

最新 英语自学 多用词典

A LATEST MULTI-PURPOSE
ENGLISH-CHINESE DICTIONARY

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同济大学出版社

最新英语 自学多用词典

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编排和使用说明

1. 本词典共收集常用词汇近 3000 个 (其中包括近 1000 个短语和习惯用语)。

2. 本词典的“多用”功能表现在: (1)【义】汉英双解; (2)【组】词组搭配; (3)【句】句法要求; (4)【比】英汉比较; (5)【辨】词义辨析等五个方面对词汇加以简析, 例句充分, 力求实用。

3. 本词典采用一般词典常用的符号, 查找方便。

4. 本词典附“同义、近义词(组)表”, 为便于查找, 按如下方法编排:

1) 本词典收集的同义、近义词(组), 均按字母顺序排列;

2) 从括号内的词可分别找到与它前面未用括号的第一个词的同义或近义的辨析说明;

3) 用斜线“/”隔开因一词多义而产生的另一组同义或近义词(组)。

例如: ① about, on (almost, around, with) 一条包括如下四组同义词, 即: about, on; about, almost; about, around; about, with。后面三组同义词可在括号内的三个词组中分别找到其辨析说明。

② way, manner/road, path, route 一条包括如下四组同义词, 即: way, manner; way, road; way, path; way, route。这四组同义词均可在 way 一词中找到其辨析说明。

另外,斜线“/”也用来表示换词的省略,如: right away/
now (immediately) 一条,指 now 前省略了 right 一词,即为
right, away, right now。这两个同义词组,可从括号内的
immediately 词条中找到它们的同义词的辨析说明。

前 言

《最新英语自学多用词典》的对象是包括中学生在内的初学和具有中级英语水平的英语自学者。

本词典选词范围是在中学英语教学大纲所规定词汇的基础上,适当增加常用词。从汉英双解、词组搭配、句法要求、英汉比较、词义辨析五个方面对所选词的用法进行比较全面的阐述,力求做到一书在手,既可消除无师之忧,又可避免找书之烦。

本词典由全国 15 个省市的大、中学校知名作者集体编写。张平官、卞玉清两位同志对全书作了全面审订和润色,在此谨表谢意。

限于时间和水平,错误在所难免。我们恳切希望广大读者提出宝贵意见,以利修订重版。

1991 年 8 月

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A

a [ei, ə], **an** [æn, ən, n] 【义】 *indef.*

art. 1. 一个 (one) Please give me a post-card. 请给我一张明信片。2. (一类人或物的) 任何一个 (that which is called; any) A dog is *an* animal [= Dogs are animals]. 狗是动物。3. 每 (per; each; every) twice a month 每月两次 4. 相同的 (the same) We are of *an* age. 我们是同龄人。Things of a kind come together; people of a mind fall into the same group. 物以类聚, 人以群分。【组】① ABC i) 字母表 ii) 基础知识; 入门 ② from A to Z 从头至尾; 彻底地 【句】a(n) 一般不用于不可数名词前, 所以, 我们可以说 a tree; an elephant 等, 而不可说 a rice; a water 之类。但是, 当它表示“一种”、“一份”、“一场”等意义时可与不可数名词连用。如: a green tea 一种绿茶; a heavy rain 一场大雨 【比】无论汉语中的“一个”、“一位”等词出现与否, 英语中单数可数名词前的 a(n) 却不能省略。如: “他是工人。”不可译成: He is worker. 而应是: He is a worker. 【辨】① a 与 an 以辅音开头的词前用 a, 以元音音素 (注意, 不是指字母) 开头的词前用 an。如: a car; a university [ju:ni've:siti]; an idea [ai'diə]; an hour ['aʊə] a useful book; an honest boy; an 8-metre-long rope; an old man ② a(n) 与 one a(n) 不强调数量, one 则注重“数量”。试比较: The cup will break at a blow. 这个杯子一打就破 (强调“打” (blow) 这样一种动作, 不是“摔”或“砸”等)。The

cup will break at one blow. 这个杯子打一下就破 (强调只要打“一下”就够了)。③ a(n) 与 the a(n) = one of many, 是泛指; the = my, our, this 等, 是特指。如: May I take a train to go there? 我可以乘火车去那儿吗? (不强调坐哪次列车) I missed the train. (我误了火车。指心目中所指的某次列车)

able ['eibl] 【义】 *adj.* 精明的, 有能力的, 能干的 (clever or skilful) He is an ~ lawyer. 他是个能干的律师。〈反〉unable 【组】be ~ to 能够, 会 I shall be ~ to come tomorrow. 明天我能来。【辨】be ~ to 与 can 都表示“能够”的意思, 但 can 只有现在式和过去式 (could), 而 be ~ to 却有更多的时态变化, 且还可以和一些情态动词连用。如: Is the baby ~ to walk yet? (= Can the baby walk yet?) 这小孩能走路了吗? I have been ~ to do so. 我已经能那样干了。He ought to be ~ to be here on time. 他应该能准时到这儿。

about [ə'baʊt] 【义】 *prep.* 1. 关于 (concerning; on the subject of) What do you know ~ him? 关于他, 你知道些什么? He's a man who thinks he knows all ~ everything. 他是个自以为是个百事通的人。(什么事都知道)。2. 向各处, 到处 (to various places, etc.) walking ~ the town 在市内到处走; travelling ~ the world 在世界各地旅游; 3. 带着 (having, taking) I have no money ~ me. (= I have no money with [或 on] me.) 我没带钱。

~ *adv.* 1. 大约;差不多 (a little more or less than) ~ fifty people came here, 大约有五十人来这儿。The work is ~ finished, 工作快完了。2. 到处, 四处 (here and there; in all directions or places) Don't drop cigarette ashes ~. 不要乱弹烟灰。A hibernating animal cannot move ~ in the usual way when the air temperature is below freezing. 当气温低于冰点时, 冬眠的动物就不能像平常那样四处活动了。3. 附近 (somewhere near) Is there anybody ~? 附近有人吗?

【组】① What (How) ~ ...? 怎么样? What ~ calling on our teacher? 去拜访一下我们的老师怎么样? How ~ a cup of coffee? 喝杯咖啡好吗?

② be ~ to 即将; 正要 He was ~ to start. 他即将动身。I was ~ to go to bed when there was a knock at the door. 我正要睡觉时听到有人敲门。

【句】be ~ to do 结构已表示即将做的动作, 所以不可再与 tomorrow, at once 等时间状语连用。如我们可以说: We are ~ to leave. 而不可说: We are ~ to leave this afternoon. 等。【辨】about 和 on 都有“关于”的意思。用 on 的时候, 表示某本书、文章或演说等, 是严肃的或学术性的, 甚至可供研究者参考; 用 ~ 的时候, 表示内容比较普遍, 不那么正式。试比较: a textbook on African history 一本关于非洲历史的教科书; a book for children ~ Africa and its people 一本供儿童阅读的有关非洲和非洲人的书。

above [ə'baʊ] 【义】*prep.* 1. 高于; 在……上方 (higher than; over) 1000 metres ~ sea level 海拔1000米; The plane is flying ~ clouds. 飞机在云层上面飞行。〈反〉below 2. 多于; 超过 (more than; over) ~ 200 people were there. 有二百多人在场。It

weighs ~ five tons. 这东西有五吨多重。

~ *adv.* 在上面 (at a higher point, overhead) My study is just ~. 我的书房就在上面。A shout from ~ warned me of the danger. 上面传来的喊声告诫我有危险。〈反〉below 【组】~ all 最重要的; 首先 (most important of all) ~ all, we must be healthy. 最重要的, 我们必须身体健康。【辨】介词 on, ~ 和 over: on 表示与某物有接触: “在……上”; ~ 仅说明位置高于某物, 不一定是在物体的正上方, 其反义词是 below; 而 over 则强调在某物的垂直正上方, 其反义词是 under。试比较: He hung the picture on the wall. (他把画挂在墙壁上) The fly on the ceiling is over my desk. (天花板上的那只苍蝇就在我桌子的正上方。) shall I write my name on or ~ the line? (我应把名字刚好写在线上, 还是写在线上方呢?) 只笼统地表示“高于”的意思, 而不强调垂直与否时, above 和 over 可换用。如: The water came up ~ [over] our knees. (水没过了我们的膝盖。) Can you see the bird ~ (over) the palace? (你能看见正在宫殿上方飞的那只鸟吗?)

absence ['æbsəns] (pi. -s [-iz]) 【义】

n. 1. [U] 缺席; 不在; 离开; (与 from 连用) (being away [from]) ~ from school 旷课; during his ~ in America (while he was there) 在他离此地到美国去的期间 In the ~ of the Manager (i.e. While the Manager is away), Mr X is in charge of the business. 经理不在期间, 由 X 先生管理业务。2. [C] 一次缺席; 不在的时间; (occasion or time of being away): a long ~ 离开很久, an ~ of three months 离开三个月 3. [U] 不存在; 缺乏; (non-existence): in the

~ of definite information 没有确切的消息 Cold is the ~ of heat. 冷就是缺乏热。The ~ of air also explains why the stars do not seem to twinkle in space, as they do from the earth. 没有空气这一点也说明了为什么太空中的星星不像从地球上看到的那样,似乎并不闪烁。〈反〉presence 出席,在场【组】① ~ of mind 心不在焉;神不守舍 ② in one's ~ 当某人不在时 ③ in the ~ of 当……不在时 ④ leave of ~ 请假【比】~ 名词,“缺席,不在”;如“教员的缺课”在汉语中“缺课”直接用作名词;而在英语中“缺课”,~ 要与 from 连用 “a teacher's ~ from classes”。

absent ['æbsənt] adj. [æb'sent] vt.

【义】1. adj. 缺席的;不在的 (not present) ~ from school 缺课 2. adj. 茫然的;迷茫于沉思之中的; (abstracted; lost in thought) 3. vt. 使(自己)离开; (keep oneself away): Why did you ~ yourself (from school) yesterday? 你为什么昨天不来(上学)? He ~ed himself from the meeting. 他没有到会。〈反〉present 出席的,在场的【组】① ~ from 缺席;不在 ② ~ in 不在;没有 ③ in an ~ sort of way 茫然 ④ to ~ oneself 脱身,缺席【句】~ 在句中作表语时意为“缺席的”,“不在的”,作定语时意为“茫然的”“迷茫于沉思之中的”成分不同,词义各异。He was ~ from school. 他没去上学。(表语) He is ~ from Beijing. 他不在北京。(表语) When I asked him a question, he looked at me in an ~ way but did not answer. 当我问他一个问题时,他茫然地望着我不作回答。(定语)【比】~ 解释“缺席”;“不在”是作表语的形容词,它必须与系动词一起构成合成谓语,后接介词短语作地点状语。如“他不在上海。”He is ~ from

Shanghai. 而汉语的“不在”可单独作谓语,也可直接跟表示地点的名词。【辨】~ 作表语的形容词 ~ from 后接 class, meeting 等名词,表示“缺席(not present)”的意思;后接地点名词,表示“不在(not in)”的意思。如: He is ~ from (= not in) Shanghai. 他不在上海。~ 作表语的形容词。~ in 后一般接地点名词。当主语为无生命名词时,其意为“不在,没有”。这时,一般可用 ~ from 代替;当主语是有生命的名词时,~ in 表示“(不在这)在(另)一个地方”。如: He is ~ in Shanghai. 他(不在这)现在在上海。You should not be ~ from class. 你不应当旷课。This idiom is ~ in the dictionary. 这本词典里没有这个习语。~ “缺席”作动词时是“及物动词”,后跟反身代词作宾语。而汉语中的“缺席”可单独用作谓语。He ~ed himself from the city. 他离开了这城市。He ~ed himself for that day. 他那天缺席。The student ~ed himself without notice. 这学生不予先通知而缺席。

accept [ək'sept] 【义】vt. 接受;答应 (to take or receive, especially willingly) I ~ed her invitation. 我接受了他的邀请。I cannot ~ you as my assistant. 我不能应允你做我的助理。He asked her to marry him and she ~ed him (his proposal). 他向她求婚,她答应了(他的求婚)。〈反〉refuse【辨】动词 receive 与 ~ 基本同义,但 receive 主要强调客观上的“收到”,“接到”,而 ~ 则注重指主观上的“接受”。如: He received the present but didn't ~ it. 他收到了礼物,但没有收下来(没有接受)。再如下列各句中的 receive 和 ~ 不宜互换: she received education at this school. 她在这所学校受过教育。The hero received a wound in the battle. 这位英雄在这次

战斗中受了伤。Did you really receive a letter yesterday? 你昨天真的收到了一封信吗? He cannot ~ your gift. 他不能接受你的礼品。I will ~ criticism with an open mind. 我愿意虚心接受批评。

accident ['æksɪdənt] 【义】*n.* [C] 意外事件; 不测; 祸事; 事故 (sth. that happens without a cause that can be seen at once, usu. sth. unfortunate) There have been many railway ~s this year. 今年已发生多起铁路事故。He was killed in a motoring ~. 他在一次车祸中丧生。~s will happen. (prov. Unfortunate events cannot always be prevented.) <谚>事端难免。(天有不测风云) He has had (has met with) an ~. 他遇到了意外事故。<反> design; intent 故意; 存心 【组】① by ~ 偶然; 意外地; (by chance) ② without ~ 安全地; 无恙地 (safely) ③ by no ~ 并非出于偶然地 ④ to meet with an ~ 遭遇意外的事; 失事; 出事 【辨】~ *n.* “意外”, 指不能预知的不幸事件和灾难。chance *n.* “偶然”; “机遇”; “碰巧发生的事情”。The coolie died of a railway ~. 这小工在一次火车事故中丧了命。They met with an ~. 他们遇到一件意外事。Here is a chance to you. 这是你的一次机会。By mere chance I met an old friend in the bus yesterday. 昨天我在公共汽车上偶然碰见一位老朋友。

ache [eɪk] 【义】1. *n.* (单数有无不定冠词均可) 疼痛 [sing. with or without the indef. art.] continuous pain) have a headache 头痛; suffer from headache 患头痛; suffering from (the) toothache (carache, stomachache) 患牙痛(耳痛, 胃痛); have ~s and pains all over 周身疼痛 2. *vi.* 有持续的痛的感觉; 疼痛; (have conti-

nous or prolonged pain) My head ~s. 我头痛。After climbing the mountain, he ~d all over. 爬山以后, 他感觉周身疼痛。It makes my heart ~, makes me sad. 它使我悲痛。3. *vi.* 渴望 (have a longing) My heart ~s for her. 我心里苦念着他。He ~d to be free. 他渴望自由。He ~d for her friendship. 他渴望和她交友。I am aching to join in the game. 我渴望参加比赛。

achievement [ə'tʃi:vment] 【义】*n.* 1. [U] 完成; 达到 (achieving) the ~ of the undertaking 任务的完成; impossible of ~ 不可能做到的; the ~ of one's object 达到目的 2. [C] 成就; 成绩; 功业; (sth. achieved, sth. done successfully, with effort and skill) brilliant ~s in socialist construction 社会主义建设的辉煌成就; The inventor was rewarded by the government for his scientific ~. 这位具有科学成就的发明家受到了政府的奖励。Such was Albert Einstein, a simple man of great ~s. 这就是阿尔伯特·爱因斯坦, 一个纯朴而有巨大造就的人。His ~s are worthy of record. 他的功业是值得记载的。<反> failure 失败; 做不到

across [ə'krɒs, ə'krɔ:s] 【义】*prep.* & *adv.* 穿过; 横过 (from one side to the other [of]) Let's help push the cart ~ the bridge. 我们帮着把车子推过桥吧。I helped the blind man ~. 我帮助那盲人穿过去了。~ *prep.* 在……的另一边 (on the other side of) The post office is just ~ the street. 邮局就在马路对面。From ~ the fields came cheers of the crowd. 从田野的那一边传来人群的欢呼声。【组】come ~ 邂逅相遇; 偶然发现 I came ~ him in the store.

我和他在那家商店里不期相遇。【比】汉语中的“穿过”是动词，而英语中的“穿过”~却是介词。如果要表达“穿过”的动作，可以在~前加上一个动词如 climb, drive, fly, go, hurry, jump, ride, run, rush, step, swim, walk 等。这样，不仅表达了“穿过”的动作（相当于 cross），而且还更具体表明了穿过的方式。如：“别过马路。”（误）Don't ~ the road. （正）Don't go [walk] ~ the road. （正）Don't cross the road. 【辨】① ~ 与 over 在多数情况下同义，但是，如果注重“越过”某障碍物时，应用 over，而强调在平面上的“穿过”，则用 ~ 为佳。如：Who are those people wandering over (~) the fields? 那些在地里走来走去的人是谁？When I last saw him he was climbing very slowly over the fence. 我最后一次见到他的时候，他正在慢慢地爬过篱笆 [over 不宜换成 ~]。He walked ~ the room, smiling strangely. 他在房里来回踱步，脸上露出奇怪的笑容 [~ 不宜换成 over]。② ~ 与 through i) ~ 的含义与 on 有关，表示动作是在某一物体的表面进行的。through 的含义与 in 有关，表示动作是在三度空间进行的。试比较：The lake was frozen, so we walked ~ the ice. 湖水结了冰，于是我们就从冰上走了过去。It took us two hours to walk through the forest. 我们化了两个小时才穿过这片森林。ii) ~ 往往表达“横穿”、“横过”的意思，而 through 往往表达纵向或径直“穿过”的含义。试比较：It's dangerous to walk ~ the street. 横穿马路非常危险。The Emperor walked through every street to show off his new clothes. 皇帝穿越每条街道以炫耀他的新衣服。iii) 涉及江、河、湖泊、海峡、海湾时，习惯上用 ~。如：Do you know how many peo-

ple can swim ~ the English Channel? 你知道有多少人能横渡英吉利海峡？

act [ækt] 【义】n. [C] 1. 行为；举动 (something done) It is an ~ of kindness to help a blind man across the street. 帮助盲人过街是行善之举。The thief was caught in the ~ of stealing. 这个小偷行窃时被当场抓获。2. [戏剧的] 一幕 (main division of a play) This is a one-act play. 这是一出独幕剧。

~ vt. 1. 行动；采取行动 (to do something; take action) The time for talking is past, we must ~ at once. 现在不是空谈的时候了，我们必须立刻行动。He ~s as if he were a child. 他的举止行为像个孩子似的。2. 起作用 (to produce an effect; work) The brakes wouldn't ~, so there was an accident. 由于刹车失灵，就出了车祸。~ vt. & vi. 扮演；表演 (to take the part of a character in a play or film; perform) Who is ~ing (the part of) Hamlet? 是谁扮演哈姆雷特 (这个角色)? She ~s well. 她演得很好。【组】~ as 充当；担任 A trained dog can ~ as a guide to a blind person. 经过训练的狗能担当盲人的向导。He ~ed as manager while Smith was ill. 史密斯生病时，由他担任经理。

action ['ækʃn] 【义】n. [U] [C] 行动；行为；活动 (the fact or process of doing things; movement) The time has come for ~. 行动的时候到了。~s speak louder than words. 行动胜过言辞。【辨】act 与 ~ 都可以作名词，表达“行动”、“行为”的意思，有时可以互换 (如 a kind act = a kind ~ 亲切的举动)，但 act 多指一时而简单的“各个的行为”，而 ~ 多指连续而复杂的“集体性的行为”。如：It is a foolish

act. 这是一种愚蠢的举动。They took independent ~. 他们采取独立行动。

act 与 ~ 在下列短语中不可换用: an act of cruelty (kindness) 残忍的 (友好的) 行为; take ~ 行动, 采取行动

active ['æktiv] 【义】*adj.* 1. 有活动力的, 能动的 (able to do things energetic etc.) The boy has an ~ brain. 这男孩头脑灵活。He is over ninety years old and not very ~. 他 90 多岁了, 迟钝了。2. 主动的 (used in grammar when the logical subject is looked upon as the doer of the verbal action) The sentence is in its ~ voice 这个句子用的是主动语态。〈反〉inactive, idle, passive (派生) ~ly *adj.* 积极地, ~ness *n.* 积极 【组】take an ~ part in 积极参加 He takes an ~ part in teaching activities. 他积极参加教学活动。

actual ['æktʃuəl, 'æktʃuəl] 【义】*adj.* 实在的, 真实的, 确实的, (existing in fact; real) It's an ~ fact; I haven't invented or imagined it. 这是铁的事实; 并不是我臆造出来的。Can you give me the ~ figures, the real figures, not a mere estimate or guess? 你能给我确切、真实而不是估计或猜测的数字吗? What is the ~ position of affairs? 实际情况如何? 〈反〉① supposed 假定的 ② reported 谣传的 ③ ideal 理想的 ④ imaginary 想象的 【组】① in ~ life 在实际生活中 ② the ~ state of affairs 目前的形势, 现状 ③ in ~ existence 现存的 ④ ~ line 【数】实线 【比】~“真实的”, “实在的”, “确实的”。在汉语句子中可说“这是真实的。”“这是确实的。”但在英语句子中, ~ 用作定语, 加 “I can not give the ~ figures.” “我不能举出确切的数字。”

actually ['æktʃuəli, 'æktʃəli] 【义】*adv.* 1. 实际上 (in actual fact; really) He

was really there, but I didn't ~ see him. 他确实在那儿, 可我就是没有见到他。He looks honest, ~ he's a rogue. 他看起来诚实, 实际上是个流氓。2. [虽然似乎令人吃惊或难以相信, 然而] 真正地; 居然 (although it may seem surprising or difficult to believe) He ~ expected me to do his work for him! 他真地想要我替他干活! Believe it or not, but he ~ won! 信不信由你, 他居然赢了。〈反〉artificially

add [æd] *vt. & vi.* 1. 加; 增加 (join [one thing to another]) Three ~ed to four makes seven. 3 加 4 等于 7. If the tea is too strong, ~ some more hot water. 如果茶太浓, 就再多加点开水。2. 又说; 接着说 (say further; go on to say) “And I quite agree.” he ~ed. “我完全同意。”他接着 [补充] 说。【组】① ~ to 增加 That will only ~ to our difficulties. 那只会增加我们的困难。② ~ up 把……加在一块; 合计 Cao Chong wrote down the weight of each stone and then ~ed up all the weights. 曹冲先记下每块石头的重量, 然后再把所有的重量加在一起。③ ~ up to 总计 The money he spent ~ed up to more than \$ 1000. 他花的钱总共有 1000 多美元。【比】汉语中的“几加几”, 在英语中不可直接用 add. 应注意其搭配和句型变换。如: “3 加 5 等于 8。”(误) 3 ~s 5 is 8. (正) 3 ~ed to 5 is 8. (正) ~ 5 to 3 and you have 8.

address [s'dres] 【义】*n.* [C] 1. 地址; 通讯处 (living place) He told me his ~ and left in a hurry. 他告诉了我他的地址后便匆匆离开。2. 演说; 致词 (speech or talk) The chairman made an opening ~. 主席致了开幕词。~ *vt.* 1. 写住址 (to write a name

and ~ on) There's a letter ~ed to you. 有封写给你的信 (写有你的地址的信)。2. 向……说话 (演讲) (to say something to in speech or writing) He ~ed us on the subject. 他就该问题向我们发表了演说。【句】~ 作“地址”的意思时, 前面习惯上用 at。如: You must write to him at his new ~. 你必须照他的新地址去信。

admire [əd'maɪə] 【义】vt. 钦佩, 羡慕; 赞赏 (to think of or look at with pleasure and respect) I ~d him for his courage. 我佩服他的勇气。His cleverness was much ~d. 大家佩服他的聪明。He wanted to drive his car and ~ the view. 他想自己开着车去观赏风景。【句】~ 后面接名词, 不可接从句。如: “对他的博学我很羡慕。” (误) I ~ that he is learned. (正) I ~ his learning. (正) I ~ him for learning. 也可说 I ~ his being learned. 但不常见。

advanced [əd'vɑ:nst] 【义】adj. 高级的; 高等的; 先进的 (far on in progress or development, etc.) By the time he was 14 years old, he had learned ~ mathematics all by himself. 14岁时, 他已自学了高等数学。Most people find her ~ ideas difficult to accept. 多数人觉得难以接受她的进步思想。We should learn from the ~ workers their rich experience in work. 我们应当学习先进工作者的丰富的工作经验。He is spending a year in ~ studies. 他正在进修, 为期一年。

advice [əd'vaɪs] 【义】n. 劝告; 忠告; 建议 (opinion about what to do, how to behave) In one of his books, Marx gave some ~ on how to learn a foreign language. 马克思在他的一本书里对如何学习外语提出了一些建议。【组】① give ~ 提建议 (劝告) She

gave us a piece of good ~ on our work. 她对我们的工作提出了一项很好的建议。② take (follow) sb's ~ 接受某人的意见, 听某人的劝告 If you take (follow) my ~ and study hard, you will pass the exam. 如果你听我的劝告并努力学习, 你考试就会及格。③ ask for sb.'s ~ (ask ~ of sb.) 向某人征求意见 Let's ask for the teacher's ~. 或: Let's ask ~ of the teacher. 咱们去征求一下老师的意见吧。

【句】~ 是不可数名词, 表示“一项建议”、“一项忠告”时, 要用 a piece of ~ 或 a word of ~ 等, 而不用 an ~; 表示“一些建议”或“多项建议”时, 应用 some (much) ~ 或用 pieces of ~。

【比】汉语的“建议”或“劝告”既可作名词, 又可作动词, 而英语中的 ~ 却只作名词使用。其动词式是 advise [əd'vaɪz]。如: “我劝你别到那儿去。”只能说 I should advise you not to go there

affair [ə'feə] 【义】n. [C] 1. 事; 事件; 事情 (a thing done or to be done; business; any matter or thing) The railway accident was a terrible ~. 那次火车车祸是件可怕的事。2. [复] 事务; 事态 (business of any kind) ~s of state 国家大事; current ~s 时事; family ~s 家事; How do ~s stand? 情况怎样? 【句】~ 的复数形式 ~s 一般并不指多件事, 前面也不用定冠词。又如: foreign ~s 外交事务; international ~s 国际事务 【辨】thing, matter, business, ~, incident and accident 都有“事”、“事情”的意思, 但用法有异: thing 是“事情”、“事物”的通称, 无论大小事、好坏事, 均可称 thing, 一般不指专门事务。其复数式 things 前无冠词时, 还可作“形势”、“情况”讲。如: It's a good thing to go for a walk. 散步是件好事。Lu Xun had done great things for the

country. 鲁迅为国家做过伟大的事业。Things were hard for the workers then. 对工人来说, 当时形势极为严峻。matter 也可泛指“事情”, 但多指不太严重的麻烦事, 或生病、遇到困难等。意指“差错”或“小麻烦事”(be wrong)时, 要和定冠词连用, 且用其单数。如: But for a cold-blooded creature such as a frog or a snake it is a different matter. 但是, 对于冷血动物, 诸如青蛙或蛇, 情况就不同了(则是另一回事)。What's the matter with you? 你怎么啦? business 没有复数式, 可指一般的“事情”, 但尤指商业方面的事。如: Let's get down to business. 我们来谈正事吧。(让我们言归正传。)I do not do much business with them. 我与他们没有多少生意往来。He's leaving for Beijing on business. 他将去北京出差。~ 指已经做过或必须去做的事, 通常指重大事情或事务(商业事务不可用 ~ 来代替)。~ 常用其复数表示重大或头绪较多的事务。如词条2. 中各例及【句】中的 foreign ~s 等。incident 通常指“小事”, 如日常琐事, 但有时也可指众人瞩目的重大“事件”、“事变”等。如: On the way home my father told me of an incident that took place on his first day at school in Mr Crossett's class. 我父亲在回家的路上向我讲述了他在第一天在克罗塞特先生班上发生的一件事。News of the Xian Incident shook the whole country then. 西安事变的消息当时震动了全国。accident 指意外的“事件”、“事故”, 如车祸、飞机失事、不幸的灾难等。例: Three men were killed in the car accident. 三人在这次车祸中丧生。There have been fewer traffic accidents lately. 近来车祸少了。

afraid [ə'freɪd] 【义】*adj.* 害怕的, 畏惧的 (full of fear; frightened) There's

no need to be ~. 不必害怕。I'm ~ we shall be late. 恐怕我们要迟到了。You'll get caught in the rain, I'm ~. 我担心你会淋着雨的。【语】① be ~ of 害怕 I'm much ~ of snakes. 我非常怕蛇。He handled the test tube with care, because he was ~ of breaking it. 他小心地拿着试管, 生怕把它打碎。② be ~ to 不敢; 害怕 I was ~ to go out of the house at night. 晚上我不敢出门。【句】~ 一般用作表语形容词, 作定语表示“害怕”时, 常用 frightened. 除口语外, ~ 也不用 very 修饰, 而常用 very much 或 much 修饰。如: He is (very) much ~ of falling behind the others. 他很怕落后于别人。【比】① ~ 在英语中只作形容词, 不能与汉语中的“害怕”完全对等。作表语时, 必须与系动词连用构成系表结构充当谓语。如汉语说“我怕。”英语却要用 I am ~. 或 I feel ~. 等, 切不可说 I ~ ② I'm ~ not. 译成“恐怕没有[不]”。而 I'm not ~. 则意为“我不怕。”【辨】~ 与 fear 都是“害怕”的意思, 但 ~ 是形容词, 而 fear 是动词; 口语中更常用 be ~ of 来代替 fear. 如: He is ~ of nothing in the world. 他无所畏惧。

Africa ['æfrɪkə] 【义】*n.* 非洲

African ['æfrɪkən] *adj.* 非洲的; 非洲人的 *n.* 非洲人

after ['ɑ:ftə] 【义】*prep.* 1. [指时间] 在……之后; ……以后 (following in time; later than) ~ school he went to the cinema. 放学后他去看电影了。2. [指顺序或位置] 在……之后; 在……后面 (following in order or place; behind) “Against” comes ~ “again” in this dictionary. 在本词典中, against 出现在 again 之后。After you! 您先请! Read ~ me, please. 请跟我读。

Shut the door ~ you. 随手关门。〈反〉 before 3. (一个)接着(一个) (following continuously) day ~ day 一天又一天; year ~ year 年复一年; time ~ time 再三; bus ~ bus 一辆接着一辆公共汽车

~conj. 1. 在……以后 (at a later time than) Let's play football ~ school is over. 放学后我们踢足球吧。I found the letter long ~ he had gone away. 他离开后很久我才发现这封信。〈反〉 before

~adv. 以后; 后来 (later; ~wards) He fell ill on Monday and died three days ~. 他星期一犯了病, 三天后就死了。【组】① ~ all 毕竟, 到底 I was right ~ all. 毕竟还是我对。The plan failed ~ all. 那项计划终究还是失败了。② one ~ another 相继地; 一个接一个地 They arrived one ~ another. 他们陆续到来。③ (与某些动词连用) 追; 探求 What are you ~? 你在找什么(你追求什么)? The policeman ran ~ a thief. 警察在追一个小偷。但; look ~ = take care of 照顾; 关心【句】作连词使用的 ~ 在引导从句时, 必须以现在时表示将来的动作, 或以现在完成时表示将来可能完成的动作。如说“我将在你离开以后到达。”一般要译成 I'll arrive ~ you leave. 如果强调将来必须在你已经离开之后的情况下我才能到达, 则也可译成 I'll arrive ~ you have left. 但决不可译成 I'll arrive ~ you will leave. 或 I'll arrive ~ you will have left. 【比】注意英汉在表达上的差异: ① 他毕业后就出国了。(误) He has been abroad ~ he graduated. (正) He has been abroad since he graduated. (正) He went abroad ~ he graduated. ② 老师来后我就离开。(误) I won't leave ~ the teacher comes here. (误) I will leave ~ the

teacher will come here. (正) I won't leave until the teacher comes here. (正) I will leave ~ the teacher comes here. ③ 他几天后回来。(误) He will be back ~ a few days. (正) He will be back in a few days. 【辨】① ~, in 在具有将来意义的句子中, in 与 ~ 都可表示“……之后”的意思, 但在后要加时间段, 而 ~ 后则加时间点、日期、事件等, 二者不可换用。如: He will (would) arrive in four hours (weeks). 他将在四小时(星期)后到达。He will (would) arrive ~ four o'clock (5 July, the meeting). 他将在4点(7月5日, 会议)后到达。② ~, behind 表示位置顺序时, 可换用, 如 Shut the door ~ you. = Shut the door behind you. He came in ~ her. = He came in behind her. 但在这种情况下, behind 远比 ~ 普通。下面两句中的 ~ 都最好改用 behind: Don't stand ~ the door. The cat is sitting ~ the sofa.

afternoon [ˈɑːftəˈnuːn] 【义】n. 下午 (time between morning and evening) On Sunday ~ I went home. 星期天下午我回家了。【组】in [during] the ~ 在下午; this ~ 今天下午; the ~ of the 28th 28日下午; a good ~'s work 整整一下午的工作; an ~ sleep 午睡; an ~ walk 午后散步; an ~ concert 日场演奏会【句】① Good ~! (午后见面时用)你好! (午后分别时用, Good 重读)再见! ② 在美国英语中, ~ 的复数 ~s 还可作副词用, 具有“在每天下午”的意思。如: She helps me with English grammar ~s. 她每天下午帮助我学习英语语法。

again [əˈɡen, əˈɡein] 【义】adv. 1. 再; 又 (once more; one more time) Say it ~, please. 请再说一遍。2. (恢复原状) (back to the place, condition, etc., as before) You'll be soon well