

A STUDENT'S ENGLISH DICTIONARY
WITH CHINESE TRANSLATION

学生
英汉

双解词典

浙江教育出版社

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学 生 英 汉 双 解 词 典

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前 言

本词典以中学生、中专学生、大学低年级学生及具有同等水平的英语自学者为主要对象，亦可供中等学校英语教师教学参考之用。全书收入词 4800 多个，连同派生词、复合词和短语 720 个，实际收词 5500 余条，包括我国现行中学英语课本的全部词汇和 The Cambridge First Certificate in English Examination 所要求掌握的全部基本词汇。

为了有利于学生今后进一步使用英英词典，逐步养成用英语直接思维的习惯，本词典采用英汉双解的形式。英语释义均选自英美原文词书，力求简明确切，语言地道，浅显易懂。释义用词控制在 2000 个基本词汇之内。

为帮助使用者掌握用词造句的规律，提高表达能力，本词典在词条英汉释义之后配有大量实例，体现词的特殊用法、习惯搭配关系，等等。为便于模仿，例子大多是完整的句子，言简意赅，用词浅显，一般不超过本词典所收词汇范围。

本词典在编写过程中得到了江西师范大学科研处和外语系领导的大力支持。董如坤副教授等给予了热情帮助，在此谨表谢意。

不当之处，欢迎读者批评指出，以便改正。

编 者

1987, 6

体 例 说 明

(一) 词条

一个词条主要包括本词、音标、词性和英汉释义，有的词条中收入了一些常用短语、派生词或复合词。大多数词条和短语在释义之后列举用法实例。例如：

fact [fækt] *n.* sth. already done or existing or known to be true 事实，实情：I am interested only in ~. 我只对事实感兴趣。as a matter of ~; in ~ really; actually 实际上，其实：As a matter of ~, I was the one who did it. 实际上，这是我干的。

(二) 本词

本词用黑体字顶格印刷，用圆点划分音节。拼法相同而词性不同的用罗马字分列，不另立词条。例如：

shape ... I. *n.* ① form 形状，形态；..... II. *vt. & vi.* give shape to 使具有形状：.....

拼法相同，词性相同而词意不同、用法不同的词用①，②，③等分条列出，不另立词条。例如：

ap·ply [ə'plai] *vt. & vi.* ① ask to be given 申请，请求：You may ~ in person or by letter. 你亲自或通信申请均可。② bring or put into use 应用，使用：A~ as much force as is necessary. 需要多大力就用多大力。③ cause to work hard or with careful attention 专心；~ one's mind to one's lessons 专心做功课

一个词有不同拼法，一般用括号表示，如，

pro·gram(me)

相差太大的分别列举词条，如，

en·quire *vt. & vi.* (见 *inquire*) ...

in·quire 另立。

拼法相同，词源不同的词另立词条。例如，

light [lait] I. *n.* ①光, ②发光物..... II. *vt. & vi.*

①点火..... III. *adj.* having light; not dark; bright

明亮的, 浅的: ~ *blue* 浅蓝色

light [lait] *adj.* ① of little weight; not heavy 轻的; as ~

as air 象空气一样轻.....

不规则动词的变化形式，在动词后括号内注明，同时作为独立词条另列。例如：

build [bild] *vt.* (built, built) ...

built [bilt] *vt.*

名词复数不规则变化形式在名词后的括号内注明，不再单独列为词条。例如：

child [tʃaɪld] *n.* (pl. children) ...

不规则形容词或副词的比较级和最高级形式，除在本词后的括号内注明外，另列词条。例如：

good [gʊd] *adj.* (compar. better, superl. best) ...

better ['betə] (compar. of good or well)

(三) 音标

本词典各词条一律用通用的国际音标注音。

元音: [i:] [i] [e] [æ] [a:] [ɔ:] [ɒ] [u:] [u] [ʌ] [ɔ:] [ə]
[ei] [əu] [ai] [au] [ɔi] [ie] [ɛə] [uə]

辅音: [p] [b] [t] [d] [k] [g] [m] [n] [ŋ] [l] [f] [v] [θ] [ð] [s]
[z] [ʃ] [ʒ] [r] [h] [tʃ] [dʒ] [w] [j]

(四) 词性

词性分为名词、代词、动词等十大类, 但动词部分又进一步分成助动词、及物动词和不及物动词。词性用下列斜体缩写形式表示:

<i>n.</i>	名词	<i>vt.</i>	及物动词
<i>pron.</i>	代词	<i>aux. v.</i>	助动词
<i>num.</i>	数词	<i>prep.</i>	介词 (前置词)
<i>adj.</i>	形容词	<i>conj.</i>	连词
<i>adv.</i>	副词	<i>art.</i>	冠词
<i>v.</i>	动词	<i>interj.</i>	感叹词
<i>vi.</i>	不及物动词		

(五) 短语

短语一般放在主要释义及用法之后。与动词关系密切的短语紧跟在动词之后; 与名词关系密切的紧跟在名词之后。同一短语的不同释义及用法用1), 2), 3)等表示。例如:

take [teik] I. *vt. & vi.* ... ① ... ⑰ ... ~ after look or behave like an old relative 相像: *He ~s after his father.* 他很像他父亲。... ~ back 1) admit that one was wrong in what one said 收回自己的话: ... 2) remind of the past 带回到: ... II. *n.* the act of taking; the thing being taken 得, 取, 拿, 捕获物, *a large ~ of fish* 大量捕鱼

(六) 派生词及复合词

独立性较强的常见的派生词和复合词自立词条, 独立性不够强的不太常见的则附在本词之后。附在本词之后的, 一般不再注音标, 多数也

不再加英语解释。

(七) 缩写

为了节省篇幅，英语解释用语中某些反复出现的词，一般采用缩写形式。除用来表示词性的缩写形式之外，本词典常用的缩写形式还有：

cap.=capital (letter)

compar.=comparative

esp.=especially

etc.=et cetera

part.=participle

pl.=plural

predic.=predicative

refl.=reflexive

sb.=somebody

sing.=singular

sth.=something

superl.=superlative

usu.=usually

(八) 部分符号或代号的用法

1. 代字号 (～)

为了节省篇幅，在例子和短语中用“～”来代替词条词。当“～”出现在句首或代替某个必须大写的词条词时，先将大写字母写上，再加“～”。例如：

a·bove ... ～ the clouds ... ～ all ... A～ all, don't talk to anybody about it.

另外，还用“&”代替“and”。例如：vt. & vi.

2. AmE, BrE

AmE=American English (美国英语)

BrE=British English (英国英语)

3. 冒号(:)

英汉释义与例子之间用(:)隔开。例如：

blos·som ['blɒsəm] n. flowers of plants and trees 花; be in
～ 开花

4. 分号(;)

平行的或略有不同的英语释义之间用分号(;) 隔开。例如:

jus·tice ... n. ① rightness; fairness ...

la·bour ... vi. work; try hard ...

5. 逗号(,)

a. 英语解释或例子中不连贯的地方一般用逗号(,) 隔开。例如:

late ... ① arriving, developing, happening, etc., after usual,
arranged, or expected time ...

Less noise, please.

b. 平行的或略有差异的中文释义一般用逗号(,) 隔开。例如: 公平, 合理, 工作, 努力, 劳动

6. 省略号 (.../.....)

英文中的省略号一律用 (...) 表示, 中文则用 (.....) 表示。例如:

shade ... II. ... ② protect ... from ... 使.....免于.....

7. 音节号(·)

多音节单词按读音划分音节, 中间用 (·) 隔开, 例如:

a·bil·i·ty

bas·ket·ball

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A

a/an [ei, ə/æn, ən] *art.* ① one —(个); *a camera* 一架照相机, *an aeroplane* 一架飞机 ② each, every, any 每一, 任一; *three shillings a pound* 每磅 3 先令 *A bicycle has two wheels.* 自行车有两个轮子。

ab·a·cus ['æbəkəs] *n.* (pl. *abaci* ['æbəsaɪ], ~es ['æbəkəsɪz]) a frame holding wires on which small balls can be moved, used for teaching children how to count, or for calculating 算盘

ab·bre·vi·ate [ə'bri:vieɪt] *vt.* make (a story, word, etc.) shorter 缩写, 简略: "*Monday*" is ~d to "*Mon*". "*Monday*" 缩写为 "*Mon*".

a·bil·i·ty [ə'biliti] *n.* ① power 能力: *I do not doubt your ~ to do the work.* 我不怀疑你有能力担任这项工作。② (pl.) powers and skills (复数) 才能: *a man of great abilities* 极有才能的人

a·ble ['eɪbl] *adj.* ① having ability 有能力: *I am ~ to help you.* 我能帮助你。② clever 聪明的, 能干的: *the ablest man* 最有才干的人

a·board [ə'bo:d] *adv. & prep.* on or into a ship (train, aircraft, bus, etc.) 上船 (火车、飞机、汽车等): *It's time to go ~.* 是上船 (飞机等) 的时候了。 *All ~!* 大家请上船 (火车、飞机) 吧!

a·bout [ə'baʊt] *I. prep.* ① here and there 到处: *I saw the books lying ~ the room.* 我看见房间里书本到处乱放。② with regard to 关于, 有关: *Tell me all ~ it.* 把与此事有关的一切都告诉我。 *II. adv.* ① around, in all directions or places 周围, 到处: *The children were rushing ~.* 孩子们到处乱闯。② a

little more or less than, a little before or after 大约; ~ six o'clock 大约6点钟 be ~ to do just going to do sth.; on the point of doing sth. 即将, 正要; *We were ~ to start, when it rained.* 我们正要出发, 突然下起雨来了。

a·bove [ə'baʊ] **I. prep.** ① higher than; over; at a higher level 高于, 在……之上; *He kept his head ~ water.* 他使头露在水面上。~ the clouds 在云层之上 ② higher in rank or power than (职位、权利等) 在……之上; *The captain of a ship is ~ a seaman.* 船长在海员之上。③ more (in number or quantity) than (数量上) 大于; *The weight is ~ a ton.* 重量超过一吨。~ all most important of all 首先, 最重要的是: *A ~ all we must believe in ourselves.* 首先, 我们必须相信自己。**II. adv.** ① in or to a higher place; overhead 在高处, 在头顶上: *My bedroom is just ~.* 我的卧室就在上面。② before or earlier, esp. in a book or article (书或文章的) 上文, 前文: *See section 3 ~.* 见上文第3节。**III. adj.** mentioned earlier in a book or article 上文提到过的: *For an explanation see the ~ sentence.* 解释见上句。

a·broad [ə'brɔ:d] **adv.** in a foreign country 在国外; *He lived ~ for many years.* 他在国外住了多年。at home and ~ 国内外

ab·sence ['æbsəns] **n.** ① being away (from) 缺席; ~ from school 旷课, 缺课 ② lack 缺乏; ~ of mind 心不在焉

ab·sent ['æbsənt] **adj.** not present 缺席的; *How many students are ~ today?* 今天有多少同学缺席?

ab·sent [æb'sent, eb-] **vt.** keep (oneself) away 使(自己)离开, 缺席: *Why did you ~ yourself yesterday?* 昨天你为什么不来?

ab·so·lute ['æbsəlu:t] **adj.** ① complete 完全的; *A child has ~ trust in its mother.* 小孩完全信任母亲。② unconditional 无条件的; *An ~ promise must be kept whatever happens.* 绝对的诺言, 无论在什么情况下都必须遵守。

ab·so·lute·ly ['æbsəlu:tli] *adv.* completely 完全地: *You are ~ wrong.* 你完全错了。

ab·sorb [əb'sɔ:b] *vt.* ① take or suck in 吸收: *Dry sand ~s water.* 干沙吸水。② take up the attention of 专心: *He was ~ed in (reading) a book.* 他全神贯注地看书。

ab·stract ['æbstrækt] *adj.* not real or concrete 抽象的: ~ *noun* 抽象名词

ac·a·dem·ic [ækə'demik] *adj.* of teaching or studying 教学的: *the ~ year* 学年 *an ~ degree* 学位

ac·cent ['æksənt] *n.* ① the greater force or stronger tone of voice given to certain syllables or words 重音: *In "letter" the ~ is on the first syllable.* "letter" 一词的重音在第一个音节上。② way of speaking 口音, 腔调: *with a strong Shanghai ~* 带有浓重的上海口音

ac·cept [ək'sept] *vt.* receive or take sth. willingly 接受: ~ *a gift* 接受礼物

ac·ci·dent ['æksidənt] *n.* ① sth. not expected, and damaging 意外的事, 事故: *John met with an ~ in a car yesterday.* 约翰昨天遇到了车祸。② a happening which is not expected 偶然, 意外: *We met in the shop by ~.* 我们意外地在商店里相遇了。

ac·com·pa·ny [ə'kəmpəni] *vt.* go with 伴随, 陪伴: ~ *sb. to the factory* 陪某人到工厂去

ac·com·plish [əkəmplɪʃ] *vt.* finish completely what one plans to do 完成: ~ *a task* 完成一项任务

ac·cord [əkə:d] *n.* treaty, agreement 条约, 协定 *of one's own ~* willingly 自愿地: *He came to see you of his own ~.* 他自愿来看你。

ac·cord·ing to *prep.* as stated or shown by 根据, 按照: *A ~ my watch it is 4 o'clock.* 按我的表现在是 4 点。

ac·count [ə'kaunt] *I. n.* ① statement of money paid or received 帐目: *Can I settle my ~?* 我可以把帐结一结吗? ② report 报告, 叙述: *newspaper ~* 报纸上的报导 ③ importance

重要: *a matter of great ~* 一件很重要的事 *on ~ of because of* 因为 **I. vt. & vi.** ① *consider* 认为: *~ sb. a hero* 认为某人是英雄 ② *give reason for* 说明: *He has been asked to ~ for his conduct.* 他被要求说明他的行为。

ac·cus·tom [ə'kʌstəm] **vt.** make used (to) 使习惯于: *be ~ed to sth.* 习惯于某事

ache [eɪk] **I. n.** dull continuous pain 疼痛: *have a head~* 头痛 **II. vi.** have continuous or prolonged pain 疼痛: *My head ~s.* 我头痛。

a·chieve [ə'tʃi:v] **vt.** ① *accomplish, get sth. done, complete* 完成: *I've ~d only half of what I hoped to do.* 我仅完成了我希望做的一半。② *gain or reach by effort* 努力得到或达到: *~ one's purpose* 达到目的

a·chieve·ment [ə'tʃi:vmənt] **n.** ① *achieving* 完成, 达成: *the ~ of the undertaking* 任务的完成 ② *sth. achieved, sth. done successfully, with effort and skill* 成就, 成绩, 功业: *scientific ~s* 科学上的成就

ac·quire [ə'kwaɪə] **vt.** get by one's own effort or actions 获得, 得到: *He ~d the money for a college education by working summers.* 他靠暑假劳动赚得上大学的学费。

a·cross [ə'krɒs] **I. prep.** ① *from one side to the other* 横过: *walk ~ the street* 走过街道 ② *beyond* 在……另一边: *He lives ~ the road.* 他住在路那边。 **II. adv.** *to or on the opposite side (of)* 到(在)……的另一边: *jump ~* 跳到另一边

act [ækt] **I. n.** *sth. done* 行为, 举动: *an ~ of kindness* 慈善行为 **II. vi. & vt.** ① *perform actions, do sth.* 行动, 做某事: *We must ~ at once.* 我们必须立即行动。② *take part in a play on the stage* 扮演角色: *He is ~ing Hamlet.* 他扮演哈姆雷特。③ *produce an effect* 发生影响 *The drug ~s on the ears.* 这药影响耳朵。

ac·tion ['ækʃən] **n.** *process of doing things, movement* 行动, 动作: *The time has come for ~.* 行动的时候到了。

ac·tive ['æktiv] *adj.* ① doing things; able or ready to do things; energetic 能做事的, 活跃的, 精力充沛的, *Although he is over 70 he is still ~.* 他虽然70多岁了, 但仍然精力充沛。

② showing the subject of the verb as acting 表示动词的主语是主动的: ~ voice 主动语态

ac·tiv·i·ty [æk'tiviti] *n.* ① forms of work or play 活动; *class-room activities* 课堂活动 ② being active 活力

ac·tor ['æktə] *n.* a man who acts on the stage or for cinema films 演员

ac·tress ['æktris] *n.* a woman actor 女演员

ac·tu·al ['æktjuəl] *adj.* existing in fact, real 实在的, 真实的, *an ~ happening* 一件真实的事情

ac·tu·al·ly ['æktjuəli] *adv.* in actual fact; really 实际地, 实在地; *the political party ~ in power* 实际掌权的政党

add [æd] *vt. & vi.* join (one thing to another) 加, 增加; *If you add 5 to 5 you get 10.* 5加5得10。 **add up (to)** give as a result, when joined together 加起来总和是

ad·di·tion [ə'diʃən] *n.* process of adding 加 *in ~ as well, besides, also* 另外, 另加, 并且 *in ~ to as well as* 除……之外

ad·di·tion·al [ə'diʃənəl] *adj.* extra, added 外加的, 另外的; ~ *charges* 外加的费用

ad·dress [ə'dres] *I. vt.* ① give speech or talk to 发表讲话; *Mr Smith will now ~ the meeting.* 现在由史密斯先生向大会讲话。

② write (on an envelope, parcel, etc.) to whom and where it is to be sent (在信封、包裹等上) 写明姓名、地址; *Please ~ this letter.* 请给此信写上姓名、地址。 **I. n.** particulars of the town, street, house, etc., where a person may be found and to which his letters, etc., may be sent 地址, 通讯处; *Let me know if you change your ~.* 如果你改变住址, 请通知我。

ad·jec·tive ['ædʒiktiv] *n.* a word that names a quality 形容词

ad·just [ə'dʒʌst] *vt.* set just right 调整, 调准; *Please ~ the*

TV. 请把电视调一调。

ad·min·is·tra·tion [ədminis'treɪʃən] *n.* the control or direction of affairs, as of a country or business 管理, 经营; a school of business ~ 一所商业管理学校

ad·mire [əd'maɪə] *vt.* regard with pleasure and respect; have a good opinion of 钦佩, 爱慕, 赞美; ~ sb. for his bravery 钦佩某人的勇气

ad·mit [əd'mɪt] *vt. & vi.* ① say sth. is real or true 承认; He ~s now that he made a mistake. 现在他承认犯了错误。② allow (sb. or sth.) to enter; let in 许可 (人或物) 进入; 让……进入; He was ~ted to school this year. 他已获准今年上学。The words ~ of no other meaning. 这些字句不容许有别的意义。

a·dopt [ə'dɒpt] *vt.* ① take a child into one's family 收养; They ~ed an orphan. 他们收养了一个孤儿。② take (an idea, custom, etc.) and use 采纳, 采取 (意见, 风俗等); I shall ~ your methods of teaching. 我将采用你的教学方法。③ approve; accept 通过; ~ a resolution 通过一个决议

a·dop·tion [ə'dɒpʃən] *n.* the act of adopting 收养, 采纳, 采用

ad·vance [əd'vɑ:ns] *I. vi. & vt.* ① come or go forward 前进; They ~d 20 miles. 他们前进了20英里。② push forward 推进; The general ~d the troops. 将军命令部队前进。*II. n.* forward movement; progress 前进, 进步; Nothing could stop the ~ of our soldiers. 什么都不能阻止我军的前进。

ad·vanced [əd'vɑ:nst] *adj.* in front of others; ahead of most others; having greater knowledge 在前面的, 先进的; The ~ class has studied history three years. 这个先进班已经学了三年历史。

ad·van·tage [əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ] *n.* sth. useful or helpful 益处, 优点, 便利; The ~s of a good education are great. 良好教育的益处很大。take ~ of make use of 利用; take ~ of an opportunity 利用机会

ad·ven·ture [əd'ventʃə] *n.* exciting or dangerous journey or action 奇遇, 冒险的经历: *I told them of my ~s in the mountains.* 我把在山里的冒险经历告诉了他们。 *a story of ~* 冒险小说

ad·verb ['ædvə:b] *n.* a word which describes or adds to the meaning of a verb, an adjective, another adverb, or a sentence, and which answers such questions as *how? when? or where?*
副词

ad·ver·tise ['ædvətaiz] *vt. & vi.* give public notice in newspapers, over the radio, by television, etc. 做广告: *~ one's goods* 为某人的货物做广告 *~ in all the newspapers* 在所有的报纸上登广告

ad·ver·tise·ment [əd've:tismənt] *n.* public announcement 广告, 启事

ad·vice [əd'vais] *n.* opinion about what to do, how to behave 劝告, 忠告, 建议: *follow the doctor's ~* 遵照医师嘱咐 *a piece of ~* 一个劝告

ad·vise [əd'vaiz] *vt.* give advice to 劝告, 忠告, 建议: *what do you ~ me to do?* 你建议我做些什么?

aer·o·plane ['særəplein] *n.* a flying machine 飞机

af·fair [ə'fɛə] *n.* ① event 事件: *The railway accident was a terrible ~.* 那次火车事故是一件可怕的事。 ② sth. (to be) done; business 事务, 业务: *That's my own ~.* 那是我自己的事。 *foreign ~s* 外事

af·fect [ə'fekt] *vt.* ① have effect on 影响: *The climate ~ed his health.* 气候影响了他的健康。 ② pretend to feel, have, or do 假装: *He ~ed not to hear her.* 他装作没有听见她的话。

af·fec·tion [ə'fekʃən] *n.* kindly feeling; love 亲爱, 爱: *Mothers have their ~ for their children.* 母亲们都爱她们的孩子。

af·fec·tion·ate [ə'fekʃənət] *adj.* having or showing affection 亲爱的: *an ~ brother* 亲爱的兄弟

af·fir·ma·tive [ə'fɛ:mətiv] *adj. & n.* answering "yes" 肯定的, *an ~ answer* 肯定的回答。 *The answer is in the ~.* 回答是肯定

的。

af·ford [ə'fɔ:d] *vt.* able to spare or find the time or money for 节省或找到时间或金钱(做某事): *We cannot ~ the waste of a single minute.* 我们一分钟也不能浪费。 *Can you ~ to lend me some money?* 你能够借给我一些钱吗?

a·fraid [ə'freɪd] *adj.* ① feeling fear 害怕: *She is ~ of dogs.* 她怕狗。 ② unwilling because of fear 怕, 不敢: *Shy people are often ~ to speak up.* 怕羞的人常常不敢大声发言。 ③ sorry to have to say 恐怕: *I'm ~ I must ask you to leave now.* 我恐怕必须请你现在离开。

Af·ri·can ['æfrɪkən] I. *adj.* of Africa 非洲的: *He is a specialist in ~ languages.* 他是一位非洲语言专家。 II. *n.* the people of Africa 非洲人

af·ter ['ɑ:ftə] I. *prep.* following in time or order; later than; next 在……之后, ……以后: *We shall leave ~ breakfast.* 我们将在早饭后离开。 ~ all in spite of everything 毕竟, 尽管: *It's not bad, we are new to the work ~ all.* 还不错, 这工作对我们来说毕竟是新的。 ~ you please go ahead 您走前 II. *adv.* following in time or place; later; afterwards 以后, 后来, 后面: *He left on Monday and returned two days ~.* 他星期一走的, 两天后回来了。 III. *conj.* later than the time that 在……以后: *I arrived ~ he (had) left.* 我在他离开之后才到达。

af·ter·noon [ɑ:ftə'nu:n] *n.* time between morning and evening 下午; *this ~* 今天下午

af·ter·wards ['ɑ:ftəwədz] *adv.* after; later 以后, 后来: *He had his dinner and ~ went out.* 他吃过饭, 后来出去了。

a·gain [ə'gen, ə'geɪn] *adv.* another time; once more 又一次, 再一次: *Try ~.* 再试一次。 ~ and ~ 再三

a·gainst [ə'genst, ə'geɪnst] *prep.* ① in an opposite direction to 反向: *We sailed ~ the wind.* 我们逆风航行。 ② in opposition to 反对: *We will fight ~ the enemy.* 我们将跟敌人交战。 ③ touching, esp. for support 倚, 靠: *sit ~ the wall* 靠墙而坐