

牛津英漢雙解辭典

Oxford English-Chinese
Reader's Dictionary

Oxford English-Chinese Reader's Dictionary 牛津英漢雙解辭典

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告 读 者

我们选印这本书，供有关专业人员内部参考。台、港编译的书，其中会有不符合我们观点的内容甚至错误之处，请读者在使用时注意分析批判。

寫在牛津英漢雙解辭典之前

牛津大學出版部 (Oxford University Press) 編英文字典有優良的傳統，從具有英語世界最高權威的 OED (Oxford English Dictionary) 至 COD (Concise Oxford Dictionary) 以至 POD (Pocket Oxford Dictionary) 與 A. S. Hornby 的 *Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English*，莫不風行全世界，歷久不衰。很遺憾的是這些字典都爲了英語已有相當基礎的人而編，即使最容易的 A. S. Hornby 的 *Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English*，也如書名所表示，爲高級學生 (advanced learner) 而編，初窺英文門徑的人使用起來並不得心應手。本字典就是爲了應付那些略有英文基礎而想早日開始使用英文字典的學生而編。

英漢字典，無論編得多麼周詳，終有隔靴搔癢之憾，因爲英文字與中文字，意義百分之百悉敵的並不多，翻譯本來就是一種不得已的妥協。如要早日進入英文堂奧，最重要的事莫過於早日開始使用英文字典，早日把握英文單字的原本意義（非經過翻譯的中文字義）和準確用法。但初學者字彙有限，文法根底又淺，一下子由英漢字典改用英文字典，要吃的苦頭很大——本人至今還記得讀高二時看到英語大師林語堂博士稱讚 POD 的文章，興緻勃勃地買一本 POD，大膽地使用起來，查一單字，單字解釋內復有生字，追查這些二次生字又遇生字，連翻一、二十分鐘後才對原來的單字摸索到了意義的輪廓——有很多學生可能因此望英文字典而却步。爲着使這重大的轉用工作能順利完成，於是乎這種雙解字典應運而生。雙解字典具有英文字典的長處，兼採英漢字典的實用性，目的在於對這種轉用時期的英文學生提供最佳服務。

牛津英漢雙解辭典，錄用字數，雖僅有兩萬伍仟字，應付初奠英語基礎學生博讀淺近課外讀物（通常以 1000～5000 字寫成），需要已綽綽有餘，而且針對中國學生最感頭痛的構造語 (structural words) 與常用動詞的解釋用例也儘量詳盡，可謂初中高年級與高中學生閱讀課外讀物的良伴。

只是使用本字典的學生可能遭遇到一點小小的困難，那就是音標。本省中學生一向習慣於使用 KK 音標或 DJ 音標，可是本字典使用的是改進的 DJ 音標，有一些變動，學生一時適應不來，台灣版的出版商，可能需要編印一 KK，DJ 與新 DJ 三種音標對照表，以便學生很快地學會使用

。所有的改進當中，最令人注目的是原DJ 雙母音〔ou〕，亦即KK〔o〕，改為〔əu〕，學生或許百思莫解，為何闖進一個〔ə〕音到雙母音〔ou〕裡面來。可是到過英國的人會很快地體會這新雙母音〔əU〕，更能描繪英國人唸 home，go 和 boat 等單字中的雙母音，比起KK 把DJ〔ou〕改用〔o〕代表，更切實際。新音標中保留KK 已去除的長音記號〔:〕重新認定母音長短之別，但也採用了KK〔i〕〔I〕與〔u〕〔u〕兩組音在音質上不同的主張，可說兼採兩者之長。三種音標詳細的比較有待語音學家的發揮，本人並非專家，不再贅言。

總而言之，我們典當房屋購買種種字典以壯兒女案頭的聲勢時，該優先考慮牛津英漢雙解辭典。

淡江大學英文系 林連祥

鄭重推薦

小牛津英漢雙解辭典 K.K. 音標版

牛津英漢雙解辭典是英國牛津大學出版社批准在台灣發行的最新版的英漢雙解辭典，係專為學習英語之人士編訂，目的在幫助讀者掌握及運用正確英語，尤其適合青少年學生及英語程度未達專上水平的讀者。

牛津英漢雙解辭典原來使用改進的 D.J 音標，而我國目前各國中、高中、大學均採用美音 (K.K. 音標) 為主，為了配合教學及社會大眾使用方便，本社除增印 K.K, D.J, 與新 D.J 三種音標對照表外，為更方便學生使用，特另印行「小牛津英漢雙解辭典 K.K. 音標版」，與原來牛津英漢雙解辭典同時發行。

牛津英漢雙解辭典是目前國內唯一使用新 D.J 音標的英漢雙解辭典。

小牛津英漢雙解辭典是目前國內最方便隨身攜帶，內容最新最豐富的英漢雙解辭典。

各類發音對照表

Phonetic Symbols and Key Words (Vowels) (母音)

Webster 韋氏音標	Random House 倫敦豪司 音標	IPA 國際音標	D.J. 英 音 國際音標	K.K. 美 音 國際音標	Key Words 主要字 對照之比較
ē	ē	i:	i:	i	see, key
i	i	ɪ	ɪ	ɪ	sit, if
ā	ā	eɪ	ei	e	day, ape
e	e	e	e	ɛ	let, ebb
a	a	æ	æ	æ	cat, act
ā	o	ɒ	ɔ	ɑ	hot, not
ō	ô	ɔ:	ɔ:	ɔ	jaw, law
ō	ō	əʊ	ou	o	go, know
oo	öö	ʊ	u	ʊ	book, look
ōō	ōō	u:	u:	u	too, food
ttr	ûr	ɜ:	ə:	ɝ	fir, turn
ər	ər	ə	ə	ə	father, doctor
u	u	ʌ	ʌ	ʌ	cut, luck
ə	ə	ə	ə	ə	above, custom
ī	ī	aɪ	ai	aɪ	pie, lie
ou	ou	aʊ	au	aʊ	cow, now
oi	oi	ɔɪ	ɔi	ɔɪ	toy, coin
yōō	yōō	ju:	ju:	ju	use
yoo	yoo	ju:	ju	ju	united
är	är	ɑ:	ɑ:	ɑɪ	car

Phonetic Symbols and Key Words (Consonants) (子音)

Webster 現代音標	Random House 倫敦豪司 音標	IPA 國際音標	D.J. 英國 音標	K.K. 美國 音標	Key Words 主要字 對照之比較
p	p	p	p	p	<u>p</u> en, <u>k</u> ee <u>p</u>
b	b	b	b	b	<u>b</u> ox, <u>r</u> ob
t	t	t	t	t	<u>t</u> ake, <u>s</u> i <u>t</u>
d	d	d	d	d	<u>d</u> oor, <u>b</u> a <u>d</u>
k	k	k	k	k	<u>c</u> at, <u>l</u> oc <u>k</u>
g	g	g	g	g	<u>g</u> ive, <u>b</u> i <u>g</u>
f	f	f	f	f	<u>f</u> ine, <u>l</u> i <u>f</u> e
v	v	v	v	v	<u>v</u> oice, <u>l</u> i <u>v</u> e
th	θ	θ	θ	θ	<u>th</u> ank, <u>bo</u> o <u>th</u>
th	ð	ð	ð	ð	<u>th</u> at, <u>ba</u> th <u>e</u>
s	s	s	s	s	<u>s</u> ing, <u>mi</u> ss
z	z	z	z	z	<u>z</u> oo, <u>g</u> oes
sh	ʃ	ʃ	ʃ	ʃ	<u>sh</u> ow, <u>fi</u> sh
zh	ʒ	ʒ	ʒ	ʒ	<u>ple</u> asure, <u>tre</u> asure
h	h	h	h	h	<u>h</u> ouse, <u>h</u> ot
ch	tʃ	tʃ	tʃ	tʃ	<u>ch</u> urch, <u>wa</u> t <u>ch</u>
j	dʒ	dʒ	dʒ	dʒ	<u>ju</u> st, <u>ca</u> ge
m	m	m	m	m	<u>m</u> an, <u>na</u> me
n	n	n	n	n	<u>n</u> o, <u>wi</u> n
ŋ	ŋ	ŋ	ŋ	ŋ	<u>thi</u> ng, <u>thi</u> nk
l	l	l	l	l	<u>l</u> ike, <u>te</u> ll
ˈn	ˈn	n	n	n	<u>c</u> otton, <u>bu</u> tt <u>o</u> n
ˈl	ˈl	l	l	l	<u>l</u> ittle, <u>bo</u> tt <u>l</u> e
w	w	w	w	w	<u>w</u> as, <u>w</u> ind
hw	hw	hw	hw	hw	<u>w</u> hat, <u>w</u> heat
y	y	j	j	j	<u>y</u> oung, <u>y</u> et
r	r	r	r	r	<u>r</u> ain, <u>c</u> ra <u>ft</u>

Preface 序言

Oxford English-Chinese Reader's Dictionary is designed for use by Chinese learners of the English language. It sets out to help students who have completed an elementary Course to read books written in everyday English, to write straight-forward, idiomatic compositions, and to converse naturally.

With this special purpose in view the dictionary defines words in the simplest English terms that are consistent with accuracy and gives particular attention to the usage of structural words. A complete Chinese translation of the definitions and illustrative examples is also provided so that Chinese students can readily understand the meaning of words and phrases and how to use them correctly.

The compilers have had continually before them the needs of the students whom they wish to serve. They have striven always to be mindful of how much—or how little—these students know. They have had to bear in mind, also, the limits of length that the Publisher fixed in order to publish the dictionary at a price in keeping with its grade.

In this edition the phonetic transcriptions conform to the latest system of the International Phonetic Association; the headwords have been syllabified; the entries generally have been re-examined, and have been improved and amplified wherever desirable. Structural and other high-frequency words have now been treated more fully.

編訂「牛津英漢雙解辭典」的目的，是幫助已有基本英語程度的人士，去閱讀理解日常的英語，書寫簡明道地的英文，並且以自然流暢的英語跟人談話。

因此，本辭典在釋義時，所採用的是既簡潔，又正確的英語，而特別著重構造詞的慣用法。釋義和例子都譯成中文，使讀者更能掌握字句的解釋和用途。

編者十分留意本辭典讀者的實際需要，在編訂本辭典時，總沒有忘記讀者的英語水平。同時，編者參照了牛津大學出版社的意見，務使本辭典的篇幅及售價，符合廣大讀者的要求。

本辭典採用了最新的國際音標。首字標出了音節的劃分。所有條目內容都經過審核，或加以修訂改良。此外，還增添了構造詞和其他常用字的釋義。

Using this dictionary

本辭典用法說明

The proper use of a dictionary requires care and patience. If the definition of a word is not at first clearly understood, the user should turn up the entries of the words used in that definition, in order to make certain that he knows what they mean. If used in this manner an English dictionary will extend and improve the student's knowledge of the language far beyond the range of his textbooks.

When a word has several senses, the definition of each is numbered. The student must decide for himself, by referring to the sentence in which the word appears, which definition fits that sentence best.

When a word used in a definition has more than one meaning, a number in brackets after the word indicates the particular meaning used in that definition. Thus, under **pay** the verb *discharge* (4) is used for the definition of *pay sb. off*. The figure (4) indicates that the sense of *discharge* here is that given in the definition so numbered.

When a headword has several quite unrelated meanings, each one is shown by a raised number printed in front of the headword and given a separate entry. (See ¹**refuse**, ²**refuse**.)

使用辭典必須細心和有耐性。遇到一個字的定義沒法完全看懂，就應該翻查所不懂的字，務求清楚了解該等字的意思；這樣，一本英文辭典往往能使讀者的英文知識擴展，水平提高，較之教科書的效用，尤勝一籌。

意義繁多的字，都在不同的定義前，加上數目字，以醒眉目。翻查時讀者應該參照上文下理，選擇最合適的定義。

定義文內所用的字有多個意義時，則該字緊跟着括弧內的數目字，表示該字的意思，應按照該字條目下的第幾個定義來作解釋。例如在 **pay** 條內，*pay sb. off* 項下，用了 *discharge* (4) 這個動詞，括弧內的 4 字，就是說明了讀者應參閱 *discharge* 的第 4 個定義。

如果一個字有幾個彼此無關的不同意義，就把它分立條目，並在字的前上角加上數目字。(參閱 ¹**refuse**, ²**refuse**)

Italic type 斜體字

When a word or words are printed in italic type as a part of the definition, this indicates the construction to be used. Thus, under the entry for **persuade**, the italic type shows the possible constructions *persuade somebody to do something*, *persuade somebody of the truth, importance, etc., of something*, and *persuade somebody that something is true*.

The entries (-bb-), (-dd-), (-gg-), (-mm-), (-nn-), (-ll-), (-rr-), and (-tt-), indicate a doubling of the consonant in the past tense, etc., of certain verbs, and in the comparative and superlative forms of some adjectives, as in *rob*, *robbed*; *beg*, *begging*; *big*, *bigger*, *biggest*.

定義文內的斜體字，表示一字在句中與其他字的關係。例如 **persuade** 條內的斜體字，表示該字在句中可能的構造法有：*persuade somebody to do*

something, persuade somebody of the truth, importance, etc., of something, 和 persuade somebody that something is true.

條目內有 (-bb-), (-dd-), (-gg-), (-mm-), (-nn-), (-ll-), (-rr-) 和 (-tt-) 的, 表示一些動詞的過去時態等的拼法, 或一些形容詞的比較級或最高級的拼法, 括弧內的子音應加以重寫。例如 *rob, robbed; beg, begging; big, bigger, biggest.*

Word division 音節的劃分

Headwords are divided into syllables by dots. These show where a hyphen can be put when a word has to be split at the end of a line; but a word should not be split if either part of it would be less than one syllable of two letters. For example, *ob·scure, glad·ly*, can be split, but not *a·bly, jump·y*. A syllable whether it is part of a word or a whole word should not be split. Thus *pre·cious* will be divided (at the dot), but not *flour, cruel, bought, cleanse*.

首字以點指示音節的劃分, 以便利讀者需要把一個字寫成兩部分時, 在適當的地方加上連字號。但如果一個音節只有一個字母的話, 則這個音節不可獨立。也就是說, *ob·scure, glad·ly* 可以分寫成兩部分, 但 *a·bly, jump·y* 就不可分寫。一個音節, 不論作為字的一部分, 或本身自成一個字, 都是不能分寫的。舉例說: *pre·cious* 可以分寫 (在點處分開), 但 *flour, cruel, bought, cleanse* 等就不能加以分寫。

Pronunciation 讀音

Pronunciation is indicated by a phonetic respelling. The phonetic notation (see 'Key to phonetic symbols' on pp. viii-ix) conforms to that to be found in the majority of important English dictionaries used by non-native learners of English, and in particular to the latest (14th) edition of the *English Pronouncing Dictionary* (Dent, 1977).

Whenever Americans pronounce a word in a very different way from British speakers, the phonetic spelling of the American pronunciation is also provided.

本辭典的註音符號, 廣被專為以英語為外國語人士而編輯的英文字典所採用, 尤其與一九七七年第十四版的「英語發音字典」的註音法一致。請參閱以下的「註音符號」。

如美國讀法和英國讀法有顯著分別, 兩種發音都有列出。

Stress 重音

The upright marks inserted in phonetic respellings show on what syllable or syllables stress is laid. The stress falls on the syllable following the upright mark. Thus:

table /'teɪbl/ *because* /bɪ'kɔːz/

Where there are two unequal stresses in one word, the primary stress is placed above the line and the secondary one below, thus:

regulation /ˌregjuˈleɪʃn/

Where the mark ~ is used in derivatives (in -y, -ly, -en, -ness, etc.), the stress mark is not given, as these endings are always unstressed. In compounds for which no phonetic transcription is given, stress marks are given with the ordinary spelling, or with the mark ~ and the added word. Thus, under *head*, we have:

- ~ 'master (two primary stresses)
- ~ phones (one primary stress)

Under *heart* we have:

- ~ -breaking (one primary stress and one secondary stress).

放在音標裏面的短豎，指示短豎後的音節為重音。例如：

table /'teɪbl/ *because* /bɪ'kɔ:z/

一個字有兩個重音時，主重音用較字母為高的一短豎表示，次重音用較字母為低的一短豎表示，例如：

regulation /,regjʊ'leɪʃn/

字尾（如 -y, -ly, -en, -ness, 等）一律不讀重音，因此，有波浪號的轉化字，重音不另標出。沒有附帶音標的複合詞，重音就注在該詞上，或標在波浪號或附加部分的前後。例如在 *head* 條下：

- ~ 'master (兩個主重音)
- ~ phones (一個主重音)

又在 *heart* 條下：

- ~ -breaking (一個主重音，一個次重音)

Key to phonetic symbols 注音符號

Vowels and diphthongs 母音及雙母音

1	i:	as in	see /si:/	11	ɜ:	as in	fur /fɜ:(r)/
2	ɪ	as in	sit /sɪt/	12	ə	as in	ago /ə'gəʊ/
3	e	as in	ten /ten/	13	eɪ	as in	page /peɪdʒ/
4	æ	as in	hat /hæt/	14	əʊ	as in	home /həʊm/
5	ɑ:	as in	arm /ɑ:m/	15	aɪ	as in	five /faɪv/
6	ɒ	as in	got /gɒt/	16	aʊ	as in	now /naʊ/
7	ɔ:	as in	saw /sɔ:/	17	ɔɪ	as in	join /dʒɔɪn/
8	ʊ	as in	put /pʊt/	18	ɪə	as in	near /nɪə(r)/
9	u:	as in	too /tu:/	19	eə	as in	hair /heə(r)/
10	ʌ	as in	cup /kʌp/	20	ʊə	as in	pure /pjʊə(r)/

Note: An 'r' in parentheses (r) is heard in British pronunciation when it is immediately followed by a word, or a suffix, beginning with a vowel. Otherwise it is omitted. In American pronunciation no 'r' of the phonetic spelling or of the ordinary spelling is omitted.

音標內(r)表示，照英國讀法，當緊跟在後面的字或字尾以母音開始時 'r' 就發音，否則從略。美國讀法 'r' 無論在音標或普通拼字內，一律發音。

Consonants 子音

1	p	as in	pen /pen/	13	s	as in	so /səʊ/
2	b	as in	bad /bæd/	14	z	as in	zoo /zu:/
3	t	as in	tea /ti:/	15	ʃ	as in	she /ʃi:/
4	d	as in	did /dɪd/	16	ʒ	as in	vision /'vɪʒn/
5	k	as in	cat /kæt/	17	h	as in	how /haʊ/
6	g	as in	got /gɒt/	18	m	as in	man /mæn/
7	tʃ	as in	chin /tʃɪn/	19	n	as in	no /nəʊ/
8	dʒ	as in	June /dʒu:n/	20	ŋ	as in	sing /sɪŋ/
9	f	as in	fall /fɔ:l/	21	l	as in	leg /leg/
10	v	as in	voice /vɔɪs/	22	r	as in	red /red/
11	θ	as in	thin /θɪn/	23	j	as in	yes /jes/
12	ð	as in	then /ðen/	24	w	as in	wet /wet/

Abbreviations and symbols 略語和符號

In a short dictionary it is necessary to economize on space. Many more words have been included through the use of the following symbols and shortened forms, which (like the phonetic symbols) the student should learn to recognize before the dictionary is used:

爲了節省篇幅，本辭典採用了下列略語和符號，讀者在使用辭典前應有所認識：

&	and	和
abbr.	abbreviation	略語
adj.	adjective	形容詞
adv.	adverb	副詞
attrib.	attributive(ly)	作修飾語用
aux.	auxiliary	助詞
bibl.	biblical style	聖經用語
cf.	compare	參較
chem.	chemistry	化學
colloq.	colloquial	俗語，口語
comp.	comparative	比較級
conj.	conjunction	連接詞
e.g.	for example	例如
esp.	especial(ly)	尤指
etc.	et cetera, and others	等等
fig.	figurative(ly)	喻，比喻用法
Fr.	French	法國(語)
Gt. Bri	Great Britain	英國
humor.	humorous(ly)	諷諧語
i.e.	that is	那就是
inf.	infinitive	不定詞
int.	interjection	感歎語
interr.	interrogative	疑問的
lit.	literal(ly)	字面的
liter.	literary style	文學用語

<i>maths.</i>	mathematics	數學
<i>n., nn.</i>	noun, nouns	名詞
<i>neg.</i>	negative	否定說法
<i>opp.</i>	opposite in meaning	相反字
<i>pl.</i>	plural	複數
<i>poet.</i>	poetical style	詩中用語
<i>poss.</i>	possessive	所有格的
<i>p-p.</i>	past participle	過去分詞
<i>ppl.</i>	participial	分詞的
<i>pred.</i>	predicative	敘述用法
<i>prep.</i>	preposition	介詞
<i>pres. t.</i>	present tense	現在式
<i>pron.</i>	pronoun	代名詞
<i>p.t.</i>	past tense	過去式
<i>q.v.</i>	refer to the entry for this word in the dictionary	參看該條
<i>rel.</i>	relative	關係詞
<i>R.</i>	River	河
<i>R.C.</i>	Roman Catholic	天主教
<i>sb.</i>	somebody	某人
<i>Scot. i.</i>	Scottish	蘇格蘭(語)
<i>sing.</i>	singular	單數的
<i>sth.</i>	something	某事或某物
<i>superl.</i>	superlative	最高級
<i>U.S.</i>	American usage	美國用法
<i>usu.</i>	usually	通常的
<i>v.</i>	verb	動詞
<i>v.i.</i>	verb intransitive	不及物動詞
<i>v.t.</i>	verb transitive	及物動詞
<i>v.t. & i.</i>	verb transitive and intransitive	作為及物或不及物動詞均可

The mark ~ indicates the complete word at the beginning of an entry. Thus, under *moist*, ~*en* stands for *moisten*.

波浪號 ~ 代表條目的首字。所以在 *moist* 條下, ~*en* 就代表 *moisten* 這個字。

Aa

A1 / eɪ / *adj.* classified as first rate; excellent. 第一等的, 優秀的, 卓越的, 精良的, 極好的。

a / ə, eɪ, ən / *indefinite article*. 1. one (cf. *some, any, a few*, with pl. nouns). 一 (參較: 和複數名詞連用的 *some, any, a few* 等): *I have a pen* (pl. *some pens*). 我有一枝筆(複數: 幾枝筆). 2. (with *adj. & pron.* of number and quantity. 和表示數和量的形容詞或代名詞連用): *a great many friends*. 許多朋友; *a lot of money*. 很多錢. 3. that which is called; any; every. 任何一, 每一: *A horse is an animal* (pl. *Horses are animals*). 一匹馬是一隻動物(複數: 馬是動物). 4. each; every. 每一, 每: *twice a day*. 每日兩次; *two dollars a dozen*. 每打兩圓; *sixty kilometres an hour*. 每小時六十千米。

a-back / ə'bak / *adv.* taken ~, surprised. 吃了一驚, 感到詫異。

abacus / 'æbəkəs / *n.* frame with balls on wires, used in eastern countries for working with numbers. 算盤。

abandon / ə'bændən / *v.t.* 1. leave, go away from (not intending to return to). 捨棄, 一去不返. 2. give up. 放棄: *Don't ~ hope yet*. 先別放棄希望; *~ oneself to*, give oneself up to. 縱情, 耽溺, 縱容自己; cease to control (one's feelings, etc.). 不加控制 (自己的感情等). **abandoned** *adj.* given up to bad ways. 染上惡習的, 墮落的, 放任的。

abase / ə'beɪs / *v.t.* bring or make lower (in rank, honour, or self-respect). 貶低(階級, 地位, 自尊). ~ment *n.*

abashed / ə'bæʃt / *adj.* confused; embarrassed. 困惑; 窘促不安。

abate / ə'beɪt / *v.t. & i.* 1. make or become less. 減輕, 減少, 減退. 2. (law) put a stop to. 廢除, 撤銷(法令)。

abattoir / æbət'wɑː / *n.* place where animals are killed for use as food. 屠宰場。

abbess / 'æbɪs / *n.* woman at the head of a nunnery; Mother Superior. 女修院院長(又稱 Mother Superior)。

abbey / 'æbi / *n.* (pl. 窠 ~s) 1. society of men (called monks) or women (called nuns) living apart from others in the service of God. 隱居修道的修士或修女團體. 2. building(s) in which they live(d). 修道院. 3. church of an ~. 修道院的禮拜堂。



an abbey



an abbot

abbot / 'æbət / *n.* man at the head of a monastery; Father Superior. 男修院院長; 寺院方丈或住持(又稱 Father Superior)。

abreviate / ə'brɪvɪeɪt / *v.t.* make (a word, story, etc.) shorter. 縮寫, 簡寫. **abreviation** / ə'brɪvɪ'eɪʃən / *n.* shortening; short form (esp. of a word), e.g. *Mon.* for *Monday*. 縮短, 縮寫(尤指字的縮寫, 例如將 *Monday* 縮寫成 *Mon.*)。

abdicate / 'æbdɪ'keɪt / *v.t. & i.* give up (a throne, right, position of authority). 放棄, 退出(王位, 權利, 地位等). **abdication** / 'æbdɪ'keɪʃən / *n.*

abdomen / 'æbdəmən / *n.* 1. (colloq.) (俗) belly lower front part of the body including the stomach and bowels. 腹部. 2. last of the three

divisions of an insect's body. 昆蟲的腹部. **abdominal** / 'æbdəmɪnəl / *adj.* in or of the ~. 腹部的: *abdominal pains*. 肚子痛。

abduct / 'æbdʌkt / *v.t.* carry off or lead away (sb.) unlawfully. 誘架, 誘拐. **abduction** *n.* unlawful carrying away (esp. of a young woman). 拐走(尤指拐走青年婦女)。

abet / ə'bet / *v.t.* (-tt-) aid and abet, help and encourage (to do wrong). 教唆, 煽動, 幫助(作壞事)。

abeyance / ə'beɪəns / *n.* in ~, condition of not being in force or in use for a time. 暫時擱置, 暫時無效, 暫緩使用。

abhor / ə'bɔː / *v.t.* (-rr-) feel hatred or disgust for. 憎恨, 厭惡. ~rance / ə'bɔːrəns / *n.* extreme hatred or disgust; sth. for which ~rance is felt. 極度憎恨, 對...十分厭惡. ~rent / ə'bɔːrənt / *adj.* causing horror. 可怕的, 可恨的, 可厭的, 可惡的。

abide / ə'baɪd / *v.i. & t.* (p.t. & p.p. *abode* / ə'boʊd /). 1. ~ by, be true and faithful to (a promise, etc.). 遵守(諾言等). 2. (old use) live or stay (at or in). (舊式用法)居住或留在(某地). 3. put up with; endure. 容忍, 忍耐: *I can't ~ that woman*. 這個女人我受不了。

ability / ə'bilɪti / *n.* 1. power (esp. of mind) to do things. 能力, 才幹(尤指智力): *a man of great (not much) ~*. 才智很高(不太高)的人; to the best of my ~. 盡我所知(或所能). 2. (pl.) cleverness of mind. (複)聰明, 智慧。

abject / 'æbdʒekt / *adj.* 1. unreserved; without self-respect. 卑下的: *an ~ apology (confession)*. 低聲下氣的認錯. 2. deserving contempt. 卑鄙的: ~ behaviour. 下流的行為. 3. (of conditions) wretched. (指環境)悲慘的: *in ~ poverty*. 赤貧。

abjure / ə'bɜːr / *v.t.* swear or promise publicly and solemnly to give up (a belief, opinion, right, etc.). 公開承認放棄或宣誓放棄(信仰, 意見, 權利等)。

ablaze / ə'bleɪz / *adv. & pred. adj.* on fire; bright as if on fire. 着火, 像火般明亮。

able / 'eɪbl / *adj.* 1. be ~ to do sth., have the power, time, etc. to do something. 有能力, 有時間的, 可以做某事的: *I hope you will be ~ to come tomorrow*. (Cf. 參較 *can, could*.) 我希望你明天能來. 2. clever; showing skill and knowledge. 精明幹練: *an ~ speech (speaker)*. 一篇優美的演說(一位出色的演說家). ~bodied seaman, one who has been trained. 受過訓練的能幹的水手. **ably** / 'eɪbli / *adv.*

abjuration / ə'bɜːrɪ'juːʃən / *n.* (usu. pl.) a washing of the body (esp. as an act of religion). (通常用複數, 尤指宗教儀式)淨體禮, 齋戒沐浴, 洗禮。

abnormal / ə'bɔːnɔːl / *adj.* not normal; different from what is ordinary, usual, or expected. 不正常的, 反常的, 變態的. ~ity / ə'bɔːnɔːləti / *n.* being ~; sth. ~. 變態, 變體, 畸形; 不正常(事物)。

aboard / ə'bɔːd / *adv. & prep.* on (to) or in(to) a ship or aircraft. 在船上或飛機上。

abode / ə'boʊd / *n.* (old use) house; living place. (舊式用法)居室, 住所. *v.t.* p.t. & p.p. of *abide*. *abide* 的過去式或過去分詞。

abolish / ə'boʊlɪʃ / *v.t.* stop altogether; put an end to (e.g. war, slavery). 終止, 廢除, 革除(例如戰爭, 奴隸制度). **abolition** / ə'boʊlɪʃən / *n.* act of ~ing; being ~ed. 廢除, 廢止。

abominable / ə'bɔːmɪnəbl / *adj.* causing horror and disgust. 可怕的, 可憎的, 使人厭惡的。

abominate / ə'bɔːmɪneɪt / *v.t.* feel hatred or disgust for. 憎恨, 厭惡. **abomination** / ə'bɔːmɪneɪʃən / *n.*

aborigines / ə'boʊrɪ'ndʒɪnis / *n. pl.* earliest known inhabitants of a country. 土著, 最早期的居民。

民. **ab-o-rig-i-nal** /ˌæbəˈrɪdʒənəl/ *adj.* of ~: existing (in a place, country) from the earliest times. 土著的. *n.* sing. form of ~. ~ 的單數形式.

a-bor-tion ˈæbɔːrʃən *n.* 1. delivery of a baby before it can live; (deliberate act) bringing this about. 小產, 流產; 人工流產, 墮胎. 2. creature so produced, usu. misshapen. 流產的胎兒. **a-bor-tive** /ˌæbɔːtrɪv/ *adj.* of ~; coming too soon and therefore unsuccessful; imperfect. 流產的, 夭折的, 早產的; 發育不全的.

a-bound /əˈbaʊnd/ *v.t.* 1. be plentiful. 豐富, 大量, 很多. 2. ~ in. ~ with. have in great numbers and quantity. 有許多, 大量的.

a-bout /əˈbaʊt/ *prep. & adv.* I. *prep.* 1. (go, etc.) in various directions; to various places. 向着四面八方; 到各處去. 2. (be, etc.) in various places. 在各處: *Men were standing ~ the street corners.* 在街拐角那裏, 許多人零零散散地到處站着. 3. near to. 附近: *They live somewhere ~ here.* 他們住在這裡附近. 4. in connexion with; regarding. 關於: *We know nothing ~ her.* 關於她的事我們一無所知. *How ~? What ~?* used at the beginning of a question seeking an opinion, proposing an action, etc. ... 怎樣? ... 好不好? 英文用在問句之首, 用以徵詢意見或作建議等: *How ~ buying ourselves a drink?* 我們喝杯酒好不好? *He's a handsome man, but what ~ his character?* 他長得很英俊, 但是品格怎樣? 5. ~ to, just going to. 正要, 剛要: *The telephone rang as I was ~ to leave the office.* 我剛要離開辦公室, 電話鈴就響了. II. *adv.* 1. a little more or less; a little before or after. 差不多, 大約, 大概是: *She's ~ ten years old.* 她大約十歲. *It's ~ five o'clock.* 現在大約是五點鐘. 2. (move, etc.) to various places, in various directions. 到各處去, 向四面八方: *Children usually rush ~.* 小孩們總是到處亂竄. 3. (be, sit, lie, etc.) here and there. 在各處: *People were sitting ~ on the grass.* 許多人散坐在草地上. 4. come ~, happen. 發生; bring ~, cause (sth.) to happen. 引起, 造成, 導致. 5. facing around; in the opposite direction. 向後轉, 向相反方向: *A ~ turn!* military command to turn round and face the opposite direction. (軍操口令)向後轉!

a-bove /əˈbʌv/ *prep. & adv.* I. *prep.* 1. higher than. 在...之上: *The sun rose ~ the horizon.* 太陽升到地平線之上. *Your name comes ~ mine on the list.* 在名單上你的名次比我高. 2. greater in number, price, weight, etc. (數目, 價錢, 重量等)超過: *The temperature has not risen ~ 10°C all day.* 整天的溫度還沒有超過攝氏十度. 3. more than. 多於, 比...更重要: *A good soldier values honour ~ life.* 好的軍人視榮譽重於生命. ~ all, more than anything else. 至高無上, 比什麼都更重要. 4. too good, great, proud, etc. 超出...之外, 因自尊心之故不肯做, 不屑為: *If we want to learn, we should not be ~ asking questions.* 如果我們要學習就應不耻下問. 5. *This book is ~ me* (too difficult for me, beyond my understanding). 這本書太深了, 我看不懂. *He's living ~ his income* (spending more than he receives). 他過的生活是他收入所不能維持的. II. *adv.* 1. *Seen from ~, the houses and fields looked quite flat.* 從高處看下去, 房屋和田地似乎是一片平坦. 2. earlier (in a book, article, etc.). (書籍, 文章等的)前文, 上文: *I must repeat what I wrote ~.* 我必須重提前文所說的話. ~-board /əˈbʌvˈbɔːd/ *pred. adj. & adv.* straight-forward(-ly); hiding nothing. (性格)直率的; 毫無隱瞞的.

a-bra-sive /əˈbreɪsɪv/ *adj.* that rubs harshly or scrapes. 能研磨的, 磨蝕的. *n.* substance (like emery or sandpaper) used for smoothing a rough

surface. 研磨料, 磨蝕劑(金剛砂, 砂紙等).

a-breast /əˈbrɛst/ *adv.* (of persons, ships, etc.) (moving) side by side (in the same direction). 比肩, 並排(前進). ~ of, level with. 與...並進: ~ of the times, up to date. 與時代並進.

a-bridge /əˈbrɪdʒ/ *v.t.* make shorter, esp. by using fewer words. 刪節, 節略; cut short (a discussion, the time sth. lasts). 縮短(會談, 討論或所需時間). ~-ment *n.* making shorter; sth. (esp. a book or play) made shorter. 刪節, 把... (尤指書, 劇本等)縮短; 節本.

a-broad /əˈbrɔːd/ *adv.* 1. to or in other countries. 去(或在)別的國家. 2. everywhere; in all directions. 到處; 散處四方, 遍佈.

ab-ro-gate /ˈæbrəˌɡeɪt/ *v.t.* put an end to (a law, custom). 廢除(法律, 風俗等). **ab-ro-gation** /ˈæbrəˌɡeɪʃən/ *n.*

ab-rupt /əˈbrʌpt/ *adj.* 1. sudden; unexpected. 突然的, 出乎意料的: ~ turns in a road. 路的急彎. 2. (of speech, writing, behaviour) sudden; rough. (指言談, 寫作, 行爲)突兀的, 沒頭沒腦的, 粗魯的. ~ly *adv.*

ab-scess /ˈæbˌses/ *n.* collection of thick yellowish-white liquid (called pus) or other poisonous matter in a hollow place in the body. 膿腫.

ab-scond /æbˈskʌnd/ *v.i.* go away (with sth.) suddenly, secretly, and aware of having done wrong. (爲躲避罪責)潛逃.

ab-sence /ˈæbsəns/ *n.* being away (from). 缺席, 不到, 不在(和 from 連用): ~ from school through illness. 因病缺課.

ab-sent /ˈæbsənt/ *adj.* not present. 缺席的, 不在場的. /əbˈsɛnt/ *v.t.* ~ oneself from, not be present at. 不出席, 不到, 不赴(會). ~-minded /ˈæbsəntˈmaɪndɪd/ *adj.* not thinking of what one is doing. 心不在焉的. **ab-sen-tee** /ˈæbsənˈti/ *n.* one who is ~. 缺席者.

ab-so-lute /ˈæbsəˌluːt/ *adj.* 1. complete; perfect. 完全的, 十足的, 絕對的. 2. having complete power. 有絕對權力的: an ~ ruler. 掌握絕對權力的統治者. ~ly *adv.*

ab-solve /əbˈsɒlv/ *v.t.* set or declare free (from blame, guilt, a promise, duty or consequences of past sin). 解除(義務), 赦免(過失, 罪行). **ab-so-lu-tion** /ˈæbsəˌluːʃən/ *n.* forgiveness (through a religious act) for past wrongdoing. (宗教)赦免罪行, 恕罪.

ab-sorb /əbˈsɔːrb/ *v.t.* 1. take in or up; soak up. 吸收, 吸取. 2. take up or occupy (time, attention). 花費或佔去(時間, 精力): ~ in a book. 著迷地讀一本書. **ab-sorb-ent** /əbˈsɔːrbənt/ *adj.* able to ~. 能吸收的, 有吸收力的. *n.* substance that ~s moisture. 吸收水份的物質, 吸收劑. ~ing *adj.* taking up the thoughts, attention, etc., completely. 引人入勝的, 十分吸引人的.

ab-stain /əbˈsteɪn/ *v.i.* do without (esp. alcoholic drinks); hold oneself back (from). 禁絕, 戒除(尤指酒類, 和 from 連用). ~er *n.* total ~er, one who ~s completely from alcoholic drinks. 戒酒者, 不喝酒的人. **ab-sti-nence** /ˈæbstɪˌnəns/ *n.* ~ing (from food, drink, enjoyment). 禁戒, 戒除(飲食, 享樂等, 和 from 連用). total abstinence. ~ing completely from alcoholic drinks. 絕對戒酒.

ab-ste-mi-ous /əbˈstiˌmiəs/ *adj.* sparing or moderate in the use of enjoyable things (esp. good food, wine). 對享樂有節制的(尤指美酒佳餚等).

ab-sten-tion /æbˈstɛnʃən/ *n.* abstaining (from sth.), esp. not using one's vote at an election; instance of this. 避開, 放棄(和 from 連用, 後接某事或某物), 棄權(尤指投票時).