

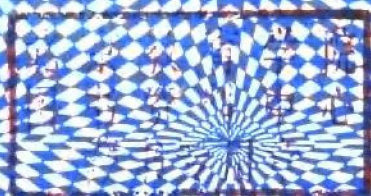
浙江大学出版社

唐述宗 译 任弘毅 校订

美国英语用法 启蒙词典

唐述宗 译 任弘毅 校订

美国英语用法 启蒙词典



浙江教育出版社

1999.5

(浙)新登字10号

英汉双解
美国英语用法启蒙词典

唐述宗 译

任弘毅 校订

责任编辑: 徐宝澍

浙江大学出版社出版

浙江印刷发行学校印刷厂印刷

浙江省新华书店发行

* * *

787×1092 32开 17.5印张 439千字

1991年10月第1版 1991年10月第1次印刷

印数 0001—4000

ISBN 7-308-00798-7/H·092 定价 精装: 13.50元
软精: 8.50元

About this dictionary

The *Beginner's Dictionary of American English Usage* has been carefully designed with the learner in mind. First, it contains the 4,000 most commonly used words in English. These are the words found in beginning and intermediate English-language textbooks. Secondly, each of the entries has at least one example sentence (in bold type) to show how the word is actually used in everyday speech and writing. Thus, more than a dictionary, this unique reference is a guide to contemporary American English usage.

In addition, this dictionary offers a variety of other features that make it a valuable reference for all students of English. The pronunciation of main entry words is clearly shown in brackets next to the word defined. Parts of speech are identified for all entries. The meaning of each word is explained as briefly and as simply as possible, using only the words contained in this dictionary. And whenever a word has several meanings, they are listed separately, each with its own example sentence.

You will also find many notes that give valuable advice on some of the more difficult aspects of English. (These and other useful language aids are highlighted in shaded boxes.) And throughout the dictionary, you will discover fully labeled drawings that illustrate important topics of everyday English vocabulary: the bathroom, bedroom, parts of the body, clothes, the country, kitchen, living room, office, restaurant, street, and travel. These drawings appear in the alphabetical order of the entry words they illustrate.

The *Beginner's Dictionary of American English Usage* offers students an important key to the everyday vocabulary, grammar, and usage of English. Used in class or by individuals, this book is an ideal reference that will lead its users to a more complete mastery of the English language.

译者序

近年来，由于中美交往的发展，尤其是 TOEFL 和 GRE 考试的普及，去美国留学、交流、贸易和观光旅游的人日益增多，掌握地道的美国英语已成了很多读者急需之事。

由于传统教学的影响，相当一部分中国学生在学校里学到的英语，基本上还是莎士比亚故乡的“纯正英语”。牛津大学和剑桥大学出版的词典、教科书的语法指南，仍然被认为是“标准”、“规范”的权威。

但是，地理环境、历史文化和生活态度的差异，已经使几百年前从英伦三岛泊来的纯正英语在美洲这块土地上发生变异，变得越来越不纯，越来越复杂。美国主义的盛行，使美国人开始有意无意地自我标榜美语。再加上美国在政治、科学技术和军事力量等方面的影响，外国人争相仿效，推波助澜，使美国英语终于独树一帜，赢得了世界各国英语学习者的青睐。

在美国本土上，随着《韦氏第三版新国际英语词典》、《韦氏新世界美国英语词典》和《美国传统英语词典》等权威工具书的问世，一些独特的美语拼写、词汇和语法现象得到了肯定。例如：在口语和书面语中，mad，cookie，elevator 和 sidewalk 代替了 angry，biscuit，lift 和 pavement；color，center，program 和 aluminum 代替了 colour，centre，programme 和 aluminium；outside of，put your foot in it 和 like

you said 代替了 outside, drop a brick 和 as you said。另外, mighty 和 sure 作为副词, 表示 very 和 probably 的意思, gold rush 表示“淘金热”, Lost Generation 表示“迷惘的一代”, space shuttle 表示“航天飞机”, 它们在现代美国英语中, 都已是家喻户晓老幼皆知的了。

由此可见, 学习者从一开始就掌握这些独特然而十分常见的美国用法, 这对于他们以后阅读美国的报刊文章, 对于他们去美国工作、学习或生活, 或是通过 TOEFL、GRE 等考试都是不无裨益的。

然而, 遗憾的是, 尽管《牛津现代高级英汉双解词典》、《朗文当代英语双解词典》已成为广大英语学习者人手一册的桌规, 而我国的书店里或图书馆中还找不到一本适合初学者使用的有英汉对照的美国英语用法词典。前面提到的几部著名的美国英语词典, 都有一些共同的缺点: 首先, 它们的体积太大, 携带和使用都不方便; 其次, 它们的释义都不够简明, 学习者在查找一个词条时, 往往会在释义中遇到几个或更多的生词, 这样的工具书往往起不到释疑解难的作用, 反而会加重初学者的负担; 第三, 这些词典一般都没例句 (这也是大多数原版美语词典的通病), 学习者不能把它们放到上下文中融会贯通地记忆它们, 而只孤立地记住它们的一些对应的汉语意思, 其结果是像“Men weight, Women light” (重男轻女) 之类的“洋泾浜”英语屡见不鲜。

译者在这里向读者推出的这部《美国英语用法词典》弥补了所有这些缺陷。它的释义简明扼要，例句丰富，图文并茂，既可以用作词典来查阅，又可以作为惯用法书来阅读。其中收集的4000个基本词汇的习惯用法，是每个英语学习者（尤其是准备参加 TOEFL、GRE、EPT 和大学四、六级英语考试的考生）所必须掌握的。所以我们建议广大读者把它放在案头或随身携带，每天抽时间读它一两页，记它十几条，一年之内把它读完，届时一定会收到奇妙的效果，使您终身受益。

此外，这本英汉对照的美国英语词典，还有一个不同于一般英汉双解词典的特色，那就是它在每个词条的定义的汉译文后面加注了汉语拼音字母，其目的是帮助母语为美国英语的读者及海外华人用它来查找中文含义的读音和例句，起到双向工具书的作用。

本词典在翻译过程中不受传统词典的约束，力求准确和忠于原文，竭力想反映美国英语用法的特色。但是由于我们水平有限，可能有力不从心之处。我们希望广大读者在学习过程中多和我们联系，提出宝贵意见，以便今后再版时改进。

原版中凡属指导意见的部分是印在灰色网纹上的，英汉对照本由于印制上的困难，尽管保留了这些指导内容，但是减去了灰色网纹，也请读者原谅。

1990年7月于合肥

Pronunciation

The way in which words are pronounced can vary widely according to the part of the country, and the speaker. The pronunciation shown in the dictionary is that which is most common in the U.S.A.

The following signs are used to show the pronunciation of words in the dictionary.

Words are also marked with a sign (') to show where the strong beat should be placed, but you must remember that this is only a guide, and that the pronunciation of a word can change depending on the position of the word in a sentence.

æ	back	əʊ	boat	dʒ	just	r	round
ɑ:	farm	ɜ	word	f	fog	s	some
ɒ	top	i:	freeze	g	go	ʃ	short
aɪ	pipe	ɪ	hit	h	hand	t	too
aʊ	how	ɪə	idea	j	yes	tʃ	chop
ɔ:	bought	u:	school	k	catch	θ	thing
ɔɪ	toy	ʊ	book	l	last	v	voice
e	fed	ʌ	but	m	mix	w	was
eə	hair	b	back	n	nut	z	zoo
eɪ	take	d	dog	ŋ	sing	ʒ	treasure
ə	afraid	ð	then	p	pick		

Alphabet

These are the letters of the English alphabet, showing how they are pronounced.

Aa	eɪ	Hh	eɪtʃ	Oo	əʊ	Vv	vi:
Bb	bɪ:	Ii	aɪ	Pp	pɪ:	Ww	ˈdʌbəlju:
Cc	sɪ:	Jj	dʒeɪ	Qq	kju:	Xx	eks
Dd	dɪ:	Kk	keɪ	Rr	ɑ:r	Yy	wai
Ee	i:	Ll	el	Ss	es	Zz	zi:
Ff	ef	Mm	em	Tt	ti:		
Gg	dʒi:	Nn	en	Uu	ju:		

Aa

a, an [ei, æn or ə, ən] *article*

(a) not a special one; I want a glass of water; a big car; he has a good job; an empty house; a useful knife.

(b) for each/in each; these oranges cost 30¢ a pound; the car was doing 70 miles an hour.

Note: *an is used in front of words beginning with a, e, i, o, u and with h if the h is not pronounced (an apple; an hour); a is used in front of all the other letters and also u where u is pronounced ju (a university)*

a·ble ['eɪbl] *adjective*

he wasn't able to breathe = he could not breathe; will you be able to come to the party? = can you come to the party? he wasn't able to find the house.

Note: *able is used with to and a verb*

a·bil·i·ty [ə'biləti] *noun*

being able to do something; I'll do it to the best of my ability = as well as possible.

a·bout [ə'baʊt] *adverb & preposition*

(a) concerning; tell me about your vacation; what do you want to speak to me about? he is worried about his health.

(b) more or less; the room is about ten feet square; the next train leaves at about four o'clock; she's about twenty years old; the town is about ten miles from here.

(c) in several places; he left his papers lying about on the floor.

(d) to be about to do something = to be going to do something; I was just about to go out when you phoned.

a·bove [ə'baʊ] *adverb & preposition*

higher than; the plane flew above the clouds; the temperature was above 40°.

(a) (泛指) (y): 我想要一杯水; 一辆大汽车; 他有一个好工作; 一所空房子; 一把有用的刀子。

(b) 每 (měi), 每 (měiyī): 这些橘子的价格为每磅 30 美分; 那辆汽车当时正在以每小时 70 英里的速度行驶。

注意: an 用在以 a, e, i, o, u 和不发音的 h 开头的单词前面 (an apple, an hour); a 用在所有其他字母及发音为 [ju] 的字母 u 前面 (a university)。

[接不定式]能 (néng), 会 (huì): 他当时难以呼吸; 你能来参加晚会吗? 他当时找不到那所房子。

注意: able 与“to+动词”(不定式)连用。

能力 (nénglì): 我将尽我最大的能力来做它。

(a) 关于 (guānyú), 对于 (duìyú), 有关 (yǒuguān): 告诉我有关你假期的情况; 你想和我谈些什么? 他对他的健康很担心。

(b) 大约 (dàyuē), 左右 (zuǒyòu): 这间房子大约 10 英尺见方; 下班火车大约在 4 点钟开出; 她的年纪在 20 岁左右; 小镇离这儿大约有 10 英里。

(c) 到处 (dàochù), 在各处 (zài gèchù): 他把他的试卷 (报纸) 丢得满地都是。

(d) 正要 (zhèngyào), 即将 (jī jiāng): 我正要出门, 你就来电话了。

高于 (gāoyú), 在...之上 (zài... zhìshàng): 飞机在云上飞行; (当时的) 气温高于 40 度。

a·broad [ə'brɔ:d] *adverb*

in another country; to another country;
he lives abroad; they are going abroad
on their vacation.

在国外 (zàiguówài), 到国外 (dào guówài), 出国 (chūguó): 他住在国
外; 他们打算出国度假。

ab·sence ['æbsns] *noun*

not being here/there; in the absence of
Mr. Smith = when Mr. Smith is not
here/there.

缺席 (quēxí), 不在 (bùzài): 史密斯
先生不在的时候。

ab·sent ['æbsnt] *adjective*

not here/not there; three children are
absent because they are sick.

缺席的 (quēxíde), 不在的 (bùzài
de): 有三个孩子因病缺席。

ac·cept [ək'sept] *verb*

(a) to take (something which someone
is giving you); will you accept this little
present?

(a) 接受 (jiēshòu) (别人送你的东
西): 您收下这件小小的礼物好吗?

(b) to agree (to do something); I invited
her to the party and she accepted.

(b) 答应 (dāying) (做某事), 同意
(tóngyi): 我邀请她参加晚会, 她答应
了。

**accepts—accepting—accepted—
has accepted**

ac·ci·dent ['æksədənt] *noun*

(a) something which happens by chance;
I met her by accident at the bus stop.

(a) 意外事件 (yìwàishìjiàn), 偶然
(ǒurán), 意外 (yìwài): 我在公共汽车
站意外地遇见了她。

(b) unpleasant thing which happens; she
had an accident and had to go to the
hospital; three people were killed in the
traffic accident.

(b) 事故 (shìgù), 祸事 (huòshì): 她
发生了一件意外事故, 所以不得不住进
医院; 车祸中有三人丧生。

ac·ci·den·tal·ly [æksə'dentli] *adverb*
by chance; I found the missing watch
accidentally.

偶然地 (ǒuránde), 意外地 (yìwài
de): 我偶然发现了那只手表。

ac·cord·ing to [ə'kɔ:rdɪŋ tu] *adverb*

as someone says or writes; according to
the newspaper, today is a public holiday;
according to the TV, it will be sunny
tomorrow.

按照 (ànzhào), 根据 (gēnjù): 根据
报纸, 今天是节日 (公定假日); 据电视
报道, 明天是晴天。

ac·count [ə'kaunt] *noun*

(a) amount of money kept in a bank;
how much money do you have in your
account? he put \$10 into his account.

(a) 帐户 (zhànghù), 户头 (hùtóu):
你的银行帐户上有多少钱? 他把 10 美元
存进他的帐户里。

(b) accounts = record of the money paid
and received by a company; the money is
shown as a loss in the company accounts.
on account of = because of; the
trains are late on account of the fog.

(b) (公司的) 帐目 (zhàngmù): 这笔
钱被作为亏损款记在公司的帐目中。

由于 (yóuyú), 因为 (yīnwèi): 由于有
雾, 火车晚点了。

a·che [eɪk] 1. *noun*

pain; (used with other words to show
where you have a pain: see **backache**,
headache, **toothache**)

疼痛 (téngtòng): 与其他词连用, 表示
疼痛的部位: 参见背痛、头痛、牙痛。

2. *verb*

to hurt; my tooth aches.

~~aches~~ ~~aching~~ ~~ached~~ ~~has~~
~~ached~~

a·cross [ə'krɒs] *adverb & preposition*

(a) from one side to the other; he swam across the river; don't run across the road; the river is 50 yards across.

(b) on the other side; he lives across the street; their house is across the street from ours = it is just opposite our house.

act [ækt] 1. *noun*

one large part of a play; "Hamlet" has five acts; Act I takes place in a castle.

2. *verb*

(a) to take part in a play/film, etc.; she has acted on TV many times; he acted the part of Hamlet in the film.

(b) to do something; he had to act quickly to save his sister.

~~acts~~ ~~acting~~ ~~acted~~ ~~has acted~~

ac·tion ['æksjən] *noun*

thing which has been done; he was sorry for his actions = he was sorry for what he had done.

ac·tive ['æktiv] *adjective*

lively/doing something; although he is over eighty, he is still very active.

ac·tor ['æktər] *noun*

man who acts in a play.

ac·tress ['æktɹəs] *noun*

woman who acts in a play.

plural actresses

act up·on, *verb*

to do something as the result of something which has been said; he acted upon your suggestion.

ac·tu·al ['æktʃuəl] *adjective*

real; what are the actual figures for the number of students in high school?

ac·tu·al·ly, *adverb*

really; is he actually going to sell his store?

ad [æd] *see advertisement*

add [æd] *verb*

(a) to put numbers together; if you add ten and fifteen you get twenty-five.

(b) to put in more of something; if your coffee isn't sweet enough, add some more sugar; she added a few words at the end of the letter.

感觉疼痛 (gǎnjué téngtòng): 我的牙痛。

(a) 横过 (héngguò), 横越 (héngyuè): 他游到了河的对岸; 不要横穿马路; 那条河宽 50 码。

(b) 在…的对面 (zài…deduimiàn), 在…的另一边 (zài…delingyibiān): 他住在街道的另一边; 他们家与我们家隔街相对 (正好在我们的房子对面)。

(戏剧的) 幕 (mù): 《哈姆雷特》有 5 幕; 第一幕发生在一个城堡里。

(a) (在戏剧、电影等中) 扮演 (bànyǎn): 他多次在电视中扮演过角色; 他曾在影片中扮演哈姆雷特。

(b) 行动 (xíngdòng), 做某事 (zuòmǒushì): 他不得不迅速地采取行动救他的妹妹。

行为 (xíngwéi), 行动 (xíngdòng): 他对自己的行为感到遗憾。

活跃的 (huóyuède), 活动的 (huódòngde), 积极的 (jījide): 他虽已年过 80, 但仍然很活跃。

男演员 (nányǎnyuán)。

女演员 (nǚǎnyuán)。

奉行 (tèngxíng), 按照…行动 (ànzhào…xíngdòng): 他是按照你的建议行事的。

真实的 (zhēnshíde), 实际的 (shíjide): 中学学生的实际数字是多少?

实际上 (shíjishang), 确实 (quèshí): 他确实打算出售他的商店吗?

(a) 加 (jiā): 15 加 10 等于 25。

(b) 增加 (zēngjiā), 添加 (tiānjiā): 如果你的咖啡不够甜, 请再加些糖; 她在信的末尾又添了几个词 (几句话)。

(c) to say something more; he added that it was time to go to bed.

~~adds—adding—added—has added~~

ad·di·tion [ə'dɪʃn] *noun*

putting numbers together; she is good at addition, but not at multiplication.

ad·di·tion·al, *adjective*

more/extra; the local tax is an additional 8%; the airline runs additional flights at Christmas.

add up, *verb*

to put several numbers together; if you add up all these figures, the answer should be a thousand.

Note: add the numbers up or add up the numbers, but only add them up

add up to, *verb*

to make a total; the sums of money we have spent add up to over \$100.

ad·dress 1. *noun* ['ædres]

number of a house, name of a street and town where someone lives or where an office is; what is the address of the new bookstore? write all their addresses on a piece of paper; her address is: 1510 York St., Adamsville.

plural addresses

2. *verb* [ə'dres]

to write the details of name, where someone is/where a house is, on an envelope; the letter is addressed to your father.

~~addresses—addressing—addressed—has addressed~~

ad·jec·tive ['ædʒktɪv] *noun*

word used to describe what a noun is like; in the phrase "a big green door," "big" and "green" are both adjectives.

ad·mire [əd'maɪr] *verb*

to look at something with pleasure; to think that something is good; he was admiring my new car.

~~admires—admiring—admired—has admired~~

ad·mi·ra·tion [ædmə'reɪʃn] *noun*

feeling of pleasure in something; I have a great deal of admiration for his work.

(c) 补充说 (bǔchōngshuō): 他补充说该去睡觉了。

加 (jiā), 加法 (jiāfǎ): 她善于做加法, 但却不善于做乘法。

附加的 (fùjiāde), 外加的 (wàijiāde): 地方上的附加税为 8%; 航空公司在圣诞节期间增加了航班。

(把) 加起来 (jiāqǐlái), 合计 (héjì): 这些数字加在一起的答案应当是一千。

总计为 (zǒngjìwéi), 累计为 (lěijìwéi): 我们花去的金额合计超过 100 美元。

地址 (dìzhǐ), 住址 (zhùzhǐ), 通讯处 (tōngxùncù): 新书店的地址在哪里? 把他们的所有地址都写在一张纸上; 她的地址是: 亚当斯维尔市约克街 1510 号。

(在信封上) 写姓名地址 (xiě xìng míng dì zhǐ), 致函 (zhì hán) 这封信是写给你父亲的。

形容词 (xíngróngcí): 在短语“一扇绿色的大门”中, “大”和“绿色的”都是形容词。

赞赏 (zàn shǎng), 羡慕 (xiànmù), 钦佩 (qīnpèi): 他当时很羡慕我的新汽车。

赞赏 (zàn shǎng), 钦佩 (qīn pèi): 我对他的工作十分赞赏。

ad·mir·ing·ly, *adverb*

with pleasure/showing that you think something is good; **she looked admirably at her son's painting.**

ad·mit [əd'mit] *verb*

(a) to allow (someone) to go in; **this ticket admits one person; children are admitted free.**

(b) to say that something is true; **he admitted he was the person who broke the window/he admitted to having broken the window.**

admits—admitting—admitted—has admitted

a·dult ['ædʌlt, ə'dʌlt] *noun & adjective*

grown-up (person); fully grown (animal); **the price of a ticket for adults is \$1; an adult elephant.**

ad·van·tage [əd'væntɪdʒ] *noun*

(a) something useful which will help you to be successful; **it will be an advantage if you can speak Italian.**

(b) to take advantage of = to use something to help yourself; **we took advantage of the fine weather and went on a picnic.**

ad·ven·ture [əd'ventʃər] *noun*

new and exciting thing which happens; **he told us of his adventures while he was crossing the desert.**

ad·verb ['ædvɜrb] *noun*

word which is used to describe a verb or an adjective; **in the sentence "he drives quickly," the word "quickly" is an adverb.**

ad·ver·tise ['ædvɜtaɪz] *verb*

to show that something is for sale/that you want something; **he advertised his car in the newspaper; the company is advertising for new secretaries; jobs are advertised in the local paper.**

advertises—advertising—advertised—has advertised

ad·ver·tise·ment [əd'vɜ'taɪzmənt], ad [æd] *noun*

notice which shows that something is for sale/that you want something; **if you want to sell the carpet, put an ad in the paper; I sold the carpet through an ad in**

羡慕地 (xiànmùde)、钦佩地 (qīn pèide)、赞赏地 (zànsǎngde): 她以赞赏的目光看着她儿子的绘画。

(a) 许可 (某人) 进入 (xǔkě... jìn rù), 让 (某人) 进入 (ràng... jìn rù): 这张票允许一人入内; 儿童免费入场。

(b) 承认 (chéng rèn), 认可 (rèn kě): 他承认窗户是他打烂的 / 他承认打烂了窗户。

成人 (chéng rén), 发育成熟的 (fā yù chéngshúde): 每张成人票的票价为 1 美元; 成年象。

(a) 优点 (yōu diǎn), 优势 (yōu shì), 有利条件 (yǒulitiáojiàn): 如果你会讲意大利语, 那将是一个有利条件。

(b) 乘机利用 (chéngjīlìyòng), 趁 (chèn): 我们趁天气晴好去吃了一次野餐。

冒险 (mǎoxiǎn), 冒险经历 (mào xiǎn jīng lì): 他给我们讲了他穿越沙漠时的冒险经历。

副词 (fùcí): 在“他把车开得很快”这句话中, 单词“很快”是一个副词。

做广告 (zuòguǎnggào), 登广告 (dēng guǎnggào): 他在报纸上登广告出售他的汽车; 公司正在登广告招聘新秘书; 地方报纸上刊登了我工作的广告。

广告 (guǎng gào), 启事 (qǐ shì): 如果你想出售地毯, 就请在报上登一则广告; 我通过在报上作广告而把地毯卖掉了; 他响应报上的一则招聘启事, 找到了一份更好的工作。

the paper; she answered an advertisement in the paper and got a better job.

Note: ad is used in ordinary speaking, but not usually in writing

ad·vice [əd'vaɪs] *noun*

suggestion about what should be done; he went to the teacher for advice on how to do his homework; she would not listen to my advice; my advice to you is that you should take a long trip abroad; the doctor's advice was to stay in bed; he took the doctor's advice and went to bed.
no plural: some advice; a piece of advice

ad·vise [əd'vaɪz] *verb*

to suggest what should be done; the doctor advised him to stay in bed; she advised me to sell my car; I would advise you to drive slowly.

~~advises—advising—advised—has advised~~

ad·vise a·gainst, *verb*

to suggest that something should not be done; I wanted to learn to fly, but she advised against it; the doctor advised against going to bed late.

af·ford [ə'fɔːrd] *verb*

to have enough money to pay for something; I can't afford a new pair of shoes; how can you afford two vacations a year?
~~affords—affording—afforded—has afforded~~

a·fraid [ə'freɪd] *adjective*

(a) to be afraid (of) = to be frightened (by); I am afraid of snakes; she's afraid of the dark; he's afraid to climb onto the roof.

(b) to be afraid = to be sorry to say; I'm afraid we have no seats left; I'm afraid she's sick; do you have a watch?—no, I'm afraid not.

Note: afraid cannot be used in front of a noun: she's afraid but a frightened girl

af·ter ['æftər] 1. *preposition*

(a) following/next; if today is Monday, the day after tomorrow is Wednesday; he arrived after me; I must go to bed—it's after midnight; they came in one after

注意: ad. (广告) 用在日常口语中, 但不常用于书面语。

建议 (jiàn yì), 忠告 (zhōng gào), 劝告 (quàngào): 他去向老师请教如何做家庭作业; 她不理睬我的劝告; 我建议你去国外作一趟旅行; 医生的嘱咐是卧床休息; 他接受医生的建议, 去睡觉了。

建议 (jiàn yì), 劝告 (quàn gào): 医生劝告他卧床休息; 她劝我卖掉我的汽车; 我建议你把车开慢点。

建议别 (jiànyìbié), 劝阻 (quànǔ): 我想学习驾驶飞机, 但她劝阻此事; 医生劝告不要太晚才去睡。

花得起 (huā dé qǐ), 买得起 (mǎi dé qǐ): 我买不起一双新鞋; 你怎么有钱一年度两次假?

(a) 害怕 (hàipà) (后接 of), 畏惧 (wèijù), 不敢 (bùgǎn): 我怕蛇; 她怕黑; 他不敢向房顶上爬。

(b) 恐怕 (kǒng pà), 遗憾 (yí hàn): 很遗憾, 我们的位子都坐满了; 我怕她是病了; 你戴手表了吗? ——对不起, 我没戴。

注意: afraid 不能用在名词前面: “她害怕”的英语是 She is afraid; 但“一位害怕的姑娘”的英语却是 a frightened girl.

(a) 在…之后 (zài…zhīhòu) / 在…后面 (zài…hòumiàn): 如果今天是星期一, 那么后天便是星期三; 他在我之后到达; 我必须去睡觉了——已经过了午夜啦; 他们一个接着一个进来了; 您先

the other; after you = please go first.

(b) to be after = to be looking for/to be angry with; the police are after him; if you eat all the cake, your mother will be after you; what's he after? = what does he want?

2. conjunction

following a time; after the rain came, the grass started to grow; after the driver got in, the bus set off; call me after you get home.

Note: after is used with many verbs: look after; take after, etc.

af·ter all, adverb

(a) in the end/considering everything; he changed his mind and decided to go to the party after all.

(b) in any case; I think I'll stay at home—after all, I have no work to do at the office and it's a fine day.

af·ter·noon [æftər'nu:n] noun

part of the day between the morning and the evening; I always have a rest in the afternoon; she doesn't work on Tuesday afternoons; we met at 3 o'clock in the afternoon; I will try to catch the afternoon train; can you come to see me this afternoon or tomorrow afternoon?

af·ter·thought, noun

something which you think of later; he added as an afterthought, that he was going downtown.

af·ter·ward, afterwards, adverb
later/next; we'll go shopping first, and visit the museum afterward; he was fine before lunch, but felt ill afterward.

a·gain [ə'gen] adverb

another time/once more; he sang the song again; you must come to see us again.

once a·gain = another time; once again, the car refused to start.

yet a·gain = once more after many times; he is back in the hospital yet again.

a·gainst [ə'genst] preposition

(a) touching; the ladder is leaning against the wall; he hit his head against a low branch.

请…。

(b) 寻找 (xúnzhǎo), 追赶 (zhuīgǎn) / 生…的气 (shēng…deqì): 警方正在追捕他; 如果把所有的蛋糕都吃完, 你妈妈会生你气的; 他想要什么?

在…之后 (zài…zhīhòu): 雨季来临之后, 野草开始生长了; 司机进来之后, 汽车就开动了; 到家之后给我打个电话。

注意: after 与很多动词连用: 照料, 象, 等等。

(a) 到底 (dào dǐ), 终于 (zhōng yú), 归根结底 (guī gēn jié dǐ): 他改变了主意, 终于决定去参加宴会。

(b) 不管怎么说 (bù guǎn zěn me shuō), 毕竟 (bì jìng): 我想我将呆在家里——我在办公室里毕竟是没有事情可做的, 而且今天的天气也很晴朗。

下午 (xiàwǔ): 我总要在下午休息一会儿; 她每个星期二下午都不工作; 我们是在下午3点钟会见的; 我一定要设法赶上下午的火车; 你能在今天下午或明天下午来看我吗?

事后想到的事 (shì hòu xiǎng dào de shì), 回想 (huíxiǎng): 他回想了一下之后补充说他打算到市区去。

后来 (hòulái), 以后 (yǐhòu), 然后 (ránhòu): 我们将先去买东西, 然后去参观博物馆; 他在吃午饭前身体很好, 但后来便感到不舒服。

再 (zài), 又 (yòu) / 再一次 (zài yí cì): 他再次唱了那支歌; 你一定要再来看我们。

再一次 (zài yí cì), 又一次 (yòu yí cì): 那辆汽车又一次发动不起来。

(经过多次之后) 复又 (fù yòu): 他复又回到了医院。

(a) 碰着 (pèngzhe), 撞到 (zhuàng dà), 倚靠 (yǐkào): 那架梯子靠在墙上; 他的头碰到了一根低处的树枝上。

(b) **against the rules/against the law** = not as the rules say/as the law says; it's **against the law to sell beer on Sunday**; you can't kick a ball in tennis—it's **against the rules**; do you have anything **against my going out this evening?** = do you agree that I can go out? she was **against the idea of going to the theater**.
 (c) **opposite**; it's **difficult riding against the wind**; **swimming against the current** makes you tired.

age [eɪdʒ] 1. *noun*

(a) number of years which you have lived; **what will his age be on his next birthday?** he was **sixty years of age**; she looks younger than her age; **old age** = period when you are old.

(b) **for ages** = for a very long time; I've been waiting here **for ages**.

(c) period of history; **the Middle Ages** = period from about 1000 to 1500; **the Space Age** = period since men started to explore space.

2. *verb*

to grow old; he has **aged** since I saw him last year.

ages—aging/ageing—aged—has aged

ag·ed, *adjective*

(a) [eɪdʒd] with a certain age; a boy **aged twelve**; he died last year, **aged 64**.

(b) [eɪdʒd] very old; an **aged man**.

a·gent [ˈeɪdʒnt] *noun*

person who acts for you, often in another country; he is the **agent** for Japanese cars; Mr. Smith is our **agent** in Australia.

a·go [əˈɡəʊ] *adverb*

in the past; I saw him **five minutes ago**; she left home **two years ago**; it all happened **a long time ago**.

a·gree [əˈɡri:] *verb*

(a) to say that you think the same way as someone; I **agree with you that we need a new car**.

(b) to say yes; we **asked her to come with us** and she **agreed**.

agrees—agreeing—agreed—has agreed

(b) **违反规则 (wéifǎnguizé) / 违反法律 (wéifǎnfǎlǜ)**: 星期天卖啤酒是犯法的; 你不能在网球比赛中踢球——那是犯规的; 你对我今晚出去有什么反对吗? (你同意我今晚出去吗?) 她不赞成去看戏 (的意见)。

(c) **逆 (nì)**, **反对 (fǎnduì)**, 与...相反 (yǔ...xiāngfǎn): 顶着风骑车是很费劲的; 逆水游泳是很累人的 (会使你感到疲倦的)。

(a) **年龄 (niánlíng)**, **年纪 (niánjì)**, **年岁 (niánsuì)**: 他到下一个生日多大岁数啦? 他 60 岁了; 她看起来比她的实际年龄年轻些; 老年。

(b) **好久 (hǎojiǔ)**, **很久 (hěnjiǔ)**: 我在这儿等了很久啦。

(c) **时代 (shídài)**, **时期 (shíqī)**: 中世纪 (约自 1100 年至 1500 年的历史时期); 太空时代。

变老 (biànlǎo): 自从我去年见到他以后, 他显得老了。

(a) ...岁的 (...suìde), **享年 (xiǎngnián)**: 一个 12 岁的男孩; 他去年去世了, 享年 64 岁。

(b) **年老的 (niánlǎode)**, **老迈的 (lǎomàide)**, **陈年的 (chénniānde)**: 一位老人。

代理人 (dàilǐrén), **代理商 (dàilǐshāng)**: 他是日本汽车的经纪人; 史密斯先生是我们在澳大利亚的代理人。

(从现在向过去推算) ...以前 (...yǐqián): 我在 5 分钟以前看到了他; 她两年前就离家出走了; 这一切发生在很久很久以前。

(a) **同意 (tóngyì)**, **意见一致 (yìjiàn yìzhì)**: 我同意你的意见, 认为我们需要一辆新汽车。

(b) **同意 (tóngyì)**, **答应 (dāying)**, **允诺 (yǔnnuò)**: 我们请她和我们一起来, 她答应了。

a·gree·ment, noun

action of agreeing; he **nodded to show his agreement**; they are in **agreement with our plan** = they agree with it.

a·head [ə'hed] adverb

in front; our team was losing, but now we are **ahead**; **ahead of us** was a big old house; he has a lot of work **ahead of him**; we walked on **ahead of the others**; run **ahead** and save some seats for us.

aid [eid] noun

help; he gets **aid from his university**; they ran to the **aid of the drowning boy**; in **aid of** = to help; we are collecting money in **aid of poor families**; see also **first aid**.

aim [eim] verb

(a) to point at; he **aimed his gun at the policeman**.

(b) to intend to do something; we **aim to save enough money to go on vacation**.

aims—aiming—aimed—has aimed

air [eə] noun

mixture of gases which you can't see, but which you breathe; the **air felt cold**; he kicked the ball up into the **air**.

by air = in an airplane; we are traveling to France **by air**; I must send this letter **by air**.

air·base, noun

place where airplanes used in war are based.

air·craft, noun

machine which flies in the air; the pilot got into the **aircraft**.

Note: plural is aircraft: one aircraft, six aircraft

air·field, noun

place where airplanes can land.

air force, noun

all the aircraft used in war, with the people who fly them; he's joining the U.S. **Air Force**.

air·line, noun

company which runs passenger services by air; **airlines are cutting fares**.

air·mail, noun

sending mail by air; **send this letter by**

同意 (tóngyi), 意见一致 (yìjiàn yìzhì): 他点头表示同意; 他们同意我们的计划。

在前面 (zàiqiánmiàn), 在前头 (zài qiántóu): 刚才我们队失利, 但是现在我们却领先; 我们的前方有一座古老的大房子; 他有许多工作等待着他去做; 我们走在其他人的前面; 跑到前头去为我们留一些位子。

帮助 (bāngzhù), 援助 (yuánzhù): 他得到他所在大学的资助; 他们跑过去营救落水的男孩; 为帮助: 我们正在捐钱帮助贫困的家庭。

(a) 瞄准 (miáozhǔn), 把...对准 (bǎ...duìzhǔn): 他把枪口对准那个警察。

(b) 计划 (jìhuà), 打算 (dǎsuàn), 旨在 (zhìzài): 我们的目的是积攒足够的钱去度假。

空气 (kōngqì): 当时感到空气很凉; 他把球踢到了空中。

乘飞机 (chéngfēiji): 我们将乘飞机到法国去; 我必须把这封信以航空寄出。

空军基地 (kōngjūnjīdì), 航空基地 (hángkōngjīdì)。

航空器 (hángkōngqì), 飞机 (fēiji): 飞行员进入了飞机。

飞机场 (fēijīchǎng)。

空军 (kōngjūn): 他打算参加美国空军。

航空公司 (hángkōnggōngsī): 一些航空公司正在降低票价。

航空邮寄 (hángkōngyóuji): 以航空邮寄这封信。