英汉双解小词典



湖南人民出版社

A Pocket English Dictionary With Chinese Translation

英汉双解小词典

吕培铻 喻广荣 编译

湖南人民出版社

英汉双解小词典

吕培岳 喻广荣 编译 责任编辑: 廖世英

湖南人民出版社出版 (长沙市展览馆路14号)

湖南省丘羊 专 產发行 湖南省新华印刷一厂印刷

-7

1984年3月新1版 字数,736,000 印张:13.75 印数:1---142,500 统一书号:9109•59 定价:2.00元

前 言

《英汉双解小词典》系根据英国朗曼出版公司出版的《Longman Pocket English Dictionary》结合我国具体情况编译而成。本词典的英文释义采用了1500个最常用的单词,浅显易懂,很适合中学生、大学生、中学教师,以及自修英语的读者使用。词典中的例句十分丰富,均为日常生活用语和学生用语,而且配有一些插图,以便于读者理解和掌握。

本词典以5500 基础单词为根据,列为词条,其他的大量单词按同根词归类,出现在有关词条内的例句中, 这对读者理解单词和记忆单词能有较大帮助。凡能掌握 1500单词的读者,就可以通过学习本词典迅速学到5500以上的基础英语词汇。

此外,单词的释义既有英文又有中文,读者既可以对照使用, 也可以单独使用简明英文释义,为以后使用高级英文词典打下基础。

本词典在编译过程中, 承刘达康、伍谦光两同志审稿,并承陈艾、曾克明、许瑞芳、许叙全等同志帮助校阅, 特此附致谢意。

由于水平有限,本词典可能存在不少缺点,诚恳希望读者提出批评意见,以便再版时修改。

编译者 1982年元月

编排说明

- 本辞典在编排上与其他字典有所不同。 同根词一律不另列词条,而是出现在其根词词条内,用斜体字表现,如:
 - fool [fu:1] n. 1. a silly person, without good sense.
 - 笨人,傻瓜: It is cold; it was foolish(a.) of you not to bring your coat. 你真傻,天气寒冷,竟不带大衣。/Foolishly(ad.) I left my coat at home. 我真笨,竟把大衣留在家里了。
- 2. 原著中未标词性。为了方便读者,编译者给单词增加了词性。 同时,对例句中的派生词在必要时也加附了词性,如:
 - control [kən'troul] vt. to direct, to guide, to keep steady. 指挥,控制,支配,管理: The car got out of control (n.) and started to run down the street; but the driver soon got it under control again and it stood still. 汽车失去了控制,开始沿街滑行; 但是司机很快又把它控制住,使它停了下来。
- 3. 词性用英语缩写形式注出,共分10类:名词n.,动词v.(及物动词vt.、不及物动词vi.、助动词v.aux.),代词pron.,数词num.,形容词a.. 副词ad.,前置词prep.,连接词conj.,感叹词int.,冠词art.。复合词一般不加词性。
- **4.** 单词用国际音标注明发音。 例句中的派生词必要时也加注国际音标。但有下列词尾的派生词一般不加注音标:

-ment [-mənt] -ly [-li]
-ance [-əns] -ness [-nis]
-ence [-əns] -less [-lis]
-ing [-iŋ] -er(or,ar) [-ə]
-(ɛ)d [-(i)d(t)]

5. 书后附有附录一(一千五百单词词汇表)和附录二 (不规则 动词表)。

- a [ei, ə], an [æn, ən] art.
 one, each. —(个), 每一
 (个): There is a cat on
 my bed. 我床上有一只猫。
 /We drink tea twice a
 day. 我们每天喝两次茶。
 /A dog is an animal. 狗
 是动物。
- abandon [ə'bændən] vt. to leave and not go back. 抛弃, 离弃, 放弃: The captain abandoned his burning ship. 船长离弃了着了火的船。
- building in which men or women live shut away from other people and work for God. 修道院 (修士或修 女 修 道场 所). ② a church. 大寺院, 大教堂: This is a picture of Westminster Abbey. 这是一张威斯敏斯特教堂的图片。

- abbreviation [əˌbri:vi'eiʃən] n. a short way of
 writing a word. 缩写,单
 词的缩写式: He lives at
 17, Short St., Blackhill.
 他住在布莱克山肖特街17
 号。
 - ablaze [ə'bleiz] ad. & a. on fire. 着火燃烧,着火的。
 - (to be) able ['eibl] a. can. 能, 会: Jack was not able to play football because he had broken his leg. 杰克不能踢足球, 因为他的腿摔断了。/John has the ability [ə'biliti] (n.) to repair all kinds of machines. 约翰有能力修理各种各样的机器。
 - aboard [ə'bəːd] ad. & prep. on or in a ship, train or aircraft. 在船(或车、飞机)上。
 - abolish [ə'bəli]] vt. to

stop something completely, to do away with. 废除,取消: We all hope for the abolition [,æbəˈliʃən](n.) of war. 我们都希望消灭战争。

about [ə'baut] ① prep.of. concerning. 关于,对于: reading am a book about animals. 我在读一 本关于动物的书。 ② ad. here and there. 周围, 附 近, 到外: The visitors walked about the gardens. 来宾游览公园。 3 prep. at the time or shortly before or after. 约在, … 左右: Come back at about twelve o'clock, 十二点左 右回来吧。 @ ad. perhaps a little more, perhaps a little less. 大约,差不多: John is about as tall as I am. 约翰差不多和我一样 髙。

above [ə'bʌv] prep. higher than. 在…上面,在…以上,高于: The clock is above the picture. 钟挂

在图画上方。

abreast [əˈbrest] ad. side by side. 相并, 并肩: The men walked three abreast. 三人并肩而行。

abroad [ə'brə:d] ad. in or to another country. 在国外, 到国外。

abrupt [əˈbrʌpt] a. sudden, not expected.突然的,出其不意的: The first car stopped abruptly (ad.) and those behind ran into it. 第一辆车突然停住,后面的那些车撞了上去。

abscess ['æbsis] n. a painful place on the body, where poison has gathered. 脓疮, 脓肿。

absent ['æbsənt] a. not being here, not present. 不在, 缺席: Three men were absent from work today. 今天有三个人缺勤。/My absence ['æbsəns] (n.) from school was caused by my illness.我因病缺课。/We should

not talk about John's affairs in his absence. 我们不应该背后议论约翰。

absolutely ['æˈɔsəljuːtli]
ad. completely, in
every way. 完全地, 绝对
地: Your hands must be
absolutely clean before
you have your dinner.
吃饭前必须把手洗得干干净

absorb [əb'sə:b] vt. to take in. 吸收: The dry earth quickly absorbed the rain water. 干燥的大地很快将雨水吸收。/to be absorbed in: to have all one's attention fixed on. 专心于…: Bob was so absorbed in the story that he did not hear the clock strike. 鲍勃看小说入了迷,连钟响也没有听见。

absurd [əb'sə:d] a. foolish, stupid, making people laugh. 愚蠢的,荒谬的,可笑的。

ahundant [ə'bʌndənt] a.
plentiful, more than

. enough. 丰富的,充裕的, 充分的: Rice in the abundant river valleys. 江河流域盛产水 We had 稻。 / abundant crop of oranges 我们去年桔 last year. 子丰收。 / There are mosquitoes in abundance [a]bandans (n.)these dark, wet places. 在这些阴暗潮湿的地方蚊子 孳牛、

abuse [ə'bjuɪz] ① vt. to use wrongly. 滥用,妄用: clever but he He was abused his cleverness he planned when steal. 他很聪明,但是他想 去行窃, 这是聪明反被聪明 2 vt. to speak 误。 impolitely. 辱骂: The angry thief abused the policeman who took him to the police-station.发 怒的盗贼咒骂带他到警察局 去的警察。③ [a'bju:s]n. wrong use. 滥用,妄用: stay any T must not

longer in your house or it will be an abuse of your kindness. 我得走了, 再不走就是不知趣了。

academy [əˈkædəmi] n. 1 a school for teaching special subject. one 专科学校: an academy of music. 音乐学校。 ② a group of people who know a lot about things like [painting science, 高等学术团体, 学 会. The Royal Academy of Arts (London), 皇家艺 术学会(伦敦)。③ a school, often not under the government, for the children of rich people. 私立学校。

accent ['æksənt] n. a special way of speaking. 腔调,口音: Ah Tah speaks English with a Chinese accent. 阿塔讲英语带中国口音。

accent [æk'sent] vt. to give strength to one part of a word. 重读: We

accent the second part of the word "important". 我们重读 "important" 一词的第二个音节。

accept [ək'sept] ① vt. to take what someone offers. 接受, 领受。② v. to agree with. 同意: You say she is good-looking and I will accept what you say. 你说她漂亮,我同意你的看法。

accident ['æksident] something not expected, and which hurts people. 意外的事, 事故: John met with an accident in a yesterday. 约翰昨天乘汽 车出了事故。 2 a happening which is not 意外, 偶然: expected. We met in the shop by accident. 我们意外地在商 店里相遇。 / I did not know that John would in the shop. Our meeting was accidental [æksi dentl] (a.). 我不知

。道约翰会在商店里,我们的 相遇是意外的。/ We met accidentally (ad.)。我们 意外地相遇。

accommodate [əˈkəmədeit]
w. to have rooms where
people can eat and sleep.
供给食宿: This hotel
has accommodation
[əˌkəməˈdei [ən] (n.) for
fifty people. 这家旅馆可
供五十人食宿。

accompany [əˈkʌmpəni] ① vt. to go with. 陪同, 伴随: You will be accompanied by: two soldiers on your way through the forest. 将有 两名士兵陪伴你通过森林。 2 v. to play music to help a singer or another player. 伴奏: Mr Jones played the violin and his daughter accompanied , him on the piano. 琼斯 。先生拉小提琴。他的女儿用 新琴伴奏。/She played the accompaniment (n.). 她

to finish completely what one plans to do. 完成 (任务等): The builders have accomplished the difficult piece of work they were paid to do. 建筑工人已完成了他们承包的那项艰巨的工程。

according (to) [əˈkəːdiŋ]
ad. in agreement with,
from what someone says,
or, from what is written.
按照,根据: We locked
the doors, according to
your orders. 遵照您的命
令,我们把门锁上了。

account [a kaunt] ① n. a story. 报道, 叙述。② n. a written list of money received and spent. 帐, 帐目: The school accounts are kept in an account book. 学校的帐目记在帐簿里。③ vi. to say why, to explain. 说明,解释: How did John account for being late today?

约翰是怎样解释今天迟到的 原因呢?

accumulate [əˈkjuːmˈjuleit]
v. to come together, to
heap together.聚积,堆积:
Sand will accumulate
near this door if you do
not sweep it away. 如果
你不把沙扫走,它就会在门
边堆积起来。

accurate ['ækjurit] u.
correct, making no
mistakes. 准确的, 精确的,
无误的: This is an
aecurate watch; it keeps
good time. 这是一块精确
的手表, 走得很准。

accuse [əˈkjuːz] vt. to say someone has done wrong. 指责,谴责: It is not a fair accusation [ækju(ː)ˈzei [ən] (n.) to say that I ate all the apples. Jack ate some of them. 指责我吃了所有的苹果是不公平的,杰克也吃了一些。

accustom [əˈkʌstəm] vt.
to make someone or

something used to something. 使习惯: We are not accustomed to cold weather. 我们对于寒冷的天气感到不习惯。/We should accustom ourselves to the idea of space travel. 我们应该使自己习惯于宇宙航行这一概念。

ache [eik] n. a pain which keeps on hurting one. (持续的)疼痛,痛: I must go to the doctor because my ear aches(vi.). 我得去看医生,因为我的耳朵痛。

schieve [ə t fixv] vt. to succeed in finishing what one tries to do, to get what one tries hard to get. (经过努力而) 完成, 达成: Henry hoped to be at the top of the class, and he achieved that place in the examination. 亨利希望成为班上最好的学生, 这次考试他达到了目的。 人工he

headmaster was pleased with Henry's achievement (n.). 校长对 亨利的成绩感到高兴。

acid ['æsid] n. a sourtasting liquid. 酸汁: Lemons have an acid(a.) taste. 柠檬味酸。

acknowledge [ək'nəlidʒ]
vt. ① to say or agree
that something is true.
承认: They all acknowledged that Edward was
the best player in the
team. 他们都承认爱德华是
队里最优秀的运动员。

② to say that one has received something. 告知收到(信件、礼物等): I acknowledged the receipt of his letter. 我告诉他已收到了他的来信。/I have not received an acknowledgement (n.) of the money I sent to the shop. 我已将款送交商店,但尚未接到收到该款的回信。

acquaintance [ə'kweintəns] n. a person one has

met once or twice, but who is not a friend. 相识的人,熟人。

acquire [əˈkwaiə] vt. to get by working oneself, to gain. (经过努力而) 取得, 获得: The shop-keeper was once poor, but acquired a lot of money by working hard. 那家店主过去很穷,但是经过辛苦的经营赚了许多钱。

acre ['eikə] n. a measure of land (4,840 square yards or 4,000 square metres). 英亩 (4,840平方码, 或4,000平方米)。

acrobat ['ækrəbæt] n. a person who can throw and twist his body about or walk on a rope high in the air. 杂技演员。

across [əˈkrɔs] prep. & ad. from one side to the other. 横过,穿过: There is a bridge across(prep.) the railway line. 铁道线上横跨着一座桥。/Here is the road; run across(ad.)

quickly. 到达马路了,快跑过去。

act [ækt] n. (1) something 行为, 动作: The done. nurse did many acts of kindness; she helped the people and gave old medicine to the children. 那位护士做了许多好事,她 帮助老人,并给孩子们喂药。 /What action ['æk[ən] (n.) did you take when vour house caught fire? 你的房子着火时,你采取了 什么行动?/This telephone is out of action; it is broken, 电话出了毛病, 坏 T. /Jack leads an active ['æktiv] (a.) life; he is always working or playing games. 杰克总是 忙个不停,他不是在工作, 就是在玩乐。② a law。法 令, 条例。③ a part of a play. (戏剧的) 幕: The second act of the play has just started. 剧的第 二葉剛开始。/Did you see Helen act (vi.) in the

play last night? 你昨天晚上看了海伦的演出么? /An actor (n.) is a man who acts (vi.) in plays. 男演员。/An actress ['æktris] (n.) is a woman actor. 女演员。

actual ['ækt jual] a. real, not only thought about. 实际的,现实的,事实上的: I do not know the actual price of this house, but it cost a lot of money. 我不知道这座房子的实际价格,不过买它花了很多钱。/Jane not only promised to run in the race, but actually (ad.) won it, although we didn't think she would. 珍妮不但答应参加赛跑,而且确实跑赢了,这是我们未曾想到的。

adapt [ə'dæpt] vt. to change and make suitable to be used in a different way.改编,改写,使适应,使适合: I adapted my electric lamp for use on my bicycle; I fastened

some screws. 我把电灯改 想为自行车车灯,用螺丝把 它固定在车上。

add [æd] v. to put one thing with another. 加, 增加, 添加: You have made a mistake in the addition [ə'di [ən] (n.); 12 and 13 make 25. not 23. 这道加法题你算错了, 十二加十三等于二十五,不 是二十三。/The boy sells newspapers in the mornings in addition to going to school. 那个男 孩除上学外,早上还卖报纸。 address [ə'dres] (1) n. the name of the place where one lives. 住址. 地址: 21, High St., Newtown, is my address. 我的住址 是新城高街 21号。② n. a speech. 致词,讲话,演说: The headmaster gave an the school address to before the prizes were given away. 校长在授奖前 向全体学生致词。③ vt. to

write the name of the place where one lives; to speak to some one. 写地址; 向…讲话。

adequate ['ædikwit] a.
enough (for). 充分的,足够的: The amount of
paper was not adequate
for the examination;
more had to be bought.
考试用的纸(数量)不够,得
再买一些。

adjective ['ædziktiv] n.a describing word. 形容词:
This is a heavy box.
("Heavy" is an adjective.)
这是一只重箱子。("重"是形容词。)

adjoin [ə'dʒɔin] v. to be next or near to. 贴近, 毗连, 接邻: Numbers 25 and 26, High Street, adjoin each other. 高街二十五号和二十六号相互毗连。/Tom and James live in adjoining(a.) houses; they live next door to one another. 汤姆和詹姆斯的住宅互相毗连,他们是

隔壁邻居。

adjourn[ə'ʤə:n] v. to stop work until a later time. 使中止,休(会): As it was 8.00 p.m., the meeting was adjourned until the next day. 由于已是晚上八点,会议暂停,次日继续举行。

adjust [əˈʤʌst] v. to make a small change so that something works better. 调整, 校准, 修正: Please adjust the light on your bicycle so that it shines on the road. 请把你自行车上的灯调整一下, 使它能照到路上。

administer [əd'ministə] v.
to look after. 管理,
支配. The headmaster
administers the school.
校长管理学校。 / The
administration
[əd,minis'treifən] (n.)
of the town is the work
of the Town Council.管
理城镇是城镇委员会的工作。

admiral ['ædmərəl] n. the highest of the officers in the navy. 舰队司令, 海军上将。

admire [əd'maiə] vt. to think about or look at with wonder.钦佩, 赞美, 羡慕: Visitors to our city always admire the beautiful buildings. 来我 市观光的人总是赞赏这些美 丽的建筑物。/I like your pictures; I think they are admirable ['ædmərəbl] (a.). 你的图画很好,我很 喜欢。 / We all feel [ædməadmiration -'rei[on] (n.) for the work of nurses. 我们 对护士的工作都十分钦佩。

admit [əd'mit] ① v. to agree that something is true. 承认: The boy admitted that he broke the window. 那个孩子承认窗子是他打破的。② vt. to allow someone to come in. 让…进入,接纳,招收: Admissions [əd'miʃənz]

(n,) to the school are made in January. 那所学校于元月份招收新生。

adopt [ə'dəpt] vt. ① to take someone's child and look after it as a member of one's own family. 收养.② to accept something said, done or thought by another person. 采用, 采纳, 采取: My mother adopted Mrs Black's way of making cakes. 我母亲采用了布莱克太太做点心的方法。

adore [ə'də:] vt. to love deeply. 崇拜, 敬慕。

adrift [əˈdrift] ad. & a. floating about helplessly in a boat. 漂浮, 漂流。

adult ['ædʌlt] n. a person who is grown up, who is not a child. 成年人, 大人。

advance [əd'vɑ:ns] vi. to go forward. 前进: The soldiers advanced towards the town. 士兵们向城镇前进。

advantage [əd'vɑ:ntiʤ] n. anything which may help or be useful and make a person stronger or wiser. 有利条件, 优势: It is a great advantage to be able to drive a car. 会开汽车是一个极有利的条件。

adventure [əd'ventʃə] n. an exciting or dangerous journey or action. 冒险旅行,惊险活动,冒险。

adverb ['ædvəːb] n. a word used with a verb. adjective or another adverb telling how, when or where. 副词(修饰动 词、形容词或另一副词的 词,说明程度、时间或地点): Jane carefully (how) washed her skirt yesterday (when) and hung it here (where). 珍 妮昨天(时间)把她的裙子仔 细地(程度)洗好,并晾在这 里(地点)。

advertise ['ædvətaiz] v. to make well known. 发广 告,登广告: He wanted