

英语

林学明 主编

常用

词汇

例解

A Dictionary
of Commonly
Used English
Vocabulary

天津大学出版社

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内 容 提 要

本书是为了配合大学英语分级考试、成人学位英语统考以及初、高中升学考试的学生而编写的。目的在于通过大量的例证,引导学生在较短的时间内掌握并提高英语词汇的运用能力;拓宽学生在实际语言环境中英语词汇用法的视野。

本书的特色如下:篇幅适当,例证丰富。收录1至6级词汇近5000个,特殊搭配短语约850个和例句22000多条。内容新颖,实用性强,选编语言材料富有时代感,多数义项配有同义词反义词。编排简明,英汉对照。每个词条按字母顺序排列,查阅方便,每个例证均配有英汉对照,便于理解。

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前 言

本书是为了配合大学英语分级考试、成人学位英语统考以及初、高中升学考试的学生而编写的。目的在于通过大量的例证,引导学生在较短的时间内,掌握并提高英语词汇的运用能力;拓宽学生在实际语言环境中英语词汇用法的视野。

本书参照《大学英语教学大纲(文、理科用)》、《大学英语函授教学大纲》和《中学英语教学大纲》所列词汇表,共收录1至6级英语词汇近5000个;特殊搭配短语约850个;完整例句约22,000条。所用例证均采用英汉对照形式,多数词条和义项配有同义词和反义词;读者可以从每个词条和义项的具体例证中了解该词在实际语言环境中的意义和用法。

本书的读者对象:适用于各类大、中专院校学生,初、高中学生和一切从事英语教学的人员。

本书由阜新矿业学院、同济大学、哈尔滨建工学院、华北水利水电学院、西安冶金建筑学院、西安公路学院、武汉水利电力学院、陕西师范大学和重庆建工学院等单位的部分教师合作编写。初稿完成后,由林学明、张祝祥、张海彦、何文有、庄德君等对全稿进行了修改和补充;最后由林学明、张祝祥统稿、定稿。

本书在编写过程中,曾得到了全国普通高校成人教育研究会外语学科委员会徐乃琛教授(同济大学)和宋道培教授(中南工业大学)的指导与帮助;阜新矿业学院主要领导和成人教育学院的领导给予了大力支持;阜新矿业学院外籍专家Bart Lambert先生在百忙之中审阅了本书的英文部分,在此我们一并表示感谢。

由于时间仓促,水平有限,疏漏之处在所难免,恳请专家学者、同行及广大读者批评指正。

编 者

一九九四年六月

编排说明

一、词条：

一个词条的主要部分包括本词、释义和例证，有些词条配有特殊短语搭配，同义词和反义词等。

二、本词：

1. 本词用黑正体按字母顺序排列。

2. 同一词而拼法不同的，合并为一个本词，用逗号分开，例如：**centre, center**；本词中可以省略字母的用圆括号表示，例如：**behavio(u)r**。

3. 拼法相同，词源及词义不同的词，一般分立，在右上角标以 1、2 等数码，例如：**pole¹, pole²**。

二、特殊短语：

1. 特殊短语用黑斜体字排印。

2. 特殊短语按其本词分列在相关本词条下，其先后顺序以首字母为序。

3. 特殊短语前用平行符号 **||** 表示。

三、读音：

1. 本词后用国际音标注明发音。

2. 国际音标套以方括号。重音符号按习惯的注音方式标在重读音节之前，例如：**obey[ə'bei]**。次重音一律省略。

3. 可发音可不发音的音标一律按发音方式注音。

四、词类：

1. 在本词和音标之后注有词性。

2. 一个词如果有几种不同的词性，各词性前分别标以罗马数字 **I、II、III** 等。

3. 及物动词、不及物动词在同一词条中出现时在及物动词、不及物动词之前加标 **1、2** 等。

4. 词性用英语缩写形式注明：

名词(n.)及物动词(vt.)不及物动词(vi.)助动词(v. aux.)
代词(pron.)数词(num.)形容词(a.)副词(ad.)介词
(prep.)连接词(conj.)感叹词(int.)冠词(art.)缩写词
(abbr.)等

五、释义:

1. 一个词有多条不同释义时,各条释义分别列出,前面标以①、②、③、④等数码。

2. 大体相同的若干释义列在同一条内,词义较近的用逗号分隔,稍远的用分号分隔。

3. 名词释义前所注的[复]、[常用复]、[只用单]等表示对该名词的数的要求。

4. 释义中有关词的用法加以方括号,例如词:optics 后:
[复]n. [用作单或复]光学。

5. 有些义项前附有同义词、反义词,均加以方括号,例如:
[同 extolling, laud; 反 dispraise]等。

6. 释义中的补充说明加以圆括号,例如词 outlet 后:n. ①
(河流的)出口;出路。

7. 释义之后的固定搭配用词加以圆括号,例如词 associ-
ate 后,vt. 使发生联系;使联合(with)。

8. 不规则动词的变化形式、形容词以及副词各比较级的
不规则变化形式,一般均加以圆括号注明,并且紧跟在本词和
音标之后。

六、例证:

1. 释义后根据需要收入若干例证,例证后附汉语译文。

2. 例证用白体排印,各例证之间用斜线符分开。

3. 可以互相替换的词不论英语或汉语,一律用圆括号表
示。

4. 凡在例证中出现的本词,均采用代字符(~)代表词条
的本词。

5. 凡在例证中出现的本词有规则变化时,均采用代字符

加变化部分,例如:~ed,~ing,~d 的形式等。

6. 凡在例证中出现的本词无规则变化时,不使用代字符,而是将本词的变化形式全部给出。

七、若干符号的用法:

1. 斜线符(/)用于分隔例证。

2. 代字符(~)用于代表词条的本词。

3. 平行号(∥)用于代表特殊短语。

4. 圆括号(())用于:

①注明词形变化。例如:overthrow 词条内的(overthrew, overthrown)。

②加注内容或意义等方面的补充性说明。例如:(文章、讲话的)一段,一节。

③括出可以省略的部分。例如:behavio(u)r. 所有(权)等。

④括出可以代换的部分。例如:set(或 make) the ~。

⑤在某些及物动词或不及物动词释义中注明宾语或主语。例如:park... ① vt. ... ①停放(车辆、飞机、炮车等)。

⑥在某些动词、形容词、名词等的释义中注明常用的后接副词或介词。例如:own... ② vi. 承认(to)

according ... ad. 按照;根据(to)

5. 方括号([])用于:

①注明音标。

②注明同义词、反义词。

③注明词源或修辞色彩、地名等有关说明。

④注明学科,加注语法或使用方面的补充性说明。

目 录

编排说明

正 文..... (1)

后记..... (643)

A

a [ei;ə], **an** [æn;ən] **art.** [同 one, any, each] 一; 任一; 每一: I have a pen. 我有一只笔。/ A bicycle has 2 wheels. 一辆自行车有两个轮子。/ We drink tea twice a day. 我们每天喝两次茶。/ an English book 一本英语书

abandon [ə'bəndən] **vt.** [同 leave; 反 hold] 放弃, 抛弃: In his early days he ~ed medicine for literature. 他早年弃医学文。/ The captain ~ed his burning ship. 船长放弃了着火的船。/ I would never ~ my friends. 我永远不会抛弃朋友。

ability [ə'biliti] **n.** [同 capacity, talent] 能力; 才能, 才智: The boy shows remarkable ~ at mathematics. 这男孩显示出非凡的数学才能。/ From each according to his abilities, to each according to his work. 各尽所能, 按劳分配。/ I do not doubt your ~ to do the work. 我不怀疑你从事这项工作的能力。/ Musical ~ often shows itself early in life. 音乐才华往往在幼年时期就显示出来。/ the ~ to speak a foreign language 说一种外语的能力

able ['eibl] **a.** [同 capable; 反 unable] 有能力的; 能干的: He made a very ~ speech. 他做了一次漂亮的演说。/ an ~ leader 有才干的领导者 / a marvelously ~ author 一位才华出众的作家 || **be ~ to ...** 能, 会: You are ~ better to do it than I am. 你比我更有能力做这项工作。/ He is quite ~ to teach. 他相当会教书。

abnormal [əb'nɔ:məl] **a.** [同 irregular, unusual] 不正常的: It is ~ for a man to walk in his sleep. 一个人睡觉走路是不正常的。/ This is an ~ situation. 这是不正常情况。/ ~ structure of a plant 一种植物的不正常结构

aboard [ə'bɔ:d] **I ad.** [同 on board, afloat; 反 ashore] 在船(飞机、车)上: All ~ ! 请各位上船(车、飞机)!(都上来了!) / It's time to go ~. 上船的时间到了。/ "All ~ !" shouted the conductor, and everyone rushed for the train. "请各位上车!" 列车员叫道, 人们都向火车奔去。 **I prep.** 上车; 上船; 在(船、飞机、车)上: They went ~ the ship. 他们上了这条船。

about [ə'baut] **I prep.** ①在...周围: He lives somewhere ~ Beijing. 他住在北京附近某个地方。/ Have you a pen ~ you? 你带着笔吗? ②关于, 对于: I am reading a book ~ animals. 我在读一本关于动物的书。 **I ad.** 周围; 附近; 到处; 大约: Don't drop cigarette ash ~. 不要乱弹烟灰。/ Come back at ~ 12 o'clock. 十二点左右回来吧。/ John is ~ as tall as I am. 约翰差不多和我一样高。/ ten miles ~ 周围十哩 || **be ~ to ...** 即将...; 快要...: The English evening is ~ to begin. 英语晚会即将开始。/ We are ~ to leave, so there is no time to visit him now. 我们就要离开了, 所以现在没有时间去看他。

above [ə'bʌv] **I prep.** [同 over, beyond; 反 below] 高于; 超过; 在...之上: The sun

rose ~ the horizon. 太阳升到地平线之上。The waterfall is ~ the bridge. 瀑布在桥的上游一侧。I a. 上面的; 上述的: In the ~ examples you can see the usage of "above". 在上述的例子中, 你可以看到"above"一词的用法。II ad. [同 overhead, aloft] 在上面; 以上: My bedroom is just ~. 我的卧室就在上面。/ Seen from ~, the fields looked like a geometrical pattern. 从上面看去, 那些农田象是一幅几何图案。

abroad[ə'brɔ:d]ad. ①国外; 海外: He lived ~ for many years. 他居住国外多年。/ You haven't been ~ before, have you? 你以前没有出过国, 是吗? ②到处; 传开: The happy tidings soon got ~. 这喜讯不久就传布开来。/ I think I'll take a trip ~ somewhere. 我想要到各处去旅行。

absence[æbsəns]n. [同 lack; 反 presence]缺席, 不在场; 缺乏; 没有: Please look after my house during my ~. 我不在时, 请照看我的房子。/ I did not notice his ~. 我没有注意到他的缺席。/ ~ from classes 缺课/ leave of ~ 请假许可

absent[æbsənt]a. ①[同 left; 反 present]缺席, 不在: He was ~ from the meeting. 他没出席会议。/ Why were you ~ from school yesterday? 你昨天为什么没上学? / How many students are ~ today? 今天有多少学生缺课? ②[同 distracted; 反 attentive]漫不经心的, 心不在焉的: He had an ~ look on his face. 他流露出心不在焉的表情。

absolute[æbsəljʊ:t]a. [同 perfect, complete; 反 conditional]绝对的; 完全的: A child has ~ trust in its mother. 孩子绝对信任母亲。/ I look upon this as an ~ necessity. 我把这点视为绝对必要。/ You must tell the ~ truth. 你必须讲出全部真相。

absorb[əb'sɔ:b]vt. [同 imbibe; 反 exude]吸收(水、热、光等): Dry sand ~s water. 沙子吸收水分。/ Water ~s oxygen. 水吸收氧。/ The clever boy ~ed all the knowledge that his teacher could give him. 这个聪明的男孩把老师教给他的知识全部消化吸收了。|| be ~ed in 专心于, 全神贯注于: He is ~ed in study. 他专心学习。/ He is entirely ~ed in his business. 他全神贯注于他的业务。

abstract[æbstrækt] I a. [反 concrete]抽象的: A flower is beautiful but beauty itself is ~. 花是美丽的, 但美丽一词的本身是抽象的。/ an ~ noun 抽象名词 I n. 摘要, 提要: Please write an ~ of this scientific article. 请写出这篇科研论文的摘要。II [æb'strækt]vt. 提取, 抽取: Scientists can ~ precious medicines from ordinary substances. 科学家能从普通的物质中提炼出珍贵药品。

abundant[ə'bʌndənt]a. [同 plentiful; 反 scarce]丰富的; 充分的: We have ~ proof of his guilt. 我们有充分的证据证明他有罪。/ Rice is ~ in the river valleys. 江河流域盛产水稻。/ We had an ~ crop of oranges last year. 我们去年桔子丰收。

abuse[ə'bju:z]vt. [同 misuse, ill-treat]滥用; 虐待: Don't ~ your power. 不要滥用权力。/ The prisoners were ~d. 犯人们受到虐待。/ I'll lend you my camera but don't ~ it. 我把照相机借给你, 但不要滥用。

academic[ækə'demik]a. [同 scholastic; 反 illiterate]学院的; 学术的: A good his-

- torian must have an ~ mind. 一位好的历史学家必须具有学术头脑。/He remembered his ~days fondly. 他深情地回想起他在大学读书的日子。/the ~ year 学年/an ~ degree 学位/~ freedom 学术自由/~ discussion 学术讨论
- accelerate** [æk'seləreit] **vt.** [同 hasten, speed; 反 retard] 加速; 促进: The heat causes the reaction to be ~d. 热引起加速反应。/Fertilizer will ~ the growth of these tomato plants. 化肥将会促进这些西红柿植物的生长。 **vi.** 增加速度: The car suddenly ~d. 汽车突然加快了速度。
- accent** [æksənt] **n.** [同 tone, intonation] 口音; 腔调; 重音: He had a strong Scotch ~. 他有一口浓重的苏格兰口音。/His ~ betrayed his nationality. 从他的口音可以知道他的国籍。/The ~ weakens here. 重音在这里弱化。/He speaks in his broad ~. 他说话地方腔调很重。
- accept** [ək'sept] **vt.** [同 take, agree to; 反 refuse] 接受, 领受; 同意, 认可: I cannot ~ your gift. 我不能接受你的礼物。/Will you ~ the invitation? 你会接受邀请吗? /I cannot ~ you as my assistant. 你做我的助手我不能认可。/He ~ed the explanation. 他同意这种解释。
- acceptable** [ək'septəbl] **a.** [同 welcome; 反 unwelcome] 可接受的, 受到欢迎的: His proposal is quite ~. 他的提议是可以接受的。/It would be very ~ as a present. 它作为礼物是很受欢迎的。/The gift would be ~ to anyone. 这件礼物任何人都欢迎的。
- access** [ækses] **n.** [同 admission, entrance; 反 exit] 接近; 进入; 接触: He is a man of easy ~. 他是一个易于接近的人。/He is easy of ~. 他是易于接近的。/The avalanche cut off the ~ to the mountain village. 雪崩切断了通向山村的路。 **have (或 gain) ~ to** 可以获得: Students must have ~ to good books. 学生们必须有机会接触到好书。/Only high officials had ~ to the emperor. 只有高级官员可以接近皇帝。
- accident** [æksɪdənt] **n.** [同 mishap, misadventure] 事故; 意外的事: He was killed in a motoring ~. 他在车祸事故中死了。/He has had an ~. 他遇到了意外的事。/There have been many railway ~s this year. 今年发生了许多次意外铁路事故。 **by ~** 偶然: Columbus discovered America by ~. 哥伦布偶然发现了美洲。/We met by ~. 我们偶然地相遇了。
- accommodate** [ə'kɒmədeɪt] **vt.** [同 furnish room for, provide] 留宿; 供应: Delegates will be ~d at this hotel. 代表们将被安排在这家旅馆住宿。/He will ~ me with the use of his car. 他将把他的汽车供我使用。
- accommodation** [ək'mə'deɪʃən] **n.** [美常用复] 住宿; 膳宿; 住所: This hotel has ~ for fifty people. 这家旅馆可供五十人食宿。/Hotel ~ was scarce during the Olympic Games. 奥运会期间旅馆住宿房间紧缺。/The hotel has sleeping ~s for 600 guests. 这家旅馆可以接待六百位客人住宿。
- accompany** [ə'kʌmpəni] **vt.** ① [同 escort, go with; 反 desert] 陪伴, 伴随: Who will ~ you on the journey? 这次旅行谁将陪伴着你? /I will ~ you for some distance. 我伴随你走一段路。 ② 伴奏: His teacher ~ed him on the piano. 他的老师

弹钢琴为他伴奏。/The singer was ~ed at the piano by Mr. Li. 这位歌唱家由李先生弹钢琴伴奏。

accomplish[ə'kɒmplɪʃ]vt. [同 complete; 反 fail]完成(任务等); This mission must be ~ed. 必须完成这项任务。/This has been ~ed through effective training. 这是通过有效的训练来实现的。/If you don't rely on the masses, you will ~ nothing. 不依靠群众,则将一事无成。

according[ə'kɒ:diŋ]ad. 按照; 根据(to); We locked the doors, ~ to your orders. 遵照你的命令,我们把门锁上了。/The books are placed on the shelves ~ to authors. 这些书是按照作者姓名排列在书架上的。

account[ə'kaʊnt] I n. 帐, 帐目; The ~s show we have spent more than we received. 帐目显示我们支出大于收入。/The school ~s are kept in an ~ book. 学校的帐目记在帐簿里。 I vt. 说明, 解释(for); How did John ~ for being late today? 约翰是怎样解释今天迟到的原因呢?/He could not ~ for his absence from school. 他不能说明缺课的原因。||*on ~ of* 因为, 由于; He could not come on ~ of his illness. 他因病不能前来。/The match was postponed on ~ of the weather. 由于天气关系, 比赛延期了。||*take into ~* 考虑到; You must take this into ~. 你必须考虑到这一点。/It is wrong not to take the interests of the people into ~. 不考虑人民的利益是错误的。

accumulate[ə'kju: mjuleit] vt. [同 collect, pile; 反 dissipate]积累; 堆积; He quickly ~d a large fortune. 他很快积累了一大笔财富。/By working hard you may ~ a fortune. 努力工作你就可以积累一笔财产。 vi. Snow ~d on the ground. 雪在地面上堆积起来。

accurate[ə'ækjʊrɪt]a. [同 correct, precise; 反 careless]准确的; 精确的; This is an ~ watch; it keeps good time. 这是一块精确的手表, 走的很准。/His information was ~. 他的情报是准确的。/You must be more ~ in your work. 你在工作中必须准确无误。

accurately[ə'ækjʊrɪtli]ad. [同 exactly]准确地; 精确地; He described his own view ~. 他准确地叙述了他自己的观点。/He works slowly but ~. 他工作缓慢, 但很精确。

accuse[ə'kju: z]vt. [同 charge; 反 defend]控告; 谴责(of); They ~d him of theft. 他们控告他偷窃。/He was ~d of stealing public property. 他被控告盗窃公共财产。/He ~d them of having broken their word. 他谴责他们没有遵守诺言。

accustom[ə'kʌstəm]vt. [同 habituate; 反 alienate]使习惯(to); You have to ~ yourself gradually to using metrical system of measurement. 你必须逐渐使自己习惯于使用公制计量。/I am ~ed to a spare diet. 我习惯于简单的饮食。/The child was ~ed to having her way. 这孩子任性惯了。/They got ~ed to taking long walks. 他们习惯了长途步行。

ache[eɪk] I vi. [同 hurt, suffer]疼痛; 酸痛; His head ~s. 他头痛。/I am aching all over. 我浑身痛。 I n. [同 pain; 反 soothe](连续固定的)疼痛; I have a head ~. 我头痛。/They have ~s and pains all over. 他们周身疼痛。

- achieve** [ə'tʃi:v] vt. ① [同 accomplish; 反 fail] 完成: I've ~d only half of what I hoped to do. 我希望做的事, 我只完成了一半。/ All this cannot be ~d overnight. 所有这一切都不是一夜之间能够完成的。② 达到; 达成; 获得: They hope to ~ their goal by peaceful means. 他们希望用和平手段达到他们的目的。/ One after another they ~d independence. 他们一个接一个地取得了独立。
- achievement** [ə'tʃi:vmənt] n. [同 accomplishment; 反 failure] 完成; 达到; 成就, 成绩: Such a goal was impossible of ~. 这一目标不可能达到。/ The headmaster was pleased with Henry's ~. 校长对亨利的成绩感到高兴。/ The book represents the highest ~ of the printer's art. 这本书代表了印刷技术的最高成就。/ the ~ of the undertaking 任务的完成
- acid** [æsid] n. [同 sour; 反 sweet] 酸: Vinegar contains acetic ~. 醋里含有醋酸。/ It is soluble in dilute ~s. 它可溶解于稀酸中。/ H_2SO_4 stands for sulphuric ~. H_2SO_4 代表硫酸。
- acknowledge** [ək'nɒlɪdʒ] vt. ① [同 recognize; 反 deny] 承认: He openly ~d his fault. 他公开承认自己的过失。/ They ~d having been defeated. 他们认输了。② 致谢: We must not fail to ~ his services to the town. 我们必须感谢他对市政的功绩。/ Mary ~d the gift with a pleasant letter. 玛丽用一封热情愉快的书信对礼物表示感谢。
- acquaintance** [ə'kweɪntəns] n. [同 friend, familiarity; 反 ignoran] 熟人; 相识: Where did you make the ~ of this lady? 你在什么地方结识这位女士的? / I have many ~s in all parts of the world. 我在世界各地有很多熟人。/ We are the casual ~s of a long railway journey. 我们是在火车上长途旅行中结识的朋友。
- acquire** [ə'kwaɪə] vt. ① [同 gain, obtain; 反 lose] 取得, 获得: The shopkeeper was once poor, but ~d a lot of money by working hard. 这家店主过去很穷, 但是经过辛苦的经营赚了很多钱。/ Gradually they ~d experience in how to guide the work. 他们逐步取得了指导这项工作的经验。② 学到(知识等): They have ~d many skills in these few years. 这几年他们学到了很多技能。
- across** [ə'krɒs] I prep. ① 横越, 穿过: There is a bridge ~ the railway line. 铁路线上横跨着一座桥梁。/ I walked ~ the street. 我穿过了街道。② 在... 对面, 在... 那面: My house is just ~ the street. 我的房子就在街道对面。/ He addressed me from ~ the room. 他从房间的那面对我讲话。I ad. 横过, 穿过: Will you row me ~? 你愿意把我渡过河去吗? / Come ~ to my office this afternoon. 今天下午到我办公室来。
- act** [ækt] I n. ① 行动; 动作: It is an ~ of kindness to help a blind man across the street. 帮助盲人过街是善意的行动。/ Don't make a rash ~. 不要轻举妄动。② (戏剧中的一)幕: The second ~ of the play has just started. 这出剧的第二幕刚开始。/ Hamlet kills the king in Act 5 Scene 2. 哈姆雷特在第五幕第二场中杀死了国王。③ 法令; 条例: The ~ was passed by Congress and went into effect in August, 1950. 这项法令由国会通过, 于1950年8月生效。I II vi. ① 行动; 举动: This is the time to ~. 这是行动的时候了。/ I can't ~ this way. 我不能这样

做。②起作用(on): This medicine ~s on the heart. 这种药对心脏起作用。/ These pills ~ on the liver. 这些药对肝脏有作用。③(戏中)表演: She ~ed quite well. 她表演得很好。■ vt. 扮演, 演出: Who is ~ing the part of Hamlet? 谁在扮演哈姆雷特角色?

action [ækʃən] n. ①[同 act, deed; 反 rest]行动; 动作; 行为: The time has come for ~. 行动的时刻到了。/ They asked him to reconsider his ~. 他们请他重新考虑他的行为。②作用: It is brought about by the combined ~ of several factors. 它是由几种因素的共同作用而引起的。/ the ~ of an acid on metal 酸对金属所起的作用

active [æktiv] a. 活动的, 活跃的, 活泼的; 敏捷的; 积极的: He takes an ~ part in school affairs. 他积极参加学校的活动。/ He is ~ in work. 他工作积极。/ Jack leads an ~ life; he is always working or playing games. 杰克总是忙个不停; 他不是在工作, 就是在玩乐。/ She is eighty but still very ~. 她八十岁了, 但仍然很活跃。

activity [æk'tiviti] n. [同 operation, agility; 反 lassitude]活动; 活力: Business is recovering ~. 商业又活跃起来。/ This nation is now enjoying great commercial and industrial ~. 现在这个国家在工商业上有很大的活力。/ We need a little ~ to keep ourselves warm. 我们需要稍微活动一下来暖和身体。

actor [æktə] n. 男演员: This ~ will appear in the character of Hamlet. 这位男演员将扮演哈姆雷特。/ The ~ was applauded. 这位男演员受到鼓掌欢迎。/ The ~ was called before the curtain. 这位男演员应邀出场谢幕。

actress [æktris] n. 女演员: He thrilled with delight on seeing her favourite ~. 他看到自己最喜爱的女演员时心头一阵喜悦。/ an ~ in comedy 喜剧女演员/a motion-picture ~ 女电影演员

actual [æktʃuəl] a. [同 real, true, certain]实际的, 现实的: I don't know the ~ price of this house, but it cost a lot of money. 我不知道买这所房子的实际价格, 不过买它花了很多钱。/ It's an ~ fact; I haven't invented or imagined it. 这是实际事实; 并不是我捏造或想象出来的。

A. D. [eidi:] abbr. 公元: Buddhism was introduced into China about A. D. 67. 佛教是在公元六十七年传入中国的。/ in ~ 1066 在公元一〇六六年 / ~ 1200 公元一二〇〇年

adapt [ə'dæpt] vt. [同 adjust; 反 misfit]使适应(to): He had to ~ himself to their customs and habits. 他必须适应他们的风俗习惯。/ They are ~ed to various climates, soils and other natural conditions. 它们能适应各种气候、土壤和其它自然条件。/ We'll have to ~ this building to the needs of the old people. 我们必须把这所房子改得适合老人们的需要。

add [æd] ■ vt. [同 join; 反 subtract]加, 加上: Three ~ed to four makes seven. 三加四等于七。/ That was ~ing fuel to the fire. 这正是火上加油。■ vi. 增添; 做加法(to): Fireworks ~ed to the attraction of the festival night. 烟火使节日之夜更加生色。/ This, of course, ~ed to our difficulties. 这自然增加了我们的

困难。/I didn't want to ~ to Mother's misery. 我不愿增添母亲的痛苦。

addition [ə'dɪʃən] *n.* [同 adding; 反 subtraction] 加, 加法; 增加: They have just had an ~ to the family. 他们家刚刚又增加了一口人。/This book is a most desirable ~ to the library of every teacher of English. 这是每个英语教师都极其希望在自己的藏书中增添的一部书。|| *in* ~ 另外, 还有: You need money and time, *in* ~, you need diligence. 你需要金钱和时间, 此外你还需要努力。|| *in* ~ to 除...之外(还): *In* ~ to English, he has to study a second foreign language. 除了学习英语之外, 他必须学习第二外语。

additional [ə'dɪʃənəl] *a.* [同 supplementary] 附加的; 另外的: It will take an ~ two weeks to finish the work. 还得再花两个星期才能完成这项工作。/an ~ tax 附加税 / ~ charges 附加费

address [ə'dres] 1 *n.* ①地址, 通讯处: Let me know if you change your ~. 你如果改变住址, 请通知我。/She has changed her ~. 她已换了住址。/Please let me have your ~ as soon as you are settled. 请你一安好家就把地址告诉我。②致词: He read an ~ of welcome on behalf of ... 他代表...宣读欢迎词。/The headmaster gave an ~ to the school before the prizes were given away. 校长在颁奖前向全体学生致词。1 *vt.* ①致函; 写地址: Please ~ the letter for me. 请帮我写一下这封信的地址。②致词; 讲(话等): I was ~ed in English by a passer-by. 一个过路人用英语对我讲话。/He ~ed his friend on the subject. 他向他的朋友讲这个问题。

adequate [ædɪkwɪt] *a.* [同 sufficient, full, enough; 反 inadequate] 足够的, 恰当的: The supply is not ~ to the demand. 供不应求。/His wages are ~ to support three people. 他的工资足够养活三口人。/The amount of paper was not ~ for the examination; more had to be bought. 考试用纸数量不够; 得再买一些。

adjective [ædʒɪktɪv] 1 *n.* 形容词; 修饰语: use too many ~s 堆砌形容词 / relative ~ 关系形容词 / demonstrative ~ 指示形容词 1 *a.* 形容词的; 修饰性的: an ~ phrase 形容词短语 / an ~ clause 形容词从句

adjust [ə'dʒʌst] *vt.* [同 arrange; 反 dislocate] 调节, 调整: Please ~ the light on your bicycle so that it shines on the road. 请你把自行车上的灯调节一下, 使灯照射到路上。/I must ~ my watch, it's slow. 我的表慢了, 必须调整一下。|| *vi.* 适应: My eyes haven't ~ed to the dark yet. 我的眼睛还不适应黑暗。/Astronauts in flight must ~ to weightlessness. 飞行中的宇航员们必须适应失重状态。|| ~ oneself to 使自己适应于: She must learn to ~ herself to English life. 她必须使自己学会适应英国人的生活。

adjustment [ə'dʒʌstmənt] *n.* [同 arrangement] 调整, 调节; 校正: The situation in the province needs ~. 那个省的局面需要调整。/An ~ of differences was reached. 分歧已获调解。

administration [ædminɪ'streɪʃən] *n.* ①管理, 经营: We must consolidate economical ~. 我们必须加强经济管理。/The Chief Executive should be experienced in business ~. 总经理应有企业管理经验。②行政; 行政机关; (美)政府: These

expenses are paid out directly by municipal ~. 这些费用直接由市行政机关支付。/The new Administration has come into power. 新政府已经开始执政。



admire[əd'maɪə]vt. [同 esteem, like; 反 despise]羡慕, 赞赏, 钦佩: I ~ her for her bravery. 我钦佩她的勇敢。/He much ~s your poems. 他非常赞赏你的诗歌。/Lots of young people in the neighbourhood ~ him as the city's best football player. 街坊中的许多青年人都羡慕他是本城的最佳运动员。

admission[əd'mɪʃən]n. ①[同 admittance; 反 exclusion]允许进入: He has the requirements for ~ into the university. 他具备了进入该大学的条件。/Admission to the literary club is open to all. 人人均可加入文学俱乐部。②[同 acknowledgment; 反 denial]承认: He made an ~ that he was the thief. 他承认他是窃贼。/I knew it on his own ~. 他自己承认, 我才得知此事。

admit[əd'mɪt](admitted; admitting)vt. ①[同 let in, receive; 反 exclude]允许进入, 接纳: She opened the door and ~ted us into the house. 她打开房门让我们进去。/He was ~ted as a partner. 他被接纳为伙伴。②[同 acknowledge; 反 deny]承认: I ~ my fault. 我承认我的错误。/She admitted having done wrong. 她承认自己做错了。

adopt[ə'dɒpt]vt. ①[同 affiliate; 反 abandon]收养: Uncle Wang offered to ~ the homeless child. 王大叔主动提出要收养那个无家可归的孩子。/Another peasant family ~ed him as their own son. 另一户农民把他收养起来作为自己的儿子。②[同 accept; 反 reject]采用, 采纳: Finally they ~ed the suggestion. 最后他们采纳了这项建议。/They were discussing which system to ~. 他们讨论应采用哪个系统。③[同 approve]通过: The resolution was ~ed by an overwhelming majority. 这项决议经过绝大多数人赞成通过了。

adult[əd'ʌlt]n. [同 grown-up; 反 child]成年人: Nobody is willing to be a dependent ~. 没有哪个成年人甘愿寄人篱下。/education for ~s (~s education)成人教育/young ~s 青壮年

advance[əd'vɑːns] I  vt. [同 elevate, promote, propel, push; 反 retard]发展; 促进: They began to ~ production energetically. 他们开始大力发展生产。/That pact didn't ~ peace among nations. 这一公约并没有促进国际和平。II  vi. 前进; 发展; 往前走: They ~d to meet the guests. 他们走上前去迎接客人。/The soldiers ~d on the enemy. 战士向敌军(阵地)推进。I n. ①前进, 进展: Nothing could stop the ~ of our soldiers. 什么都不能阻止我军的前进。/Science has made great ~s during the last fifty years. 科学在过去的五十年里有了很大的进展。②预付, 借支: He asked for an ~ on his salary. 他要求预付薪水。/I was wondering if you would care to make me a small ~. 不知你能否借给我一小笔钱。||in ~事先: Everything had been arranged in ~. 一切都预先安排好了。/It's unwise to spend your income in ~. 把你的收入提前花掉是不明智之举。

advanced[əd'vɑːnst]a. 高级; 先进的: Shanghai is a technologically ~ city in China. 上海是中国的一个技术先进的城市。/My views are too ~ for him. 我的见解对他说来太高深了。