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# 英汉 双解词典

A NEW PRACTICAL ENGLISH —  
CHINESE DICTIONARY FOR  
CHINESE LEARNERS

■ 主编 胡惟慈 张爽寅

● 河北大学出版社

中  
级  
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(中 级 版)

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## 体 例 说 明

为便于读者使用，本词典体例尽可能简明：

一、词条词用细黑正体排出；词性、短语、派生词、合成词、谚语部分均排成黑正体；释义、用法举例及其它均排成白正体。

二、每个词条中的主要义项，如音标、同义词、反义词、注意等均用〔 〕标出；短语、搭配部分之前用平行斜线//和前一部分隔开，之后用平行斜线//和后面的部分隔开。

三、为减少篇幅，凡词条词在词条中重复出现时均用波浪号“~”号代替，但此波浪号~位于句首时除外。

## 缩 略 语

- abbrev. abbreviation 缩写  
adj. adjective 形容词  
adv. adverb 副词  
art. article 冠词  
attrib. attributive (ly) 作定语用  
colloq. colloquial 俗语, 口语  
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  
i. e. that is 那就是, 即  
inf. infinitive 不定式  
int. interjection 感叹词  
n. noun 名词  
pl. plural 复数  
pred. predicative 作表语用  
prep. preposition 介词  
pron. pronoun 代词  
rel. relative 关系词  
sb. somebody 某人  
sing. singular 单数的  
sth. something 某事(物)  
us American usage 美国用法  
usu. usually 通常的  
v. verb 动词

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## Aa

a [ə; ei] an [ən, æn] **art.** 1. one; any 一, 任一: I give him a pen. 我给他一只钢笔。A horse has four legs. 马有四条腿。2. for each; in each 每一: The sweets cost 10 cents a bag. 糖果一毛钱一袋。three times a year 每年三次

[注意] a 表示一个或一类, one 只表示数量一。a 用于以辅音素开头的词前; an 用于以元音素开头的词前。

aback [ə'bak] **adv.** backwards 向后地 // **be taken ~** 吃了一惊: I was taken ~ by them. 我被他们吓了一跳。

abacus [ˈæbəkəs] (pl. ~es [-iz] or abaci [ˈæbəsi]) **n.** a frame holding wires on which small balls can be moved, used for teaching children how to count or for calculating 算盘

abandon [ə'bændən] **v.** to leave or give up completely 放弃, 抛弃: The baby was ~ed by its mother. 婴儿被他妈妈抛弃了。We ~ed our holiday because we had no money. 因为没有钱, 我们把假期放弃了。// ~ oneself to sth. 沉溺于 with ~ 放肆地

ability [ə'bilɪti] **n.** 1. power and skill to do, think, act, make, etc. 能力, 本领 2. powers and skills of the mind 才能

able ['eɪbl] **adj.** having the power or the knowledge to do something 具有办事能力或才智: Is he ~ to swim? 他会游泳吗? // **be ~ to** 能, 会 (用以代替 can 的将来时或完成时)

[注意] be able 后常接主动语态的不定式, 不接被动语态的不定式。

aboard [ə'bɔ:d] **adv. prep.** on or into a ship (train, bus, aircraft, etc) 在船 (火车, 公共汽车, 飞机) 上, 上船 (火车, 公共汽车, 飞机等): The boat is ready to leave, all ~! 船要开了, 大家都上船!

aborigines [ˌæbə'rɪdʒɪnɪz] **n.** (pl.) the inhabitants existing in a region from earliest times 土著, 土人

about [ə'baʊt] **prep. adv.** 1. concerning of 关于: What are you talking ~? 你在讲什么? a book ~ birds 一本关于鸟类的书 2. a little more or less than 约在: Come (at) ~ six o'clock. 在六点左右来。3. here and there 四处, 周围, 附近: The children were kicking a ball ~. 孩子们在附近踢球。They walked ~ the town. 他们在镇上四处溜达。// **be ~ to** 即将: They are ~ to leave. 他们就要走了。How ~...? ...怎么样: How ~ your father? 你父亲怎么样? What ~...? ...怎么样: What ~ the new factory? 新工厂怎么样?

[注意] about 和 on 均表示“关于”的意思, 但“on”含有严肃的学术味道, 而“about”具有一般意义和口语化的特点, 如: A book on Chinese art 一本关于中国艺术的书 He is careless about his personal appearance. 他不注意他自己的仪表。

above [ə'baʊ] **adv. prep.** at a higher place; higher than; over 在...之上, 高于, 超过: The lamp hangs ~ the table. 灯吊在桌子上方。We watched the birds in the sky ~. 我们望着高空的飞鸟。Above all (= more than anything else) I like learning English. 我喜欢学习英语胜于一切。// ~ all 首先, 最重要的, 尤其是 ~ mentioned 上述的 ~ the rest 特别 as stated ~ 如上所述 // ~board [-'bɔ:d] **adj.** 光明正大的

[注意] above, on, over 均表示“在...之上”的意思, above 表示高高在上, 先垂直在上之意, 且不与表面接触, on 表示与...表面相接触, over 表示垂直在上, 不与表面接触。

Abraham Lincoln [ˈeɪbrəhəm lɪŋkən] **n.** 亚伯拉罕·林肯 (1809-1865)

abroad [ə'brɔ:d] **adv.** in or to a foreign country 在外国, 到外国: My brother is studying ~. 我的兄弟正在国外学习。

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

absence [ˈæbsəns] **n.** (no pl.) being away (from) 缺席, 不到, 不在 (与 from 连



用): ~ from school through illness. 因病缺课 // **in the ~ of** 缺乏...时, 无...时 **in sb.'s ~** 当某人不在时 **leave of ~** 假期, 准假

**absent** ['æbsənt] **adj.** not there; not present 不在; 缺席: He was ~ from work last Tuesday. 他上周二缺勤。— **v.** ['æb'sent] 缺席, 不到 // ~ **oneself from** 缺席

**absolute** ['æbsəlu:t] **adj.** complete 完全的: Are you telling me the ~ truth? 你给我讲的是全部真相吗?

**absorb** [əb'sɔ:b] **v.** 1. to take in liquid slowly. 吸收: The cloth ~ed the water in the bowl. 布把碗里的水吸收了。2. to learn thoroughly 彻底学会: I haven't really ~ed all the rules yet. 实际上我还没有把全部规则彻底学会。// **be ~ed in (doing) sth.** 全神贯注于某事

**abstract** ['æbstrækt] **adj.** opposite to what is material or concrete 抽象的 — **n.** short account (of the chief idea in a book, speech, etc.) (书籍, 演说词等的) 摘要 — [əb'strækt] **v.** take away; separate from; make an ~ of 取出, 提炼, 提取

**academy** [ə'kædəmi] **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

**accent** ['æksənt] **n.** 1. the way a person from a certain place speaks 口音, 腔调: Mr Singh speaks English with an Indian ~. 辛先生讲的英语是印度调的。2. greater weight given to one part of a word when it is said. 重音: In "garden", the ~ is on "gar". "garden" 一词的重音在 "gar" 上。— [ək'sent] **v.** to give strength to a word or part of a word 重读: In the word "garden", "gar" is ~ed. 在 "garden" 一词中, "gar" 重读。

**accept** [ək'sept] **v.** 1. to receive or take 接受或获得: James ~ed the apple I offered him. 詹姆斯接受了我送他的苹果。2. to agree to do something 赞同:

David asked three friends to his party, and they all ~ed. 戴维请三位朋友参加他的宴会, 他们都同意了。// ~ **able adj.** 中意的, 可接受的 ~ **ance n.**

**access** ['ækses] **n.** (no pl.) a way to get to a place, a person, or something. 通向(某地, 某人, 某物)之路: There is no ~ to the street through that door. 那门不通马路。Students need ~ to books. 学生们需要读书方法。// **be easy (hard, difficult) of ~** (某人) 容易(难)接近, (某地) 容易(难)进入 // ~ **ible adj.**

**accident** ['æksɪdnt] **n.** something, often bad, that happens by chance 事故, 意外: John's had an ~, he's been knocked down by a car. 约翰出事了, 他被汽车撞倒了。I'm sorry I broke the cup; it was an ~. 很抱歉, 我失手把杯子弄碎了。I met Jacob by ~ in the market. 我在市场上偶然碰到了雅各布。// **by ~** 偶然, 意外 **without ~** 安全地

**accommodate** [ə'kɒmədeɪt] **v.** (accommodating, accommodated) 1. to give someone a place to live or stay 供给住宿: One flat can ~ a family of five. 一套房间可供五口之家居住。2. to have space for 容纳: You could ~ another four children in your class. 你的班里还能容纳四个孩子。

**accompany** [ə'kʌmpəni] **v.** (accompanying, accompanied) 1. to go with someone 陪伴: He ~ied me to the doctor's. 他陪我去大夫的家(诊所)。2. to play music while someone else is singing or playing another instrument 伴奏: Maria sang and I ~ed her on the piano. 玛丽亚唱, 我用钢琴伴奏。// **be ~ied with** 伴有, 附有, 带有

**accomplish** [ə'kʌmplɪʃ] **v.** to do or finish satisfactorily 完成: I ~ed two hours' work before dinner. 我做完两个小时的活才吃饭。

**accord** [ə'kɔ:d] **n.** agreement (e. g. between two countries) (两国之间的) 协定 — **v.** give (a welcome, etc.) 给予

(欢迎等); be in harmony (with) 调和, 一致 (与 with 连用) // **in ~ with** 与... 一致 **of one's own ~** 自愿

**according** [ə'kɔ:diŋ] **adv.** as someone or something says 按照; 根据 // **~ to** 根据: According to the radio, it will rain tomorrow. 据电台广播, 明天将下雨。

**account**<sup>1</sup> [ə'kaunt] **n.** 1. a story or description 叙述; 描写: an exciting ~ of the match 对比赛的生动报道 2. a list of payments or receipts 帐目 3. an amount of money kept in a bank 户头: He paid the money into his bank ~. 他把款存入自己的银行户头上。// **of no ~** 无关紧要 **on ~ of** 因为, 由于 **on all ~s = on every ~** 无论如何 **on no ~** 决不 **on this ~** 为了这个缘故 **give an ~ of** 报告, 叙述 **take ~ of** 考虑 **take...into ~** 考虑 **leave (put) out of ~** 不考虑 **make much (little) ~ of** 重视 (轻视) **turn... to ~** 利用

**account**<sup>2</sup> **v.** to give the reason for 说明, 解释: I can't ~ for Peter's unhappiness. 我不能解释彼得的幸。

**accumulate** [ə'kju:mjuleit] **v.** come or gather together; become or cause to become greater in number or amount 积累, 堆积

**accuracy** [ækjʊrəsi] **n.** precision or exactness, esp. resulting from careful effort (尤指通过努力达到的) 精确, 准确: predict sth. with great ~ 准确预料某事; It is impossible to say with any (degree of) ~ how many are affected. 无法精确地说出有多少受到影响。

**accurate** [ækjʊrit] **adj.** right; correct 正确, 精密: Is this watch ~? 这块表走时准吗? // **~ly adv.**

**accuse** [ə'kju:z] **v.** (accusing, accused) to say that someone has done something wrong 谴责: The teacher ~ed Jacob of hiding the book. 老师指责雅各把书藏起来了。// **~ sb. of sth.** 谴责 (控告) 某人...**the ~ d** 被告

**accustom** [ə'kʌstəm] **v.** to make someone used to something 使习惯: She is ~ed

to studying every day. 她已习惯于每天学习。// **~ oneself** to 使自己习惯于 **~ed to** 习惯于

**ache** [eik] **v.** (aching, ached) to be painful; hurt 感觉疼痛; 损伤: Her head ~d all night. 她头疼了一夜。- **n.** a continuing pain 疼痛; a stomach ~ 胃痛 [注意] 参见 pain

**achieve** [ə'tʃi:v] **v.** (achieving, achieved) to do or get success fully by working 完成, 达到: He ~d top marks in the examination. 他在这次考试中得了最高分。

**acid** ['æsid] **n.** a powerful liquid that can burn things 酸

**acknowledge** [ək'nɒlɪdʒ] **v.** (acknowledging, acknowledged) 1. to agree that something is true 承认: Do you ~ that you've been wrong? 你承认你做错了吗? 2. to write that you have received something 说明 (写明) 已收到 (某物): Please ~ my letter. 收到我的信请告诉我。// **~ one's fault** 认错 **~ sb. to be ~** 认为某人是... **~ a letter** 通知信已收到

**acquire** [ə'kwaɪə] **v.** (acquiring, acquired) to get or buy 获得; 得到; 购得: How did you ~ this money? 你怎么得到这钱的?

**acre** [eɪkə] **n.** a measure of land; 4, 047 square metres 英亩; = 4, 047 平方米

**across** [ə'krɒs] **adv. prep.** from one side of a place to the other; on the other side of something 横越; 横断: They swam ~ the river. 他们游过河去。

[注意] across with over 均表示横过, across 表示从一边到另一边, over 则指“从上边越过”。

**act** [ækt] **v.** 1. to do or behave 行为; 表现: The children ~ed very badly at school. 孩子们在学校表现很坏。2. to pretend to be someone else, in a play or film 扮演; 表演 - **n.** 1. an action; something done 行为, 举动: an ~ of bravery 英勇的行为 2. something pretended 假装的行为: When Jane said she hated

him, it was an ~. She likes him really. 珍妮说她恨他那是假的。她实际上喜欢他。3. a part of a play 一幕 // ~ **against** 违反 ~ **as** 担任, 相当于, 起...的作用 // **for** 代理 ~ **on** (upon) 按照...行动, 对...起作用, 影响到

[注意] act 与 action 均有行为动作的意思, 但 act 指具体的, 短暂的, 个别的行为或动作, action 指较长期的、复杂的行为或动作。

**action** ['ækʃən] **n.** 1. process of doing sth. 行动; 动作 2. sth. done; act 行为; 举动: Actions speak louder than words. 行动胜过言辞。3. fight 战斗 4. main events in a story 情节 // **in** (into) ~ 实施: 开始进行 **take** (an) ~ 采取行动; 动手

[注意] 参见 act

**active** ['æktiv] **adj.** 1. always doing things 积极的, 活跃的: He is an ~ member of the club, and loves arranging things for people to do. 他是俱乐部的活跃分子, 并且喜欢给别人安排些事做。2. doing the action 主动的: In the sentence "John played the ball" "played" is an active verb. 在“约翰拍球”这一句子中, “拍”是个主动的动词。

[反义] passive

**activity** ['æktiviti] **n.** 1. (pl. activities) sth. we do, especially as an amusement 活动, 特别是娱乐活动: Dancing is her favourite ~. 跳舞是她喜爱的活动。2. (no pl.) being active 活动性: The classroom was full of ~; every child was busy. 教室里很活跃, 每个孩子都在忙。

**actor** ['æktə] **n.** a man who acts in plays or films 男演员

**actress** ['æktris] **n.** (pl. actresses) a woman who acts in plays or films 女演员

**actual** ['æktʃuəl] **adj.** real and clear 实际的; 真切的: We think he stole the money, but we have no ~ proof. 我们认为钱是他偷的, 但是没有真凭实据。// **in** ~ **fact** 事实上

**AD** ['ei'di:] since the birth of Christ (从耶稣诞生之年算起) 公元

**adapt** ['ædæpt] **v.** to change; make more suitable 改编, 改写; 使适应: Have you ~ed to living in a different country? 你已经适应在异国生活了吗?

**add** [æd] **v.** 1. to put together with something else 加; 增加; 添: He had seven eggs. I ~ed three, so now they all ~ up to ten. 他有七个鸡蛋, 我添了三个, 现在一共有十个。Add these numbers up in your book. 你把书上的这些数字加起来。2. to say something more 接着说; 又说 // ~ **to** 增加 ~ **up** 合计 ~ **up to** 合计达, 总而言之

**addition** ['ə'diʃn] **n.** 1. (no pl.) adding 加 2. something added 增加物: Our baby brother is an ~ to our family. 我们的小弟弟是家里新增添的人口。// **in** ~ 另外, 还有 **in** ~ **to** 除...之外, 又...

**address** ['ædres] **n.** (pl. addresses) the name of the place where you live 地址 ~ **v.** 1. to write an address on 填写地址: She ~ed the letter. 她在信上填写了地址。2. to speak to 向...讲话: The football captain ~ed his team. 足球队长向队员们讲话。// ~ **oneself to** 从事, 专心于 (工作)

**adequate** ['ædikwət] **adj.** enough 充分的; 足够的: There is ~ food for everyone. 有足够每个人用的食物。

**adjective** ['ædʒiktiv] **n.** a word that describes something 形容词: In the phrase "a beautiful song", "beautiful" is an ~. 在 "a beautiful song" 这个词组中, "beautiful" 是形容词。

**adjust** ['ədʒəst] **v.** to make a small change in something to make it better 调整: Joseph ~ed the bicycle seat so that his feet reached the ground. 约瑟夫把自行车座子调了调, 他的脚够着地面了。

**administer** [æd'ministə(r)] **v.** 1. control, manage, look after (an estate, business affairs, etc.) 支配, 掌管, 处理, 管理 (产业, 商务等) 2. to put (the law) into

operation; give (justice, punishment, etc.) 执行, 实施 (法律); 加以 (审判, 惩罚等) 3. to 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

**administration** [ædmini'streiʃn] **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)

**admirable** ['ædmərəbl] **adj.** causing admiration; excellent 可钦佩的, 令人赞赏的, 极美妙的

**admire** [əd'maɪə] **v.** (admiring, admired) to think a person or thing is very good, nice to look at, etc. 赞赏; 钦佩; 羡慕

**admiration** [ædmə'reiʃn] **n.** (no pl.) feeling of pleasure, satisfaction or respect 赞美, 羡慕, 崇拜, 佩服; Maria looked at the skirt with ~. 玛丽亚赞美地看着那条裙子。

**admit** [əd'mit] **v.** (admitting, admitted) 1. to agree that something unpleasant about yourself is true 承认, 同意: She ~ed she was lazy. 她承认自己懒。2. to let in 许可进入: This ticket ~s two people to the football match. 这张票许可两人进场看足球比赛。// ~sb. **into the Party** 吸收某人入党 ~ **this to be true** 承认这是真实的 ~ **having done wrong** 承认做错了 ~ **of no doubt** 不容怀疑 // ~tance [-təns] **n.** 准许进入

**admission** [əd'miʃn] **n.** 1. something, such as a crime, admitted 承认 (罪行) 2. (no pl.) permission to go in 允许进入; Admission was free for children. 孩子可以免费入场。

**adopt** [ə'dɒpt] **v.** 1. to take a child into your family and treat him or her as your own 收为养子(女) 2. to agree to use 采用; 采纳: We ~ed Paul's plan. 我们采纳了保罗的方案。

**adult** ['ædʌlt, ə'dʌlt] **n.** a grown-up person 成人 — **adj.** grown to full size and strength 发育成熟的, 成年的。

**advance** [əd'vɑ:ns] **v.** (advancing, advanced) to move forward 前进: The army ~d towards the town. 部队向城镇进发。— **n.** 1. forward movement 前进, 向前 2. rise in price or value 物价或价值上涨, 增值 3. sum of money asked for, paid or given, before it is due 预付款 // **in ~** 预先, 事先 **in ~ of** 在...的前面, 比...进步 // ~ **d adj.** 高级的; 先进的

**advantage** [əd'vɑ:ntidʒ] **n.** something that helps a person 益处; 便利: Anna speaks good English, but she has an ~ because her mother is English. 安娜英语讲得很好, 因为她妈妈是英国人, 她有便利条件。// **have (gain) an ~ over sb.** (= **have the ~ of sb.**) 胜过某人 **be to sb's ~** 对某人有利 **take ~ of sth.** 趁机利用某事 (或某物) **take ~ of sb.** 欺骗某人 **to the best ~** 最好地, 最有利地

**adventure** [əd'ventʃə] **n.** an exciting thing that happens to someone 奇遇; 冒险的经历: He wrote a book about his ~s as a soldier. 他写了本关于自己当兵的冒险经历的书。// ~r [-rə] **n.** 1. person who seeks ~ 冒险者 2. person ready to make a profit for himself by risky and sometimes dishonest means 不择手段冒险图利的人, 投机者

**adverb** ['ædvə:b] **n.** a word which tells us how, when, or where something is done 副词: In the sentence "She sang a song beautifully today", "beautifully" and "today" are both ~s. 在 "She sang a song beautifully today" 这句话中 "beautifully" 和 "today" 都是副词。// ~ial [-jəl] **adj.** of or like an ~ 副词性的或类似副词的

**advertise** ['ædvətaɪz] **v.** (advertising, advertised) to put notices where a lot of people will see them 做广告, 登广告: The company ~d for a new secretary. 公司登广告招聘一位新秘书。// ~ **for**

**sth.** 登广告征求(或寻找)某物 // **~ment** [ˈmɒnt] **n.** 广告: The wall was covered with advertisements. 墙上贴满了广告。

**advice** [ədˈvaɪs] **n.** (no pl.) 1. opinion given about what to do, how to act, etc. 指教, 劝告: to follow the doctor's ~ 遵从医生的劝告 a piece of ~ 一项忠告, 一项建议 2. (usu. pl.) news, usu. commercial (通常用复数) 消息, (尤指) 商业消息 // **ask for sb's ~** 征求某人意见 **ask ~ of sb.** 向某人征求意见 **give ~ to** 给某人提建议 **take sb's ~** 接受某人的建议

**advise** [ədˈvaɪz] **v.** (advising, advised) to tell (sb.) what you think they should do 劝告: She ~d me to wear my best clothes. 她劝我穿上我最好的衣服。// **advisable** **adj.** 可取的, 适当的 **advisory** **adj.** 顾问性的, 供咨询的 **adviser** **n.** 顾问

**aeroplane** [ˈɛərəpleɪn] or **plane** **n.** large flying machine 飞机

**affair** [əˈfeə] **n.** 1. work or business 工作, 业务: He put his business ~s in order. 他把经营业务弄得井井有条。2. an event 事件: The party was a very noisy ~. 联欢会是件很吵闹的事。// **current ~s** 时事 **The ministry of Foreign A ~s** 外交部 **a state of ~s** 形势, 事态

**affect** [əˈfekt] **v.** 1. to make a difference to 影响: The great heat ~ed his health (= he became ill). 高烧影响了他的健康 (= 他病了)。2. move the feelings of 感动: deeply ~ed by the sad news 被这一悲惨的消息深深地感动

**affection** [əˈfekʃn] **n.** 1. love, kindly feeling 慈爱, 爱: to win sb's ~ (s) 赢得某人的爱 in need of ~ 需要人爱 2. illness or disease 疾病: an ~ of the stomach 胃病

**afford** [əˈfɔ:d] **v.** to be able to pay for 出得起; 花得起: We can't ~ a car. 我们买不起汽车。// **can't ~ to waste a single minute** 一分钟也浪费不起 **can't ~ time for the cinema** 没有时间看电影 **can ~**

(to buy) a car 买得起一辆轿车 **afraid** [əˈfreɪd] **adj.** frightened 害怕: James says he's not ~ of lions! 詹姆斯说他不怕狮子! // **be ~ 害怕 be (fell) ~ of 害怕... be ~ to catch cold** 害怕着凉 I'm ~ (that) ... (用于口语) 恐怕, 抱歉

**Africa** [ˈæfrɪkə] **n.** the second largest continent 非洲 // **East ~** 东部非洲

**African** [ˈæfrɪkən] **adj.** of Africa 非洲的 **-n.** a native of Africa 非洲人

**after** [ˈɑ:ftə] **prep. adv. conj.** 1. later than 在...以后: Tomorrow is the day ~ today. 明天就是今天以后的那天。2. behind 在...之后: The child ran ~ her dog. 那孩子追那条狗。I wanted to go out, but decided to stay at home and work ~ all (= considering everything). 我本打算出去, 最后决定呆在家里工作。// **~ all** 终于, 最后 **one ~ another** 依次, 相继 **one ~ the other** 依次地, 轮流地 **be ~ 寻找**

[注意] **after** 在...后面, 接着, 指动态或次序的先后, 也可指时间; **behind** 在...后面, 在...背后, 常指静态的先后, 也可指时间。

**afternoon** [ɑ:ftəˈnu:n] **n.** the time between midday and evening 下午 // **in the ~** 在下午 yesterday (this) ~ 昨天(今天)下午 on the ~ of October 1st 十月一日下午

[注意] 在下午用 **in**, 在某天下午用 **on**, 前面有 **this, that, yesterday, tomorrow** 等词时不用介词。

**afterward (s)** [ˈɑ:ftəwədʒ] **adv.** later 以后; 后来: We saw the film and ~ walked home together. 我们看完电影以后一同步行回家 // **long ~** 很久以后

**again** [əˈgeɪn] **adv.** one more time; once more 再一次; 再: Come and see us ~ soon. 请尽快再来看我们。My aunt visits us now and ~ (= sometimes). 我的姨妈有时来看我们。// **~ and ~** 屡次, 再三 **once ~ 再一次 over ~ 再, 重新 now and ~ 有时, 常常 time and ~ 再三 再四 as many (much) ~ as 比...多一倍**

**against** [ə'geɪnst] **prep.** 1. on the other sidefrom; not agreeing with 对着, 反对: We won our match ~ that team. 在这场比赛中我们赢了对方。He is ~ hunting animals for their skins. 他坚持反对为毛皮而狩猎。2. close to; touching 靠在...; 接触: The ladder is leaning ~ the wall. 梯子靠在墙上。3. to stop 阻止; 预防: We have injections ~ serious illnesses. 我们打针预防疾病。

**age** [eidʒ] **n.** 1. the amount of time someone has lived or something has been 年龄; 年纪: What is the ~ of that church? 那座教堂是什么年代建的? Mary is eight years of ~. 玛丽八岁了。2. a period of time in history 历史时期; 时代: the Iron ~ 铁器时代—v. (cause to) grow old; begin to look old 变老, 变陈旧 // **at the ~ of** 在...岁时, **be (come) of ~** 成年 **be under ~** 未成年 **for ~s (for an ~)** 长时间 **in all ~s** 历代 **over ~** 超龄

[注意] age 与 era 均做时代讲, 但通常 age 指具有某种显著特征, 或以某杰出人物命名的时代, 也指考古学、地质学上的时代。era 与 epoch 通用。

**agent** ['eidʒənt] **n.** a person who looks after business for someone else 代理人: A travel ~ arranges journeys and holidays. 旅行代理商办理旅行与休假业务。// **a secret ~** 特务, 谍报人员

**ago** [ə'gəu] **adv.** in the past 以前: We came to live here six years ~. 六年前我们来此居住。// **long ~** 很久以前 **not long ~** 不久以前

**agony** ['ægəni] **n.** (no pl.) very bad pain or trouble 苦恼, 痛苦: The wounded man was in ~. 受伤的人很痛苦。

**agree** [ə'gri:] **v.** (agreeing, agreed) to think the same as someone else 同意, 赞同: I ~ with you. 我同意你的意见。He ~d to (=said yes to) the plan. 他对这个计划表示赞同。// ~ **with sb.** 同意某人 ~ **to (about) sth.** 同意..., 赞成... ~ **with sth.** 与...一致 ~ **to (inf)** 答应做... // ~ **ment n.** 赞同; 契约

**agriculture** ['ægrɪkʌltʃə] **n.** (no pl.) the science of growing crops and raising animals; farming 农业 // **agricultural adj.** ah, aha [ɑ:; ɑ:'hɑ:] **int.** cry of surprise, pleasure, triumph, etc. 啊, 啊哈 (表示惊讶, 高兴, 胜利等呼声)

**ahead** [ə'hed] **adv.** in front; forward 在前; 向前: Walk straight ~ until you reach the river. 径直向前直至走到河边。// ~ **of time (schedule)** 提前 **go ~** 前进 **get ~ of** 超过

**aid** [eid] **n.** a help 帮助: A dictionary is an ~ ~ to learning English. 词典对学习英语很有帮助。—v. to help 帮助: He ~ed the criminal. 他帮助了犯人。

[注意] aid, assist and help 均指帮助, 其区别是: aid 指给予经济上或其它方面的帮助或援助, 常用于急需的援助, 此词在口语中不经常使用; assist 平常多指个人的帮助, 协助, 或做助手, 强调辅助的, 次要的作用; help 强调在精神上或物质上给予实际的帮助, 一般情况下可以代替前两个词。

**aim** [eim] **v.** 1. to point or get ready to throw something towards something else 瞄准: He ~ed (the gun) at the lion. 他 (用枪) 瞄准狮子。2. want to be or do 计划; 以...为目标: He ~ed to swim a mile. 他计划游一英里。—**n.** 1. pointing or getting ready to throw something 瞄准 2. something you want to do 目标; 目的在于: His ~ was to swim a mile. 他力争游一英里。// **take ~ at**...以...为目标 **miss one's ~** 失去目的

[注意] aim, goal 和 purpose 均指目的, 目标, 其区别在于: aim 原指军事、体育等方面瞄准之目的, 后引申为较明确的目的或目标, 且有具体的奋斗方向和计划才能达到; goal 指需要经过艰苦的努力才能达到的比较长期的目的或目标; purpose 有时相当于 aim, 但强调达到 aim 时所用的心理活动。

**air** [eə] **n.** (no pl.) 1. what we breathe 空气: He came by ~ (=in an aircraft). 他乘飞机来的。2. an appearance 容貌;

神气; an ~ of excitement 一副激动的样子 // by ~ 坐飞机 go on the ~ 开始广播 in the ~ (问题, 计划) 悬而未决; 在空中 in the open ~ 在户外 on the ~ (正在) 广播 put on ~s 装腔作势 take ~ (事等) 传开 take the ~ 到户外(呼吸新鲜空气) // ~ craft n. (pl. aircraft) 飞机 ~ field n. 飞机场(尤指军用机场) ~ force n. 空军 ~ line n. 航空公司 ~ mail n. (no pl.) 航空邮件 ~ port n. 飞机场 ~ v. to make (a room or clothes) fresh by letting air into them 通风

Al [æl] n. 艾尔(男名)

alarm<sup>1</sup> [ə'la:m] n. 1. (no pl.) a feeling of fear or danger 惊慌; 恐慌 2. something that warns of danger 警报: They heard the fire ~ (= bell). 他们听见火警警报. 3. a clock that rings a bell at the time you want to wake up 闹钟 // ~ clock 闹钟

alarm<sup>2</sup> v. to worry or frighten 吃惊, 惊吓: My mother was ~ed when I fell over. 我摔倒时我妈吓了一跳。

Albert Borden [ælbət 'bɔ:dən] 阿尔伯特·博登(人名)

Albert Einstein [ælbət aɪnstəɪn] 阿尔伯特·爱因斯坦(1799—1955, 生于德国的美籍物理学家, 为相对论的提出者)

album [ælbəm] n. a book with empty pages where you can put photographs, stamps, etc. 相册; 集邮册

Alexandre Manette [æliɡ'zɑ:ndə mə'net] 亚历山大·莫耐特, 《双城记》一书中的人名

Alfred Wallace [ˈælfɪd 'wɒləs] 阿尔弗雷德·华莱士

algebra [ældʒɪbrə] n. branch of mathematics using signs and letters to represent quantities 代数, 代数学

Alice [ˈælis] 艾丽斯(女名)

alight<sup>1</sup> [ə'laɪt] v. 1. to step down from a train, bus, etc. 下(火车, 汽车等) 2. to land 登岸; 飞落; 着陆: The bird ~ed on the branch. 鸟落在树枝上。

alight<sup>2</sup> adj. burning: on fire 点着的, 燃烧

的: He set the dry leaves ~. 他把干叶子点着。

alike [ə'laɪk] adj. adv. the same in some way 相同, 相象: They were all dressed ~ in white dresses. 他们都穿着同样的白色衣服。

[注意] alike 与 like 都可作相象讲, alike 一般只作表语用。

alive [ə'laɪv] adj. living, not dead 活着, 在世: Is his grandfather still alive? 他祖父还在世吗? // be ~ to 发觉, 对...敏感 be ~ with 充满 keep ~ 继续活着

all [ɔ:l] adj. adv. 1. the whole amount of; every one of 所有, 全部: Don't eat ~ that bread! 别把面包都吃了! 2. completely 完全地: He was dressed ~ in black. 他穿了一身黑. 3. at ~ (used to make "not" stronger) (强调 "not"): I'm not at ~ sorry I came; I'm glad! 我来过, 一点也不后悔, 我很高兴. // ~ day long 整天 above ~ 最重要 after ~ 究竟, 到底 ~ in ~ 全部的, 最重要的 at ~ 全然, 究竟 not at ~ 毫不, 一点也不 in ~ 总计 first of ~ 首先 ~ along 沿途, 始终, 一直 ~ at once 突然, 一齐 ~ over 各处, 完结 ~ right 行了; 好吧 ~ the more 更加, 越发

[注意] all 和 every 均可用来泛指人或物, 但要注意, all 与复数名词和动词连用, 而 every 则与单数名词和动词连用; all 着重整体, every 着重整体中的个别. all 与 whole 意思往往是一样的, 但在句中的位置不同, all 用在冠词, 所有格或其它限定词之前, 而 whole 则用于冠词等之后, 且与可数名词连用。

alley [æli] n. a narrow road in a town 小巷; 弄; 胡同

allow [ə'laʊ] v. to let someone do something 允许, 许可: He ~ed me to borrow his hammer. 他允许我借他的榔头. // ~ for 考虑到, 供...用 ~ of 容许, 许可 ~ sb. to do sth. 允许某人做某事 ~ to do sth 打算做某事

[注意] allow, let 和 permit 均表示允许, 其区别是: allow 系最一般用语. 在正式场合中表示客气的请求; 也含有

“不阻挠、禁止别人去做什么”或“容许”的意味，其反义词是 *prevent*；*let* 常用于口语，一般不用被动语态，其后的宾语补足语不定式不带 *to*；*permit* 系正式的“许可”比 *allow* 语气强。

**Allan** ['ælan] *n.* 艾伦 (姓)

**alloy** ['ælɔɪ] *n.* mixture of two or more metals, esp. of different values 合金 (尤指贵贱不同的金属混合而成的合金) — ['ælɔɪ] *v.* mix (metals) 合铸 (金属)

**all right** [ɔ:l'raɪt] or **alright** *adj. adv.* 1. well; unhurt 好, 安然无恙: The car turned over but the driver was ~. 车翻了但是司机安然无恙。2. good enough; well enough 满意, 圆满: Don't shut the door, it's ~ as it is. 不要关门, 这样就很好。3. yes; I agree 好的; 同意: Shall we go to town? ~, let's go now. 我们进城去好吗? 好吧, 我们现在就走。

**ally**<sup>1</sup> ['ælaɪ] *n.* (pl. allies) someone who helps you against someone else 盟国; 同盟者: France and England were allies in the war. 战争中英法是盟国。

**ally**<sup>2</sup> [əlaɪ] *v.* (allying, allied) to be an ally of 使结盟: England ~ied with France. 英国与法国结盟。// **be ~ied to** 是同类, 与...有密切关系 // **alliance** *n.*

**almost** ['ɔ:lməʊst] *adv.* nearly 几乎: Hurry up — it's ~ time for school. 快点, 快该上课了。

[注意] *almost*, *nearly* 都作几乎, 差不多讲, *almost* 常指程度上相差很少, 相当于 *very nearly*, 可与 *any*, *no*, *none*, *nobody*, *nothing*, *never* 等连用, 而 *nearly* 则不可; *nearly* 由形容词 *near* 派生而来, 常用来表示数量、时间、空间上的“接近”, 尤其用于具体数字。也常译作“大约, 近乎”。

**alone** [ə'ləʊn] *adv.* 1. without others 单独: I was ~ all day with no one to talk to. 整天就我一个人, 连个说话的人都没有。2. only 仅仅: This key alone will open the door. 只有这把钥匙才能开这门。3. used in some phrases (用于某些短语中): Leave the dog ~ (= don't

touch it or trouble it) 别惹那只狗 (= 别碰, 听其自然) // **let**... ~ 听任 **let** ~... 不用

[注意] *alone* 强调单独, 没有同伴, *lonely* 不仅指单独, 且强调心理上的寂寞。

**along** [ə'lɔŋ] *prep. adv.* 1. following the length of; from end to end of 沿着: We walked ~ the road. 我们沿着这条路向前走。2. on, forward 向; 向前: Move ~ please! 请向前走动! 3. with (someone) 一块儿, 一同: Can I bring my friend ~? 我可以带朋友一块儿来吗? // **all** ~ 始终, 一直 ~ **with** 跟...一起, 同...一道 **Come** ~. 跟我来; 走吧

**alongside** [ə'lɔŋ'saɪd] *prep. adv.* by the side of 在旁: Put your chair ~ mine. 把你的椅子放在我的旁边。// ~ **with** 与...一起

**aloud** [ə'laʊd] *adv.* in a voice that is easy to hear 出声地; 大声地: She read the story ~ to her brother. 她给弟弟大声朗读故事。

**alphabet** ['ælfəbet] *n.* the letters of a language in a special order 字母系统; 字母表: Our ~ begins with A and ends with Z. 我们的字母表以 A 开始, 以 Z 结束。// ~ **ical** *adj.* 按字母顺序的

**already** [ɔ:l'redɪ] *adv.* 1. before this or that time 已经: He has seen that film twice ~. 那部影片他已看过两次了。2. by now; by this or that time 到这时; 到那时: It was ~ raining when we started our journey. 我们启程时, 天已在下雨。

[注意] *already*, *still*, *yet* 均表已经, 还: *already* 一般用于肯定陈述句, 有时可用于否定句和疑问句, 用于表示惊讶的口气, 一般放在主要动词之前或系词 *be* 之后, 也可放在别处, 以示强调; *still* 多用于肯定句, 强调某种动作或状态正在持续中, 一般位于主要动词前后, 也可位于直接宾语之后; *yet* 一般用于否定句和疑问句中, 也可用于肯定句, 常位于句末。

**Alsace** ['ælsæs] *n.* 阿尔萨斯 (法国地名)

**also** ['ɔ:lsəʊ] *adv.* as well; too 也: Rose



wasn't the only girl there; Sarah was there~. 罗斯不是在场的唯一女孩子, 萨拉也在。// **not only...but~** 不但...而且...

[注意] also 是较正式用语, either 用于否定句, too 用于肯定句, 是普通用语, 多用于口语, 放在句末, as well 多用于口语, 可与 too 互换。

**alter** ['ɔ:lta] **v.** to change 改变; She ~ed her plan. 她改变了计划。// ~ **A from B** 使 A 不同于 B

**alternative**<sup>1</sup> ['ɔ:l'tə:nativ] **n.** something you can do or use instead 选择余地; 二者选一; I wanted to go out, but I had no money; I had no ~ to staying at home. 我打算外出, 但是又没有钱, 只好呆在家里。

**alternative**<sup>2</sup> **adj.** other; different 另外的; 不同的; The way was blocked, so we went by an ~ road. 此路不通, 所以我们走了另一条道。

**although** ['ɔ:l'ðəu] **conj.** if; in spite of something 虽然; Although they are poor they are happy. 他们虽穷, 却很快活。

[注意] although 与 though 常可互换, 但 although 总是放在句首, though 可用在倒装句中, although 不与 but 连用, 但可与 yet 连用。

**altogether** ['ɔ:l'tə'geðə] **adv.** counting everyone or everything; completely 完全, 总共; There were ~ 12 people in the bus. 公共汽车上一共有 12 人。He's not ~ sure what to do. 他完全不肯定该怎么办。

[注意] altogether 的意思是“完全地”或“总的说来”, 而 all together 的意思通常是“每一个人都...”或“每一件东西都...”。

**Altorf** ['æltɔ:f] **n.** 阿尔托夫 (瑞士一城市名)

**Altorf** ['æltɔ:fə] **n.** 阿尔托夫 (人名)

**aluminium** ['æljʊ'miniəm] (U. S. = aluminum ['ælu:minəm]) **n.** silver-white metal, very light, not affected by the oxygen in the air 铝 (银白色轻金属, 不

受空气氧气影响)

**always** ['ɔ:lweiz] **adv.** 1. at all times 总是, 始终; The world is ~ turning. 地球不停地旋转。2. for ever 永远; I shall ~ remember my first day at school. 我将永远记住我上学的第一天。// **not ~** 未必全是, 不一定

**am** [əm; æm] **v.** the part of the verb be that we use with I. be 的一种形式, 和 I 一起用: Am I late for dinner? 我赴宴晚吗? I'm (= I am) very late, aren't I? 我很晚了, 是吗?

**a. m.** ['ei'em] in the morning 上午; 午前; I got up at 8 a. m. 我上午 8 点起床。

**amaze** [ə'meiz] **v.** (amazing, amazed) to surprise very much 令 (人) 惊愕; I was ~d when I found money in the old box. 当我在这个旧盒子里发现钱时感到很惊奇。// **be ~d at (by) sth.** 对...感到惊异 // **amazing adj.** 令人惊异的

**ambassador** [æm'bæsədə] **n.** an important person who represents his country in another country 大使

**ambition** [æm'biʃn] **n.** 1. (no pl.) a strong wish to be successful 雄心; 大志 2. something wished for 志愿; Her ~ was to be a famous singer. 她的志愿是成为著名的歌唱家。

**ambulance** ['æmbjuləns] **n.** a special car for carrying ill or wounded people 救护车; 红十字车

**America** [ə'merikə] **n.** 1. the United States of ~ 美国 (美利坚合众国简称, 略作 U. S. A.) He has been to ~ once. 他曾去过一次美国。2. the two continents North ~ and South ~ 美洲: North (South) ~ 北 (南) 美洲, Central ~ 中美洲, Latin America 拉丁美洲

**American** [ə'merikən] **adj.** of N or S America, esp the US. (北或南) 美洲的; (尤指) 美国的; He is an ~ citizen. 他是美国公民。— **n.** native or inhabitant of America; citizen of the U. S. 美国人; 美国居民; 美国公民, 美洲人: He is an ~. 他是美国人。

**among** [ə'mʌŋ] **prep.** in the middle of;