message; deliver a speech to. 写信或带口信给...; 发表演说, 致词. **2. ~ oneself** to (a piece of work), be busy with; give one's attention to. 致力于 (一项工作), 忙着做, 专心从事... **n.** **1.** particulars of the town, street, etc., where a person may be found or to which his letters, etc. may be sent. 地址. **2.** speech to an audience. 演说词, 演讲. **3.** way of speaking and behaving. 谈吐, 风度: *a man of pleasing ~.* 谈吐和举止雍容文雅的人. **4. (pl.) pay one's ~es to,** show by words and behaviour that one wants the favour of. 用言语行动向... 献殷勤. **ad-dres-see** /ædres'si:/ *n.* person to whom a letter is addressed. 收信人, 收件人.

ad·duce /ə'dju:s, U.S. ə'du:s/ *v.t.* show or bring forward (as a reason, an example). 提出, 举出, 引用(理由或例子), 引证.

ad·ept /'ædept/ *n.* one who is skilled (in, at). 内行人, 专家, 擅长...的人. /ə'dept/ *adj.* expert. 精于...的, 具有专长的(和 in 或 at 连用).

ad·e·quate /'ædikwət/ *adj.* enough; having the quantities needed. 足够的. **ad·e·qua·cy** *n.*

ad·here /əd'hɪə(r)/ *v.i.* 1. become or stay stuck fast (to). (e.g. with paste or glue). 粘住, 附着(和 to 连用). 2. be faithful (to); give support (to a religion, party, etc.). 忠于..., 拥护, 坚信(宗教, 政党等, 和 to 连用). **ad·her·ence** /əd'hɪərəns/ *n.* **ad·her·ent** /əd'hɪərənt/ *n.* supporter. 支持者, 拥护者, 信徒, 皈依者.

ad·he·sive /əd'hɪ:sɪv/ *adj.* sticky. 有粘性的: ~ tape. 粘带, 胶布. *n.* glue, paste. 胶水, 浆糊.

ad·he·sion /əd'hɪ:ʒn/ *n.* being or becoming stuck. 粘住, 粘在一起.

ad·ieu /ə'dju:/ *int.* good-bye. 再会, 再见.

ad·ja·cent /ə'dʒeɪsnt/ *adj.* next (to) but not necessarily touching. 毗邻, 附近(不一定相连的, 和 to 连用).

ad·jec·tive /'ædʒɪtv/ *n.* word that names a quality, as large, red, good. 形容词(例如大, 红, 好等). **ad·jec·ti·val** /'ædʒɪktɪvəl/ *adj.* of or like an ~. 形容词性的, 类似形容词的: an ~ clause. 形容词子句, 定语.

ad·join /ə'dʒɔɪn/ *v.t.* be next or nearest to; be touching. 接连, 毗连, 邻接: the ~ing room (field). 隔壁的房间(旁边的一块地).

ad·journ /ə'dʒɔ:n/ *v.t. & i.* 1. break off (a meeting, etc.) for a time or to a later date. 使(会议等)暂停, 休会. 2. (of a group of persons, a meeting) stop doing sth. and separate or go to another place. 散会后分手或转移会场: We ~ed to the next room. 我们散会后都到邻室去. ~ment *n.*

ad·ju·di·cate /ə'dʒu:dɪkeɪt/ *v.t. & i.* give a judgement or decision (upon sth.) (settling a quarrel, claim, or competition); sit in judgement. 判决, 宣判, 裁定是非曲直; 审定请求, 判定胜负.

ad·ju·di·ca·tion /ə'dʒu:dɪ'keɪʃn/ *n.*

ad·junct /'ædʒʌŋkt/ *n.* sth. joined to a more important thing. (主体的)附属物, 附加物; 附件.

ad·jure /ə'dʒʊə(r)/ *v.t.* ask (sb.) earnestly or solemnly; request (sb.) under penalty. 恳求, 郑重请求; 起誓祈求.

ad·just /ə'dʒʌst/ *v.t.* put in order or agreement; make suitable or convenient. 调整, 调节, 使适合, 校正. ~able *adj.* ~ment *n.* ~ing or being ~ed. 调整, 加以调整; part by which sth. (in a machine) is ~ed. (机器中)用以调整的部件.

ad·ju·tant /'ædʒʊtənt/ *n.* army officer who does administrative work for a superior officer. 军队的副官(为上级处理行政事务的军官).

ad·min·is·ter /əd'mɪnɪstə(r)/ *v.t.* 1. control, manage, look after (an estate, business affairs, etc.). 支配, 掌管, 处理, 管理(产业, 商务等). 2. put (the law) into operation; give (justice, punishment, etc.). 执行, 实施(法律); 加以(审判, 惩罚等). 3. cause sb. to take. 使人做...事: to ~ an oath to sb. 使(向某人)宣誓; to ~ medicine. 使(病人)吃药. **ad·min·is·tra·tion** /əd'mɪnɪ'streɪʃn/ *n.* 1. management (of affairs, business, etc.). 管理(事务, 商务等), 经营. 2. government (of a country). the administration, the Ministry; the Government. 政府的行政管理部门, 内阁政府, 行政当局. 3. giving (of relief, justice, an oath, etc.). 实施(救济), 执行(法律), 立(誓). **ad·min·is·tra·tive** /əd'mɪnɪ'streɪtɪv/ *adj.* of admin-

istration. 行政的, 处理行政的: administrative work (ability). 行政工作(能力). **ad·min·is·tra·tor** /əd'mɪnɪ'streɪtə(r)/ *n.* one who ~s. 行政人员.

ad·mi·ra·ble /'ædmərəbl/ *adj.* causing admiration; excellent. 可钦佩的, 令人赞赏的, 极美妙的. **ad·mi·ra·bly** *adv.*

ad·miral /'ædmərəl/ *n.* naval officer of highest rank; officer who commands a fleet of warships. 海军上将; 舰队司令. ~ty *n.* branch of government controlling the navy. (英国)海军部. the Admiralty, the building in London where ~ty officials work. 伦敦的海军军部大楼.

ad·mire /əd'maɪə(r)/ *v.t.* look at with pleasure; have a high opinion of. 赞赏, 羡慕, 崇拜, 钦佩.

ad·mi·ra·tion /'ædmɪ'reɪʃn/ *n.* feeling of pleasure, satisfaction or respect. 赞美, 赞赏, 羡慕, 佩服.

ad·mit /əd'mɪt/ *v.t. & i. (-tt-)* 1. allow to enter. 容许进入: to ~ sb. into a house. 容许某人入屋; windows to ~ light and air. 让光线和空气进入室内的几扇窗户. 2. say unwillingly; confess; agree (that sth. is true). 勉强说, 供认, 承认: He ~ted having stolen the chicken. 他承认偷了鸡. 3. ~ of, leave room for. 容许, 有...的余地: It ~s of no doubt. 这是无可置疑的, 毫无置疑余地. **ad·mis·si·ble** /əd'mɪsəbl/ *adj.* that can be allowed or considered. 可以容许的, 可予考虑的. **ad·mis·sion** /əd'mɪʃn/ *n.* 1. ~ting or being ~ted. 准许进入: admission free. 免费入场. 2. statement ~ting (2) sth. 承认某事的供词或陈述: an unwise admission. 不智的招供; on his own admission. 根据他自己所承认的. ~tance /əd'mɪtəns/ *n.* ~ting or being ~ted (to a place). 准许进入: No ~tance except on business. 非公莫入. **ad·mit·ted·ly** /əd'mɪtɪdli/ *adv.* as people generally ~ (2). 公认地, 不可否认地, 明显地.

ad·mix·ture /əd'mɪkstʃə(r)/ *n.* action of mixing things; sth. which is the result of mixing. 混合; 混合物, 掺合物.

ad·mon·ish /əd'mɒnɪʃ/ *v.t.* advise (sb.) to be right; warn (sb.) against doing what is wrong. 告戒, 训诫, 劝戒, 劝告, 忠告. **ad·mo·ni·tion** /'ædmə'nɪʃn/ *n.* advice or warning about behaviour. 忠告, 劝诫.

ad·do /ə'du:/ *n.* activity, usually causing excitement. 骚扰, 忙乱, 费力.

ad·o·les·cent /'ædə'lesnt/ *n. & adj.* (boy or girl) growing up (between the ages of about 13 and 20). (约十三至二十岁之间的)青少年; 青春期的, 青年的. **ad·o·les·cence** /'ædə'lesns/ *n.*

ad·opt /ə'dɒpt/ *v.t.* 1. take (sb.) into one's family and treat as one's own child. 收养, 领养(儿童). 2. follow or use (sb. else's) method(s), idea(s), belief(s), etc.). 采取, 采纳(他人的办法, 意见, 信仰等). **ad·op·tion** /ə'dɒpʃn/ *n.* act of ~ing. 采取, 采用; 收养, 过继.

ad·ore /ə'dɔ:(r)/ *v.t.* 1. worship (God); love deeply and respect highly. 崇拜(神); 敬仰, 爱慕, 极端敬重. 2. (colloq.) be fond of. (俗)喜爱, 很喜欢. **ad·or·a·ble** /ə'dɔ:rəbl/ *adj.* fit to be ~d. 可爱的, 可敬的. **ad·o·ra·tion** /'ædə'reɪʃn/ *n.* worship; deep love and respect. 崇拜, 敬慕; 深深爱慕和尊敬.

ad·orn /ə'dɔ:n/ *v.t.* add beauty or ornaments to. 装饰, 修饰, 佩戴. ~ment *n.* ~ing; sth. used for ~ing. 饰物, 装饰品.

ad·rift /ə'drɪft/ *adv. & prep. adj.* (of ships and boats) not under control and driven by wind and water. (船舶失去控制)随风飘流; 漂泊的, 漂流的.