

Student English Dictionary
with
Chinese Translation



学生英语双解词典

A Student English Dictionary With Chinese Translation

主编: 姜治文

编者: 彭淑苑 文允铮 马 越

包维国 何止敬 沈 毅

李 红 王鲁男 吴向清

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责任编辑:朱蓉贞 封面设计:文小牛 技术设计:何 华

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姜治文等 编著

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前言

《学生英语双解词典》是为满足我国大学生、中学生以及自修英语者学习英语的迫切需要而编写、出版的。该词典具有下述特点。

- 一、选词妥贴。一部词典是否适用,在很大程度上取决于选词是否适当。《学生英语双解词典》的选词是根据《中学英语教学大纲》、高等学校理工科本科的《大学英语教学大纲》和高等学校文理科本科的《大学英语教学大纲》三个词表,特别是大学英语4级词汇是根据国家教委最新审定的4000词汇而选定的。共收词6300余条,短语动词和习语900余条,基本上覆盖了现行大、中学各类教材和我国考硕士生复习的各种教材的词汇。
- 二、实用性强。编写《学生英语双解词典》的宗旨是为英语教学服务,为学习英语解难和英语统考服务。本词典采取英汉双解形式,这不仅可帮助广大读者是确掌握词义,而且也是教学和测试合大、中学生以是用最常用的单词,浅显易懂,很适合大、中学生以及最份英语的读者使用。此外,学习英语的人,面临的好好更就是词汇的用法问题、能否对词汇用法有较好的掌握,就成了能否学好英语的关键。本词典各词条都突出了能否关系。

三、多用途。随着社会的发展,一物多用已成为人们所追求。为了适应形势,本词典的编者们然费苦心,千方百计地让这本词典在读者手中具有多功能的用途,但又不增加大量的篇幅。在词条后,大学英语四级词汇和非四级词汇作了区别,用符号标明。经过这样处

理,该词典除了作为工具书外,对参加大学英语四级或六级考试的人,可以用此书检查自己掌握四、六级词汇的情况;在部分词条后加上同义词和反义词,这样可帮助读者记忆单词,扩大词汇量;此外,有的词注意了词的搭配,这样可帮助学生掌握词的用法;词书后,附有汉英学校常用词,读者在需要时可随时查阅,达到事半功倍的效果。

本词典由姜治文主编,负责全书的审稿工作。参加初稿编写的人员分工是:姜治文 A-B;彭淑苑 B-C;文允铮 C-E;马越 F-G;包维国 G-L;何止敬 L-O;沈毅 O-Q;李红 Q-S;王鲁男 S-T;吴向清 T-Z。另外,外籍专家 Richard Cottrol 对所有词条的英文释义和例句进行了最后的校正。

在编写过程中,我们一直得到国家级专家、全国大学英语指导委员会工科院校英语组副组长韩其顺教授的关怀和指导,在此致以衷心的感谢。

由于时间紧迫,成书仓促,我们经验不多,学识浅薄,疏漏谬误之处,在所难免,敬请广大读者批评指正。

编 者 1994年3月于重庆

体例说明

一、词目

- ①词目排黑正体,以小圆点划分音节。如:ac·cu·ra·cv
- ②同一单词有两种不同的拼写时,其处理方法有下述几种类型。如:

col·o(u)r.

cig·a·ret(te)

centre(-ter)

grey/gray

al·u·min·i·um [¡æljuˈminjəm], (AmE a·lu·mi·num [əˈljuːminəm])

③凡以本词目为中心词的习语则附于本词目之后,用"‖"隔开,不另列条。如:
take away, take in, take off, take on 等列入词目 take 之后,用"‖~away;~in;~off;~on"表示。

二、注音

- ①本词典采用通用国际音标注音,为了节省篇幅, 一般只注最常用的一种读音。
- ②英语读音悬殊较大时,同时加注两种读音,英音在前,美音在后,中间以分号隔开。如: ca·fe ['kæfei; kə'fei]

bal·let ['bælei; bæ'lei]

③斜体音标和带圆括号的长音符号(:)表示可有可 无的标音。如:

function ['fankson]

con · ser · va · tion [konsə (;) vei [ən]

三、词类

①词类以黑粗体的英语缩写词标注: 名词:n. 数词:num.

- ②凡注有 v. 的动词表示既可作及物动词,又可作不及物动词,vt. 则表示该词仅用于及物动词,vi. 则表示该词义仅用于不及物动词。
- ③可数名词用 [C] 表示,不可数名词用 [U] 表示。若有的名词既可作可数名词,又可作不可数名词,则用 [C; U] 表示。

有时同一名词词义不同,其可数性亦有变化,这时则在各义项之前分别加注。如:

de • scent [di'sent] n. ① [C; U] coming or going down 下降,降下②[C] a downward slope 斜坡③ [U] family origins 血统,家世

四、词形的特殊变化

词形特殊变化放在词类注释之后,以圆括号与其它部分分开,其内容包括:

①名词复数:

da·tum ['deitəm] n. (pl. data ['deitə])
half [haif; hæf] n. (pl. halves [haivz; hævz])

②代词的数和格:

that [ðæt] pron. (pl. those [ðəuz]) he [hi:] pron. (him; his)

③动词时态:

give [giv] vt. (gave [geiv]; given ['givn]) spend [spend] v. (spent [spent]), 只注一种表示过去时和过去分词同形。

④形容词和副词的比较级和最高级:
glad [glæd] a. (~der; ~dest)
far [fa:] ad. (farther ['fa:ðə] or further
['fa:ðə]:

farthest ['faːðist] or furthest ['fəːðist])

五、释义

- ①一个词或一个习语有多条不同的释义时,各条释义分别列出,前面标以①、②、③、④等数码。
- ②名词释义前所注的 (usu. pl.) 表示该词或该项词义常用复数。如: con·grat·u·la·tion [kəmgrætʃuˈleiʃən]n. [C] (usu. pl.)
- ③中文释义后常有带圆括号的各种介词,这表示该项词·义对搭配介词的要求。如: con·sist [kənˈsist] wi. ①在于,存在于(in)②由···组成,由···构成(of)
- ④搭配式中 sth. 代替事物, sb. 代替人; one, one's 代替讲话者本人,本人的。

美国茶运

American

六、略语表

AmE.

7 1111L.	American Eng-	天四夹坩,夹坩			
	lish	•			
Ant.	antonyms	反义词			
BrE.	British English	英国英语			
chem.	chemistry	化学			
collect.	collective (ly)	集合用法			
colloq.	colloquial (ly)	口语,俗语			
e. g.	for example	例如			
emph.	emphatic	强调			
esp.	especial (ly)	尤指			
etc.	and so forth	等等			
gram.	grammar	语法			
i. e.	that is	即,就是			
math.	mathematics	数学			
mech.	mechanics	机械学			
p.	past	过去时			
phys.	physics	物理学·			
pl.	plural	复数			
poss.	possessive(case)	所有格			
p. p.	past participle	过去分词			

现在分词 present participle pres. p. somebody 某人 sb. 单数 singular sing. something 某事,某物 sth. 同义词 Syn. synonyms 通常 usual(lv) usu. 及 & and

七、若干符号的用法

- ①实心三角(▲)用于表示大纲词表调整后,未确定为大学英语四级词汇,但在原来的理工科大纲和文理科大纲均已收入。
- ②代字号(~)用于代表词条本词。
- ③斜线号(/)用于分隔同一个词条的几个词类。
- ④平行号(||) 用于表示词条内习语的开始。
- ⑤长横线(——)用于习语与习语的英汉释义之 间。
- ⑥方括号([])用于注明音标、词源和名词的可数与不可数。

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A

- a [ei; ə]; an [æn; ən] art. one; any; each (个), 任一, 每一; a pound 镑; forty miles an hour 每小时 40 哩; A horse is a useful animal. 马是有用的动物。
- a·ban·don [ə'bændən] v. leave completely and forever; give up 丢弃,离弃;放弃: ~ ship 弃船; ~ smoking 戒烟; ~ an attempt 放弃尝试 Syn: leave; quit; desert; forsake; discard; give up; surrender Ant: keep; maintain; pursue
- ab·bre·vi·a·tion ▲ [əˌbri;viˈeiʃən] n. [U] a making shorter; a shortened form of a word or phrase 节略,缩写: In. is an ~ for inch. in. 是 inch 的缩写。Syn: cut; shortening; reduction Ant: lengthening; expansion
- a bide ▲ [ə'baid] v. stand fast; obey 坚持,遵守 (by): ~ by one's opinion 固执己见; ~ by the rules 遵守规则 Syn: remain; persist; persevere, keep on; remain faithful
- a·bil·i·ty [ə'biliti] n. [U] ① power to do (sth. physical 'or mental) 能力,智能: the ~ to do a thing 办事的能力 ② talent 才能,才干: a man of ~ 有才能的人; leadership ~ 领导才干 Syn: ① power; capacity; capability ② talent; faculty; skill; ingenuity Ant: inability
- a·ble ['eibl] a. ① having sufficient ability; capable 有能力的,有才能的,有才干的: an ~ leader 有才干的领导者; an ~ man 能干人 ② having or showing knowledge or skill 显示出才华的,出色的: an ~ speech 漂亮的演说 || be ~ to having the power necessary to do sth. 能,会: Will you be ~ to come? 你能来吗? Syn: capable; talented; gifted; skilled; expert; skillful Ant: unable
- ab·nor·mal ▲ [əbˈnɔːməl]a. different from what is normal, ordinary or expected; unusual 反常的, 不正常的: ~ phenomena 反常现象 Syn: unusual; queer; unnatural; irregular Ant: normal
- a · board [ə'bɔːd] ad. & prep. in (to) or on (to) a ship (aircraft, train or bus, etc.) 在船(飞机,火车,公共汽车等)上,上船(飞

机,火车,公共汽车等): go ~ 上船,上车; go home ~ a train 坐火车回家

- a bol ish ▲ [ə'bɔliʃ] vt. put an end to; do away with 废除,取消: ~ slavery 废除奴隶制 Syn; cease; end; cancel Ant; establish
- a·bout [ə'baut] prep. ① around; near to 在... 周围; 在... 附近: the people ~ us 我们周围的人; somewhere ~ here 在此地附近② concerning; regarding 关于,对于: talk ~ sb. 谈论某人/ad. ① around; here and there 在周围,到处: look ~ 四处张望② nearby; close by 附近: There is no one ~. 附近无人。③ nearly; almost 大约,差不多: ~ a year ago 大约一年前; That's ~ right. 大致差不多。 | be ~ to— be just ready to; be going to 即将,准备: He is ~ to speak. 他正打算说话。
- a·bove [a'bʌv] prep. on top of; higher than; over 在... 上面,超过,高于: We were flying ~ the clouds. 我们飞行在云层之上。/a. appearing earlier in the same text; just mentioned 上面的,上述的: for the ~ reasons 根据上述的理由 /ad. higher up; more 在上面,以上: children of ten and ~ 十岁以上的小孩; My room is just ~. 我的卧室就在楼上。 || ~ all most important of all 首先,尤其
- a·broad [ə'bro:d] ad. ① to or in a foreign country 到国外,在国外: go ~ 出国; at home and ~ 国内外 ② everywhere; in circulation 到处,传开: The news of his death soon spread ~. 他去逝的消息不久就四处传开了。
- ab·sence ['æbsəns] n. [U] ① the state of not being present 缺席,不在场: ~ from classes 缺课; the reason for my ~ 我缺席的原因 ② lack 缺乏,不存在: Cold is the ~ of heat. 冷就是缺乏热。Syn: ① want; lack; deficiency
- ab·sent ['æbsənt] a. ① not being here; not present 缺席,不在场 (from); ~ from work 缺勤 ② showing lack of attention to what is happening 漫不经心的,心不在焉的: He was ~ in his mind then. 当时他心不在焉。Syn: ① away; out; not in; off Ant; present
- ab·so·lute ['æbsəlju:t] a. complete; perfect 完全的,绝对的: ~ truth 绝对真理; ~ zero [物] 绝对零度 Syn: perfect; complete; total Ant: partial; incomplete
- ab·so·lute·ly ['æbsəlju:tli] ad. completely; in every way 完全地,绝对地: ~ impossible 绝对不可能; ~ right 完全对

- ab·sorb [əb'sɔːb] vt. ① take or suck in (esp. liquids); take in (heat,light,etc.) 吸收(液体,热,光等): Dry sand ~s water. 干沙吸收水份。② take up all the attention of 吸引,使专心 || be ~ed in take up all the attention of 专心致志于: He was ~ed in a book. 他全神贯注于书本。Syn: ① suck up; take in ② engross Ant: ① leak; drain
- ab·sorp·tion ▲ [əbˈsɔːpʃən] n. [U] absorbing or being absorbed 吸收
- ab·stract ['æbstrækt] a. thought of separately from fact, objects or particular examples 抽象的: an ~ noun 抽象名词 /n. [C] short account (of a piece of writing, a book, speech, etc.) (文章、书籍、演说等的) 摘要,梗概: an ~ of a speech 演说的摘要; make an ~ of 把... 要点摘录下来 /w. [æb'strækt] take out; separate 提取; 抽取: ~ metal from ore 从矿石中提取金属
- ab·surd ▲ [əbˈsəːd] a. clearly false or foolish; ridiculous 荒唐的: How ~! 岂有此理! Syn: ridiculous; foolish; silly Ant: sensible; reasonable; sound
- a·bun·dance ▲ [ə'bʌndəns] n. [U] great plenty 丰富,充裕: a year of ~丰年; live in ~生活富裕 Syn: plenty; ampleness a·bun·dant] [ə'bʌndənt] a. plentiful; more than enough 丰富的, 允定的,大量的(in): an ~ harvest 丰收; be ~ in production 物产丰富 Syn: plentiful; rich Ant: scarcity; want; absence
- ac:a:dem·ic [iækə'demik]a. ① of colleges, universities, etc. 学院的,大学的: an ~ degree 学位 ② of teaching, studying esp. in a college or university 学术的: ~ discussion 学术讨论
- a·cad·e·my ▲ [əˈkædəmi] n. [C] ① school for higher learning usu. for a special purpose 高等专科院校: an ~ of musical 音乐学院 ② a secondary or college preparatory school 中等学校 ③ a society of scholars or artists; an association for the promotion of literature, science or art 研究院, 学会
 - ac·cel·er·ate [ək'seləreit] v. increase the speed of ; cause to happen sooner 加速,促进
 - ac·cel·er·a·tion & [æk,seləˈreiʃən] n. [U] ① the act of in-

creasing speed 加速 ② rate of increase of speed per unit of time 加速度

ac:cent ['æksənt] n. [C] ① a special way of speaking, usu. connected with a country, area, or class 腔调, 口音: speak without an ~ 说话不带地方口音 ② stress; a special weight given by voice to a certain part of a word 重音

ac·cept [ək'sept] v. ① take or receive (sth. offered), esp. willingly 接受, 领受: ~ an invitation 接受邀请② take as true or satisfactory 认可: the ~ed meaning 公认的意义③ agree to; admit 同意, 承认: I ~ what you have just said. 我同意你刚刚说的那些话。Syn: ① receive; take② receive; acknowledge③ admit; approve; allow Ant: refuse; reject

ac·cept·a·ble ▲ [əkˈseptəbl] a. worth accepting 可接受的

ac·cept·ance [əkˈseptəns] n. [U] ① the act of accepting or being accepted 接受,验收: ~ test 验收试验 ② approval 承认,认可

ac·cess ['ækses] n. [U] ① the act of approaching 接近,进入② way (in) to a place; passage 入口,通路③ means of approaching or entering 接近(或进入)的方法 ‖ have /gain ~ to—the right to enter or make use of 可以获得: Students must have ~ to good books. 学生必须有机会读到好书。

ac·ces·so·ry ▲ [əkˈsesəri] n. [C] sth. extra, helpful, and useful, but not an essential part 附件, 附属品

ac·ci·dent ['æksidənt] n. [C] ① an unfortunate happening 事故: a traffic ~ 交通事故② an event not expected; an event which happens by chance 意外的事,偶然的事 ‖ by ~ — by chance 偶然: We met in the street by ~. 我们偶然在街上相遇。Syn: ① misfortune; disaster ② chance

ac·ci·den tal [næksi'dentl]a. happening by chance 偶然的,意外的: ~ death 意外的死亡 Syn: casual; unplanned Ant: planned; designed

ac·com·mo·date ▲ [əˈkəmədeit] v. ① hold; provide lodging for 留宿; 收容: ~ sb. for the night 留(某人)住一夜; ~ wounded soldiers 收容伤员② supply or equip (sb. with sth.)供应,供给: ~ sb. with a loan 向某人提供贷款③ adapt 适应: We must ~ ourselves to circumstances. 我们必须适应环境。Syn:① provide for; serve; hold② provide; supply; aid; assist; help③ suit; fit; adapt

ac · com · mo · da · tion [əˌkəməˈdeiʃən] n. [U] ① an accommodating or being accommodated 留宿,住宿 ② (pl. AmE.) lodging, food and services (复) [美] 招待设备,膳宿 ③ adaption; setting of (differences) 适应,和解(分歧)

ac ·com ·pa ·ny [ə'kʌmpəni] v. ① go with 伴随, 陪同: ~ a foreign visitor to the station 送外宾去车站 ② support (a singer or a player) by playing music 为... 伴奏: The famous singer was accompanied at the piano by Mr. Smith. 史密斯先生为这位著名的歌唱家担任钢琴伴奏。Syn: ① go with; attend; join Ant: ① desert; abandon; forsake

ac·com·plish [əˈkəmpliʃ] v. complete; finish 完成, 实现: ~ a task 完成一项任名 Syn: fulfill; complete; achieve; finish; at-

tain: perform

| ac · cord ▲ [ə'kɔːd] vi. agree; be consistent (with) 符合, 一致 (with): His opinion ~ed with mine. 他的意见与我的一致。/vi. give; grant 给予: ~ sb. permission 允许某人/n. [U] agreement 符合, 一致 Syn: vi. agree; correspond Ant: vi. conflict; disagree

ac·cord·ance [əˈkɔːdəns] n. [U] agreement 一致 || in ~ with — in agreement with 与...一致,根据,按照: in ~ with cus-

tom 依照贯例

ac·cord·ing [əˈkɔːdiɪ] ad. in agreement with 根据,按照 ‖ ~ to — as said or shown by; in a way that agrees with 依据,按照

ac·cord·ing·ly [əˈkɔːdinli] ad. ① for that reason; therefore 因此,从而; The weather has changed suddenly, and we must alter our plan ~. 天气突然变了,因而我们必须改变计划。② do (act) in accordance with the circumstances; correspondingly 照着(办),相应地: I have told you the circumstances, so you must act ~. 我已经告诉你一切情况,所以你必须斟酌情形办理。Syn: ① consequently; hence; therefore; thus; so

ac·count [əˈkaunt] n. [C] ① a record or statement of money received or paid out 帐,帐目(户): open an ~ with a bank 在一家银行开帐户② report; description 报告; 叙述,说明: give an ~ of 报告,叙述/v. explain; give a reason for 解释,说明: The teacher asked Mary to ~ for being late. 老师要玛丽解释迟到的原因。 ∥ ~ for — give an explanation or reason for 说明 (原因等); on ~ of — because of 因为,由于: He can not

come to the meeting on \sim of illness. 他因病不能到会。 $take\ into\ \sim\ -$ take into consideration 考虑

- ac·cu·mu·late [əˈkjuːmjuleit] v. collect, gather together; pile — up 积累,积蓄,堆积:~ funds for 积累资金
- ac·cu·ra·cy ['ækjurəsi] n. [U] exactness; correctness 准确(性),精确(性)
- ac · cu · rate ['ækjurit] a. careful and exact; correct 精确的, 准确的: clock 准确无误的钟; quick and ~ at figures 计算迅速而准确 /~ly ad. Syn a.: correct; exact; precise; right; true Ant: a. inaccurate
- ac·cuse [əˈkjuːz] v. charge (someone) with doing sth. wrong or breaking the law 指控, 谴责 (of): ~ sb. of having committed a crime 控告某人犯罪 Syn: blame; charge
- ac · cus · tom ▲ [əˈkʌstəm] vt. make oneself used to 使习惯(to): ~ oneself to 使自己习惯于; I ~ed myself to working hard. 我习惯于努力工作。
- ac·cus·tom·ed [əˈkʌstəmd] a. regular; usual 经常的,习惯的; By Monday he was back in his ~ place. 到星期一时,他又回到他经常去的地方。|| be ~ to in the habit of 习惯于: He is ~ to the cold weather. 他习惯于寒冷的气候。Syn: customary; habitual; used to; familiar Ant: unaccustomed
- ache [eik] vi. have or suffer a continuous dull pain 痛: His head ~s. 他头痛。/n. [C] a continuous dull pain 痛,疼痛,酸痛: have a headache 头痛; have ~s and pains all over 周身疼痛
- a·chieve [ə'tʃiːv] vt. ① accomplish; complete 完成, 实现: I've ~d only half of what I had hoped to do. 我仅完成我所希望完成的一半。② gain or reach by effort 达到, 得到: ~ one's purpose 达到目的; ~ success 获得成功 Syn: ① accomplish; complete; realize ② gain; obtain; acquire; get; attain; win Ant; fall
- a·chieve·ment [əˈtʃiːvmənt]n. [U] ① achieving; the successful finishing or gaining of sth. 完成,达到: the ~ of one's aim 达到目的 ② [C] sth. successfully finished or gained, esp. through skill and hard work 成就,成绩: one's scientific ~s 某人科学上的成就
- a ·cid ['æsid]n. [C; U] substance that contains hydrogen, which can react with metals to form a salt [化]酸 / a. having a sour or bitter taste like that of vinegar 酸的: ~ rain 酸雨

- ac·knowl·edge ▲ [əkˈnɔlidʒ] vt. ① admit to be true 承认: ~
 the mistakes 承认错误; He refused to ~ defeat. 他拒绝承认
 失败。② express gratitude for 感谢: ~ gifts 感谢得到的礼物
 Syn: ① accept; receive; allow ② appreciate; be grateful for
 Ant: refuse; deny; reject
- ac·quaint ▲ [ə'kweint] vt. make known; make aware 使认识, 使了解 (with): ~ sb. with sth. 使某人了解某事 || be ~ed with —have personal knowledge of 知道, 知悉
- ac · quaint · ance [ə'kweintəns] n. [C] a person known to one, but not a close friend 熟人,相识: He is not a friend of mine, but only an ~. 他不是我的朋友,只是相识罢了。Syn: associate; colleague; companion
- ac ·quire [əˈkwaiə] vt. ① get or come to have as one's own; gain for oneself by skill or ability, by one's efforts or behaviour 取得,获得② gain by learning 学到: ~ a good knowledge of English 学到英语知识 Syn: ① gain; get; obtain; achieve ② earn Ant: lose
- a · cre ['eikə] n. [C] a measure of land (about 4,047 square metres or 4,840 square yards) 英亩 (4,047 平方米,或 4,840 平方码)
- a·cross [əˈkrɔs] prep. ① from one side to the other side of 横过, 穿过: walk ~ the street 走到街的对面; the bridge ~ the river 横架在河上的桥 ② on the other side of 在…的对面: Our school is just ~ the street. 我们的学校就在街对面。③ so as to cross 交叉 / ad. ① from one side to the other 横过, 穿过: I helped the blind man ~. 我帮助那盲人走过去了。② wide 宽,阔: The river is half a mile ~. 这河面宽半英里。
- act [ækt]n. [C] ① a thing done; an action 行为,动作: a brave ~勇敢的行为 ② one of the main divisions of a stage play 幕: a play in five ~s 一个五幕剧 ③ a law; a formal decision 法令,条例 / vi. ① take action; do sth. 行动, 做事: ~ at once 立即行动 ② have an effect 起作用(on): The medicine ~s well on the pain. 这药对止痛很有效。③ perform on the stage; play a role 表演, 扮演
- ac·tion ['ækʃən] n. ① [C] the doing of sth.; behaviour; movement 行动, 行为, 动作: We shall judge you by your ~s, not by your promises. 我们评判你是根据你的行为, 而不是你的诺言。② [U] effect 作用 (on): the ~ of an acid on metal 酸