

—新版—
英汉双解词典

《英汉双解词典》编写组

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目 录

体例说明	(1)
略语	(1)
正文	(1)
附录	(917)

体 例 说 明

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** [leib] **n.** ...
 - (2) 同时给出。如：**theatre, theater** [it] **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**¹ ... , **light**² ...
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** [kw lifi kei n]。
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, dai rekt] **adj.** ...
若一个音既可发长音也可发短音，将长音符号标在圆括号内。如：**reality** [ri () liti] ...
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** [v, v, 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 kris] **vt., vi.** ... [inkris] **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 [kw ri] **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，规则变化中需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 [d mit] (~ ted; ~ ting) **vt.**, **vi.** ...

take [teik] (took [tuk], taken [teik n]) **vt.** ...

knife [naif] (*pl.* knives [naivz]) ...

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，比较级与最高级之间用分号分开。如：

bad [b d] **adj.** (*worse* [w s]; *worst* [w st]) ...

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【词组】、【派生】、【合成】、【同义】、【反义】、【辨析】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** [r v l] **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** [freid] **adj.** ... *be ~ (of) ...* 害怕 ...
 - (6) 表示名词的复数形式。如：**bath** [b , b] **n.** (*pl.* bathes [b z]) ...
4. 鱼尾号用于：

注明词组、派生、合成等。

略 语

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

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a [ei,] (在元音前为 an[n, n]) *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。A whale is not ~ fish. 鲸不是鱼。There was ~ Brown in that village. 那个村子有过一个叫布朗的人。A square has four sides. 正方形有四个边。

aback [b k] *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。

【词组】be taken ~ 吃惊; 吓了一跳

abacus [b k s] (*pl.* abaci [b sai] or abacuses [b k siz]) *n.* 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 [b nd n] *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。We ~ ed our holiday because we had no money. 因为没有钱, 我们放弃了假期。He never ~ ed his friends. 他从不舍弃自己的朋友。The search was ~ ed when night came, even though the child had not been found. 夜幕降临时, 尽管孩子还没有找到, 搜寻工作还是中止了。He was obliged to ~ that idea. 他被迫放弃了那个想法。Don't ~ hope. 不要灰心。

【词组】~ oneself to sth 陷入; 沉湎于某事

【派生】~ ed *adj.* 被抛弃的; 无耻的

【同义】desert, leave *vt.*

【反义】maintain *vt.* 保持; 维持。

abate [beɪt] *vt., vi.* make or become less 减少; 减轻; 减退: The wind ~ d. 风速减弱了。The medicine ~ d his pain. 药减轻了他的病痛。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 [bed] *adv.* in bed 在床上: be ill ~ 卧病在床

abide [baɪd] (abode [bu:d] 或 ~ d) *vt., vi.* 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。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。I can't ~ rude people 我不能容忍粗鲁无礼的人。

【派生】abiding *adj.* 持久的; 永久的

ability [baɪlɪti] *n.* 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 她有能做, 但是她懒。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。

【词组】to the best (utmost) of one's ~ 不遗余力, 尽最大努力

【同义】capacity, skill *n.*

【反义】inability, incapacity *n.* 无能; 无能力

ablaze [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.* having knowledge or skill; clever 有才能的: 聪明的: an ~ lawyer 精明的律师/ an ~ speech 颇有

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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。 *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? *Tom was ill .He wasn't ~ to take part in the match* .汤姆病了, 不能参加比赛。 *She is ~ to swim* .她会游泳。

【词组】*be ~ to (do) ...* 能够; 会

【派生】*enable vt.* 使(人)能够

【同义】*capable adj.*

【反义】*unable adj.* 不能的

【辨析】*capable* 和 *able* 的区别: *capable* 是 *capability* 和 *capacity* 两个词共有的形容词, 用于消极方面, 指接受或适应的能力, 可指人也可指事物。 *capable* 有时具有贬意, 如: *He is capable of (doing) anything* .他甚至于什么事都干得出来。 *able* 有才能的, 具有积极的意义, 在本领上比 *capable* 高出一筹, 但只对人而言的。

【注意】*can* 和 *be able to* 在表示能力这一点上同义, 常可互换。它们的区别在于: *can* 仅有现在和过去时态形式 (*could*), 无将来和完成时态形式, 而 *be able to*: 则有更多的时态形式。如在下面三个例句中, 不能用 *can* 取代 *be able to*: *Will you be able to come tonight?* 你今晚能来吗? *I'm sorry I haven't been able to answer your letter* 对不起我一直没能给您回信。 *He said he had not been able to come earlier* .他说他没有能够早一点来。 *be able to* 后的动词一般不用被动语态。[误] *I was able to be heard* .[正] *I was able to make myself heard* .我能够让别人听到我的讲话。

aboard [b 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)!

【反义】*ashore adv.* 在岸上; 上岸

abolish [b li] *vt.* stop . (sth. that is happening); get rid of completely 取消; 废止: *The new government ~ ed the tax on clothing* .新政府取消了服装税。 *Many people wish that nations would ~ their frontiers* .许多人都希望各国能废除疆界。

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

【同义】*cancel vt.*

【辨析】*abolish* 和 *cancel* 的区别: *abolish* 指废除存在已久的法律、条例、法规、风俗习惯等。如: *Abraham Lincoln abolished slavery in the United States* .亚伯拉罕·林肯废除了美国的奴隶制。 *cancel* 指取消已作出的决定或安排的事情。如: *The professor has decided to cancel the lecture* .教授已决定取消那场讲座。

abound [baund] *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 [baut] *prep.* 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。 *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。 *She looked ~ her* .她环视四周。 *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。 *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.* nearly, almost 大约; 几乎; 差不多: *We walked ~ five miles* .我们走了大约五英里。 *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。 *People were sitting ~ on the grass* .人们散坐在草地上。 *near* 附近: *There is no one ~* .附近没有人。 *Is there anybody ~ ?* 附近有人吗? *fa-*

cing round (转)向相反方向: *The ship turned ~* 船掉转方向。

【词组】bring ~ 引起;造成;导致 come ~ 发生;(船或风)改变方向

【同义】of, on prep.

【辨析】about, of 和 on 的区别: about 涉及详情。of 不涉及详情。on 多用于学术上 about 与 with, on 的区别: 当表示“在...身边”,“在...手头”,“在...身上”时, about 常表示随身携带“小物品”。with 往往表示携带“较大的物件”;但随身带钱之类的物品时,二者皆可用之。on 常用于口语中。[误] I have no dictionary about me. [正] I have no dictionary with me. 我身边没有带字典。I have no change (purse) about (with, on) me. 我身边没有带零钱(钱包)。be about to 和 be going to 的区别: 二者都表示“未来要做什么”,但 be about to 表示“最近的未来...”。be going to 表示“不久的将来”。前者较急迫。例如: *My back is about to break under the load* 重压之下我的背就要断了。 *I'm going to have a meeting tomorrow*. 我明天将开一个会。

above [ə'boʊ] prep. higher than 在...之上: *There is a portrait ~ the blackboard*. 黑板上方有张画像。 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。 *See the birds flying ~*. 看天上的飞鸟。

【词组】~ all 最主要地/ ~ oneself 自命不凡;趾高气扬/ over and ~ 除外;也

【同义】on, over prep., adv.

【反义】below prep., adv. 在...下面

【辨析】above 与 over, on, upon 的区别: above 表示一般的“在...的上方”。如: *The lamp is above our desk*. 灯在我们课桌的上方。 over 表示“在...的正上方”。如: *The lamp is over our desk*. 灯在我们课桌的正上方。 *A lamp hangs over us*. 在我们(头顶)的上方悬挂着一盏灯。 on 表示与某物接触并在它的上边。如: *The book is on the table*. 书在桌上。

upon 与 on 同意,较为正式,除在某些习惯用语中必须使用 upon 外,两者可通用。

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. in or to a foreign country 在国外;到国外: *My brother lives ~*. 我的兄弟生活在国外。 *He is going ~ for his holiday this year*. 今年他将要到国外度假。 in all directions; widely 遍布,到处

【词组】at home and ~ 国内外/ be ~ 在国外/ go ~ 出国

abrupt [ə'brʌpt] adj. very sudden 突然的;意外的: *an ~ stop* 突然停止/ *an ~ death* 突然死亡,猝死 (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。 (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 [ə'bsent] adj. 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。 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. [ə'bsent] 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 [ə'bsɒljʊt] adj. 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。 not

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limited 无限制的: ~ power 无限权利
having unlimited power 专制的; 独裁的:
an ~ ruler 专制的统治者 real, un-
doubted 真实的; 无疑的: the ~ truth 绝
对真理

【派生】~ ly adv. 完全地; 绝对地/ abso-
lution n. 赦免; 免罪

【同义】complete adj.

【反义】relative adj. 相对的

absolve [b z lv] vt. declare free (from
sin, guilt; from a promise, a duty, the
consequences 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 [b s b] vt. 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。take up the atten-
tion of 吸引... 注意力: ~ sb.'s attention
吸引某人注意

【词组】be ~ ed in 被...吸引住; 全神贯
注于

【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

【同义】digest, assimilate vt.

【辨析】absorb, digest 和 assimilate 的
区别: absorb 较为通俗, 使用范围较广
泛, 常指某物吸收他物, 其过程较简单。
如: Water absorbs oxygen 水吸收氧气。
digest 指吸收某物中的有用部分, 排除
无用部分, 其过程较 absorb 缓慢。如:
Cheese doesn't digest easily 奶酪不容
易被吸收。He read rapidly but did not
digest anything 他读得很快, 却什么也
没有吸收。assimilate 指吸收消化以后
转变为有用的物质, 其过程较 digest 更
缓慢。如: Food is first absorbed, then
digested and finally assimilated by our
bodies 食物首先被吃进, 然后经过消
化, 最后被我们的身体所吸收。

【注意】be lost in 可以用来表示和 be
absorbed in 相似的意思: She was lost

in thought 她陷入沉思。

abstract [bstr kt] adj. thought of a-
part 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。

deep 深奥的: He wanted to be a physi-
cist 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
抽象概念

absurd [b s d] adj. unreasonable; fool-
ish 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 [b nd ns] 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

【反义】scarcity n. 缺乏; 不足

abuse [bju z] vt. make bad use of; use
wrongly 滥用; 乱用; 误用: ~ words 错用
字眼 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。[bju s] n. bad or
wrong use; misuse 滥用; 误用 (pl.)
bad practice of custom; bad treatment
[复数] 弊病; 陋习; 虐待 loud course;
insulting words 辱骂; 谩骂; 咒语

【派生】abusive adj. 滥用的; 辱骂性的

【同义】insult vt.

academic [k demik] adj. of studying,
schools, colleges, etc.; scholarly; literary or
classical (contrasted with technical or sci-
entific) 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) 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 of an academy 高等学
府的; 专科学校的

academy [k d mi] n. school for high-
er 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

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

【辨析】academy 和 college, institute, university 的区别: academy 指为专门目的而设立的高等专科学校。如: a military academy 军事学院/ an academy of music 音乐学院。college 指从属于综合性大学的法学院、文学院、医学院、理学院等, 也可指单科性学院, 在美国, college 可授学士学位。如: the college of liberal arts at the university 这所大学的文学院/ the normal training college 教师进修学院/ business college 商学院。institute 指独立的专业性学院, 和 college 意思相近, 但在英美高等教育系统中较少使用。如: Beijing Institute of Foreign Languages 北京外国语学院。university 指综合性大学, 往往下设多个学院 (college)。如: Nanjing University 南京大学/ Oxford University 牛津大学

accede [k sɪd] vi. 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。come or succeed (to an office, a position of authority) 就职; 即位 (to): ~ to the throne 即王位 join 参加; 加入: ~ to a political party 加入政党

【派生】accession n. 同意

accelerate [k sɛl reɪt] vt., vi. 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 (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。

【同义】quicken vt.

【反义】retard vt. 阻止

accent [k sɪ nt] n. 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。particular way of speaking, usu. connected with 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 ~ 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 [k sɛpt] 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。We invited her to the party but she could not ~. 我们邀请她参加聚会, 可是她不能接受。I cannot ~ your gift. 我不能接受你的礼物。He asked her to marry him and she ~ ed him (his proposal). 他向她求婚并且她答应了。

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

【同义】receive vt., vi.

【反义】refuse vt., vi. 拒绝

【辨析】accept 和 receive 的区别: accept 不但表示收到某物, 并在思想上加以允诺或肯定, 有接受采纳的意思, 比 receive 更进一步。receive 为普通用语, 可用于人, 也可用于物, 意思是“收到”, “受到”。

access [k sɛs] n. 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. 通往学校的唯一通路是穿过田间。Access to the village is along this muddy path. 沿这条泥泞小路才能走到村庄。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。Students must have ~ to a good library. 学生必须有机会利用完善的图书馆。attack (of fever, etc.) (身体发烧等) 突然发作

accident [k sɪ d nt] n. 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

A

have been many railway accidents this year 今年发生了许多次火车车祸。 chance; fortune: 机遇; 命运 by ~ of birth 生来就是; 由于出生的身世。

【词组】by ~ 偶然; 意外地 without ~ 安全地; 无恙地

accidental [ˈkɪsɪdəntl] *adj.* happening by chance 偶然的; 意外的: I didn't mean to do it—it was ~. 我不是有意这样做—是无意的。

【词组】by accident 意外地; 无意中地; 偶然地

【派生】~ly *adv.* 偶然地

acclaim [ˈkleɪm] *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 [əˈkɒmədeɪt] *vt.* 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。 This hotel can ~ 200 guests 这家旅馆可供两百客人住宿。 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。 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。

【同义】adapt *vt.*

accompany [əˈkɒmpəni] *vt., vi.* 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。 I'll ~ you to the airport. 我将陪你到机场。 play music while someone else is singing or playing another instrument 伴奏: Moria sang and I accompanied her on the piano. 玛丽亚唱, 我用钢琴伴奏。 He accompanied at (on) the piano. 他以钢琴伴奏

【派生】accompaniment *n.* 伴随物; 伴唱; 伴奏

【同义】attend *vt.*

【注意】accompany 意为“陪伴某人到某处去”, 单纯的“陪坐”应用 keep sb.

company. [误] Sit here and accompany me for a while. [正] Sit here and keep me company for a while. 坐在这里陪我一会儿。 accompany 已经含有“去到某处”的意思, 它后面不能再加“to go”。 [误] I'll accompany my sister to go to the station. [正] I'll accompany my sister to the station 我陪我妹妹到车站去。 accompany 表示“陪送”时为 *vt.*, 后面不再接“with”。 [误] I accompanied with the guests to the gate. [正] I accompanied the guests to the gate. 在主动语态里, 附加的东西用 with 表示。 He accompanied his speech with gesture. 他一边讲话, 一边打手势(用以补充语言)。

accomplish [əˈkɒmplɪʃ] *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。 To ~ the whole distance, the tern must fly about 75 miles every day. 燕鸥每天需飞 75 英里, 才能飞完这段路。

【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

【辨析】accomplish, achieve, complete, end, finish 和 fulfil 的区别: accomplish 指成功地达到了预期的目的, 强调实现的过程, 常用于计划、任务、目的等。如: Finally we accomplished the difficult task. 最后我们总算完成了这项困难的任务。 achieve 指克服了种种困难而最终完成, 常用于事业、计划、愿望等。如: We hope to achieve our goal by peaceful means. 我们希望通过和平手段实现目标。 complete 较为正式, 指理想、工程、计划、著作等重要工作的全部结束。如: The workmen haven't completed the house yet. 工人们还没有建成那幢房子。 end 指结束或告一段落, 强调到此为止。如: The meeting ended yesterday. 会议是昨天结束的。 finish 为常用词, 指做完了应做的各种事情。如: Have you finished your homework? 你做完家庭作业了吗? fulfil 指最大程度地完成了所期望的事情, 强调圆满完

成。如: That factory *fulfilled* the production quota last year. 那家工厂去年圆满完成了生产指标。

accord¹ [k d] *n.* 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 treaty, agreement (between countries; with a country) (两国之间或与他国所订的) 条约; 协定 (between, with)

accord² [k d] *vt., vi.* 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 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。 be consistent (with) 与... 一致: *His actions ~ with his words* 他言行一致。

accordance [k d ns] *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 [k di] *adv.* (只用于下面两个习语中) ~ *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。 *According to the papers, there was a big fire in London* 据报道, 伦敦发生了火灾。 ~ *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。

accordingly [k di li] *adv.* for that reason; therefore 因此; 所以: *He was too sick to stay, ~ we sent him home* 他病得太重不能再留下来, 因此, 我们把他送回家了。 as the (stated) circumstances suggest 按照; 根据: *Learn the rules and act ~* 学习规则, 并依照规则行事。

accordion [k dj n] *n.* portable musical instrument with bellows, metal reeds, and a keyboard 手风琴。

accost [k st] *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。

account¹ [kaunt] *n.* 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。 statement of money (to be) paid or received 账目; 账: *send in an ~* 送进去账单/ *keep ~ s* 记账 reason; cause 理由, 原因: *The following ~ was written by Jane* 下面的叙述是珍妮写的。 *I have an ~ with a bank in London* 我在伦敦一家银行有户头。

【词组】on ~ of sth 由于... 的原因/ on one's own ~ 为自己的利益

account² [kaunt] *vt., vi.* 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? give an explanation of money spent 报账

【派生】~ *able adj.* 有责任的 ~ *ant n.* 会计员

【合成】~ *book n.* 账簿

【同义】report *vt.*

accredit [kredit] *vt.* send (an ambassador, etc) with credentials (to or at a court or government) 特派(外交使节等): *They ~ ed him to (at) Peru* 他们委派他出使秘鲁。

accumulate [kju mjuleit] *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。 *Snow ~ d to a depth of three feet* 积雪达3英尺。

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

accurate [kjurit] *adj.* careful and exact 仔细的; 精确的: *be ~ in one's work* 作事精确/ *quick and ~ at figures* 计算迅速而精确/ *My watch is ~* 我的表是准确的。 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

A

adv. 准确地

【同义】*correct, exact adj.*

【反义】*rough adj.* 粗糙的

【辨析】*accurate* 和 *correct, exact* 的区别: *accurate* 指精确, 强调经过努力, 使符合规范或事实。如: His information was *accurate*. 他的情报精确无误。 *correct* 指正确, 强调没有错误。如: Your answer is *correct* but your explanation is not. 你的答案是正确的, 但解释却不对。 *exact* 指确切, 强调各个细节都符合事实。如: This is the *exact* place where I put my watch. 这就是我放表的地方。

accusation [kju () zeɪ n] *n.* accusing or being accused 非难; 谴责; 控告; 告发: *Prevent the ~ of an innocent person.* 防止无辜的人遭到非难。 *Accusations of corruption have been made against him.* 他被指控贪污腐化。

accuse [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 ~ d n.* 被告/ *~ r n.* 原告; 非难者

【同义】*charge vt.*

【反义】*defend vt.* 为... 辩护

【辨析】*accuse* 和 *charge* 的区别: *accuse* 所表达的“指控”在语意上不如 *charge* 所表达的那样严重, 后者多用于法律控诉; 在结构方面, 前者后面接人 + of + 事, 后者后面接人 + with + 事, 如: Who *accused* you of such a thing? 谁指控你干了这种事情? They *charged* him with murder. 他们指控他谋杀。

【注意】*accuse* 的分词形式可作定语: The angry man gave her an *accusing* look. 那个怒气冲冲的人向她投去责备的目光。 The judge asked the *accused* man to stand up. 法官要被告(人)站起来。

accustom [k st m] *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。 *You can ~ yourself to any kind of food.* 你可以习惯任何食物。

【词组】*be ~ ed to sth. (to doing sth.)* 习惯于

【派生】*~ ed adj.* 习惯的; 通常的

【注意】*be accustomed to* 和 *be used to* 的区别: 当后面接名词、代词、动名词时, 两者可换用。

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。

【同义】*pain vi., n.*

【合成】*toothache n.* 牙疼

【辨析】*ache* 和 *pain* 的区别: 二者均含“疼痛”之意, *pain* 指由于受伤或疾病而产生的疼痛。如: The boy was crying with *pain*. 这男孩疼得直哭。 *ache* 指人体局部上持续的疼痛, 程度比 *pain* 轻。如: *I have an ache in my stomach.* 我胃疼。

achieve [tɪv] *vt.* accomplish 实现: *He at last ~ d his purpose.* 他终于达到了他的目的。 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 [tɪv m nt] *n.* the act of achieving 完成; 实现 sth. done successfully 成就; 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。

【辨析】见 *accomplish*

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

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

【合成】*~ proof adj.* 耐酸的/ *~ reaction n.* 酸性反应/ *~ test n.* 酸性试验

acknowledge [k n lɪd] *vt.* admit 承认; 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。 *Do you ~ this sig-*

nature? 你承认是你自己的签字吗?

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

【同义】admit *vt* .

【辨析】acknowledge, admit 和 confess 的区别: 这三个词都指公开承认(虽然带有几分勉强)事实的真实性和客观存在。但 acknowledge 常指因说话人处境困窘不得不“承认”。如: *The general acknowledged that the war had not been going as well as expected, but he affirmed that a change in strategy would enhance the prospects of victory* 将军承认战争没有按预期的那样进行,但他断言战略的改变将会增加胜利的希望。admit 表示出于外界压力,不得不厚颜承认以前曾否认或推诿过的事,“不情愿”的意味比 acknowledge 更强。如: *He admits having done it* .他承认干了那件事情。confess 着重于承认自己的过错或罪恶,有“忏悔”、“坦白”之意。如: *He has confessed his crime in court* .他已在法庭上供认了自己的罪行。表示“承认”的意思,acknowledge 和 admit 只能作 *vt* ., confess 既可作 *vt* ., 又可作 *vi* .。三个词后面都可跟名词,但 confess 和动名词之间亦可加“to”。如: *He confessed (to) taking part in a plot to free the prisoner* .他供认参与了放走囚犯的阴谋。

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

acquaint [kweint] *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。 *The teacher ~ ed us with facts about science* 老师使我们了解科学事实。

【词组】~ oneself with 开始知道/ be (get, become) ~ ed with 认识;熟悉;开始了解/ make sb . ~ ed with 把...告知某人

【派生】~ance *n* .了解;相识;熟人

acquire [kwai] *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? *He ~ d English quickly* .他很快地学会了英语。

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

【同义】get *vt* .

【反义】lose *vt* .失去;丢失

acre [eik] *n* .measure of land 英亩

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

acrobat [kr b t] *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 [kr s] *prep* . from one side to the other side of 横过: *The dog swam ~ the river* .狗游过这条河。 over 越过: *There is a short cut ~ the field* .有一条近路穿过这片原野。 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。 forming a cross upon 交叉成十字形 *adv* . from one side to the other side 横过地: *Can you swim ~ ?* 你能游到对岸去吗? to or on the other side 对面地

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。

【辨析】across 和 through 的区别: across 指“从这边到那边”;through 指“从中穿过”。如: *She went across the bridge* .她从桥的这边走到了桥的那边。 *He went through the bridge* .他通过了这座桥。

act¹ [kt] *vt* . do or behave 行为;表现: *The children ~ ed very badly at school* .孩子们在学校表现很坏。 pretend to be someone else, in a play or film 扮演;表演: *He ~ s well* .他演得很好。

A

act² [kt] *n.* action; sth .done 行为; 举动: ~ of *bravery* 英勇的行为 sth .pretended 假的行为: *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。 part of a play 一幕

【派生】~ ion *n.* 活动; 行动。

【同义】**behave** *vt.* , **action** *n.*

【辨析】**act**, **behave** 和 **do** 的区别: **act** 作 *vi.* 时表示“做”、“行动”; 作 *vt.* 时表示“扮演”。**do** 一般只用作 *vt.* , 指做具体的事。如: *He is doing exercises .* 他正在做练习。**behave** 一般用作 *vi.* , 常表示是否符合道义或礼貌的“举止”、“行为”、“表现”。如: *You should behave better .* 你应该表现得更好一些。Learn how to *behave .* (你)要学会讲礼貌。

action [k n] *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。

【辨析】**act** 和 **action** 的区别: 这两个词意指“行为”有时可互换, 如可说: a kind *act* (*action*) 友好行为, 但 **act** 意指人的具体、短暂的“行为”, 而 **action** 则意指抽象、长时间的“行为”; 前者强调行为的完成, 后者强调行为的过程。如: *The time has come for action .* 行动的时间已到。

activate [ktiveit] *vt.* make active 使活动; 起动: *The burglar alarm was ~ d by mistake .* 由于失误, 触响了防盗警报器。

make radioactive [化] 活化; 激活

active [ktiv] *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。 *The volcano is still ~ .* 这火山仍然是活火山。

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

activity [ktiviti] *n.* (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。

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

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

actual [ktju l , kt u l] *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 [ktjueit] *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。

acumen [kju men] *n.* sharpness of mind; power to understand clearly 敏锐; 聪明: *political ~* 政治才干

acute [kju t] *adj.* (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。 (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 [d] = advertisement

A. D. = Anno Domini [n u d minai] 公元

adapt [d pt] *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

【辨析】**adapt** 和 **adjust** 的区别: **adapt** 指略为改变某些特性以适应他物。如: *I have to adapt my way of thinking to the new life-style .* 我不得不使自己的思维方式适应新的生活。**adjust** 指为配合正确的目的而使某物适应他人或他物。如: *Astronauts in flight must adjust to*

weightlessness 宇航员在飞行中必须适应失重现象。I must *adjust* my watch; it's slow 我得校准一下手表,它慢了。

add [d] *vt., vi.* put one thing with another; join or combine to get total 加; 添上; 增加: ~ *ed value tax* 增值税/ ~ *ugar to tea* 往茶里加糖/ ~ *to the achievements* 发扬成绩/ *If you ~ 5 to 2, you get* (= Five ~ *ed to two makes seven.*) 5 加 2 得 7。say further; go on to say 又说; 进而说(写)道; 补充说道: *I have nothing to ~ to my earlier statement.* 我对我早些时候的陈述没有补充的。‘*And don't be late, she ~ ed*’: 别晚了, 她又补充了一句。

【词组】~ *to* 增加/ ~ *up* 合计/ ~ *up to* 合计达

【派生】~ *ition n.* 加法; 增加; 增加物

【同义】*attach vt.*

【反义】*subtract vt.* 减

addendum [dɛndəm] *n.* (*pl.* addenda [dɛndə]) thing (omitted) that is to be added 补遗; 附录: This is an ~ *to the book.* 这是本书的附录。

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

addition [dɪn] *n.* (*no pl.*) putting things or numbers together [不用复数] 加法; 增加 (*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

【词组】*in ~* 另外; 还/ *in ~ to* 除...之外; 加之

【派生】~ *al adj.* 附加的

address [dres] *n.* 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? 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

【辨析】**address** 和 **speak to** 的区别: 两者都有“向...讲话”的意思, 但 **address** 既指“直接对人或听众讲话”, 也指“用书信形式对人讲话、演讲”或“谈论”。而 **speak to** 常指口头上“向...讲话”, 以及“责备...”等。

adduce [dju:s] *vt.* put forward (as proof, as an example) 引证; 引用: *Can you ~ any reason at all for this strange behaviour?* 你能说出他的奇怪行为是为什么吗?

adept [dept, dept] *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

【词组】*be ~ in (at)* 善于; 精于[与 *in* 连用, 接名词; 与 *in* 或 *at* 连用, 接动名词]

adequate [dɪkwɪt] *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。 *His salary is not ~ to support his family.* 他的薪水不够养家。

adhere [dɪ] *vt.* stick fast (to) 粘着, 附着: *The chewing gum ~ d my shoe.* 口香糖粘在我的鞋上。 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/ *adhesive adj.* 粘着的; 带粘性的

adieu [dju] *int., n.* good-bye 再见, 再会; 告别: *make (take) one's ~* 告辞

adjective [dɪktɪv] *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 [dɪn] *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。 *The two buildings ~* 这两幢建筑物毗接着。

adjourn [dɪn] *vt., vi.* break off (pro-