

*A
Dictionary
of
Comprehensive English Usage
with
Bilingual Explanations*

**英汉双解综合英语
用法大词典**

总主编 曹焰 张德才

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前 言

《英汉双解综合英语用法大词典》是继《英汉双解大学英语用法大词典》、《英汉双解基本英语用法词典》、《英汉双解英语常用习语用法词典》和《大学英语同义词词典》之后,由我们这个英语用法词典编写集体历经十个寒暑的辛勤耕耘,最终推出的一部大型英语教学工具书。

本词典共收词条约2万个,连同D节的派生词和合成词,共收词4万余个。

本词典以英语教学为主要服务对象,不仅综合释义词典和用法词典两大类辞书之长,而且兼顾了英语其他应用领域及自学之需。

在词典的体例设计和编写过程中,我们参考了多种国内外出版的权威词典,不仅对词条的词义进行了双语解释,而且全方位地对词汇的用法进行了详尽的说明,以满足读者在英语学习和应用中的多种需要。

参加本词典编写工作的有吉林大学、东北师范大学、长春光机学院、长春大学、长春税务学院、吉林职业师范学院、吉林建筑工程学院、吉林工学院、长春工程学院、长春师范学院、长春飞行学院等20多所大专院校的200多位教师。

由于水平有限,词典中缺点和错误在所难免,恳请专家、同行和广大读者批评指正。

编 者

2005年2月于长春

体例说明

一、词目

1. 词目排黑正体,用中黑圆点划分音节,如:
ab · a · cus
2. 拼法不同的同一词目,分别列出,隔以逗号,如:
tire² · tyre
3. 同形异义词分别立目,并在右肩标序码,如:
hip¹ · hip² · hip³
4. 英美拼法差别不大的词目,一般英式在前,美式在后,中间隔以逗号,如:
cen · tre, cen · ter
差别较大者,分别立目,如:
jail, gaol
5. 可省略的字母,按不同拼法分别列出,中间隔以逗号,如:
col · or, col · our; in · stal, in · stall

二、音标

1. 词目注音以丹尼尔·琼斯的《英语正音词典》(第13版)为准,括以方括号;重音符号和次重音符号在重读音节和次重读音节之前,如:
revolutionary [revəˈlu:fənəri]
2. 同一词目读音不同,音标间隔以逗号,常用者在前面,如:
ad · ver · tise [ˈædvətaɪz, ˈædvəˈtaɪz]
3. 可不发音的音素用白斜体排版,如:
ac · tion [ˈækʃən]
发长短音皆可者,长音符号“:”括之以圆括号,如:
in · ter · course [ˈintə(:)kɔ:s]
4. 同一词目词类不同但读音相同者,音标置于词性前,如:
op · po · site [ˈɒpəzɪt] I *a.* ... II *nc.* ... III *prep.* ... IV *ad.* ...
同一词目词类不同读音也不同者,音标分别置于相关的词性前,如:
per · fect I [ˈpə:fɪkt] *a.* ... II [pə(:)ˈfekt] *vt.* ...

三、不规则词形变化

1. 名词、动词、形容词和副词的不规则变化词形及其音标均给出,放在圆括号内,如:
ox [ɒks] (oxen [ˈɒksən]) *nc.* ...
read [ri:d] (read [red]) *v.* ...
well² [wel] (better [ˈbetə], best [best]) I *ad.* ...
只适用于某一义项者,置于该义项序码之后,如:
speed ... II (sped [sped]) *v.* ...
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:
begin [biˈɡɪn] (began [biˈɡæn]; begun [biˈɡʌn]; beginning [biˈɡɪnɪŋ]) *v.* ...
过去式和过去分词拼法相同者,只列出一个,如:
sit ... (sat [sæt]) ... *vi.* ... 表示过去式和过去分词均为 sat。
3. 过去式或过去分词有两种词形者,分别列出,隔以逗号,如:
slide [slaid] ... (slid [slɪd]; slid, slidden [slɪdn]) *v.* ... 表示 slid 为过去式,slid 和 lidden 均为过去分词。
过去式和过去分词均有两种词形,且词形相同者,各只列出一个,隔以逗号,如:
smell [smel] ... (smelt [smelt], smelled) *v.* ... 表示 smelt 和 smelled 均分别为过去式或过去分词。

四、词类

1. 词类用白斜体英文缩语表示。
2. 同一词目不同词类者,以罗马数字表示,如:
slight ... I *a.* ... II *vt.* ... III *nc.* ...
3. 同一词类属不同细项者,后者以“-”和缩语表示,如:
dal · ly ... *vi.* ... - *v.* ...

五、注释

1. 词目的释义用英汉两种文字,英释在前,汉释在后。
2. 同一词目有两个以上义项者,分别用黑正体阿拉伯数字标示。
3. 词类标示细项,如:
nc. (可数名词), *nu.* (不可数名词), *n.* (可数名词和不可数名词)
vt. (及物动词), *vi.* (不及物动词), *v.* (及物动词和不及物动词)
aa. (定语形容词), *ap.* (表语形容词), *a.* (定语形容词和表语形容词)
4. 简要用法说明括以圆括号。

六、P、D、U 节

1. **P** 节收入以词目为中心词的习语、固定词组和短语。
2. **D** 节收入以词目为词干的派生词和以词目为主要构词成分的合成词。
3. 在 **P** 节和 **D** 节中,以“~”代替词目词。
4. **U** 节是词条的重要组成部分,收入词语用法辨异、正误用法辨异和同义词辨异等内容。

七、缩语和符号

1. 缩语

<i>a.</i>	adjective	形容词
<i>aa.</i>	attributive adjective	定语形容词
<i>ad.</i>	adverb	副词
<i>ap.</i>	predicative adjective	表语形容词
<i>aux.</i>	auxiliary verb	助动词
<i>conj.</i>	conjunction	连词
<i>esp.</i>	especially	尤其
<i>int.</i>	interjection	感叹词
<i>mod.</i>	modal verb	情态动词
<i>n.</i>	noun	名词
<i>nc.</i>	countable noun	可数名词
<i>nu.</i>	uncountable noun	不可数名词
<i>num.</i>	numeral	数词
<i>pl.</i>	plural	复数
<i>prep.</i>	preposition	介词
<i>pron.</i>	pronoun	代词
<i>sb.</i>	somebody	某人
<i>sth.</i>	something	某物
<i>usu.</i>	usually	通常
<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

[]	用以括音标
()	用于不规则变化的词形;简要用法说明;可省略部分
/	用于可互相代替的词语之间
~	在注释的例句、 P 节和 D 节中,代替两个字母以上的词目词
...	英语和汉语的省略号
.	英语的句号;非完整句子的汉释结束标点,以标示与其他例句的分隔
。	汉语的句号
*	U 节中的误句
D	派生词和合成词的引导符号
P	短语、习语和固定搭配的引导符号
U	用法辨异、正误辨异和同义词辨异的引导符号

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A

a [ci, ə], **an** [æn] *art.* (an 用在以元音音素开始的词前)

1. one 一, 一个: (用于说明名词的单数性, 一般不用 two, three 等相对比) a book of John's 约翰的一本书. an underground worker 一个地下工作者. There is a boy in the garden. 花园里有一个男孩. I caught a fish yesterday. 昨天我抓了一条鱼. I've just won a hundred pounds. 我刚刚赢了一百英镑. 2. one of a class (一类事物中的) 任何一个: I only know it was a dog and not a cat that bit me. 我只知道咬我的是--只狗而不是一只猫. 3. any, every, the thing called 任何一种, 一类: (以一个代表全体, 表示一般性) An owl can see in the dark. 猫头鹰在夜间能看见东西. A triangle has three angles. 三角形有三个角. 4. each, per 每一: (用于计算时间、价钱、速度、距离等) We earn £2 an hour. 我们每小时挣两英镑. These shoes are £10 a pair. 这鞋每双十英镑. We drink tea twice a day. 我们每天喝两次茶. These students came from a great distance. 这些学生是从远方来的. 5. one like 像...的一个(人或物): He thinks he's a Napoleon. 他以为他是个拿破仑式的人物. 6. a person called 叫做...的人: A Mr. Smith came here. 一位叫史密斯先生的人到这来了. 7. the same 同一的, 相同的: Birds of a feather flock together. 物以类聚. They are of an age. 他们同岁. 8. a work by 为...的作品: (用于艺术家名字之前) I want a Rembrandt. 我希望有一幅伦勃朗的画. 9. a certain 某一: (常为正式用词, 表示说话者不熟悉的人) A Mrs. Green is asking to see you. 有位格林太太要见你. 10. used in the pattern half, such, what, rather, many+a 用于 half, such, what, rather, many+a 的句型中: He'll be here in half an hour. 他半小时后来这. I've never met such a nice girl. 我从来没见过这么好的女孩. What a lovely day it has been! 多么好的天气啊! This is rather an easy task. 这是相当容易的工作. Many a man would be glad of the opportunity. 许多人都会对有这样一个好机会感到高兴. 11. used in the pattern "as, how, so, too+adj+a." 用于 as, how, so, too+形容词+a 的句型中: It's as pleasant a trip as I have ever had. 这是我从没有过的一次最愉快的旅行. How serious a crime had been committed was not realized until later. 直到后来才意识到已犯下的罪行多么严重. He's not so big a fool as he looks. 他并不是像他表面上看起来那样的一个大傻瓜. Who says this is too difficult a book for the beginners? 谁说这是一本对初学者太难的书? 12. (used before uncountable nouns) a kind of 一种, 一罐, 一瓶或一个单位: Medoc is a very good wine. 美多克酒是一种很好的酒. Chemistry is a science. 化学是一门科学. I'd like a coffee, please. 请给我一杯咖啡. 13. used before the first one of a pair that seems to be a single whole 用于两件通常配在一起的东西前: a knife and fork 一付刀叉. a cup and saucer 一套茶具. 14. used in certain phrases 用于某些词组中: a lot of people 很多人. a bit much 一些. I only have a few. 我只有几个. I need a little more time. 我还需要一点时间.

ab [æb] *prep.* from, away 从, 自: ~ extra 自外, 从外部, 外来. ~ initio 从开头, 从开始. ~ intra 从内部. ~ origine 从起源. ~ ovo 从开始. ~ uno disce omnes 由一斑而知全豹(闻一而知十)

ab•a•ci ◊ **abacus**

a•back [ə'bæk] *ad.* be suddenly surprised; to be

shocked 吃惊, 吓一跳, 出乎意料: (用于 taken aback 中) She was taken ~ by his rudeness. 他的粗野使她吃惊. I was taken ~ by the news. 我被这消息吓了一跳. John was taken ~ by his friend's angry answer. 约翰对他朋友生气的回答感到出乎意料.

ab•a•cus ['æbəkəs] (*pl.* abacuses, abaci ['æbasai])

nc. 1. a frame holding wires on which small balls can be moved, used for counting 算盘; I learnt how to use an ~ when I was in the primary school. 在上小学时我学会了打算盘. 2. a slab forming the top of a capital of a column (圆柱顶部的) 顶板, 冠板

a•baft [ə'bæft] *I prep.* back of, behind (in the direction of stern) 在...之后: The flag flies ~ the mainmast. 旗帜在主桅之后飘扬. *II ad.* at or towards the stern, half (of a ship) 在船尾地, 向船尾地: go ~ 向船尾走

a•ban•don [ə'bændən] *I vt.* 1. go away from, not intending to return to 抛弃, 遗弃: They ~ed the stolen car. 他们把偷来的汽车抛弃了. The man shamelessly ~ed his wife and child for another woman. 那个男人无耻地遗弃了妻儿, 另寻新欢. 2. give up entirely or esp. without finishing 放弃: In his early days he ~ed medicine for literature. 他早年弃医从文. The scientist ~ed his research for lack of fund. 这位科学家由于缺少资金而放弃了研究工作. The search was ~ed when night came, even though the child had not been found. 小孩虽未找到, 但由于天色已晚, 大家还是放弃了搜寻. 3. give (oneself) completely to 陷入, 沉溺于: (正式用词, 与反身代词连用) He ~ed himself to despair. 他陷于绝望之中, 不能自拔. Only weak and cowardly natures ~ themselves to sorrow. 只有那些软弱怯懦之人才沉溺于忧伤之中. *II nu.* careless freedom, as when one gives way to impulses 放任, 放纵, 纵情: (正式用词, 常与 with 连用) The child cried with ~. 这孩子任性地哭闹. The cheerleader waved his arms with wild ~. 拉拉队长疯狂地挥动着双臂. **U abandon, desert, forsake, give up, relinquish** 和 **renounce** 均可表示“放弃”. **abandon** 正式用词, 着重强调由于失去兴趣和希望以及由于不得已或逃避责任等而彻底“放弃”. “放弃”的对象很广泛: The sailors *abandoned* the burning ship. 船着火了, 水手们弃船而逃. The plan was *abandoned* because of the cost. 这项计划由于费用过高而被迫放弃. **desert** 正式用词, 尤指有意违背前约或回避责任、义务等的道德或法律等方面的行为, 含应遭谴责之意. 可用于借喻: He was *deserted* by his friends. 他被朋友抛弃了. He *deserted* his wife and children. 他遗弃了他的妻子和孩子. **forsake** 正式用词: She pleaded with her husband not to *forsake* her. 她恳求她的丈夫不要抛弃她. They *forsook* their hunting skills for the life of settled farmers. 他们放弃狩猎, 去过农民的定居生活. **relinquish** 可指放开所握之物, 也可指某人对他管教的人或占有物放任不管, 通常是自愿的, 但有时也表示不情愿或被迫的: He *relinquished* the oars. 他松开了桨. A parent *relinquishes* control over grown children. 家长不再管教已长大成人的子女. The enemy *relinquished* their position. 敌人撤出了他们的阵地. **renounce** 正式用词, 指正式地、公开地声明放弃权力、信仰、要求、职务、习惯等: He *renounced* his religion. 他放弃了他的宗教信仰. Edward VII *renounced* his throne for the love of a woman. 由于钟爱一个女人, 爱德华八世放弃了

他的王位。

a·ban·doned [ə'bændənd] *a.* 1. giving up to bad ways 放荡的, 无耻的; (正式用词, 常用作定语) The pleasure seeker led an ~ life. 这个追求享乐的人过着放荡的生活。Is he so ~ as to feel no shame at such an accusation? 他无耻到受到这样的责备也不感到羞愧的地步了? 2. deserted 被抛弃的, 被遗弃的; (多用作定语) The police found the ~ car. 警察发现了被抛弃的汽车。The ~ house was torn down. 这栋遗弃的房子被拆掉了。

a·ban·don·ment [ə'bændənmənt] *nu.* the act of giving up, the state of being given up 放弃, 遗弃; (常与 of 连用) the ~ of a right 弃权, malicious ~ 恶意遗弃。Some critics of the audio-lingual method have advocated the ~ of the structural drill. 一些批评这种听说方法的人也拥护放弃这种结构性训练了。He agreed with the ~ of the project. 他同意放弃这个项目。

a·base [ə'beis, ə'bes] *vt.* 1. make (someone, esp. oneself) have less self-respect (常与反身代词连用) 降低(地位, 自尊); He was ~d by his crimes. 他因犯罪而降低了身份。2. make humble 自卑, 自贬人格或身份; A man who betrays his country ~s himself. 一个出卖自己国家的人深感自卑。He ~d himself in the presence of the emperor. 他在皇帝面前很卑微。The old gossip who is in the habit of spreading slanderous rumors about his colleagues disgracefully ~s himself. 那个习惯于造谣中伤同事的老饶舌可耻地自贬了身份。D ~ment 失意; 屈辱; 败落

a·bash [ə'bæʃ] *vt.* cause to feel self-conscious or embarrassed 使感到尴尬, 不好意思, 羞愧; (常用于被动语态, 常用过去分词作表语) Nothing can ~ him. 什么也不会使他脸红。He was ~ed at forgetting his wife's birthday. 他因忘记了妻子的生日而感到惭愧。When the little child saw all the room filled with strangers, she was much ~ed. 那个小女孩看到房间里都是陌生人, 感到很难为情。He is ~ed at discovery. 他因事情暴露而感到羞愧。D ~ment 尴尬; 羞愧

a·bask [ə'bæsk] *ad.* in warm light or sunshine 取暖, 曝晒着; He is lying ~ in the sun. 他躺着晒太阳。

a·bate [ə'beɪt] *I vt.* 1. make less in force or intensity 使减少, 减轻, 减弱; The medicine has ~d his pain. 药物减轻了他的疼痛。His pride was not ~d by his many mistakes. 他的错误百出并未使他变得谦虚些。Soft words did not ~ her fury. 温柔的话并没使她的火气减弱。2. put to an end 中止, 消除; We must ~ the air pollution in our big cities. 我们必须消除大城市里的空气污染。II *vi.* become less 减弱, 减退, 减少; (正式用词) The wind / fever has ~d. 风势(热度)减退了。The noise gradually ~d. 嘈杂声渐渐小了。Demand has considerably ~d. 需求已大大减少了。

a·bate·ment [ə'beɪtmənt] *nu.* 1. a reduction in the strength or power of sth. 减少, 减轻, 减弱; (正式用词) There is no ~ in his temperature. 他的热度不退。I had much ~ of my hopes, though not a total frustration. 尽管我没有彻底失败, 但希望已很渺茫。The prices admit no ~. 这些价格不容削减。2. putting a stop to 废除, 消除; The noise ~ really is a good cause. 消除噪音确实是件好事。

ab·a·tis ['æbətis], **ab·a·ttis** [ə'bætis] (*pl.* abatis ['æbətɪz]) *n.* a barricade of trees cut down and placed with their sharpened branches directed toward the enemy 鹿砦, 拒木, 障碍物

ab·bey ['æbi] *nc.* a church with buildings attached to it in which a Christian group of monks or nuns live 大

修道院, 大教堂, 寺院, 庵堂; The monks live in their ~ in the mountains. 和尚居住在山上的寺院里。Westminster Abbey is in London. 威斯敏斯特教堂是在伦敦市。

ab·bre·vi·ate [ə'brɪvi:et] *I vt.* 1. shorten (a word, phrase, etc.) 节略, 省略, 缩写; (正式用词) Weight is ~d to "wt". Weight (重量) 缩写为 wt. You can ~ the word "Mister" as "Mr". 你可以将 Mister(先生) 这个词缩写成 Mr. 2. make briefer 缩短; The ceremony was ~d by rain. 因为下雨, 仪式从简了。As time was short, he ~d his visit. 由于时间紧, 他缩短了游览时间。II *vi.* use abbreviation or abbreviations 缩写, 简写, 简略, 缩短; She ~d so much that it was hard to understand her letters. 她的信写得这样简练, 很难读懂。II *aa.* shortened 缩短的, 短小的, 小型的; an ~ costume 一套短小的服装。The stool had steps, forming an ~ ladder. 这条凳子有踏板可做个小型梯子。U ♢ cut

ab·bre·vi·a·tion [ə'brɪvi'eɪʃən] *nu.* the act of shorting (a word, etc.) 简略, 缩写, 省略; (正式用词) He was annoyed by the ~ of his name of Fred. 他因把其名字缩写为 Fred(弗雷德) 而感到恼火。—*nc.* a shortened form of a word etc. 缩写词; U. S. A. is an ~ for the United States of America. U. S. A. (美国) 是 the United States of America(美利坚合众国) 的缩写。G. B., FBI, Yorks, and Mr. are ~s. G. B. (大不列颠), FBI(联邦调查局), Yorks(约克郡) 和 Mr. (先生) 都是缩写词。U I 在缩写的后面, 通常须加全句点(.)。如 a. m. = ante meridiem = before noon (午前); p. m. = post meridiem = afternoon (午后)。2. 专门性文章, 手记, 便条, 商业书信及个人备忘录等较常使用略写, 正式性的文章应尽量不缩写。3. 倘若缩写的最后字母, 即是原词的最后字母, 则其后可加全点, 亦可不加全句点, 如: Mr = Mr. = Mister. 但在符号与序号词之后, 不可加全句点如: H₂O, C/O, 0/0, ist, 2nd, 3rd 等。4. 简写如出现在句子的最后一个字母时, 通常不需再加句点, 如: He is the president of the B. B. C. 他是英国广播公司的董事长。而不能说: He is the president of the B. B. C. 如果句尾是问号(?)感叹号(!)时绝不可省略, 如: Imagine that he'll become the president of the B. B. C. ! 亏你想得出他会成为英国广播公司的董事长! 5. 某些缩写字如: NASA(National Aeronautics and Space Agency) 当作一个词来发音 ['næsə] 时而不需加句点。

ABC [eɪbi:'si:] (ABC's) *nu.* the alphabet 字母表, 字母; The child has not learnt his ~. 这个小孩还没有学字母。—*nc.* 1. simplest facts of a subject, most basic knowledge, be learnt first 基本要素, 基本知识, 初步, 入门; He doesn't know even the ~ of philosophy. 他连哲学的基础知识也不懂。Fred learned the ~ of swimming this summer. 今年夏天弗雷德初步学会了游泳。They are only at the ~ of their studies. 他们的学习才刚刚入门。2. a table of information, etc. arranged alphabetically, esp. a railway timetable(英)按字母顺序排列时间表(尤指铁路客运时刻表); the ~ (guide) 铁路旅行指南 P as easy as ~ 极其容易

ab·di·cate [æbdi'keɪt] *vi.* give up the throne 退位, 放弃王位; Edward VIII of England ~d to marry a commoner. 英王爱德华八世放弃王位去和一个平民结婚。The king ~d from his throne, and the country became a republic. 由于国王放弃了王位, 这个国家变成了共和国。—*vt.* give up (responsibility, power, etc.) 放弃(职责, 权力等); (正式用词) He ~d his responsibilities and fled. 他放弃了职责而逃走了。

ab·di·ca·tion [æbdi'keɪʃən] *n.* the act of giving up an office, power or authority, ceasing to be a king 辞职, 弃权, 退位; I don't favour the ~ of these rights. 我不赞

成放弃这些权利。

ab·di·ca·tor [æbdi'keitə] *n.* a person who gives up (an office, power, or authority) 辞职者, 弃权者

ab·do·men [æbdəmen, æb'dəumen] *nc.* 1. the part of the body that includes the stomach and bowels 腹部 (包括胃、肠); In man and other animals the ~ is a large cavity between the chest and the pelvis, and also contains the liver, pancreas, kidneys, and spleen. 人和其他哺乳动物的腹部是由胸部和骨盆之间的大腔构成, 同时包括肝、胰腺和脾脏。She was admitted to hospital with a pain in her ~. 她因腹部疼痛而住院。2. the last of the three parts of the body of insects and many other arthropods, including spiders and crustaceans. 昆虫或许多节肢动物(包括蜘蛛和甲壳纲动物)的身体三部分中的最后部分; A spider's vulnerable part is its soft ~. 蜘蛛易受伤的部位是它那柔软的腹部。U ◇ **stomach**

ab·dom·i·nal [æb'dominal] *a.* of the abdomen, in the abdomen, for the abdomen 腹部的, 腹腔的; (常作定语) Bending the body exercises the ~ muscles. 弯曲身体锻炼腹部的肌肉。D ~ **ly** 腹部地

ab·dom·i·nous [æb'dominəs] *a.* having a large rounded noticeable stomach 大肚皮的, 肥胖的

ab·duct [æb'dʌkt, əb'dʌkt] *vt.* take away (a person) unlawfully, often by force 诱拐, 拐走, 绑架; (正式用词) The police think the missing woman has been ~ed. 警方认为那失踪的女人已遭诱拐。The police caught the man who tried to ~ the boy for ransom. 警察抓住了那个企图拐走这个男孩以便勒索赎金的家伙。The president has been ~ed. 总统已遭绑架。

ab·duc·tion [æb'dʌkʃən, əb'dʌkʃən] *nu.* the act of abducting 诱拐; The ~ of a child is a crime. 拐骗小孩是一种犯罪行为。

ab·duc·tor [æb'dʌktə] *nc.* a person who abducts sb., a kidnapper 诱拐者, 拐子, 绑架者; Three ~s have been arrested. 三个拐骗犯已被逮捕。

a·beam [ə'bim] *ad.* 1. alongside a ship, esp. directly opposite the middle of ship's side 向(船)正侧方地; The enemy's ship was ~ of ours. 敌人的船只在我们的正侧方。2. straight across a ship 正横, 正对着船舷地; The lighthouse was right ~ of our ship. 灯塔正对着我们的船舷。We had the wind ~. 我们的船舷逆风。

a·be·ce·dar·i·an [ˈeɪbi(:)si(:)'deəriən] *nc.* 1. a person who is learning the alphabet 初学者 2. one who teaches the alphabet and the rudiments of learning 教授字母或基本知识的人, 启蒙老师 II *a.* of the alphabet, arranged in alphabetical order, primary rudimentary 字母的, 按字母的, 初学的, 基本的

a·bed [ə'bed] *ad.* in bed 在床上; stay ~ late on Sundays 星期天很晚才起床。The child is lying ~. 这孩子躺在床上。

ab·er·rance [æ'berəns], **ab·er·ran·cy** [æ'berənsi] *n.* a wandering or deviating from what is regular, normal or right 离开正路, 脱离常轨

ab·er·rant [æ'berənt] *a.* (常用作定语) 1. deviating from what is regular, normal, or right 离开正路的, 脱离常轨的; a rocket on an ~ course 脱离轨道的火箭。~ behavior 不轨行为。He likes man to be playful, comic, and ~. 他喜欢语言幽默, 神态滑稽, 而行为偏离常规的人。2. not true to type or class 变态的, 异常的; This is an ~ example of a particular insect. 这是某种变态昆虫之一例。

ab·er·ra·tion [æbə'reiʃən] *nu.* a change (usu, sudden) away from the habitual way of thinking or beha-

ving 突然失常, 错乱; (正式用词) She hit him in a moment of ~. 她一时失去理性, 打了他。He had a mental ~. 他患了精神病。- *nc.* an instance of this, defect 失常之行为或事例, 过失; The ~s of his youth had long been forgotten. 他年轻时的荒唐事早被遗忘了。These printing errors were caused by the computer's ~s. 这些印刷错误是因电脑出错造成的。

a·bet [ə'bet] *vt.* 1. encourage or give help to (crime or criminal) 唆使, 协助(犯罪或罪犯); She ~ed him in his folly. 她唆使他做蠢事。One man did the actual stealing, but two others ~ed him by attracting the attention of the storekeeper. 一个人动手行窃, 另外两个人则帮助他使店主的注意力转移开。2. help sb. in crime 教唆, 煽动; He is said to have aided and ~ed the murderer. 据说他曾帮助和教唆过那个杀人犯。P ~ **an ill-doer** 助桀为虐 D ~ **ment** 煽动, 教唆

a·bet·ter, a·bet·tor [ə'betə] *n.* a person who abets 煽动者, 教唆犯; The arrest of all the ~s has been ordered. 已下令逮捕所有的教唆犯。

a·bey·ance [ə'beɪəns] *n.* the condition of not being in force or in use for a time 暂时无效, 暂搁; (正式用词) The law fell into ~. 这项法律停止生效。Let's hold that question in ~ until we know more about it. 在了解到更多的有关情况之前, 让我们把那个问题暂搁置一下。The matter is kept in ~. 这件事被搁置起来了。The custom was revived after an ~ of several centuries. 这风俗中断了几个世纪之后又流行起来了。

ab·hor [əb'hɔ:] *vt.* feel great hatred for 憎恨, 痛恨, 厌恶; (正式用词) The headmaster ~s violence. 校长憎恨暴力。Most people ~ cruelty to children. 大多数人都痛恨虐待儿童的行为。She ~s flattery. 她极端厌恶奉承。D ~ **er** 憎恶者

ab·hor·rence [əb'hɔrəns] *nu.* great hate 极为憎恨; (正式用词, 常与 a 连用) These new measures are regarded with suspicion and ~ by the majority of teachers. 大多数教师对这些新措施持怀疑和极为憎恶的态度。Mother has an ~ of snakes. 母亲对蛇极为憎恶。He has a great ~ of medicine. 他非常厌恶药物。- *nc.* sth. repugnant or loathsome 被憎恶的事; It is an ~ to his feeling. 这是一种他深恶痛绝的事。

ab·hor·rent [əb'hɔrənt] *a.* (常用作表语, 常与 to 连用) 1. hateful 可恨的, 极可厌的; (后接某人或某种感情) an ~ system 一种令人憎恨的制度。Cruelty is ~ to him. 他憎恶残暴行径。Such an act is detestably ~ to my feeling. 这种行为是我极其痛恨的。2. contrary or repugnant 不一致的, 相反的, 不相容的; Cruelty is ~ to love. 残忍与爱完全悖逆。Lying and stealing are ~ to an honest man. 诚实人最厌恶说谎和偷窃行为。D ~ **ly** 可恨地

a·bid·ance [ə'baidəns] *n.* 1. residence 居住; The Christians had no longer ~ in the holy hill of Palestine. 基督徒已不住在巴勒斯坦的圣山上了。2. conformity to 遵守; (与 by 连用) The coach demanded ~ by the rules of the game. 教练要求遵守比赛规则。

a·bide [ə'baid] (abode [ə'bəʊd], abided) *vi.* 1. live, stay, remain, wait (旧)住, 停留, 待; He abode in Boston almost all of his life. 他在波士顿几乎住了一辈子。A-bide with me a while longer. 再和我待一会。2. remain faithful to 遵守, 坚持, 承担, 服从; (常与 by 连用) We must ~ by the rules of the game. 我们必须遵守比赛规则。I ~ by what I said. 我坚持我所说的话。You must ~ by the results of your mistakes. 你必须承担你的错误所造成的后果。Let us ~ temporarily by the majority. 让我们暂时服从多数人的意见吧。vt. 1. wait for

等候; He will ~ my coming. 他将等我来。2. put up with 忍耐, 忍受, 容忍: (常与 can, could 连用, 用于否定句或疑问句中) I can't ~ the insult. 我无法忍受那种侮辱。How can you ~ her? 你怎么能容忍她呢? I can't ~ to see (seeing) such cruelty. 我不忍目睹这种残酷行为。

a·bid·ing [ə'baɪdɪŋ] *aa.* without end, lasting 永久的, 持续的, 不变的; The old sailor had an ~ love of the sea. 这位老水手一直爱恋着大海。Abraham Lincoln had an ~ faith in the Union. 亚伯拉罕·林肯对联邦有一种坚定不移的信念。

a·bili·ty [ə'bɪlɪti] *n.* 1. the power, knowledge, etc. to do sth. 能力, 本领: (常与 to 连用) She doesn't have the ~ to do the job properly. 她不具备做好这项工作的能力。Mary has the ~ to swim like a fish. 玛莉有像鱼一样游泳的本领。2. cleverness, intelligence 聪明, 智慧, 才智; Washington had great ~ as a general. 华盛顿具有将军的雄才大略。He has the artist ~ to endow the people of whom he writes with flesh and blood. 他有把自己笔下的人物刻画得有血有肉的艺术才华。3. mental power, a skill 智能, 才能, 才识, 技能: (常用复数) Musical ~ often shows itself early in life. 音乐才华往往在幼年时期就显示出来。Tom is a man of many *abilities*. 汤姆是一位多才多艺的人。P *to the best of one's* ~ 竭力, 尽力, 尽量 U *ability, capability* 和 *capacity* 均可表示“能力”。*ability* 指智力或体力上的能力, 主要用于人。这种能力可能是先天的, 也可能是通过学习或锻炼等方法而获得的; A pilot has the *ability* to fly his plane through a storm. 飞行员有驾驶飞机穿过暴风雨的本领。He shows considerable *ability* in organization. 他表现出相当强的组织能力。*capability* 意义与 *ability* 相同, 可用于人或物, 复数形式指潜在的能力; The task is beyond his *capability*. 他不能胜任这项任务。I don't think that boy has great *capabilities*. 我认为那孩子没有多大潜力。*capacity* 通常指接受能力或容纳能力, 既可用于人又可用于物; The child shows a great *capacity* for learning language. 这孩子显示出很强的学习语言的能力。This vacuum flask has a *capacity* of five pounds. 这只热水瓶容量为五磅。

abi·ot·ic [aɪbaɪ'ɒtɪk] *a.* having no life, lifeless 无生命的, 非生物的; Our ~ environment includes soil, water, atmosphere, radiation and the weather. 我们的非生物环境包括土壤、水、空气、辐射和天气。

ab·ject [æbdʒekt] *a.* 1. (of condition) wretched, miserable (指境况) 不幸的, 悲惨的: (用作定语) The people lived in ~ poverty. 过去这些人过着一贫如洗的生活。2. (esp. of people or behaviour) not deserving respect, showing lack of self-respect (人或行为) 卑鄙的, 下流的: Shame on you for your ~ fear. 你应为自己的胆怯感到羞愧。He is poor but not ~ in his manner. 他虽穷但没有不端行为。3. slavish 卑贱的; make an ~ apology 告饶。~ submission 奴颜婢膝 D ~ive 不良的, 令人沮丧的, 可耻的, 低下的 ~ly 低下地, 沮丧地, 屈辱地 ~ness 凄惨, 卑鄙, 卑贱

ab·jec·tion [æb'dʒekʃən] *nu.* = **abasement**

ab·ju·ra·tion [æbdʒu(ə)'reɪʃən] *nu.* the action or form of abjuring, a renunciation upon oath 发誓断绝, 公开放弃; oath of ~ (美) (移民放弃原国籍的) 弃国宣誓。 (an) ~ of faith 放弃信仰。Even while ~ was in force, such a criminal was not allowed to take sanctuary and abjure the realm. 即使在弃国宣誓有效期间, 也不允许这样的罪犯出国避难。

ab·jure [æb'dʒʊə] *vt.* 1. swear a solemn promise, esp. publicly to give up (an opinion, belief, claim, etc.) 发誓弃绝 (某种观点、信仰、要求等): (正式用词) The nun

~d worldly pleasures. 修女摒弃了尘世的欢乐。An alien must ~ his foreign citizenship before he can become an American citizen. 外国人必须放弃原来的国籍才能成为美国公民。2. refrain from, avoid 忍住, 抑制: ~ humor 抑制情绪 P ~ the realm 发誓离开本国

ab·late [æb'leɪt] *vt.* remove by burning away, wearing down or cutting away 烧蚀, 磨掉, 切除: ~ a metal surface with intense heat 用高热熔去金属表面。--*vi.* undergo ablation 消除, 切除 D *ablation* 部分切除术, 磨削 (作用), 消融 (作用)

ab·la·tive [æblə'tɪv] I *n.* the case in Latin expressing removal or separation (拉丁语的) 夺格 (字) II *a.* 1 of or in the ablative 夺格的: ~ absolute 独立夺格 (结构) 2. made to be removed by ablation 可烧蚀的, 可磨削的: An ~ nose-cone is made of light materials such as fiberglass. 可烧蚀的火箭头是由轻质材料制成的, 如玻璃纤维。

a·blaze [ə'bleɪz] I *ap.* 1. burning, on fire 燃烧的, 着火的: The whole building was soon ~. 整个建筑物很快燃烧起来了。2. gleaming or brilliant, as with bright lights, bold colors, etc. 发光的, 闪耀的: (与 with 连用) The ladies were ~ with jewels. 太太们个个珠光宝气。The streets were ~ with lights. 街道灯火辉煌。The sky is ~ with flame. 天空被火光映得通红。3. full of, overflowing with an emotion; excited 激昂的, 激动的: (与 with 连用) His followers were ~ with enthusiasm. 他的拥护者们群情激昂。Her face was ~ with anger. 她满脸怒容。II *ad.* on fire, in a blaze 烧起, 燃起: The forest was set ~ by lightning. 森林因遭电击而起火。

a·ble ['eɪbl] *a.* 1. having the power, cleverness or opportunity to do sth. 能, 会: (用作表语, 后接不定式) Most children are ~ to walk at the age of 15 months. 大多数孩子十五个月时就会走了。You are better ~ to do it than I am. 你比我更能胜任此事。He is financially ~ to establish a home. 他有经济能力建立一个家庭。2. having strong or unusual powers of mind, or intellectual qualifications 能干的, 有才能的, 有本事的: The old woman was still quite ~. 那位老妇人还很能干。The general impression at the studio was that he was ~. 在这个制片厂, 大家公认他有才干。He is the ~st man I know. 在我认识的人中, 他最有本事。3. (of people, speech, argument, etc.) doing what is intended or wanted in a very satisfactory or clever way (在讲演, 辩论等方面) 显出才智的: an ~ portrait 笔法娴熟的肖像画。The audience applauded his ~ speech. 听众对其精彩的演说报以掌声。D ~-bodied (身体) 强健的 ~-mind 能干的 U 1 *be able* 后接的不定式必须是主动语态, 但目前却出现了后接被动语态的情况, 但只出现于非正式口语中: The engine was *able* to be heard. 能听到发动机的声音。2. 用作表语时, 其否定式为 *be not able to*; I shall *not be able* to come. 我不能来, 而不能说 * I shall *be unable* to come. 用作补语时, 其否定式为 *unable to*; He stood there, *unable to* make a decision. 他犹豫不决地站在那里。而不能说 * He stood there, *not able to* make a decision. 3. *able, capable, competent, efficient* 和 *qualified* 均可表示“有能力的”, “能胜任的”。*able* 指人的才智而言, 表示多才多艺, 有做某事的足够才干。作表语时, 后接不定式, 意思是“能”、“能够的”: He is an *able* lawyer. 他是个很能干的律师。As I had money I was *able* to help her. 因为我有钱, 我能帮助她。*capable* 有褒、贬两层含义, 可指人, 也可指物, 语意较弱: He is *capable* of winning the scholarship because he studies hard. 他能获得奖学金, 因为他学习很刻苦。The scoundrel is *capable* of the

basest tricks. 这个坏蛋什么卑鄙的勾当都干得出来。
competent 指有做某事的一般能力; He is a *competent* but not a brilliant translator. 作为翻译家,他能够胜任,但缺乏才华。He is *competent* for teaching English. 他能够胜任英语教学工作。A doctor should be *competent* to treat any diseases. 医生应该有能力医治一切疾病。
efficient 指有做某一技术性较强的工作的能力,办事效率高; A lawyer needs an *efficient* secretary. 律师需要很有工作能力的秘书。An *efficient* worker does his job well and on time. 效率高的工人总是把工作按时做好。
qualified 主要指后天可得的技能,经过一定的教育或训练而能够胜任某项工作; He is well *qualified* to do the job. 他完全胜任那项工作。

a·bloom [ə'blu(:)m] **I** *ap.* blooming 开着花的 **II** *ad.* in bloom 开着花

ab·lu·ent [æ'bluənt] **I** *a.* washing clean, cleaning by water or liquid 洗净的, 洗涤的 **II** *n.* any cleaning agent, detergent 洗涤剂

a·blush [ə'blʌʃ] *ap.* rosy, blushing (因羞愧而)脸红

ab·lu·tion [æ'blu:ʃən] *nc.* (正式用词,常用复数) 1. the washing of part of the body as part of a religious ceremony (宗教的)沐浴(仪式),洗手(仪式); After ~s in the river the holy man continued on his way. 在河中斋戒沐浴后,那位虔诚的信徒继续赶路。Historically, the practice of ~s is common to many people. 历史上沐浴仪式是许多人共有的。2. a washing of the hands, body, etc. 沐浴; She performed her ~s, then went to bed. 洗浴之后,她便睡了。He had no time for his morning ~s. 他没时间进行晨洗。3. a washing room 盥洗室,浴室; (英) The dwelling had accommodation for about hundred souls, with communal ~s at either end. 这所住处可供一百左右人住宿,其两端各有一个公共浴室。—*nu.* the liquid used in cleaning (沐浴仪式用的)水

a·bly ['eibli] *ad.* in an able manner 能干地, 巧妙地; This is ~ done. 这件事做得好。He could play the horn very ~. 他喇叭吹得很好。

ab·ne·gate [æ'bnigeit] *vt.* give up (one's right, faith), deny anything to oneself 放弃(权利,信仰),克制(私心,欲望); communities dedicated to the living of humble and self-abnegating life 甘愿过朴素和自我克制生活的一些社会团体。He asked the assembly to ~ its financial powers. 他要求州议会放弃财权。D *abnegator* 克己者,放弃者

ab·ne·ga·tion [æ'bnigeiʃən] *nu.* a denial, a renunciation, self-denial 放弃,克己; (正式用词) prepared to move in the direction of early ~ of federal responsibility 准备在及早放弃联邦责任制方面采取行动。Love is the ~ of self. 爱是克己。In a mood of ~, he gave up sweets and midnight snacks. 出于自我克制的心理,他不吃甜食和夜餐了。

ab·normal [æb'nɔ:məl] *a.* different from the ordinary conditions, unusual, not normal 不正常的,反常的,变态的; It is ~ for a man to have six fingers on each hand. 每只手有六个手指即为畸形。An ~ amount of snow fell in last October. 去年十月份降雪量异常。P ~ *condition* 非常状态 ~ *psychology* 变态心理学 U *abnormal* 和 *irregular* 均可表示“与一般情况不同”。*abnormal* 意为“反常的”,即由于过度、变形、怪异等原因而显得不正常,不符合人们心目中理想的标准; It's *abnormal* for a man to walk in his sleep. 一个人在睡眠状态中行走是不正常的。Is the child *abnormal* in any way? 孩子有什么不正常的吗? *irregular* 意为“不规则的”,即不符合旨在使同类事物一致的规则、标准、形式、顺序、方法等; These

procedures are highly *irregular*. 这些程序很不合规则。The word “child” has an *irregular* plural. child(孩子)这个词的复数形式是不规则的。

ab·nor·mal·i·ty [æbnɔ:'mæliiti] *n.* an abnormal form, feature or happening 反常,变态,畸形; She has shown no ~ in intelligence or in disposition. 她无论在智力还是在性情上均未见异常。I cannot express a view as to your normality or ~. 至于你是正常还是异常,我说不出什么看法。A clubfoot is an ~ that can often be corrected by surgery. 脚畸形常可用外科手术整形。

ab·nor·mal·ly [æb'nɔ:məli] *ad.* in an abnormal manner 反常地,异常地; It is ~ cold for this time of year. 对于一年中的这个时节来说,现在天气有些冷得反常。

a·board [ə'bɔ:d] **I** *ad.* 1. on board, on, in or into a ship, train, etc. 在(船/车等)上; “All ~!” shouted the conductor, and everyone rushed for the train. “请各位上车!”列车员喊到,人们便纷纷向火车奔去。We were ~ for several hours. 我们已在车(船、飞机)上几个小时了。We must not take combustible goods ~. 我们不得把易燃物带上车(船、飞机)。The plane crashed, killing all 271 ~. 飞机坠毁,机上271人全部丧生。2. by the side of 靠近; keep the land ~ 船靠岸开 **II** *prep.* on board of 在...上; They went ~ the ship/train/airplane. 他们上了船(火车,飞机)。P *close/hard* ~ 紧靠船或岸边 *fall ~ of* 与(他船)相撞 *lay ~* 靠近(他船) *take ~* 装入

a·bode ¹ *abide*

a·bode ² [ə'bəud] *nc.* 1. a place in which one resides; dwelling, habitation, home 住处,住所; Come to my humble ~. 欢迎光临寒舍。The hermit's ~ was a cave. 那位隐士住在山洞里。They established their permanent ~ here. 他们在这里建了永久性住所。2. a staying in a place, residence for a longer or shorter time 居住; He took up his ~ in a cave. 他在岩洞里栖身。He took his ~ in the ruined castle. 他住在倾塌的城堡里。3. place of abode 住所; (用于 of 或 with, no fixed abode in) two seasonal labours of no fixed ~. 两名无固定住所的季节工人。He has no fixed ~. 他居无定所。

a·boil [ə'bɔil] **I** *a.* in a boiling state 沸腾的; The immediate vicinity was ~. 附近也沸腾起来了。 **II** *ad.* in a boiling state 沸腾地

abol·ish [ə'bɒlɪʃ] *vt.* destroy totally, do away with, put an end to a system or practice 废除(制度,习俗),取消; The death penalty is to be ~ed before the end of this year. 今年年度之前将废除死刑。Slavery was ~ed in the United States in 1865. 美国于1865年废除了奴隶制。Many people wish that nations would ~ war. 许多人希望世界各国能消除战争。D ~ *able* 可废除的 ~ *er* 取消者,废除者 ~ *ment* 取消,废除 U *cancel*

ab·oli·tion [æbəu'liʃən] *nu.* the act of abolishing 取消,消除,废除; They demanded ~ of the privileges of the nobility. 他们要求取消贵族的特权。Abolition of war is one purpose of the United Nations. 消灭战争是联合国的一项宗旨。They work for the complete ~ of the feudal system of man by man. 他们为彻底废除人剥削人的封建主义制度而奋斗。These laws are contradictory to each other, and their ~ or revision is quite necessary. 这些法律互相抵触,很有必要予以废除或修订。D ~ *ary* 破坏(性)的,毁灭(性)的 ~ *ism* 废奴主义,废除主义

ab·o·li·tion·ist [æbəu'liʃənɪst] *nc.* a person who tries to abolish sth., esp. slavery 废奴主义者,废除主义者; William Wilberforce was one of the great ~ of the nineteenth century. 威廉·威尔伯福思是十九世纪伟大的

废奴主义者之一。

A-bomb ['eibɒm] *nc.* an atomic bomb 原子弹; explode an ~ by way of experiment 进行原子弹爆炸试验, a ban on the testing of ~ 禁止试验原子弹, bomb with an ~ 用原子弹轰炸

a·bom·i·na·ble [ə'bɒminəbl̩] *a.* 1. very hateful, detestable, loathsome 可鄙的, 可恶的; Murder is the most ~ crime, 谋杀是最卑鄙的罪行。His behavior towards me is ~, 他对我的态度很恶劣。2. very unpleasant, disagreeable, very bad, poor or inferior 令人讨厌的, 极坏的; Spiders are ~ to her, 她很讨厌蜘蛛。The weather was ~, 天气恶劣。I found his treatment of his mother ~, 我发现他对他母亲很不好。She has ~ taste in clothes, 她的穿戴庸俗不堪。They work in ~ conditions, 他们在恶劣的环境下工作。P **Abominable Snowman** (喜马拉雅山) 雪人 (亦称 Yeti) D **abominably** 讨厌地, 可恶地

a·bom·i·nate [ə'bɒmineɪt] *vt.* (正式用词) 1. detest in the highest degree, abhor 嫌恶, 痛恨; He ~s cruelty, 他痛恨残忍。Players ~s unfairness in an umpire, 运动员厌恶裁判员的不公正。2. dislike very much 讨厌, 不喜欢; I ~ bad weather, 我讨厌坏天气。She gave us the vegetables, which the children ~d, 她给我们的那些菜都是孩子们不喜欢吃的。

a·bom·i·na·tion [ə'bɒmi'neɪʃən] *nu.* extreme hatred, detestation 憎恶, 厌恶; hold snobbery in ~ 厌恶势利行为。Tobacco was held in ~, 当时人们对烟草深恶痛绝。My feeling of ~ for concentration camps has never changed, 我一直对集中营恨之入骨。~ *nc* a very hateful or nasty thing or act 可憎的事物或行为; They have an ~ for hypocrites, 他们憎恶伪君子。Lying lips are ~s to the lord, 上帝憎恶说谎的嘴巴。The dirty streets of the city are an ~! 市内肮脏的街道令人厌恶。

ab·o·rig·i·nal [æbə'ridʒənəl] I *a.* first, original, native from the beginning or from a very early time 原始的, 原生的, 本土的; (常用作定语) The use of horses was not an ~ custom in America, but was introduced by Europeans, 美洲原来没有使用马的习惯, 是向欧洲人学会的。The Indians were the ~ people of America, 印第安人是美洲土著人。II *nc.* an aboriginal inhabitant, plant, or animal 土人, 土生动物, 植物; The first inhabitants of a country are called ~s, as the Indians in America, 一个国家最初的居民叫土著居民, 如美国的印第安人。D ~ *ity* 原始状态; 原始性 ~ *ly* 原来地, 本来地, 最初地

ab·o·rig·i·ne [æbə'ridʒɪni] *nc.* an original inhabitant of a country, esp. Australia 原始居民, (尤指澳大利亚) 土人; (常以大写字母开头, 常用复数) This is the tobacco-like plant that *Aborigines* chew, 这就是澳大利亚土人嚼的那种类似烟叶的植物。

ab·o·rig·i·nes [æbə'ridʒɪnɪz] *n.* the inhabitant, plant, animal native to a particular region or area 土人, 土生动物, 植物; The New Zealand ~ still hunt with spears, 新西兰土人仍用长矛打猎。The Eskimos are among the ~ of North America, 爱斯基摩人是北美土著居民。

a·bort [ə'bɔ:t] *v.* 1. loss or bring about the loss of (an unborn child) from the womb 早产, 流产; The doctor had to ~ the baby, 医生不得不使胎儿流产了。She ~ed when she was four month pregnant, 她在怀孕四个月时流产。The illness caused the woman to ~ (her baby), 疾病使这位妇人早产 (下这个婴儿)。2. end (a plan, activity or job) before the expected time because

of some trouble 失败, 夭折; The astronauts ~ed the space flight when their engine caught fire, 宇航员因其飞船发动机起火而中止了飞行。The rocket flight ~, 这次火箭运行失败了。

a·bor·tion [ə'bɔ:ʃən] *nu.* the stopping of the development of an unborn child 流产, 堕胎; It will produce/procure ~, 这将会引起流产。Abortion was formerly a crime in Britain, 从前在英国堕胎是一种犯罪行为。

nc. 1. an example of this, by accident or intention 流产, 堕胎; Her pregnancy ended in an ~, 她流产了。She was weakened by an ~, 她因流产身体很弱。The girl wanted (to have) an ~, 那姑娘想堕胎。A number of considerations have led her to have a wilful ~, 反复考虑后, 她执意堕胎。2. a creature produced by abortion 早产儿, 发育不全的生物。3. a plan or arrangement which breaks down before it can develop properly (计划, 安排的) 失败, 夭折; (正式用词) The attempt to redesign the airplane was an ~, 重新设计飞机的尝试失败了。His attempt proved an ~, 他的企图破灭了。D ~ *ist* 为人进行人工流产者

a·bor·tive [ə'bɔ:tɪv] I *a.* 1. coming to nothing, unsuccessful 无结果的, 失败的; An ~ attempt to build that railway failed for lack of money, 由于缺少经费, 建造那条铁路的计划中断了。He made an ~ attempt, 他做了一次失败的尝试。All government attempts to prevent the strike were ~, 政府阻止罢工的企图均告失败。2. born or happening before the right time, premature 流产的, 早产的; an ~ rebellion 一次流产了的叛乱。~ medicines 堕胎药 3. incompletely developed, imperfect or stunted 发育不全的; an ~ organ 发育不全的器官, an ~ egg 败育卵 II *n.* 1. a drug causing abortion 堕胎药。2. an abortive birth 早产 (婴儿) D ~ *ly* 流产地; 失败地, 没有结果地 ~ *ness* 早产, 流产

a·bound [ə'baʊnd] (正式用词) *vi.* 1. exist in quantity in (somewhere) 盛产, 多; Tulips ~ in Holland, 荷兰盛产郁金香。Wild flowers ~ there, 那野花很多。2. be rich (in), be filled (with) 富有, 充满; (与 in, with 连用) The book ~s in/with printing mistakes, 这本书印刷错误百出。He ~s in courage, 他很有勇气。Our garden ~s with roses, 我们庭院里种着许多玫瑰花。

a·bout [ə'baʊt] I *ad.* (没有比较级) 1. on every side, all around 四处, 到处; I am used to going ~ alone, 我习惯于一个人四处走走。Look ~ and see if you can find it, 到处找找看是否能找到它。2. somewhere near, not far off 附近; (非正式用词) There were few people ~, 周围没有几个人。Is John ~? 约翰在吗? He is somewhere ~, 他就附近。3. near to quality, degree, etc. 大约, 差不多; That's ~ right, 大致不差。He is ~ ready, 他就准备好了。It's ~ finished, 差不多完成了。The bottle is ~ empty, 瓶子里差不多空了。4. in circumference 周围; ten miles ~ 方圆 10 英里, a wheel two inches ~ 直径为两英寸的轮子 5. in an opposite direction 倒转, 掉转; He turned ~, 他转过身来。Face ~! 向后转! After swimming across the lake the boys turned ~ and swam back the shore, 游过湖后, 孩子们掉过头朝岸边游来。6. in many places, here and there, to and from 传开, 流行; The rumor went ~ that you were ill, 谣传你病了。Be sure to wrap up well there is a lot of flu ~, 要穿得暖和一些, 外面正在闹流感。II *prep.* 1. concerning, in regard to 关于, 对于; We talked ~ our plans, 我们谈了我们的计划。What is he so angry ~? 他为什么如此生气? He told me ~ his visit to France, 他给我们讲了法国之行的情况。2. on every side of, around 周围,

四周: There was a white fence ~ the house. 房子四周围有白色的栅栏。She holds a gold chain ~ her neck. 她脖子上戴了一条金项链。3. in different parts and directions of (在...范围内)到处: After tea I wandered alone ~ the town. 茶后, 我一个人在城里到处游逛。The papers were scattered ~ the floor. 文件扔得满地都是。4. in or close to a place 在附近: He lives somewhere ~ here. 他住在这附近。This is the most beautiful country ~ here. 这是这一带最美的乡村。5. near to in time, number, quantity, degree, etc. 大概, 左右: He is ~ my size. 他的身量和我差不多。We walked ~ 5 miles. 我们走了将近五英里。Come ~ three o'clock. 三点钟左右来。6. near to the person of, appended to the clothes 在身边, 在身上: Everything ~ him is in order. 他是干净利索的人。Have you a pen ~ you? 你带钢笔了吗? I have no money ~ me. 我没带钱。7. in the character of 有...特点: There is a strange smell ~ him. 他身上有怪味。He has his wits ~ him. 他很机警。There was an air of mystery ~ her. 她的样子很神秘。8. engaged in, doing 从事: What are you ~? 你在做什么? Mind what you're ~. 你需小心点。It was five o'clock in the morning and the farmers were ready ~ their business. 早晨五点, 农民就已开始干活了。9. used to ask for information, to make a question (用来询问或征求意见) 怎么样, 怎么办: What's ~ having dinner together? 共进晚餐好吗? What ~ father, we can't just leave him here. 父亲怎么办? 我们总不能把他一个人留在这儿吧。

III *ap.* (没有比较级) 1. in existence, current, prevalent 流行, 流传: Smallpox is ~. 天花在流行。Rumor is ~. 谣言纷纷。2. moving from place to place, as after getting out of bed, active 起床活动, (尤指病后) 起来, 走动, 活动: Is he ~ yet? He may still be asleep. 他起床没有? 可能还在睡。It's nothing serious, I'll be up and ~ in no time. 我的病不要紧了, 很快就能起床活动了。Butterflies are ~ early this year. 今年蝴蝶活动得早。3. just ready (to do sth.) 正要(做某事): We were ~ to start, when it rained. 我们正要动身, 天下起雨来了。He is ~ to go. 他要走了。4. very unwilling to 很不情愿: (美俚, 用于 not about to 中) I'm not ~ to stop when I'm so close to success. 眼看就要成功了, 我是不肯就此罢手的。"Will she come with us?" asked Bill. "She is not ~ to", answered Mary. "她和我们一起来吗?" 比尔问道。"她不愿意。" 玛丽答道。We're not ~ to quit. 我们不愿意辞职。P ~ and ~ 差不多, 大致相同 all ~ 到处, 各处 go a long way ~ 绕很多路 leave ... ~ 到处乱放, 随便使唤 much ~ 几乎 order sb. ~ 发号施令, 随便使唤 out and ~ (病后) 起来做事; 从事日常工作 put oneself ~ / be put ~ 发愁 take turns ~ 轮流 turn and turn ~ 交互 D ~ face 向后转; 改变观点或立场 ~-ship 改变航向 ~-turn = ~-face 向后转 U 1 *be about to* 表示“将要”时, 其后不能接表示时间的副词或短语: I'm about to go = I shall go very soon. 我就要走了。*be about* 后也可跟动名词表示“将要”: I'm just about going. 2. *about* 只在极特殊的情况下可修饰完成时, 与 *almost* 或 *nearly* 同义, 一般情况下不可修饰动词: I've about finished. / I've almost / nearly finished. 我差不多做完了。而不能说 It about / almost / nearly scared me to death. 3. *about* 和 *or* 不可重用, 不可说 * The boy is about nine or ten years. 而应该说: The boy is nine or ten years. 这个男孩大约九到十岁。4. *month, week, etc.* + *about* 指“轮流”之意: I go to Manchester and Birmingham week about. 我一周到曼彻斯特, 一周去伯明翰。5 *at about* 表示时间, 比较口语化, 适用于日常会话中, 正规

用法则是将 *about* 和 *at* 分开用: He will arrive at about three o'clock. 他将在三点左右到达。这种用法尽量避免使用, 而应说: He will arrive about three o'clock. 或 He will arrive at three o'clock. 6. 表示随身带的一般东西用 *with*, 而身边带的小物件用 *about*: I've no change (purse) about me. 我没带零钱。I took an umbrella with me. 我带了把伞。7. *about* 作“关于”解时, 后面可接个别的 *Wh*-clause, 还可接介词短语, 多见于非正式的口语中: I remember an editorial about how maybe the dancer was a spy. 我记得有篇关于这位舞蹈演员可能是间谍的评论。"Tell us some more about in Paris", David said. 大卫说: “给我们再讲点巴黎的情况。”句中 *about in Paris* 是 *about when you were in Paris* 的省略式。8. *about*, *approximately* 和 *roughly* 均可表示“大约”、“大概”。*about* 指距离、时间、数额等接近某一标准: We walked about five miles. 我们走了约五英里。I usually have supper about six o'clock. 我通常在六点钟左右吃晚饭。Give me about ten dollars. 请给我十美元左右。*approximately* 比 *about* 更接近准确数值: My watch is approximately right. 我的表大致上是准确的。It was approximately 20°C in the shade. 阴凉处温度约为二十摄氏度。*roughly* 准确程度比 *about*, *approximately* 都差, 有“粗略”、“大致”的含义: The cost of the car repairs was estimated at roughly fifty dollars. 修理汽车的费用估计在五十美元上下。The population of London is roughly 8,000,000. 伦敦人口约为八百万。9. *about* 和 *concerning* 用作介词, 均可表示“关于”、“有关”。*about* 为常用词, 指“有关”或“涉及到”: That at least is my idea about friendship. 这至少是我对友谊的看法。There is nothing to complain about. 没有什么值得抱怨的。*concerning* 为正式用词, 较有感情色彩, 有时含“影响”之意: There was a lengthy debate concerning the financial provisions of the budget. 关于预算中的财政措施曾进行了长时间的争论。He will make no injuries concerning you. 他不会做有害于你的事。

a·bove [ə'baʊ] I *ad.* (没有比较级) 1. in or to a higher place, overhead 在上面, 在头上: The stairs lead ~. 楼梯一直通到上面。The clouds ~ began to get thicker. 头上的云越来越厚。A flock of birds circled ~. 一群鸟在头上盘旋。2. before or earlier, esp. in a book or other pieces of writing 前面地, 上述地: See what is written ~. 请见上文。3. higher in rank, authority, or power 上级, 上司: The matter was sent to the court ~. 这一问题呈送上级法院审理。It was an army meeting for captains ~. 这是一次上尉级以上的军官参加的军事会议。4. more 多于; a book with 100 pages and ~ 一本一百多页厚的书。How many people were at the meeting? ~ 20 or ~. 有多少人参加了会议? 二十还是二十多人。5. above zero degree 零上: The temperature is five ~. 温度是零上五度。It is only ten ~. 只有零上十度。6. in heaven 在天上; gone to her eternal vest ~. 她不灭的灵魂已升天。There is a god ~. 上帝在天上。II *prep.* 1. in a higher position than 在上方, 在...之上: There is a picture ~ the fireplace. 壁炉上有张画。We flew ~ the clouds. 我们在云层之上飞行。The water came ~ our knees. 水深没膝。2. greater in number, price, weight, etc. 多于, 超过: The weight is ~ a ton. 重量超过一吨。3. more in degree, in a greater degree 高于, 胜于: The child's intelligence is ~ average. 这孩子的智力超群。You are far ~ me in every way. 你各方面都比我强得多。A soldier should value honour ~ life. 军人应视荣誉重于生命。He puts her happiness ~ everything else. 他把她的幸福置于首位。4. higher in rank or power

than (地位, 权利) 高于: A colonel is ~ a major. 上校高于少校。She married ~ her station. 她和一个地位比她高的男人结了婚。5. beyond, in a state to be unattainable 所不及, 难于达到: This book is ~ me. 这本书太难了, 我看不懂。This is ~ comprehension. 这很难理解。6. not subject or liable to, not capable of (some undesirable action, thought, etc.) 不至于(做出某事), 不屑于: This man is ~ mean action. 这个人不至于干出卑鄙的勾当。If you want to learn, you must not be ~ asking questions. 如果你想学, 就不要耻于发问。He is ~ taking profits for himself. 他不屑于谋私利。His conduct has always been ~ suspicion. 他的行为总是无可置疑。7. out of reach of (because of too great, good, etc.) (因太伟大、太好而) 超然于, 超越: He was ~ all nervousness. 他一点也不紧张。His behaviour is ~ praise. 他的行为不只是值得称赞而已。His remarks were not entirely ~ reproach. 他的评论并不是完全无可击的。8. most important of all 首先, 最重要的是, 特别是: (与 all 连用) Above all he was a first-rate mathematician. 首先, 他是一流的数学家。But ~ all tell me quickly what I have to do. 最重要的是快告诉我该做什么。Workers ~ all, will know how to approach the problem correctly. 特别是工人要知道如何着手正确解决这一问题。9. in addition to 除...之外: (用于 over and above 短语中) He gets a number of perquisites, over and ~ his salary. 除工资外, 他还有许多种补贴。Ⅱ a. preceding, foregoing 上述的, 上面的: (常用作定语, 没有比较级) The ~ evidence is conclusion. 上述事实是无可辩驳的。For an explanation see the ~ sentence. 至于解释, 请见上句。Ⅲ n. sth. that is written above 上述, 前述: (与 the 连用) The ~ shows a loss. 以上表示亏损。The ~ is the most important fact. 上述事实是至关重要的。P ~ all things/ everything 第一是, 最 ~ and beyond 大于, 多于, 高于 ~ one's head 太高深, 无法理解 ~ oneself 自高自大, 趾高气扬 ~ price 无价之宝 ~ the rest 特别, 格外 be ~ sth. 不易受到 keep one's head ~ water 保持安全; 不负债 U 1. 用作形容词或名词时, above 主要用于商业英语中, 在正规文体和其他情况下最好用 before mentioned, foregoing, preceding 代替之。2. above, on 和 over 均可表示“在...上面”。above 指空间或物体位置方面“在...上方”, 但不接触, 有时可与 over 通用。亦表示身份、地位、能力或数量等方面: The church spire could be seen above the trees. 可以看得见那教堂的尖顶高出树丛。As a scholar, he is far above me. 他作为一个学者, 比我高明得多。There were not above a hundred people present. 出席的不超过 100 人。on 指两件物体紧密相接: The dog was sleeping on the mat. 狗睡在席垫上。A mirror hung on the wall. 镜子挂在墙上。over 指垂直在上, 但不接触: He held his hands over his head. 他把双手举在头上。A lamp is hanging over the table. 一盏灯悬挂在那张桌子上方。

a·bove·board [ə'baʊ'bo:rd] I ad. above the board or table in open sight; without any attempt to deceive 正大光明地: The controversy was resolved fairly because everyone acted ~. 由于大家都很坦诚, 争议得到圆满的解决。Ⅱ a. open and honourable, not secret 公开的, 光明磊落的: We must keep the whole affair ~. 我们必须把事情原原本本公之于众。All his dealings were open and ~. 他做的各笔交易都是光明正大的。

a·bra·dant [ə'breɪdɪnt] I a. wearing down abrading 磨损的, 摩擦的 Ⅱ n. an abrasive 研磨剂, 磨料

ab·rade [ə'breɪd] vt. 1. scrape off, wear away by rubbing 磨损, 擦伤: Drifting sand ~s rocks. 流沙磨损岩石。

The skin was ~ed. 皮肤被擦伤了。2. wear down by friction 磨损, 折磨: The affront to his pride ~ed him more and more. 他的尊严受辱一再折磨着他。D ~r 研磨器

ab·rase [ə'breɪz] vt. =abrade

ab·ra·sion [ə'breɪʒən] nu. the act or process of abrading 磨损, 剥蚀: Coins became thinner by constant ~. 硬币越磨越薄。Years of ~ had worn the stones smooth. 年深日久的剥蚀作用磨光了石头。nc. a scraped spot or area the result of rubbing or abrading 擦伤处, 擦伤: (正式用词) He had an ~ on his heel where his shoe rubbed. 他的鞋把脚跟磨破皮了。The ~ on his knee soon healed. 他膝盖上的擦伤很快便愈合了。This ointment will heal ~ of the skin. 这软膏可治疗皮肤擦伤。

a·bra·sive [ə'breɪsɪv] I a. (正式用词) 1. causing abrasion 有磨损力的, 有剥蚀作用的: A glacier charged with detritus is ~. 挟带碎石的冰川有很大的磨损力。An ~ material is unsuitable for cleaning baths. 不宜用有剥蚀作用的物质清洗浴缸。2. tending to annoy, rough 恼人的, 粗暴的, (声音) 刺耳的: an ~ voice/character 刺耳的声音/粗暴的性情。The man has an ~ personality. 那人的性情粗暴。I find his manner of speaking ~. 我觉得他讲话的方式令人讨厌。Ⅱ nc. a substance used for rubbing (研) 磨料: Sandpaper is an ~. 砂纸是磨料。He used an ~ to remove the rust from his car. 他用擦粉除去车上的锈迹。

a·breast [ə'breɪst] ad. 1. (of persons, ships, etc.) on a level, side by side, and facing the same way 肩并肩, 并排: They walked two or three ~. 他们三三两两地并肩而行。They walked along the road three ~. 他们三人一排, 在路上行进。2. level with, not behind 与...并进, 不落: (与 of 或 with 连用) Read the papers if you want to keep ~ of the times. 你若想跟上时势就得看报。keep ~ with the flow of events 跟上事态的发展(不要落后于形势)

a·bridge [ə'brɪdʒ] vt. 1. make shorter, esp. by using fewer words 节略, 删减: (正式用词) It was ~d from the original work. 这是原书的节录本。The story must be ~d. 该故事情节必须简化。2. diminish, curtail, reduce or lessen in duration, scope, etc. 削减, 减少: ~ a visit or distance 缩短访问期限或行程。The rights of citizens must not be ~d without proper cause. 无正当理由, 不得擅自削减公民权利。3. deprive, cut off 剥夺: ~ a person of his rights 剥夺某人的权利。No one can ~ your legal right. 没人能剥夺你的合法权利。D ~able 可删节的, 可削减的 ~d 经过删节的, 削减过的 U ◊ cut

a·bridg(e)·ment [ə'brɪdʒmənt] nc. (正式用词) an abridged or condensed form of a book, etc. 缩写本, 删节本: Have you seen the new ~ of Gibbon's Roman History? 你看过吉明的《罗马史》这一书的新缩写本吗? He read an ~ of the long novel. 他读过那部长篇小说的删节本。—n. 1. the act of abridging or state of being abridged 削减, 减少: (an) ~ of expenses 削减经费。The town council voted for an ~ of the mayor's power. 市议会赞成削减市长的权限。2. curtailment 剥夺: ~ of rights 剥夺权利. an ~ of liberties 剥夺自由 U ◊ outline

a·brim [ə'brɪm] a. full completely 盈满的: eyes ~ with tears 热泪盈眶

a·broad [ə'brɔ:d] ad. (没有比较级) 1. over a wide area, everywhere, going around 到处, 四处传开, 流行: A rumor is ~. 谣言四处传开。The news soon spread ~

that the examination results were ready. 消息很快到处传开,说考试结果要出来了。2. in or to another country 到国外,在国外; He's never been ~ in his life. 他有生以来没出过国。He is going ~ next year to study in Italy. 他明年将出国去意大利学习。3. out of doors 户外,在外; There was no one ~ at that early hour, 那么早,户外是没有人。You were ~ very early this morning, couldn't you sleep? 今天一大早你就在户外,睡不着吗? It's unsafe to be ~ at night in New York City. 在纽约市,夜间外出是不安全的。P at home and ~ 在国内外 be all ~ 感到莫名其妙,离题; 不中肯 be all ~ to do anything with 对...一窍不通 from ~ 从国外,从海外 get ~ 出去,出门; (谣言) 传开 go/travel ~ 到外国,出洋

ab·ro·gate ['æbrəʊgeɪt, 'æbrəʊget] *vt.* finish or put an end to (a law, custom, treaty, etc.) 废除(法令、习俗、条约等); 取消, 结束: This law has now been ~ed. 这条法律已取消。When war broke out, our country ~ed its trade agreements with the enemy country. 战争爆发时, 我国取消了同敌国之间的贸易协定。D **abrogation** 废除 **abrogative** 废除的, 取消的

ab·rupt [ə'brʌpt] *a.* 1. sudden, unexpected 突然的, 猝然的: (常用作定语) The car came to an ~ halt to avoid another car. 汽车突然刹车以免撞上另一辆车。He made an ~ change of the subject when she came in. 她进来时, 他突然改变了话题。2. (of a person's manner of speaking, etc.) rude or sharp (态度) 粗鲁的, 无礼的, 生硬的; His ~ reply hurt our feelings. 他那粗鲁的回答很伤我们的心。He has a very ~ manner. 他态度非常无礼。3. suddenly sloping up or down 陡的, 险峻的: The cliff made an ~ descent to the sea. 从悬崖到海边形成了一个陡峭的斜坡。4. (of style) passing from one thought to another too suddenly (文体) 不连贯的, 支离破碎的; an ~ literary style 不连贯的文体

ab·rup·tion [ə'brʌpʃən] *n.* a sudden breaking off 突然分离, 急断, 终止

ab·ruptly [ə'brʌptli] *ad.* suddenly, quick 突然地, 仓促地; "Stop!" he shouted ~. 他突然喊道: "停止!" He ~ died of heart disease. 他因心脏病而猝然死亡。

ab·scind [æb'sɪnd] *vt.* cut off 切断, 切开; ~ the electric current 切断电流。The oil-producing countries threatened to ~ supplies of petrol to Europe unless their term met. 石油生产国威胁要中断对欧洲石油的供应, 除非他们的条件得到满足。

ab·scise [æb'saɪz] *vt.* separate or cut off by abscission 用切除法去掉或割断

ab·scound [əb'skʌnd] *vi.* run away quickly and secretly to escape the law, go off and hide 逃亡, 潜逃, 隐匿, 逃跑; Three prisoners ~ed from the jail-house yesterday. 昨天有三个囚犯从监狱逃跑了。The dishonest cashier ~ed with the bank's money. 那个不可靠的出纳员携银行钱款潜逃了。

ab·scound·ence [əb'skʌndəns] *n.* an absconding 逃跑, 潜逃, 隐匿; The criminals stayed in ~ until the police had passed. 罪犯们一直隐匿到警察离开。

ab·sence ['æbsəns] *nu.* 1. the condition of not being present 缺席, 不在; His ~ from school was caused by illness. 他因病没上学。His long ~ from work delayed his promotion. 他长久不上班延误了他的提升。It occurred during my ~. 那是我不在的时候发生的。2. non-existence or lack 缺乏, 没有, 无: (常与 of 连用) I was struck by the total ~ of sincerity in his speech. 他的言辞毫无诚意, 使我惊讶。The police were delayed by

the ~ of information about the crime. 由于缺乏犯罪的资料, 警方的行动延误了。The class is characterized by the ~ of order. 这个班级秩序混乱。—*nc.* an occasion or a time of being away 一次缺席, 不在的时间; There was a complete ~ of information as to how the little fellow met his death. 关于这个小家伙是怎么死的, 一点消息也没有。The sailor returned after an ~ of two years. 这位水手离家两年后又回来了。P ~ from 缺(课、席、工、勤), 不在 ~ in (London) 暂离某地而在(伦敦) ~ of mind 心不在焉, 心神不定 ~ of reason 发狂 in sb.'s ~ 当某人不在时, 背地里 in the ~ of 无...时, 缺少...时 leave off ~ 请假, 准假 ~ without leave 擅离职守 U ♢ lack

ab·sent I ['æbsənt] *ap.* 1. not present 不在的, 缺席的: Why were you ~ from the meeting? 你为什么没有到会? 2. not in existence, lacking 不存在的, 缺乏的: In the Manx type of cat, the tail is ~. 曼岛猫没有尾巴。Snow is ~ from some countries. 有的国家没有雪。—*aa.* 1. away, not present 不在的, 缺席的: Let's drink a toast to ~ friends. 让我们为没有到场的朋友干杯。2. showing lack of attention to what is happening 不注意的, 茫然的: I asked him a question but he looked at me in an ~ way and didn't answer. 我问他一个问题, 他茫然地看着我而未回答。II [æb'sent] *vt.* keep (oneself) away 缺席, 不到场; He ~ed himself from the meeting. 他没有出席会议。Do not ~ yourself from school without reason. 不要无故缺课。P ~ treatment 顾客少, 卖座少 be ~ from (home, school, office) 不在, 缺(课、席、勤、工) be ~ in (Paris) 不在某地而在(巴黎) be ~ without excuse/leave 擅自缺席 in an ~ sort of way 心不在焉地, 茫然 ~ oneself from 不在, 缺席, 缺勤 U **absent** 虽有“不在”之意, 但表示“不在家”时却不用 **absent**, 而用 **out**; I called on him unexpectedly, but he was **out**. 我不期而访, 但他没在家。

ab·sen·tee [æbsən'ti:] I *nc.* a person who is not present, esp. frequently (at work, school, etc.) 不在者, 缺勤者, 缺席者; a long-term ~ 长期缺席者, an ~ without leave 擅自缺席者。There were many ~s from the meeting. 很多人未出席会议。II *a.* of or having to do with an absentee or absentees 缺席的, 在外的; an ~ voter 缺席投票。~ ballot 缺席选举人票(指缺席者预先交选举机构的票)。He's an ~ landlord and rarely visits his estate. 他是遥领地主, 很少光顾庄园。D ~ism(地主、业主的)长期在外, 旷课

ab·sent·ly ['æbsəntli] *ad.* in an absent manner 茫然地, 心不在焉地; She stared ~ out of the window while the teacher was talking. 老师讲解时, 她却心不在焉地凝视着窗外。

ab·sent·mind·ed [æbsənt'maɪndɪd] *a.* so concerned with one's thoughts as not to notice what is happening, what one is doing, etc. 茫然的, 心不在焉的, 恍惚的; The ~ man put salt in his coffee and sugar on his egg. 那心不在焉的人在咖啡里放了盐, 又把糖撒在了鸡蛋上。He seems very ~ today. 他今天好像心神非常恍惚。D ~ly 心不在焉地, 茫然地 ~ness 心不在焉, 神不守舍, 恍惚

ab·so·lute ['æbsəlu(:)t] *aa.* 1. not depending on 绝对的; ~ purity 绝对纯洁。~ equalitarianism 绝对平均主义。Is there such a thing as ~ truth? 有绝对真理等事吗? 2. complete, perfect 完全的, 纯粹的: That's ~ nonsense! 那完全是胡说八道! **Absolute** quiet prevailed, while he was speaking. 他说话的时候全场一片寂静。3. not limited in anyway, unconditional 无限的, 无