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# 英汉双解词典

English-Chinese  
Dictionary

精编版



外文出版社  
FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS

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# 前 言

## PREFACE

外文出版社建社 55 年,始终是国家对外出版之重镇。半个多世纪以来,积累了丰厚的外语学习资源。面对国人的外语学习热情,外文社责无旁贷,组织专人编写了这本便于初学者使用的精装版《英汉双解词典》。本词典具有如下特点:

**一、收词合理,难度适中。**时下很多人有这样一种误解,以为一本字典的好坏主要取决于收词量的多少,好者多,坏者寡。其实并非如此,只有适合自己使用的才是最好的。本词典收词量非常合理,主要针对的是中小学阶段初学者,所收录的词条全部是常用词,既满足了大学前的英语学习要求,更便于使用者快速地查阅与检索。

**二、体例合理,编排科学。**一本词典是否适合自己使用,除了看收词量是否恰当之外,更要看词条的解释是否准确,体例是否合理,编排是否科学。本词典的体例合理、清晰,读者无需花太多的时间就可以熟练使用本词典;每个标准词条下均设有相关的词组、派生词、合成词、同义词、反义词,这样便于使用者在查阅和检索本词的同时,顺便学习和记忆与之相关的单词与词组;某些词条下设有同义词辨析与注意事项,为使用者答疑解惑,以帮助初学者更加准确地把握英语的用法。

**三、版式合理,清晰醒目。**本词典采用轻型纸双色印刷,字号大

小适中,版式既合理又美观,一改词典枯燥死板的面目。这样做无疑会大大增强读者的阅读兴趣,有助于初学者养成翻阅词典的习惯,提高他们英语学习的效率。

学习本该是一件快乐的事,希望我们这本精编版《英汉双解词典》所做的有益的尝试,能为读者增添学习的乐趣。书中疏漏与不当之处,尚祈广大读者不吝指正。

是所愿焉。

# 体 例 说 明

## GUIDE TO THE USE OF THE DICTIONARY

### 一、单词

1. 本词典英语单词均按字母顺序排列,用黑正体印刷。
2. 有两种以上拼法的词,做如下处理:
  - (1)加圆括号。如:labo(u)r ['leɪbə(r)] *n.* ...
  - (2)同时给出。如:theatre, theater ['θiətə(r)] *n.* ...
3. 缩写词、组合词等均按字母顺序排列。
4. 拼写相同,但词源、词义不同的词,分立词条并在右上角标有数码字。如:light<sup>1</sup>..., light<sup>2</sup>...
5. 有些形容词既可以用-ic,也可以用-ical 作后缀,用圆括号标示。

### 二、注音

1. 本词典用国际音标注音,音标注在本词后,放在方括号内。重音符号[']置于重读音节的音标符号的前上方;有两个以上重读音节的词,用[']表示主重音,用[,]表示次重音并置于音标符号的前下方。如:qualification[,kwɒlɪfɪ'keɪʃən]。
2. 一个词一般只标注一种发音。但该词若有两种以上发音,用逗号隔开,放在方括号内。如:direct[di'ret, daɪ'rekt] *adj.* ... 若一个音既可发长音也可发短音,将长音符标在圆括号内。如:reality[ri(:)'æltɪ] ...
3. 一个词的发音若有强式和弱式两种读音,按强弱的顺序排列,中间用逗号分开。如:of[ɒv, əv, v, f] *prep.* ...
4. 一个词因词性或释义不同而发音有差异时,在有关词性之前另行注音。如:increase[in'kri:s] *vt.*, *vi.* ... [ɪn'kri:s] *n.* ...

### 三、词性

1. 词性用英语缩写形式标出,共分十类:
  - 名词 *n.*
  - 动词(及物动词) *vt.* (不及物动词) *vi.* (助动词) *aux. v.*
  - 代词 *pron.*
  - 数词 *num.*
  - 形容词 *adj.*
  - 副词 *adv.*
  - 介词 *prep.*

连词 *conj.*

感叹词 *int.*

冠词 *art.*

2. 一个词若有两个以上词性时,择其主要或常见者标出。如:

**quarry** [ˈkwɒri] *n.* 1. ...2. ...*vt.*, *vi.* 1. ...2. ...

## 四、词形变化

1. 不规则动词的变化形式,名词复数的不规则变化形式,均加以注明,规则变化中:要重复词尾辅音字母或拼法、发音等有较大变动的,也加以注明。如:

**admit** [ədˈmɪt] ( ~ted; ~ting) *vt.*, *vi.* ...

**take** [teɪk] (took [tʊk], taken [ˈteɪkən]) *vt.* ...

**knife** [naɪf] (*pl.* knives [ˈnaɪvz]) ...

2. 形容词和副词比较级与最高级的不规则变化形式,加以注明标在圆括号内,比较:与最高级之间用分号分开。如:**bad** [bæd] *adj.* (worse [wɜːs]; worst [wɜːst]) ...

## 五、释义和用法

1. 每一词条均用英语进行解释,然后标明汉语释义。
2. 词目在同一词性下有多种不同释义时,分别用 1.、2.、3. ... 标出。
3. 每一词的双解部分用正体排印,而例句均用斜体排印。
4. 词组(包括谚语)用黑正体字排印,词组间用符号“/”隔开。
5. 释义前有时用方括号表示词的词源和学科等。如:[英]、[美]、[律]、[语]等。
6. 在词的基本用法和例句后根据不同的情况标出【派生】等。

## 六、符号用法

1. 代字号“~”用于代表词条的本词。
2. 方括号“[ ]”用于:
  - (1) 注明音标
  - (2) 注明用法
  - (3) 注明词源及学科
  - (4) 注明正误
3. 圆括号“( )”用于:
  - (1) 注明词形变化。如:**do** (did; done; doing)
  - (2) 加注内容或意义方面的补充说明。如:(文章、讲话、乐曲等的)一段、一节
  - (3) 表示可省略部分。如:
 

**ravel** [ˈrævəl] *vt.* 1. ...2. **disentangle** 拆开(绳索),拆散(织物)...
  - (4) 表示代换部分。如:**shave oneself** 自己刮脸(剃胡子)
  - (5) 表示固定搭配。如:**afraid** [əˈfreɪd] *adj.* ...*be* ~ (of) ... 害怕...
  - (6) 表示名词的复数形式。如:**bath** [bɑːθ, bæθ] *n.* (*pl.* bathes [ˈbɑːðz]) ...
4. 鱼尾号用于:
 

注明派生等。

# 略 语

## ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE DICTIONARY

<i>adj.</i>	adjective	形容词
<i>ad.</i>	adverb	副词
<i>n.</i>	noun	名词
<i>art.</i>	article	冠词
<i>conj.</i>	conjunction	连词
<i>int.</i>	interjection	感叹词
<i>num.</i>	numeral	数词
<i>prep.</i>	preposition	介词
<i>pron.</i>	pronoun	代词
<i>v.</i>	verb	动词
<i>aux. v.</i>	auxiliary verb	助动词
<i>vi.</i>	intransitive verb	不及物动词
<i>vt.</i>	transitive verb	及物动词
<i>sth.</i>	something	某物
<i>sb.</i>	somebody	某人
<i>pl.</i>	plural	复数
<i>sing.</i>	singular	单数



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## A a

**a** [eɪ, ə] (在元音前为 **an** [æn, ən]) **indef. art.** one; any; each 一个; 任何一个; 每一个: ~ hammer 一把锤子/an university 一所大学/an hour 一个小时/an umbrella 一把雨伞/an apple 一个苹果/once ~ year 每年一次/I had ~ cup of water. 我喝了一杯水。

**aback** [ə'bak] **adv.** backwards 向后地; 后退地: At first, Kirby was taken ~ by their announcement. 起初, 柯尔比被他们的宣布吓了一跳。

**abacus** ['æbəkəs] **n.** (pl. abaci ['æbəsaɪ] or abacuses ['æbəkəsɪz]) calculating instrument with balls moving smoothly on wires 算盘; 珠算; use (work) an ~ 打算盘/The oldest kind of computer is the ~, used in China centuries ago. 最老式的一种计算器是算盘, 数世纪前就在中国使用了。

**abandon** [ə'bændən] **vt.** leave or give up completely 放弃; 抛弃: The baby was ~ed by its mother. 婴儿被他妈妈抛弃了。

【派生】~ **ed adj.** 被抛弃的; 无耻的

**abate** [ə'beɪt] **vt., vi.** 1. make or become less 减少; 减轻; 减退: The wind ~d. 风势减弱了。The medicine ~d his pain. 药减轻了他的病痛。2. do away with 消除: His anger ~d. 他的怒气消了。

【派生】~ **ment n.** 减少; 减轻; 减退

**abed** [ə'bed] **adv.** in bed 在床上; be ill ~ 卧病在床

**abide** [ə'baɪd] **vt., vi.** (abode [ə'baʊd] 或 ~d) 1. keep (a promise, law) 遵守(诺言、法律); ~ by one's promise 遵守诺言/~ by discipline 遵守纪律/~ by one's opinion 固执己见/We agreed to ~ by your judgement. 我们同意服从你的判决。2. endure, bear [用于否定句和疑问句] 忍

耐; 忍受: I can't ~ that man 我不能忍受那种人。

【派生】**abiding adj.** 持久的; 永久的

**ability** [ə'bilɪtɪ] **n.** 1. the power or capacity to do or think sth. (办事或思考) 能力; 本领: She has the ~ to do it, but she is lazy. 她有能力做, 但是她懒。2. cleverness; intelligence 聪明; 智慧; 才智: a man of ~ 有才能的人/leadership ~ 领导才干/Tom is a painter of great ~. 汤姆是一个极有才智的画家。

**ablaze** [ə'bleɪz] **adv., adj.** on fire, in a blaze; (fig.) shining, bright, excited; 着火(的), [喻] 激动的; set it ~ 放火烧之/be ~ with anger 怒气冲冲/The streets were ~ with light. 街上灯火辉煌。

**able** [eɪbl] **adj.** 1. having knowledge or skill; clever 有才能的: 聪明的; an ~ lawyer 精明的律师/an ~ speech 颇有见地的演说/an ~ man 有才干的人/He is the ~st pianist I know. 他是我所知道的最有才华的钢琴家。2. having the power to do 能够做的; 能[接不定式]: Jane was ~ to catch the early bus. 珍妮赶上了早车。Will you be ~ to come. 你能来吗?

【派生】**enable vt.** 使(人)能够

**aboard** [ə'bɔ:d] **prep., adv.** on (to) or in (to) a ship or aeroplane 在(向)船上或飞机上: "Are all the passengers ~?" asked the captain. 船长问: "所有旅客都上船了吗?" It's time to go ~ (the ship). 已到乘搭(上船)的时间了。Welcome ~! 请上船(飞机、汽车)! 欢迎乘坐本船(飞机、此次列车)!

**abolish** [ə'bolɪʃ] **vt.** stop (sth. that is happening); get rid of completely 取消; 废止: The new government ~ed the tax on

## A

clothing. 新政府取消了服装税。

【派生】**abolition** *n.* 废除; 废止/ **~able** *adj.* 可废除的/ **~er** *n.* 取消者; 废除者

**abound** [ə'baʊnd] *vi.* have in great numbers or quantity 有(大量的); 富余; 盛产; 充满(with, in); *Wild birds ~ in the forest.* 森林里有许多野鸟。 *The ocean ~s with fish.* 海里产很多鱼。

**about** [ə'baʊt] *prep.* 1. concerning 关于; 对于; *This is a book ~ American history.* 这是一本关于美国历史的书。 *I know nothing ~ it.* 我对此一无所知。 2. here and there 到处; 四处; 在...各处; *Jean's clothes were lying ~ the room.* 房间里到处都是简的衣服。 3. round, near to 在...周围; 在...附近; 在...身边; *He planted trees ~ the house.* 他在房子周围种了树。 4. approximately (时间、大小、数量等) 大约; *We left there ~ 6 p. m.* 我们大约是下午六点钟离开那里的。 *He is ~ thirty five years old.* 他大约 35 岁。 *adv.* 1. nearly, almost 大约; 几乎; 差不多; *We walked ~ five miles.* 我们走了大约五英里。 2. here and there 到处, 各处; *There's a lot of flu ~ at this time of year.* 这时节到处都有许多人患流感。 3. near 附近; *There is no one ~.* 附近没有人。 *Is there anybody ~?* 附近有人吗? 4. facing round (转) 向相反方向; *The ship turned ~.* 船掉转方向。

**above** [ə'baʊv] *prep.* 1. higher than 在...之上; *There is a portrait ~ the blackboard.* 黑板上方有张画像。 2. more than 超过; *The sun rose ~ the horizon.* 太阳升到地平线上。 *There were ~ 3000 people there.* 那儿有三千人以上。 *adv.* in or to a higher place 在上方; *Their classroom is just ~.* 他们的教室就在上面。

**abridge** [ə'brɪdʒ] *vt.* make (a book, etc.) shorter (书等) 删节; 节略; *an ~d edition* 节本/ *It was ~d from the original work.* 这是根据原著节略的。

【派生】**~ment** *n.* 删节; 节略; (书的)

节书; 摘要

**abroad** [ə'brɔ:d] *adv.* 1. in or to a foreign country 在国外; 到国外; *My brother lives ~.* 我的兄弟生活在国外。 2. in all directions; widely 遍布, 到处

**abrupt** [ə'brʌpt] *adj.* 1. very sudden 突然的; 意外的; *an ~ stop* 突然停止/ *an ~ death* 突然死亡, 猝死 2. (of speech, behaviour) bad tempered; unfriendly (指言谈、举止) 粗鲁的; 无礼的; *His ~ reply hurt my feelings.* 他粗鲁的回答伤害了我的感情。 3. (of a slope) steep (斜坡) 陡峭的; *The slope was very ~.* 那斜坡很陡。

【派生】**~ly** *adv.* 突然; 仓促/ **~ness** *n.* 突然性

**absent** *adj.* [ˈæbsənt] 1. not here, not present 不在; 缺席; *Peter has a cold and is ~ from school.* 彼得感冒了, 没有上学。 *He was ~ from work last Tuesday.* 他上周二缺勤。 2. not paying attention to 心不在焉的; *He looked at his mother in an ~ sort of way.* 他漫不经心地看着他的母亲。 *vt.* [æb'sent] keep (oneself) away 缺席; *Why did you ~ yourself from school yesterday?* 昨天你为什么不到校?

【派生】**~ee** *n.* 缺席者; 不在者/ **~ly** *adv.* 茫然地/ **~minded** *adj.* 心不在焉的; 茫然的

**absolute** [ˈæbsəljʊt] *adj.* 1. complete; perfect; whole 完善的; 完美的; 完全的; 绝对的; *have ~ trust in sb.* 完全信任某人/ *The police have ~ proof of his guilt.* 警察有他犯罪的确凿证据。 2. not limited 无限制的; **~ power** 无限权利 3. having unlimited power 专制的; 独裁的; *an ~ ruler* 专制的统治者 4. real, undoubted 真实的; 无疑的; *the ~ truth* 绝对真理

【派生】**~ly** *adv.* 完全地; 绝对地/ **absolution** *n.* 赦免; 免罪

**absolve** [əb'zɒlv] *vt.* declare free (from sin, guilt; from a promise, a duty, the con-

sequences of past sin) 赦免;解除责任;免除(履行诺言、罪责): ~ ... from (of) 免除...的(罪、责任)/They ~d him from all responsibilities. 他们免除了他的一切责任。

**absorb** [əb'sɔ:b] *vt.* 1. take or suck in 吸收: Some of waste and poison is ~ed and changed into harmless things. 一部分废物和含毒物品被吸收,变成了无害的东西。The heat is ~ed by the water. 热量被水吸收了。2. take up the attention of 吸引...注意力: ~ sb.'s attention 吸引某人注意

【派生】~ **ably** *adj.* 可吸收的,易吸收的/ ~ **er** *n.* 吸收器/ ~ **ability** *n.* 吸收性 ~ **ing** *adj.* 非常吸引人的;引人入胜的

**abstract** [ˈæbstrækt] *adj.* 1. thought of apart from any particular object or real thing 抽象的: The word 'hunger' is an ~ noun. “饥饿”这个词是抽象名词。2. deep 深奥的: He wanted to be a physicist and devoted himself to ~ research. 他想成为一名物理学家并献身于抽象研究。

【派生】~ **ly** *adj.* 抽象地;理论上/ ~ **ion** *n.* 抽象概念

**absurd** [əb'sɜ:d] *adj.* unreasonable; foolish 不合理的;荒谬的: an ~ explanation 不合理的解释/Don't be ~! 不要胡闹(搞、说)!

**abundance** [ə'bʌndəns] *n.* great amount 大量;丰富;充裕: an ~ of drink 充足的饮料

【派生】~ **abundant** *adj.* 丰富的;充裕的;充分的/ ~ **abundantly** *adv.* 丰富地;充裕地;充分地

**abuse** [ə'bjʊ:z] *vt.* 1. make bad use of; use wrongly 滥用;乱用;误用: ~ words 错用字眼 2. treat badly; speak very roughly to 虐待;辱骂: Don't ~ that old man, he can't help walking slowly. 别辱骂那老人,他只能慢慢走。 *n.* [ə'bjʊ:s] 1. bad or wrong use; misuse 滥用;误用 2. (pl.) bad practice of custom; bad treat-

ment [复数] 弊病;陋习;虐待 3. loud course; insulting words 辱骂;漫骂;咒语

【派生】~ **abusive** *adj.* 滥用的;辱骂性的

**academic** [ˌækə'demɪk] *adj.* 1. of studying, schools, colleges, etc.; scholarly; literary or classical (contrasted with technical or scientific) 学术的;学校的;学者的;文学或古典作品的(与技术的或科学的相对) 2. too much concerned with theory and logic; not sufficiently practical 过于注重理论与逻辑的;不够实际的 3. of an academy 高等学府的;专科学校的

**academy** [ə'kædəmɪ] *n.* 1. school for higher learning, usu. for a special purpose 高等学府;专科学校: a military ~ 军事学院/Academy of Music 音乐专科学校 2. society of distinguished men; society for cultivating art, literature, etc. of which membership is an honour 学会;研究院: the Academy of Science of China 中国科学院

**accede** [æk'si:d] *vi.* 1. assent or agree (to request, proposal, etc.) 允诺;同意(请求、建议等)(to): He ~d to my request. 他答应了我的请求。2. come or succeed (to an office, a position of authority) 就职;即位(to): ~ to the throne 即王位 3. join 参加;加入: ~ to a political party 加入政党

【派生】~ **accession** *n.* 同意

**accelerate** [æk'seləreɪt] *vt., vi.* 1. increase the speed of; cause to move faster or happen earlier 加速;催促: accelerating the rate of growth 加快增长率 2. (of a motion or process) become faster (指运动或程序)变快;加速: The car ~d as it overtook me. 那辆车超我的车时加快了速度。

**accent** [ˈæksənt] *n.* 1. stress put on a syllable or word 重音: In the word 'today' the ~ is on the second syllable. “today”的重音在第二个音节。2. particular way of speaking, usu. connected with a

## A

country, area or class 口音: *a voice without a trace of ~* 说话不带地方口音 / *On the eighth day somebody thought Bashi's ~ suggested Baoding, a city four hours away in Hebei Province.* 第八天,有人想到八喜的口音很像保定的,保定是河北省的一个城市,乘车四小时即可到达。

【派生】~**uate** *vi.* 重读;在...加重读符号;强调 / ~**uation** *n.* 强调;加重读符号的方法

**accept** [ək'sept] *vt., vi.* take sth. which is offered, not to refuse 接受: *I offered him a cake and he ~ed.* 我给他一块蛋糕,他接受了。

【派生】~**able** *adj.* 可接受的;同意的 / ~**ance** *n.* 领受,接纳,承认

**access** [ˈækses] *n.* 1. way (in) to a place 通道;通路: *easy (difficult) of ~* 易(难)进入 / *The only ~ to the school is across the fields.* 通往学校的惟一通路是穿过田间。2. right, opportunity, or means of reaching, using or approaching 接触;使用;机会: *Only high officials had ~ to the president.* 只有高级官员可以接近总统。3. attack (of fever, etc.) (身体发烧等) 突然发作

**accident** [ˈæksɪdənt] *n.* 1. sth. that happens without a cause that can be seen at once, usu. sth. unfortunate and undesirable: 意外事件;不测;祸事;事故: *There have been many railway ~s this year.* 今年发生了许多次火车车祸。2. chance; fortune: 机遇;命运 *by ~ of birth.* 生来就是;由于出生的身世。

【派生】**accidental**

**acclaim** [ə'kleɪm] *vt.* applaud loudly 欢呼;喝彩: *The newspapers ~ed the fireman a hero.* 报纸为那个消防队员喝彩拥戴他成为英雄。 *The Americans ~ed the astronauts.* 美国人以欢呼迎接宇航员。

**accommodate** [ə'kɒmədeɪt] *vt.* 1. give someone a place to live or stay 供给住宿: *One flat can ~ a family of five.* 一套房

间可供五口之家居住。2. have space for 容纳: *You could ~ another four children in your class.* 你的班里还能容纳四个孩子。3. adapt; harmonize; get into agreement or into adjustment 使适应;使迁就;调节: *He soon ~d himself to the new circumstances.* 他很快适应了新环境。

**accompany** [ə'kʌmpəni] *vt., vi.* 1. go with someone 陪伴: *He accompanied me to the doctor's.* 他陪我去大夫的家(诊所)。 *I ~ him on the trip.* 我同他一起去旅行。2. play music while someone else is singing or playing another instrument 伴奏: *Moria sang and I accompanied her on the piano.* 玛利亚唱,我用钢琴伴奏。

【派生】**accompaniment** *n.* 伴随物;伴唱;伴奏

**accomplish** [ə'kɒmplɪʃ] *vt.* perform, finish successfully 完成;使成功: *~ a task* 完成任务 / *~ one's purpose* 达到目的 / *They ~ed their mission.* 他们完成了使命。

【派生】~**ed** *adj.* 完成的;熟练的;有才艺的;有教养的 / ~**ment** *n.* 完成;实现;成就;修养

**accord**<sup>1</sup> [ə'kɔ:d] *n.* 1. agreement (esp. in the phr.) (用于短语中) 一致;符合: *of one's own ~* 自愿地;自动地 / *of its own ~* 自然而然 / *in ~ with* 同...一致 / *out of ~ with* 同...不一致 / *with one ~* 一致地;异口同声地 2. treaty, agreement (between countries; with a country) (两国之间或与他国所订的) 条约;协定 (between, with)

**accord**<sup>2</sup> [ə'kɔ:d] *vt., vi.* 1. give, grant 给与;赠与;赐与: *~ permission to sb.* 允许某人 / *~ him a warm welcome* 向他表示热烈的欢迎 / *~ a request to a person* 答应某人要求 2. be in harmony 协调;符合: *His behaviour does not ~ with his principles.* 他的行为与他的原则不相符合。3. be consistent (with) 与...一致: *His actions ~ with his words.* 他言行一致。



**accordance** [ə'kɔ:dəns] *n.* harmony, agreement 一致; *in ~ with* 按照; 根据; 与...一致/This is not in ~ with the facts. 这和事实不符。

**according** [ə'kɔ:dɪŋ] *adv.* (只用于下面两个习语中) 1. ~ *to prep.* 遵照; 根据: ~ *to sb.* 根据某人所说/It isn't ~ *to the law.* 这不符合法律。2. ~ *as conj.* in a manner that depends upon [后接从句] 依照; 随...而定: You will be paid ~ *as you work* (~ *to the work you do*). 你将依据你的工作来获得酬金。

【派生】**accordingly**

**accost** [ə'kɒst] *vt.* go up to and speak to (esp. a stranger in the street) 向(街上陌生人)打招呼; 对...说话; 搭话: She was ~ed by a stranger. 一个陌生人上前与她攀谈。

**account** [ə'kaʊnt] *n.* 1. report; description; narrative 报道; 报告; 叙述; 描写: He gave an ~ of his trip. 他报告了旅行的经过。2. statement of money (to be) paid or received 账目; 账; send in an ~ 送进去账单/keep ~s 记账 3. reason; cause 理由, 原因: The following ~ was written by Jane. 下面的叙述是珍妮写的。

**account** [ə'kaʊnt] *vt., vi.* 1. be an explanation of 解释; 说明: How do you ~ for your foolish mistake? 你如何解释你那愚蠢的错误? 2. give an explanation of money spent 报账

【派生】~ **able** *adj.* 有责任的/~ **ant** *n.* 会计员

**accumulate** [ə'kju:mjələt] *vt., vi.* make or become greater in quantity; heap up 积累; 堆积: ~ a fortune 积蓄一笔财产/He ~d enough money to buy a new car. 他攒够了钱买一部新车。

【派生】**accumulation** *n.* 积累; 积聚; 堆积物/**accumulator** *n.* ①积聚者②蓄电池; [机] 储蓄器

**accurate** [ˈækjʊrət] *adj.* 1. careful and exact 仔细的; 精确的: be ~ in one's

work 做事精确/quick and ~ at figures 计算迅速而精确/My watch is ~. 我的表是准确的。2. free from error 正确无误的; 准确的: You must be ~ in counting. 你在计算时一定要准确无误。

【派生】**accuracy** *n.* 准确度/**accurately** *adv.* 准确地

**accuse** [ə'kju:z] *vt.* say that someone has done sth. wrong 谴责: The teacher ~d Jacob of hiding the book. 老师指责雅各布把书藏起来了。

【派生】**accusation** *n.* 指责; 罪名/the ~ *n.* 被告/~ *r* *n.* 原告; 非难者

**accustom** [ə'kʌstəm] *vt.* make used to 使习惯于: ~ sb. to sth. (doing sth.) 使某人习惯于: I tried to ~ my eyes to the dark. 我尽量使眼睛习惯于黑暗。

【派生】~ **ed** *adj.* 习惯的; 通常的

**ache** [eɪk] *vi.* have a pain 疼痛: My legs ~d after the long walk. 我走了一段长路后觉得腿疼。My head ~s (is aching). 我头痛。I ~ all over. 我浑身疼痛。*n.* paid 疼: She has an ~ in her (the) back. 她后背疼。

**achieve** [ə'tʃi:v] *vt.* 1. accomplish 实现: He at last ~d his purpose. 他终于达到了他的目的。2. get by effort 获得: We have ~d only half of what we hoped to do. 我们仅完成我们所希望完成的一半。

**achievement** [ə'tʃi:vmənt] *n.* 1. the act of achieving 完成; 实现 2. sth. done successfully 成就; a scientific ~ 科学上的成就/Such was Albert Einstein, a simple man of great ~s. 阿尔伯特·爱因斯坦就是这样一个人, 一个单纯朴实而又有巨大成就的人。

**acid** [ˈæsɪd] *n.* powerful liquid that can burn things 酸 *adj.* 1. sour 酸味的 2. (fig.) severe; sarcastic 讽刺的; 尖刻的

【派生】~ **ly** *adv., adj.* 讽刺地(的)/~ **ness** *n.* 酸性

**acknowledge** [ək'nɒlɪdʒ] *vt.* 1. admit 承

## A

认;供认[接名词、代词、从句或复合宾语]: ~ one's fault 承认错误/He refused to ~ defeat (that he was defeated). (= He refused to ~ himself beaten.) 他不承认失败。2. express thanks for; make known that one has received 表示感谢;通知收到(信件等): I ~ your kindness. 我感谢你的好意。

【派生】~ment *n.* 承认;感谢

**acme** ['ækmi] *n.* highest point of development; point of perfection 顶点;极点: the ~ of happiness 幸福的顶点

**acquaint** [ə'kweɪnt] *vt.* make known; make familiar with 使熟悉;精通;使了解,使认识: ~ oneself with one's new duties 熟悉新任务/Let me ~ you with the facts. 让我使你了解事实。

【派生】~ance *n.* 了解;相识;熟人

**acquire** [ə'kwɪə(r)] *vt.* get or gain 获得;得到;购得;学到: How did you ~ this money? 你怎么得到这钱的?

【派生】~d *adj.* 通过学习获得的/~ment *n.* ①获得②获得物;学到的东西

**acre** ['eɪkə(r)] *n.* measure of land 英亩

**acid** ['ækrɪd] *adj.* 1. sharp, bitter to the nose or mouth 辣的;苦的;难闻的: Vinegar smells ~. 醋味刺鼻。2. sharp in manner or temper 尖刻的;毒辣的;泼辣的: an ~ dispute 激烈的辩论

**acrobat** ['ækrəbæt] *n.* person who does clever movements with his body 杂技演员;马戏演员

【派生】~ic *adj.* 杂技的/~ics *n.* [用作单或复]杂技/~ism *n.* 杂技

**across** [ə'krɒs] *prep.* 1. from one side to the other side of 横过: The dog swam ~ the river. 狗游过这条河。2. over 越过: There is a short cut ~ the field. 有一条近路穿过这片原野。3. to or on the other side of 到对面;在对面: They live ~ the street. 他们住在街道的对面。4. forming a cross upon 交叉成十字形 *adv.* 1. from

one side to the other side 横过地: Can you swim ~? 你能游到对岸去吗? 2. to or on the other side 对面地 3. forming a cross 成十字形地: The Great Wall of China, the longest wall in the world, runs ~ north China like a huge dragon. 中国的长城,世界上最长的城墙,像一条巨龙横穿中国北部。

**act** [ækt] *vt.* 1. do or behave 行为;表现: The children ~ed very badly at school. 孩子们在学校表现很坏。2. pretend to be someone else, in a play or film 扮演;表演: He ~s well. 他演得很好。

**act** [ækt] *n.* 1. action; sth. done 行为;举动: ~ of bravery 英勇的行为 2. sth. pretended 假装的行为: When Jane said she hated him, it was an ~. She likes him really. 珍妮说她恨他,那是假的。她实际上喜欢他。3. part of a play 一幕

【派生】~ion *n.* 活动;行动。

**action** ['æksən] *n.* thing that you do 行动;行为: We have thought for long enough—it is time for ~. 我们考虑得够久的了——现在是行动的时候了。

**activate** ['æktɪveɪt] *vt.* 1. make active 使活动;启动: The burglar alarm was ~d by mistake. 由于失误,触响了防盗警报器。2. make radioactive[化]活化;激活

**active** ['æktɪv] *adj.* doing a lot; working well 积极的;活跃的;活动的: an ~ life 积极活跃的生活/Joe took an ~ part in the workers' struggles for better pay and better conditions. 乔积极参加争取改善待遇与工作条件的工人运动。

【派生】~ly *adv.* 活泼地;积极地/~activist *n.* 积极分子

**activity** [æk'tɪvəti] *n.* 1. (no pl.) doing things; moving quickly [不用复数]活动性;活跃: The house has been full of ~ all day. 那个房里整天熙熙攘攘。2. (pl. activities) what you do 活动;所做的事情: out door activities 户外活动/He took an active part in all kinds of activities. 他

积极参加各种活动。

**actor** ['æktə(r)] *n.* man who acts on the stage or for cinema films (舞台或电影) 男演员

**actress** ['æktris] *n.* woman or girl who acts in plays or films 女演员

**actual** ['æktʃʊəl] *adj.* existing as a real fact 实际的; 现实的: *an ~ happening* 实际发生的事 / *The ~ distance is only three kilometres.* 实际距离只不过是三公里。

【派生】~ **ly** *adv.* 实际上

**actuate** ['æktʃueɪt] *vt.* cause to act 使活动; 使行动: *He was ~d solely by greed.* 他完全是受贪心的驱使。

**acute** [ə'kju:t] *adj.* 1. (of feelings or the senses) keen; sharp; quick (指感官、智力) 敏锐的; 尖锐的; 伶俐的: *an ~ sense of smell* 灵敏的嗅觉 / *~ eye-sight* 锐利的目光 / *Dogs have an ~ sense of smell* 狗有敏锐的嗅觉。2. (of disease, of chronic) coming sharply to a crisis (指疾病) 急性的: *~ appendicitis* 急性阑尾炎  
【派生】~ **ly** *adv.* 尖锐地, 剧烈地 / ~ **ness** *n.* 锐利, 敏锐

**ad** [æd] = advertisement

**A. D.** = Anno Domini ['ænəu'dɒmɪnaɪ] 公元

**adapt** [ə'dæpt] *vt.* change; make more suitable 改编; 改写; 使适应: *books ~ed for middle school students* 为中学生改写的书 / *Have you ~ed yourself to living in a different country?* 你已经适应在异国生活了吗?

【派生】~ **able** *adj.* 可适应的; 可改编的 / ~ **ation** *n.* 适应; 改编

**add** [æd] *vt., vi.* 1. put one thing with another; join or combine to get total 加; 添上; 增加: *~ed value tax* 增值税 / *~ sugar to tea* 往茶里加糖 / *~ to the achievements* 发扬成绩 / *If you ~ 5 to 2, you get 7.* (= *Five ~ed to two makes seven.*) 5 加 2 得 7。2. say further; go on to say 又说; 进而说(写)道; 补充说道: *I have noth-*

*ing to ~ to my earlier statement.* 我对我早些时候的陈述没有补充的。

【派生】~ **ition** *n.* 加法; 增加; 增加物

**addict** [ə'dɪkt] *vt.* be given up, devoted to 使沉迷; 使嗜好: *be ~ed to drinking* 沉溺于酒

**addition** [ə'dɪʃən] *n.* 1. (no *pl.*) putting things or numbers together [不用复数] 加法; 增加 2. (*pl.* additions) sth. added to another thing 附加物; 增加部分: *valuable ~s to the library* 图书馆中新增的有价值的书刊

【派生】~ **al** *adj.* 附加的

**address** [ə'dres] *n.* 1. the number of the building, name of the street and town, etc. where a person lives and to which his letters may be sent 住址; 通讯处: *What is your ~?* 你的住址在哪儿? 2. speech or talk (to an audience) 演说; 谈话: *His ~ lasted an hour.* 他的演说持续了一小时。 *vt.* speak to; talk to; make a speech to 向...讲话, 向...演说: *He ~ed me as if we were old friends.* 他对我讲话时好像我们是老朋友。

【派生】~ **er (or)** *n.* 发言人; 发信人 ~ **ee** *n.* 收信人; 收件人

**adept** [ə'deɪpt, ə'deɪpt] *adj.* expert or skillful 善于...的; 精于...的: *She is ~ in music.* 她擅长音乐。 *She is ~ in (at) playing the piano.* 她擅长弹钢琴。 *n.* person who is skillful 专家; 能手: *an ~ in philosophy* 哲学大师

**adequate** [ə'dɪkwət] *adj.* enough 充分的; 足够的; 适当的: *a room of ~ size* 大小适当的房间 / *There is ~ food for everyone.* 每个人都有足够的食物。

**adhere** [əd'hɪə(r)] *vt.* 1. stick fast (to) 粘着, 附着: *The chewing gum ~d my shoe.* 口香糖粘在我的鞋上。 2. remain faithful to, support firmly 忠于; 坚持: *I ~ to my decision.* 我坚持自己的决定。

【派生】~ **nce** *n.* 粘着; 忠诚; 坚持 / ~ **nt** *n.* 支持者, 拥护者 *adj.* 粘着的 / **adhe-**



**Adjective** *sive adj.* 粘着的;带粘性的  
**adjective** ['ædʒɪktɪv] *n.* word which tells us about a noun 形容词: *In the phrase 'a small house', 'small' is an ~ which tells us about 'house'.* 在“一间小房子”这个短语里,“小”是形容词,说明“房子”。

**adjoin** [ə'dʒɔɪn] *vt., vi.* be next or nearest (to) 临近; 接界; 毗连: *Canada ~s the United States.* 加拿大与美国接壤。

**adjunct** ['ædʒʌŋkt] *n.* sth. joined or added to another thing but not a necessary part of it 附加物; 附属物

**adjust** [ə'dʒʌst] *vt., vi.* make a small change in something to make it better 调整: *~ one's watch* 对表/ *~ a telescope to the eye* 调准望远镜/ *Joseph ~ed the bicycle seat so that his feet reached the ground.* 约瑟夫把自行车座子调了调, 他的脚够着地面了。

【派生】**~able adj.** 可调整的/ **~ment n.** 调整; 调节; 调整器

**administer** [əd'mɪnɪstə(r)] *vt., vi.* 1. control, manage, look after (affairs, etc.) 管理; 处理; 照料; 治理: *~ a country* 治理国家 2. apply, put into operation 执行; 实施: *~ the law* 执法

【派生】**administration n.** 管理, 行政, 行政机关/ **administrator n.** 管理者; 行政人员

**administrative** [əd'mɪnɪstrətɪv] *adj.* of the management of affairs 管理的; 行政的: *an ~ division* 行政区域/ *He has a lot of ~ work to do.* 他有不少行政工作要做。

**admiration** [əd'mæ'reɪʃən] *n.* 1. feeling of pleasure and respect 钦佩; 赞美; 羡慕: *command ~* 令人钦佩/ *She was filled with ~ for his courage.* 她十分钦佩他的勇气。 2. person or a thing that is admired 使人赞美的人或事物: *The Great Wall is the ~ of the world.* 长城是全世界所赞美的。

**admire** [əd'maɪə(r)] *vt.* 1. look at sth. or

sb. with pleasure, etc. 赞美; 欣赏: *The tourists ~d the view from the tower.* 游客欣赏登塔远眺的景色。 2. think well of sb. 钦佩; 羡慕: *I ~d you for helping your sister so much.* 你给你妹妹那么大的帮助, 我佩服你。

【派生】**admirable adj.** 美妙的; 值得称赞的; 令人钦佩的/ **admiration n.** 钦佩; 赞赏; 引人赞美的人(物)/ **~r n.** 赞赏者; (女子的) 爱慕者

**admission** [əd'mɪʃən] *n.* 1. confession or acknowledgement (of a crime) 承认(罪行): *make an ~ of guilt* 承认有罪 2. (no pl.) permission to go in 允许进入: *Admission was free for children.* 孩子可以免费入场。

**admit** [əd'mɪt] *vt., vi.* (~ted; ~ting) 1. accept as true; acknowledge 承认; 供认 [跟名词、代词、从句、动名词及复合宾语]: *The thief ~ted his crime and ~ted that he had stolen the money.* 那贼认罪, 承认偷了那笔钱。 *She ~ted having read the letter.* 她承认看过那封信。 2. allow to enter; let in; hold 准许进入; 接纳; 容纳: *~ sb. into the Party* 吸收某人入党/ *He was ~ted into the school.* 他已被准予入学。

【派生】**~tance n.** 许可进入

**adolescent** [ədəu'lesənt] *n., adj.* young person between the ages of 13 and 19 青少年(约13至19岁); 青少年时期的: *~ instability* 青年的不稳定性

【派生】**adolescence n.** 青春; 青春期

**adopt** [ə'dɒpt] *vt.* 1. take (an idea, custom, etc.) and use 采纳; 采取: *He ~ed her idea.* 他采纳了她的意见。 2. take (sb.) into one's family as a relation 收养: *He ~ed the orphan.* 他收养了那孤儿。

**adoption** [ə'dɒpʃən] *n.* the act of adopting 采纳: *It was the ~ of Western technique that was responsible, in fact, for the transformation of Japan from a tenth-rate*