

ENGLISH-ENGLISH DICTIONARY FOR COLLEGE STUDENTS

大学 英语四级词汇

用法强化词典

杨兆和

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主编

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云南大学出版社

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English-English Dictionary for College Students

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使用说明

一、本词典的条目由本词、注音、词性、释义、例句、词组、习语等组成。

二、本词用正黑体且突出正文二字母排印。本词典按本词的字母排序。

三、注音采用国际音标，且用方括号与其前后隔开。

四、词性用紧接注音之后的黑体字母缩写方式表示，其缩写代表意义按一般词典惯例。

在大学英语教学大纲范围内，一词可作多种词性使用时，按①、②…方式逐一列出不同词性的情况。

五、释义紧跟词性标识之后，且用斜体排印。在大学英语教学大纲范围内，一词有多种释义时，按①、②…的方式，逐一处理不同释义的情况。往往一种释义中又有二至三种不同但相近的释义，此时，就在同一序号下用分号（或逗号）分开这些有轻微差别的释义。

六、例句由释义后面的冒号引出，且用白正体排印。每一释义，一般均有三个例句。例句与例句之间用竖线隔开。

七、有些本词还附有习语/词组。本词典中采用双竖线引出习语/词组，且用黑正体排印。每一习语/词组的释义和例句也仿前处理。

八、为节省版面，本词在其条目中重复出现时，以“~”表示，若在重复出现时，词形作规则变化，则只把增加的词尾附在“~”之后。

例如，p. 7, **address** 条中，~ 为 address; ~es 为 addresses; ~ed 为 addressed. 这里需要指出的是：

1. 有些以 y 结尾的词，在变化时往往变 y 为 i 再加相应词尾 ed 或 es。这时“~”表示本词去掉 y 的那部分。例如，p. 63, **classify**

条中，~ied为 **classified**. p. 80, **copy** 条中，~ies为 **copies**；而 ~ing 为 **copying**.

有些以 e 结尾的动词，在变化中加 ing 时，要去掉 e，此时，~ 代表本词去掉 e 的那部分。例如，p. 107, **dispute** 条中，~ing表示 **disputing**.

其它词形有不规则变化的本词，则一律全貌给出变化了的形式。

2. 本词首字母通常并不大写，而在例句中需要大写时，分两类情形处理：

① 出现在句首，此时，重复出现的本词简单地以 ~ 表示，意味着句首字母按规则大写。

② 出现在句中，此时重复的本词以大写字母后跟 ~ 表示。例如，p. 81, **corporation** 条中的 C ~ 为 **Corporation**. p. 123, **empire** 条中的 E ~ 为 **Empire**.

前 言

英语四级考试已经成为教育决策部门保证各高校教学水平的手段之一。云南省教育委员会在高教[1996]03号文件第一部分——规划及实施步骤中,就明确指出:“本科层次废除英语三级考试,即取得本科毕业文凭、学位证书的学生必须通过英语四级考试。”于是,大学英语四级考试已经成为众多大学提高教学质量的运作方式。获得大学英语四级考试合格证书也随之成为大学学业最重要的一部分。此外,大学英语四级考试合格证书已经成为目前毕业生获得理想职业,找到最佳位置的重要砝码。很清楚,迅速通过英语四级考试是每个学生的强烈愿望。那么,如何达到这个愿望呢?

《大学英语四级词汇用法强化词典》就是为帮助学生尽快实现这个愿望的。

建筑高楼大厦少不了砖瓦,通晓英语,稳操胜券,关键是词汇量。要通过大学英语四级考试首先必须有足够的词汇。1999年9月高校大学外语教学指导委员会重新修订《大学英语教学大纲》。2000年1月上海外语教育出版社和高等教育出版社联合出版《大学英语教学大纲词汇表》,列出1~4级应掌握4200个词,并且明确指出该表将作为大学英语1~4级的教学依据及大学英语四级考试命题的依据。因此,准确、地道、系统地掌握大纲所列出4200词汇是通过英语四级考试的首要条件。然而,英语不是我们的母语,过去的教学模式和学习方法导致学生主要依靠汉语,依靠英汉语词典去学习英语。这必然造成了学生对英语词汇及语言理解的片面、不准确、甚至错误。这种语言障碍是大多数学生无法通过四级考试的最根本原因。针对这种情况,全国优秀金奖统编教材《大学英语》College English在第三册,第一、二两课阅读技巧中,明确地要求学生使用全英文词典。原因很简单,因为世上没有那一种语言,除其自身外,能用另外一种语言去进行

准确、无误的全面解释。故此,只有尽快地克服英语学习中过分依赖汉语所造成的语言障碍,迅速地过渡到使用全英文词典,才能有效地保证顺利通过英语四级考试。

《大学英语四级词汇用法强化词典》旨在帮助学生迅速地完成这一过渡。该词典以新《大学英语教学大纲词汇表》列出的 4200 个词为基础,给每个词注出音标,列出词性,对每一词的不同词义给出英文定义。每一定义之后给出三个精选句子。该词典收入的近两万个句子使得 4200 个词个个生动活泼,有血有肉,容易记牢。读者只要认真学习、背诵,勤于用英语思维、应用,就能做到由量变到质变的升华,真正掌握英语语言的真谛,打下坚实的英语基础。这样,别说是大学英语四级考试合格证书,就是六级合格证书也会成为你囊中之物的。

编 者

A

a / an [ei; / ən] **art.** ① *one*: This is a car.

| The girl has an orange. | He planted a tree there. ② *any; every*: A horse is an animal. | A spider is not an insect. | A man has to work.

abandon [ə'bændən] **vt.** ① *give up*: He had to ~ his journey before it was well begun. | She was obliged to ~ that ideal. | But the concert could not be ~ed. ② *desert*: A good mother will not ~ her baby. | The sailors ~ed the burning ship. | The cruel man ~ed his wife and child.

ability [ə'biliti] **n.** *capacity or power*: He was a man of great ~. | I do not doubt your ~ to do the work. | He also took part in it according to his ~.

able [eɪbl] **a.** ① *have the power, means or opportunity to do sth.*: You are better ~ to do it than I am. | The patient was soon ~ to sit up and read. | I haven't been ~ to get in touch with her. ② *have or show knowledge or skill*: He is quite an ~ lawyer. | That was an ~ speech. | Where could you find such an ~ author.

aboard [ə'brɔ:d] ① **ad.** *on or in a ship, a plane, a train or a bus*: It's time to go ~. | Welcome ~. | Please come ~.

② **prep.** *on or in a ship, a plane, a train or a bus*: They were asked to go ~ the train. | The children hurried to go ~ the bus at the gate. | They went ~ the ship.

about [ə'baʊt] **prep.** ① *concerning; regarding*: He is careless ~ his personal appearance. | What do you know ~ him? | Tell me all ~ it. ② *around or round*: Every thing ~ me was so beautiful. | They were talking ~ the town. | Many people like to travel ~ the world. ③ *near to*: I dropped the key somewhere ~ here. | His face was swollen ~ the eyes and nose. | The streets ~ the

castle are full of places of historic interest. || **be ~ to v.** *on the point of doing sth.; just going to do sth.*: He was ~ to start. | I was ~ to say when you stopped me. | Autumn harvest is ~ to begin.

above [ə'baʊ] ① **prep.** *over or beyond*: ~ this notice was a landscape painting on the wall. | We flew ~ the clouds. | They live in the flat ~ the shop. ② **ad.** *overhead; on high*: His room is just ~. | A meeting of production directors ~ was held there. | As indicated ~, you may see the importance of the case. ③ **a.** *previously mentioned*: For the ~ reasons I didn't sign the contract. | He only showed us the ~ facts and we agreed. | The ~ charts tells us clearly every thing of the unit.

abroad [ə'brɔ:d] **ad.** ① *in or to a foreign country; away from one's own country*: Denny was still ~. | On our trip ~ we visited relatives there. | I think I will take a trip ~ some where. ② *far and wide; everywhere*: The news was soon ~ that the examination results were ready. | Rumors of victory were ~. | Tidings soon got ~.

absent [æbsənt] **a.** ① *not present at; time of being away*: He was not ~ at the meeting. | Snow is ~ in some countries. | He arrive home to find his wife still ~. ② *lost in thought*: She has an ~ look on her face. | There was an ~ expression on her face. | When I spoke to her she looked at me in an ~ way.

absolute [æbsəlu:t] **a.** *complete; perfect*: A child usually has ~ trust in its mother. | In a law court we must tell the ~ truth. | His story was an ~ lie.

absolutely [æbsəlu:tli] **ad.** ① *completely; perfectly*: He is ~ right. | Farther and mother are ~ different. | He felt himself ~ free. ② *unconditionally; quite so*: So she was ~ convinced. | He knew ~ nothing. | He had ~ misunderstood her reason.

absorb [əb'sɔ:b] **vt.** ① *take or suck in*: Paper that ~s ink is called blotting-paper. | The sponge ~ed all the spit water. | Water is ~ed into the soil. ② *use much of the attention, interest or time of (sb.)*: His business ~s him. | The picture ~ed all their attention. | He was utterly ~ed by the film's slow unfolding.

abstract ['æbstrækt] ① **a.** *separate from what is real*: A flower is beautiful, but beautiful is ~. | ~ ideas may lead to a concrete plan. | The word "length" is an ~ noun. ② **n.** *short account*: Please write an ~ of this scientific article. | An individual is an ~ of humanity. | Who is going to write an ~ of the proposed legislation.

abundant [ə'bʌndnt] **a.** *more than enough; plentiful*: Rice is ~ in the river valleys. | There are ~ supplies of firewood in the forest. | Ours is a land ~ in minerals.

abuse [ə'bju:z] ① **n.** ① *angry or violent attack in words; bad language; cursing*: Mary greeted John with a stream of ~s. | It is not good of the teacher to heap ~ on his student. | Don't shower ~ on the poor fellow. ② *wrong use of sth.*; instance of this: We should put an end to ~s. | It is an ~ of trust to give the young man such a task. | Don't you think it an ~ of right to do so? ② **vt.** ① *say severe, unkind, or unjust, things to sb. or about sb.*: The manager ~d one of his shop assistants yesterday. | Is it fair for the little boy to ~ his sister like that? | "Now, boy, just tell me, how did he ~ you?", the father asked angrily. ② *ill-treat*: I advised you not to ~ the house maid any more. | It is illegal of her to ~ her disabled husband. | Having been ~d several times, she decided to quit the job. ③ *make bad or wrong use of*: Don't ~ the confidence they have placed in you. | The president has been ~ing the authority

many a time. | It's our responsibility to prevent him from ~ing the money his mother tries hard to earn monthly.

academic [ækə'demik] **a.** ① *of an academy*: She is always wearing an ~ costume when she is on the campus. | He had already got an ~ rank when he was just twenty. | When I passed by the ~ building, I saw George entering a bar nearby. ② *of teaching, studying, schools, colleges, etc.*: Mother is busy writing an ~ paper in her office. | Young as he is, he has made wonderful ~ achievements. | Since the ~ year is drawing near, I must prepare for the final exams.

academy [ə'kædəmi] **n.** *a school for training in a special art or skill*: He graduated from the naval ~ last year. | Mary has been working in the ~ of music since 1980. | David is studying in the military ~.

accelerate [æk'selbreit] **v.** *increase the speed of; cause to move faster or happen earlier*: When the truck came to the hill, it began to ~. | ~ the car, or you'll be late for the meeting. | What she did ~d the happening of the incident.

accent [æksnt] **n.** ① *individual, local, or national way of pronouncing*: The Chinese student speaks English with a foreign ~. | "Your ~ sounds familiar to me. Are you from the South?" | He has acquired a London ~ by imitating the tape a lot. ② *prominence given to a syllable*: In the word 'today' the ~ is on the second syllable. | He pronounced the word with a wrong ~, which puzzled me quite a lot. | You should pay great attention to your pronunciation and ~.

accept [ək'sept] **v.** ① *agree to receive sth. offered*: He asked her to marry him and she ~ed him. | I can't ~ you as my assistant. | As a result, she didn't ~ my proposal. ② *approve; agree with*: Actually what he did ~ what I previously

said. | Instead of ~ ing him, she considers him a trouble-maker. | The theory was not ~ ed true until many years had passed.

acceptance [ək'septəns] **n.** ① *act of accepting; taking, being willing to take, sth. offered*: I don't think his ~ of the agreement reasonable. | The ~ of the treaty was considered important to end the war. | Her ~ of holding her wedding ceremony in the church pleased everybody invited. ② *approval; favourable reception*: The proposal found general ~. | What he spoke at the meeting met with everyone's ~. | The boy's ~ of his wrong deeds made things easier to the police.

access [ˈækses] **n.** ① *right, opportunity, or means, of reaching, using, approaching*: Students must have ~ to good books. | Only high officials had ~ to the Emperor. | Mary has ~ to meeting with quite a lot of foreign experts. ② *way in or to a place*: The only ~ to the farmhouse is across the field. | It is a good ~ for John to have a better command of Chinese by home-staying. | Here is an ~ to the Western World.

accident [ˈæksɪdənt] **n.** ① *sth. that happens without a cause that can be seen at once*: ~ s will happen. | There has been an ~ to the president this week. | To my surprise, an ~ happened in the course of the meeting. ② *sth. unfortunate*: There have been many railway ~ s this year. | He was killed in a motoring ~. | The foreign teacher had an ~ while riding his bicycle in the suburbs of Kunming. || **by ~ by chance**: You might cut yourself by ~. | Yesterday I met with George in the street by ~. | Mr. Smith found a good job by ~ in New York.

accidental [ˌæksɪ'dentl] **a.** *happening by chance*: The other day I had an ~ meeting with him in Beijing. | Instead of complete failure, he got an ~ result

from the experiment. | ~ events might happen during the trip.

accommodation [əˌkɒmə'deɪʃən] **n.** *lodgings, rooms for visitors*: Hotel ~ was scarce during the Olympic Games. | The host provided good ~ for the guests. | The ~ offered by the manager was really excellent.

accompany [əˈkʌmpəni] **vt.** ① *go with*: Wars will ~ the convoy across the Atlantic. | He was ~ ed by his secretary. | He will ~ his wife to go to Thailand this September. ② *happen or do at the same time as*: Being very angry, the young man ~ ed his words with blows. | A series of events ~ ed with the change. | Misfortunes are always ~ ed with misbehaviour. ③ *support a singer or player by playing music*: The singer was ~ ed at the piano by Mr. Moore. | The flute ~ ed John during his performance. | The player will be ~ ed at the organ by George.

accomplish [əˈkɒmplɪʃ] **vt.** *perform, finish successfully*: A man who will never ~ anything is good for nothing. | I don't think he can ~ the difficult task. | If he continued to do it this way, he would ~ nothing.

accord [əˈkɔːd] **v.** *match, agree with; be in agreement or harmony with*: His behavior and his principles do not ~ well together. | What you say does not ~ with the previous evidence. | His peaceful words and violent actions do not ~.

accordance [əˈkɔːdəns] **n.** *conformity; agreement*: The ~ of the two papers showed nothing at all. | The mother gave ~ to his son's coming home late. | The excellent achievements show the ~ of their working together towards the same aim. || **in ~ with** *in agreement, conformity with*: They will decorate your new house in ~ with your wishes. | All the passengers are required to make declarations in ~ with the regu-

lations of the Customs. | Every vehicle has to pass the annual check-up in ~ with custom in that area.

according to [ə'kɔ:dn̩ tə] **prep.** ① *on the authority of*: ~ the Bible, the God created the earth in six days. | The bridge was exploded ~ to the demand of the general. | ~ the regulations, every student has to pass the final examination in order to get their diploma. ② *in a degree, in proportion to*: He will be punished ~ the seriousness of his crime. | The fine will be entirely ~ the damage it has caused. | The quality of the services in the hotel is ~ the different rates of the hotel rooms. ③ *in a manner consistent with*: The books are placed on the shelves ~ authors. | The work was assigned to the girl ~ her ability. | The figures in the encyclopedia are compiled ~ the alphabetical orders.

accordingly [ə'kɔ:dn̩gli] **ad.** ① *for that reason; therefore*: ~, they reached their destination as expected. | The weather has suddenly changed, and we must alter our plan ~. | The flight is cancelled, so the time schedule for the delegation has to be modified ~. ② *as the circumstances suggest*: I have told you the circumstances, so you must act ~. | We must ascertain the actual conditions and arrange ~. | The plans have to be rearranged ~.

account [ə'kaʊnt] ① **n.** ① *report, description, narrative*: Don't always believe newspaper ~. | By all ~s, the driver attempted to run away after the accident. | By his own ~, he has been absent from the class for the past two weeks. ② *statement of money paid or received*: Please send in your ~ by the end of this month. | I have an ~ with the Bank of Development. | I want to open an ~ with a bank. ② **vi.** (for) *explain the cause of; serve as an explanation of*: He has been asked to ~ for his con-

duct. | His illness ~s for his absence. | The smile on her face ~s for everything. || **on** ~ **of** *because of*: On ~ of his lateness, the meeting was postponed. | The table was broken on ~ of its poor quality. | The tennis match at Wimbledon had to be delayed on ~ of the heavy rain. || **take into** ~ *consider, pay attention to something*: The weather has to be taken into ~ when making plans for travelling. | We have to take the enthusiasm of the local football fans into ~ while playing in their city. | The revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses should be fully taken into ~.

accountant [ə'kaʊntənt] **n.** *person whose profession is to keep and examine business accounts*: Alice is a qualified ~. | He has been an ~ for five years. | ~s must be very careful with their work.

accumulate [ə'kjʊmjʊleɪt] ① **vt.** *make or become greater in number or quantity; come or gather together, heap up*: By working hard you may ~ a fortune. | By buying ten books every month, he soon ~d a library. | They have successfully ~d funds for building the dam. ② **vi.** *Dust soon ~s if we don't sweep our rooms.* | Snow ~d to a depth of five feet. | The snow seldom ~s in the city in the winter season.

accuracy [ˈækjʊrəsi] **n.** *being exact and free from error*: The athlete never misses his ~. | The ~ of the lathes manufactured in that factory is reliable. | He never trusts the ~ of the measurement.

accurate [ˈækjʊrɪt] **a.** *careful and exact; free from error*: The little boy was quick and ~ at figures. | The boss has always been ~ in what he says. | Clocks in railway stations should be ~.

accuse [ə'kjʊz] **vt.** ① *to blame*: I was being ~d of neglecting my duty. | She ~d him of being careless at his work. | The old woman was ~d of indulging her grandson. ② *to say that sb. has done*

wrong, broken the law: She ~d the young man of raping her. | The manager was ~d of taking bribes. | The police ~d the taxi driver of murder.

accustomed [ə'kʌstəmd] **a.** usual: He is right now sitting in his ~ seat. | I always go to my ~ restaurant while eating out. | The police knows fully well that he can easily catch the thief according to his ~ behaviour.

ache [eɪk] **① n.** continuous pain: She is complaining of having ~s and pains all over. | The teacher suffered from tooth ~ for one week. | Various kinds of ~s made him unable to accomplish the tasks. **② vi.** have continuous or prolonged pain: My head ~s every morning I wake up. | After climbing the mountain, he ~d all over. | I am ~ing terribly.

achieve [ə'tʃi:v] **vt.** ① complete; accomplish, get sth. done: He will never ~ anything. | I have ~d only half of what I hoped to do. | The businessman ~d a great success. ② gain or reach by effort: It is too difficult for the young man to ~ his life goals. | She finally managed to ~ her purposes. | The director ~d distinction in public life.

achievement [ə'tʃi:vment] **n.** ① achieving: It is impossible of ~. | The ~ of the undertaking has made them extremely happy. | He is dedicated to the ~ of his objectives. ② sth. achieved or done successfully with effort and skill: China has made brilliant ~ in its economic development. | The inventor was rewarded by the government for his scientific ~s. | The teacher was well-recognized by his remarkable ~s in his teaching.

acid ['æsid] **① n.** substance that contains hydrogen, which may be replaced by a metal to form a salt: Some ~s burn holes in cloth and wood. | Vinegar contains ~. | The chemical substance failed to pass the ~ test. **② a.** sour; sharp to the taste: A lemon is an ~ fruit. | The girl

babies prefer ~ drops. | Vinegar has an ~ taste.

acknowledge [ə'knɒlɪdʒ] **v.** to agree to the truth of; recognize the fact or existence of: I ~ the truth of your statement. | They ~d to us that they failed in the exam. | George ~d having been defeated.

acquaintance [ə'kweɪntəns] **n.** ① knowledge gained through experience, enough for recognition but not deep: He has some ~ with German but does not speak it fluently. | She is the very textile worker of my ~. | Would you please help me make ~ of the pianist? ② person with whom one is acquainted; person whom one has met a few times: He has a wide circle of ~. | She is only a mere ~, not a friend. | When the young guitar player travels, he comes across many of his ~.

acquire [ə'keɪə] **vt.** gain for oneself by skill or ability, by one's own efforts or behaviour: The teacher has ~d a good knowledge of English. | Three months ago, she ~d a reputation of social butterfly. | He ~d a taste for brandy after many years of hard work.

acquisition [ækwi'ziʃən] **n.** gaining by skill or ability, by one's own efforts or behavior: He devotes his time to the ~ of knowledge. | The ~ of a good English speaking ability is not a thing that can be accomplished in a short time. | Henry spent four years on the ~ of business law.

acre [eɪkə] **n.** measure of land, about 4,000 square metres: How many ~s of land are cultivated? | It is hard to figure out the exact ~s of arable field in that community. | The area of land in China is not measured in ~s.

across [ə'krɒs] **① prep.** ① from side to side of: The little boy is walking ~ the street. | Please draw a line ~ a sheet of paper. | You can easily find a boat nearly to row you ~ the river. ② on the other side of: My house is just ~ the

street. | We shall soon be ~ the Channel. | He addressed me from ~ the room. ② **ad.** ① *from side to side*: Can you swim ~? | Will you please row me ~? | Come ~ to my office this afternoon. ② *wide*: The river is half a mile ~. | The wall is ten metres ~. | The cruiser is around 100 metres ~.

act [ækt] ① **vi.** ① *perform actions; do sth.*: The time for talking is past; we must ~ at once. | The girl's life was saved because the doctors ~ed so promptly. | You have ~ed very generously. ② *do what is usual, expected, required*: The brakes would not ~, so there was an accident. | The police declined to ~. | The pump is not ~ing well. ③ *take part in a play on the stage*: Who is ~ing Hamlet? | She ~s well. | Browning's plays will not ~. ② **n.** ① *sth. done*: To kick a cat is a cruel ~. | It is an ~ of kindness to help a blind man across the street. | The thief was caught in the ~ of breaking into the house. ② *law made by a legislative body*: According to the ~s of Congress, the bills of the president can be vetoed. | It is clearly demonstrated in the ~s of Parliament. | She was fined in accordance with the traffic ~. ③ *main division of a play*: The play is divided into five ~s. | They are trying to stage a play in three ~s. | Hamlet, ~ I is right on.

action [ˈæksən] **n.** ① *process of doing things; movement*: The time has come for ~. | We shall judge you by your ~s. | She is impulsive in her ~s. ② *cause to start acting*: The ~ of an acid on metals can be very significant. | We should put it in ~ as soon as possible. | The machine was brought into ~ two hours after its wonderful performance.

active [ˈæktɪv] **a.** ① *energetic*: A boy with an ~ brain will be more successful than a dull boy. | He takes an ~ part in school affairs. | She has an ~ imagination. ② *able to do things; in the*

habit of doing things: He is over ninety years old and not very ~. | Mount Vesuvius is an ~ volcano. | Some volcanoes in Hawaii are still ~.

activity [ækˈtɪvɪti] **n.** ① *being active or lively*: When a man is over seventy, his time of full ~ is usually past. | His ways of doing things always remind me of an athlete's ~. | A person's creativity is always up to his or her subjective ~. ② *thing to be done; occupation*: Students are required to do extracurricular ~ics. | Classroom ~ics are things done by pupils in class; outdoor ~ics are things done outside. | My numerous ~ics leave me little leisure.

actor [ˈæktə] **n.** *man who acts on the stage or for the cinema films*: Hoffman is a very popular ~. | There are many ~s in the play to be on tonight. | The main ~ in a film is called hero.

actress [ˈæktɪs] **n.** *woman actor*: Hollywood has been the dreamland for numerous ~es. | An ~ gains success by her skills not her face. | The main ~ in a film is called heroine.

actual [ˈæktʃʊəl] **a.** *existing in fact; real*: It's an ~ fact; I have not invented or imagined it. | Can you give me the ~ figures? | What is the ~ position of the affairs?

actually [ˈæktʃʊəli] **ad.** *in actual fact; really*: The Conservative is the political power ~ in power in Great Britain now. | He looks honest; ~ he is a rogue. | Actually speaking, she is far from being satisfactory.

acute [əˈkjuːt] **a.** *keen, sharp, quick*: Dogs have an ~ sense of smell. | He is an ~ observer. | A bad tooth can cause ~ pain.

adapt [əˈdeɪpt] ① **vt.** ① *make sth. suitable for a new need*: When you go to a new country, you must ~ yourself to new manners and customs. | We should make some improvements of the machine to make it ~ to the require-

ments. | I can hardly ~ myself to the western diet. ② *rewrite, reedit*: Difficult books are often ~ed for use in schools. | The play has been ~ed from French. | Novels are often ~ed for the stage and for radio. ② *vi. be suitable for a new need*: It is always difficult to ~ when one's travelling in an exotic country. | Aliens can easily get ~ed. | We should ~ very often in order to fit ourselves in the changing society.

add[ad] ① *vt.* ① *join one thing to another*:

If you ~ 5 to 5, you get 10. | If the tea is too strong, ~ some more hot water. | ~ one hundred dollars, you will be able to get the vase. ② *say further; go on to say*: 'And I hope you will come early', he ~ed. | She ~ed that it was quite dark at that time. | The young man seemed to ~ something, but he stopped. ② *vi. join*: The house has been ~ed to from time to time. | Ever after its completion, the building has never been ~ed to any more. | The apartment houses might very likely be ~ed to according to their plan. || ~ **up to** *give as a result, when joined together*: The figures ~ up to 365. | All those ~ up to one thousand. | These numbers will not ~ up to one hundred.

addition[ə'dɪʃən] **n.** ① *process of adding*:

The sign + stands for ~. | 5 + 5 is a simple ~. | ~ is the most basic in all sciences. ② *sth. added or joined*: They have just had an ~ to the family. | Mr. X will be a useful ~ to the staff of the school. | Even she is very careless, she may be a very useful ~ to our project. || **in ~ as well, also**: In ~, it might rain when you arrive there. | In ~, there has been a big famine in that region. | We all provide you with the bathroom in ~. || **in ~ to as well as**: We saw two cars in ~ to the pickup yesterday. | In ~ to giving a general introduction to computers, this course also provides practical instructions. |

She is involved in the personnel administration in ~ to the training responsibilities.

additional[ə'dɪʃənəl] **a.** *extra, surplus*: There are no ~ clauses to this agreement. | They signed a contract with two ~ conditions. | Do you have any ~ remarks to declare?

address[ə'dres] ① **n.** ① *particulars of the town, street, house, etc., where a person may be found and to which his letters, etc. may be sent*: The ~ on the envelope is incorrect. | Let me know if you change your ~. | The postman failed to find the accurate ~ of the private enterprise. ② *speech or talk*: Abraham Lincoln gave an excellent ~ at Gettysburg during the Civil War. | In his ~ to the United Nations in 1988, Mikhail Gorbachev declared that the Cold War was over. | Apart from the factories, the poet also gave many ~es to the university students and teachers. ② **vt.** ① *write, on a letter, parcel, etc., particulars of the person, town, street, number of the house, etc., to which it is to be delivered*: The letter must be wrongly ~ed; otherwise it would not take such a long time to get a reply. | Please ~ clearly on the envelop. | I received a letter ~ed to me but at a wrong address. ② *say sth. in speech or writing*: Mr. Y will now ~ the meeting. | Please ~ your complaints to the manager, not to me. | Don't ~ me as 'Colonel'; I am only a major.

adequate[ə'dɪkwɪt] **a.** ① *enough*: Thirty pounds a week is not ~ to support a family. | The facilities are not ~ enough for us to conduct the experiment. | ~ fund should be raised before starting that huge project. ② *having the qualities needed*: Is the pay ~ to the work that must be performed? | ~ skills are required to win this competition. | We are looking for some ~ staffs.

adjective [ˈædʒɪktɪv] **n.** word that names a quality: Red, large, beautiful are ~s. | An ~ is required at the end of this sentence. | ~s are one of the four major components in the English language.

adjust [əˈdʒʌst] **vt.** ① *make suitable or convenient for use*: You cannot see through a telescope unless it is ~ed correctly to your eyesight. | She will have to ~ herself to new conditions, change her ways of living, thinking, etc. | The kits should be ~ed immediately; or the car will be soon broken. ② *arrange, put in order or agreement*: The body ~s itself to changes of temperature. | Please ~ the piano stool so as to make it more comfortable. | Our plans have to be ~ed to the emerging situations.

administration [ədˌmɪnɪˈtreɪʃən] **n.** ① *the management of affairs*: The manager is in charge of the ~ of the factory. | The pretty girl was responsible for the ~ of the office. | Public ~ plays an important role in the successful operation of the modern enterprises. ② *the part of Government which manages public affairs*: CAAC stands for the Civil Aviation ~ of China. | Star War signalled the beginning of the tough military contest of the Reagan ~. | The Civil ~ is responsible for the day-to-day affairs of a country.

admire [ədˈmaɪə] **vt.** *look at with pleasure or satisfaction; have a high regard for*: Visitors to England usually ~ their policemen. | Lots of people ~ the popular singer. | Don't ~ the big names blindly.

admission [ədˈmɪʃən] **n.** ① *admitting, or being admitted to a society, a school, a building such as a theatre, museum, etc.*: ~ to school is by examination only. | He has got the ~ letter to the graduate school. | ~ to the theatre is very strictly controlled. ② *statement admitting sth; confession or acknowledgement*: At

the meeting John had an ~ of guilt. | Mary feels guilty on her own ~ after reading the letter. | He has got the ~ that he has done wrong.

admit [ədˈmɪt] **vt.** ① *acknowledge; confess*: The accused man ~ed his guilt. | You must ~ the task to be difficult. | It is generally ~ed that the watch was stolen by the poor old man. ② *allow sb. or sth. to enter; let in*: The servant opened the door and ~ed me into the house. | Only one hundred boys are ~ed to the school every year. | The windows are small and do not ~ enough light and air.

adopt [əˈdɒpt] **vt.** ① *take sb. into one's family as a relation, esp. as a son or daughter*: As they had no children of their own, they ~ed an orphan. | The foreign couple ~ed the deserted child and took him to Canada. | The ~ed girl behaved quite well, making no trouble at all. ② *take an idea, custom etc. and use*: I like your methods of teaching and shall ~ them in my school. | European dress has been ~ed by people in many parts of the world. | She was quite willing to ~ the suggestion put forward by John.

adult [ˈædʌlt] ① **n.** *person or animal grown to full size and strength*: The Open University was set up for ~s. | Only ~s can be allowed to see the film. | It's hard to recognize him, for he has become an ~. ② **a.** *grown to full size or strength*: It's hard to imagine such a child can conduct such an ~ crime. | ~ education has been improved in our country recently. | The plant is now in its ~ state.

advance [ədˈvɑːns] ① **vi.** ① *come, move, or go forward*: Our troops have ~d two miles. | Has civilization ~d during this century? | The date of the meeting was ~d from the 10th of June to the 3rd of June. ② *make progress in*: Since the beginning of this term John has ~d a lot in his English study. | Dur-

ing the Cultural Revolution scientific research didn't ~ at all. | Now that you can't ~ any more, you'd better give it up. ② **n.** ① *forward movement; progress*: Nothing could stop the ~ of our soldiers. | With the ~ of old age, he could no longer do the work well. | The country's industrial ~ has been remarkable. ② *sum of money lent, or paid before it is due*: Banks make ~s to business firms. | He asked for an ~ on his salary. | When one goes out on errands, he can usually get ~s on his salary. || **in ~ before**: It is unwise to spend your income in ~. | Galileo's ideas were in ~ of the age in which he lived. | Send your luggage in ~.

advanced [əd'vɑ:nsɪt] **a.** *far on in life or in progress*: The young man is now taking some ~ courses in university. | Most western countries are very well ~ economically. | The professor is engaged in ~ studies.

advantage [əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ] **n.** ① *sth. useful or helpful, sth. likely to bring success, esp. success in competition with another or others*: The ~s of a good education are great. | Living in big cities has many ~s, such as good schools, libraries, and theatres. | The teacher gave up all the ~s of working in the provincial capital and went to the countryside. ② *benefit; profit*: He gained little ~ from his visit to London. | What is the ~ of doing that? | We can hardly get any ~ out of this time-consuming research programme. || **gain / have an ~ over a better position or opportunity**: Tom had a first-rate education and this gained him an ~ over boys who had not been well educated. | He had an ~ over most of his classmates. | They tried very hard, but finally failed to gain an ~ over their opponents. || **take ~ of use it profitably, for one's own benefit**: She always takes full ~ of the blunders made by her rivals. | He managed to

take ~ of his past experiences. | Why don't you take the fullest ~ of their success?

adventure [əd'ventʃə] **n.** ① *risk, danger*: The traveller is very fond of ~. | The boy prefers stories full of ~s. | It is a great ~ to walk in the tropical jungles alone. ② *strange or unusual happenings, esp. an exciting or dangerous journey or activity*: A flight in an aircraft is no longer such an ~ as it used to be. | The explorer told the boys about his ~s in the African forests. | There have been so many ~s in my career ever after my meeting you.

adverb [əd'veɪb] **n.** *word that answers questions beginning with how, when, where, and modifies v., a., other ad., etc.*: Most words ending with 'ly' are ~s. | ~s are not used to modify adjectives in English in most cases. | Soon, here and well are all ~s.

advertisement [əd'veɪtɪsmənt] **n.** *advertising*: ~ helps to sell goods. | Nowadays the TV programmes are filled with ~s. | Lots of people buy things according to the ~s.

advice [əd'vaɪs] **n.** *opinion about what to do, how to behave*: You will never get well unless you follow doctor's ~. | If you take my ~ and study hard, you will definitely pass the final examinations. | You should consult a lawyer and get legal ~ from him.

advisable [əd'vaɪsəbl] **a.** *wise; sensible*: Do you think it ~ to wait? | It is not ~ for them to take such countermeasures against the emergency. | She considers it ~ to continue her studies in the city.

advise [əd'vaɪz] **vt.** ① *give advice to; recommend*: The doctor ~s a complete rest. | Please ~ me whether I should accept her offer. | Her father ~d her against marrying in haste. ② *inform*: Please ~ us when the goods are dispatched. | I will ~ you of the latest

information about the stock market. | He promised to ~ us when he heard any news.

advocate [ˈædvəkit] *v.* support; speak publicly in support of: Do you ~ keeping all children at school till the age of sixteen? | I do not ~ building large factories. | She ~s the policy whole-heartedly.

affair [əˈfeə] *n.* event: The railway accident was a terrible ~. | The ~ led to the final outbreak of the quarrel between them. | Lots of ~s have happened since then.

affect [əˈfekt] *vt.* ① have an influence or effect on; act on: The climate ~ed his health. | Some plants are quickly ~ed by cold. | Will the changes in taxation ~ you personally? ② move the feelings of: He was much ~ed by the heart-broken news. | I was too ~ed to answer. | The people in the street were much ~ed at the sad sight.

affect [əˈfekʃən] *n.* kindly feeling; love: Every mother has ~ for her children. | He is held in great ~. | He hopes to win her ~.

afford [əˈfɔ:d] *vt.* ① spare or find enough time or money for: We cannot ~ a holiday this summer. | If you want to pass that examination, you cannot ~ time for the cinema. | The children were unhappy because their parents were unable to ~ the new sedan. ② supply, give: It ~ed great pleasure to all those who were present. | The trees ~ a pleasant shade in the hot summer. | It will ~ me great pleasure to have dinner with you.

afraid [əˈfreɪd] *a.* ① frightened; feeling fear: There is nothing to be ~ of. | I was ~ of hurting her feelings at that time. | She was ~ of waking her sick husband up in the early morning. ② be sorry: I am ~ we shall be late. | You will get caught in the rain, I am ~. | I am ~ I cannot help you.

Africa [ˈæfrɪkə] *n.* one of the seven continents in the world, where most black people live: The black people in America are mostly originated from ~. | ~ is a vast continent full of rich natural resources. | Famine, drought and epidemics often frequent ~.

African [ˈæfrɪkən] ① *a.* ① of Africa: ~ products have a very good reputation. | He hired an ~ maid to clean the house for him twice a week. | Slavery used to be widely practised in many ~ countries. ② of the African people: His behaviour proves his ~ origin. | It is a typical ~ way of behaving. | The ~ cuisine is not quite well-known to the rest of the world. ② *n.* native of Africa: ~s are considered blacks in terms of ethnography. | He looks like an ~, instead of a native American. | ~s come next after the Asians in population.

after [ˈɑ:tə] ① *prep.* following in time; later than; next in order to: It is a good practice to take a walk ~ dinner. | The city is full of neon lights ~ dark. | 'Against' comes ~ 'again' in dictionary. ② *ad.* later in time: He fell ill on Monday and died three days ~. | Soon ~, he went to live in Wales. | What comes ~?

afternoon [ˈɑ:tənu:n] *n.* time between morning and evening: Please come to see me this ~. | Company offices are usually closed on Saturday ~s. | They had a big celebration on the ~ of May the first.

afterwards [ˈɑ:təwədz] *ad.* after; later: Postpone it till ~. | She found her wallet ~. | They all agreed to do it ~.

again [əˈgeɪn] *ad.* once more; a second time: If you fail to pass the interview with the manager the first time, try ~. | Do you think she will marry ~ after her nightmare marriage with her first husband? | There are so many grammatical errors in your composition, so