

英汉双解 基本英语 用法词典

A Dictionary of
Basic English Usage
with bilingual explanations

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《英汉双解基本英语用法词典》

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前 言

《英汉双解基本英语用法词典》是一部兼顾释义和用法的英汉双解小型英语学习词典，主要读者对象是英语初学者，可与全国统编中学课本、中专和大专教材配套使用。

本词典以中华人民共和国国家教育委员会制订的“全日制中学英语教学大纲”、初中 1—6 册和高中 1—3 册英语课本为主要依据，收词近 4 000，不仅包括课文中出现的常用词汇，还包括课后练习、复习课和书后补充阅读材料中出现的全部词汇，并适量增收了部分常用词汇。全国统一高考和成人高考所需词汇用 * 标示。

本词典的体例设计不仅对词目双语释义，而且充分运用词性缩语、简要用法说明、例词例句、同义词辨异和正误用法辨异等多种词典手段对词语的用法进行了详尽的说明，例词例句 22 000 余个，同义词辨异 232 组，近 600 个词语，正误用法辨异近 200 条。本词典帮助读者不仅理解词义，更能学会运用，解决学习中的最大难题。

参加本词策划和编纂等工作的有吉林大学、吉林财贸学院、长春光机学院、长春邮电学院、吉林建工学院、吉林职业师范学院、长春师范学院、通化师范学院、丹东师专、长春大学、延边大学、东北水电专科、长春外语学校、长春建材学校、长春市第五中学、第十一中学、第八中学、实验中学等单位的教师。

在工作中，我们得到了吉林大学出版社、长春中海直有限公司长春科研所和部分英语同行的支持和帮助，在此一并表示感谢。

由于水平有限，词典中的缺点和错误在所难免，我们殷切地希望同事和读者批评指正。

编 者

1991. 1.

体 例 说 明

一、词目

1. 词目排出栏黑正体。
2. 拼法不同的同一词目，分别列出，隔以逗号。如：
cen·tre, cen·ter
3. 同形异源词，分别立目，并用右上角码标示顺序。如：
lie¹... vi ...躺
lie²... n ...谎言

二、星号

星号(*)标示

1. 参加全国统一高考和成人高考所必需的词汇。
2. 误句。

三、音标

1. 词目注音采用丹尼尔·琼斯《英语正音词典》(第13版)所载的国际音标，括以[]；重音符和次重音符标在重读音节和次重读音节之前。如：
rev·o·lu·tion [revə'ljʊ:fən]
2. 可不发音的音素用斜体排印；发长音短音均可者，长音符号“:”，括以圆括号。如：
spe·cial ['speʃəl]
through·out [θru(:)'aʊt]
3. 同一词目，词性不同，但发音相同者，音标置于词性序码 I 之前。如：
op·po·site ['ɒpəzɪt] I a... II nc...
同一词目，词性不同，发音也不同者，音标置于词性序码之后。如：
close I [kləʊz] v... II [kləʊs] a... III [kləʊs] ad...

四、不规则变化的词形

1. 名词、动词、形容词和副词的不规则变化词形，括以圆括号，并根据需要注音。
2. 不规则动词的过去式、过去分词和现在分词分别给出，隔以分号。如：
be·gin (began [bi'gæn]; begun [bi'gʌn]; beginning)
两者均可用作过去式和过去分词者，隔以逗号。如：
rid (rid, ridded)

过去式或过去分词有两种形式者，中间用“或”。如：

crow (crowed 或 crew; crowed)

slide (slid [slid]; slid 或 slidden ['slidn])

五、词性

1. 词性用黑斜体英文缩语标示。
2. 同一词目，不同词性者，用黑体罗马数字标示顺序。
3. 同一词性，不同细项者，后者以“—”和缩语标示。如：

mur·mur... *vt* ...—*vi* ...

六、注释

1. 词目的释义使用英汉两种文字，英释在前，汉释居后；英释使用最简单的词汇。
2. 同一词性有两个以上义项者，用黑体阿拉伯数字标示顺序。
3. 词性标示细项。如 **nc** (可数名词)、**nu** (不可数名词)；**vt** (及物动词)、**vi** (不及物动词)；**aa** (定语形容词)、**ap** (表语形容词)。标示 **n** 者为可数名词和不可数名词，标示 **v** 者为及物动词和不及物动词，标示 **a** 者为定语形容词和表语形容词，并按语法功能分别举例。如：

noise **n**

I don't like *noise*. (不可数名词)

我讨厌嘈杂声。

A *noise* woke him up. (可数名词)

一声响动把他吵醒了。

pass **v**

They *passed* our house to school. (及物动词)

他们上学路过我们家。

A week *passed* before his letter arrived. (不及物动词)

一周过去了，他的信才到。

advanced **a**

His ideas are quite *advanced*. (表语形容词)

她的想法非常先进。

They are studying in an *advanced* class in English. (定语形容词)

他们正在英语高级班中学习。

4. 动词按常见的适用句型举例。如：

command **v**

The president *commanded* silence. (简单宾语)

大会主席命令大家安静下来。

The general *commanded* his men to attack. (复合宾语)

将军命令士兵进攻。

I *commanded* he go at once. (虚拟语气宾语从句)

我命令他马上走。

Do as I *command*. (不带宾语)

执行我的命令。

5. 简要用法说明括以圆括号, 多角度、全方位地说明词目的用法:

使用范围——(常)用于否定句和疑问句等.

搭配关系——(常)与...(短语)连用等.

时态语态——(一般)不用进行时态、(常)(不)用被动语态等.

数——单复数同形、常(只)用单(复)数形式等.

级——没有比较级等.

句法功能——只(常)用作定(表)语等.

书写形式——...常大写等.

七、E 节

1. E 节收入常用的习语、短语、词组、固定搭配和常用句型等.

2. 为查索方便, 本词典没有循袭以中心词入目的传统编排方法, 而以习语、短语和词组等的第一个词入目, 统一按字母顺序编排. 如:

catch v

E catch a cold 患伤风, 感冒, catch fire 着火, catch hold of sth 抓住, catch sight of 看到, 发现, catch up with sb 赶上某人.

八、U 节

1. 正误用法辨异指出中国学生常犯的错误的纠正的方法.

2. 同义词辨异, 从词义、使用范围、使用频度、搭配关系等角度指出同组同义词的异同, 有议有例, 说明言简意赅, 举例对比鲜明.

3. 为查索方便, 用 ∅ 表示参见.

九、缩语和符号

1. 缩语

a	adjective	形容词
aa	attributive adjective	定语形容词
ad	adverb	副词
ap	predicative adjective	表语形容词
art	article	冠词
aux	auxiliary verb	助动词
conj	conjunction	连词
eg	for example	例如
esp	especially	尤其(指)
int	interjection	感叹词
n	noun	名词
nc	countable noun	可数名词
nu	uncountable noun	不可数名词
prep	preposition	介词
pron	pronoun	代词
sb	somebody	某人
sth	something	某事(物)
usu	usually	常(用, 指)

<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
2. 符号		
[]	方括号	括以音标
()	圆括号	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 不规则变化的词形及其音标 2 简要用法说明 3 可省略的部分 4 加“或”，表示可替代的词语 5 对注释的补充说明 6 归并近似的释义
◇	参见号	表示参见
E	expression	E 节(习语、短语和词组等)启号
U	usage and discrimination	U 节(用法和辨异)启号

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A a

* a [ei, ə], an [æn, ən] *art* one — (个, 件): (an 用在以元音音素开始的词前) It took me *an* hour to get there. 我花了一个小时才赶到那里。She gave me *a* cold smile. 她对我冷冷一笑。Could you show me *a* blue jacket? 您能给我拿一件蓝上衣看看吗? □ E *a* basin of 一盆..., *a* bit 一点儿, *a* block of 一大块..., *a* bottle of 一瓶..., *a* burst of 一阵..., *a* close game 比分接近的(或势均力敌的)比赛, *a* cup of 一(茶)杯..., *a* dolphin trainer 训练海豚的人, *a* drop of 一滴..., *a* few 有一些, 少数几个, *a* gas station (汽油)加油站, *a* glass of 一玻璃杯..., *a* good many 很多的, 相当多的, *a* great deal 大量, *a* great (或 good) deal of 大量的, 非常多的, *a* group of 一群(组), *a* kind of 一种, 某种, *a* little 一点儿, *a* little now and a little then 时断时续地, *a* little of 一点儿, *a* little while 一小会儿, *a* lorry of timber 一卡车木料, *a* lot 许多, *a* lot of = lots of 许多, *a* matter of ... 左右, 上下, *a* moment ago 刚才, *a* number of 许多, 若干, *a* pair of 一双, 一对, *a* piece of 一块, 一张, 一片, 一件, *a* pile of 一堆, *a* place of interest 名胜, *a* private bathroom 专用浴室, *a* set of 一套, *a* sheet of 一张, 一片(纸等), *a* short cut 近路, 捷径, *a* sort of 一种, 一类, *a* state of mind 精神状态, 心境, 心情, *a* teacher of English 一位英语教师, *a* telephone call 一个电话, *a* type of 一种类型的, *a* way out 出路, 方法. □ U *a* 或 *an*

可用来表示一种内的任何一个或任何一种(类): *A horse is an animal.* 马是动物。

abacus ['æbəkəs] (*abacuses*, *abaci* ['æbəsaɪ]) *a* piece of counting tool with balls that slide on wires 算盘: The little girl can use an *abacus*. 这小女孩会打算盘。

* **able** ['eɪbl] *ap* having enough strength, knowledge to do sth 有能力的: (后接不定式) Girls are *able* to read better than boys. 女孩子能比男孩子读得好。—*aa* having more power, skill than most others have 能干的: She is an *able* teacher. 她是位能干的教师。He is the *ablest* man I know. 在我所认识的人当中, 他最有才干。□ U I *be able to* and *can* 均含“能够”之意。can 没有将来式或完成式, 而 *be able to* 可与 *will*, *shall*, *have* 构成将来式或完成式: I *shall be able to* come today. 我今天就能来。He *has not been able to* go to school for two days. 他已经两天没能去上学了。She *can* ride a bicycle. 她会骑自行车。2 ◇ *unable*.

aboard [ə'boəd] I *ad* on or in a ship, train, bus, or plane 上船(飞机, 车), 在船(飞机, 车)上: It's time to go *aboard*. 该上船(车, 飞机)了。□ II *prep* on board of 在车(船, 飞机)上: Everybody was soon *aboard* the train. 大家很快上了火车。

* **about** [ə'baʊt] I *ad* (没有比较级) 1 nearly, almost 大约, 差不多: I will come *about* ten o'clock. 我大约在十点钟来。2 *here and there* 在周围, 到处: People *about* have heard the sound. 周围的人都听到了这个声音。He travelled *about*. 他四处旅行。□ II *prep* having sth to do

with, of 关于: The girls are talking about new dresses. 女孩子们正谈论着新式服装。□ U ◇ almost.

- * **a•bove** [ə'baʊ] *I prep* in a higher position than 在...上面: They lived in a room above the shop. 他们住在商店楼上的一个房间里。□ *II ad* in a higher place 在上面: Your classroom is just above. 你们的教室就在上面。□ *III a* higher than 上面的: (常用作定语, 没有比较级) The above facts are very important. 上述事实非常重要。□ *E* above all 首先, 首要, 最重要的是。□ U ◇ on.

a•broad [ə'brɔ:d] *ad* to or in another country 到国外, 在国外: (没有比较级) He is going abroad to study. 他将去国外学习。Her mother lives abroad. 她母亲住在国外。

- * **ab•sence** ['æbsəns] *nu* 1 the condition of being away 缺席: His absence surprised us. 他的缺席使我们吃惊。During the absence of the boss, Mr John ran the factory. 老板不在时, 约翰先生管理这家工厂。2 being in need 缺乏: Cold is the absence of heat. 寒冷是由于缺乏热量。

- * **ab•sent** ['æbsənt] *a* not present 缺席的: He was absent from the meeting. 他没有到会。After the meeting he telephoned his absent friend. 会后他打电话给没有出席会议的朋友。

ab•sorb [əb'sɔ:b] *vt* 1 take in (water, heat, light, etc) 吸收(水、热、光等): Water absorbs oxygen. 水能吸氧。Dry earth absorbs the rain. 干燥的土地吸收雨水。2 interest completely 吸引: (常用被动语态) I was absorbed in the book. 我被这本书吸引了。

ab•stract ['æbstrækt] *a* being away from what is real 抽象的: (没有比较级) Beauty itself is abstract. 美本身是抽象的。The word "hunger" is an abstract noun. hunger (饥饿)这个词是抽象名词。

- * **ac•cept** [ək'sept] *vt* 1 take (sth offered) 接受: He accepted a gift from his friend. 他接受了朋友的礼物。I accepted your advice. 我接受了你的忠告。2 agree to 承认: I accepted that I was wrong. 我承认我不对。The police accepted his story as true. 警方认为他的叙述真实。□ U ◇ receive.

ac•cept•a•ble [ək'septəbl] *a* worth accepting 可接受的: His plan is acceptable. 他的计划是可以接受的。He had an acceptable excuse for being late. 他的迟到是有情有原的。

- * **ac•ci•dent** ['æksɪdənt] *nc* sth that happens by chance 意外事故: Mary was killed in an accident. 玛丽在一次意外事故中丧生。There are many road accidents every year. 每年有许多起交通事故。□ U accident, affair, event and incident 均含“事”, “事件”之意。accident 多指不愉快的、偶然的、意外的、常可引起不良后果的事或事件: We got back without accident. 我们安全地返回了。affair 指要做或已做的事, 用于强调行为、动作及过程等: This is your own affair. 这是你自己的事。event 指重大的事件, 尤指历史事件: They talked about the events of 1960. 他们谈了1960年发生的重大事件。incident 常指故事中所叙述的事件: The incident is now a past thing. 这事已成为过去。

ac·com·plish [ə'kɒmplɪʃ] *vt* finish 完成: Have you *accomplished* your task? 你的任务完成了吗? He never seems to *accomplish* anything. 他好象什么都干不成。□ U ◇ finish.

ac·cord·ing to [ə'kɔːdɪŋ tu:] *prep* as said by 根据...所说: According to him the plane will be on time. 据他说飞机将准时到达。He came *according to* his promise. 他遵守其诺言而来。

ac·count [ə'kaʊnt] *nc* a story of some event 报道, 叙述, 描写: She gave a good *account* of her trip. 她详细叙述了她的旅行。According to all *accounts*, the meeting was quite successful. 据各方报道, 这次会议是很成功的。

* **ache** [eɪk] *1 nc* a pain in the body 疼痛: She felt an *ache* in her chest. 她感到胸疼。□ *2 vi* suffer a pain 感觉疼痛: I am *aching* all over. 我浑身都疼。□ U *1* *ache* 后接疼痛的部位时, 一般在 *ache* 前用 *an*, 其后用 *in*: an *ache* in the ear (a tooth, one's head) 耳朵(牙、头)疼痛。2 ◇ pain.

* **a·chieve** [ə'tʃi:v] *vt* 1 *accomplish* 完成: He *achieved* success. 他获得成功。2 *reach successfully* 达到: They *achieved* all their aims. 他们达到了所有的目标。□ U ◇ get.

* **a·chieve·ment** [ə'tʃi:vmənt] *nc* sth finished successfully through skill and hard work 成绩, 成就: He was proud of his daughters' *achievements*. 他为女儿们的成绩而感到自豪。Man's walk on the moon is a great *achievement*. 人类登月是项伟大的成就。

* **ac·quaint** [ə'kweɪnt] *vt* make sb

know 使了解, 使认识: Your teacher will *acquaint* you with facts about science. 你的老师将使你了解许多科学常识。I'm not *acquainted* with her father. 我不认识她的父亲。

* **a·cross** [ə'kros] *prep* to the other side of 横过, 穿过: They built a bridge *across* the river. 他们建了一座桥横跨河上。The cat walked *across* the street. 猫横穿过了马路。□ U ◇ through.

* **act** [ækt] *1 nc* sth done 行为, 动作: It is a friendly *act*. 这是一种友好的行为。He was criticized for one careless *act*. 他因为一次粗心的行动而受到批评。□ *2 vi* do sth 行动: Think before you *act*. 三思而后行。—*vt* take the part of 扮演: He *acted* his part well. 他扮演他的角色颇为成功。□ *E* act as 担任, 充当, 起...的作用, act out 表演, 比划着表达。□ U *act*, *action* and *deed* 用作名词时, 均含“行为”, “行动”之意。act 指短时间内具体的个人行为或行为, 强调后果: His *act* is a good example. 他的行动是一个优秀的范例。action 指较长时间内持续的行动或行为, 强调过程: The time has come for *action*. 是该行动的时候了。deed 指伟大的, 感人的, 已完成的行为: They thanked him for his good *deed*. 他们感谢他做了好事。

* **ac·tion** ['ækʃən] *n* 1 doing sth 行动, 动作: He was sorry for his *actions*. 他为自己的行动而抱歉。His *action* is quick. 他的动作敏捷。2 thing done 行为: It's a foolish *action*. 纯属愚蠢行为。□ U ◇ act.

* **ac·tive** ['æktɪv] *a* always ready to do things 积极的: She is still *active*

in public affairs at 70. 尽管年已七旬, 他仍然积极参与社会活动。He is an *active* member of this club. 他是这个俱乐部一名积极的会员。

ac·tiv·ity [æk'tiviti] *nc* sth which one does 活动: (常用复数形式) He has many *activities* when he is not working. 工作之余, 他有许多活动。—*nu* being active 活动; He has a lot of *activity*. 他的活动量很大。

* **ac·tu·al** [æktʃuəl] *a* real, not only think about 实际的, 真实的: (常用作定语, 没有比较级) I don't know the *actual* price of this house. 我不知道这房子的实际价格。This book is based on an *actual* story. 这本书是根据一个真实的故事写成的。

* **ac·tu·al·ly** [æktʃuəli] *ad* really 实际上; He *actually* won the game. 他实际上赢得了这场比赛。

* **add** [æd] *vt* 1 put in more of sth 增加: (常与 to 短语连用) He *added* sugar to his coffee. 他向咖啡里加糖。2 say sth more 又说, 补充说: She *added* a few words at the end of the letter. 她在信的结尾又添了几句话。He *added* that he was tired. 他补充说他累了。□ *E* add up 加起来, add up to 总计。□ *U* add 和 increase 均含“增加”之意。add 表示将某物与另一物放在一起, 在数量、规模、重要性等方面得到增加; If the tea is too strong, *add* some more water. 茶如太浓, 再加些水。increase 表示在原有的数量、财富、权力、程度、速度等方面的基础上再增加一些: His weight *increases* ten pounds. 他的体重增加了 10 磅。

* **ad·dress** [ə'dres] *nc* 1 a speech 演说: The headmaster gave an *address*

to the school. 校长向全校师生发表了演说。2 the name of the place where one lives 住址, 通讯处: She gave him her new *address*. 她把她的新住址给了他。What is the *address* of the bookstore? 书店的通讯处怎么写? □ *U* ◇ speech.

ad·mi·ra·tion [ˌædmə'reɪʃən] *nu* feeling of pleasure of sth 羡慕, 钦佩, 赞赏: We all feel *admiration* for the work of nurses. 我们都羡慕护士的工作。I have a great deal of *admiration* for his effort. 对他的努力我极为赞赏。

* **ad·mire** [əd'maɪə] *vt* look at or think about sth with wonder 钦佩, 羡慕, 赞赏: I *admire* your courage. 我钦佩你的勇气。He was *admiring* my new car. 他羡慕我的新汽车。

ad·mit [əd'mɪt] (*admitted*; *admitted*; *admitting*) *vt* say that sth is true 承认: He *admitted* stealing it. 他承认那是他偷的。The boy *admitted* that he broke the window. 那男孩承认打碎了玻璃。□ *U* ◇ grant.

a·dopt [ə'dɒpt] *vt* take and use 采纳: I have *adopted* her idea. 我已采纳了她的想法。Our suggestion was *adopted*. 我们的建议被采纳了。

a·dop·tion [ə'dɒpʃən] *nu* the act of adopting 采用, 采纳: They are discussing the *adoption* of the new plan. 他们正在讨论采用新计划。The *adoption* of other people's idea is important. 采纳他人的意见很重要。

a·dult [ədʌlt] 1 *a* fully grown 已成熟的: He has an *adult* dog. 他有一条已成年的狗。His words was not *adult*. 他说的话很幼稚。□ *II* *nc* a fully grown person 成人: This film is suitable only for *adults*. 这部影片

只适于成人看。

ad·vance [əd'vɑ:ns] *1* *v* 1 go forward, develop 前进, 进展: The soldiers *advanced* towards the town. 士兵向这座城镇进发。Our plans are *advancing* very well. 我们的计划进展得很顺利。2 help forward 促进: What they did is to *advance* peace. 他们所做的是促进和平。□ *II* *n* moving forward, progress 前进, 进展: The *advance* of our troops was not noticed. 我军悄悄地前进。They have great *advances* in curing disease. 他们在治疗疾病方面已经取得了很大进展。

* **ad·vanced** [əd'vɑ:nst] *a* ahead of others 先进的, 高级的: Her ideas are quite *advanced*. 她的想法非常先进。They are studying in an *advanced* class in English. 他们正在英文高级班中学习。

ad·ven·ture [əd'ventʃə] *nu* excitement, as in a journey or an activity 冒险: Boys are usually fond of *adventure*. 男孩子常喜欢冒险。She likes to read stories of *adventure*. 她喜欢读惊险故事。

* **ad·vice** [əd'vaɪs] *nu* suggestion about what should be done 忠告, 劝告, 建议: My *advice* to you is to work hard. 我对你的忠告是努力工作。She would not listen to my *advice*. 她不会听我的劝告。He took the doctor's *advice*. 他接受了医生的建议。□ *U* *advice*, *opinion*, *suggestion* 和 *view* 均含“意见”之意。*advice* 指属经验之谈的意见, 可用于大事小情: You should follow the doctor's *advice*. 你应该听从医生的意见。*opinion* 指对一般事物的意见、看法: That is not my *opinion*. 那

不是我的看法。*suggestion* 指口气较为婉转、易于接受的意见: The teacher did according to students' *suggestion*. 老师按学生们的意见做了。*view* 指一成不变、全面、系统的看法或见解: No one can change his *view*. 谁也改变不了他的看法。

ad·vise [əd'vaɪz] *vt* give advice 忠告, 劝告, 建议: The doctor *advised* me to go home to bed. 医生劝告我回家卧床休息。I would *advise* buying the house. 我建议买下这所房子。□ *U* *Q* persuade.

* **af·fair** [ə'feə] *nc* 1 sth to be done 事情: That's my *affair*. 那是我的事。Is this no *affair* of hers? 这事与她无关吗? 2 business 事务: (常用复数形式) He is busy with *affairs* of state. 他忙于国务。□ *U* *Q* accident 和 business.

af·fect [ə'fekt] *vt* 1 have an effect on 影响: The hot weather will *affect* his health. 炎热的天气将影响他的健康。Does this change *affect* your plan? 这一变动对你的计划有影响吗? 2 cause a change of feelings 感动: His speech *affected* us deeply. 他的讲话深深地打动了我们。She was *affected* to tears. 她感动得流了泪。

af·fec·tion [ə'fekʃən] *nc* a (friendly) feeling (友好的)感情: Most people feel a warm *affection* for dogs. 多数人对狗有一种亲切的感情。He had always had an *affection* for me. 他对我一直很有感情。

af·fec·tion·ate [ə'fekʃənət] *a* having great love 充满深情的, 喜爱: She is very *affectionate* to him. 她非常爱他。This is an *affectionate* letter. 这是一封充满深情的信。

af·fec·tion·ate·ly [ə'fekʃənɪli] *ad*
with great love 充满深情地, 喜爱地: She said *affectionately* that she would come again. 她充满深情地说她会再来的。

af·ford [ə'fɔ:d] *vt* be able to pay for (花)得起: (常与 can, could, be able to 连用) Can you *afford* a new pair of shoes? 你买得起一双新鞋吗? He can't *afford* to waste so much time. 他耽误不起这么多的时间。

* **a·fraid** [ə'freɪd] *ap* filled with fear 怕, 害怕: She is *afraid* of the dog. 她怕狗。He is *afraid* to do it. 他不敢做那件事。□ **U afraid, dreadful, frightened, frightful, horrible** 和 **terrible** 均含“害怕”之意。afraid 形容一种惧怕心理, 只能用作表语, 有时含怀疑的意味: The child is *afraid* of strangers. 这小孩怕生人。I am *afraid* that it will be too late. 恐怕太晚了。dreadful 用以描述能够造成巨大、强烈、持久的心理畏惧的人或事: Don't tell *dreadful* stories to children. 不要给孩子讲恐怖故事。frightened 指外界因素造成的突然、短暂的惊慌情绪: Don't be *frightened*, there is no danger now. 不要害怕, 现在没有危险了。frightful 常用作定语, 修饰那些可以给某人心理上造成突然惊恐的人或事: A *frightful* traffic accident was avoided. 一次可怕的交通事故避免了。horrible 形容不仅会使人恐惧, 而且会使人厌恶或战栗的人或事: That is a *horrible* behaviour. 那是令人发指的行为。terrible 修饰给人造成极端恐怖、极端不愉快的人或事: The noise of guns was *terrible*. 枪炮声令人恐怖。

* **af·ter** ['ɑ:ftə] *prep* 1 next in order

to, behind, later than (位置、顺序、时间等)在...后: The boys came in one *after* another. 孩子们一个跟一个地走了进来。They played football *after* school. 他们放学后踢足球。2 in the manner of 仿照: It was a picture *after* the great man. 这是仿照那位伟人手笔的一幅画。□

II *ad* later in time or place 在后: (没有比较级) He was running *after*. 他跟在后面跑。It was about three hours *after*. 差不多三小时以后。□ III *conj* at a later time than 在...之后: *After* he goes, we shall eat. 他走之后, 我们就吃饭。They did their homework *after* school was over. 放学后他们便写作业。□ E *after* a moment 过了一會兒, *after* a time 过了一段时间, *after* a while 过了一會兒, 不久, *after* all 毕竟, 终究。□ U *Q* behind.

* **af·ter·noon** [ˈɑ:ftə'nun] *nc* the part of the day between the morning and the evening 下午: I always have a rest in the *afternoon*. 我下午总要休息一会儿。Can you come to see me this *afternoon*. 今天下午你能来看我吗?

af·ter·ward(s) [ˈɑ:ftəwəd(z)] *ad*
later, next 后来, 以后: He was fine before lunch, but fell ill *afterwards*. 他午饭前还好好的, 但后来就病了。He told me *afterward* that he had not enjoyed the film. 他后来告诉我, 他不喜欢那部电影。

* **a·gain** [ə'geɪn] *ad* once more 又, 再: He sang the song *again*. 他把这支歌又唱了一遍。You must come to see us *again*. 你一定再来看我们。□ E *again* and *again* 再三地, 反复地。

a·gainst [ə'genst] *prep* 1 opposite to 反对: I am *against* your plan. 我反对你的计划。We will fight *against* the enemy. 我们将与敌人作斗争。

2 in a contrary direction to 对着: This tree stands *against* our house. 这棵树就在我们房子前面。It's difficult riding *against* the wind. 顶风骑车很困难。

* **age** [eidʒ] *n* time of life 年龄: He was sixty years of *age*. 他60岁了。He went to school at the *age* of 7. 他七岁上学。What *ages* are you? 你们都多大了?

a·gent ['eidʒənt] *nc* a person who works to produce a result 起作用的人: She was the *agent* of this discovery. 她在这一发现中起了作用。Students are the *agents* in the learning of English. 学生是英语学习过程中的关键。

* **a·go** [ə'gəu] *ad* before this time 以前: She left home two years *ago*. 她两年前离开了家。It happened a long time *ago*. 事情发生在很久以前。□ U 1 *ago* 作为时间状语的一部分出现在句子中时, 谓语动词不可用完成式, 应是一般过去式: *I have met her two days *ago*. 应改为: I met her two days *ago*. 我两天前曾见过她。2 ◊ before.

* **a·gree** [ə'gri:] *v* say that you think the same way as sb 同意, 赞成: (一般不用进行时) He *agreed* never to smoke. 他同意再也不吸烟了。I *agree* that that is better. 我同意那个更好一点。□ E agree about 对...意见一致, agree on 对...意见一致, agree with sb 同意某人(的意见)。

a·gree·ment [ə'gri:mənt] *nc* a

promise made between people, groups or countries 契约, 协定: The *agreement* between them was written. 他们的契约写好了。The President has signed an *agreement*. 总统已签了一项协定。—*nu* the state of agreeing 一致: His opinion is in *agreement* with mine. 他的观点与我的一致。The two sides have reached *agreement*. 双方已达成一致。

* **ag·ri·cul·ture** ['ægrɪkʌltʃə] *nu* the art or practice of farming 农业, 农艺: He is studying *agriculture*. 他正在学习农学。Many people chose *agriculture* as a way of life. 许多人选择农业为生。

* **a·head** [ə'hed] *ad* in front 在前面, 在前头: Please go *ahead*. 请在前头走。Ahead of us was a big house. 在我们的前面是一所大房子。□ E a-head of 在...前面, 优于, 胜于。

aid [eid] I *vt* help 帮助, 援助: I *aid* him with money. 我用钱资助他。We *aid* them to fight against their enemy. 我们援助他们打击敌人。□ II *nu* helping 帮助, 援助: We are collecting money in *aid* of poor families. 我们集资援助贫困的家庭。□ U ◊ help.

* **aim** [eim] I *v* point at 瞄准, 对准: He *aimed* his gun at them. 他把枪瞄准他们。My words are not *aimed* at you. 我说的话不是对你的。She cannot *aim* carefully. 她不能细心地瞄准。□ II *nu* pointing 瞄准: His *aim* was very good. 他瞄得非常准。—*nc* the thing one wants to do 目的, 目标: What is your *aim* in life? 你的生活目标是什么? My *aim* is to become a doctor. 我的目标是成为医生。□ U ◊ object.

* **air** [ɛə] **nu** mixture of gases which people breathe every day 空气: All people breathe *air*. 所有的人都要呼吸空气。You should have a change of *air*. 你应该换一换空气。

* **air·port** ['ɛəpɔ:t] **nc** a place where planes land and take off 飞机场: You can take a bus to the *airport*. 你可以乘公共汽车去飞机场。A new *airport* has been built outside the city. 在城外建了一个新机场。

a·larm [ə'la:m] **nc** 1 a signal which warns of danger 警报: He gave the *alarm*. 他发出警报。There are several *alarms* during the night. 那天夜里响了好几次警报。2 sth that gives warning of danger 警报器: A fire *alarm* makes a loud sound. 火灾警报器可发出巨大的声音。

a·live [ə'laiv] **a** living 活着的: (常用作表语或补足语, 偶尔用作后置定语) The fish is still *alive*. 这条鱼还活着。They are captured *alive*. 他们被活捉。He is the happiest man *alive*. 他是世上最快乐的人。□ U ◇ living.

* **all** [ɔ:l] **1 a** every 所有的, 全部的: All the children are here. 所有的孩子都在这儿。All hopes will become true. 一切希望都将成为现实。□ **II** **pron** everything, everyone 全体, 全部: We *all* like it. 我们都喜欢它。All of us agreed. 我们一致同意。□ **III** **ad** completely 都: My hands are *all* wet. 我的两手都湿了。The road is *all* covered with snow. 道路完全被雪覆盖着。□ **E** all along 一直, 始终, all at once 突然, all by oneself (某人) 独自地, all day 整天, all day and all night 整日整夜, all in white (全身) 穿着白色衣服,

all kinds of 各种各样的, all night long 整夜, all of a sudden 突然, all one's life 终生, 一辈子, all over 遍及...的每一部分, 浑身, all over the country 遍及全国, all over the world 遍及全世界, all sorts of 各种各样的, all the same 还是, 仍然, all the time 一直, all through 自始至终, all the year round 一年到头, 整年地。□ **U** *all* 和 *every* 均含“一切”, “全部”之意。all 可用作代词、形容词和副词, 形容人或事时, 着重整体性: We *all* study hard. 我们都努力学习。All the boys enjoyed themselves. 所有的男孩子都玩得很痛快。every 用作形容词, 形容人或事物时, 强调整体中的每一个分子。Every one of the boys enjoyed himself. 男孩子个个玩得很痛快。Every man has his fault. 人人都有缺点。

* **al·low** [ə'laʊ] **vt** let sb do sth 允许: Please *allow* me to go home. 请允许我回家。You cannot *allow* such a thing. 你不能允许这样的事情出现。□ U ◇ let.

al·ly [ə'laɪ] **vt** unite 使结盟: (常与反身代词连用) Many foreign powers will *ally* with us. 许多外国将与我们结盟。The small country *allied* itself to the strong powers. 这个小国与强国结盟。

* **al·most** ['ɒdməʊst] **ad** very nearly but not quite 几乎, 差不多: He is *almost* as tall as I am. 他几乎和我一般高。It is *almost* three o'clock. 差不多3点了。□ **U** *almost*, *nearly* 和 *about* 均含“差不多”之意。在时间、数目、大小等方面, *almost* 和 *nearly* 表示“差一点”或“不足”, 而 *about* 则表示“差一点”或“多一