

# HEINEMANN BILINGUAL ENGLISH-CHINESE DICTIONARY

## 海尼曼英汉双解词典

✌ 本词典5大特色:

1. 含有13 500个常用词条, 500个最新用法。
2. 排列方式独特、查阅快捷。
3. 词条下有单词用法、词源、词族、同音词、同义词、反义词等。
4. 释义简洁, 翻译准确。

适用于大中学生及具有中高级英语水平的学习者。

5. 本词典含有澳洲英语词汇,

特别适用于前往澳大利亚和新西兰学习的留学生。



青 岛 出 版 社

Qingdao Publishing House

# 海尼曼 英汉双解词典

Heinemann Bilingual  
English-Chinese Dictionary

张德玉 编译

青岛出版社  
QINGDAO PUBLISHING HOUSE

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# 前 言

《海尼曼英汉双解词典》是一部以中高级程度的英语学习者和工作者为主要读者对象的英语学习工具书。它具有选词精当、释义简明扼要、例证典型丰富、实用价值高、时代感强、设计新颖独特、编排科学规范等诸多特色。

## 一、选词精当, 简明实用

该词典精选了 13 500 个英语最为常用的词汇作为词目, 特别收录了有关核心词汇的最新用法 500 余种。所选词汇针对性强, 非常适用于具有高中英语水平以上的学生使用。另外, 对一般读者阅读英文报刊、进行日常英语会话、准备各类英语考试、洽谈业务等大有益处。为保证重点, 节省篇幅, 该词典只简明列入了相关词汇的同义词和反义词, 未作详尽辨异。读者可以通过查找相关词条的义项, 辨别其极细微的差别, 从而准确地掌握英语语言。

## 二、释义简洁, 准确地道

释义用英语中最为常用的 1500 个单词, 简明扼要, 通俗易懂, 准确地道。多义词将常用的义项或词性、简明易懂的词义、最新义排在前头, 随后列出其他次常用的义项。该书另一重要特色是, 采用第二人称释义, 读起来宛如好友促膝交谈, 备感亲切。

## 三、例证丰富, 贴近生活

词条为读者提供了大量精选的灵活搭配和固定搭配, 精心遴选最为常用的相关词组及源于生活的典型例证, 深入浅出, 明白易懂, 准确可靠, 实用方便, 能很好地帮助读者学习多种方法的遣词造句, 提高理解和使用英语语言文字的能力, 养成用英语思维的习惯。

## 四、新词新义, 贴近时代

该词典凸显时代特色, 把握时代脉搏, 着眼于世界文化发展的前沿, 收录了常见而相对稳定的新词、新义、新习语、新搭配、新用法; 反映了 20 世纪下半叶人类在科学技术(尤其是高新技术, 包括信息技术、计算机、网络

等)、商业、医学、艺术、大众文化等所有领域的最新研究成果和信息。该词典展示了英语发展的最新动态,体现了现代英语的风貌。

## 五、编排科学,检索方便

该词典的另一大特色是设计新颖独特,编排科学实用,真正做到了层次清楚,结构分明,检索方便。词条义项末或实例末列出“词族”、“用法”、“词源”、“同音异义词”、“同义词”、“反义词”等标签。读者可以通过熟练掌握英语词汇的构词规律、词性变化、同音异义词、同义词、反义词等,科学有效地记忆单词;通过掌握词源年代、历史背景、地方特色、民族风情、文化差异等相关知识,了解英语词汇的发展演变过程;通过掌握词的具体用法等,学会准确用词、确切表达,从而有效地避免中式英语的错误和不规范的英语语句。

## 六、最新音标,规范易学

为便于广大读者使用,该词典加上了最新的国际音标,标准规范,简便易学。

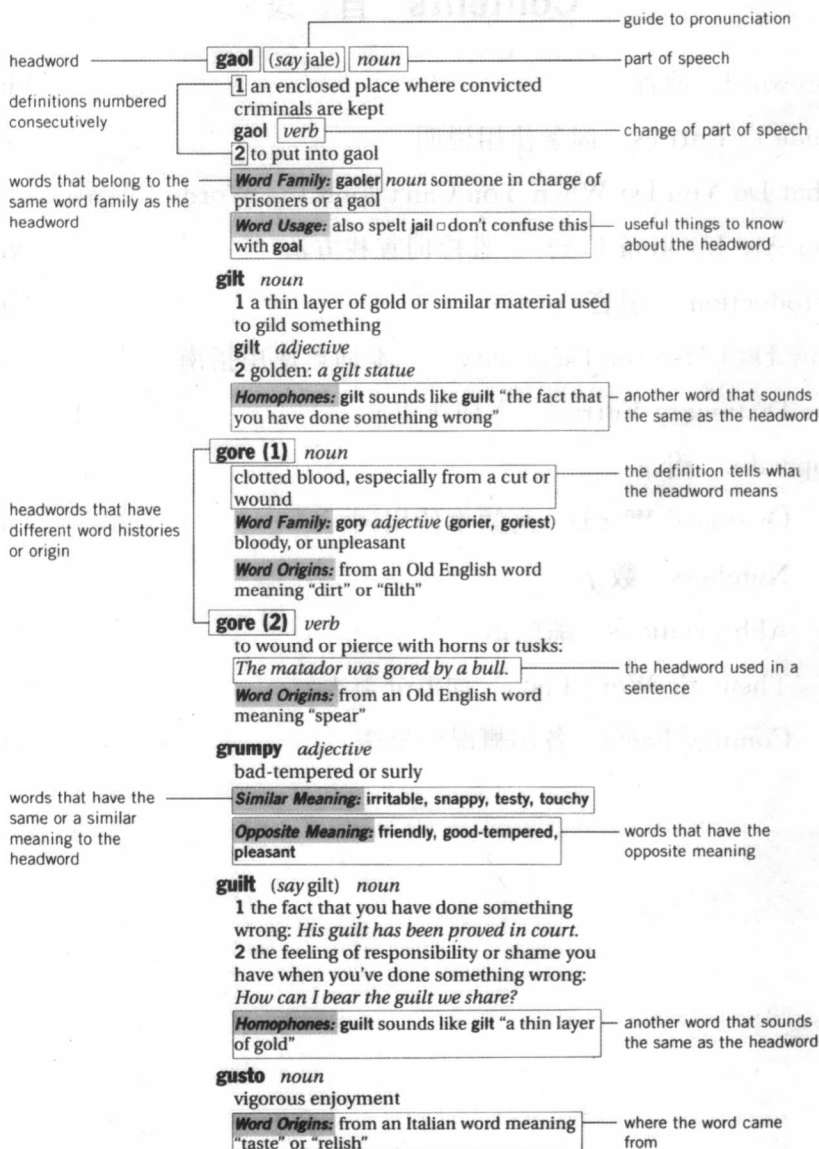
从以上特点可以看出,《海尼曼英汉双解词典》对大中学生及其他中高级以上英语水平的广大读者和相关各类从业人员来说是一本必要的工具书。另外,由于该书含有大量澳大利亚特有的英语词汇,所以特别适应于前往澳大利亚和新西兰学习的留学生。

本词典编译过程中,得到中国海洋大学外国语学院张德禄、刘汝山、常宗林、邓红风、杨连瑞、赵德玉等各位教授的热情关心和帮助。李力、杨晓声、张树筠、丛萍、陈文收、邱群全、邹卫宁、李旭奎、左金梅、徐德荣、张国、黄佩琦、布占廷、公文、封海燕、李景云、赵春霞、郭璐宁、段晓倩、梁靓、逢洋洋、张惠萍、杜东升、杨艳薇、胡宏政、马伟、管婷、孙照霞、王美玲、张茜等参加了校对及其他具体工作。青岛大学外国语学院张媛副教授参加了部分编译和校对工作。对于以上人员的辛勤劳动及无私帮助谨致以诚挚的谢意。

由于时间仓促,加之编译者水平有限,书中错误之处在所难免,恳请广大读者批评指正。

编译者

# Guide to Entries 词条使用说明



# What Do You Do When You Can't Find the Word You Are Looking For?

## 难检词查找方法

Sometimes it can be difficult to locate the word you are looking for because it starts with a silent letter or begins with a letter or a blend of letters that create a different sound from what you are expecting.

When in doubt, turn to this chart for help.

the sounds that begin a word	the word might begin with this	example
ch	c	cello
f	ph	phone
g	gh	gherkin
g	gu	guitar
h	wh	wholesome
j	g	gentle
k	ch	character
k	qu	quoit
k	kh	khaki
kw	qu	quite
n	gn	gnaw
n	kn	know
n	pn	pneumonia
r	rh	rhythm
r	wr	wreath
s	c	celery
s	ps	psychiatrist
s	sc	science
sh	s	sugarcane
sh	sch	schedule
sh	ch	chauffeur
sk	sch	school
t	th	thyme
t	tw	two
w	wh	whinge
z	x	xylophone

# Introduction 引言

Welcome to the First Edition of the *Heinemann Bilingual English-Chinese Dictionary*. It has been specially written and designed for students like you to use in the classroom, or at home when you are doing homework or your own writing. You can take it to school with you or upgrade to the *Heinemann Australian Dictionary* which has even more words and meanings for you to choose from.

We have made this dictionary clear and straightforward because we want you to feel comfortable using it – to treat it as a friend. This is why it is so easy to read and has so many features that you'll find useful, such as **Similar Words** and **Homophones**. It is important that you really understand what dictionaries do so that you can use one whenever you need help finding the meaning of a word or spelling the word you need.

We have chosen a wide range of words for inclusion. You'll find easy words that you probably know something about already. We've included these because some people may want to know about them and it's important that you find at least some familiar, friendly words. The words have a pronunciation guide next to them so that you'll know how to say them as well as write them. You'll also find some interesting new words that other dictionaries don't have yet. Some of these have to do with computing, such as the *Internet*; some have to do with food we are eating nowadays, such as potato *wedges*; while others have to do with popular culture, especially music and clothing, such as *grunge*.

If you see two headwords that look exactly the same except that they have a number after them, don't think you are seeing things. This is a signal to show you that although they look as though they are the same word, they have come into English at different times, and perhaps, from different languages. Words are a bit tricky like this – sometimes you just can't guess what they've been up to.

The definitions that give you the meaning of the word are listed in order from the most to the least common. So you'll know that the first or only definition is by far the best known. Sometimes the meaning is old-fashioned, or it is colloquial and best used in everyday or informal language. If there is anything like this we think you should know, we tell you in **Word Usage**.

The illustrative phrases or sentences show you how you actually use the word when you write or talk normally. We have used italic type to indicate that it is not part of the definition. We have also used italics for examples of things we are describing in the definitions, and for parts of the definition that are not really telling you what the word means but something else about it.

After the definitions you will find other information listed in boxes or fields. The first is **Word Family**. Here we list the plural of nouns that don't just need an "s" added to them; the other forms of verbs that end in "y" or that double a consonant before an ending or inflection is added; and the comparative and superlative forms of adverbs and adjectives that don't just add "er", "est", "more" or "most". The other words you'll find listed here are related or derived from the headword, often formed by adding an ending or suffix, such as "ly" or "ion". Sometimes we give a short definition, a pronunciation or an illustrative phrase or sentence if we think this is helpful. We use a box "□" to separate plurals from verb endings, and so on.

**Word Usage** provides you with all sorts of useful information about the word. It



shows you other, less important, ways of spelling the headword. If there is a really common alternative spelling, it is shown at the top of the entry next to the headword. It also gives sets of words, such as of the male, female and young animals and birds. It will tell you if a word may be sexist or if it is old-fashioned or colloquial and all sorts of other snippets of information as well.

**Homophones** are shown when two or more words sound the same but have different spellings. We tell you what the other words mean as well, so that you have all the information you need at your fingertips. This is one of the special features we've included to help you with your work.

**Similar Meaning** lists words that are very close in meaning to the headword or to one of the definitions of the headword. This acts as a mini thesarus and will help you add interest and flavour to your writing projects.

**Opposite Meaning** lists words that have a very different meaning from the headword or to one of the definitions of the headword. We think you will find this a useful tool in the classroom.

**Word Origins** tell you where the word came from. It may have been in our language for hundreds of years, have come from an Aboriginal language (of which there were once hundreds), have come from a completely different language such as Gaelic (the Celtic language of ancient Ireland), or be a new word or trademark.

We hope you enjoy reading and using this dictionary as much as we enjoyed writing it for you.

# How Do I Use the Dictionary?

## 本词典使用指南

### What is a Headword?

The word you look for in a dictionary is called a headword. All the headwords in a dictionary are arranged in alphabetical order to help you find the word you need.

Two running headwords are included in the top left and top right hand corners of each page. The running headword in the top left hand corner tells you this is the first entry on this page. The headword in the top right hand corner represents the last word on the page. You can use these running heads to locate your headword. Simply look to see if it lies in alphabetical order between the two running headwords.

Sometimes headwords are spelt the same but have different histories. They may have come into English from different languages or at different times. When this happens each word is listed separately and has a small number next to it.

**gore**<sup>1</sup>

*Word Origins:* from an Old English word meaning "dirt" or "filth"

**gore**<sup>2</sup>

*Word Origins:* from an Old English word meaning "pear"

If you see headwords with two different spellings like **colour** and **color**, it means that although either can be used, the first entry in this dictionary is the most common spelling.

### Where Will I Find the Part of Speech?

The part of speech for each headword comes after the pronunciation guide. It is always written in italics. If there is a change in the part of speech the headword is repeated.

**erect** *adjective*

1 upright or on end

**erect** *verb*

2 to build, construct or establish; *We erected a monument in his honour.*

### Why is the Definition Important?

The definition tells you what the word means. Some headwords have more than one definition. When this happens each definition is numbered.

Sometimes a phrase or sentence is written in italics, to show the correct use of the word. If there is more than one they are separated by a slash, "/".

### What is a Secondary Headword?

A secondary headword is a phrase with the headword in it, but with a special meaning. It always appears in bold letters and it is followed by a definition.

**eager** *adjective*

1 keen or showing desire; *eager to finish her painting*

2 **eager beaver** a very enthusiastic person

### Word Family

Word family lists other words that can be made from the headword, such as the plural of a noun or other verb, adverbs or adjective forms. Sometimes a definition or a phrase

is used to demonstrate the correct use of the word.

**eat** *verb*

**Word Family:** other forms are *eats, ate, eaten, eating*

**abduct** *verb*

**Word Family:** **abductor** *noun* someone who abducts  
another person **abduction** *noun*

Different sorts of information is separated by a box to make it easier to read.

## Word Usage

Word Usage tells you if there is another less usual spelling of the word. It also indicates if the word is colloquial or if it has a short form or abbreviation.

It can also give you interesting facts about the headword.

**pig** *noun*

**Word Usage:** the male animal is a **boar**; the female is a **sow**;  
the young is a piglet

Again, different sorts of information are separated by a box, "□".

## Homophones

Homophones are words that sound the same but have different spellings. You may find it useful to have some of these pointed out to you.

**bear** *verb*

**Homophones:** **bear** sounds like **bare** "naked" or "uncovered"

## Similar Meaning

Selected headwords list words that are similar in meaning to one of the definitions. The similar word entries act like a thesaurus. They are very useful when you are trying to find a better way of expressing something in your writing.

**abrupt** *adjective*

**Similar Meaning:** for definition 2 brusque, curt, short, tense

## Opposite Meaning

Some headwords have opposite words listed for one of the definitions. They provide you with alternatives to the headword and help to make your writing more expressive.

**abrupt** *adjective*

**Opposite Meaning:** for definition 2 courteous, gallant, polite

## Word Origins

Many words in our English language have come to us from other languages. Brief explanations about the origins of a word are provided for headwords that have interesting histories.

**alto** *noun*

**Word Family:** from an Italian word meaning "high"

Sometimes these languages are still used today, such as "Italian". Sometimes they are ancient forms of a language, such as "Old English" and "Old French" that died out a long time ago and are no longer spoken.

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# Aa

## abacus /'æbəkəs/ noun

a frame with thin rods set in it and sliding beads used for counting 算盘

**Word Family:** the plural is abacuses or abaci 复数形式为 "abacuses" 或 "abaci".

## abalone /'æbə'ləʊni/ noun

a sea snail that you can eat, with an ear-shaped shell lined with mother-of-pearl 鲍鱼

## abandon<sup>1</sup> /ə'bændən/ verb

1 to leave without intending to return 离开...而不返回; 抛弃; 丢下: *We abandoned our school bags and fled.* 我们扔下书包, 逃走了。2 to stop going on with 停止继续做...: *The rescue squad abandoned the search after four days.* 救援队四天后放弃了搜索。3 to surrender 屈服于: *The boy abandoned himself to grief.* 男孩陷入了悲伤中。

**Word Family:** abandonment noun

**Similar Meaning:** for definition 1 desert 舍弃; forsake 遗弃, 摒绝; quit 退出, 放弃

## abandon<sup>2</sup> /ə'bændən/ noun

freedom from control or care 放任; 纵情: *The class cheered with great abandon.* 全班同学纵情欢呼。

## abattoir /'æbatwa:(r)/ noun

a place where cattle, sheep and other animals are killed for food 宰杀牛、羊等动物的屠宰场

**Word Family:** the plural abattoirs is often used 常作复数形式 "abattoirs": *My father worked at the abattoirs.* 我父亲在屠宰场工作。

## abbey /'æbi/ noun

the place where monks or nuns live 修道院

**Word Family:** abbot noun the male

head of an abbey 男修道院院长 abbess noun the female head of an abbey 女修道院院长

**Similar Meaning:** monastery 修道院, 寺院; convent 女修道院院长, 女修道会

## abbreviate /ə'brɪviət/ verb

to shorten by leaving out letters (通过省略字母) 缩短: *to abbreviate the words "I shall" to "I'll"* 将 "I shall" 缩略为 "I'll"

**Word Family:** abbreviation noun a shortened form of a word 缩略词

**Word Usage:** short forms are abbrev. and abbr. 缩略形式为 "abbrev." 和 "abbr."。

**Similar Meaning:** contract 使缩略

## abdicate /'æbdɪkeɪt/ verb

to give up your position or privileges, usually a claim to the throne 正式放弃 (高位或特权) (通常指退王位): *King Edward VIII abdicated when he married the divorced Mrs Simpson.* 英王爱德华八世娶了离异的辛普森夫人后退位。

**Word Family:** abdication noun

## abdomen /'æbdəmən; æb'dæ-/ noun

1 the main part of your body below your chest, which contains the stomach and intestines 腹部 2 the last section of an insect's or spider's body 昆虫、蜘蛛的腹部

**Word Family:** abdominal adjective

**Similar Meaning:** for definition 1 belly 腹部; 腹腔

## abduct /æb'dakt/ verb

to take away illegally or by force 诱拐; 绑架: *to abduct a baby in its pram* 绑架童车中的婴儿

**Word Family:** abductor noun someone who abducts another person 绑架者 abduction noun

**Similar Meaning:** kidnap 拐骗; 绑架

## abhor /əb'hɔ:(r)/ verb

to think of with hatred or disgust 憎恨; 厌恶: *We abhor the slaughter of whales.* 我们痛恨捕杀鲸鱼的行为。

**Word Family:** other forms are abhors, abhorred, abhorring □ abhorrent adjective causing disgust or horror 讨厌的, 可恶的 abhorrence noun

**Similar Meaning:** abominate 厌恶; detest 嫌恶, 憎恶; loathe 憎恨

**Opposite Meaning:** esteem 尊敬; re-

spect 尊重; revere 敬畏

**Word Origins:** from a Latin word meaning "to shrink back" 源于拉丁语,意为“退缩”。

**abide** /ə'baɪd/ *verb*

1 to continue or remain 延续;逗留 2 to tolerate 容忍; I can't abide racist comments. 我不能容忍种族主义言论。 3 abide by to keep to 遵守; I'll abide by my promise to tidy my room. 我会遵守诺言收拾房间的。

**Word Family:** other forms are abides, abided or abode, abiding ☐ **abode** *noun* the place where someone lives 住处,住所

**Word Usage:** definition 1 is old-fashioned 义项 1 为过时用法。

**ability** /ə'bɪləti/ *noun*

1 the power to do something(做某事的)能力; Superman has the ability to leap tall buildings with a single bound. 超人能够一下跃过高楼。 2 skill or talent 技巧; 天分; sporting ability 运动天赋

**Word Family:** the plural is abilities 复数形式为“abilities”。

**Similar Meaning:** capacity 能力; competence 胜任; facility 熟练

**ablaze** /ə'bleɪz/ *adjective*

on fire or lit up 燃烧的; 闪耀的; 点亮的: The kindling is ablaze. 引火物在燃烧。 / The skyscraper is ablaze with lights. 摩天大楼灯火通明。

**able** /'eɪbl/ *adjective*

1 having the opportunity or being allowed to do something (因有机会或获准做某事而)得以…的,能够…的: Are you able to start work tomorrow? 你明天可以开始工作吗? 2 competent or skilled 有能力的; 有本事的; an able driver 一位技术娴熟的司机

**Word Family:** ably *adverb*

**-able** /əbl/ *suffix*

1 ability or tendency 表示“能力”,“倾向”; obtainable 可获得的 2 worthiness 表示“值得”; likable 可爱的,讨人喜欢的

**Word Usage:** -ible as in visible is another form of this suffix 另作“-ible”(如“visible”)。

**abnormal** /æb'nɔ:məl/ *adjective*

different from what is expected 不正常的; an abnormal pulse rate 脉搏跳动不正常

**Word Family:** abnormality *noun* (abnormalities) 反常,异常 abnormally *adverb*

**Similar Meaning:** unusual 不正常的,异常的

**Opposite Meaning:** normal 正常的; usual 通常的,惯例的

**aboard** /ə'bɔ:d/ *adverb*

on a ship, train or aircraft 在(船/火车/飞机)上; How many passengers are aboard? 船(火车/飞机)上有多少乘客?

**abode** /ə'bəʊd/ *noun*

1 a house 房屋

**abode** *verb*

2 a past tense of the verb abide 动词“abide”的过去式

**Word Usage:** definition 1 is old-fashioned 义项 1 为过时用法。

**abolish** /ə'bɒlɪʃ/ *verb*

to put an end to 废除,废止; It took many years to abolish the slave trade. 废除奴隶交易用了很多年时间。

**Word Family:** abolition *noun* abolishment *noun*

**abominable** /ə'bɒmɪnəbl/ *adjective*

dreadful or shocking 可怕的; 可恶的; abominable behaviour 可恶的行为

**Word Family:** abominate *verb* to detest 讨厌 abomination *noun* a person or thing that is abominable 令人憎恶的人(或事物) abominably *adverb*

**Aborigine** /'æbə'ɹɪdʒɪni:/ *noun*

1 a descendant of the race of tribal people who have lived in Australia for thousands of years (数千年来生活在澳洲的)土著居民 2 aborigine any of the original inhabitants of a country (一国的任一)土著居民

**Word Family:** Aboriginal *adjective* having to do with the Australian Aborigines 与澳洲土著有关的; Aboriginal languages 澳洲土著语言 aboriginal *adjective*

**Word Usage:** another name for some Aborigines is Koori 另一些土著称为

"Koori".

**Word Origins:** from a Latin word meaning "from the beginning" 源于拉丁语,意为“从一开始”。

**abortion** /ə'bo:ʃən/ *noun*

1 the expulsion or removal of a baby from its mother's womb before it is big enough to live on its own, usually before its 28<sup>th</sup> week of growth 人工流产,堕胎,打胎 2 anything that is a failure 失败

**Word Family:** abortive *adjective* unsuccessful (计划等)失败的 abort *verb* 流产;使流产 abortionist *noun* 为人堕胎者

**abound** /ə'baund/ *verb*

1 to be found in large numbers 大量存在,非常多: *Worms abound in the soil.* 土壤里虫子很多。 2 abound with to be full of 充足;充满: *The room abounds with junk.* 房间里到处是垃圾。

**Word Family:** abounding *adjective* 多产的;丰富的

**about** /ə'baʊt/ *preposition*

1 concerning or on the subject of 关于,有关: *a song about love* 一首爱情歌曲 2 around 到处: *He looked about the park as he walked.* 他一边散步一边环顾公园。 3 approximately 大约: *a friend about my height* 一个和我差不多高的朋友 4 about to just going to 将要(做某事): *She's about to jump.* 她就要跳了。

**about** *adverb*

5 nearly or close to 将近,接近: *about half-way there* 大约到半路 / *about time for lunch* 大约到了午饭时间 6 near 大约: *about 50 metres* 大约50米 7 close by 在附近: *The kittens are somewhere about.* 那些小猫就在附近某处。

**above** /ə'baʊ/ *adverb*

1 at or to a higher place 在较高处;到较高处: *The tin is balanced on the rung above.* 罐头平稳地放在高高的梯级上。 2 more than 超过,超出: *a temperature of above 40°C* 高于40°C的温度

**above** *preposition*

3 higher than 高于: *The sun rose above the horizon.* 太阳从地平线上升起。

**abrasive** /ə'b্রেɪsɪv/ *adjective*

1 used for scraping off or wearing away by rubbing 有研磨作用的: *an abrasive*

*soap* 研磨皂 2 harsh, irritating or annoying 粗鲁的;恼人的: *an abrasive personality* 粗鲁的个性

**Word Family:** abrasion *noun*

**abreast** /ə'brest/ *adverb*

1 side by side 并列;并排: *to walk two abreast* 两人并排走 2 keeping up with the latest developments in a particular area of interest such as research 与(科研等领域的最新发展)齐头并列;不落后至...

**abridge** /ə'brɪdʒ/ *verb*

to shorten 删节,节略: *The magazine editor abridged the book for publication in serial form.* 杂志编辑删改了该书以便以连载形式刊出。

**Word Family:** abridged *adjective* 删节的,节略的 abridgement or abridgment *noun*

**abroad** /ə'brɔ:d/ *adverb*

in or to a country other than your own 在国外;到国外: *to go abroad for holidays* 到国外度假

**abrupt** /ə'brʌpt/ *adjective*

1 sudden or unexpected 突然的;意外的: *an abrupt movement* 突然的行动 2 rude and unfriendly 粗鲁的;不友好的: *an abrupt phone call* 一个唐突的电话

**Word Family:** abruptly *adverb* abruptness *noun*

**Similar Meaning:** for definition 2 brusque 粗鲁的,鲁莽的; curt 粗率无礼的; short 简慢的,唐突的; terse 简短生硬的,唐突草率的

**Opposite Meaning:** for definition 2 civil 文明的,客气的; courteous 谦恭的; gallant 骑士风度的; polite 有礼貌的

**abscess** /'æbsɪs/ *noun*

a painful, infected swelling in your body, that contains pus 溃疡;脓肿

**Word Family:** the plural is abscesses 复数形式为 "abscesses".

**abscissa** /æb'sɪsə/ *noun*

the horizontal distance on a graph 横坐标

**abscond** /əb'skɒnd/ *verb*

to leave suddenly or secretly, especially when you have done something wrong 潜逃;逃亡: *She absconded with the chess club's money.* 她携带象棋俱乐部的公款潜

逃了。

**Word Origins:** from a Latin word meaning "to hide away" 源于拉丁语,意为“藏起来”。

**abseil** /'æbsail; 'æbzail/ *verb*

to lower yourself down a mountain or cliff, using a double rope (使用双折绳沿悬崖峭壁) 缘绳下降

**absent** /'æbsənt/ *adjective*

1 away 离开的: *She's absent from net-ball practice.* 她没练习无挡板篮球。2 missing or not present 不在场的, 缺席的: 缺乏的: *His faithful baseball cap was absent from his head.* 他没戴他惯戴的棒球帽。

**absent** /əb'sent/ *verb*

3 to take or keep yourself away 缺席, 不在场

**Word Family:** absentee *noun* 不在者, 缺席者 absence *noun* absently *adverb*

**absent-minded** /'æbsənt'maɪndɪd/ *adjective*

vague or forgetful 茫然的; 健忘的

**Word Family:** absent-mindedly *adverb* absent-mindedness *noun*

**Similar Meaning:** inattentive 不注意的, 漫不经心的; preoccupied 出神的

**absolute** /'æbsəljut; 'æbsə'ljut/ *adjective*

complete, perfect or with no limits 纯粹的; 完全的, 十足的; 不受任何限制的: *The day was an absolute success.* 这一天非常圆满。/ *The dictator had absolute power.* 独裁者拥有绝对权力。

**Word Family:** absolutely *adverb*

**absorb** /əb'sɔ:b; 'zɔ:/ *verb*

1 to take in or soak up 吸收; 浸入: *The sponge absorbed the water.* 海绵吸水。2 to engross 吸引(注意力): *She was completely absorbed by the book.* 她完全被这本书吸引住了。

**Word Family:** absorbent *adjective* 能吸收水分的; absorbent tissues 能吸收水分的薄纸 absorbing *adjective* interesting 有趣的: *an absorbing film* 一部有趣的影片 absorption *noun*

**abstain** /əb'steɪn/ *verb*

to keep yourself from doing something 戒除: *to abstain from drinking and*

*smoking* 戒除烟酒

**Word Family:** abstainer *noun* someone who abstains 戒酒者; (投票) 弃权者 abstention *noun* the act of abstaining 戒除; 弃权(行为) abstinence *noun* self-restraint 节制

**Similar Meaning:** refrain 抑制, 戒除

**Opposite Meaning:** indulge 放纵(感情、欲望)

**abstract** /'æbstrækt; æb'strækt/ *adjective*

1 having to do with thoughts and ideas rather than things 抽象的 2 based on theory 基于理论的: *abstract arguments* 理论 3 not representing lifelike people or things in your artwork, but expressing yourself using colour and form (指艺术) 抽象派的

**abstract noun**

4 a summary 摘要

**abstract** /æb'strækt/ *verb*

5 to remove or take away 去除; 提取, 抽取

**Word Family:** abstracted *adjective* preoccupied or lost in thought 心不在焉的, 走神的 abstractly *adverb* abstraction *noun*

**abstruse** /əb'stru:s/ *adjective*

difficult to understand 难解的, 深奥的: *I don't get your abstruse answer.* 我听不懂你令人费解的回答。

**Word Family:** abstrusely *adverb* abstruseness *noun*

**Similar Meaning:** obscure 晦涩的, 难解的

**Word Origins:** from a Latin word meaning "hidden" 源于拉丁语, 意为“隐藏的”。

**absurd** /əb'sɜ:d/ *adjective*

foolish or ridiculous 愚蠢的; 荒谬的, 可笑的: *an absurd song* 一首荒唐的歌曲 / *an absurd puppet* 样子可笑木偶

**Word Family:** absurdity *noun* 荒谬; 谬论; 荒唐行为 absurdly *adverb*

**abundance** /ə'bʌndəns/ *noun*

a full or ample supply or amount of something 丰富, 充裕: *an abundance of Easter eggs* 复活节供应充足的鸡蛋

**Word Family:** abundant *adjective* abundantly *adverb*

**abuse** /ə'bju:z/ *verb*



1 to speak insultingly to 辱骂; *The drunk abused the barman.* 那个醉汉辱骂了调酒师。2 to use wrongly 滥用; 妄用; 乱用; *Don't abuse your chisel by using it as a screwdriver.* 别把凿子当成螺丝刀乱用。

**abuse** /ə'bjʊs/ *noun*

3 insults or cruel language 辱骂; 粗话

**Word Family:** abusive *adjective* 辱骂性的; 滥用的 abusively *adverb*

**Similar Meaning:** for definition 2 maltreat 乱用, 滥用(机器等)

**abysmal** /ə'bɪzml/ *adjective*

as bad as it could be 极坏的, 糟透的; *I thought the performance was abysmal.* 我认为演出糟透了。

**Word Family:** abysmally *adverb*

**abyss** /ə'bis/ *noun*

a hole or chasm that is too deep to measure 深渊; 深处; 深不可测的事物

**Word Origins:** from a Greek word meaning "bottomless" 源于希腊语, 意为“深不可测的”。

**acacia** /ə'keɪfə/ *noun*

a small tree or shrub with very small, yellow flowers massed together into balls or rods 金合欢属植物; 刺槐; 洋槐; *Wattle is a type of acacia.* 金合欢树是一种金合欢属植物。

**academic** /ˌækə'demɪk/ *adjective*

1 having to do with a university or college 大学的; 学院的; *an academic gown* 大学礼服 2 having to do with theory and ideas rather than practical things 学术的; 纯理论的; 不切实际的; *an academic problem* 学术问题

**academic noun**

3 someone who teaches or does research in a university or college 大专院校的教师; 专业学者

**Word Family:** academically *adverb*

**academy** /ə'kædəmi/ *noun*

1 a school or college for learning practical subjects 专科学校; *an academy for the defence forces* 国防院校 2 a scientific or artistic association 科学或艺术学会; *the Australian Academy of Science* 澳大利亚科学学会

**Word Family:** the plural is *academies* 复数形式为“academies”。

**Word Origins:** from the Greek word *Akademeia*, the garden where the philosopher Plato taught 源于希腊语词汇“*Akademeia*”, 意为“学院”(柏拉图讲学处)。

**accede** /æk'sɪd/ *verb*

to agree 答应, 同意; *I accede to your request.* 我同意你的请求。

**Similar Meaning:** consent 同意, 赞同; 准许

**accelerate** /ək'seləreɪt/ *verb*

to move faster or speed up 促进; 加速

**Word Family:** acceleration *noun*

**accelerator** /ək'seləreɪtə(r)/ *noun*

the pedal that a driver presses down to make a car or other motor vehicle go faster 加速器, 加速装置(尤指汽车等的油门踏板)

**accent** /'æksənt/ *noun*

1 your particular way of speaking 口音, 腔调; *She speaks French with an American accent.* 她讲法语带美国腔。2 the stronger tone or stress you give to part of a word or a musical note, to make it stand out from the rest 重音(用重读或提高音调的方法突出某一音节或词汇); *The accent on each word pronounced in this dictionary is shown as bold.* 这本词典中的每一个重音都用粗体标出。3 any of the marks used with letters to change their sound or to indicate stress 重音符号

**accentuate** /æk'sentʃueɪt/ *verb*

to emphasise or highlight 突出, 强调; *The skintight dress accentuates her slender figure.* 紧身裙突出了她的苗条身材。

**Word Family:** accentuation *noun*

**accept** /ək'sept/ *verb*

to receive, especially with good feelings (欣然) 接受; *Please accept my apologies.* 请接受我的道歉。

**Word Family:** acceptable *adjective* welcome or worthy of being accepted 受欢迎的; 值得接受的 acceptance *noun* accepted *adjective* 公认的

**access** /'ækses/ *noun*

1 a way of entering or approaching (进入或接近…)的方法, 途径; *The only access to the island is by boat.* 去那个岛屿的惟