

FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS

外文社

英汉双解大词典

An English-Chinese
Dictionary

《英汉双解大词典》编写组 / 编

第2版

Second Edition



外文出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS

An English-Chinese
Dictionary

英汉双解大词典

An English-Chinese Dictionary

主 编：高 凌

副主编：王 延 陈 璞

编 委：赵 通 续伯超 张 溯 魏红婧

吴晓梅 申跃华 边 媛 张士凤

刘桂琴 赵 旭 王子健 陈朝阳



外文出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

英汉双解大词典 / 高凌主编.

北京: 外文出版社, 2010

ISBN 978-7-119-06463-5

I. ①英… II. ①高… III. ①英语—双解词典 ②双解词典—英、汉
IV. ①H316

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2010) 第 094069 号

责任编辑: 刘承忠 范淑娟

装帧设计: 小雨工作室

印刷监制: 张国祥

英汉双解大词典

主 编: 高 凌

© 2010 外文出版社

出版发行: 外文出版社

地址: 北京西城区百万庄大街 24 号 邮政编码: 100037

网址: <http://www.flp.com.cn>

电话: (010) 68320579 / 68996067 (总编室)

(010) 68995844 / 68995852 (发行部)

(010) 68327750 / 68996164 (版权部)

印 刷: 北京飞达印刷有限责任公司

经 销: 新华书店 / 外文书店

开 本: 850 × 1168mm 1/32

印 张: 38.50

字 数: 2500 千字

装 别: 精

版 次: 2010 年第 1 版 2010 年 6 月第 1 版第 1 次印刷

书 号: ISBN 978-7-119-06463-5

定 价: 48.00 元

版权所有 侵权必究

前言 Preface

本词典以中学《英语课程标准词汇表》、《大学英语教学大纲词汇表》为依据,增收公共英语等级考试、职称英语等级考试、TOEFL、GRE、IELTS、MBA 等多种考试常考词汇以及其他常用词汇近 17 000 余条,加上短语、派生词和复合词,可供检索的词汇总数达 40 000 余条,其中包括近年来已进入人们日常生活的大量新词、新义,足以满足中等英语水平的读者在英语听、说、读、写、译方面的基本需要。

本词典中用于释义的词汇没有超出《大学英语教学大纲词汇表》的范围。除释义外,本词典还提供常用搭配和经过精选的、能体现单词基本意义和主要用法的例句。这些例句多选自国内外权威辞书和大、中学主流英语教材,语言地道,浅显易懂。

为帮助读者准确掌握单词的意义和用法,本词典还在常用、常考或较难的单词下设置了“用法”和“辨异”栏。“用法”栏着重处理以下内容:(1)名词的可数与不可数;用不用或用哪个冠词;用单数还是用复数。(2)动词的及物与不及物;时态和语态的使用;与介、副词的搭配。(3)形容词用作定语还是表语;作定语时前置还是后置;用作表语时使用的句型。(4)一些习惯用法。(5)主谓一致、省略、倒装等。(6)英美语差异。“辨异”栏主要针对容易混淆的词、短语和句型,在意义、搭配、用法的异同方面作横向的比较。

本词典无疑会帮助读者从根本上掌握英语词汇的用法,从而在听、说、读、写、译的实践中和应试时能做到胸有成竹,得心应手。

体例说明 A Short Guide to the Dictionary

相同拼法的词语以号码区分

bumper¹ /'bʌmpə(r)/ *n.* [C] a bar fixed on the front or back of a car to protect the car when it knocks against anything (汽车上的)保险杠, 缓冲器

bumper² /'bʌmpə(r)/ *adj.* [A] of unusually large size or amount 特大的; 丰盛的: a ~ harvest 大丰收 / a ~ pay increase 大大提高的薪酬

美国拼法

adviser, (美) **advisor** /əd'vaɪzə(r)/ *n.* [C] a person who advises 顾问; 劝告者: an ~ in (on) ... 方面的顾问

词语的读音

aback /ə'bæk/ *adv.* surprised; startled 意外地; 吃惊地 || **be taken ~** 吃了一惊

标示词语的重读部分

abbreviation /ə,bri:'vi'eɪʃn/ *n.* [C] shortened form of a word 缩写词: A.D. is the abbreviation for "advertisement". A.D. 是 advertisement 的缩写。

词语的含义均以浅显易懂的词语阐释; 不同的含义以号码区分

ablaze /ə'bleɪz/ *adj.* **1** [P] on fire; burning 着火; 燃烧: The wooden house was soon ablaze. 那幢木头房子很快就烧起来了。 **2** very bright; glittering 明亮; 灿烂: The palace was ablaze with lights. 那座宫殿灯火辉煌。 **3** very excited 非常激动: His face was ablaze with anger. 他满脸怒容。

例句帮助理解词语的意义和用法

measurement /'meɪzəmənt/ *n.* **1** [U] measuring 量度; 测量, 衡量: noise ~ 噪音测量 / The measurement of individual intelligence is very difficult. 衡量一个人的智力很困难。 / I can find the size of something by means of measurement. 我可以用测量法求得某物的体积。

词类(如名词、形容词等)

adhesive /əd'hi:sv,hi:z-/ *n.* [C] [U] substance that makes things stick 黏合剂 || *adj.* that can stick or cause sticking 可黏着的, 黏性的: an ~ tape 胶带

abstention /əb'stenʃn/ *n.* 1 [U] abstaining, esp. not using one's vote at an election 弃权 (尤指不投选票) 2 [C] instance of this 弃权票

可数与不可数名词

ambit /'ʌmbɪt/ *n.* [S] bounds; scope; extent 范围, 界限

单数名词

aerobics /eə'reubɪks/ *n.* [P] a form of very active physical exercise which is usu. done in a class with music and is intended to strengthen the heart and lungs 有氧健身操

复数名词

buffalo /'bʌfələʊ/ *n.* (pl. ~ or ~es) [C] a large ox of various kinds, including the wild S African buffalo, the tame (often domesticated) Asian buffalo and the N American bison 水牛, (南非或北美的)野牛

不规则的复数形式

abdicate /'æbdɪkeɪt/ *vt.* relinquish (duty, power, etc.) 放弃 (职责、权力等); He abdicated all responsibility for the care of the child. 他放弃了抚养孩子的全部责任。 *vi.* resign from or formally renounce the throne 退位; 逊位: King Edward VIII abdicated in 1936 to marry a commoner. 国王爱德华八世于 1936 年退位与一个平民结婚。

及物动词与不及物动词
vt. 表示及物动词 (= 后接宾语);
vi. 表示不及物动词 (= 后面不接宾语)

befall /br'fɔ:l/ *vti.* (pt. **befell**, pp. **befallen**) happen to (sb) 降临到 (某人) 头上; 发生; We shall never leave you, whatever befalls. 不论发生什么事情, 我们永远不会离开你。/ Evil befell him. 灾祸落到他身上。

动词的不规则形式

abet /ə'bet/ *vt.* (-tt-) help or encourage sb. to commit an offence or do sth. wrong 教唆 (犯罪); He abetted the thief in robbing the bank. 他教唆贼去抢劫银行。 || **abetment** *n.* 教唆 / **abettor, -er** *n.* 唆使者

该词必须重复最后一个字母才接-ed 或-ing

good /gʊd/ *I adj.* (**better, best**) 1 having qualities that are very satisfactory favourable, or worthy of praise; pleasant 良好的, 令人满意的, 正当的, 适宜的, 令人愉快的

比较级形式与最高级形式 (按规则变化者则不列载)

addicted /ə'dɪktɪd/ *adj.* [P] dependent on sth, esp. a drug; unable to stop having, taking, etc. 上瘾的 || **be ~ to** 沉迷于

该形容词不可用于名词之前,同时必须放在 be, seem 等动词之后

additional /ə'dɪʃənəl/ *adj.* [A] added; extra; supplementary 增加的, 额外的, 另外的 || **additionally** *adv.* 附加地, 另外

该形容词只能用于名词之前

demon /'di:mən/ *n.* [C] 1 an evil spirit 恶魔, 恶鬼, 鬼 2 person thought to be wicked, mischievous, etc. 〈口〉恶人, 恶棍 3 person with unusual strength, skill, etc. 〈非正〉精力过人的人; 技艺出众的人

特定场合用语

以〈正〉标示者为正式的书面语, 标有〈非正〉者为日常用语, 一般不用于文章等。〈口〉为口语, 〈俚〉为俚语

absurd /əb'sɜ:d/ *adj.* unreasonable; not sensible 荒谬的, 荒唐的: ~ mistake 可笑的错误/ ~ opinion 荒谬的主张/ What an absurd suggestion! 多么荒唐的建议! / It was absurd of you to do such a thing. 你做那样的事是愚蠢的。/ It is absurd that they (should) deny my request. 他们拒绝我的要求是荒唐的。

用法, 补充有关语法的资料

☞ 用法 (1) absurd 后接主语从句时, 从句的谓动词项须用虚拟式。(2) absurd 不用于比较等级。

accident /'æksɪdənt/ *n.* 1 [C] event that happens unexpectedly and causes damage, injury, etc. 意外遭遇, 事故: avoid an ~ 避免事故/ cause an ~ 酿成事故/ An awful accident has happened. 发生了一起可怕的意外事故。2 [U] chance; fortune 机遇, 命运, 造化: It was a lucky accident that we saw each other. 你我邂逅相遇, 幸运之至。|| **by ~** 偶然地/ **without ~** 安全地

针对易于混淆的词语, 简要说明其中的区别

☞ 辨析 accident, event 和 incident 的共同意思是“事件”。① accident 是偶然发生的; incident 是附属偶然事件的; 而 event 则不一定是偶然的。② accident 在没有 happy, lucky 这类词修饰时, 多指不幸事件; 而 incident 和 event 则不一定是幸运的。

admit /əd'mɪt/ *vii.* (-tt-) 1 allow sb/ sth to enter 许可进入: This ticket admits two persons. 这张票可让两人进场。2 recognize or acknowledge sth as true, often reluctantly; confess sth 承认, 供认: ~ a fault 认错/ ~ defeat 认输/ ~ error 承认错误/ She admitted having done wrong. 她承认自己做错了。|| ~ **into** 允许进入.../ ~ **of** 容许, 有...的可能/ ~ **to** 承认

短语(短语动词和习语)

abject /'æbdʒekt/ *adj.* 1 (of conditions) wretched; hopeless(指境况)凄惨的; 绝望的 2 (of people, their actions or behaviour) lacking all pride; contemptible; despicable(指人、动作或行为)无耻的, 下贱的, 卑鄙的 || **abjectly** *adv.* 绝望地, 无耻地, 卑鄙地 / **abjectness** *n.* 凄惨; 绝望; 无耻

派生词(拼法与首词相同但词性不同;或在首词上加词尾-ly, -ness等)

floppy /'flopi/ *adj.* (-ier, -iest) tending to flop; soft and flexible; falling loosely 松软的; 松弛下垂的 || **floppy cap** 软帽 / **floppy disk** 软磁盘

复合词(以首词加其他词组成)

目 录

Contents

前言 Preface	1
体例说明 A Short Guide to the Dictionary	3
词典正文 The Dictionary	1~1137
附录 Appendices	1138~1222
英语不规则动词表	1138
常用缩写词	1145
常用前缀	1148
常用后缀	1153
常用词根	1161
标点符号	1171
常用商业符号	1175
部分国家、首都、人民、语言及货币一览表	1176
世界地理之最	1184
英语普通人名表	1186
英国各郡(区)	1194
美国 50 州简况一览表	1197
英国历代统治者	1200
英国历届首相	1203
美国历届总统	1205
化学元素表	1207
希腊字母表	1210
英美拼法对照简表	1211
常见英美不同用词对照表	1212

Aa

a /ə/, 强 eɪ /art. 1 one(非特指的)一(个); ~ man[girl] 一个男人[女孩] / I had a cup of water. 我喝了一杯水。2 (of one kind) any one(同类事物中的)任何一(个); A new car costs a lot of money. 买一部新车得花好多钱。3 for each one 每一(个); ten pence ~ pound 每磅十便士

aback /ə'bak/ *adv.* surprised; startled 意外地; 吃惊地 || **be taken** ~ 吃了一惊

abacus /'æbəkəs/ *n.* (pl. -cuses /-kəsɪz/) [C] calculating instrument with balls moving smoothly on wire 算盘; on the ~ 用算盘, 打算盘/work[use] an ~ 用算盘, 打算盘

abandon /ə'bəndən/ *v.t.* 1 go away from, not intending to return to 离开, 丢弃: ~ wrecked ship 丢弃失事的轮船 / The car badly damaged, so they abandoned it. 那辆车坏得太厉害了, 所以他们丢弃了它。2 forsake; desert 遗弃, 抛弃: ~ one's friends 抛弃朋友 / The cruel man abandoned his wife and children. 那个狠心的人遗弃了妻子和儿女。3 give up completely (esp. sth begun) 放弃: ~ a design 放弃设计方案 / ~ a plan 放弃计划 / ~ a policy 放弃政策 / ~ land 放弃领土 / ~ one's right 放弃权利 / The scientist abandoned his research for lack of fund. 由于缺乏资金, 这位科学家放弃了他的研究工作。|| ~ for 放弃[停止]...而从事[进行]... / ~ oneself to sth 沉湎于... || *n.* [U] freedom from worry or inhibitions 放任; 纵情 || **with** ~ 放纵地, 尽情地 || **abandoned** *adj.* 被抛弃的; 自我放任的, 无约束的 || **abandonment** *n.* 放弃; 抛弃; 遗弃; 放任

辨析 abandon, desert, forsake 都有“放弃”或“抛弃”的意思。① abandon 的宾语可以是对其负有权利和义务的人(朋友、妻室儿女等)、物或事(计划、希望、意见、职业等); desert 的宾语主要是职责或应尽的义务; forsake 的宾语可以是某种宗教信仰或爱好等,也可以是某人曾经一度爱慕或依恋过的人或物。② abandon 强调不负责任, 丢弃不顾, 永远和完全放弃; desert 强调背信弃义, 违背允诺、誓言或逃避责任, 为法律或道德所不容; forsake 强调断绝感情上的依恋, 含有并不违背法律和道德规范的意味。

abash /ə'beɪʃ/ *v.t.* embarrass 使羞愧, 使局促, 使窘迫: He refused to abash himself in the eyes of others. 他不愿在他人面前被贬低。

abate /ə'beɪt/ *v.t.* 1 make or become less 减少, 减轻, 减退: ~ a tax 减税 / ~ sb's pain 减轻某人的痛苦 2 do away with 消除: ~ a nuisance 排除骚扰 || ~ oneself (暴风雨等) 减弱, 减缓 || **abatement** *n.* 减少, 减轻, 减退

abbey /'æbi/ *n.* [C] 1 a building in which monks or nuns live and work 修道院 2 a large church where monks or nuns once lived 大教堂, 大寺院: Westminster A- (伦敦) 威斯敏斯特大教堂

abbreviation /ə'brɪvɪ'eɪʃn/ *n.* [C] shortened form of a word 缩写词: A. D. is the abbreviation for “advertisement”. A. D. is advertisement 的缩写。

abdicate /'æbdɪkeɪt/ *v.t.* relinquish (duty, power, etc.) 放弃(职责、权力等): He abdicated all responsibility for the care of the child. 他放弃了抚养孩子的全部责任。vi. resign from or formally renounce the throne 退位; 逊位: King Edward VIII abdicated in 1936 to marry a commoner. 国王爱德华八世于1936年退位与一个平民结婚。

abduct /æb'dʌkt/ *v.t.* take (a person) away illegally, often by force; kidnap 劫持; 诱拐 || **abductor** *n.* 劫持者; 诱拐者 / **abduction** *n.* 劫持; 诱拐

aberration /'æbə'reɪʃn/ *n.* 1 [U] deviation from what is accepted as normal or right 偏差; 越轨: kill sb in a moment of aberration 一时糊涂而杀人 2 [C] moral or mental lapse; temporary loss of memory(医) 心理失常; 一时失去记忆力 3 [C] fault or defect 差错; 毛病: an aberration in the computer 计算机的差错

abet /ə'bet/ *v.t.* (-tt-) help or encourage sb to commit an offence or do sth wrong 教唆(犯罪): He abetted the thief in robbing the bank. 他教唆贼去抢劫银行。|| **abetment** *n.* 教唆 / **abettor**, -er *n.* 唆使者

abhor /əb'hɔ: (r)/ *v.t.* (-rr-) hate very strongly 憎恶, 厌恶, 讨厌: They abhor all forms of discrimination on the basis of race or sex. 她们憎恶种族和性别上的歧视。|| **abhorrence** *n.* 憎恶者, 厌恶者

abide /ə'baɪd/ *v.t.* (pt., pp. abided or abode) 1 tolerate; endure; bear 容忍, 忍受: She couldn't abide to live in poverty. 在贫困中度日, 她忍受不了。2 wait for 等候: ~ an event 等待某件事的发生 / ~ the result 等候结果 / She'll abide her time. 她将等待时机。vi. stay or live (in a place or condition) 逗留, 居住: They abide in a remote village. 他们

住在一个偏远的村子里。/The child abode with his grandparents for two years. 那个孩子和祖父母一起居住了两年。|| ~ by 遵守, 信守; 忠于(某人) || **abiding** *adj.* 持久的, 永久的

用法 (1) **abide** 作“容忍, 忍受”解时常与 *can* 或 *could* 连用, 尤用于否定句或疑问句中; 作“逗留, 居住”解时常与介词 *in* 或 *with* 连用。(2) **abide** 作“容忍, 忍受”解时, 其过去式和过去分词均为 *abided*; 作“等候”“逗留, 居住”等解时, 其过去式和过去分词均为 *abode*。

ability /ə'biləti/*n.* 1 [U] capacity or power to do sth physical or mental 能力; 力量; improve(increase) one's ~ 提高能力/lose the ~ 失去能力/measure sb's ~ 衡量某人的能力/His ability is limited. 他的能力有限。/She has no ability in that kind of work. 她没有做那种工作的能力。/The ability to use a language can be acquired by the act of using the language. 运用语言的能力只能通过不断练习才能获得。2 [U] [C] cleverness; intelligence; talent 智慧, 才智; 天资; natural ~ 天赋/develop ~ 发挥才能/display(show) ~ 显露才能, 表现才能/Most schools cater for children of different abilities. 大多数学校能够满足具有不同天资的儿童的需要。|| **beyond sb's** ~ 超过某人的能力/to the best of one's ~ 尽自己最大努力

用法 **ability** 后可加介词 *in* 或 *for* 引导的短语表示“在某方面的能力”, 也可接动词不定式作定语, 但不接“of + *v-ing*”。

辨析 **ability**, **capacity** 和 **talent** 都可表示“能力”。① **ability** 指人表现出来的实际能力, 既指天赋能力, 也指培养造就而获得的本领; **capacity** 用于物时指容纳能力, 用于人时指潜在的能力, 尤指接受能力、领悟性、敏感性等; **talent** 表示先天所赋的某种特殊才能, 可以经过训练或使用而有所发展和成熟。② **ability** 和 **talent** 主要用于人; **capacity** 可以用于人, 也可用于物。③ **ability** 后常接动词不定式、介词 *in* 或 *for*; **talent** 后面通常接介词 *for*。

abject /'æbdʒekt/*adj.* 1 (of conditions) wretched; hopeless(指境况)凄惨的; 绝望的 2 (of people, their actions or behaviour) lacking all pride; contemptible; despicable(指人、动作或行为)无耻的, 下贱的, 卑鄙的 || **abjectly** *adv.* 绝望地; 无耻地, 卑鄙地/abjectness *n.* 凄惨; 绝望; 无耻

ablaze /ə'bleiz/*adj.* 1 [P] on fire; burning 着火; 燃烧; The wooden house was soon ablaze. 那幢木头房子很快就烧起来了。2 very bright; glittering 明亮; 灿烂: The palace was ablaze with lights. 那座宫殿灯火辉煌。3 very excited 非常激动: His face was ablaze with anger. 他满脸怒容。

able /'eɪbl/*adj.* 1 [P] have the power, means or opportunity to do sth 能够...的, 得以...的: Most children are able to walk before they are able to talk. 多数孩子在会说话前就会走路。/The patient was soon able to sit up. 病人很快就能坐起来了。2 having knowledge or skill 有才干的, 有本事的: an ~ doctor 能干的大夫/an ~ lawyer 能干的律师/an ~ manager 能干的经理/He is an able leader. 他是位有才干的领导。|| **able-bodied** *adj.* 体格健全的, 强壮的/able-minded *adj.* 能干的

用法 (1) **able** 作“能够...的, 得以...的”解时, 在句中一般用作表语, 后接动词不定式, 不接“of + *v-ing*”。(2) **be able to** 之前可用情态动词修饰。(3) **be able to** 的否定形式有两种: **be not able to** 或 **be unable to**, 前者否定意味强, 后者书卷气重。

辨析 **able** 和 **capable** 的共同意思是“有能力的”。① **able** 指超过一般水平的能力, **capable** 指满足一般要求的能力。② **able** 仅指主动做某事的能力, **capable** 有时可指被动的承受能力或适应能力。③ 用作表语时, **able** 后一般接动词不定式; **capable** 后则一般接“of + *n.* / *v-ing*”。

ablution /ə'blu:ʃn/*n.* [P] ceremonial washing of the body, hands, etc. 净身礼, 洗手礼

abnormal /æb'nɔ:ml/*adj.* different from what is normal, ordinary or expected 反常的, 异常的; 变态的: ~ behaviour 异常行为/~ child 变异儿童/~ conditions 反常的情况/It is abnormal for a man to eat so much at a meal. 一顿饭吃这么多是不正常的。|| **abnormality** *n.* 反常, 变态; 反常的事物/abnormally *adv.* 反常地, 异常地; 变态地

aboard /ə'bɔ:d/*prep.* on or into (a ship, an aircraft, a bus, etc.) 在(船、飞机、车)上, 上(船、飞机、车): They were all aboard the ship last night. 昨天夜里他们都在船上。/They got aboard the train. 他们上了火车。|| *adv.* on or into a ship, an aircraft, a bus, etc. 在船(或飞机、车)上, 上船(或飞机、车): It's time to go aboard. 上船的时间到了。/The captain is aboard. 船长在船上。

abolish /ə'bolɪʃ/ *vt.* bring to an end by law 废除, 废止: ~ a system 废除一种制度 / ~ abuses of power 铲除滥用权力的现象 / ~ old custom 废除旧习俗 / ~ the death penalty 废除死刑 / Do abolish this kind of bad evil. 一定要废除这种恶劣习俗。 / Corporal punishment must be abolished in trying criminals. 审讯犯人时必须废止体罚。 || **abolishable** *adj.* 可废除的 / **abolisher** *n.* 废除者 / **abolishment *n.* 废除, 废止**

用法 abolish 的对象通常是刑罚、制度、规则、条约、机构等。

abolition /æbə'liʃn/ *n.* [U] abolishing or being abolished 废除, 废止: the ~ of slavery 奴隶制度的废除 || **abolitionism** *n.* 废奴主义; 废除主义 / **abolitionist** *n.* 废奴主义者; 废除主义者

abominable /ə'bmɪnəbl/ *adj.* 1 causing disgust 讨厌的, 可恶的 2 very unpleasant 糟糕的, 极坏的 || **abominably** *adv.* 讨厌地, 可恶地; 糟糕地, 极坏地

abominate /ə'bmɪnət/ *vt.* feel hatred or disgust for; dislike 憎恶, 厌恶, 不喜欢

aboriginal /æbə'ridʒənl/ *adj.* (esp. of people) inhabiting a land from a very early period, esp. before the arrival of colonists (尤指人) 从很早的时期就居住于某地的; 土著的: ~ plants 土生植物

abort /ə'bɔ:t/ *vti.* 1 (cause sb/sth to) undergo abortion (使) 流产, (使) 堕胎: ~ an expectant mother 为孕妇做人工流产 2 (cause sth to) end prematurely and unsuccessfully (使某事物) 中止, 夭折: ~ a space mission 中止一次航天任务 || **aborted** *adj.* 未发育的; 退化的

abortion /ə'bɔ:ʃn/ *n.* 1 [U] [C] the act of stopping the development of a child inside a woman 人工流产 (手术), 堕胎: produce the ~ 引起流产 2 [C] a plan or arrangement which goes wrong before it can develop properly (计划等) 失败, 中止: His plan proved an abortion. 他的计划中途夭折。 || **abortionist** *n.* 为人堕胎者

abortive /ə'bɔ:tɪv/ *adj.* coming to nothing; unsuccessful 落空的, 失败的: an ~ attempt 落空的尝试 / an ~ plan 落空的计划 || **abortively** *adv.* 失败地 / **abortiveness** *n.* 落空, 失败

abound /ə'baʊnd/ *vi.* exist in large numbers or great quantity 大量存在; 充满, 富于: ~ in 盛产于 (某地), 充满或富于... / ~ with 充满或富于... / Fish abound in this river. 这条河盛产鱼。 / China abounds in prawns. 中国盛

产对虾。 / This place used to abound with snakes. 这个地方过去蛇很多。

用法 当短语 abound in 以物作主语, 以地点名词作宾语的宾语时, 意思是“某物大量存在 (盛产) 于某地”; 反之则译为“某地大量存在 (盛产) 某物”, 表此意时, 还可 used with.

about /ə'baʊt/ *I prep.* 1 encircling; round (表示位置) 在... 周围; 在... 的各处; 在... 的附近: Fish are abundant about the reefs. 暗礁附近鱼很多。 2 on the subject of (sb/sth); in connection with (表示对象) 对; 对于: I am very sorry about your troubles. 对于你遇到的麻烦我非常遗憾。 3 because of (表示原因) 由于, 因为: John is anxious about his exam results. 约翰为考试结果而担忧。 4 concerning (表示论及) 关于; 涉及; 在... 方面: What is the book about? 这本书是关于什么的? 5 pertaining to (表示所属) 属于, 体现在... 身上: His face is the worst thing about him. 他吃亏就吃在他的面孔上。 6 concerned or occupied with (表示过程) 忙于, 从事: Henry's gone a long time. I wonder what he's about. 亨利花了很长时间了, 我不知道他在干什么。 7 on one's person (表示伴随) 在身边: Do you happen to have his letter about you? 你是否正好带着他的信了? || *adv.* 1 a little more or less than 大约, 差不多: She died about two years ago. 她大约在两年前就死了。 2 here and there; in all directions or places 在四周, 处处: He lay asleep with his clothes scattered about. 他躺着睡了, 脱下的衣服四处放着。 3 somewhere near 在附近: Nobody seemed about, so I went in. 附近好像没人, 于是我就进去了。 || **be ~ to-v** 即将做..., 马上做...

辨析 (1) about, by, on 和 with 都有“(带)在... 身边”的意思。with 可以指携带小件物品, 也可以指携带大件物品, 甚至于人等; about 和 on 常指携带小件物品; by 强调“在手头”, 含有随时可以取出来使用的意思。(2) about, of 和 on 都可作“关于”解。about 一般用于非正式的谈论或随便提及; on 主要用于有准备的正式语言交流, 如演说、讲课、写作等; of 一般表示提及某人或某事物及其存在与否, 并不涉及有关的具体内容。

above /ə'baʊ/ *I prep.* 1 higher than; over (表示位置) 在... 正上方: The aeroplane was flying a few feet above the sea. 飞机正在距海面几英尺的低空飞行。 2 at sth side; north to (表示方向) 在... 的另一侧; 在... 往北: The

A

water is smoother above the dam. 坝的另一边水面平静些。/The greatest part of Europe is situated above the 45th degree of Northern Latitude. 欧洲绝大部分地区位于北纬 45 度以北。3 beyond the reach of (表示比较) 优于, 胜于; 较... 更为; 高出: Because of her beauty, she has managed to marry above her. 由于貌美, 她得以嫁给一个地位比她高的人。4 in a certain surroundings (表示环境) 处在... 之中; 逆着, 透过: The captain's voice was heard above the din. 透过一片嘈杂声听到了船长的说话声。5 beyond the reach of (sth) because too good (表示程度) 超过, 超越; 为... 所不及: ~ one's head 超过... 的理解力/You can't expect to succeed if you attempt tasks above your ability. 如果你要做能力达不到的事, 就别指望成功。6 higher in status, ability etc. (表示等级) 在... 之上, 高于: ~ the law 不受法律约束/A lieutenant colonel ranks above a major. 陆军中校比少校级别高。7 too good, proud, etc. for (表示否定) 不受... 的影响; 不至于: He is above meanness and deceit. 他不至于搞卑鄙和欺骗行为。/He was quite above owing his meal to the request of a little girl. 他绝不屑于应一个小姑娘的邀请去吃饭。8 greater in quantity, number etc. (表示数目) 超过, 超出: Above two hundred people attended the meeting. 二百多人出席了会议。|| ~ all 尤其是, 最重要的是/~ oneself 自高自大 II **adv.** 1 in or to a higher place; higher 在上面: My room is just above. 我的房间就在楼上。2 more; higher 以上: This is a military meeting for captains and above. 这是一个由上尉及上尉以上军官参加的军事会议。3 on an earlier page or higher on the same page 上述: As is stated above, this principle applies to all cases. 如前文所讲, 这一原则适合所有案例。

辨析 above 和 over 都可表示“在... 上方”。over 是 under 的反义词, 一般表示“在... 的正[垂直]上方”; above 是 below 和 beneath 的反义词, 一般强调物体间的上下关系, 物体之间不一定存在垂直关系。

abrasive /ə'breɪsɪv/ **adj.** 1 causing the wearing away of a surface 有磨蚀作用的 2 tending to annoy; rough 使人厌烦的; 粗鲁的: He has an abrasive way of treating people. 他待人粗鲁。

abreast /ə'brest/ **adv.** side by side (with sb/sth) and facing the same way 并列, 并排: Five cars stood abreast. 五辆汽车排成一列停

靠。/They lined up six abreast. 他们排成六人一行。|| be[keep] ~ of 与... 并进, 了解... 的最新情况

abroad /ə'brɔ:d/ **adv.** 1 in or to a foreign country or countries; away from one's own country 到国外, 在国外: All my near relations live abroad. 我所有的亲戚都在国外。2 being circulated widely 到处, 广泛流传: The news soon spread abroad. 消息迅速传开。3 out of doors 在户外, 在室外: There was no one abroad so early. 这么早的时候室外没有人。|| be all ~ 感到莫名其妙; 离题

用法 abroad 前不可使用介词 in 或 to, 但可用 from, 意思是“从国外”。

abrupt /ə'brʌpt/ **adj.** 1 sudden and unexpected 突然的, 意外的: an ~ bend 急转弯/an ~ change 骤然变化/an ~ ending 突然终止/I don't know the cause of his abrupt leave. 我不知道他突然离去的原因。/There were abrupt weather changes. 天有不测风云。2 (of behaviour, character, etc.) not wanting to waste time being nice; rough; curt 唐突的, 鲁莽的: an ~ manner 无礼的态度/She always sounds abrupt on the telephone. 在电话中听起来她总像很无礼。3 (of a slope) very steep 陡峭的: an ~ peak 突兀的险峰/an ~ slope 陡峭的斜坡 || **abruptly** **adv.** 突然地, 猛然地 || **abruptness** **n.** 突然, 意外

absence /'æbsəns/n. 1 [U] being away 缺席, 离开, 不在场: temporary ~ 暂时离开/unavoidable ~ 不得已的缺席/She called in your absence. 你不在时她来过。2 [C] occasion or time of being away 不在场的次数或时间: numerous ~s 数次缺席/Ade's constant absences from work made his boss very angry. 艾德经常旷工使他的老板很生气。3 [C] lack; non-existence 缺乏, 不存在: ~ of definite proof 缺乏确凿的证据/A major problem is the absence of water. 主要的问题是缺水。/Absolute liberty is absence of restraint. 绝对的自由就是无约束。|| ~ of mind 心不在焉, 神不守舍/~ without leave 擅离职守, 开小差/~ without notice 不辞而别

absent /'æbsənt/ **adj.** 1 not present (at sth); at another place 缺席的, 不在场的: ~ friends 不在场的朋友 2 not existing; lack 缺乏的, 不存在的: Snow is absent in some countries. 有些国家不下雪。3 [A] showing that one is not really thinking about what is being said or done around one 心不在焉的, 恍惚的: ~ expression 茫然的表情/an ~ look 茫然的样子

【辨析】be absent from 和 be absent in 在表示地点的名词时含意不同: 前者的意思是“不在…(地方)”, 后者的意思是“在某地, 而不在说话人的地方”。试比较:

He was absent from London.

他不在伦敦。

He was absent in London.

他不在这, 而在伦敦。

absentee /æbsən'ti:/ *n.* [C] person who is absent 缺席者, 缺勤者, 不在者

absolute /'æbsəlut:/ *adj.* 1 complete; total 绝对的, 完全的; ~ alcohol 无水酒精/~ ignorance 全然无知/~ music 纯音乐/~ power 绝对的权力 2 unlimited; unrestricted; unqualified 不受任何限制(约束)的; 无条件的 3 having unlimited power; despotic 有至上权力或权威的; 专制的; an ~ ruler 独裁统治者 || **absolutely** *adv.* 绝对地, 完全地; 无条件地; 专制地/ **absoluteness** *n.* 专制/ **absolutism** *n.* 专制主义; 绝对论/ **absolutist** *n.* 专制主义者; 绝对论者

【用法】absolute 不用于比较等级。

absorb /əb'sɔ:b, -'zɔ:b/ *vt.* 1 take in esp. a liquid; suck up 吸收; ~ energy 吸收能量/~ experience 吸取经验/~ light 吸收光/Dry earth absorbs water quickly. 干土吸水很快。 2 include (sth/sb) as part of itself or oneself; merge with 把…并入, 同化: ~ a small state 吞并小国 3 hold the attention or interest of (sb) fully 吸引…的注意力, 使全神贯注: ~ sb's attention 吸引某人的注意力 || **be ~ed in (with)** 全神贯注于, 专心致志于 || **absorber** *n.* 吸收器/ **absorbing** *adj.* 非常吸引人的, 引人入胜的

【用法】absorb 的主语可以是人, 也可以是物, 宾语则是无生命的事或物。

absorption /əb'sɔ:pʃn, -'zɔ:p-/ *n.* [U] absorbing or being absorbed 吸收, 专注

abstain /əb'steɪn/ *vi.* 1 keep oneself from doing or enjoying sth, esp. from taking alcoholic drinks 戒(尤指酒), 戒除 2 decline to use one's vote 弃权(不投票) || **abstainer** *n.* 戒…的人(尤指不喝酒的人); 不投票的人

abstention /əb'stenʃn/ *n.* 1 [U] abstaining, esp. not using one's vote at an election 弃权(尤指不投选票) 2 [C] instance of this 弃权票

abstinence /'æbstɪnəns/ *n.* [U] abstaining, esp. from food or alcoholic drinks 禁绝(尤指食物或酒); total ~ 完全戒酒

abstract /'æbstrækt/ *I adj.* 1 existing in thought or as an idea but not having a physical or practical existence 抽象的; ~ words 抽象的话语/an ~ idea 抽象概念/an ~ noun 抽象名词 2 not representing objects in a realistic way but expressing the artist's ideas and feelings about certain aspects of them 抽象派的; an ~ painting 抽象画 II *n.* [C] 1 a concept or idea not associated with any specific instance 抽象, 抽象概念, 抽象性: It's the abstract that is called system analysis. 这就是所谓系统分析这个抽象概念。 2 an abstract painting, drawing, or other work of art 抽象派艺术作品: There're two abstracts on the wall. 墙上挂着两幅抽象派画。 3 a shortened form of a statement, speech, etc. 摘要, 梗概: He made an abstract of a long article. 他对一篇长文章做了摘要。

|| **in the ~** 抽象地; 在理论上 III /æb'strækt/ *vt.* 1 separate sth (from sth) 提取, 抽取 2 make a shortened form of a statement, etc. by separating out what is important 做…的摘要: He has abstracted the speech. 他对讲话作了摘要。 || **abstraction** *n.* 除掉; 抽取; 抽象概念; 心不在焉

abstruse /əb'stru:s, æb-/ *adj.* not easy to understand 难解的, 深奥的; a very ~ theory 一种很深奥的理论/~ ideas 难懂的概念 || **abstrusely** *adv.* 难解地, 深奥地/ **abstruseness** *n.* 深奥

absurd /əb'sɜ:d/ *adj.* unreasonable; not sensible 荒谬的, 荒唐的; ~ mistake 可笑的错误/~ opinion 荒谬的主张/What an absurd suggestion! 多么荒唐的建议! /It was absurd of you to do such a thing. 你做那样的事是愚蠢的。/It is absurd that they (should) deny my request. 他们拒绝我的要求是荒唐的。

【用法】(1) absurd 作表语后接主语从句时, 从句的谓语动词须用虚拟式。(2) absurd 不用于比较等级。

abundance /ə'bʌndəns/ *n.* [U] [S] quantity that is more than enough; plenty 大量, 充足: There was an abundance of corn last year. 去年玉米丰收。/Abundance of food is consumed every day. 每天消费了大量的食品。/Abundance of watermelons are on sale. 西瓜大量上市。 || **in ~** 充足, 丰富

【用法】(1) abundance 是不可数名词, 但可与不定冠词 an 连用。(2) abundance of 后接不可数名词时, 谓语动词用单数形式; 后接可数名词(一般为复数形式)时, 谓语动词用复数形式。

A

abundant /ə'bʌndənt/ *adj.* more than enough; plentiful 大量的, 充足的: ~ harvest 丰收/~ instances 丰富的例证/~ proof 充分的证据/Rice is abundant in the river valley. 河谷地区盛产大米。/The apple trees are abundant in fruit. 苹果树上结满了累累果实。/China is abundant with natural resources. 中国自然资源丰富。|| **abundantly** *adv.* 大量地, 充足地

abuse /ə'bjʊz/ *I n. 1* [U] [C] wrong or bad use or treatment of (sth/sb) 滥用, 妄用; 虐待: drug ~ 滥用药品/child ~ 虐待儿童/sexual ~ 性虐待/I'm afraid the position is open to abuse. 恐怕这个职位容易使人滥用职权。**2** [C] unjust or corrupt practice 恶习, 不正之风: eliminate ~s 根除弊端/put an end to ~s 废止恶习/They decided to reform social abuses. 他们决定改革社会陋习。**3** [U] insulting words; offensive or coarse language 恶言, 辱骂: verbal ~ 口头谩骂/heap ~ on sb 肆意谩骂某人/take ~ 受辱骂/He burst into a storm of abuse. 他破口大骂。|| *II* /ə'bjʊz/ *vt.* **1** make bad or wrong use of sth 滥用, 妄用: ~ one's authority [power] 滥用职权 [权力]/He never abuses his privilege. 他从不滥用特权。**2** treat sb badly 虐待, 伤害: Stop abusing the child. 住手, 不要伤害这孩子。**3** speak insultingly to or about (sb) 辱骂, 毁谤: Most of the foremen abused the workmen in the foulest languages. 大多数的工头用极其污秽的语言辱骂工人。

academic /ˌækə'demɪk/ *I adj.* **1** of schools, colleges, etc. 学校的, 学院的: ~ costumes 校服/~ degree [rank] 学位/The university is composed of five academic schools. 整个大学由五个学院组成。**2** based on subjects that are taught to develop the mind rather than to provide practical skills 学术性的: ~ authority 学术权威/~ exchanges 学术交流/They asked for academic freedom. 他们要求学术自由。**3** not related to practical situations; theoretical 不切实际的, 纯理论的: That is merely an academic discussion. 那只是一个理论性的讨论。|| *n.* [C] person who teaches in a university; professional scholar 大学教师; 专业学者

academy /ə'kædəmi/ *n.* [C] **1** school for special training 专科学校: a fencing ~ 击剑学校/a literary ~ 文学院/This is an academy of music. 这是一所音乐专科学校。**2** society of distinguished scholars or artists; society for cultivating art, literature, etc. 研究院, 学会: I visited the Academy of Science of China yesterday. 我昨天去访问了中国科学院。

accede /ək'si:d/ *vi.* agree 答应, 同意: Will you accede to her request? 你答应她的请求吗?

accelerate /ək'seləreɪt/ *vt.* (cause to) increase the speed (使) 加快, (使) 增速: ~ the heartbeat 使心搏加速/~ the train 使火车加速/The car suddenly accelerated. 汽车突然加速。/Our country should accelerate the economic growth. 我国应加快经济增长。|| **acceleration** *n.* 增速, 加快/accelerator *n.* (汽车的) 加速踏板

accent /'æksənt, -sənt/ *I n. 1* [C] [U] national, local or individual way of pronouncing words 口音, 腔调: affect an ~ 影响口音/assume an ~ 带有口音/imitate an ~ 模仿口音/He speaks in his broad accent. 他说话地方口音很重。**2** [C] emphasis given to a syllable or word by means of stress or pitch 重音, 重音符号: indicate the ~ 显示重音/primary ~ 主重音/This is a secondary accent. 这个是次重音。**3** [S] special emphasis given to sth 强调, 重点: The accent of the report is on safety. 报告的重点是安全问题。|| *II* /æk'sent/ *vt.* pronounce with accent 重读: Please accent the first syllable. 请重读第一个音节。

accutuate /ək'sentʃuət/ *vt.* make (sth) very noticeable or prominent 突出 (某事物); 强调

accept /ək'sept/ *vt.* **1** take or receive sth offered or given, esp. willingly, receive with favour 接受, 领受, 收受: ~ a favour [gift, task] 接受恩惠 [礼物, 任务]/If you accept, please let me know. 如果你接受的话, 请通知我。**2** take responsibility for; pay 承担责任; 承兑: ~ a note [bill] of exchange 承兑票据 *vt.* admit, approve; agree to; say yes when sb asks you to have or do sth; believe that sth is true; recognize as being true or right 承认, 同意; 认为, 相信: ~ defeat 承认失败/~ one's fate 认命/Please accept me as a friend. 请把我当作朋友。/The police accepted his story as true. 警察对他的话信以为真。/He accepted me as having seen the much of the world. 他承认我见识广。|| **accepted** *adj.* 公认的

用法 accept 作“认为, 相信”解时可接以“as + *n.* / *adj.* / *v.-ing*”充当补足语的复合宾语。

辨析 accept 指主观上愿意“接受”; receive 指客观上“收到”, 但并不一定“接受”。

acceptable /ək'septəbl/ *adj.* 1 worth accepting 值得接受的, 可接受的: The terms of the contract are acceptable to us. 我们认为这个合同的条件可以接受。2 tolerable 可容忍的: ~ profit margin 可容许的利润幅度 || **acceptably** *adv.* 可接受地; 可容忍地

acceptance /ək'septəns/ *n.* 1 [C] [U] accepting or being accepted 接受, 认可: meet [obtain] ~ 受到欢迎/We have the pleasure to ask your acceptance of our presents. 恭请接受我们的礼物。2 [U] favourable reception; approval 赞成, 赞同: receive [win] ~ 获得赞同/The new laws gained widespread acceptance. 新法令受到广泛赞同。3 [C] agreement to pay a bill; bill accepted in this way 承兑, 认付; 承兑汇票

access /'ækses/ *I n.* [U] 1 means of approaching or entering (a place); way; entrance 通道, 入口 2 means or rights of using, reaching, or obtaining 接近[取得]...的方法[权利等]: You can easily get access to her. 你很容易接近她。|| *vt.* get information from or put information into (a computer file) 存取(计算机文件)

accessible /ək'sesəbl/ *adj.* easy to reach 容易取得的, 容易达到的

accession /ək'seʃn/ *n.* [U] arriving at a position (esp. that of a ruler) 就职, 就任, 即位: ~ to power 掌权/His accession to the important post was a big event. 他就任这一重要职务是一个重大事件。

accessory /ək'sesəri/ *n.* 1 [P] thing that is a useful or decorative extra but that is not essential; minor fitting or attachment 附件, 配件 2 [C] person who helps another in a crime 同谋, 帮凶, 包庇犯: He is an accessory to the murderer. 他是这个杀人凶手的同谋。

accident /'æksɪdənt/ *n.* 1 [C] event that happens unexpectedly and causes damage, injury, etc. 意外遭遇, 事故: avoid an ~ 避免事故/cause an ~ 酿成事故/An awful accident has happened. 发生了一起可怕的意外事故。2 [U] chance; fortune 机遇, 命运, 造化: It was a lucky accident that we saw each other. 你我邂逅相遇, 幸运之至。|| *by* ~ 偶然地/without ~ 安全地

※ [辨析] accident, event 和 incident 的共同意思是“事件”。① accident 是偶然发生的; incident 是附属于偶发事件的; 而 event 则不一定是偶然的。② accident 在没有 happy, lucky 这类词修饰时, 多指不幸事件; 而 incident 和 event 则不一定是幸的。

accidental /'æksɪ'dentl/ *adj.* not intentional 意外的; 偶然(发生)的 || **accidentally** *adv.* 意外地, 偶然地

acclaim /ə'kleɪm/ *I vt.* 1 welcome (sb/sth) with shouts of approval; applaud loudly 向...欢呼, 向...喝彩: ~ the winner of a race 向赛跑得胜者喝彩/They acclaimed the astronauts. 他们以欢呼迎接宇航员。2 acknowledge the greatness of sb/sth 称赞...: It was acclaimed as a great discovery. 那被赞誉为伟大的发现。3 hail or salute (sb) as sth 欢呼或拥戴(某人)为...: They acclaimed him their leader. 他们拥戴他为领袖。|| *n.* [U] enthusiastic welcome or approval; praise 热烈欢迎或赞同; 称赞: He was welcomed with great acclaim. 他受到十分热烈的欢迎。

accolade /'ækələɪd, ækə'leɪd/ *n.* [C] 1 praise; approval 嘉奖; 赞许 2 ceremonial tap on the shoulder with the flat part of a sword, given when a knighthood is conferred 册封爵士的仪式(用剑面在肩上轻拍一下)

accommodate /ə'kɒmədeɪt/ *vt.* 1 have enough space for 容纳: ~ six beds 容纳六张床/Are there enough shelves to accommodate all our books? 有足够的书架容纳我们所有的书吗? 2 provide with a place in which to live or stay 向...提供住处: ~ sb with lodging 向某人提供住宿/The hotel can accommodate 600 guests. 这家旅馆可供 600 位来宾住宿。3 cause oneself or sth to change to fit new conditions 使适应, 顺应: ~ oneself to circumstances 适应环境 || **accommodating** *adj.* 与人方便的, 随和的/ **accommodator** *n.* (帮佣的) 替工

accommodation /ə'kɒmə'deɪʃn/ *n.* [U] place to live in or sleep in (esp. for a short period only) 住处(尤指仅供短期使用的)

accompaniment /ə'kʌmpənɪmənt/ *n.* [C] 1 thing that naturally or often goes with another thing 伴随物 2 part of a piece of music which fits in with the main part of the music being sung or played on a different instrument or instruments 伴奏

accompany /ə'kʌmpəni/ *vt.* 1 be, go or do at the same time as sb else 陪伴, 陪同: ~ one's friends 陪朋友/May we accompany you on your walk? 我们陪你一起散步好吗? 2 happen at the same time as sth else 伴随...同时发生: Thunder often accompanies lightning. 雷声常伴着闪电。3 play music while sb sings or plays another instrument 伴奏: He accompanied me at the guitar. 他用吉他给我伴奏。|| ~ with 伴随着, 兼带着 || **accompanist** *n.* 伴奏者

A

用法 (1) 表示“陪伴某人做某事”时, accompany 的宾语后多接“on+表示动作的名词”。(2) accompany 作“伴奏”解, 主语多是人, 宾语可以是人, 也可以是 song 或 singing 等。

accomplice /ə'kʌmplɪs/ *n.* [C] person who helps another to do sth wicked or illegal 从犯, 帮凶, 同谋

accomplish /ə'kʌmplɪʃ/ *vt.* succeed in doing sth; finish successfully 完成, 做成功: ~ a goal 实现目标/~ a task 完成任务/~ an aim 达到目的 || **accomplished** *adj.* 有技艺的; 有造诣的 / **accomplishment** *n.* 技艺

用法 accomplish 偶尔可接动名词, 但不能接动词不定式。

accord /ə'kɔ:d/ *n.* [C] 1 agreeing with sth/sb; in harmony 一致, 符合: come to an ~ 达成谅解/reach an ~ 达成一致 2 peace treaty; agreement (尤指国与国之间的) 谅解, 协议 || **in ~ with** 与...一致, 融合 / **of one's own ~** 主动地, 自愿地 / **out of ~ with** 同...不一致 / **with one ~** 全体一致; 一致地 || *vt.* give or grant sth to sb 给予, 赠予: ~ a heavy reception 隆重接待 / We accorded the boy due praise. 我们给了孩子适当的表扬。/ The committee accorded a scholarship to her. 委员会批准给她奖学金。 *vi.* be the same as; agree 符合, 一致: The two statements accord superficially. 这两项声明表面上一致。/ Most of my classmates accord in that opinion. 我们班大多数同学都是那个意见。/ His story accords with what I saw. 他讲的与我看到的是吻合的。

accordance /ə'kɔ:dns/ *n.* [U] agreement; harmony 一致, 和谐, 符合 || **in ~ with** [to] 依照, 根据, 与...一致

according to /ə'kɔ:dɪŋ tə/ *prep.* as stated by sb or in sth; in a manner that is consistent with sth (表示依据) 根据, 按照: You've been in prison three times according to our records. 根据我们的记录, 你曾入狱三次。/ Fill up the form according to the instructions. 按照说明将表填好。

用法 (1) according 到一般不能与 opinion, view 等表示“意见”“看法”的名词连用。(2) according to 不能用来引述自己或某人的言语, 其宾语不能是人。

accordingly /ə'kɔ:dɪŋli/ *adv.* 1 in a way suitable to what has been said or what has happened 照着, 相应地: Please inform us

of your decision and we will act accordingly. 请把你们的决定通知我们, 我们会照着去办的。 2 therefore; so 因此, 所以, 于是: He was told to speak briefly; accordingly he cut short his remarks. 人家叫他说话简短, 于是他就长话短说了。

accordion /ə'kɔ:dɪən/ *n.* [C] portable musical instrument with a bellows, metal reeds and a keyboard 手风琴

account /ə'kaʊnt/ *n.* [C] 1 a sum of money kept in a bank 账, 账户; balance an ~ 结清账目/close an ~ 结账/running ~ 流水账 The sum of money has been transferred into my account. 那笔钱已转到我账上。 2 a written or spoken report; description 记述, 描述, 报道; falsified ~ 伪造的报道/true ~ 真实的记述/The two accounts of the accident do not agree. 有关这次事件两则报道不一致。 || **by all ~s** 据大家所说, 人人都这么说/of ~ no ~ 不重要的/on ~ of 为了...的缘故/on all ~s 在各方面, 总之/on no ~ 绝不, 决不/on one's own ~ 为自己的利益打算/on sb's ~ 由于某人的原因/take ~ of 考虑到, 顾及, 体谅 || *vi.* give an explanation or reason for 解释; 说明: His illness accounts for his absence. 他因为生病, 所以才缺席。/He has to account to the chairman for how he spends the company's money. 他一定要向主席说明他如何花公司的钱的。 *vt.* consider 认为: We all account him a qualified teacher. 我们都认为他是一名合格的教师。/Tom accounts himself (to be) lucky. 汤姆认为自己运气好。/He accounted it fun to go to the seaside. 他认为去海边很有趣。 || ~ **for** 说明[解释]...的原因/~ **to** 向(某人)报账 || **accountable** *adj.* 负有责任的; 应作解释的

用法 (1) account 用作名词“账”解时常缩写为 a/c. (2) account 用作动词“解释”“说明”解时常与介词 for 或 to 连用; 作“认为”解时常接以“(to be +) *n.* / *adj.*”充当补足语的复合宾语, 当其宾语为动词不定式时, 则常用于“account + it + *n.* + to-*v.*”结构。

accountant /ə'kaʊntənt/ *n.* [C] a person whose job is to control and examine the money accounts of businesses or people 会计人员, 会计师: assistant ~ 助理会计/chartered ~ 注册会计师/They are all accountants. 他们都是会计师。

accredit /ə'kredit/ *vt.* 1 attribute (a saying, etc.) to sb 认为(某说法等)出自某人 2 send or appoint sb (esp. an ambassador) as the official representative to