



A PRACTICAL ENGLISH-CHINESE DICTIONARY

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新编多功能 英汉词典

韩霞 主编

河南人民出版社



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前 言

本书是我们严格按照新版《大学英语教学大纲》所规定的词汇,精心为参加全国大学英语四、六级考试、全国公共英语等级考试、普通高等专科英语应用能力考试的广大同学所编写的一本实用工具书,同时也适用于研究生入学考试,并面向所有的英语学习爱好者和英语专业工作者。本书特色如下:

1. **双语种释义:**编者查阅了国内外出版的多部权威性的词典、参考书以及有价值的资料,以增强可靠性、准确性。本书除少数英文词条只给出简洁的汉语词义外,对常用词的常见用法在给出汉语释义的同时,还给出了相应的英语释义,并给出示例加以佐证,帮助学生跳出“见木不见林”的陷阱。

2. **联想反义词:**编者在给出部分词条英文释义的同时,有的也给出了相应的联想反义词。例如:abolish 的反义词是 establish, above 的反义词是 below 等。这些均属于新版《大学英语教学大纲》所规定的词汇范畴,从而大大提高了词汇的出现率,使本来孤立的词汇变得活灵活现,有助于学习者联想记忆,达到边学习边巩固之功效。

3. **精选词语搭配:**方括号 [] 内的短语动词、固定搭配等,均选自根据新版《大学英语教学大纲》编辑出版的、获全国高等学校第二届优秀教材特等奖和国家教委高等学校第二届优秀教材一等奖的《大学英语》系列教材(1—4级)和大学英语四、六级考试试卷(1987—1999)以及其他一些资料。

4. **常见错误分析:**编者根据多年的教学经验,从中国学生学习英语的难点、误区中归纳出一些常见错误,对此加以分析。例如:

⑤ abandon to smoke ⑥ abandon smoking 分析:abandon 后不能跟动词不定式。

5. 词汇/短语辨析:英语中有很多词汇、短语动词意思非常相近,学习者极易混淆。如:ability, capability, capacity /be made of, be made from 等中文意思几乎完全相同,但是英文意思却有很大差异。这些乍看起来似乎一样,实际上意义和用法均有差异的词汇、短语,在“辨析”栏中都有详尽的说明。

6. 语法分析概要:语法一直是中国学生在学习英语过程中的一个难点,为此,编者在查阅众多资料的基础上,必要时对重点词条加注语法分析,力求深入浅出,通俗易懂,使学生在掌握词汇用法的同时理解并掌握语法精髓,达到事半功倍之目的。

与同类词典相比,本书在上述这六个方面有所突破和改进,可谓是想读者所想,急读者所需,帮助读者解决学习中的文不达意,词语用法混淆,词语搭配难记难辨等瓶颈问题,真正实现轻轻松松学英语,寓乐趣于学海之中。

本书参编者分工如下:

A、B、H 韩霞;I、M、O、P、Q、R 马兰萍;C(cabbage—collar)、D、E、F、G 蔡季愚;S、T、U、X、Y、Z 宋淑芹;K、L 马静;N 胡月增;C(colleague—crooked) 魏忠;V(vacant—vicious)、W 程明莲;C(crop—cylinder)、J、V(victim—vulgar) 陈雅清。本书由韩霞审订加工和整理定稿。

尽管我们全力以赴,做出很大努力,但由于水平有限,书中疏漏、谬误之处在所难免,恳请各界给予批评指正。

编 者

2000 年元月

使用说明

一、词头用黑体按字母顺序排列。

二、注音以现行的国际音标为准,放在“[]”内。

三、本书中使用的缩略语如下:

<i>a.</i>	adjective	形容词
<i>ad.</i>	adverb	副词
<i>aux. v.</i>	auxiliary verb	助动词
<i>conj.</i>	conjunction	连词
<i>def. art.</i>	definite article	定冠词
<i>indef. art.</i>	indefinite article	不定冠词
<i>int.</i>	interjection	感叹词
<i>link. v.</i>	linking verb	联系动词
<i>n.</i>	noun	名词
<i>num.</i>	numeral	数词
<i>pl.</i>	plural	复数形式
<i>p. p</i>	past participle	过去分词
<i>prep.</i>	preposition	介词
<i>pron.</i>	pronoun	代词
<i>sing.</i>	singular	单数形式
<i>sb.</i>	somebody	某人
<i>sth.</i>	something	某事(物)
<i>v.</i>	verb	动词
<i>vi.</i>	intransitive verb	不及物动词
<i>vt.</i>	transitive verb	及物动词

四、斜线“/”用于替换词、词组或句子。如:

1. 因 depend on 与 depend upon 同义,故编词条时列为 depend on/upon,表示 on 与 upon 可替换。
2. decide 后可跟带“to”的动词不定式,也可跟“that 从句”,表示决定做某事之意。编写词条时写为 decide to do sth./that-clause。
3. 与 have sth. to do with 同结构的短语动词还有 have nothing to do with, have little to do with, have much to do with 等,列词条时写为 have sth. (nothing/little/much) to do with。

五、其他符号如下:

1. ‡ 表示该词汇在语言系统中出现频率较高,即大学入学时应掌握的词汇。
* 表示大学英语 1—4 级考试应掌握的词汇;无 * 表示大学英语 5—6 级考试应掌握的词汇。
2. [反]表示联想反义词;㊦表示正确的用法;㊧表示错误的用法。
3. “~”代替词头单词的原形,如:able;be ~ to do sth.。
4. [] 内的短语动词、固定搭配或习惯用语等都是重点、难点或大学英语 4—6 级考试之考点。

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A a

* **a/an** [强 ei/弱 ə]/[强 æn/弱 ən, n]

art. 1. one 一, 一个: I need a book.
2. (一类事物中的)任何一个: A triangle has three sides. 三角形有三条边。
3. (加在专有名词前)…类似的, 如…的人: He is a Lei Feng.
-prep. per 每一: He brushes his teeth three times a day.

* **abandon** [ə' bændən] *vt.* 1. give up, forsake 放弃: The sailors ~ed the burning ship. 船员们放弃了着火的船。
2. desert 抛弃: He ~ed his wife. [~one-self to sth.] 沉湎于某事, 纵情于某事
[区] keep 保持, maintain 维持
[注意] abandon 后面跟动名词作宾语, 而不能跟动词不定式。[区] abandon to smoke [区] abandon smoking

* **abbreviation** [ə' brɪvɪ'eɪʃən] *n.* 节略, 缩写: U. N. is an ~ for United Nations. [~for] …的缩写

* **abide** [ə' baɪd] *vt.* tolerate 容忍, 忍受: He can't ~ her. *-vi.* 1. 遵守(法律, 诺言, 决定等): I always ~ by what I said. 2. insist on/upon 坚持: Tom still abided by his own opinion.
[注意] abide 作“容忍”解时常用于否定句和疑问句。作不及物动词时常和介词 by 连用。

* **ability** [ə' bɪlɪti] *n.* 1. 能力, 本领: John has the ~ to speak English. 2. gift, talent 才能, 智能: a man of ~ [to the best of one's ~] 尽力 [区] inability 无能

[辨析] ability, capability, capacity, talent —— 四词均含有“能力”之意。ability 表示知识或身体方面的能力, 其后接不定式或介词 in/for, 但不能接 of + V-ing。如: the ability to grasp what is essential (抓住要点的能力)/She

shows considerable ability in/for organization. ability 用作复数时只能指智力方面的能力。capability 有时可以与 ability 互换, 但有时可指物。如: The country has the capability to defeat any aggressor. capacity 表示包容力、理解力, 用于人或物, 后面接介词 for。如: The little girl has a capacity for music. (这个小女孩有学音乐的能力。) talent 则是表示某种特殊的先天能力。如: He has a talent for art. (他有艺术天才。)

* **able** ['eɪbl] *a.* 有能力的, 能干的: Mary is an ~ teacher. [be ~ to do sth.] can do sth. 能够做某事: He is ~ to run faster than I (am). [区] unable 无能的

[辨析] be able to do sth., can —— 两者意思相近, 均可表示“能够”之意, 但 be able to 可有更多的时态形式。如: John has been able to skate for many years. 另外, be able to 还可以和情态动词连用, 也可用于不定式或动词短语中。如: You might be able to persuade her. / I would like to be able to stay out and play a little longer. / She said she so much regretted not being able to swim. can 则没有以上这些形式, 故用 be able to 的变化形式来替代。另外表示过去某个时间(只有一次)的能力时, 不可用 could, 而应使用 was/were able to do sth. 来表示。able, capable —— 二者均有“能够, 能干”之意。两者都可以置于名词之后作定语。如: a patient able to describe his symptoms accurately to the doctor/a problem capable of solution (可以解决的问题)。但作“能干”解时, able 语气较强, 而 capable 表达的语气则较弱。如: an able father (能干的爸爸)。而 a

capable student 中的 capable 表示“还能干”，able 的主语指人而不指物，而 capable 的主语既可指人也可指物。

② The statement is able to be interpreted. ③ The statement is capable of various interpretations. (这个声明可以有各种各样的解释。)

[注意]可以说 an able man, 但没有 un-able man 的说法。

* **abnormal** [æb'nom(ə)l] *a.* unusual 反常的, 变态的: ~ psychology 变态心理学 / Is the man ~ in any way? [反] normal 正常的

* **aboard** [ə'bo:d] *prep.* on board 在船(飞机, 车)上: The little boy has never been ~ a ship. *ad.* 在船(飞机, 车)上: We must not take combustible goods ~. [反] ashore 在岸上, 上岸

* **abolish** [ə'bolɪʃ] *vt.* 废除(法律, 习惯, 制度等), 取消 [反] establish [is'tæblɪʃ] 建立

* **about** [ə'baʊt] *prep.* 1. concerning 关于, 对于: stories ~ Einstein 2. around 在...周围, 在...附近 3. everywhere 在各处: The toys were strewn ~ the garden. 4. engaged in 从事于: What are you ~? *ad.* 1. 在周围, 附近: You can see nobody ~. 2. almost 大约, 差不多 [be ~ to do sth.] 正要, 即将做某事: He jumped on the train as it was ~ to leave.

[语法] 1. be about to do sth. 是 be going to 的通俗用法, 不能加表示将来时间的副词修饰语, 如 tomorrow, next week 等。2. about 作“有关...”解。(参阅 on.)

* **above** [ə'baʊ] *a.* 上面的, 上述的:

Please send the parcel to the ~ address. *prep.* 1. higher than 在...上的: 1,000 metres ~ sea level 海拔 1000 米 2. beyond 超出, 超越: This book is far ~ me. [~ all] 首先, 尤其, 最重要的 *ad.* 在上面: see the example given ~ [反] below 在...下面, 在下面

[辨析] above, on, over —— 三词都可以作介词和副词。作为介词, 均可表示“在...之上”的意思。above 指“在...的上方”, 未必是“正上方”。如: The sun rose above the horizon. on 指与对象有接触, 表示“在...的上面”。如: on the table. over 指与对象无接触, 表示“在...的正上方”(亦有覆盖之意)。如: over the blackboard. 有时也可指与对象有接触。如: She put her hands over her face.

* **abroad** [ə'brɔ:d] *ad.* 1. overseas 国外, 海外: go ~ 2. 到处, 传开: The news soon spread ~. [反] home 在国内 [at home and ~] 国内外

* **absence** ['æbsəns] *n.* not being here, not there 缺席, 不在场: Tom called on me in my ~. [~ from] 缺席: ~ from work 旷工 / His long ~ from work delayed his promotion. [in the ~ of] 缺乏..., 没有...: In the ~ of adequate proof, we can't come to any conclusion. [反] in the presence of 有, 在场

* **absent** ['æbsənt] *a.* 1. not here, not there 缺席的, 不在场的: Joan is ~ today. 2. 漫不经心的, 心不在焉的: ~ minded [~ from] 不在: I'll be ~ from home in the afternoon. [反] present *vt.* [æb'sənt] keep oneself away 缺席, 不在 [~ oneself from...]: I ~ed myself from the meeting.

[语法] absent 作形容词使用时, 仅仅表示当事人“不在”, 作动词使用时, 除了属于生硬正式的表达以外, 有暗示“故意缺席”的意味。

* **absolute** ['æbsəlu:t] *a.* 1. positive 绝对的: an ~ monarch 专制君主 2. perfect 完全的 [反] relative 相对的

[注意] absolute 没有比较级, 不能用 very 等副词来修饰, 但可用 nearly 等副词来修饰。如: nearly absolute control (大致可以控制)。

* **absolutely** ['æbsəlu:tli] *ad.* 绝对地

absorb [əb'sɔ:b] *vt.* 1. take/suck in 吸收: ~ knowledge / Water ~s oxygen. 2. take up the attention of 吸引: His business ~s all his energies. 3. 使专心, 全神贯注于某事 [be ~ed in]: She was ~ed in a book.

abstract ['æbstrækt] *a.* difficult 抽象的, 难以理解的 [反] concrete 具体的 *n.* 摘要: an ~ from a book [in the ~]

在理论上 *-vt.* [æb'strækt] 取走; 摘要

absurd [əb'sɜ:d] *a.* unreasonable 荒唐的, 不合理的 [反] rational 理性的

* **abundant** [ə'bandənt] *a.* 1. more than enough; plentiful 充分的, 大量的: They have ~ proof of his guilt. 他们有充分的证据证明他有罪。2. rich in 丰富的: The country is ~ in oil and gas.

* **abuse** [ə'bjuz] *vt.* 1. make a bad / wrong use of 滥用; The officer abused his authority. 2. misuse 误用 (语言) 3. 谩骂, 诋毁 *-n.* [ə'bjuz] 滥用; ~ of privileges 滥用特权

* **academic** [ækə'demik] *a.* 1. 学院的, 高等教育的: He wants his child to have an ~ education. 2. 学术的, 理论上的

* **academy** [ə'kædəmi] *n.* 1. 学院, 专科学校: an ~ of music 音乐学院 2. 学会, 研究院 [the Academy Award] 奥斯卡金像奖, 艺术成就奖 (美国电影艺术学院每年颁给优秀电影制作人、电影明星等获奖人的小金像)。

* **accelerate** [æk'seləreit] *vt.* hasten 促进, 催进: The sun ~s the growth of a plant. *-vi.* make quicker 加速 [反] decelerate 减速

* **accent** [æksənt] *n.* 1. 口音, 腔调: She speaks English with a strong Chinese ~. 2. 重音, 重音符号: The ~ of the word "English" is on the first syllable. *-vt.* [æk'sent] 1. 重读: The little girl ~ed the wrong syllable. 2. 强调

* **accept** [ək'sept] *vt.* 1. receive 接受: I can't ~ the job. 2. consent to receive 认可, 同意, 承认: Do you ~ what he told you? [~ that...] 认为...; He ~s that the aircraft has no choice but to crash into the sea. [反] refuse, reject 拒绝

* **acceptable** [ək'septəbl] *a.* 可接受的, 受欢迎的: Her proposal was not ~ to me. 她的提议无法让我接受。[反] unacceptable

* **access** [ækses] *n.* 1. 接近, 进入...通道 (场所, 机会, 权利): Fallen rocks cut off the only ~ to the village. 落石阻断了通往村庄的惟一道路。[have/gain ~ to sth.] 可以获得: It is difficult to

gain ~ to the upper levels of society in America. 2. (怒气等的) 爆发: in an ~ of fury / rage 勃然大怒 *-vt.* (电脑) 取出 (资料), 存取, (信息) 输入存储装置

* **accessory** [ək'sesəri] *n.* 附件; 附属品

* **accident** [ˈæksɪdənt] *n.* 1. unexpected event 意外, 偶然的事: Your meeting us was a mere ~. 2. unfortunate event 事故, 灾难: Carelessness often causes ~s. [by ~] by chance 偶然地 [反] on purpose 故意地

* **accidental** [æksi'dentəl] *a.* 意外的, 偶然的

* **accidentally** [æksi'dentli] *adv.* 意外地, 偶然地

accommodate [ə'kɒmədeɪt] *vt.* 1. admit 容纳: The hotel can ~ 2,000 guests. 2. supply, furnish 提供, 供给: He ~d me with money. 3. 使...适应 (和...连用): Tom had to ~ himself to the situation.

accommodation [ə'kɒmə'deɪʃən] *n.* 住宿, 膳宿

* **accompany** [ə'kəmpani] *vt.* 1. go with 陪伴: Her husband will ~ her on her coming trip to Hawaii. 2. follow 伴随 3. 伴奏: The pianist accompanied her singing. [be accompanied by] 由...陪伴, 伴随发生: The rain was accompanied by a high wind. [~ with] 同时做某动作: He accompanied his speech with gestures.

* **accomplish** [ə'kʌmplɪʃ] *vt.* 1. complete 完成: All this was ~ed in a year. 2. carry out 实现, 达到 (目标): They didn't ~ the purpose desired. [注意] accomplish 作“完成”解时, 是强调出色地完成所指定的任务。

accord [ə'kɔ:d] *vt.* give 给予 [~ sth. to sb. / ~ sb. sth.]: He ~ed his friends his sincere thanks. *-vi.* agree 一致, 与...符合 [~ with]: His words do not ~ with his actions. [反] discord, conflict 不一致 *-n.* 1. 符合, 一致: [with one ~] 异口同声地: They cheered him with one ~. [be in / out of ~ with...] 同...一致 / 同...不一致;

The decision was in ~ with popular sentiment. 2. 协议, 条约; the Munich ~ 慕尼黑协定

* **accordance** [ə'kɔ:dəns] *n.* 一致, 符合 [in ~ with] 与...一致, 按照, 根据: In ~ with your wishes, I have written to her.

* **according** [ə'kɔ:diŋ] *ad.* (只用于 ~ to 和 ~ as 两个习语中) 按照, 根据

[注意] according to 和 according as 是两个不同的词性, 不能混为一谈。前者起介词作用, 由 according to 引导的介词短语在句中可作状语、表语等成分。如: 1. 根据, 按照: You choose according to what you want. 2. 符合: Isn't it according to international law? according as 起连词作用, 其后接句子, 意即: 要看...而定, 根据...而: You may go or stay, according as you decide.

* **accordingly** [ə'kɔ:diŋli] *ad.* 1. therefore 因此, 于是: She was asked to go, and ~ she left at once. 2. 相应地, 照着: Will you arrange ~? 可不可以作相应的处理?

* **account** [ə'kaunt] *n.* 1. 账, 账目: The ~s were perfectly in order. 账目丝毫不差。2. story, description 叙述, 说明: Today's paper carries an exciting ~ of the match. [on this ~] for this reason 为了这个缘故: I won't be able to come on this ~. [on no ~] by no means, not at all 决不, 在任何情况下都不: On no ~ must you go out tonight. [on ~ of] because of 由于, 因为: That was on ~ of the lack of exercises. [take into ~] 把...考虑进去: Take into ~ the differences between the students' mother tongue and the goal language. -*vt.* consider 把...认为/视为: I ~ her my good friend. -*vi.* [~ for] 足以说明..., 说明...的原因: Philip could not ~ for his absence from school.

[注意] 上述 on no account 短语在句中起副词作用, 修饰句中谓语动词, 若其短语放在句首, 后面的主谓语需倒装。

③ On no account this switch must be touched. ④ On no account must this

switch be touched.

accumulate [ə'kjuzmjuleit] *vt.* collect, amass 积累, 积聚: The young man quickly ~d a large fortune. -*vi.* heap up 堆积: Dust ~d on the desk. ⑤ dissipate 消散

⑥ 辨析 accumulate, collect, gather —— 见 gather.

accurate [ækjuri:t] *a.* 1. correct 准确的 2. precise 精确的: Her information was ~. [to be ~] 正确地 ⑦ inaccurate 不准确的, erroneous 错误的

* **accuse** [ə'kjuz] *vt.* 1. blame 谴责, 非难 2. charge 指控, 告发 [~ sb. of sth.] 控告(指责)某人做某事: Of what was the man ~d? 人们控告他犯了什么罪?

[语法] accuse 的分词形式可作定语。如: The angry man gave her an accusing look. / The accused men were acquitted. (那些被告获判无罪。)

* **accustom** [ə'kastəm] *vt.* 使习惯, 养成习惯 [~ oneself /sb./sth. to...] 使...习惯于: She found it necessary to ~ her child to getting up and going to bed early.

* **accustomed** [ə'kastəmd] *a.* 惯常的, 习惯的: in one's ~ manner 以惯常的态度 [be ~ to...] 对...感到习惯, 习惯于: He is ~ to speaking English. 他说惯了英语。⑧ unaccustomed

[语法] be accustomed to 之后要接名词或起名词作用的词。但有时也可以接动词原形, 表示经常(惯于)做某事(此时的“be”动词要改为 get/become 等)。如: He got accustomed to sneer at religion. (他惯于嘲弄宗教。)

ACE ['ei'si:i] *n.* (缩) Awards for Cable Excellence (美)有线电视优秀奖

* **ache** [eik] *n.* continuous pain 痛: He felt an ~ in his bosom. -*vi.* suffer pain 疼: She laughed till his sides ~d. 她笑得肚子痛。

[语法] ache 作为名词解时, 和身体的部位名称常构成合成词。其用法如下: 1. headache 总是用作可数名词: have a headache/suffer from headaches. 2. 合成词泛指疼痛时作不可数名词: Chocolate gives the little boy toothache.

3. 合成词作“一阵疼痛”解时,美国作可数名词,英国作不可数名词:(美)to get stomachaches;(英)to get stomach-ache

[注意]ache 等表示身体感觉的动词,在句中用进行体或非进行体均可,意义不变。如:My head aches /is aching. (我头疼。)

* **achieve** [ə'tʃi:v] *vt.* 1. accomplish 实现,完成:Nothing would stop him from achieving his ambition. 2. reach 达成,获得: ~ success 获得成功 **[反]** fail 失败

* **achievement** [ə'tʃi:vmənt] *n.* 1. 完成,达到:the ~ of one's goals 目标的完成 2. 成就,成绩:the ~s of one's elders 前辈的成就

[注意]achievement 作第一种意思时属不可数名词,作第二种意思时是可数名词。

* **acid** ['æsid] *n.* 酸,酸性物质 *a.* 1. 酸的,酸性的 2. 刻薄的:an ~ comment 尖刻的批评

[辨析]acid, sour —— 作形容词解时,两词均有“酸的”意思。acid 指酸味本身。如:an acid fruit such as a lemon (柠檬——类酸味的水果)。sour 则是指因腐败发酵而变酸之意。如:This milk tastes slightly sour.

acknowledge [ək'nɒlɪdʒ] *vt.* 1. admit 承认: ~ the value of old things 2. express thanks for 感谢,做出反应: I ~d her help in my book. 我在书中对她的帮助表示感谢。**[反]** deny 否认:Robbie didn't deny the facts.

[注意]acknowledge 作“感谢”解时通常不说 acknowledge sb.。如:① We must not fail to acknowledge him in the services of the town. ② We must not fail to acknowledge his services to the town. (我们必须感谢他对市政的功绩。)

[语法]acknowledge 作“承认”解时,其后可以跟复合结构(宾语 + 补语):The old man acknowledged the little boy as his son. 也可以跟动名词结构:He acknowledged having been defeated at last. (最终他承认了自己的失败。)另外,后面还可跟过去分词作定语,表示“公认的”之意:She is an acknowledged

pianist in the city.

acme [ækmi] *n.* 顶点,极度: ~ of science 尖端科学

acquaint [ə'kweɪnt] *vt.* 1. make known 使(人)知道,了解[~ sb. with sth.] 告诉某人某事:He has ~ed me with his plan. 他已告诉我他的计划。2. 熟悉,通晓,精通[~ oneself with]: You should ~ yourself with the facts before you make a decision.

* **acquaintance** [ə'kweɪntəns] *n.* 熟人; 认识,了解

* **acquire** [ə'kwaɪə] *vt.* 1. get, gain 取得,获得: ~ one's knowledge 2. form 养成(嗜好或习惯): A bad habit is easily ~d. **[反]** lose 失去

[注意]acquire 作“取得,获得”解时,强调的是通过一定的努力而逐渐得到。

acre ['eɪkə] *n.* 英亩 (1 英亩 ≈ 4,047m²): The building stands in 15 ~s of ground. 这幢建筑物占地 15 英亩。

* **across** [ə'krɒs] *prep.* 1. through 横过,穿过,越过: ~ the street / river 2. 在...那边,在...对面: Bring the child ~ the river. 把孩子带到河对面去。[come ~ sb./sth.] meet / discover by chance 偶然遇到某人(发现某物) *ad.* 在对面,横过: The table is two metres ~. 这张桌子直径是 2 米。**[辨析]** across, through —— 见 through。

* **act** [ækt] *vt.* play 扮演,演出: Who ~s the part of Hamlet? *vi.* 1. do 采取行动: Think before you ~. 2. work, succeed 起作用(主要指计划,机器,药等): The medicine wouldn't ~. 3. play 扮演,演出: The little girl ~ed well. [~ as] do the duties of 担任: He ~ed as manager while he was ill. [~ for] do duties instead of 代理 *n.* 1. action 行为,举动: a wise (a brave / an unwise, etc.) ~ 2. part of a play 幕: Act I, scene ii 第一幕第二场

* **action** ['æksən] *n.* 1. 行动,动作: The time has come for ~. 该行动起来了。2. (常用单数)起作用: by the ~ of light on film 由光线对胶片起作用 **[辨析]** act, action, deed —— 三词都有“行动,行为,动作”的意思。act 指具

体、短暂、个别的行为,强调结果。action 指抽象、连续或重复的行为,强调过程。如: Action speaks louder than words. (百说不如一干。)而 deed 则指做完的事,强调结果,经常暗示取得成功。如: Remember that you are judged by your deeds. (要记住人们是根据你的行为来评价你的。)

注意 action 作“对…起作用”解时用“the action on”来表示。如: the action of acid on metal (酸对金属的作用)。

- * **active** ['æktiv] *a.* 1. alive 活跃的,活泼的; an ~ life 2. lively, nimble 积极的,敏捷的; a very ~ man/~ communications satellite (火箭)能动型通信卫星 (具有收、发两种性能的通信卫星) **区别** inactive, passive 被动的

- * **activity** [æk'tiviti] *n.* 1. 活力,充满朝气; a family full of ~ 2. 各种活动; He has a lot of activities which take up his time.

注意 activity 作“抽象的活力,朝气”解时是不可数名词,作“各种积极的活动”解时,是可数名词。

- * **actor** ['æktə] *n.* 男演员
* **actress** ['æktris] *n.* 女演员

- * **actual** ['æktʃu(ə)l] *a.* 1. 实际的,现实的; in ~ life 2. real 真实的; an ~ happening **区别** imaginary 想像的 **辨析** actual, true, real ——见 true.

- * **actually** ['æktʃu(ə)li] *ad.* 1. 实际上 2. 确实,当真

- * **A. D.** ['ei'di:] *ad.* in the year of the Lord 西元,公元,纪元 (A. D. 是拉丁语 anno domini 的缩写形式,即耶稣基督诞生之年的缩写;而公元前则称为 B. C.); From 20 B. C. to A. D. 30 is 50 years. 公元前 20 年到公元 30 年之间有 50 年。

注意 1. 一般情况下, A. D. 与 B. C. 对比时使用。(见上面例句。) 2. A. D. 可用于较早的年代前或后。如: A. D. 1949 = 1949 (公元 1949 年) 3. (英) A. D. 置于年代之前,但在美国 A. D. 也可置于年代之后。B. C. 则应写在年代之后。

adapt [ə'dæpt] *vt.* 1. fit, adjust 使适应 [~ oneself to...]; He quickly ~ himself to the hot weather. 2. 改编,改写;

The teacher ~ed his lecture to his students. 老师把讲稿改到适合学生接受的程度。-*vi.* 适应; She has not yet ~ed to the climate.

- * **add** [æd] *vt.* 1. put sth. more 加,加上; Tom ~ed three more (to the others). 2. say / write sth. more 增加,补充说; I'd like to ~ a few words to what our monitor just said. -*vi.* increase 增加,增添; The rain will only ~ed to our difficulties. [~ up (together)] 总计,合计; She ~ed up all the items twice. [~ up to...] (总起来看) 说明..., 意味着; Your long answer just ~s up to a refusal. **区别** subtract 减少

- * **addition** [ə'diʃən] *n.* 1. 增加,附加物; The new member will be a welcome ~ to our class. 2. 加法,增加(不可数; 有时可加不定冠词); 3 + 2 = 5 is a simple ~. [in ~] 另外,此外; In ~, I want you to come back. [in ~ to...] 除...之外 (= besides)

注意 in addition to 除...之外, to 在此是介词,其后跟名词或起名词作用的词,不能跟动词原形。⑤ in addition to read at night ⑥ in addition to reading at night

additional [ə'diʃən(ə)l] *a.* 附加的,额外的; ~ help

- * **address** [ə'dres] *n.* 1. 地址,通讯处; She has changed her ~. 2. speech, lecture 演讲,讲话 -*vt.* 1. speak to 向...讲话(尤指作演说); He will ~ us on the subject of war and peace. 2. 在...写地址,把...寄给; The letter was wrongly ~ed.

- * **adequate** ['ædikwit] *a.* 1. enough, sufficient 足够的,充足的 [~ to / for sth.]; ~ money for a trip 足够的钱去旅行 2. competent, suitable 胜任的,适合的; I hope he will prove ~ to the job. / an answer ~ to the question 适合这一问题的回答方式 **区别** inadequate **辨析** adequate, ample, enough, sufficient ——见 enough.

- * **adhere** [əd'hia] *vi.* 1. stick, cling 粘附,胶着; a stamp adhering to a postcard 2. 坚持,遵守; The leader ~d to what

he had said at the meeting. /He ~d to the faith of his fathers.

[注意] adhere, stick, cling 三词后面都跟介词 to 表示“坚持, 粘附”之意, 其后都跟名词或起名词作用的词。

- * **adjacent** [ə'dʒeɪsənt] *a.* neighboring, bordering, adjoining 邻近的, 毗连的: ~ rooms 相连的房间 /The house ~ to the church is the vicarage. 毗邻教堂的房子是牧师住宅。

- * **adjective** ['ædʒɪktɪv] *n.* 形容词: An ~ modifies a noun.

- * **adjust** [ə'dʒʌst] *vt.* arrange; put in order or agreement 调整; 使...适应 [~ oneself to...]: The desks and seats can be ~ed to the height of any child. /When you travel, you always have to ~ yourself to a new situation. 当你外出旅行时, 你常常必须去适应新的情况。~*vi.* 适应: ~ to a new climate [区] disturb 扰乱

[辨析] adjust, adapt —— 两词均有“适应, 适合”的意思。adjust 指“作少许的调整使完全符合或适应”。如: She soon adjusted herself to her way of life. (她很快地使自己适应了新的生活方式。)而 adapt 则是指“修改或改变原来的事物以适应新的环境或条件”。如: One must adapt one's way of living to changed conditions. (人必须使自己的生活方式适应改变了的环境。)

- * **adjustable** [ə'dʒʌstəbl] *a.* 可调整的, 可校准的

- * **adjustment** [ə'dʒʌstmənt] *n.* 调整, 调节, 校准 ~ class 慢班(教学) / ~ effect 调节效应

- * **administration** [ədmini'streɪʃən] *n.* 1. management 管理, 经营: the ~ of a corporation 企业的经营管理 2. government 政府, 行政机关: (美) the Administration 联邦政府

- * **admiration** [ædmə'reɪʃən] *n.* 1. compliment, respect 赞美, 钦佩 2. 令人钦佩: We all have a great ~ for the people's heroes. 我们大家对于人民英雄都怀着十分钦佩的心情。[the ~]: 赞美的对象、事物: The Great Wall of China is the ~ of the world.

- * **admire** [əd'maɪə] *vt.* honour greatly 羨

慕, 赞赏, 钦佩 [~ sb. for sth.]: He is ~d for his achievements. 他因功绩而受人钦佩。(美俗) [~ to do sth.] 喜欢做某事 [区] despise 轻视

[辨析] admire, honour —— 两词均有“钦佩, 羡慕”的意思。admire 指对某人或者某物而产生的“羡慕之心、赞扬之意”。honour 则是指对某人或某物表示极大的“敬意”。如: Zhou Enlai is a man honoured by the whole world. (周恩来是受到全世界人民尊敬的人。)

admission [əd'mɪʃən] *n.* 1. 接纳, 收容, 允许进入: Admission to universities is by examination only. 2. statement admitting sth. 承认, 供认: an ~ of guilt 承认犯罪 [by/on sb's own ~] 据某人自己承认

- * **admit** [əd'mɪt] *vt.* 1. allow, permit 允许进入: They admitted us into the house. 2. have room for 可容纳 3. confess 承认: She ~ted her mistake. (= She ~ted having made a mistake. 或 She ~ted that she had made a mistake.) 她承认犯了错误。[区] exclude 拒绝, 逐出

[注意] admit 作“承认”解时, 其后跟名词或起名词作用的词。(见上面例句。)亦可跟代词。如: You must admit him to be a foolish fellow. 不能跟动词不定式。如: ③ admit to steal ④ admit stealing / admit to stealing

- * **adopt** [ə'dɒpt] *vt.* 1. 收养: ~ a child 2. accept 采用, 采纳: They ~ed our plan. 3. 通过: The act was formally ~ed last week. 这项法案上周被正式通过。[区] reject 拒绝

[注意] adopt 的过去分词形式作前置定语时, 意为“收养的”, 作后置定语意为“采用的/采纳的”。如: 收养的孩子 ③ children adopted ④ adopted children / 采用的方法 ③ adopted methods ⑤ methods adopted.

- * **adoption** [ə'dɒpʃən] *n.* 采用, 采纳

adore [ə'dɔː] *vt.* 1. worship 崇拜: ~ God 2. admire 敬慕, 敬爱: She ~s her father. 3. like very much (口语) 极为喜爱: Boys ~ detective movies. 男孩们非常喜欢看侦探片。

[语法] adore 及其他表示心理或情感状

态变化的动词,一般情况下,不能用于进行体,而常用于一般现在时。(见上例例句。)

* **adult** ['ædʌlt/ə'dʌlt] *n.* grown-up 成人; They treat children as ~s. 他们以对待成年人的方式来对待孩子。[反] child 孩子, 儿童 -*a.* 成年的, 发育成熟的

* **advance** [əd'vɑ:ns] *vt.* proceed 推进, 促进: The application of the science has ~d the industry. 这一科学的应用促进了工业的发展。-*vi.* 1. move forward 前进, 发展: Not to ~ is to go back. (谚语) 不进则退。2. raise to a higher rank 晋级, 提升 [反] retreat 撤退, 退却 -*n.* 1. 前进, 进展; industrial ~ 工业进展 [in ~] beforehand 提前, 预先: Galileo's ideas were in ~ of the age in which he lived. 伽利略的思想超越了他生活的时代。2. 预付, 借支: Can I have an ~ on my salary? 我可以预支薪水吗?

* **advanced** [əd'vɑ:nst] *a.* 前进的, 先进的

* **advantage** [əd'vɑ:ntidʒ] *n.* 1. superiority 优点, 有利条件 [gain / have an ~ over] 优于, 胜过: The great ~ we have over them is that they're weak and sentimental. 2. benefit 利益, 好处: There'll be no ~ in waiting any longer. 再等下去一点好处也没有。[take ~ of] 利用: He took ~ of the moment to have the seat. [反] disadvantage 不利

* **advantageous** [əd'vɑ:nteɪʃəs] *a.* profitable, helpful 有利的 [~ to sb.] 对某人有利 [反] disadvantageous

辨析 advantageous, beneficial, profitable —— 三词都有“有利的, 有好处的”之意。advantageous 常指在某方面占有优势, 用于竞争或战事中。beneficial 指对健康、身心或事业有益处, 亦可指经济福利方面。profitable 着重指在物质和金钱等方面得到实际好处。

* **adventure** [əd'ventʃə] *n.* 1. 冒险: be fond of ~ 喜欢冒险 2. 冒险活动, 奇遇: go through various ~s 经历各种冒险活动。

辨析 adventure, venture —— 见 venture.

* **adverb** ['ædvə:b] *n.* 副词

* **advertise** ['ædvətaɪz] *vt.* make known 通知, 为...做广告: If you want to sell your product you must ~ it. -*vi.* [~ for] 登广告征求/找寻: She ~d for a house in several weekly periodicals.

* **advertisement** [əd'vertɪsmənt] *n.* 广告 (其缩写形式为 ad.): ~ appeal (广告) 广告感染力

* **advice** [əd'vaɪs] *n.* 忠告, 意见: If you want good ~, consult an old man. (谚) 如果你想得到有益的忠告, 就向老年人请教吧!

语法 advice 作“忠告”之意是不可数名词。如: a piece / bit of advice. 作“消息, 报告”解时为可数名词。如: It is revised according to the latest advices.

* **advisable** [əd'vaɪsəbl] *a.* 明智的, 可取的

注意 在 It is advisable that... 句型中, that 引导的从句用动词原形或 should + 动词原形表示虚拟语气。如: It is advisable that everyone (should) have a map.

* **advise** [əd'vaɪz] *vt.* 1. 忠告, 劝告: He ~d an early start. 他建议早点出发。[~ sb. to do sth.] 忠告某人做某事: The teacher ~d her to go home. [~ sb. against sth.] 劝告某人不要做某事: He ~d his son against smoking. (= He ~d his son not to smoke.) 2. (主要为商业用语) 通知: [~ sb. of sth.] 通知某人某事: We write to ~ you of the despatch of the goods on your order of yesterday's date.

注意 1. advise 后所跟的以连接代词或连接副词引导的宾语从句中, 其谓语动词用虚拟语气。如: Would you advise me where I (should) spend my holidays this summer? 2. advise 后不能直接跟动词不定式, 而应跟动名词短语。

* **advocate** ['ædvəkeɪt] *n.* 1. supporter 提倡者, 鼓吹者 2. lawyer 律师 -*vt.* 拥护, 主张... [~ doing sth.]: ~ revising the rules. (= ~ the revision of the rules) 主张修改规章。

* **aerial** ['eəriəl] *a.* 航空的, 空中的 -*n.* 天线

* **aeroplane** ['eəəpleɪn] *n.* 飞机: by ~ 乘