

多功能 英汉双解词典

MULTIFUNCTION ENGLISH-CHINESE DICTIONARY



多功能英汉双解词典

Multifunction English-Chinese Dictionary

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前言

《多功能英汉双解词典》编写团队根据当代辞书理论,对中学、大学英汉词典用户在语言需求和检索技巧方面进行了调查和分析,以中学英语课程标准和大学英语课程教学要求为大纲,兼顾各种主流英语教材和英语标准测试要求,充分反映英汉词典的对等性和比较性,以用户第一的视角编就。在合理收词、准确释义、通顺翻译、简明体例、精当注释、典型用例、科学编排方面,精工细作,保证了词典的科学性、针对性和实用性。

- 一、**词目精当而丰富** 本词典在英语基础核心词汇 12,000 条的用法上,重点着墨;同时酌收百科词汇,充分满足读者阅读理解需要。
- 二、**释义简明而适中** 本词典根据词汇控量理论, 撷取 2000 个最 基本的英语核心词释义, 简约传神, 繁略至当。
- 三、功能全面而实用 本词典对普通词汇提供读音、释义、例证和变体等基本信息,对核心词则在语法、语用和修辞方面以用法、辨异、提示等形式细致处理,突破了一般双解词典的局限。
- 四、推陈出新,与时俱进 本词典根据世界政治、经济、文化等的 发展和变化,对近年来出现的流行词汇和用法,撮要纳新,反映语言的 浓厚时代气息。
- 五、**附录撮要而实用** 附录满足读者多方面的需求,不纷繁、不堆 砌。

虽然编写团队不懈致力于中国基础英语辞书的研究,可谓字斟句酌,殚精竭虑,精益求精,但出版之际,仍诚惶诚恐,惟恐误导读者,诚教方家,以臻完善。

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体例说明

一、词目

- 1. 词目用方头体印刷。
- 2. 词性、词源、语义不同,但拼法相同的词分别立条。拼法相近或英美拼法不同的词目,按词序上下排列的,就并列在同一词条中,英式拼法在前,美式拼法在后,中间用逗号隔开,美式拼法前加〈美〉标出;按词序排列,其中还有其他词目的,就分别立条。词义、用法等只在一处出现,另一处则用等号(=),表示"相同于"。

二、注音

- 1. 用国际音标注音。音标紧接词目给出,置于双斜线之间。
- 2. 不同拼法并列在同一词条中时,读音相同者只注一个读音;读音不同者分别注出读音。

三、词性及不规则屈折变化形式

- 1. 词性用缩略形式标出:名词 n.; 形容词 adj.; 副词 adv.; 数词 num.; 代词 pron.; 动词 v. (aux v., modal v., [T] (表示它必须有宾语), [I] (表示他不能有宾语), [L] (表示后面接表语)); 介词 prep.; 连词 conj.; 感叹词 int.; 冠词 art.。还有缩写词 abbr.。
- 2. 动词的不规则屈折变化形式另行排列在词性之后,前后加圆括号。过去式和过去分词之间用逗号分隔,现在分词形式与过去形式之间用分号隔开,过去式和过去分词相同者不重复标注,规则变化中需重复词尾辅音字母者也予以标注。
- 3. 形容词和副词的级的不规则变化形式以及规则变化中需重复词尾辅音字母的形式均另行排列在词性之后,前后加圆括号。比较级和最高级之间用逗号分隔。不用比较等级者用文字说明,置于"用法"项下。
- 4. 可数名词复数的不规则变化形式另行排列在词性之后,前后加圆括号。规则变化形式若有发音差异者也予以标注。
- 5. 某些词目后加注的屈折变化形式一般标注发音,但如其拼法和读音与词目相同时不再注音,只重复词尾辅音字母的规则变化形式也不

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再注音。

四、释义

- 1. 采用英汉双解释义,英语释义在前,汉语释义在后。
- 同一词语有两个或两个以上不同释义时分立义项,用❶,❷…
 等数码标出顺序。
- 3. 同一义项中有两个或两个以上释义时依其意思远近分别用分号或逗号隔开。
- 4. 汉语中无适当的对应词语、概念不完全或者需加以补充说明的, 酌加说明,用圆括号标出。
- 5. 名词的释义前均加注其可数性: [C]: 可数名词; [U]:不可数名词; [C] [U]: 多用作可数名词,也可用作不可数名词; [U] [C]: 多用作不可数名词,也可用作可数名词; [S]: 用单数形式; [P]: 用复数形式或其本身是复数名词。
- 6. 形容词前根据需要加注 [A]: 定语形容词; [F]: 表语形容词; 不加注的,表示既可作 [A],也可作 [F]。

五、搭配

- 1. 该项收入作为例证的词组。有若干词组时,词组间用斜线 (/)分隔。
- 2. 词组的排列顺序与词义无关,而是根据搭配词与中心词的关系相对集中,如"动词十宾语""修饰语十中心词"等。

六、例句

本词典不单设项,而是直接排在释义之后。多个例句之间用斜线号(/)分隔。

七、短语

- 1. 短语按字母顺序排列, 冠词及括号中的词计算在内。
- 2. 短语只提供汉语释义。有两个或两个以上不同意思时分立义项,用①②···标出顺序。义项之后加冒号引出例句,例句之间用斜线 (/)分隔。
 - 3. 有若干短语时其间用平行号(||)分隔。
 - 4. 短语词条的归属按以下原则处理:
 - ①动词与副词、介词、代词等组成的短语,一般收在动词词条内。
 - ②动词与名词、介词与名词、形容词与名词等组成的短语,一般收

在名词词条内。

- ③动词与形容词、介词与形容词等组成的短语,一般收在形容词词条内。
 - ④介词与代词组成的短语,一般收在代词词条内。
- ⑤句子或从句形式的短语,一般收在作为主语的词的词条内。主语 为代词的收在其他起关键作用的词的词条内。
- ⑥不属于上述情况者,一般收在除冠词外第一个词或起关键作用的词条内。

八、用法

该项根据需要收入词目在使用上需要注意之处,例如句型、时态、语气、冠词的使用,主谓一致等等。有多项用法时用①②···标出顺序。

九、辨异

涉及词目的同义词、近义词辨异的,由该项专门阐述。每组辨异单列,一组辨异中如有多项辨异点,用①②···标出顺序。

十、派生词与复合词

- 1. 酌收了一些派生词与复合词,排在词条内部。
- 2. 派生词和复合词只给出主要词义;派生词和分写、连写、半连写的复合词给出词性。

十一、其他

- 1. one 代表"本人〔自己〕", one's 代表"本人〔自己〕的"。
- 2. 可替换的部分用六角括号([])表示,例如: keep [lose] one's balance 保持 [失去] 平衡。
 - 3. 可省略的部分用圆括号(())表示。
 - 4. 代字号 (~) 代表词目词。
 - 5. 尖括号 (〈〉)表示语域:〈英〉英式英语;〈美〉美式英语。
- 6. to-v. 表示带 to 的动词不定式;tØ-v. 表示不带 to 的动词不定式;v.-ing 表示动词的-ing 形式;v.-ed 表示动词的-ed 形式。

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Aa

a /强 e1,弱 ə/, an /强 æn,弱 ən/ art. ●one(非特指的)—(个): I had a cup of water. 我喝了一杯水。/Give me a post-card. 给我一张明信片。●(of one kind) any one(同类事物中的)任何—(个): It is a very good wine. 这是一种很好的酒。/This is quite a nice cat. 这是一只相当好看的猫。● for each one 每—(个): The car was cruising along at 100 kilometers an hour. 这辆汽车以每小时 100 公里的速度徐徐行驶。

搭配 ~ man[girl] 一个男人[女孩]/ten pence ~ pound 每磅 10 便士

用法 ①a 用于以辅音音素开始的词前;an 用于以 元音音素开始的词前。②不定冠词 a[an]在可数名 词前的用法:(A) 指人或事物的某一种类,以区别 于其他类,这是其基本用法。(B) 指某一类人或事 物中的任何一个,以个体代替整体。一般来说,单 数可数名词若泛指,前面总要加不定冠词。(C) 指 "事物的单位",如 four times a day 每日四次/five miles an hour 每小时五英里。③不定冠词 a[an]在 不可数名词前的用法:一般说来,不可数名词除了 一些特殊情况外,其前面不用冠词,如不说 a rice, a bread。但以下情况例外:(A)表示物质的"某一种" "某一类"。(B) 物质名词前有定语修饰时。(C) 抽 象名词前有定语修饰时,用a[an]来表类别,或使某 抽象名词意思具体化。(D) 不定冠词 a[an]可用在 表示动作的抽象名词前,用来表示某种具体的动 作,意思是"一下""一番"。④不定冠词 a[an]的一 些习惯用法:(A) 不定冠词的重复:两个词指同一 个人或物,在后面的名词前不用冠词;重复使用不 定冠词时,指两个人或物。(B) a+名词+or two (一两个···),此结构中的不定冠词不可用 one 替 换。(C) 不定冠词在 half, such, what, rather, quite, many 等词之后,在 as, so, how, too 修饰的形容词之

辦异 a(an)和 one a(an)是冠词,修饰单数名词时侧重于类别;one 是数词,修饰单数名词时侧重于数量。

aban • don¹/a'bændən/v. ❶ [T] go away from, not intending to return to 离弃,丢弃: The car was badly damaged, so they abandoned it. 那辆车坏得太厉害了,所以他们丢弃了它。/They abandoned it as useless. 他们认为它没有用了便把它丢弃了。❷ [T] forsake; desert 遗弃,抛弃: The cruel man abandoned his wife and children. 那个狠心的人遗弃了妻子和儿女。❸ [T] give up completely 放弃: 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。

舊配 ~ a bad habit 革除恶习/~ a design [plan, policy]放弃—项设计〔计划,政策〕/~ one's obligation 推卸责任/~ one's positions 放弃阵地/~ smoking 戒烟/~ the old for the new 喜新厌旧

短语 abandon oneself to 沉溺于: After her moth-

er died, she abandoned herself to grief. 母亲死后,她沉浸于悲痛之中。

用法 ①abandon 的基本意思是"弃",可指停止行使权力或实施所有权而"放弃"某地或某物,也可指不顾责任、义务而"遗弃,抛弃"某人,还可指中途停止已经开始的或正在进行的工作、事业等等。②abandon 一般用作及物动词,接名词或代词作宾语,有时还可再接"as+adj.",其主语一般为人;可用被动语态。③短语 abandon oneself to 常用于正式文体中,介词 to 之后一般接表示某种感情或欲望的词作宾语。

派生 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,放纵

aban • don² / ə¹ bændən/ n. [U] freedom from worry or inhibitions 放任;纵情:People were shouting and cheering with abandon. 人们兴高采烈,纵情欢呼。

用法 abandon 通常用于短语 with abandon 中,意思是"放任地,纵情地"。

abil•ity /a'bıləti/ n. ●[U] the capacity or power to do sth physical or mental 能力,才能;His ability is limited. 他的能力有限。/He has great abilities as a general. 他具备做将军的卓越才能。/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. 运用语言的能力可以通过不断练习获得。❷[C] cleverness; intelligence; talent 智慧,才智;天资; 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。

搭配 develop the 〜锻炼能力/lose the 〜失去能力/great 〜雄才/latent 〜潜能/business 〜商业オ 干/reading 〜阅读能力/speaking 〜演讲的能力/ beyond one's 〜力所不及

短语 to the best of one's ability 尽自己最大努力; I tried to do my work to the best of my ability. 我竭尽全力地做好工作。

用法 ability 后加介词 in 可表示"在某方面的能力",也可接动词不定式表示"做某事的能力",但不接"of+v.-ing"。

able /'eibl/ adj. that can do sth; having the power and knowledge to do sth 有能力的,能干的,能够…的; She is an able leader. 她是位有才干的领导。/ He is an able actor. 他是一位有才能的演员。/ He could almost always get a job, because he was so able. 因为他如此能干,所以几乎总能找到工作。/ He felt able for the journey. 他觉得能去旅行。/ Birds are able to fly. 鸟儿会飞。/ The patient was soon able to sit up. 病人很快能坐起来了。/ Will you be able to finish the work before Sunday? 你能在星

A

期天前完成这项工作吗?/They have not been able to take a rest for three days. 他们已经三天未能休息了。/I may be able to see you tomorrow. 我明天可能去看你。/He seems able to do it. 他好像能做。搭配 an ~ doctor 能干的大夫/an ~ lawyer 能干的律师/an ~ orator 出色的演说家/an ~ student 有才能的学生/an ~ teacher 能力佳的教师/poorly ~勉强能够/quite ~很能干/~ in 善于

用法 ①able 的主语通常是人,也可为动物,偶尔也可为事物。②be able to 的否定形式有两种,not be able to 和 be unable to,前者否定意味强,后者书卷气重。③be able to 可与 may, might 等情态助动词连用。

复合 able-bodied adj. 体格健全的,强壮的/able-minded adj. 能干的

ab nor • mal /æb'no:ml/ adj. different from what is normal, ordinary or expected 反常的,异常的:We have an abnormal amount of rain this year. 今年我们这里雨量反常地大。/It is abnormal for a man to eat so much at a meal. 一个人一顿饭吃这么多是不正常的。

用法 ①abnormal 的基本意思是与本类事物的规范与标准显著不同,通常指一反常规的行为、动作或不同于平常的天气、样子等。②abnormal 不用比较等级

派生 abnormality n. 反常,异常;反常的事物/abnormally adv. 反常地,异常地

aboard / ə'bɔːd/ adv. on or into a ship, an aircraft, a train or (especially US) a bus 在船(飞机、车)上;上船(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。用法 aboard 不用比较等级。

aboard / o'boxd/ prep. on or into a ship, an aircraft, a train or (especially US) a bus 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。

abol•ish /ə'bolɪʃ/ v.[T] bring to an end by law 废除,废止;Do abolish this kind of bad evil. 一定要 铲除这种祸害。/Corporal punishment must be abolished in trying criminals. 审讯犯人时必须废止体 罚

搭配 ~ a system 废除一种制度/~ abuses of power 铲除滥用权力的现象/~ an old custom 废除旧习俗/~ the death penalty 废除死刑

用法 abolish 是及物动词,其对象通常是刑罚、制度、规则、条约、机构等;可用被动语态。

派生 abolishable adj. 可废除的/abolisher n. 废除者/abolishment n. 废除,废止

abor•tion /ə'bɔːʃn/ n. ●[U] [C] the act of stopping the development of a child inside a woman 人工流产, 堕胎; There has been much dispute over the question of legalized abortion in the Western world. 西方世界对堕胎合法化的问题进行了许多次辩论。/The doctor performed an abortion on her. 医生给她做了人工流产。❷[C] (of a plan, etc) having failed 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。

用法 abortion 作"人工流产,堕胎"解指抽象概念时不可数;指具体的手术时则可数。

about¹/ə'baut/ prep. ● encircling; round (表示位置)在…周围;在…的各处;在…的附近; Fish are a-

bundant about the reefs. 暗礁附近鱼很多。/The children had left their toys lying about the room. 孩子们把玩具扔得满屋都是。❷concerning (表示论及)关于,涉及;在…方面:What do you know about him? 你知道有关他的情况吗? ❸ beside (表示伴随)在身边:I suddenly realized that I had no money about me. 我忽然意识到身上没带钱。

辦算 about, around 和 round about 强调"在…附近""接近""在…的周围"等意思, 但不一定表示"在…团团围住"; around 和 round 则强调"围绕""环绕"等意思, 前者多用于美式英语中, 而后者多用于英式英语中。

about²/ə'baut/adv. ●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。❷ here and there; in all directions or places 在四周,处处: He lay asleep with his clothes scattered about. 他躺着睡着了,脱下的衣服四处放着。❸ 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。

用法 about 不用比较等级。

above¹/a'bav/ prep. ●higher than; over (表示位置)在…正上方; The airplane was flying a few feet above the sea.飞机正在距海面几英尺的低空飞行。● beyond the reach of (sth) because too good (表示程度)超过,超越;为…所不及; 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。/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。

播配 ~ all 尤其是,最重要的是/~ one's head 超过…的理解力/~ oneself 自高自大/~ price 无价的,极贵重的/~ suspicion 无可怀疑/~ the law 不受法律约束

辦界 above 和 beyond 这组词都可以作"超出"解。above 强调的是其本身凌驾于一般的标准之上;beyond 则偏重于客观事物非本身力量所能达到或者完成。

辦异 above, on 和 over 这组词都可表示"在…上方"。 above 和 over 指两物体之间无接触,且 over 表示"在…的正上方〔垂直上方〕",而 above 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: on 通常指两物体之间有接触。

above²/ə'bʌv/ adv. ● in or to a higher place; higher 在上面: A voice called down to us from above. 从上面传来呼叫我们的声音。/My room is just above. 我的房间就在楼上。 ● 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。 ● on an earlier page or higher on the same page 上述: As is stated above, this principle applies to all cases. 如前文所述,这一原则适合所有案例。/ The scientist mentioned above is Dr. Einstein. 上文提到的那位科学家是爱因斯坦博士。用法 above 不用比较等级。

above³/ə'bʌv/ adj. mentioned on an earlier page or higher up on the same page 上文提到的: See the above

section, please. 请见上一部分。 用法 above 不用比较等级。

abroad /a'broxd/ adv. ●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. 我所有的近亲都住在国外。/After his return from abroad, he came to see me.他从国外回来后就来看我。❷ being circulated widely 到处;广泛流传: The news soon spread abroad.消息迅速传开。❸ 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。

用法 ①abroad 本身含有"在""到"的意思,故其前不可用 in 或 to,但可说 from abroad,意思是"从国外"。②abroad 不用比较等级。

ab•rupt /ə'brʌpt/ adj. ① sudden and unexpected 突然的,意外的: Here the river takes an abrupt bend to the west. 这条河在这里急转向西流去。/There were abrupt weather changes. 天有不测风云。② (of speech, behaviour, etc) rough; curt (言谈、举止等)粗鲁的,唐突的; Ade has an abrupt manner. 艾德举止粗鲁。/She always sounds abrupt on the telephone. 在电话中听起来她总像很无礼。

用法 ①abrupt 作"突然的,意外的"解时,可修饰具体的事物,如道路的拐弯等,也可修饰抽象的事物,如终止、变化等;修饰言谈、举止等时,意为"粗鲁的,唐突的"。②abrupt 在句中多用作定语,作"粗鲁的,唐突的"解时也可用作表语。③abrupt 不用比较等级。

源生 abruptly adv. 突然,猛然/abruptness n. 突然,意外

ab·sence /ˈæbsəns/ n. ①[U] being away 缺席,离开,不在场; She called in your absence. 你不在时她来过电话。❷[C] the occasion or time of being away 不在场的时候[时间],外出期; She returned from a day's absence. 她离开一天后回来了。/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。❸[U] lack; non-existence 缺乏; 不存在: In the absence of any-body more experienced, I took command. 由于找不到其他更有经验的人,只好由我来指挥。/A major problem is the absence of water. 主要的问题是缺水。

搭配 a short 〜短时间离开/numerous 〜s 数次缺席/temporary 〜暂时离开/the 〜 of evidence 缺乏 证据/〜 without leave 擅自缺席

ab·sent¹ /'æbsənt/ adj. ●not in the place where you should be or are expected to be 缺席的,不在场的;Let's drink a toast to absent friends. 让我们为不在座的朋友们干一杯。/How many students are absent today? 今天有多少学生 鋏课? /I'm absent from class today.我今天缺课了。❷[F] lacking; not existing 缺乏的;不存在的:The word "aberrant" is absent in this dictionary. 这本词典没有 aberrant 这个词。/Love was totally absent from his childhood.他童年时一点爱也没有得到过。❸ showing that one is not really thinking about what is being said or done around one 心不在焉的,恍惚的;He had an absent look on his face.他看上去神不守舍。

搭配 an ~ expression 茫然的表情/be ~ in one's mind 心不在焉/be ~ on a tour 外出旅行/be ~ without leave 擅自缺席,擅离职守

用法 absent 不用比较等级。

辦异 be absent from 和 be absent in 这组短语

接表示地点的名词时意思不同:前者意为"不在… (地方)";后者意为"在某地,而不在说话人的地方"。

ab. sent²/æb'sent/ v.[T] keep (oneself) away 缺席,不到:She absented herself from the meeting. 她没有出席会议。

用法 absent 常与 from 连用。

ab·so·lute /ˈæbsəlut/ adj. ① complete; total 绝对的,完全的;I look upon this as an absolute necessity.我认为这是绝对必要的。❷ unlimited; unrestricted; unqualified 不受任何限制〔约束〕的;无条件的;Can an absolute ruler do just as he pleases?独裁者就能为所欲为吗? ❸ having unlimited power; despotic 有无上权力〔权威〕的;专制的;The general's power was absolute.那位将军拥有全权。

潛配 \sim alcohol 无水酒精/ \sim ignorance 全然无知/ \sim music 纯音乐/ \sim power 绝对的权力/ \sim silence 寂然无声/ \sim trust 绝对的信任/an \sim fool 十足的傻瓜/an \sim ruler 独裁统治者/an \sim truth 绝对真理用法 ①absolute 作"绝对的"解时,可指权威者不受制约地任意行使权力,也可指不依赖其他事物而时独立存在,即"无条件的",主要用于抽象事物,如时间、空间、度量等。②absolute 主要用作定语,偶尔也可用作表语。③absolute 表示极限意思,不用比较等级。

派生 absolutely adv. 绝对地,完全地;无条件地; 专制地/absoluteness n. 专制

ab · Sorb /əb'so;b/ v. ● [T] take in especially a liquid; suck up 吸收:Dry earth absorbs water quickly. 干土吸水很快。/They absorbed a great deal of the Roman culture. 他们大量地吸收了罗马文化。

●[T] include (sth or sb) as part of itself or one-self; merge with 把…并人,同化:That country had absorbed the small states into her empire. 那个国家曾将几个小国合并到她的帝国中去。●[T] hold the attention or interest of (sb) fully 吸引…的注意力,便全神贯注:International affairs absorb his attention.他专心研究国际问题。

搭配 ~ energy 吸收能量/~ experience 吸取经验/~ light 吸收光/~ sb's attention 吸引某人的注意力

漫语 be absorbed in 专心于: They are absorbed in the experiment. 他们专心于实验。/Mary was absorbed in thought. 玛丽在沉思。

用法 ①absorb 作"吸收"解时,可指吸收具体的热、液体、光线等,也可指吸收抽象的知识、文化、经验等,还可指精力、兴趣等被吸引到某事,暗示"吸收"的彻底性。②absorb 的主语可以是人,也可以是物,宾语则是无生命的事或物。

源生 absorbed adj. 注意力集中的,专心致志的/ absorber n. 吸收器/absorbing adj. 非常吸引人的, 引人人胜的

ab • stract¹/'æbstrækt/ adj. ● existing in thought or as an idea but not having a physical or practical existence 抽象的;深奥的: Abstract nouns are usually uncountable nouns in English. 英语中的抽象名词通常是不可数名词。/A flower is beautiful, but beauty itself is abstract. 花是美的,但美本身却是抽象的。/Philosophy is an abstract subject. 哲学是一门深奥的学科。❷ not representing objects in a realistic way but expressing the artist's idea and feelings about certain aspects of them 抽象派的: He is an abstract painter. 他是一个抽象派画家。



搭配 ~ expressionism 抽象表现主义/~ words 抽象的话语/an ~ idea 抽象概念/an ~ noun 抽象名词/an ~ painting 抽象画

用法 abstract 不用比较等级。

ab • **stract**² /ˈæbstrækt/ n. ❶ [C] 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。❷[C] 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的画。

短语 in the abstract 抽象地,在理论上: He always tries to deal with problems in the abstract and never thinks of the practical details. 他总想很抽象地处理问题,从不考虑实际细节。

ab • **stract**³/æb'strækt/ v. ❶ [T] make a shortened form of a statement, etc by separating out what is important 做… 的摘要. He has abstracted the speech. 他对讲话做了摘要。❷ [T] separate sth (from sth) 提取,抽取. Workers abstract metal from ore. 工人从矿砂中提炼金属。

用法 abstract 作"提取、抽取"解时,常与介词 from 连用。

派生 abstraction n. 除掉;抽取;抽象概念

ab · surd /əbˈsəːd/ adj. unreasonable; not sensible 荒谬的,荒唐的; It is an absurd suggestion. 这是个荒谬的建议。/It was absurd of you to do such a thing. 你做那样的事很荒唐。/It is absurd that they (should) deny my request. 他们拒绝我的要求真荒唐。

用法 ①absurd 的基本意思是指某事物与公众的想法、常识或道理不一致,即"荒谬的,荒唐的",也可指"愚蠢得可笑的""怪诞不经的",可用于具体的人及其言语行为,也可用于非个人的想法或方案。②absurd 后接主语从句时,从句的谓语动词须用虚拟式,即"(should+)动词原形"。③absurd 不用比较等级。

辦异 absurd, foolish 和 stupid absurd 强调"荒唐,荒谬",指因为不符合常理或人情而令人觉得荒唐可笑; foolish 侧重"愚蠢",多用来指人,也可以指行为,是因为缺乏智慧或判断力而造成的; stupid 强调"愚笨",常指由于智力低下或其他原因而引起的"迟钝.愚蠢",往往含有"呆滞麻木"的含意,具有较强的贬义,有时也可指事物的"无聊,乏味"。

abun · dance / a'bandans/ 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. 录天消费了大量的食品。/Abundance of watermelons are on sale. 西瓜大量上市。/At the feast there was food and drink in abundance. 宴会上有丰富的饮食。用法①abundance 是不可数名词,但可与不定冠词 an 连用。②abundance 可后接不可数名词时,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。

abun · dant /ə'bʌndənt/ adj. more than enough; plentiful 大量的,充足的: There are abundant supplies of firewood in the forest. 森林中有大量的木材可供使用。/We have abundant proof of your guilt. 我们有充分的证据证明你有罪。/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。

用法 ①abundant 在句中可用作定语或表语,用作表语时常与介词 in 连用。②当短语 abundant in 以物作主语,以地点名词作 in 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,还可用 abundant with。 派生 abundantly adv. 大量地,充足地

abuse¹/ə'bjus/ n. ●[U] [C] wrong or bad use or treatment of sth or sb 濫用,妄用;虐待:Woman and child abuse is forbidden in every country. 任何国家都禁止虐待妇女和儿童。●[U] insulting words; offensive or coarse language 恶言,辱骂:To his fury, he was greeted by his boss with a stream of abuse. 让他愤怒的是,他被老板迎头臭骂了一顿。●[C] an unjust or corrupt practice 恶习;不正之风. The government decided to take measures to put a stop to political abuses. 政府决定采取措施以煞住政治上的不正之风。

措配 check(prevent)~s 防止弊病/correct an ~ 纠正陋习/reform ~s 革除弊端/heap ~ on sb 肆意 谩骂某人/hurl ~ at 谩骂/keep ~ on 对…破口大骂/shout all kinds of ~s 破口大骂/take ~受辱骂/personal ~人身攻击/sexual ~性虐待/verbal ~口头谩骂/alcohol ~酗酒/child ~虐待儿童/drug ~ 滥用药品

abuse²/a'bjuz/v.❶[T] make bad or wrong use of sth 滥用,妄用: He never abuses his privilege. 他从不滥用特权。❷[T] treat sb badly 虐待,伤害;Stop abusing the child! 住手,不要伤害这孩子! /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。❸[T] speak insultingly to or about (sb) 辱骂, 毁谤; He was abused in the press. 他受到新闻界的

用法 ①abuse 作"虐待,伤害"解时,指用言语或行为伤害人或物,多为有意的,偶尔也可以是无恶意的;作"辱骂,毁谤"解时,暗指行为发出者的愤怒和言语的辱骂性和侮辱性。②abuse 可用被动语态。

aca・dem・ic¹/₂eka¹demik/ adj. ① of schools, colleges, etc 学校的, 学院的: 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: It was all academic, because there were never any profits to share out. 这完全是学术性的, 因为从来没有分过任何利润。 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。

搭配 an ~ authority 学术权威/~ freedom 学术自由/~ costumes 校服/an ~ degree[rank]学位/an ~ record 学历/~ research[studies]学术研究/~ subjects 学科/an ~ year 学年

用法 ①academic 有强烈地不注意实际而过于强调理论与逻辑的含意,尤指就某一学派理论而言。②academic 不用比较等级。

aca · dem · ic² / ¡ækə'demik/ n. [C] a person who teaches in a university; a professional scholar 大学教师;专业学者; Christina's husband is a famous academic. 克里斯蒂娜的丈夫是一位著名的学者。

acad•emy /ə'kædəmi/ n. ❶ [C] a society of distinguished scholars or artists; a society for cultivating art, literature, etc 研究院;学会: Does her father work in the Royal Art Academy? 她父亲在英

国皇家艺术学会上班吗? ❷[C] a school for special training 专科学校,专门学校,This is an academy of music. 这是一所音乐专科学院。

ac · cel · er · ate / ək'seləret/ v · [T] [I] (cause to) increase the speed of (使) 加快,(使) 增速; The car suddenly accelerated. 汽车突然加速。/They accelerated the train by turning on more power. 他们增加动力使列车加速。/Our country should accelerate the rate of economic growth. 我国应加快经济增长率。/Let us see why the reaction is accelerated. 让我们看一看反应为什么会加快。

用法 accelerate 的意思是"(使)加快,(使)增速",用作及物动词时,其宾语可以是具体名词,也可以是抽象名词;可用被动语态。

源生 acceleration n. 增速,加快/accelerator n. (汽车的)加速踏板

ac• cent¹ /ˈæksent/ n. ● [C] a national, local or individual way of pronouncing words 口音,腔调:He speaks with a northern accent. 他说话带有北方口音。/She speaks Japanese without accent. 她说日语语音纯正。/Her accent is Shanxi. 她操山西口音。/She has a strong American accent. 她有很重的美国口音。/My daughter spoke to her doll in tender accents of love. 我女儿用充满爱意的温柔语调对她的玩具娃娃讲话。❷ [C] the emphasis given to a syllable or word by means of stress or pitch 重音: This is a secondary accent. 这个是次重音。❷ [S] the special emphasis given to sth 强调;重点:In the discussion the accent was unemployment. 此次讨论的重点是失业问题。

描配 a slight ~轻微的口音/a thick(strong) ~很浓的口音

用法 ①accent 的基本意思是"口音,腔调",其特点体现在语音上,往往与地域和民族有关,一般用单数形式,带或不带某种口音用介词 with 或 without。②accent 的复数形式常可表示某人或某一群体的语言特征或感情语调,即"口气",这时多使用介词 in。

ac • **cent**² /æk'sent/ v. ❶ [T] pronounce with an accent 重读:Please accent the first syllable. 请重读第一个音节。❷ [T] direct attention to; accentuate 注重, 着重; 突出; Their show of force accents their role in that region. 他们炫耀武力以突出自己在那个地区的作用。/His coat is accented by a white neckband. 他的外衣配上白领圈衬托,十分显眼。

ac. cept /ək'sept/ v. n T I take or receive sth offered or given, especially willingly; receive with favour 接受,领受,收受: After a little persuasion, he accepted. 稍加劝说后,他就接受了。/My brother accepted a gift yesterday. 我兄弟昨天接受 了一件礼物。/I'm delighted to accept your offer. 很 高兴接受你的提议。/Has he been accepted at Cambridge University? 他被剑桥大学录取了吗? /This theory has not been generally accepted. 这一理论尚 未被广泛接受。/She has been accepted as a new member of the club. 她已被接收为该俱乐部的新会 员。@[T] [I] 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, 认可;相信: They accepted the plan in principle. 他 们原则上同意这计划。/She didn't accept his hand in marriage. 她不肯和他结婚。/The newcomer was reliable. And at last they accepted him. 新来的那个 人是可靠的,他们终于认可了他。/She surrendered; she accepted the situation.她屈服了,听天由命。/I cannot accept my defeat.我不能承认我失败了。/He accepted to become the UN Commissioner in Namibia.他同意出任驻纳米比亚的联合国专员。/At last she accepted marrying him.她最后同意和他结婚。/For a long time she could not accept that her husband was really dead. 很长时间她不相信她丈夫真的死了。/Do you accept what he told you? 你同意他对你所说的话吗? /The police accepted his story as true.警察对他的话信以为真。❸[T] take responsibility for; pay 承担(责任);承兑:We accept liability for the accident.我们承担事故的责任。/The firm accepted personal cheques.这家公司承兑私人支票。

播配~a cheque 接收支票/~a favour 接受恩惠/ ~a note 承兑票据/~ modern music 认同现代音 乐/~ sb's kind offer 接受某人的好意/~ eagerly 热切地接受/~ readily 欣然接受/~ willingly 乐意 接受/~ without question毫无疑问地接受

用法 ①accept 主要用作及物动词,其宾语可为名词、代词或动名词,作"认可,相信"等解时可接that/wh-从句。accept 还常接以"as+n./adj."充当补足语的复合宾语。在现代英语中,accept 也可接动词不定式。②表示"接受"或"不接受"时,accept 常用现在时。

辦异 accept sb 和 receive sb accept sb 的意思是 "接纳或吸收某人"; receive sb 的意思是"接待某人"。

派生 accepted adj. 公认的

ac • **cept** • **able** /ək'septəbl/ adj. ① worth accepting 值得接受的,可接受的: The terms of the contract are acceptable to us. 这个合同的条件我们可以接受。 ❷ tolerable 可容忍的

搭配 ~ profit margin 可容许的利润幅度

派生 acceptably adv. 可接受地;可容忍地 ac•cept•ance /əkˈseptəns/ n. ● [C] [U] ac-

accept ance /akseptans/ n. ● [C] [U] accepting or being accepted 接受,认可:We have the pleasure to ask your acceptance of our presents. 恭请接受我们的礼物。❷[U] favorable reception; approval 赞成,赞同:The new laws gained widespread acceptance.新法令受到广泛赞同。❸[C] agreement to pay a bill; bill accepted in this way 承兑,认付

攜配 meet[obtain] ~受到欢迎/receive[win] ~获得赞同

ac. cess¹ /ˈækses/ n. ① [U] means of approaching or entering a place; way; entrance 通道,人口;方法: There is no access to the street through that door. 那个门不通向大街。 ② [U] means or rights of using, reaching, or obtaining 接近〔取得〕的方法〔权利〕; Only he had access to the president. 只有他才能够接近总统。

播配 difficult (of) ~难以接近/direct ~直接进 人/easy (of) ~容易进人/free ~免费使用/limited ~有限享用/the only ~唯一通路

用法 access 后常接介词 to。

aC。Cess²/'ækses/ v.[T] get information, especially from a computer 读取(计算机文件): Jack accessed eight different files to find the correct information. 杰克读取了八个文件以找寻正确的信息。

ac. cess. ible /ək'sesəbl/ adj. easy to reach 容易取得的,容易达到的: Medicine should not be kept where it is accessible to children. 药物不应放在容

易被小孩拿到的地方。

aC• **CeS**• **SOTY** /ək'sesəri/ n. ❶ [P] thing that is a useful or decorative extra but that is not essential; minor fitting or attachment 附件,配件:These are indispensable accessories. 这些是不可缺少的附件。❷ [C] person who helps another in a crime 同谋,帮囚,包庇犯:He is an accessory to the murderer.他是这个杀人凶手的同谋。

aC。Ci。dent /'æksɪdənt/ n. ❶[C] an unexpected happening, often harmful 意外遭遇,事故;不幸; An accident happened and many lives were lost. 一场意外事故发生了,许多人失去了生命。/Train accidents have been greatly reduced over the past few years. 过去几年,火车事故大大减少了。/That was quite an accident. 那完全是个偶然事件。/There was an accident to the little boy. 那个小男孩遭遇不幸。❷[U] chance;fortune 机遇;命运,造化:By accident of birth she is entitled to British citizenship. 因出生的造化,她成为英国公民。

搭配 avoid an ~避免事故/prevent an ~防止事故/reduce ~s 减少事故/a frightful(horrible) ~可怕的事故/a serious ~严重的事故/a car ~车祸,汽车事故/a fire ~火灾/a nuclear ~核事故/a traffic ~交通事故/an ~ error 偶然误差/an ~ rate 事故率

短语 by accident 偶然地: I did it by accident. 我偶然做了这件事。 || without accident 安全地:
We got back without accident. 我们平安归来。

ac · ciden · tal / ¡æksɪ'dentl/ adj. not intentional 意外的;偶然(发生)的;It was an accidental meeting. 这是一次偶然的相会。/Our meeting was quite accidental. 我们的会面十分偶然。/His* rudeness was conscious, not accidental. 他的粗暴无礼是故意的,不是偶然的。

派生 accidentally adv. 意外地,偶然地

ac.com.mo.date /a'koma-dent/ v. ● [T] have enough space for 容纳: Are there enough shelves to accommodate all our books? 有足够的书架容纳我们所有的书吗? ● [T] provide with a place in which to live or stay 向…提供住处: The hotel can accommodate 600 guests. 这家旅馆可供600位来宾住宿。● [T] cause oneself or sth to change to fit new conditions 使适应,顺应: This chair accommodates its shape to a person's position. 这把椅子的形状能随就座者的姿势而改变。

搭配 ~ six beds 容纳六张床/~ sb with lodging 向某 人提供住宿/~ oneself to circumstances 适应环境 源生 accommodating adj. 与人方便的,随和的/ accommodator n. (帮佣的)替工

ac•com•mo•da•tion /əˌkɒməˈdeɪʃn/n. ❶ [U] rooms for living in;lodgings;rooms and food 住处,膳宿:The travel agent fixed up our accommodation. 旅行社给我们安排了住处。/They provided comfortable accommodations for visitors. 他们为旅客提供舒适的住处。❷[C] a convenient arrangement;a compromise 调解,和解:The two sides came to an accommodation. 双方已达成和解。

用法 在美式英语中, accommodation 常用复数形式表示"住处,膳宿"。

ac • com • pany /əˈkʌmpəni/ v . ● [T] be, go or do at the same time as sb else 陪伴 · 陪同 · He wished her to accompany him. 他希望她能陪伴他。/His friend accompanied him to a dinner. 他的朋友陪他

一起赴宴。/May we accompany you on your walk? 我们陪你散步好吗? /Who will accompany me to inspect the engine room? 谁陪我去检查发动机房? ❷[T] happen at the same time as sthelse 伴隨…同时发生: Thunder often accompanies lightning. 雷声常伴着闪电。❸[T] play the supporting music while sb sings or plays the main tune 为…伴奏: He accompanied me at the guitar. 他用吉他给我伴奏。/She accompanies the song on the violin. 她用小提琴为这首歌曲伴奏。

短语 accompany with 伴随着,兼带着:He accompanied his words with actions. 他边说边表演。

用法 ①accompany 的基本意思是"陪伴、陪同",作为静态动词可表示"陪伴某人";作为动态动词可表示"陪伴某人";作为动态动词可表示"陪伴某人做某事",主语和谓语都是人。作"陪伴某人做某事"解时,宾语后多接"on+表示动作的名词",极少接动词不定式作宾语,但可接动词不定式作宾语补足语。②accompany引申可表示"伴随某事同时发生",此时主语和宾语都是事物,常用一般时态。③accompany还可作"为···伴奏"解,此时主语一般是人,宾语可以是人,也可以是 song 或 singing 等。

辦异 be accompanied by 和 be accompanied with 这组短语的区别是;①前者是被动语态,by 的宾语是行为的主体;后者是系表结构,表示一种伴随状态。②by:后可接人,也可接物,而 with 后只能接物。③表示"为… 件奏"时,接 by 表示"由某人伴奏"或"以某种形式(音乐、舞蹈、乐队)件奏",而 with 则表示以某种乐器件奏。

辦界 accompany 和 attend 这组词都有"陪伴,陪同"的意思。其区别是:accompany 指的是一般行为,表示"同时性"或者是作为一种友好的表示,陪伴的对象可以是比自己地位高的人,也可以是与自己平级的人。attend 指的则是职务行为,常用于陪伴地位比自己高的人,含有"照料,服侍"的意思,强调"目的性",例如护卫、礼仪等。

ac.com.plish /ə'kʌmplɪʃ/ v. [T] complete successfully; succeed in doing sth; achieve 完成, 做成功; 实现: They planned very carefully how they would accomplish their mission. 他们为该如何完成任务制定了周密的计划。/He accomplished his promise. 他实现了自己的诺言。/All these plans were accomplished in a year. 所有的这些计划在一年内完成了。/She wanted to go there and try to accomplish being an actress. 她想去那里实现她当演员的原望。

措配 ~ a goal 实现目标/~ a purpose 达到目的/ ~ a task 完成任务/~ great things 大有作为/~ nothing —无所成/~ something 取得—些成绩

用法 accomplish 是及物动词,可接名词或代词作 宾语,有时也可接动名词,但不能接动词不定式;可 用被动语态。

aC・COrd¹/ə'kɔːd/ n. ● [U] agreeing with sth/sb;in harmony 一致,符合 ② [C] peace treaty; agreement (尤指国与国之间的)谅解,协议; The government expected a temporary accord before the end of the year.政府期望年底以前达成临时协议。 搭配 come to an ~达成谅解/reach an ~达成一致/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

ac · cord* /ə'koxd/ v . ●[T] give or grant sth to sb 给予,赠予;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)给予她奖学金。 ❷[I] 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。

搭配 ~ a heavy reception 隆重接待 ac•cord•ance /ə'kɔ;dns/ n. [U] agreement;

harmony 一致,和谐,符合

短语 in accordance with [to] 依照,根据,与…— 短语 in accordance with [to] 依照,根据,与…— 致:In accordance to your request I am sending you sample pages of the dictionary.根据你的要求,现寄上词典的样张。/I am in accordance with him in this matter. 在这件事情上,我同他是一致的。

- ac. cord. ing. ly /əˈkɔːdɪŋli/ adv. ❶ 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。❷ 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。
- **ac · cord · ing to** /əˈkɔːdɪŋ 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,你曾人狱三次。/Fill up the form according to the instructions. 按照说明将表填好。

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

ac. count¹ /ə'kaunt/ n. ❶ [C] a sum of money kept in a bank 账,账户:The sum of money has been transferred into my account. 那笔钱已转到我账上。❷ [C] a written or spoken report;description 记述,描述:报道:The two accounts of the accident do not agree. 有关这次事件两则报道不一致。

播配 balance an ~结清账目/close an ~结账/give an ~进行说明/a banking ~银行账号/a blocked ~ 被冻结的账户/a falsified ~伪造的报道/a true ~

真实的记述/on ~记账,以赊账方式

短語 of great (small, no, some) account 很(不太,不,有些)重要:I consider this book of little or no account. 我认为这本书几乎毫无价值。‖ on all accounts 在各方面;总之:It's best to do so on all accounts. 从哪一方面来看,这样做都是最好不过的。‖ on no account [not on any account]绝不可以,切奠:On no account must you tell her. 你绝不可以告诉她。/Don't on any account leave the prisoner unguarded. 这个囚犯绝不能没人看管。‖ on one's own account 为自己的利益打算:He betrayed all his friends on his own account. 他为自己的利益出卖了所有的朋友。‖ on sb's account 由于某人的原因,On his account we missed the bus. 由于他的原因,我们没赶上公共汽车。

用法 account 作"账"解时,常缩写为 a/c。

辦昇 account 和 story 这组词都可用来表示对某事物的"描述""陈述"。account 所描述的事物可能是真实的,也可能带有叙述者的个人想法或观点;story通常是不符合实际情况的陈述,属于杜撰性的。

aC • COUNt² / o'kaunt/ v. ● [T] consider 认为: We all account him a qualified teacher. 我们都认为他是一名合格的教师。/We account him (to be) relia-

ble. 我们认为他可靠。/Tom accounts himself (to be) lucky. 汤姆认为自己运气好。/They accounted themselves (to be) on the right way. 他们认为他们自己做得对。/The Chinese people are accounted industrious and brave. 中华民族被认为是勤劳而勇敢的。/He accounted it fun to go to the sea. 他认为去海边很有趣。❷[I] 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。/How do you account for losing five games in a row? 你如何解释一连输了五场比赛呢?/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是如何花公司的钱的。

用法 account 作"认为"解时是及物动词,常接以 "(to be+) n./adj./prep.-phrase"充当补足语的 复合宾语,to be 常可省略;当其宾语为动词不定式 时间推图表示法结构

时,则常用形式宾语结构。

ac · count · ant /ə'kauntənt/ 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: They are all accountants. 他们都是会计师。

搭配 a certified ~执业会计师/a chartered public ~注册会计师/an assistant ~助理会计/an ~ gen-

eral会计主任

ac. cu. mu. late /əˈkju:mjəlett/ v. [T] [I] heap up; make greater in quantity or size 堆积;积累; Snow accumulated on the ground. 地上积了一层雪。/His debts accumulated. 他债台高筑。/They accumulated a large amount of river mud for fertilizer. 他们堆积了大量河泥用作肥料。/They have accumulated a huge mass of data. 他们积累了大量的资料。

搭配 \sim a fortune 积蓄一笔财产/ \sim a library 集成 书库/ \sim books 收藏书籍/ \sim evidence 收集证据 派生 accumulation n. 堆积;积累

ac • cur • acy /ˈækjərəsi/ n. [U] precision or exactness 精确(性),准确(性):I doubt the accuracy of your statement. 我怀疑你的话的正确性。/He aims at great accuracy. 他力求十分准确。

搭配 attain ~达到准确/check ~核对准确性/doubt ~怀疑正确性/test ~检验准确性

用法 ①accuracy 作"精确(性),准确(性)"解时,主要指细心的结果,强调与要求之间无距离。②accuracy 前可用 great 修饰,表示"十分准确"。

aC. CUI. ate /ˈækjərət/ adj. ① careful and exact 精确的: He has made an accurate measurement of my garden. 他精确地丈量了我的花园。 ② free from error 正确无误的,准确的; She is a very accurate typist. 她打字很准确。 / Is this watch accurate? 这表准吗? / He is always accurate in what he says and does. 他说的和做的总是正确无误。

用法 ①accurate 作"精确的"解时是指由于细心而精确地固守事实和真理,与事实无出人,含有为避免错误或避免脱离一个理想的模式要花费不少精力的意思,也可表示某事物"正确无误的",在句中可用作定语,也可用特定语。②accurate 前面可以加 very,quite 等副词修饰。③accurate 既可以人作主语,也可以物作主语。④表示"在…方面准确"要用介词 in。

aC。CUSE /əˈkjuz/ v.[T] blame; charge (sb) with doing wrong or breaking the law 指责,谴责;控告: She accused the official of corruption. 她指控这位官员腐败。/We accused him of taking bribes. 我们控

告他受贿。/Man often accuses nature for his own misfortune. 人常因自己的不幸而责怪老天。/They accused his brother as Tom's accomplice. 他们指控 他的弟弟是汤姆的帮凶。

ac · cus · tomed /ə'kʌstəmd/ adj. ●[A] usual; regular 通常的,惯常的;This is his accustomed hour to go to bed. 这是他就寝的惯常时间。❷[F] in the habit of; used to 习惯于… 的;I am accustomed to a spare diet. 我习惯于简单的饮食。/We have got accustomed to living in an air-conditioned room. 我们对生活在有空调的房间里已习惯了。

用法 ①accustomed 作"通常的,惯常的"解时不用比较等级。②accustomed 常与介词 to 连用,其后可接名词或动名词。

游异 accustomed 和 usual accustomed 为正式用语、作定语时,表示长期如此而养成的习惯,已被别人熟悉和了解,作表语时,可作"习惯于···的"解;usual作"通常"解,是指在正常事态发展中经常发生而不带任何特异性。

ache¹/eik/n. [C] a continuous pain, not a sharp or sudden pain 疼痛:"Where is the ache?" asked the doctor."哪儿疼?"医生问。/There was a dull ache in his bones as he sat in the unheated room. 他坐在没有暖气的房间里,骨头酸痛起来。/A toothache can get you down. 牙疼真折腾人。/He was so frightened that he forgot the aches in his legs. 他吓得连腿疼都忘了。

護配 cure an ~ 治好疼痛/feel ~s 感到疼痛/suffer from an ~ 遭受痛苦/a bad ~ 厉害的疼痛/a slight ~ 轻微的疼痛

用法 ache 除用于文学上的表达外,一般很少单独使用。表示身体某部位疼痛,可以用"表示身体部位的名词十ache"构成的复合词,也可以用在 ache 后面接"in+表示身体部位的名词"构成的介词短语。前者比后者更强调疼痛的感觉;后者比前者更强调疼痛的感觉;

ache²/eik/ v. ● [I] have or suffer a continuous pain 疼痛: My head aches. 我头疼。/My leg is aching. 我腿疼。/After climbing the mountain, he ached all over. 爬山以后,他全身疼痛。❷ [I] feel sympathy or pity for 同情❸ [I] long for 渴望: During the hot days of August we all ached to go swimming. 8 月份的炎热天气里我们大家都渴望去游泳。 短讀 ache for ① 同情,怜悯; My heart aches for you. 我很同情你。②渴望: Her heart aches for her son. 她非常想念她的儿子。/His heart ached for her love. 他渴望得到她的爱。

用法 ①ache 是不及物动词,作"同情""渴望"解时常与介词 for 连用,作"渴望"解时还常接动词不定式。②ache 是表示感觉的状态动词,用一般时和进行时在意思上没有明显区别。

achieve /ə'tfi:v/ v. ①[T] gain or reach an aim, etc by effort 取得,获得. They achieved some victories despite these setbacks. 尽管受到这些挫折,他

攜配 ~ a good result 得到好的结果/~ balance 达到平衡/~ a good effect 取得很好的效果/~ fame 成名/~ peace 实现和平/~ progress 获得进步/~ success 取得成功/~ successfully 成功地完成

辦异 achieve, arrive 和 reach 这组词的共同意思是"达到"。①表示"取得成就""达到目的〔目标〕"时用 achieve;表示"达成协议〔决议、合同〕""得出结论"时用 reach 或 arrive at, ②achieve 侧重于"经过努力"; reach 和 arrive 则侧重于"经过谈判或协商"。③reach 和 arrive 还有"到达(某地)"的意思,而 achieve 则无此义。④achieve 多用作及物动词,reach 既可用作及物动词,也可用作不及物动词,而 arrive 仅用作不及物动词。

achieve• ment /ə'tʃi:vmənt/ n. ❶[C] sth done successfully 成就,成绩: Altogether, our achievements are very great. 总而言之,我们的成绩是很大的。❷[U] the act of achieving 完成;达到,实现: Such a goal is impossible of achievement. 这样的一个目标是不可能实现的。

acid¹/'æsid/ adj. ● having a bitter sharp taste; sour 酸的,酸味的;Lemons taste acid. 柠檬味道酸。
● severe;sarcastic 尖刻的,刻薄的;讽刺的;Everyone doesn't like to hear the acid remarks. 没有人喜欢听那尖酸刻薄的话。/This is an acid comment on the situation. 这是一篇有关时局的讽刺性评论。

搭配 ~ fruit 酸水果/~ comments 讽刺的评论/~ remarks 刻薄的话

用法 acid 不用比较等级。

acid²/'æsid/ n. ●[C] [U] a substance that contains hydrogen, which can be replaced by a metal to form a salt 酸: This chemical acts a part of an acid in our experiment. 这种化学药品在我们的试验中起酸的作用。❷[C] any sour substance 酸性物质: Strong acids attack metals. 强酸性物质腐蚀金属。

ac•know•ledge /ək'nolidʒ/ v. ●[T] accept the truth of (sth); admit (sth) 承认;供认: She ac-knowledged her mistake openly. 她公开承认她的错误。/He grudgingly acknowledged having made a mistake. 他勉强承认犯了个错误。/He acknowledged himself to be wrong. 他承认自己错了。●[T] report that one has received (sth) 告知已收到: We must acknowledge his letter. 我们应当告诉他信收到了。●[T] express thanks for (sth) 鸣谢·感谢: They wish to acknowledge the assistance of the police in the making of this film. 他们希望鸣谢警察在拍摄此片中所给予的帮助。

用法 acknowledge 是及物动词,可接名词、代词或动名词作宾语,有时还可接以"as/to be+n./adj."作补足语的复合宾语。

aC。quaint /ə'kweint/ v. ● [T] provide with information 使熟悉,使了解: This book acquaints the students with the ancient cultures of Europe. 这本书使学生了解了欧洲的古代文化。● [T] make known to 通知,告知: Acquaint him with your plans. 把你的计划告知他。

ac • quaint • ance /ə'kweintəns/ n. • [C] a person whom one knows but who is not a close

friend 相识的人,熟人:We are only casual acquaintances.我们只是泛泛之交。❷[U] understanding; knowledge 了解;熟知,认识:I have no acquaintance with this book.我不熟悉这本书。

搭配 acquire(form,gain,obtain) ~获得了解/begin ~开始了解/continue ~继续交往/cut ~断绝交往/seek ~竭力想结识/an adequate ~充分的了解/a bowing ~点头之交/a close ~亲密的朋友/an elementary ~最基本的了解/a limited ~不甚了解/a passing ~略知一二

辦界 acquaintance, companion 和 friend 这组词都用于表示人与人之间的关系。acquaintance 仅指熟人; companion 指共同参加某一活动或某种情况下同甘共苦的人; 而 friend 则指关系密切、感情深厚的人。

#异 acquaintance 和 familiarity 这组词均可表示"了解"。acquaintance 指根据经验而非研究而获得的一般了解; familiarity 指全面了解某情况或某种知识。

ac • quire /ə¹kwaɪə/ v. ●[T] gain by skill or ability, by one's own efforts or behaviour 获得,得到: We should acquire more firsthand information. 我们应当取得更多的第一手资料。/His character acquired him a good name. 他的品格使他得到好名声。/The habit is easily acquired but broken up with difficulty. 此种习惯养成容易,摒弃就困难了。 ②[T] learn 学到; How did she acquire her skill? 她的本领是怎样学来的?

用法 ①acquire 作"获得"解时是指靠个人的工作、技术、能力、努力而持续、持久、渐增地获得,强调不断积累;也可指不正当地获得;宾语常为抽象名词。②acquire 可接简单宾语,也可接双宾语;可用被动语态。

ac • qui • si • tion / tekwi zifn/n . ●[U] the act of acquiring 获得,得到: The children progressed in the acquisition of basic skills. 孩子们在掌握基本技术方面取得了进步。❷[C] sth or sh acquired 获得物;获得者; He invited me to look at his latest acquisitions. 他请我去看看他最新的收藏品。

acre / 'eikə/ n. [C] a measure of land, 4, 840 square yards or about 4,050 square metres 英亩: They own 200 acres of farmland. 他们拥有 200 英亩的农田。

across¹/₀'kros/ prep. ● from one side to the other (of) (表示位置)在…对面[另一边];横在[披在]… 上;掠过;透过; There's a hotel across the road. 路的另一边有一家旅馆。/She was wearing a silver fox fur across her shoulders. 她肩上披了一张银狐皮。/A smile of pleasure passed across his face. 他脸上掠过一丝快乐的微笑。❷ to or on the opposite side (of) (表示方向)横越,横跨;横穿,穿越;从…的另一面[边]; The ship sailed across the Atlantic. 这艘船横渡过大西洋。/A straight line was ruled across the map. 一条直线横划在地图上。

❸ so as to cross (表示状态)与…交叉着;触及,波及,影响到; The two lines pass across each other at right angles. 这两条线成直角相交。/This policy stretches across several different departments. 这项政策影响着几个不同的部门。

搭配 ~ (the) country 穿越田野/~ the board 包括 一切地,全面/~ the way 在对面

辦异 across 和 along 这组词均可表示"方向"。 across 指沿着与其宾语所指事物交叉的方向,意思 是"横过,横越";along 指沿着与其宾语所指事物平 行的方向,尤指沿着细长或狭窄的物体,如走廊、公 略等

辦异 across 和 through across 表示从表面"横过",而 through 表示从空间"穿过"。

across²/₀'krɒs/ adv. ●from one side to the other 从这一边到另一边;Can you swim across? 你能游到对岸吗? /The river is half a mile across. 江面宽半英里。● opposite 在对面,向对面: We leave Dover at ten and we should be across in France by midnight. 10 点钟离开多佛的话,我们应该午夜时分到达对面的法国。

短语 across from 〈美〉在⋯对面: The shoe store is across from the bank. 鞋店在银行对面。

用法 ①across 与数量短语连用,置于单位名词之后,意为"…宽",表示跨度。②across 不用比较等级。

act¹/ækt/ n. ●[C] sth that you do 行为,行动;He was criticized for one careless act.他因为一个粗心的行为而受到了批评。/That's one true act of friendship.那是一种真正友好的行为。/It is an act of kindness to help a blind man.帮助盲人是一种善意的行为。●[C] a law that parliament has made 法令,条例;The act was passed by Congress and went into effect in August,1980.这项法令由国会通过,于1980年8月生效。/Parliament has passed an emergency act.议会通过了一项紧急法令。●[C] a piece of entertainment (一) 幕:Most modern plays have three acts.大多数的现代戏剧有三幕。

搭配 a courageous ~勇敢的行为/an unwise ~不明智的行为

短语 in the act of 正要做: In the act of taking a bath, I heard a knock at the door. 我正要洗澡时,听到了敲门声。

辦界 act 和 action 这组词都可表示"行为""行动"。①act 强调行为的结果,而不涉及行为的动机与性质,常是即兴、瞬间的举动; action 偏重于动作的方式和过程。②act 的行为发出者可以是人也可以是物; action 的行为发出者只能是物。③在需用不可数名词表示总的概念时,多用 action,一般不用act.

act²/ækt/ v. ❶[I] perform actions; do sth 行动, 做事: This is to act first and report afterwards. 这是先新后奏。/You have acted generously. 你表现得很慷慨。❷[T] [I] perform a part in a play on the stage; behave as if performing on the stage; pretend to be 表演, 扮演; 假装: We acted on the stage last night. 昨晚我们上台表演了。/Many people act the fool now and then. 许多人有时装傻。/Mr Liu acted the part of the team leader. 刘先生扮演队长。/The play was acted for the first time last night. 这个剧昨晚首次上演。❸[I] do what is required; function normally; have effect on 起作用: The medicine acts well. 这药见效。/This chemical acts a part of an acid in our experiment. 这种化学药品在我们的试验中起酸的作用。

攜配 ~ a part 扮演一个角色/~ a play 演戏/~ badly 表现不好/~ foolishly 干得很蠢/~ wisely 明智地行动

知语 act as 担当;起…的作用: He acted as secretary to the board. 他充任委员会的秘书。/A trained dog can act as a guide to a blind person. 经过训练的 狗能当盲人的向导。‖act on [upon]①对…起作用,对…有功效: This medicine acts on the heart. 这