



# 大学英语四级通用 词汇活用词典

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# 前言

《大学英语四级通用词汇活用词典》是编者根据国家教委 1994 年颁布的"全国大学英语教学大纲通用词汇表(1—4级)"的要求,积自己几十年英语教学实践经验,特意为广大的在校大学生、学有余力的高中生、部分硕士生及其他英语爱好者学习、提高而编写的。尤其可作为大学本科生顺利通过大学四级英语考试必备的学习参考书。同时也为中学英语教师提供了教学上的参考。

本词典收录了"大纲"要求的全部四级词汇与短语,并一律标以\*号(约4000词汇)。每一词条内的词义排列十分醒目,并配以道地的英美人士所写的原句实例。这些例句不仅富有浓厚的生活气息和知识性,而且简明流畅,读后对单词或短语的确切含义及正确用法便可了然。对那些极易混淆的常用同义词(如:receive, accept; big, great, large 等等)则附有辨异用法说明。因而,此词典又是练习写作的益友。

此外,为适应高科技迅速发展而带来的语言变化,本词典还增加了 100 多个新词汇(如:CAD,email, fax, workstation 等)以保证读者顺利阅读当代英语的需要。

编 者 1997年5月

# 体例说明

1. 分音节

本词典的单词音节划分如下:

guar 'an 'tee

2. 音标

采用国际音标,并放在该单词的下方以便对照和记忆,如:

eve ry bod y

['evribadi]

3. 词性缩写一律用斜体字表示,如:

n.	名词	<i>a</i> .	形容词
pl.	(名词)复数	ad.	副词
sing.	(名词)单数	num.	数词
pron.	代词	prep.	介词
v.	动词	conj.	连接词
vi.	不及物动词	interj.	感叹词
vt.	及物动词	def. art.	定冠词
aux. v.	助动词	ind. art.	不定冠词

- 4. 名词的单、复数形式
  - (1) 凡只写有 n. 的词,表示这个名词只用单数形式,如:

#### accuracy

['ækjurəsi] n.

准确,精确性,精密度: They often check the accuracy of the machines. 他们常常检查机器的精密度。

(2) 凡写有 n., pl. 的词,表示这个名词既可用单数形式,也可用复

数形式。如:

#### crack

[kræk] n., pl. cracks.

① 裂缝,裂口 A crack does not make a thing fall into parts. 一条裂缝还不至于使东西破成碎片。

亦可有: There are cracks between the floor boards in my room. 我房间的木头地板上出现了几条裂缝。

(3) 凡写有 n. pl. 或在名词条内写有(pl.)的,表示此义项常用复数形式,如:

# goods

[gudz] n. pl.

① 货物,商品:The goods are first-rate.这些货是上等货。

#### congratulation

[k 
eg n 'g r 
eg t j u 'l e i f 
eg n . , pl.

- ② (pl.)祝贺词(on): Congratulations on your election victory as a new mayor. 祝贺你选举胜利当选为新市长。
- (4) 在名词词条内凡写有(sing.)的,表示此义项只用单数形式,如:

#### mat • ter

['mætə] n., pl. matters.

- ① (sing.)物质: Matter can be a solid, liquid, or gas. 物质可以是固体、液体或气体。
- 5. 形容词和副词的级

为便于拼写,本词典列出了最常用的形容词和副词的比较级与最高级,如:

#### ill

[il] a. worse, worst.

#### well

[wel] a., ad. better, best.

#### red

[red] a. redder, reddest.

# greed · y

['gri:di] a. greedier, greediest.

6. 动词的基本形式

本词典对每个动词都列出了动词原形(即词条)、动词现在时的第三人称、动词过去时、动词过去分词、动词现在分词等形式。当动词的过去式与过去分词相同时,则只列出一个形式,如:

#### take

[teik] vt. takes, took, taken, taking.

#### want

[wont] vt. wants, wanted, wanting.

7. 凡同形异义,且发音又不同的单词,本词典一般地都把它们编在同一个词条内,如:

#### lead

[li:d] vt., vi., n.

••••

n., pl. leads

- ①领先,领导:The government takes the *lead* and the people follow.政府以身作则,人民就会跟着执行。
- ②铅(读作[led]):Lead is easy to bend and melt. 铅容易被弯曲和熔化。
- 8. 凡标 \* 号的词条均属"全国大学英语教学大纲通用词汇表(1-4级)"之列。

# A

### \*a

[ə,ei] ind. art.

(在辅音开始的名词前用 a,在元音 开始的名词前要用 an[ən,æn])

- ①(泛指)一个:He has a motorcycle. 他有一辆摩托车。
  - An old lady is sitting in the chair.

    一位老太太正坐在椅子里。
- ②(表示整个属类)任一: An operator runs a machine every day. 操作工人的日常工作是操作机器。
- ③每一(=per): Light travels 186300 miles a second. 光速每秒 钟为十八万六千三百英里。
- ④(用在专有名词之前=another)另一个: A Mrs. Smith wishes to speak to you. 有一个叫史密斯太太的人要和你说话。

#### \*a · ban · don

[ə'bændən]

vt. abandons, abandoned, abandoning.

- ①放弃:The sinking ship was aban-doned by the crew. 船员们放弃了
- ②离弃,遗弃: The man abandoned his wife and family. 这个男子遗弃了他的妻子和子女。

Chinese farmers do not abandon their country when it is in danger. 中国的农民从不离弃处于危境中的家园。

# \*a · bil · i · ty

[ə'biliti] n., pl. abilities.

- ①能力: People have the ability to speak. 人类具有说话的能力。
- ②能耐,技能:Claudia has great ability as an actress. 克劳迪娅是一个 很有才能的演员。

Tom is a man of ability. 汤姆是个有本领的人。

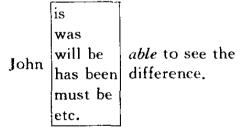
#### 【说明】

ability, talent—ability 表示在体力上或脑力上有做某事的能力: She has developed unusual ability as a dancer. 作为舞蹈演员她已经显露出了与众不同的才华。talent 表示天生的、遗传的或生来就有的才能: He is a child with a remarkable talent for painting. 这男孩具有惊人的绘画天赋。

# \*a · ble

['eibl] a. abler, ablest.

- ①有能力的: Joan was able to read at an early age. 琼幼年时就能读书。
- ②能干的:Fred is an able lawyer. 弗雷德是位能干的律师。
- ③be able to do. 能,会:



约翰现在能(过去能、将来能、现在已经能、准能、…)看出差别了。

#### 【说明】

①be able to = can,但 can 只有现在

时和过去时(could)两种形式,而beable to 可以有各种时态。

② able, capable, competent — able 强调做事的能力: She is able to earn a living. 她能挣钱谋生。 capable 强调适合做某种事情,且带有 普 遍 的 效 益: Washington proved himself capable both as soldier and as administrator. 华盛顿证明自己既能当士兵又能作行政长官。competent 强调具有足够的技能并能圆满地做成事情: A competent typist is not necessarily a competent secretary. 一名能力强的打字员未必就是能干的秘书。

#### -able

[əbl] 后缀,附在动词或名词后构成形容词,表示"可……的"。如:available 可获得的,suitable 合适的,comfortable 舒适的,lovable 可爱的。

#### \*a · board

[ə'bə:d] ad., prep.

ad. 上船,上火车(飞机、汽车): We must not take combustible goods aboard. 我们不可携带易燃物品上船(火车、飞机等)。

prep. 在船上,在火车(飞机、汽车) 上: Passengers are not allowed to take combustible goods aboard a train. 乘客不准在火车上携带可 燃物品。

#### 'a • bout

[ə'baut] prep., ad.

prep.

- ① 关 于: The lecture was about American Presidents. 那是一次有关美国总统的讲座。
- ②大约: He is about my size. 他的个 头和我相仿。
- ③在…各处,在…周围:I don't like a robot to wander about my house. 我不喜欢机器人在屋内到处

走动。

ad.

- ①附近,四处,周围:Alice and Susan ran about on the beach. 阿莉丝和苏珊在沙滩上跑着玩。
- ②差不多,大约:Fred has about finished his paper. 弗雷德快要写完论文了。

#### 【短语】

- ① be about to do 刚要,即将: The plane is about to take off. 这架飞机就要起飞了。
- ②What/How about…? 你觉得…怎 么样?

征求同意: What/How about a drink? 喝一杯饮料好吗?

What/How about coming with me to my club tonight? 你觉得今晚和我一起去我的俱乐部怎么样?

#### \*a • bove

[ə'bʌv] prep., ad.

prep.

- ①在…上面:He kept his head above water. 他让头露在水面上。
- ②高于: This elevator does not go above the third floor. 这架电梯只上到三楼。
- ③(数量、年龄)多过于:Our club has above thirty members thirty five. 我们的俱乐部有 30 多个会员,确切地说有 35 个会员。
- ④(能力、地位)超过:As a scholar, he is far above me. 作为学者,他的 水平大大超过我。

ad.

- ①在上面:There were snowy peaks above. 高处是白雪皑皑的群峰。
- ②上述,在上文:See what is written above. 请查阅前文。

#### 【短语】

above all 最重要: And above all, don't talk to anybody about it. 此外,最重要的是不可对任何人谈起

此事。

#### \*a • broad

[ə'brəːd] ad.

- ①去(在)国外: Some people go abroad every winter. 有些人每年冬季就去国外。
- ②传开,传布:The news that the astronaut was coming quickly spread abroad. 字航员即将来访的消息迅速地传开了。

#### \*ab • sence

['æbsəns] n., pl. absences.

①缺席(一段时间): The sailor returned after an absence of two years. 这名水手离开两年后回来了。

His absence from work was caused by illness. 他生病了,所以没去上班。

- ②缺乏: Darkness is the absence of light. 黑暗是缺少光造成的。
- ③不在意: His absence of mind during driving nearly caused an accident. 他开车时心不在焉,几乎酿成大祸。

# \*ab • sent

['æbsənt] a.

- ①不在的,缺席的: I will be absent from work tomorrow. 明天我不去上班。
- ②缺乏的:Leaves are absent on trees in winter. 冬天,树上的叶子全没了。
- ③心不在焉的:The old man passed us with an absent look. 这位老人 漫不经心地从我们身旁走过。

#### \*ab • so • lute

['æbsəlu:t] a.

- ①绝对的,完全的: She believes in telling the absolute truth. 她坚信人人应该完全说真话。
- ②确实的: The family had absolute

proof that the house belonged to them. 这家拥有确实的证据证明那房子是属于他们的。

# \*ab • so • lute • ly

['æbsəlu:tli] ad.

- ①肯定地,绝对地:There is absotulely no way to calm down the crying child. 绝对没有办法使这个哭闹 的孩子安静下来。
- ② 完全地: She is absolutely right about that. 就那事来说她是完全正确的。

#### \*ab • sorb

[əb'sə:b] vt. absorbs, absorbed, absorbing.

① 吸收: The sponge absorbed the spilled milk. 海绵吸干了溅出的牛奶。

Rugs absorb sounds and make a house quieter. 地毯吸音,使房子更加安静。

②使…全神贯注,使专心:Building a dam in the brook absorbed Tom so completely that he did not hear us call him to lunch. 汤姆全神贯注地在溪水里玩筑坝游戏,全然没有听见我们喊他吃午饭。

#### \*ab • stract

['æbstrækt] a.,n.

- a. 抽象的: Honesty is an abstract noun. "诚实"是一个抽象名词。
- n., pl. abstracts.

摘 要, 梗 概: The students will write brief summaries of scientific treatises, earning \$ 25 for each such abstract. 学生们愿意为科研论文写摘要,因为每写出一篇即可挣 25 美元。

#### \*a • bun • dant

 $[a'b \land ndent] a.$ 

丰富的,大量的: Rockets need an abundant amount of fuel when they

fly into space. 火箭飞向太空需要大量燃料。

#### \*a • buse

[e'bju:z] vt., [e'bju:s] n.

vt. abuses, abused, abusing.

- ① 濫用: The students abused their free time by making a mess of the classroom. 这些学生没把业余时间用到正经事上,却把教室弄得乱七八糟。
- ②虐待,损害:Don't abuse your eyes by reading in a bad light. 千万不要在幽暗处看书,以免损害眼睛。 The angry man abused his dog by beating it. 这个生气的男子抽打他的狗以出气。
- ③辱骂; Instead of debating the issues the candidates abused each other. 这些候选人不辩论问题,却在相互辱骂。

n. pl. abuses.

- ①滥用: The people hated the wicked king for his abuse of power. 人民憎恨邪恶的国王滥用权力。
- ②虐待: The abuse of the helpless prisoner made him bitter. 这个孤立无援的囚犯受到了凌辱后感到痛苦。
- ③辱骂

#### \*ac • a • dem • ic

 $\lceil a + a \rceil a = \lceil a \rceil a$ .

- ①学院的: The academic year begins when school opens in September. 九月份学校开学时,新的学年就开始了。
- ②学术的: "Which came first, the chicken or the agg?" is an academic question. "先有鸡还是先有蛋?"这是个学术问题。

#### \*ac • cel • er • ate

[æk'seləreit] v. accelerates, accelerated, accelerating.

(使)加快,(使)增速:The car accelerated as it went down the hill.汽车下山时速度加快了。

The engineer accelerates a train by turning on more power. 火车司机加大马力使火车增加速度。

#### \*ac • cent

['æksənt] n., pl. accents.

- ①口音: My father was born in Germany and still speaks English with a German accent. 我父亲出生在德国,至今说英语仍带有德国口音。
- ②重音: In "letter" the accent is on the first syllable. "letter"这个词的重音落在第一个音节上。

#### \*ac · cept

[ək'sept] vt. accepts, accepted, accepting.

- ①接受: William gladly accepted the prize. 威廉愉快地接受了奖品。
- ②认可,同意:She asked me to go to the party and I accepted her invitation. 她邀请我去赴宴,我同意了。

I soon accepted the new student as a friend. 我很快就认这位新同学为我的朋友了。

# ac · cept · a · ble

[ək' septəbl] a.

- ①可接受的,受欢迎的:Flowers are an acceptable gift to a sick person. 花卉是病人欢迎的礼物。
- ②良好的: He received an acceptable mark on the test. 他得了良好的考试成绩。

# 'ac • cept • ance

[ $\partial k'$  septons] n., pl. acceptances.

①接受,接纳:The teacher's acceptance of the flowers they brought delighted the students. 老师接受了学生们带去的花卉,这使

学生们感到高兴。

- ②赞同: Her idea gained acceptance from the rest of the group. 她的意见博得了小组其他成员的赞同。
- ③认可,承认:The acceptance of the atomic theory by physicists had led to many scientific discoveries. 原子理论普遍为物理学家所接受,从而导致了许多新的科学发现。

#### ⊸\*ac • cess

['ækses] n., pl. accesses.

- ①进入,入口,通道(to): Access to mountain towns is often difficult because of poor roads. 由于道路崎岖不平,进入山城非常困难。
- ②进入(接近)的方法(to): The tourists had access to the lake through the woods. 旅游者穿过树林走近湖泊。

#### \*ac • ci • dent

['æksident] n., pl. accidents.

- ①意外的事,偶然的事: The discovery of an oil well on the farm was a happy accident. 在农场上发现一口油井实在是一桩喜出望外的事。
- ②事故:During the snowstorm there were many accidents on the highways. 大风雪时公路上发生了许多车祸。

#### \*ac • ci • den • tal

[æksi'dentl] a.

意外的,偶然的: Our accidental meeting led to our becoming friends. 我们的邂逅使我们成了朋友。

#### ac · com · mo · date

[ə'kəmədeit] vt. accommodates, accommodated, accommodating.

①容纳:That movie theater accom-

- modates 600 people. 那座电影院可容纳 600人。
- ②提供住宿(或贷款): That motel accommodates 200 people each night. 那家汽车旅馆每夜可为200人提供住宿。

The bank *accommodated* us with a loan of \$10000. 银行提供给我们一万美元的贷款。

#### \*ac · com · mo · da · tion

[əkəmə'deifən] n., pl. accommodations.

- ①(常 pl.) 住处,膳宿: Can we find good accommodations at the hotel for the night? 我们可以在旅馆里找到好的住处过夜吗?
- ②提供便利(或帮助): Giving me a ride to school was a big accommodation. 让我搭车去上学是极大的方便。

# \*ac • com • pa • ny

[ə'kʌmpəni] vt. accompanies, accompanied, accompanying,

- ① 陪伴,伴随: May we accompany you on your walk? 我们可以陪同 你一起散步吗?
  - I'll accompany you to the movies. 我陪你去看电影。
- ②和…一起发生,随同:Wind often accompanies rain. 兩常随风而来。
- ③为…伴奏: She accompanied the singer on the piano. 她为歌手作钢琴伴奏。

# \*ac · com · plish

[ə'kəmpliʃ] vt. accomplishes, accomplished, accomplishing. 完成(任务),实现(目的): The pilot accomplished his mission and returned to the base. 飞行员完成任务后返回基地。

#### ac · cord · ance

[ə'kə:dəns] n.

一致,按照:What he did was in accordance with what he said.他的言行完全一致。

#### 【短语】

in accordance with 与…一致,按照: Everything has been done in accordance with the rules. 一切都已经按 照规定办成。

# \*ac • cord • ing to

[ə'kə:din tu] prep.

- ①按照: Everything went according to our plan. 一切都按计划进行。
- ②根据: According to the weatherman, it will probably rain tomorrow. 据气象预报,明天可能下雨。

# \*ac • cord • ing • ly

[ə'kə:diŋli] ad.

- ①因此:He was too sick to stay; accordingly, we sent him home.他 身体难受得在这儿呆不住,因此 我们把他送回了家。
- ② 照着: These are the rules; you can act accordingly or leave the club. 这些是条例,你要么遵照执行,要么就脱离这个俱乐部。

#### 'ac · count

[ $\theta'$ kaunt] n., vi.

n., pl. accounts.

- ①叙述,说明,描写:Bill gave his father an account of the ball game. 比尔向父亲叙述了球赛的经过。
- ②帐户:My mother takes care of the household accounts. 我母亲照管全家的帐目。

Joan has five hundred dollars in her bank account. 琼在银行帐户上存有 500 美元。

- ③重要性: The lonely old man felt he was of little account. 这位孤独的老人感到他活着没有价值。
- vi. accounts, accounted, account-

ing.

- ①说明,是…的原因(for): Late frosts accounted for the poor fruit crop. 春寒是水果歉收的原因。
- ②(数量上)占(for):Oil accounts for nearly half of the U.S. energy supply. 石油几乎占有了美国能源/供应量的一半。

#### 【短语】

- ① on account of 因为,由于: The game was put off on account of rain. 球赛因下雨而推迟了。
- ②on no account 决不: On no account should you lie. 你切莫说谎。
- ③take into account 考虑,重视: You must take into account the wishes of all the class in planning a picnic. 你应该考虑全班计划野餐的愿望。

#### \*ac • cu • mu • late

[ə'kju;mjuleit] v. accumulates, accumulated, accumulating.

- vt. 积累,积聚: He accumulated a large number of books while he was at college. 他在大学期间收集了大量的书籍。
- vi. 累积: A large pile of mail had accumulated while we were away on vacation. 在我们度假期间,邮件积了一大堆。

#### \*ac • cu • ra • cy

['ækjurəsi] n.

准确,精确性,精密度: They often check the accuracy of the machines. 他们常常检查机器的精密度。

We measure with considerable accuracy. 我们测量得非常精确。

#### \*ac • cu • rate

['ækjurit] a.

①精确的: His new watch is very accurate. 他的新手表走得很准。

② 准确的: The newspaper stories about the accident were not accurate. 报纸对这一事故的几篇报道都不准确。

#### \*ac • cuse

 $[ \exists' kju:z ] vt.$  accuses, accused, accusing.

指控,指责(of): The storekeeper accused the customer of stealing a watch. 这家零售店老板指控这个顾客偷了一只手表。

#### \*ac • cus • tomed

[ə'kʌstəmd] a.

惯常的: The old lady sat in her accustomed chair by the fire. 这个老妇人就坐在她惯常生的火炉旁的椅子上。

#### 【短语】

be accustomed to 习惯于: The farmer was accustomed to hard work. 农民习惯于艰苦的劳动。

#### \*ache

[eik] vi., n.

vi. aches, ached, aching.

- ①痛,疼痛: His whole body ached after the football game. 足球赛后,他感到全身疼痛。
- ②(口)想念,渴望: After a month away, we ached to get back home. 离家才一个月,我们便渴望着回家。
- n., pl. aches.

痛,疼痛: After throwing the ball so much, he had an ache in his arm. 球扔得太多了,他的手臂感到痛。

Muscular aches follow hard exercise. 剧烈的体育锻练后,肌肉一阵阵的酸痛。

#### \*a • chieve

[ə'tsi:v] vt. achieves, achieved, achieving.

- ①完成: Frank achieved his goal of winning the prize for physics. 弗兰克实现了获得物理学奖的这一目标。
- ②达到,获得:Newton and Einstein achieved distinction in mathematics. 牛顿和爱因斯坦在数学中获得殊荣。

#### \*a · chieve · ment

 $[\vartheta' t ]$ i:vmənt] n., pl. achievements.

- ①成就: The invention of the telephone was a great achivevment. 电话的发明是一大伟绩。
- ②达到,完成: The achievement of the right to vote for women took a long time. 妇女的选举权是经过很长时间才获得。

#### \*ac · id

['æsid] n., a.

n., pl. acids.

酸性物质: Acids have a sour taste when dissolved in water. 酸性物质溶解在水里时带有酸味。

a. 酸的: A lemon has an acid taste. 柠檬味酸。

# \*ac • quaint • ance

[ $\theta'$  kweintəns] n., pl. acquaintances.

- ①熟人,相识的人: We have many acquaintances in our neighbo(u)rhood. 我们在居住区里有许多熟人。
- ②认识,了解(no. pl.): I have some acquaintance with French, but I do not know it well. 我略懂法语,但并不精通。

# \*ac • quire

[ə'kwaiə] vt. acquires, acquired, acquiring.

取得,得到:I tried to acquire the information I needed. 我设法获取我需要的信息。

#### \*a · cre

['eikə] n., pl. acres.

①英亩 ②(pl.)田地,地产

#### \*a • cross

[ə'krəs] prep., ad.

prep.

- ①横过,穿过:Be careful when you walk across the road. 穿过马路时一定要小心。
- ②在…的对面: The post office is across the street. 邮局就在街的对面。

ad.

- ①横过: We came across in a row-boat. 我们坐着划艇过了河。
- ②…宽:The bomb blasted a hole 20 meters across. 炸弹炸出 20 米宽的 一个洞。

#### \*act

[ækt] n., vi

n., pl. acts.

- ①行为: Saving the child's life was an act of bravery. 搭救小孩的生命是勇敢的行为。
- ②动作的过程: The thief was caught in the act of opening the safe. 小偷在开保险柜时被捉住了。
- ③法令:The United States can declare war only by an act of Congress. 美国只有依据国会的法令才能宣布战争。
- ④(一)幕: Most modern plays have three acts. 大多数的现代剧都是三幕剧。

vi. acts, acted, acting.

- ①行动:After the accident she acted quickly to help the others. 事故发生后,她立即行动,帮助其他人。
- ②起作用: The medicine acted like magic. 这种药疗效神奇。
- ③表演:The hero of the play acted so well that he got the main role

in the next show. 该剧的男主角表演出色,所以他在下一次演出中得以饰演最重要的角色。

#### 【短语】

- ①act as 担任:He acted as manager while Smith was ill. 史密斯生病期间,他担任了经理的职务。
- ②act for 代理: He acted for Smith while he was ill. 史密斯生病期间,他代理其职。

#### \*ac • tion

['æk $\int$ ən] n., pl. actions.

- ① 动作: Throwing a ball, jumping over a fence, and running down a hill are all actions. 扔球、跳越围栏和向山下奔跑,这些都是动作。
- ②行为,行动:Helping the blind man across the busy street was a kind action. 帮助盲人通过川流不息的街道是一种仁爱的行动。
- ③战斗: My uncle was wounded in action during the war. 我叔父在战斗中受了伤。
- ④作用: The action of wind on the ship's sails moved the ship over the water. 风作用于帆,使船航行。

#### \*ac • tive

['æktiv] a.

- ①积极的,活跃的: Ellen is active and always seems busy. 艾伦很活跃,看起来总是忙忙碌碌。
- ②在活动中的: Hawaii has several active volcanoes. 夏威夷有几座活火山。

# \*ac • tiv • i • ty

[æk'tiviti] n., pl. activities.

- ①活动性,活跃:The activity of the children disturbed the sleeping man. 孩子们的活泼好动打扰了睡觉的人。
- ②行动,活动(pl.):The activities of

enemy spies may be dangerous to ourcountry. 敌国的间谍活动会对我国造成危险。

#### \*ac • tor

['æktə] n., pl. actors.

①男演员 ②行动者

#### \*ac • tress

['æktris] n., pl. actresses. 女演员

#### \*ac • tu • al

['æktjuəl] a.

实际的,现实的: What he told us was not a dream but an actual happening. 他告诉我们的,并不是梦境,而是实实在在的事情。

#### \*ac • tu • al • ly

['æktjuəli] ad.

①实际上 ②竟然

#### \*ad

[æd] n., pl. ads.

广告:A picture or message that tries to sell something is an ad. 为推销某种东西而作的画或文章就是广告。

#### A. D. or AD

Fei di:

公元,纪元(Anno Domini);From A. D. 100 to A. D. 500 is 400 years.公元一百年到公元五百年,其间的时间为四百年。

1000 A.D. means 1000 years after the birth of Christ. 1000 A.D. 意为公元 1000 年。

#### 【说明】

A. D. 意为"after Christ",与具体年份连用时往往放在数字的前面,如: A. D. 1376。与整数年份连用时则放在后面,如:the 15th century A. D.

# \*adapt

[ə'dæpt] v. adapts, adapted, adapting.

vt.

- ①使适应(to): Can you adapt your way of working to the new job? 你能使自己的工作方法适应新的职务吗?
- ②改编,改写: This motion picture has been adapted from a short story. 这部电影是由短篇小说改编的。
- vi. 适 应 (to): When the family moved to Florida, they had to adapt to the warm weather. 当全家搬到佛罗里达州时,他们必须适应暖和的天气。

#### \*add

[æd] v. adds, added, adding.

vt.

- ① 加,添加: Add 8 and 2 and you have 10. 八加二等于十。
  Add more wood to the fire. 往火里再添些木材。
- ②进一步说或写: She said good-by and added that she had had a pleasant visit. 她说了声再见,然后又补充说,她的访问很愉快。
- vi. 增添(to): The fine day added to the pleasure of the picnic. 晴朗的天气更增添了我们野餐的乐趣。

#### 【短语】

add up to 合计,总共达:What do the profits add up to? 利润总共是多少?

#### 'ad • di • tion

 $\lceil e' \operatorname{difen} \rceil n.$ , pl. additions.

- ① 加,加法: The addition of salt helped give flavo(u)r to the soup.加了盐就增加了汤的味道。
- ②附加物:Mr. Jones built an addition to his house because he needed more room for his family. 琼斯先生扩建了住宅,因为他家需要更多的房间。

#### 【短语】

①in addition 另外,加之:I met some

friends and other people in addition. 我碰到了一些朋友,此外还碰到了其他的一些人。

②in addition to 除…之外: In addition to her work in the school, our teacher gives music lessons after school hours. 我们的老师除了学校的教学工作外,课余时间还教授音乐课。

# \*ad • di • tion • al

[a'di]anl a.

附加的: Mother needs additional help in the kitchen when we have company for dinner. 每当有客人来吃饭时,母亲总需要另外有人来帮厨。

#### 'ad • dress

[ə'dres, 'ædres] n., vt.

n., pl. addresses.

- ①邮政地址: Polly writes her address on the envelope. 波莉在信 封上写上她的地址。
- ②演讲: The President's address to the nation will be on television. 总统将向全国发表电视讲话。

vt. addresses, addressed, addressing.

- ①写收信人的地址:Father asked me to address this letter. 父亲要我在信封上写上收信人的地址。
- ②向…讲话,发表演说:The congressman addressed the audience in the town hall.这位众议员在市政厅向听众发表演说。

# 'ad • e • quate

['ædikwit] a.

- ① 充足的,足够的: His wages are adequate to support his family. 他 的工资足够养活全家。
- ②适当的,可胜任的:He is quite adequate for the job. 他非常胜任这项工作。

# \*ad • jec • tive

['ædʒiktiv] n., a.

n., pl. adjectives.

形容词: In "warm weather", and "great happiness", "warm" and "great" are adjectives. 在"暖和的天气"和"极大的幸福"这两个片语里, warm 和 great 是形容词。

a. ①形容词的,修饰性的 ②辅助的

# \*ad • just

[a'd3Ast]v. adjusts, adjusted, adjusting.

vt. 调节,调整,校准: Please adjust the TV so that it is not so loud. 请调节一下电视,使音量不要那么大。

These desks and seats can be adjusted to the height of any child. 这些桌椅可以根据孩子的身高进行调节。

vi. 适合,适应(to): Ben found it hard to adjust to the new neighbo(u)rhood. 贝发现他很难适应这个新的居住区。

#### 【说明】

adjust, adapt——adjust 强调一物与另一物相匹配: I have to adjust my expenditures to my income. 我不得不使自己的开支与收入相一致。adapt 则强调使某物与另一物相适应或匹配前需经过少量的改变,如: I adapted the pattern to the material. 我修改了式样使之与衣料相配。

#### \*ad • min • is • tra • tion

[əd·minis' treisən] n., pl. administrations.

- ①管理,经营:He has always worked for another person and has no experience in administration. 他一直为另一人工作,所以没有管理经验。
- ②管理部门: The principal is the