

外教社

# 简明 英英·英汉·汉英词典

A Concise English Dictionary  
with Chinese Translation  
and Chinese-English Index



上海外语教育出版社

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# 简明英英·英汉·汉英词典

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## 前言

《简明英英·英汉·汉英词典》由两部分组成：英英、英汉双解词典正文和汉英索引。

词典正文收录了 25 000 余个英语词条，主要选自《高中英语新课程标准》、《大学英语课程教学要求》、《英语专业四、六级词汇表》和剑桥第一证书考试(The Cambridge First Certificate Examination)所要求掌握的英语词汇。

为了帮助使用者逐渐养成使用英英词典和直接用英语进行思维的习惯，本词典的每个义项均先用简明确切、浅显易懂的英语解释，再配上相应的汉语释义，汉语释义以提供对应词为主。

此外，本词典还重视语法知识和词语搭配规律，尤其是英语的句型。为了帮助使用者掌握英语的遣词造句规律，本词典特地设计了 40 个动词句型。句型的设计思路曾在《外语与外语教学》1997 年第 3 期《论英语动词句型》一文中论述，后详细写入《大学生实用英语语法》(江西高校出版社，1998)一书，经试用，深受读者欢迎。

这套句型以 7 类动词及其后接语法搭配为基本结构。这 7 类动词是：*aux v* (auxiliary verb 助动词)，*modal v* (modal verb 情态动词)，*I* (intransitive verb 不及物动词)，*L* (linking verb 连系动词)，*Tm* (monotransitive verb 单宾语及物动词)，*Td* (ditransitive verb 双宾语及物动词)以及 *Tx* (complex transitive verb 复杂宾语及物动词)。

后接基本语法搭配有 11 种：*n* (noun 名词)，*pron* (pronoun 代词)，*adj* (adjective 形容词)，*adv* (adverb 副词)，*prep* (preposition 介词)，*to-v* (不带 *to* 的动词不定式)，*to-v* (带 *to* 的动词不定式)，*v-ing* (动词的-ing 形式)，*that* (由 *that* 引导的从句)，*wh-* (由特殊疑问词引导的从句)以及 *v-ed* (动词的-ed 形式)。

每个动词句型都有特定的句型符号,由以上7类动词加后接基本语法搭配组成,如[aux v + to-v]、[modal v + to-v]、[Td + n/pron + that]、[Tm + v-ing]等,详见体例说明。

除动词句型之外,还有3个常见的形容词句型,标明形容词的后接基本语法搭配:[+ to-v]、[+ that]和[+ wh-]。

这些动词句型和形容词句型之后大都配有相应的例证,相信能为提高读者的英语使用水平起到积极作用。

本词典的汉英索引是另一大特色。索引根据英英、英汉双解部分的汉语释义关键词逆向生成,按汉语拼音排序。因此,索引提供的是查找线索,而非严格的对应词。使用者若要查找某个汉语词语的英语表达方式,可先在汉英索引中找到该汉语词语的关键词,然后按其指向的英语词条位置,到词典正文查找其确切的英语表达和用法。这样,词典就具备了双向查阅功能。

总之,《简明英英·英汉·汉英词典》释义准确,简明易懂,是一本针对性强、实用价值高、查阅方便的工具书。

本词典在编写过程中得到了江西师范大学外语学院的支持和帮助,得到了我的同事和学生们的支持和帮助,在此一并致谢!

林洪志

2010年1月

# 体例说明

## 一、词 条

本词典的词条一般包括词目、音标、词性、英汉释义以及与词目有关的常用短语、词组和派生词等。在释义中,名词标注可数与不可数,动词往往标有动词句型。多数释义之后配有例证。拼法相同而词性不同的词一般合并立条,不同的词性以罗马数字 I、II、III 等编号。同一词性下的不同义项用阿拉伯数字圈码①、②、③等列出。若某义项前已有不同于其他义项的语法或句型标注,如[C]、[U]等,一般不再标义项编号,但多义项的动词若有多个句型标注,则各句型标注前分别标以黑体阿拉伯数字 1、2、3 等。英语例证一律用斜体。例如:

**act** [ækt] I. v 1. [I] ① do sth 做,行动: *We must act at once.* 我们必须立即行动。② produce an effect; work 发生效果,起作用: *The drug acts on the ears.* 这种药对耳朵有影响。③ behave 表现,举止: *He acted badly in school.* 他在学校里表现不好。2. [I; Tm + n/ pron] perform (a part) in a play or film 扮演(角色): *He has acted the part of Romeo.* 他扮演过罗密欧这个角色。… II. n [C] ① (fml) sth done [正式] 行为,举动: *Running away is an act of cowardice.* 逃跑是胆怯的行为。② a law 法令,法案: *an act of Congress* 国会法案 ③ a section of a play (戏剧的)一幕: *Hamlet has five acts.* 《哈姆雷特》有五幕。④ an entertainment 节目,娱乐项目: *The next act will be a dance.* 下一个节目是舞蹈。

### 1. 词目

(1) 词目用黑体字顶格排印。

(2) 英美拼写不同的词目,以英式拼写为主词目,美式拼写括注在圆括号中,且一般都另设参见条。例如:

**color** ['kʌlə] n (AmE) [美国英语] = colour

**colour** (AmE color) ['kʌlə] n ...

(3) 拼法相同、但词义和词源不同的词另立词条。例如:

**gum**<sup>1</sup> [gʌm] I. n [U] ... 树胶; ...

**gum**<sup>2</sup> [gʌm] n ... 齿龈; ...

(4) 动词过去式、过去分词和现在分词的不规则变化形式在词性标注后的括号中注明,并另立词条。例如:

**give** [gɪv] v (gave, given) ...

**given** ['gɪvən] I. v (give 的过去分词)

(5) 名词复数的不规则变化形式在词性标注后的括号中注明,并另立词条。例如:

**woman** ['wʊmən] n (pl women) ...

**women** ['wɪmɪn] n (woman 的复数)

- (6) 形容词、副词比较级和最高级的不规则变化形式在词性标注后的括号中注明,并另立词条。例如:

**bad** [beəd] *adj* (worse, worst) ...

**worse** [wɜ:s] *I. adj* ① (bad 的比较级) ... ② (ill 的比较级) ...

## 2. 音标

本词典采用国际音标宽式注音法。

元音: [i:] [ɪ] [e] [æ] [ɑ:] [ɔ:] [ɒ] [u:] [ʊ] [ʌ] [ɜ:] [ə] [eɪ] [əʊ] [aɪ] [aʊ] [ɔɪ]  
[ɪə] [eə] [ʊə]

辅音: [p] [b] [t] [d] [k] [g] [m] [n] [ŋ] [l] [f] [v] [θ] [ð] [s] [z] [ʃ] [ʒ]  
[tʃ] [dʒ] [r] [h] [w] [j]

## 3. 词组和短语

词组和短语用符号“▶”引出,放在相关词性后,即与动词关系密切的词组或短语紧跟动词之后,与名词关系密切的紧跟在名词之后。同一词组或短语的不同释义用阿拉伯数字圈码①、②、③等编号。例如:

**put** [put] *v* ... ▶ **put down** ① lay down; let go from the hand 放下: *Put down your arms!* 放下武器!

② suppress 镇压: *The army put down the riot.* 军队平息了暴乱。③ write sth down 写下: *Put down your address.* 写下你的地址。...

## 4. 派生词

词义可由词目释义推出的派生词一般作为内词条处理,置于词条最后,用符号“□”引出。派生词一般不注音、不释义。

# 二、语法及句型标注

为了节省篇幅,本词典采用了一些大家比较熟悉的语法和句型标注。这些标注主要用来表示词类、词与词的搭配关系、主要的句子结构等。

## 1. 词类

本词典采用的词类有 10 种:

*adj* (= adjective) 形容词

*adv* (= adverb) 副词

*art* (= article) 冠词

*conj* (= conjunction) 连词

*interj* (= interjection) 感叹词

*n* (= noun) 名词

*num* (= numeral) 数词

*prep* (= preposition) 介词

*pron* (= pronoun) 代词

*v* (= verb) 动词

名词进一步分为:

[C] (= countable noun) 可数名词

[U] (= uncountable noun) 不可数名词



动词进一步分为：

- [aux v] (= auxiliary verb) 助动词
- [modal v] (= modal verb) 情态动词
- [I] (= intransitive verb) 不及物动词
- [L] (= linking verb) 连系动词
- [Tm] (= monotransitive verb) 单宾语及物动词
- [Td] (= ditransitive verb) 双宾语及物动词
- [Tx] (= complex transitive verb) 复杂宾语及物动词

## 2. 句型标注

除词类外,本词典句型标注还涉及 6 种后接语法搭配形式:

*to-v* 带 *to* 的动词不定式

*v-ed* 动词的-ed 形式

*that* 由 *that* 引导的从句

*to-v* 不带 *to* 的动词不定式

*v-ing* 动词的-ing 形式

*wh-* 由特殊疑问词引导的从句

(1) 本词典动词句型标注共 40 个:

动词句型标注	例 句
[aux v + <i>to-v</i> ]	You <i>are</i> not to smoke here.
[aux v + <del><i>to-v</i></del> ]	Do you study English?
[aux v + <i>v-ed</i> ]	I <i>was</i> told about it.
[aux v + <i>v-ing</i> ]	He <i>was</i> reading a novel.
[I]	Birds <i>fly</i> .
[I + <i>adv/prep</i> ]	Where do you <i>live</i> ?
[I + (for) + <i>n</i> ]	We <i>walked</i> (for) five miles.
[I(on)]	He <i>called</i> on me.
[I + <i>that</i> ]	It <i>appears</i> that she will win.
[I + <i>to-v</i> ]	In time you may <i>come</i> to like her.
[I + <i>v-ing</i> ]	She <i>came</i> running.
[I + <i>wh-</i> ]	It <i>appears</i> as if she will win.
[L + <i>adj</i> ]	Dick <i>is</i> tall and strong.
[L + <i>n</i> ]	She <i>is</i> a nurse.
[L + <i>that</i> ]	The trouble <i>is</i> that we are short of money.

动词句型标注	例 句
[L + to-v]	To see <i>is</i> to believe.
[L + v-ed]	He <i>got</i> trapped.
[L + v-ing]	Her job <i>is</i> taking care of children.
[L + wh-]	That's where we differ.
[modal v + to-v]	He <i>ought</i> to be punished.
[modal v + to-v]	Some insects <i>can</i> fly.
[Td + n/pron + n]	Give him a book.
[Td + n/pron + that]	Did he <i>warn</i> you that he might be late?
[Td + n/pron + wh-]	<i>Tell</i> me where you live.
[Td + n/pron + wh-to-v]	Can you <i>advise</i> me which to buy.
[Tm + n/pron]	He <i>kicked</i> the ball.
[Tm + n/pron + adv/prep]	Don't <i>throw</i> stones at the dog.
[Tm + that]	I <i>hold</i> that he is a fool.
[Tm + to-v]	I <i>want</i> to go.
[Tm + to-v]	I <i>helped</i> clean the window.
[Tm + v-ing]	I <i>remember</i> being paid.
[Tm + wh-]	I <i>wonder</i> why he hasn't come.
[Tm + wh-to-v]	He <i>decided</i> whom to see.
[Tx + n/pron + adj]	We <i>painted</i> the door green.
[Tx + n/pron + adv/prep]	<i>Put</i> it on the ground.
[Tx + n/pron + n]	They <i>considered</i> him their enemy.
[Tx + n/pron + to-v]	I <i>want</i> him to go.
[Tx + n/pron + to-v]	I <i>saw</i> the man leave.
[Tx + n/pron + v-ed]	I'll <i>get</i> my hair cut.
[Tx + n/pron + v-ing]	I <i>saw</i> him going out.

(2) 本词典形容词句型标注共 3 个:

形容词句型标注	例 句
[ + <i>that</i> ]	You should count yourself <i>lucky</i> <i>that</i> he didn't hear what you said.
[ + <i>to-v</i> ]	I was <i>lucky</i> enough to catch the last bus.
[ + <i>wh-</i> ]	We're not <i>certain</i> where he lives.

### 3. 其他标注和缩写形式及其全写与含义

#### (1) 普通缩略语

*esp* (= especially) 尤指, 尤作, 尤用于

*etc* (= et cetera) 等等

*sb* (= somebody) 某人

*sth* (= something) 某事

*usu* (= usually) 常, 常作

#### (2) 语法标注

*abbr* (= abbreviation) [缩] 缩略语

*attrib* (= attributive) [定语]

*attrib only* (= attributive only) [仅作定语]

*cap* (= capital) [大写]

*collective* [总称]

*comb form* (= combining form) [复合式]

*comp* (= comparative) [比较级]

*esp attrib* (= especially attributive) [尤作定语]

*esp pass* (= especially passive) [尤被动] 尤用于被动语态

*esp predic* (= especially predicative) [尤作表语]

*no comp* (= no comparative) [无比较级]

*no pass* (= no passive) [无被动] 不用于被动语态

*not in progressive forms* [不用于进行式]

*part* (= participle) [分词]

*pass* (= passive) [被动]

*pl* (= plural) [复] 复数

*predic* (= predicative) [表语]

*predic only* (= predicative only) [仅作表语]

*prefix* [前缀]

*sing* (= singular) [单] 单数

*sing/pl* (= singular/plural) [单/复] 单数或复数

*superl* (= superlative) [最高级]

*usu attrib* (= usually attributive) [常作定语]

*usu cap* (= usually capital) [常大写]

*usu imperative* (= usually imperative) [常用于祈使句]

*usu neg* (= usually in the negative) [常否定] 常用于否定句

*usu pass* (= usually in the passive) [常被动] 常用于被动语态

*usu pl* (= usually plural) [常复] 常用复数

*usu sing* (= usually singular) [常单] 常用单数

### (3) 文体与地域标注

*AmE* (= American English) [美国英语]

*approv* (= approving) [褒] 褒义

*BrE* (= British English) [英国英语]

*derog* (= derogatory) [贬] 贬义

*esp AmE* (= especially American English) [尤用于美国英语]

*esp BrE* (= especially British English) [尤用于英国英语]

*esp derog* (= especially derogatory) [尤贬] 尤作贬义

*esp poet* (= especially poetic) [尤用于诗歌]

*esp ScotE* (= especially Scottish English) [尤用于苏格兰英语]

*euph* (= euphemism) [婉] 委婉语

*fig* (= figurative) [喻] 比喻

*fml* (= formal) [正式]

*Fr* (= French) [法语]

*hum* (= humorous) [幽默]

*IrE* (= Irish English) [爱尔兰英语]

*Lat* (= Latin) [拉丁语]

*lit* (= literary) [文] 文学用语

*military command* [军用口令]

*non-standard* [非标准英语]

*old use* [旧用法]

*poet* (= poetic) [诗] 诗歌用语

*prov* (= proverb) [谚] 谚语

*ScotE* (= Scottish English) [苏格兰英语]

*sl* (= slang) [俚] 俚语

*trademark* [商标]

*usu approv* (= usually approving) [常褒] 常作褒义

*usu derog* (= usually derogatory) [常贬] 常作贬义

### (4) 学科标注

*archit* (= architecture) [建筑]

*baseball* [棒球]

*biol* (= biology) [生物]

*chem* (= chemistry) [化学]

*esp law* (= especially law) [尤作法律用语]

*geom* (= geometry) [几何]

*gram* (= grammar) [语法]

*law* [法律]

*linguis* (= linguistics) [语言学]

*logic* [逻辑]

*math* (= mathematics) [数学]

*med* (= medicine) [医学]

*meteor* (= meteorology) [气象]

*mil* (= military) [军事]

*music* [音乐]

*phil* (= philosophy) [哲学]

*phonetics* [语音学]

*physics* (= physics) [物理]

*physiol* (= physiology) [生理]

*psy* (= psychology) [心理]

*radio* [无线电]

### 三、标点符号

#### 1. 冒号(:)

用于分隔汉英释义与例证。例如:

**old** [əʊld] *adj* ① having lived or existed for a long time 年老的,年代久的,古老的: *Old people can't run so fast as young people.* ...

#### 2. 逗号(,)

用于分隔汉语释义或行文中按标点规则需用逗号处。例如:

**decorum** [dɪ'kɔːrəm] *n* [U] good form; good manners; right and proper behaviour 体面,礼仪,正派,得体;...

**corner** ['kɔːnə] *I. n* [C] ① a point where two lines, walls, roads, etc meet 角,拐角...

#### 3. 分号(,)

(1) 用于分隔同一义项下语义略有不同的英语释义。例如:

**frigid** ['frɪdʒɪd] *adj* ① cold in manner; unfriendly; lacking in warmth and life ...

(2) 用于分隔句型等语法标注。例如:

**accelerate** [æk'seləreɪt] *v* 1. [I; Tm + n / pron] speed up; increase the speed of

(3) 用于分隔汉英索引中同一汉语关键词下的英文词条。例如:

解除 *dissolution* ③; *relieve* ①

## 4. 省略号(…)

用于表省略,英文中用英文省略号(...),汉语中用3点中文省略号(…)。例如:

**about** [ə'baʊt] ... how/what about ...? what's the news of ...? what's your opinion of ...? ...情况怎样? 你以为...如何?

## 5. 圆括号(( ))

(1) 用于括注英文释义中的学科、文体或地域标注、不规则屈折变化形式以及限制或补充的内容。例如:

**A<sup>1</sup>, a** ... ③ (*music*) ...

**A<sup>2</sup>** (*abbrev*) ...

**abacus** ... (*pl abaci/abacuses*)

**A<sup>3</sup>** ... (*in Britain*) (*a film*) ...

**abandon** ... ③ give (oneself) up completely (to a feeling or impulse) ...

(2) 用于括注汉语中限制、补充、替换的内容。例如:

**a<sup>4</sup>** ... (同类事物中)任何一个: ...

**abbreviate** ... 缩短(故事、演讲、访问、单词等): ...

**aboard** ... *We were aboard for several hours.* 我们坐了几个小时的车(或船、飞机)。...

## 6. 方括号([ ])

(1) 用于括注英文音标、语法及句型标注。例如:

**abandon** [ə'beɪndən] I \_ v [Tm + n / pron] ...

(2) 用于括注汉语中的语法、学科、文体和地域标注。例如:

**A<sup>1</sup>, a** ... ③ ... [音乐] ...

**A<sup>2</sup>** ... [缩] ...

**meter<sup>2</sup>** ... [美国英语] ...

# 英汉词典

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**A<sup>1</sup>, a** [e] ① the first letter of the English alphabet 英语字母表的第一个字母 ② the highest grade (in schools and colleges) (成绩)甲等,一等,优: *He got an A in English.* 他的英语得了优。③ (music) the sixth note in the scale of C major [音乐] C大调中的第六个音, A音, A调 ▶ **from A to Z** from beginning to end; thoroughly; including every thing from 头至尾, 自始至终, 全部: *Read the book from A to Z.* 将该书通读一遍。

**A<sup>2</sup>** (abbrev) a symbol for **ampere** [缩] 安(培)

**A<sup>3</sup>** *n* & *adj* (in Britain) (a film) that may be unsuitable for children under 14 (英国) 14岁以下儿童不宜观看的(影片), A片

**a<sup>4</sup>** [ə, eɪ], **an** [æn, ən, n] *art* one; any member of a class 一个, (同类事物中)任何一个: *I gave him a book/an English book.* 我给了他一本书/一本英语书。 *An owl can see in the dark.* 猫头鹰在黑暗中也能看见东西。 *A bicycle has two wheels.* 自行车有两个轮子。

**aback** [ə'bak] *adv* backwards 向后

**abacus** ['æbəkəs] *n* [C] (*pl* **abaci** ['æbəsi]/**abacuses**) a calculating instrument consisting of a frame with beads on rods or wires 算盘: *use/work an abacus* 打算盘

**abaft** [ə'beɪft, ə'beɪt] *I. adv* at, in, toward the stern half of a ship 在船尾, 向船尾 *II. prep* behind 在...后: *abaft the beam* 在船的横梁后

**abandon** [ə'ændən] *I. v* [Tm + n / pron] ① desert; go away from (a person, thing or place) not intending to return 离开, 遗弃: *A good husband would not abandon his wife.* 一位好丈夫不会遗弃其太太。② give up entirely 放弃: *We've abandoned the search.* 我们已经放弃了搜寻。③ give (oneself) up completely (to a feeling or impulse) 纵情, 恣意, 沉湎: *He has abandoned himself to despair.* 他已陷入绝望。 *II. n* [U] the state when one's feelings and actions are uncontrolled; freedom from control 放纵, 放肆, 尽情: *The people were so excited that they jumped and shouted with abandon.* 人们兴奋不已, 尽情欢呼跳跃。

**abase** [ə'beɪs] *v* [Tm + n / pron] degrade; humiliate 降低, 贬低, 羞辱: *A man who betrays a friend abases himself.* 叛友者自贬也。

**abasement** *n* [U]

**abash** [ə'beɪʃ] *v* [Tm + n / pron] make uneasy, shy and somewhat ashamed 使局促不安, 使羞愧: *Your kindness quite abashed me.* 你的宽厚使我非常羞愧。 *When the little child saw the room filled with strangers, he was much abashed.* 看到满屋子的陌生人, 那孩子变得局促不安。

**abashment** *n* [U]

**abate** [ə'beɪt] *v* 1. [I] (of wind, disease, pain, etc) become less strong, decrease (风)减弱, (疾病、痛苦等)减轻: *His anger has abated.* 他的怒气消了。 2. [Tm + n / pron] ① make less 使减少: *Nothing could abate his rage.* 什么都无法平息他的怒火。 ② do away with 铲除, 废除, 消除: *We must abate*

*pollution.* 我们一定要消除污染。

**abatement** *n* [U]

**abattoir** ['æbətwaɪ] *n* [C] a place where animals are killed for meat 屠宰场

**abbey** ['æbi] *n* [C] the building or buildings where monks or nuns live a religious life 大修道院, 僧院, 庵堂

**abbreviate** [ə'brɪviət] *v* [Tm + n / pron] make (a story, speech, visit, word, etc) shorter 缩短 (故事、演讲、访问、单词等): *"Abbreviation" is often abbreviated to "abbrev".* "abbreviation" 常常缩写为 "abbrev".

**abbreviation** [ə'brɪvi'eɪʃən] *n* [U] the act of making shorter 缩短 [C] a shortened form of a word, often one used in writing (such as Mr) 缩写形式 (如 Mr)

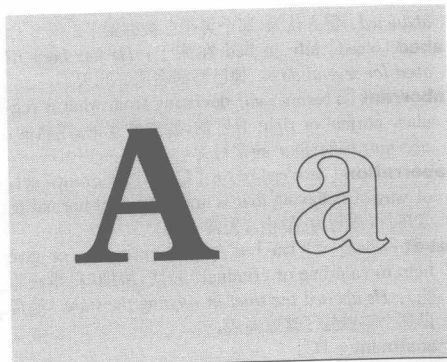
**ABC** ['eɪbi:'si:] *n* [U; C] ① the alphabet 字母表: *Has the child learnt his ABC yet?* 这孩子学过字母表没有? ② the simplest facts about sth that have to be learnt first 初步, 入门, 基本知识: *He doesn't know even the ABC of philosophy.* 他连哲学的基本知识都不懂。 *the ABC of finance* 财政学入门 ▶ **as easy as ABC** very easy or easily 极其容易

**abdicate** ['æbdɪkeɪt] *v* [Tm + n / pron] ① give up formally (an official position, esp that of king or queen) 正式放弃 (公职, 尤指王位): *abdicate the office* 辞职 ② give up (a right or claim, esp a responsibility) 放弃 (权力或要求, 尤指责任): *He abdicated his responsibility for the care of the child.* 他放弃了照顾这孩子的责任。 *He had a right of claim on the property, but he was forced to abdicate it.* 他有权要求这些财产, 但他被迫放弃了。

**abdication** *n* [U; C] **abdicator** *n* [C]

**abdomen** ['æbdəmən, æb'dəʊmən] *n* [C] the part of the body that contains the stomach and the intestines; belly 腹, 腹部, 肚子: *She was admitted to hospital with a pain in her abdomen.* 由于肚子痛, 她被送进医院。

**abduct** [æb'dʌkt] *v* [Tm + n / pron] take (sb) away unlawfully, usu by trickery or violence; kidnap 拐走, 绑架: *Kidnappers abducted the child.* 拐骗者拐走了那个孩子。 *The police think that man has been*





## A

**abducted**. 警方认为,那个男子已被绑架了。

**abed** [ə'bed] *adv* in bed 在床上: *He has been ill abed for several days.* 他已卧病在床好几天了。

**aberrant** [ə'berənt] *adj* deviating from what is regular, normal or right 异常的,脱离常规的,越轨的: *aberrant behaviour* 异常行为

**aberration** [æbə'reiʃən] *n* [U; C] an event, act, or way of behaving that is unusual or not normal 反常事件(或行为、举止),失常

**abet** [ə'bet] *v* [Tm + n / pron] encourage or give help to (a crime or criminal) 教唆,协助(犯罪或罪犯): *He abetted the thief in robbing the store.* 他帮助那个盗贼抢了这家商店。

**abetment** *n* [C]

**abeyance** [ə'beians] *n* [U] a state of suspension 中止,搁置: *The matter is kept in abeyance.* 这事被搁置了。

**abhor** [ə'hɔ:] *v* [Tm + n / pron] hate very much; feel very great hatred or dislike for 憎恨,厌恶: *Most people abhor cruelty to children.* 大多数人都痛恨虐待儿童的行为。 *She abhors snakes.* 她讨厌蛇。

**abhorrer** *n* [C]

**abhorrence** [ə'hɒrəns] *n* [C; U] very great hatred; sth hated 憎恶,被憎恨的事物: *have an abhorrence of evil* 厌恶如仇

**abhorrent** [ə'hɒrənt] *adj* ① hateful 痛恨: *I am abhorrent of snakes.* 我憎恶蛇。② completely opposed in nature 本质完全相反的: *Cruelty is abhorrent to love.* 残忍与爱心完全悖逆。

**abide** [ə'baɪd] *v* (abode, abided, abode/abided)

1. [Tm + n / pron / to-v / v-ing] (used in negatives or questions) bear or tolerate (用于否定句或疑问句) 容忍,忍受: *I can't abide such people.* 对这种人我不能容忍。 *How can you abide him?* 你怎么能容忍他? *I cannot abide seeing / to see such things.* 目睹这些事,真让我受不了。2. [I + adv / prep] ① stay; remain; live in 停留,居留: *He abode in Boston almost all his life.* 他的一生几乎都住在波士顿。② accept 接受: *You must abide by the results of your mistakes.* 你必须承担由于你的错误而造成的结果。▶ **abide by** be faithful to; obey (laws, agreements, etc) 遵守,服从(法律、契约等): *She will abide by her promise.* 她会遵守她的诺言的。

**ability** [ə'bɪlɪti] *n* [U; C] power or skill to do sth or to act; cleverness; natural gift 能力,技能,才能,才智: *the ability to solve difficult problems* 解决难题的能力 *ability in music* 音乐才华 *a man of many abilities* 多才多艺的人 ▶ **to the best of one's ability/abilities** make full use of one's ability; using all one's abilities 尽最大的努力,尽其所能: *They served us to the best of their ability.* 他们尽力为我们服务。

**abject** [æbdʒekt] *adj* ① (of a condition) miserable; wretched (情况)悲惨的,可怜的: *abject poverty* 赤贫 ② (esp of people or behaviour) degraded; very humble; lacking self-respect (尤指人或行为)

卑鄙的,卑下的,不自重的: *abject behaviour* 卑鄙的行为

**abjection** *n* [U] abjectly *adv*

**abjure** [əb'dʒʊə] *v* [Tm + n / pron] (fml) make a solemn promise (esp publicly) to give up (an opinion, a belief, etc) [正式] (公开)庄严发誓放弃(意见、信仰等): *They abjured their religion.* 他们公开庄严发誓放弃自己的宗教信仰。

**abjuration** *n* [U]

**ablaze** [ə'bleɪz] *adj* (predic) burning; on fire [表语] 燃烧的,着火的: *The whole building was soon ablaze.* 整个大楼很快就着火了。(fig) shining brightly; flashing; excited [喻] 发亮的,闪光的,激动的: *The hotel was ablaze with lights.* 该旅店灯火辉煌。 *He is ablaze with anger.* 他正在气头上。

**able** [eɪbəl] *adj* ① [+ to-v] having enough strength, knowledge, etc to do sth 能够的: *The boy was able to dress himself.* 这个男孩能自己穿衣服。② clever; capable; skilful 聪明的,能干的,娴熟的: *an able leader* 有才干的领导

**ably** *adv*

**able-bodied** [eɪbəl'bɒdɪd] *adj* healthy, fit and strong 强壮的,体格健全的: *In this country, all able-bodied men are soldiers.* 该国所有体格健全的男子都是士兵。

**ablution** [ə'blu:ʃən] *n* (pl) (fml) a washing or cleansing as a religious ceremony of purification [复][正式]沐浴(仪式)

**abnormal** [æb'nɔ:məl] *adj* not normal; unusual 不正常的,反常的: *an abnormal phenomenon* 反常现象 *His behaviour is abnormal.* 他的行为反常。

**abnormality** *n* [C; U] **abnormally** *adv*

**aboard** [ə'bɔ:d] *adv & prep* on or into a means of transport 在(运输工具)上,上(运输工具): *We were aboard for several hours.* 我们坐了几个小时的(或船、飞机)。 *He went aboard the train.* 他上了火车。▶ **All aboard!** Go or come on board! 请各位上车(或船、飞机)! **Welcome aboard!** (a greeting to passengers) (对旅客的问候语)欢迎您搭乘我们的飞机(或车、船)!

**abode**<sup>1</sup> [ə'bɔ:d] *n* (usu sing) a house or dwelling place [常单] 房屋,住所: *Welcome to my humble abode.* 欢迎光临寒舍。▶ **take up one's abode with sb** go and live with sb 与...住在一起: *He took up his abode with his parents-in-law.* 他与他的岳父母住在一起。

**abode**<sup>2</sup> [ə'bɔ:d] *v* (abide 的过去式和过去分词)

**abolish** [ə'bɒlɪʃ] *v* [Tm + n / pron] put an end to (a custom, law, etc); stop 废除(习惯、法律等),废止: *Some countries have abolished death penalty.* 一些国家已废除了死刑。

**abolition** [æbə'liʃən] *n* [U] the act of abolishing or the state of being abolished 废除,废止: *the abolition of Negro slavery in the U. S.* 美国黑奴制度的废除

**abolitionist** [æbə'liʃənɪst] *n* [C] a person who prefers to abolish Negro slavery 废奴主义者