

2001 年研究生入学考试应试指导丛书

# 考研大纲英语词汇 用法详解

(英汉双解)

主编 毕金献 吴树敬  
编委 陈 清 何 卫 沙露茵 茆卫彤  
周 兰 李红兵 屈 萍 张 霞  
张 剑 高 靖 刘 睿 弓 军

北京大学出版社  
北 京

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

考研大纲英语词汇用法详解(英汉双解)/毕金献主编. - 北京:北京大学出版社,2000.4

ISBN 7-301-04429-1

. 考... . 毕... . 英语-词汇-研究生-入学考试-自学参考资料  
. H313

书 名: 考研大纲英语词汇用法详解(英汉双解)

著作责任者: 毕金献 吴树敬 主编

责任编辑: 徐万丽

标准书号: ISBN 7-301-04429-1/ H · 517

出版者: 北京大学出版社

地址: 北京市海淀区中关村北京大学校内 100871

网址: <http://cbs.pku.edu.cn/cbs.htm>

电话: 出版部 62752015 发行部 62754140 编辑部 62752028

电子信箱: [zpup@pup.pku.edu.cn](mailto:zpup@pup.pku.edu.cn)

排版者: 兴盛达激光照排中心

印刷者:

发行者: 北京大学出版社

经销者: 新华书店

850毫米×1168毫米 32开本 19.625印张 790千字

2000年4月第1版 2000年4月第1次印刷

定 价: 25.00元

## 内 容 简 介

本书根据最新全国硕士研究生入学考试的英语考试大纲规定的全部单词和词组,逐一加注英语和汉语两种释义,并给出体现用法的必要例句或例语,免去考生一面翻阅大纲词表,一面查阅词典之烦恼,加快考前记忆考研大纲英语词汇的速度,并能全面掌握其应用,可大量节省考生的复习备考时间。本书编写力求简明、实用,紧扣考研大纲。

## 主 编 简 介

毕金献,北京大学外语学院英语系教授。1982年至1989年主讲北京大学考研辅导班英语,并对历年考研试题发表评论文章。编著有《研究生入学考试指导——大学英语》、《研究生英语词汇手册》等书。1989年至1998年应邀参加国家教委(现教育部)考试中心主持的全国硕士研究生入学考试英语命题组,任组长。与此同时,主持北京大学博士研究生入学考试英语命题与教学工作,以及研究生入学单独考试英语命题工作,对研究生英语试题有深入的研究和长期的经验。

# 前 言

为了帮助参加或准备参加全国硕士研究生入学考试的广大考生更方便、更快捷地学习和掌握英语考试大纲(以下简称《考研大纲》)所附词汇表中的词汇,以适应考试的要求,我们将最新英语考试大纲规定的全部单词和词组逐一加注英语和汉语两种释义,给出体现用法的必要例句或例语,独立编纂成册,供考生参考使用。

词汇是构成语言的基本材料。学习和掌握一种语言,必须学习和掌握它的词汇。《考研大纲》词表选定单词 5300 个,词组 730 个,这就规定了考试范围。这就是说,英语考试各个试题所涉及的单词、词组及其义项,主要限于此规定范围。《考研大纲》的“考试说明”中规定,阅读理解部分“生词量不超过文章字数的 3%”(这里的“生词”指大纲词表以外的词,派生词不计在内),但从近年来的实际试题看,其生词量均不超过 2%。因此可以说,掌握此词表所列内容,足以适应考试要求,取得考试的成功。

但是,如何掌握词表中词汇,却是长期困扰广大考生的一个难题。如上所述,大纲词表只表示考试范围,仅列出单词、词组和应掌握的义项,没有用法例句。仅背此词表,一是不易记牢,二是不会应用,仍难适应考试。要较好掌握这些词,须逐一查阅较大型的词典,要花费大量时间和精力。解决这一问题是我们编写此书的主要目的之一。有此书一册在手,可免去一面翻阅大纲词表,一面查阅词典之烦恼。节省宝贵的复习备考时间。

学习公共英语的考生,绝大多数都习惯于读英语词汇的汉语释义。其实,仅知某词的汉语意思,既不能了解其确切含义和用法,亦无法辨别它与其同义、近义词之间的异同,因而难以适应考研要求。例如:1998 年考研试题 22:

There were many people present and he appeared only for a few seconds, so I only caught a \_\_\_\_ of him .

[A] glance [B] glimpse [C] look [D] sight

此题既测词义,又考用法。从词义上说,这四个名词都有“看,看见”的意思,但含义略有差别:glance 意为 quick look(一瞥,匆匆一看),通常用于 take/ give a ~ at sth.(匆匆一看);glimpse 意为 short look(一瞥,瞥见),通常用于 get/ catch a ~ of sth / sb.(瞥见);look 意为 act of using one's sight(看,望),常用于 have a ~ at sth / sb.(看一看);sight 意为 seeing or being seen(望见,瞥见),通常用于 catch ~ of, 或 have/ get a ~ of sth / sb.(发现,看见)。由上可知,只有[B] glimpse 适合此题要求,为正确答案。再如试题 35:

All the off-shore oil explorers were in high spirit as they read \_\_\_\_\_ letters from their families .

[A] sentimental [B] affectionate

[C] intimate [D] sensitive

这四个形容词都与“感情”有关,哪一个是正确答案? sentimental 意为(of things) tending to arouse, expressing (often inappropriate or false) feelings(指物,伤感的);affectionate 意为 showing gentle love(慈爱的;深情的);intimate 意为(of people) close and familiar(指人,亲密的);sensitive 意为 quickly or easily receiving impressions(敏感的)。由此可知,[A]可指物,但不合句意;[C]、[D]皆用于指人,且[D]的词义不适用,皆可排除;只有[B]为正确选择。

这类问题不仅仅出现在词汇题中,其他题中亦比比皆是。例如 1998 年写作题中有“蛋皮”一词,许多考生写成 egg skin, egg crust, egg cover, egg peel, egg shell 等等,不一而足。这些词都有“皮、壳”的意思,用哪一个合适?看看英文释义便一目了然:skin 意为 outer covering of an animal or human body(人或动物的皮、皮肤);crust 意为 hard surface of baked bread; hard outer covering (as of earth or snow)(面包的硬皮;地壳;雪上硬壳);cover 意为 sth. that covers(盖子,套子);peel 意为 skin of fruit, some vegetables, etc.(水果、蔬菜等的皮);shell 意为 hard cov-

ering of an egg, animal, nut, seed, etc. (蛋, 动物, 坚果, 籽实等之硬壳)。看到这些英文释义, 我们便可肯定, 这里只有 shell (egg shell) 是正确的用词。

此类例子, 俯拾皆是, 不胜枚举。这说明通过英文释义学习和掌握词汇, 是学好英语的关键, 是重要的基本功之一。它关系到整体英语水平的提高, 是我们在英语学习中从较低阶段向较高阶段迈进的重要步伐, 也是研究生级别学生所应达到的水平。本书以英汉双解的方式编写, 就是要帮助广大考生达到这一水平。这是我们编写本书的另一主要出发点。

本书的编写力求简明、实用, 紧扣《考研大纲》词汇范围。考生已经或应该掌握的语言知识(如形、副词级的规则形式; -y 变-ies 规则; 词尾辅音字母双写规则等)一概省略, 使读者省时、高效地获得所需知识, 为应试做好准备。

本书的编写得到有关方面的支持和关心, 在此表示衷心的感谢。北京大学英语系钱军副教授为本书做了部分前期工作, 特致谢忱。

目前, 以英汉双解方式全面注释《考研大纲》词汇的参考书, 尚属罕见。我们编写此书是为满足广大考生的实际需要而进行的初步尝试。由于时间紧迫, 编者的水平有限, 书中漏误和不妥之处, 在所难免。我们诚挚希望读者提出批评、指正和建议, 以便日后改进。

编者

于北大中关村

# 体 例 说 明

一、本词和词组或习语用黑正体字；词性用白斜体字；英语释义和例句用白正体。

二、拼法有异，词义相同的词，或拼法相同，词义或词源不同的词，一般合立词条，与《考研大纲》保持一致。

三、单词后用国际音标注明读音，音标置于[]号内。有不同读音的词，一般只注一种读音；差别较大者，两种读音同时注出，中间用逗号隔开。

四、同一单词有多个词性时，用1……2……3……分别标出；同一词性下有多个词义时，用1)……2)……3)……标明。例句、例语之间用句点。

五、动词的不规则变化，只列出过去式和过去分词，放在()号内，不注音标。其它变化不注。

名词的复数特殊变化形式(如 antenna—antennae; nucleus—nuclei等)用()号列在词性后，不注音标。一些不易辨别的名词后注明[C](可数)，[U](不可数)，或[C, U]，以示其用法。

形容词和副词的比较级和最高级形式，除特殊者外，一般不注。

六、本书所用标志符号有：

1. []——表示音标，名词的数与用法。
2. ()——表示可省略的词语，部分释义，注解，或常见的不同译法。
3. / ——表示其后的词语可代换其前的词语。
4. ~ ——用于代表词条的本词。
5. · ——用于标志固定词组或习语。

## 略 语 表

<i>a</i> .—adjective	形容词
<i>ad</i> .—adverb	副词
AmE—American English	美国英语
<i>art</i> .—article	冠词
attrib .—attributive	定语
<i>aux</i> .—auxiliary	助动词
BrE—British English	英国英语
[C]—countable noun	可数名词
<i>cf</i> .—compare	参较
<i>col</i> .—collective	集合(名词)
<i>colloq</i> .—colloquial	口语
<i>compar</i> .—comparative	比较级
<i>conj</i> .—conjunction	连接词
<i>e.g</i> .—for example	例如
<i>esp</i> .—especially	尤指
<i>etc</i> .—et cetera (and the others)	等等
<i>fig</i> .—figurative	比喻用法
<i>gram</i> .—grammar	语法
<i>inf</i> .—infinitive	不定式
<i>int</i> .—interjection	感叹词
<i>interr</i> .—interrogative	疑问的
<i>n</i> .—noun	名词
<i>neg</i> .—negative	否定的
<i>num</i> .—numeral	数词
<i>oft</i> .—often	常用

<i>pass</i> .—passive	被动语态
<i>pl</i> .—plural	复数
<i>pp</i> .—past participle	过去分词
<i>pred</i> .—predicative	作表语的
<i>prep</i> .—preposition	介词
<i>pron</i> .—pronoun	代词
<i>poss</i> .—possessive	所有格的
<i>pt</i> .—past tense	过去式
<i>sb</i> .—somebody	某人
<i>sing</i> .—singular	单数
<i>sl</i> .—slang	俚语
<i>sth</i> .—something	某(事)物
<i>superl</i> .—superlative	最高级
[U]—uncountable noun	不可数名词
<i>usu</i> .—usually	通常
<i>vi</i> .—verb intransitive	不及物动词
<i>vt</i> .—verb transitive	及物动词

## A

**a an** [ei, n; , n] *art.* 1) not a special one 一(个), 任何一个: a glass of water 一杯水 a university 一所大学 an umbrella 一把雨伞 .an honest man 一个诚实的人 . 2) per, each 每, 每一: The car was doing 70 miles an hour 这汽车以每小时 70 英里行驶着 .

**abandon** [ b nd n] *vt.* 1) leave completely and forever; desert 离弃; 抛弃: The sailors ~ed the burning ship 水手们离弃了燃烧着的船 .The car was found ~ed near the village 那辆车被发现丢弃在村子附近 . 2) give up 放弃: In his early days he ~ed medicine for literature 他早年弃医学文 .

**abide** [ baɪd] (abided/ abode, abided/ abode) 1 .*vi.* (by) be faithful to; keep 遵守; 坚持: to ~ by a promise/ a decision 遵守诺言(决定) .I ~ by what I said 我坚持我所说的话 . 2 .*vt.* (esp . in neg . & interr .) endure, bear(尤用于否定句及疑问句) 容忍; 忍受: I can't ~ that noise 我不能忍受那嘈杂声 .

**ability** [ biliti] *n.* [U] capacity or power (to do sth .); cleverness; [C] talent 能力; 智能; 才能, 才干: I'll do it to the best of my ~ 我要尽我所能做好此事 .He is a young man of musical ~ 他是个有音乐才华的青年 .He is a man of many ~ ties 他是个多才多艺的人 .

**able** [ eɪbl] *a.* having the power, skill, knowledge, etc .; clever; skilled 有能力的, 能干的; 有才华的: He is an ~ manager 他是一位能干的经理 . He is one of the ~ st students I've ever taught 他是我所教过的最有才华的学生之一 . **be ~ to (do sth .)**: have the power, skill, knowledge, etc . to (do sth .) 能, 会: I believe you are ~ to do the work well 我相信你能做好这项工作 .

**abnormal** [ b n m l] *a.* different, often in an undesirable way, from what is ordinary or expected 不正常的; 反常的: ~ behaviour 反常的行为 . an ~ amount of rain 异乎寻常多的雨量 .

**aboard** [ b d] *ad., prep.* on or into (a ship, train, aircraft, bus, etc .) 在船(火车, 飞机等)上; 上船(火车, 飞机等): It's time to go ~ 是上船(飞机, 车等)的时候了 . Welcome ~ ! (船、飞机、车等服务员对乘客用语) 欢迎乘坐 ! They went ~ the ship 他们上船了 .

**abolish** [ b li] *vt.* bring to an end; stop 废除; 取消: There are many bad customs and laws that ought to be ~ed 有许多不良习俗和法律应该被废除 . ~ abuses of power 铲除滥用权力的现象 .

**about** [ baʊt] 1 .*prep.* 1) concerning 关于; 对于: Tell me ~ your vacation 请告诉我你的假期情况 . She is worried ~ her parents' health 她担

心父母的健康状况 . 2) near to 在...附近,在...周围: There is a crowd of people ~ the street corner .街角附近有一群人 . 2 .ad. 1) around; here and there 在周围;附近;到处: The drugstore is somewhere ~ .药房在附近某处 . He left his papers lying ~ on the floor .他把文件丢得满地都是 .

2) a little more or less; a little before or after 大约,差不多: The room is ~ 5 meters square .这房间大约5米见方 . The work is ~ finished .这工作差不多完成了 . 3 .a. just ready 准备: I was just ~ to go out when you phoned .我正准备出门,你就打电话来了 . . **be ~ to do sth.:** be going to do sth .即将: He is ~ to leave for New York tomorrow .他明天将去纽约 .

**above** [ b v ] 1 .prep . higher than 高于;在...以上;超过: The plane flew ~ the clouds .那飞机在云层以上飞行 . The temperature was ~ 40 .温度已超过摄氏40° . . **above all:** most important of all 首先;尤其 2 .ad . in or to a higher place 在上面;以上: My bedroom is just ~ 我的卧室就在上面 . The example given ~ is typical .以上例子是典型的 . 3 .a . mentioned on early page or higher on the same page 上述的;上面的: for the ~ reasons 根据上述理由 . For an explanation see the ~ sentence .解释见上句 .

**abroad** [ br d ] ad . 1) in or to another country 在国外;到国外: He lives ~ .他住在国外 . They are going ~ on their vacation .他们要到国外去度假 . Prof . Lee has just returned from ~ .李教授刚从国外回来 . 2) everywhere; widely 到处;广泛传开: The news soon spread ~ .这消息很快便广泛传开了 .

**abrupt** [ br pt ] a . 1) sudden and unexpected 突然的,意外的: The bus came to an ~ stop, making many passengers fall off their seats .这公共汽车突然一停,使得许多乘客从座椅上跌落 . 2) (of behavior, speech, etc .) rough and impolite (举止、言谈等) 唐突的,粗鲁的: One should feel ashamed of one's ~ manner .一个人应对自己的粗鲁举止感到羞愧 .

**absence** [ bsns ] n .[U] 1) not being present 不在场;缺席: The decision was made during my ~ .该决定是我不在时做出的 . 2) lack; non-existence 缺乏;没有: In the ~ of your help, I would have failed .没有你的帮助,我就失败了 .

**absent** [ bsnt ] a . 1) (from) not present 不在场的,缺席的: Two students are ~ from class because they are sick .两个学生没来上课,因为他们病了 . The manager is ~ in New York .经理外出了,目前在纽约 . 2) showing lack of attention to what is happening 漫不经心的: He was reading in an ~ way .他在漫不经心地看书 .

**absolute** [ bs lut ] a . 1) complete; perfect 完全的: He is a man of ~ honesty .他是一个非常诚实的人 . That's ~ nonsense ! 那完全是胡说 !

2) not depending on or measured by other things 绝对的: ~ altitude 绝对高度 . ~ majority 绝对多数 . ~ value 绝对值 .

**absorb** [ bs b ] vt . 1) take or suck in 吸收: A sponge ~ s water .海绵吸

水 . Anything black ~ s most of the light rays that fall on it 所有黑色物体都能吸收照射到它上面的大部分光线 . 2) take up all the attention or interest, etc ., of 吸引;使...专心: Work ~ s most of his attention 工作吸引着他的大部分注意力 . The game ~ ed the boy completely 这游戏完全吸引住了那男孩 . • **be ~ ed in:** concentrate on 专心于: He is completely ~ ed in his business 他完全专心于他的业务 . A woman was ~ ed in taking down the data shown on an instrument . 一位妇女正专心致志地记录仪表上显示的数据 .

**absorption** [ b s p n ] *n.* [U] act of absorbing or being absorbed 吸收: Dry up spilled milk by ~ 把泼洒的牛奶吸干 .

**abstract** [ bstr kt ] 1. *a.* separated from what is real or concrete; thought of separately from facts, objects or particular examples 抽象的: A flower is beautiful, but beauty itself is ~ 花是美的,但美本身是抽象的 . The word "honesty" is an ~ noun "诚实"一词是抽象名词 . 2. *n.* [C] short account of the chief points of a piece of writing, a book, speech, etc . (书籍,文章,演说等的)摘要,提要: This is an ~ of a report 这是一篇报告的摘要 . make an ~ of ... 做...的摘要 3. [ bstr kt ] *vt.* take out; separate 提取,抽取: ~ metal from ore 从矿石中提炼金属 . The article was ~ ed from a longer book 这篇文章是从一篇篇幅较长的书中摘录出来的 .

**absurd** [ b s d ] *a.* unreasonable; ridiculous 荒唐的,可笑的: The idea that the number 13 brings bad luck is ~ 认为"13"这个数字不吉利的想法是荒唐的 . It was ~ of him to suggest such a thing 他竟提议这样的事,真可笑 .

**abundance** [ b nd ns ] *n.* [U] great quantity; plenty 丰富;充裕: They have got an ~ of grain 他们有充足的粮食 . At the feast there was food and drink in ~ 宴会上有丰盛的饭菜和饮料 .

**abundant** [ b nd nt ] *a.* 1) more than enough; plentiful 充裕的;丰富的: There are ~ supplies of firewood in the forest 森林可提供大量木柴 . We have ~ proof of his guilt 我们有充足的证据证明他有罪 . 2) (**in**) rich in 富裕;富有: That desert area is ~ in oil 该荒漠地区富有石油 .

**abuse** [ bjuz ] 1. *vt.* 1) make a wrong or bad use of 滥用: It is wrong to ~ one's power 滥用职权是错误的 . I will not ~ your kindness 我不会辜负你的好意 . 2) say unkind, cruel, or rude things 谩骂: You must stop to ~ each other 你们必须停止互相咒骂 . 3) treat badly 虐待: The arrested men have been physically ~ d 那些被捕的人曾遭受肉体上的摧残 . 2. [ bju s ] *n.* [U, C] 1) wrong use 滥用: an ~ of trust 辜负别人的信任 . They talked about the uses and ~ s of figures to prove things in politics 他们谈论在政治上使用和滥用数字论证事物的问题 . 2) unkind, cruel, or rude words 谩骂: He greeted me with a stream of ~ 他对我迎头臭骂一通 .

**academic** [ k demik ] *a.* 1) of a college or university 学院的;大学的:

~ dress 大学校服 . 2) concerning teaching or studying, esp . in a college or university(尤指高等学校的)教学的;学术的: ~ degree 学位 . ~ year 学年 . ~ discussion 学术讨论 . the ~ world 学术界 .

**academy** [ k ɑː d mi ] *n.* society of people interested in the advancement of art, science, or literature, to which members are usu . elected as an honour(文艺或自然科学的)学院;研究院: The Chinese A ~ of Sciences 中国科学院 . the Royal A ~ of Arts(英)皇家艺术学会 . an ~ of music 音乐学院 .

**accelerate** [ k ɛ s l eɪ t ] *vt.* cause to move faster or happen earlier 加速;促进: ~ one's steps 加快步伐 . ~ economic growth 加速经济发展 . ~ world peace 促进世界和平 .

**acceleration** [ k ɛ s l eɪ n ] *n.* [U] 1) act of increasing speed 加快, 加速;促进: A ~ of tooth decay is caused by lack of care .不注意保护, 会加速牙齿腐坏 . 2) rate at which speed is increased in a certain time 加速度: ~ of gravity 重力加速度 . negative ~ 负加速度 .

**accent** [ ˈ k s n t ] *n.* 1) prominence (by means of stress or intonation) given to a syllable 重音: The ~ in the word "important" is on the second syllable . "important" 一词的重音在第二个音节 . primary ~ 第一重音 . secondary ~ 第二重音 . 2) mark or symbol, usu . above a letter, used to indicate the quality of a vowel sound or syllabic stress 重音符号: We need to mark this syllable with a written ~ .我们须在这个音节上标一重音符号 . 3) individual, local or national way of pronouncing 口音, 腔调: He speaks English with a German ~ .他讲英语带有德国口音 .

**accept** [ k ɛ p t ] *vt.* 1) take (sth . offered or given) 接受, 领受: Will you ~ this little present ? 你能接受这点薄礼吗 ? 2) agree; recognize 同意;承认, 认可: I invited her to the party and she ~ ed .我邀请她参加宴会, 她同意了 . This is an ~ ed fact 这是大家公认的事实 .

**acceptable** [ k ɛ p t b l ] *a.* worth accepting; welcome 可接受的: This proposal is ~ to all .这个建议大家都能接受 . This gift is very ~ .这个礼物很受欢迎 .

**acceptance** [ k ɛ p t n s ] *n.* [U] accepting or being accepted 接受;验收;承认, 认可: I beg your ~ of the invitation .我请求你接受邀请 . an ~ test 验收试验 . He nodded in delighted ~ .他愉快地点头表示赞同 . The reform found general ~ .这项改革得到普遍的认可 .

**access** [ ˈ k s e s ] [U] *n.* means of entering; way in; entrance 进入(或接近)的方法;通路;入口: The only ~ to the farm-house is across the fields .到达那农舍的唯一通路是穿过田间 . The bath room gives ~ to the corridor 浴室通向走廊 . A public library is a place easy of ~ .公共图书馆是容易进入的地方 . Students need easy ~ to books .学生们需要有使用图书的便利条件 . • **have/gain ~ to:** have opportunity of reaching 可以获得: High officials have regular ~ to the President .高级官员有机会经常见到总统 .

**accessory** [ ək ses ri ] 1 *n.* [usu .*pl.*] sth .extra, useful, but not an essential part of 附件;附属品: The ~ ies for a car include the heater and radio .汽车的附件包括发热器和收音机 . She often changes ~ ies in her room .她时常更换房间里的摆设 . 2 *a.* supplementary 附属的 .

**accident** [ ək sid nt ] *n.* sth . that happens by chance 事故,偶然的事,意外的事: Three people were killed in the traffic ~ .在这次交通事故中有三人死亡 . • **by ~ :** by chance 偶然: I met her by ~ at the bus stop .我在公共汽车站偶然遇见了她 .

**accidental** [ ək si dentl ] *a.* happening unexpectedly and by chance 偶然的,意外的: The discovery was ~ .该项发现出于偶然 .

**accommodate** [ k m deit ] *vt.* 1) have, provide, lodging for 提供住宿(膳宿),留宿: We hope you will be able to ~ him at your hotel .我们希望你们能在贵旅馆为他提供膳宿方便 . 2) have enough space for 收容,容纳: The new hotel can ~ 3,000 tourists .这家新旅馆可容纳3,000名游客住宿 . 3) (**with**) supply with sth .供给,供应: The bank will ~ you with a loan .银行将借给你一笔贷款 .

**accommodation** [ k m dei n ] *n.* 1) [U] places to live in; rooms in a flat, house, hotel, etc .住处;房间: What sort of ~ can you get in this city ? 在这座城里你能找到什么样的住处 ? They need top-quality hotel ~ . 他们需要一流的旅馆房间 . 2) (*pl.*) lodging, food and services 住宿;膳宿供应: We offer help in finding ~ s .我们提供安排膳宿的服务 . This hospital has ~ s for 300 patients .这家医院有300张病床 .

**accompany** [ k mp ni ] *vt.* 1) go with 陪同,伴随: He ~ nied a foreign visitor to the airport .他陪一位外宾去机场 . The President, ~ nied by his secretaries, attended the conference .总统在他的秘书们陪同下,出席了会议 . Lightning usually ~ nies thunder .闪电总是伴有雷声 . 2) make supporting music for 为...伴奏: She ~ nied the chorus on the piano .她为合唱作钢琴伴奏 .

**accomplish** [ k mpli ] *vt.* succeed in doing; finish successfully 完成: We tried to arrange a peace but ~ ed nothing .我们力求达成和平,但没有成功 . ~ a task 完成一项任务 .

**accordance** [ k d ns ] *n.* agreement 一致 • **in ~ with:** in agreement with 与...一致: I am in ~ with him in this matter .在这件事情上,我同他是一致的 . We did it in ~ with custom .我们是按照惯例做此事的 . In ~ with your request, I am sending you the application forms .按你的要求,现寄去申请表 .

**according to** [ k di tu ] *prep.* as someone says or writes; in a way that agrees with 根据;按照: A ~ to the newspaper, today is a public holiday .照报纸所说,今天是公休日 . A ~ to the TV, it will be sunny tomorrow .据电视台报导,明天阳光明媚 . He will be punished ~ the seriousness of his crime .他所受的惩罚将视其犯罪的严重程度而定 . Each man will be paid ~ his ability .人人将按其所能取酬 .

**accordingly** [ k di li] *ad.* 1) in a way suitable to what has been said or what has happened 照着(办), 相应地: You told me to lock the door and I acted ~ 你让我锁上门, 我照着做了. 2) therefore; so 因此; 从而: He was tired out; ~, we sent him to bed. 他累坏了, 因此我们让他去睡觉.

**account** [ k unt] 1. *n.* [C] 1) record or statement of money received or paid out (for sth.) 账目; 账户: How much money do you have in your ~ ? 你账户上有多少钱? He put 10 into his ~. 他在他的账户上存入了10美元. 2) report; description 叙述; 说明: Give us an ~ of what happened. 给我们讲一讲所发生的事. · **on ~ of**: because of 因为, 由于: The train was late on ~ of the fog. 火车因雾晚点了. · **take ... into ~**: note or consider it 考虑到: We must take the weather into ~. 我们必须考虑到天气情况. 2. *vi.* (**for**) explain the cause of; serve as an explanation of 解释; 说明(原因): He has been asked to ~ for his conduct. 他被要求解释他的行为. His illness ~s for his absence. 他因生病而缺席.

**accumulate** [ kju mjuleit] *vt., vi.* make or become greater in number or quantity; come or gather together; heap up 积累; 积聚; 堆积: By buying ten books every month, he soon ~d a library. 他每月买十本书, 不久就积累起一批藏书了. Dust soon ~s if the rooms are not swept. 房间如果不打扫, 很快就会积满灰尘. Snow ~d to a depth of five feet. 雪堆积达五英尺深.

**accuracy** [ kjur si] *n.* [U] exactness; correctness 准确(性); 精确(度): The ~ of the missile is undoubted. 这导弹的准确性是不容置疑的. He explained the rule with great ~. 他非常精确地说明了这条规则.

**accurate** [ kjurit] *a.* careful and exact 精确的, 准确的: This is an ~ statement of what happened. 这是一篇对事情发生经过的准确报导. Clocks at airports should be ~. 机场的时钟应该准确.

**accuse** [ kjuz] *vt.* (**of**) charge sb. with doing wrong or breaking the law; blame 控告, 指控; 谴责: The police ~d him of murder. 警察指控他犯有谋杀罪. They ~d the boy of telling lies. 他们指责那男孩说谎. The judge asked the ~d man to stand up. 法官要被告人站起来.

**accustom** [ k st m] *vt.* (**to**) make used to 使习惯于: He had to ~ himself to the cold weather there. 他必须使自己习惯于那里的寒冷天气. This ~ed him to danger. 这件事使他习惯于面对危险.

**accustomed** [ k st md] *a.* regular, usual 习惯的, 惯常的: He is sitting in his ~ seat. 他坐在他惯常的座位上. · **be ~ to**: being in the habit of; used to 习惯于: I am ~ to hard work. 我习惯于艰苦的工作. The boy became ~ to rising (to rise) early. 那男孩习惯于早起.

**ache** [ eik] 1. *n.* [C] pain (used with other words to show where you have a pain) 疼痛: backache 背疼. headache 头疼. toothache 牙疼. 2. *vi.* hurt 痛, 作痛: My tooth aches. 我的牙疼.

**achieve** [ t iv] *vt.* 1) complete; accomplish; get (sth.) done 完成; 达成: He has ~d only half what he hoped to do. 他只完成了他所希望完成

的一半 . All this can not be ~ d overnight 这一切不是朝夕之间可以达到的 . 2) gain or reach by effort 达到, 获得: He hopes to ~ all his aims by the end of the year .他希望到年底能达到他的全部目标 . She has ~ d great success in medical service 她在医疗服务工作中取得了巨大成功 .

**acid** [ ˈsɪd ] 1 .n . [U, C] (chem .) substance that contains hydrogen, which may be replaced by a metal to form a salt (化)酸(所含的氢能被金属取代而成为盐类的物质): Some ~ s burn holes in cloth and wood .有些酸类物质能在布帛及木料上烧成洞 . H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> stands for sulphuric ~ . H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> 代表硫酸 . 2 . a . sour; sharp to the taste 酸的;酸味的: A lemon is an ~ fruit .柠檬是酸水果 . Vinegar has an ~ taste .醋有酸味 .

**acknowledge** [ əˈkɒnlɪdʒ ] vt . 1) agree or admit the truth of; confess 承认: I ~ the truth of your statement 我承认你的说法是真实的 . They ~ d (to us) that they were defeated .他们(向我们)承认他们被击败了 . He ~ d having been frightened 他承认曾受惊吓 . He is ~ d to be one of the greatest physicists .他被公认是当代最伟大的物理学家之一 . 2) express thanks for 致谢: We should always ~ gifts as soon as we receive them .我们一收到礼物,就应立即致谢 .

**acquaint** [ əˈkweɪnt ] vt . (with) make familiar with, reveal to 使认识;使了解: I ~ ed him with the event 我把这事件告知了他 . He has ~ ed himself with his new duties 他已熟悉了自己的新职责 . I am not ~ ed with her .我不认识她 . Are you fully ~ ed with the facts of the case? 你对此案的详情完全了解吗?

**acquaintance** [ əˈkweɪntəns ] n . 1) [U] knowledge or information gained through experience 知识;相识: He has some ~ with German 他略懂一点德语 . I wish to make his ~ .我愿与他结识 . 2) [C] a person whom one knows, but who may not be a friend 熟人(但不一定是朋友): He has many ~ s 他认识很多人(交际很广) . Is he an ~ of yours? 他是你的熟人吗?

**acquire** [ əˈkwaɪ ] vt . gain by skill or ability, by one's own efforts or behavior(由技术、能力、努力或行为而)取得, 获得;学到: He ~ d a knowledge of the language by careful study 他通过认真学习学到了这门语言知识 . We should try to ~ good habits 我们应努力养成好习惯 .

**acquisition** [ əˈkwɪzɪʃn ] n . 1) [U] act of acquiring 获得: He devoted his time to the ~ of knowledge 他把时间用在求知上 . 2) [C] sth . acquired 获得物: These books are my latest ~ s 这些书籍是我最新购置的东西 . The foreign footballer is a valuable ~ to our team 这位外籍球员是我们球队的一支生力军 .

**acre** [ eɪkə ] n . [C] a measure of land, 4,840 square yards or 4,047 square metres 英亩(= 4,840 平方码, 或 4,047 平方米): The total area of a football field measures a little more than 2 ~ s 足球场的总面积是 2 英亩多一点 .

**across** [ əˈkrɒs ] 1 .prep . 1) from one side to the other side of: 横越; 横