

英语常用词 详解词典

(英汉双解)

**A BILINGUAL COMPREHENSIVE
ENGLISH-CHINESE DICTIONARY
OF EVERYDAY ENGLISH WORDS**

(修订版)

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cable ['keɪbl] I n ① [C][U] (a length of) thick heavy strong rope esp used on board ships ; strong wire rope or metal chain used for supporting or pulling objects 索 ; 缆绳 ; 钢丝绳 : The tarpaulin was held in place by two ~s. 防水布罩用两根缆绳固定住。 / attach a ~ 连接缆绳 ② [C][U] a set of wires put underground or under the sea which carry telegraph and telephone messages 地下电缆 ; 海底电线 : The telephone company laid their ~s beneath the streets. 电话局把电缆铺设在街道底下。 ③ [C] a telegraphed message 电报 : send a ~ 拍电报 / ~ address 电报挂号 II vt & vi send (sb) (sth) by telegraph (给某人) 打电报 ; 电汇 : I ~ed her (to come). 我

打电报给她(让她来)。 / They ~ed (him) (some money). 他们(给他)电汇(了一些钱)。

【搭】介 a reply by ~ 用海底电报答复 / ~ one's condolence to 打海底电报表示悼念

calculate ['k æljuleɪt] I vt & vi ① work out or find out (sth) by using numbers ; compute 计算 ; 核算 : Have you ~d the result ? 你把结果计算出来了吗 ? / ~ the output value 计算产值 / The time when a solar eclipse will occur can be ~d. 日食发生的时间可以推算出来。 ② work out by using one's judgment ; estimate 预测 ; 估计 : Did he ~ the cost ? 他估算成本了吗 ? / Have you finished *calculating* yet ? 你们预测工作结束了吗 ? II vt plan ; intend 计划 ; 打算 : That was a ~d threat ; she meant to annoy you. 那是有预谋的恐吓 ; 她意在惹恼你。

【搭】介 be ~d for 为了...(的目的) / ~ on(或 upon) success 期待成功 / ~ to a nicety 计算精确

call [kɔ:l] I **vi** ① shout, speak or say in a loud clear voice 喊;大声说;大声讲: I heard them ~ing. 我听见他们在喊。/We ~ed again and again but no help came. 我们不断呼叫,但是无人来帮助。~ **out**, cry or shout when needing help, or from surprise, pain, etc (因需要救助,或因惊骇、疼痛等而)大叫: The girl ~ed out, "Help! Help!" 那姑娘大声呼叫: "救命呀!救命呀!" ② [with on, at etc] make a short visit to sb [与 on, at 等连用] 拜访某人: I'll ~ on him later. 回头我再拜访他。~ **for**, (**a**) demand; need 要求;需要: Our work ~s for mutual support. We shouldn't counteract each other's efforts. 我们的工作要互相支持,不要互相拆台。(**b**) collect (sb or sth) 邀约 (到某处) 拿取: I'll ~ for you at nine o'clock. 我 9 点钟来叫你。/I'll ~ for the mail on my way back. 我回来时要顺便去取邮件。II **vt** ① (try to) telephone or radio to (试图) 打电话给... (在电讯中) 呼唤: C ~ him this afternoon. 今天下午打电话给他。/The aircraft was ~ing the control station at the airport. 那架飞机在 (用无线电讯号) 呼叫机场的指挥台。② waken 叫醒: C ~ me at five o'clock tomorrow morning. 明天早晨 5 点钟叫醒我。③ name 把 ... 叫做: What's this thing ~ed? 这东西叫什么? ~ **sb names**, abuse or insult sb 骂某人 ④ consider 认为;视为: A whale is ~ed a mammal. 鲸被认为是 一种哺乳动物。⑤ convoke judicially

or officially (宣布) 召开 (审判或官方) 会议: A meeting was ~ed for September 8. 定于 9 月 8 日开会。⑥ give order for 下令举行: ~ a strike 下令举行罢工 III **n** [**C**] ① a shout, cry 叫;喊: a ~ for help 求援声/As the ~, so the echo. [谚] 发出什么声音,就有什么回声。你对人家怎样,人家也对你怎样。② the cry of an animal 动物的叫声;鸡叫: The ~ of this bird is nice. 这种鸟的叫声好听。③ a short usu formal visit; a business or professional visit (短期正式的) 拜访 (商业或职业性的) 访问: I paid a ~ on a friend of mine. 我访问了一位朋友。/The milkman makes his ~ at my house every morning. 送牛奶的每天早晨到我家来。④ a demand; claim 要求: I have many ~s on my time. 许多事要占用我的时间。⑤ a reading aloud of a list of names 点名: a roll ~ 点名 ⑥ message; summons; invitation 信息; 召唤; 邀请: Do remember to give me a ~. 千万记着打电话给我。/answer the call of 响应...的号召

【搭】副: The doctor was ~ed away to an accident. 医生有急诊被请走了。/ ~ sb **back** 给某人回电话/He was soon ~ed **back** to life. 他很快就苏醒了。/This would ~ **forth** others' repugnance. 这会引起人们的反感。/~ **out** troops 出动军队/Alice was ~ed **down** by her teacher for playing truant. 艾丽斯因逃学受到老师的批评。/ A doctor was ~ed **in**. 医生请来了。/ The meeting was ~ed **off**. 原定会议

C

取消了。/ ~ **over** 点(名) / This film ~s **up** scenes of my childhood. 这个电影使我回忆起童年时的情景。

【辨】**call**, **invite** :

Call is the basic word signifying to request the presence of someone at some place. 本词为普通用词,意指请某人来到某地: He ~ed the waiter over. 他把服务员叫过来。

Invite suggests a courteous request for someone's presence, esp as a guest or participant, and usu suggests that the decision to come rests with the invited. 本词的含义是,礼貌性地邀请某人出席,尤指以客人或参加者的身份出席,往往暗示是否前来取决于被邀请者: Professor Liu was ~d to lecture abroad. 刘教授应邀去国外讲学。

【注意】参看 **phone**。

camp [k ɑmp] I n ① [C][U] a place where people live in tents or huts for a short time usu for pleasure (人们通常为了游玩临时搭帐篷所住的)营地: When we were on holiday we stayed in a summer ~. 我们度假时住在夏令营。② [C] a group of people or organizations with the same esp political or religious ideas (尤指政治或宗教观点相同的人或组织所形成的)阵营 阵线: We're in the same ~. 我们志同道合。II vi ① set up or live in a camp 扎营; 宿营: The climbers ~ed near the top of the mountain. 登山者在山顶附近扎营。/ They ~ed at the worksite. 他们在工地上安营扎寨。/ The teachers and students of this

school go ~ing every summer. 该校师生每年夏季进行野营。② [with out] sleep outdoors in a tent [与 out 连用] 露宿: The herdsmen ~ed out last night. 牧民们昨晚露宿一夜。

【搭】动 **break up** (或 **strike**) ~ 撤营 拔营/leave ~ 离开营地/make a ~ at the foot of the mountain 在山脚下扎起营房/pitch a ~ 扎营/名: an **army** ~ 军营/a **concentration pioneer**, **prisoner-of-war** ~ 集中营 少先队的野营 战俘营

can [k n , kən , kn] v **aux** (*cannot* , *can't* [kɑ:nt] , pt *could* [kud] , *couldn't* ['kudnt]) ① know how to 会: C ~ you swim? 你会游泳吗? ② be able to 能: This doctor *could* cure all diseases. 这位医生能治百病。③ (by rules) be allowed to (按照规定) 允许: You *can't* pick the ball up in football. 足球运动中, 不能用手捡球。④ have permission to ; may 许可; 可以: You ~ go now. 你可以走了。⑤ [used for expressions of surprise in question form] [用于表示惊异的疑问句中] : C ~ the leopard change his spots? [谚] 狗改不了吃屎。本性难移。⑥ have to ; must 不得不; 必须: If you don't be quiet you ~ leave the room. 如果你不安静的话, 那你就出去吧! ⑦ [expressing doubt about a possibility] may ; might [对某种可能性表示怀疑] C ~ he still be working here after all these years? 过了这许多年了, 他还会在此地工作吗? ⑧ [with verbs expressing actions of the five senses and

of the mind] 与表示五官或思想的动词连用]: I *could* hear people singing in the next room. 我听得见隔壁房内有人唱歌。/ I *couldn't* understand him when he spoke very fast. 他讲得太快的时候我就听不懂了。⑨ [with requests] will [表示请求] 可以: C ~ you wait just a while? 请你等一会好吗? ~ **but**, can only 只得: I ~ *but* hurry back. 我只得赶紧回来。

【辨】**can**, **may** :

Can, in formal usage, denotes ability, either physical or mental. It is most frequently used to express permission, esp in interrogative and negative statements. 本词在正式用法中表示体力或精神上的能力 (The baby ~ walk. 这小孩会走路。/ I ~ understand you. 我能听懂你(的意思)。) 它常常用来表示许可, 尤用于疑问和否定的陈述句中: *Can't* I go? You *cannot* ! 难道我不能去吗? 不能!

May denotes possibility, or, in formal usage, permission. 本词表示可能性, 或在正式用法中表示允许: I ~ go tomorrow. 我明天可能走。/ You ~ have another cookie. 你还可以再吃一块小甜饼。/ M ~ I make a suggestion? 我可以提个建议吗?

【注意】1. can 的否定式在美国可以写成 can not, 在英国却写成 cannot。但 can't 英美均用。2. 在口语中, 表示“允许”这一概念时, 现在多用 can, 因为说话者觉得用 may 或 might 不礼貌 (You *can't* do this. 你不能做这事。) 但说自己时, 常用 may 或 might: May

(或 Might) I help you? 我可以帮你的忙吗?

并参看 **able**。

cancel ['k nsl] I vt & vi (Brit -ll-; USA -l-) give up or call off (a planned activity, idea, etc); declare that (sth) is to be without effect 取消; 宣布无效: ~ a meeting 取消一次会议/She ~led her trip to New York as she felt ill. 她因病取消了去纽约的旅行。/He ~led his order for a new car. 他宣布购买新汽车的定货单无效。

II vt ① cross out (writing) by drawing a line through 划掉; 删去: ~ a word figure 把单词 数字 划掉 ② balance ; equal 抵消: This will ~ your debt to me. 这就把你欠我的债抵消了。/The increase in the strength of their navy is ~led by that in our army. 他们海军力量的增强为我陆军力量之壮大所抵消。

【搭】介: The article is too long and should be ~led by half. 这篇稿子太长, 得砍去一半。/That word is ~led with a mark. 那个字已标明删掉。

cap [k p] n [C] ① a type of soft flat tight-fitting head-covering worn by men and boys (男人和男孩所戴的无边有遮檐的) 软帽 ② cap-like cover 盖子: a bottle ~ 瓶盖/the ~ of a fountain pen 自来水笔套 ~ **in hand**, humbly 谦逊地, 恭敬地: He went to her ~ *in hand* and begged her forgiveness. 他必恭必敬地走到她面前请求宽恕。 **put on one's thinking** ~, start to think seriously 动脑筋想: Mr Li of

ten told us to *put on our thinking* ~s before answering the question. 李先生常常告诉我们,回答问题前要仔细想想。

【搭】动: **hang** a ~ 挂起帽子/**lift** one's ~ 举起帽子/**lose** a ~ 丢了一顶帽子/**put on** **take off** a ~ 戴上 脱下 帽子/**wear** a black ~ 戴着一顶黑帽子

【辨】参看 **hat**。

capable ['keɪpəbl] *adj* ① [with *of*] having the ability of doing or the power to do [与 *of* 连用] 有能力的: He is ~ of doing the job. 他能干这项工作。/ ~ of destroying any stronghold 无坚不摧 ② (of things, situations, etc) ready for ; open to (指事物、情况等) 可以...的, 易接受...的: This hall is ~ of holding a thousand people. 这座大厅可容纳 1000 人。/ I don't think the situation is ~ of improvement. 我认为这种情况不可改变。③ *gifted* ; *able* 有天才的, 有能力的, 能干的: a ~ salesman 能干的推销员

【搭】副 **be** **hardly** ~ of doing sth 很难胜任做某事/**be** **most** ~ of leadership 最有领导才干

【辨】参看 **able**。

【注意】句型是 *capable of doing sth* 能够做某事; 不能说 * *capable to do sth*

car [kɑ:] *n* [C] ① a motor-car or tram-car 汽车; 电车: Did he walk or come by ~ ? 他走路来的, 还是乘车来的? / I go to work by ~. 我乘车去上班。② [on a railway train] [Brit] a coach [英国用法] 火车车厢, 客车

【搭】动 **drive** **park** , **repair** , **stop**

a ~ 开汽车 停放汽车, 修车, 刹车 / 介: **alight** **from** a ~ 下车/**get** **into** **out of** a ~ 上下车/名, 动名: a **baggage** **dining** , **freight** , **passenger** , **sleeping** ~ 行李, 餐, 货, 客, 卧车

【注意】*car* 一词现已渐渐包括由汽油发动的一切四轮交通工具, 可代替“汽车”的不同表达法的词: *automobile* , *auto* , *motorcar* 等, 但不包括 *truck* (卡车) , *bus* (公共汽车) 及其他营业性的车辆。

care [keə] *n* ① [U] worry ; anxiety ; sorrow ; grief ; suffering of the mind 烦恼, 忧虑, 焦虑, 忧愁, 心事: He was free from all ~. 他无忧无虑。/ As rust eats iron, so ~ eats the heart. [谚] 锈能蚀铁, 忧能伤身。② [C] [usu pl] cause of sorrow and anxiety [通常用复数] 忧虑, 可忧虑的事: All these ~s helped to make him sad. 这一切忧虑更叫他伤心。③ [U] charge ; keeping ; protection ; responsibility 照料; 管理; 保护; 责任: I will have this to your ~. 这件事就托你管了。/ Mary was left in her sister's ~. 玛丽由她的姐姐照看。④ [U] serious attention ; carefulness in avoiding harm , damage , etc 谨慎 (为了避免损害、破坏等的) 小心: *C* ~ and diligence bring luck. [谚] 谨慎勤奋, 带来幸运。/ A good cook does her work with ~. 好厨师做饭认真。/ Take ~ not to break the test tube. 当心别把试管打碎。 **have** a ~ , be more careful 小心, 注意: Mary , *have* a ~ what you're

doing with that piece of glass. 玛丽, 当心那块玻璃。/His father told him to *have a ~* what he said in public. 他父亲叫他在公众场合说话时要留心。**take ~ of (sb or sth)**, (**a**) be responsible for (sb or sth) 照顾; 照料: She stayed home to *take ~ of* the children. 她留在家里照料孩子。(**b**) [sl] beat; kill [俚] 打; 杀: If you call me names again, I'll *take ~ of* you. 如果你再骂我, 我会揍你的。II **vt** ① like; want 喜爱, 想, 要: I don't ~ to play cards; I'd rather play chess. 我不想打牌, 倒想下棋。② feel concern about or interest in 对...感到关切(或操心): I don't ~ what you are going to do. 无论你要干什么, 我都不在乎。/ For a lost thing ~ nothing. [谚] 一物已失, 计较无益。III **vi** ① mind; have objection, worry, regret, etc 介意, 计较, 担心, 遗憾: I don't ~ about what she does. 她做什么我才不管呢。/ Her daughter was out for a long time; she ~d for her safety. 她女儿出去好久了, 她为女儿的安全担心。② feel concern or interest 关切, 操心: ~ for the younger generation 关怀年轻的一代/ The sick must be ~d for. 病人必须有人照料。③ [with for] like [与 for 连用] 喜欢: Would you ~ for a walk? 你想散步吗?

【辨】care, concern, worry, anxiety:

Care suggests a weighing down of the mind, as by dread, apprehension, or great responsibility. 本词指因恐惧、忧

虑或重大责任而压得喘不过气: He was worn out by the ~s of the day. 当时的负担把他的身体搞垮了。

Concern suggests mental uneasiness over sb or sth in which one has an affectionate interest. 本词指对自己要好的人或感兴趣的事思想上感到不安: He felt ~ over failing health. 他对自己日益恶化的健康状况感到忧虑。

Worry suggests mental distress or agitation over some problem. 本词指由一些问题引起的思想上的忧虑或焦虑: His chief ~ was that he might fail in the final examination. 他主要担心的是怕期考不及格。

Anxiety suggests an apprehensive or uneasy feeling with less mental activity than *worry*, often over some indefinite but anticipated evil. 本词表示一种担心或不安之感, 但思想负担不如 *worry* 那样重, 常表示对某些不确定的但可预测的不祥之事的忧虑: He viewed the world situation with ~. 他忧虑地展望了世界形势。

careful ['keəfəl] **adj** ① taking care 小心的: If you'd been more ~ crossing the street you wouldn't have been hit by the car. 你横穿马路时如能更小心些, 就不会让汽车撞了。② showing attention to details 仔细的: He's a ~ man. 他是个细心人。③ done with care; showing care 小心做出的; 显出小心(或审慎)的: The doctor made a ~ examination of the patient's heart and found nothing wrong. 医生认真地检查了病人的心脏, 未见异常。④ [col-

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loq] not wanting to spend money , ungenerous ; tight [口] 吝啬的 ; 不大方的 ; 小气的 : He's too ~ with his money. 他花钱太吝啬。

【搭】介 : be ~ **about** one's appearance health 注意仪表 健康 / He's ~ **in** doing everything. 他干任何事情都很仔细。 / be ~ **of** public property 爱护公共财物 / Be ~ **with** fire ! 小心火烛 !

【辨】careful , cautious , wary :

Careful implies close attention to or great concern for whatever is one's work or responsibility , and usu connotes thoughtfulness , a guarding against error or injury , etc. 本词指非常注意自己的工作 , 有责任心 , 并常含有小心仔细、力戒错误或损害等意义 : We've been warned to be ~ of rats. 我们被告诫要当心鼠患。 / We're ~ to avoid mistakes. 我们谨慎以避免错误。

Cautious implies a careful guarding against possible danger or risks. 本词指极力防止可能的危险 : They're ~ to avoid danger. 他们留心以避免危险。 / A ~ person will not act where he ought not. 细心人不会贸然行动。

Wary implies a cautiousness that is prompted by suspicion. 本词指由于怀疑所产生的警惕性 : When he was doing shopping , he kept a ~ eye on pickpockets. 他买东西时 , 时刻谨防扒手。

【注意】参看 kind²。

careless ['keəlis] *adj* ① not taking care ; inattentive 粗心的 ; 疏忽的 : A

~ driver is a danger to us all. 粗心的司机对我们大家都是危险的。② not showing care or thought ; done without care 草率的 ; 由于粗心而造成的 : a ~ mistake 粗心大意所引起的错误 ③ free from care ; untroubled 无忧无虑的 ; 没有烦恼的 : the happy ~ youth 快乐无忧的青年时代 ④ thoughtless ; not worried 漫不经心的 ; 满不在乎的 : Being ~ , he is always making mistakes. 他漫不经心 , 经常出错。

【搭】介 : be ~ **about** one's dress 不修边幅 / be ~ **in** everything one does 对所做的事情不注意 / be ~ **of** danger one's health 不注意危险 健康

【注意】参看 kind²。

carpet ['kɑ:pɪt] *n* [C] ① a shaped piece of woolen material usu fitted to the size of a particular room 地毯 : The floor is covered with a ~. 地板上铺着地毯。② anything which covers the ground like this 似地毯一样覆盖地面之物 : We came to the west of the park and saw a ~ of grass. 我们来到公园西边 , 但见一片绿茵。

【搭】动 : They **laid** (或 **put down**) **rolled out** the red ~ for the guests. 他们铺下 展开 红地毯隆重地欢迎客人。 / Please **take up** the ~ and **beat** it. 请把地毯拿起来拍打拍打。

carry ['k ɪ r i] *I vt* ① bear in one's arms , on one's back , etc , while moving 抱 ; 扛 ; 背 : He *carried* the child home. 他把孩子抱(或背)回家。 / He was ~ing a bag of rice on his shoul-

der. 他扛着一袋米。/The welcoming crowd *carried* banners with slogans on them. 欢迎群众举着横幅标语。/Several hundred children *~ing* bouquets came out onto the airport. 数百名手举鲜花的儿童出现在机场上。/A full cup must be *carried* steadily. [谚] 杯子装满水,拿时要平稳。月盈则亏,器满则溢。② take from one place to another; transport; convey 从一地带到另一地;运输;传送: Trains *~* coal from coal mines to our town. 火车把煤从煤矿运到我们镇上。/This story *carried* my thoughts back to an interesting thing. 这个故事使我想起了一件有趣的事。/He *carried* the news of victory to everyone in the factory. 他把胜利的消息带给厂里每个人。/The school bus *carried* us to the station. 校车把我们送到车站。/Little pigeons can *~* great messages. [谚] 小鸽子能传大消息。小物有大用。/What is learned in the cradle is *carried* to the grave. [谚] 幼年时期学到的至死不会忘记。③ bear the weight of without moving 支撑;支持 Pillars *~* the roof. 柱子支撑着屋顶。/That wooden bridge cannot *~* such heavy trucks, I'm afraid. 恐怕那木桥承不住这样重的卡车。④ keep or hold with one; wear 带着: The soldiers *~* guns when they have a training class. 士兵上训练课时带着枪。/I never *~* much money with me. 我从来不随身带很多钱。⑤ move or hold (oneself) in a certain way 使保持一定的姿势: He *carried* himself

like a soldier. 他举止像军人。/She *carried* her head on one side. 她头侧向一边。⑥ print or broadcast 刊登;广播: newspapers that *~* weather reports 登有天气预报的报纸/The important news was soon *carried* all over the world by radio. 那条重要新闻通过无线电广播迅速传遍全世界。⑦ win; capture; persuade; overcome 赢得;夺得;说服;克服: The resolution has been *carried*. 这项决议已获得通过。/We *carried* the enemy's position before daylight. 我们在黎明前占领了敌人的阵地。/He *carried* the audience with him. 他博得听众的赞同。/I've *carried* everything before me this term. 本学期我样样顺利。⑧ make longer; continue 使延长;使延伸: *~* a fence round a garden 延伸篱笆把花园围起/He *carried* modest to excess. 他谦虚过度。*~ on*, continue, esp in spite of an interruption or difficulties 继续(尤指不顾阻挠): We'll *~ on* our talk tomorrow. 我们明天再继续谈。/C *~ on* the good work! 继续好好工作! /They decided to *~ on* whatever the cost. 他们决定不管代价多大,也要继续下去。*~ out*, fulfil; complete 执行;完成: *~ out* a plan 执行计划/*~ out* a policy 执行政策/*~ out* one's pledge to the letter 说到做到,不折不扣 *~ through*, bring safely out of trouble, difficulty, etc 使渡过难关;完成: In spite of a long struggle we succeeded in *~ing* most of our plans *through*. 尽管经过长时间的斗争,我们

仍然完成了大部分任务。II *vi* ① act as a bearer, conductor, etc 运送;携带: My dog can fetch and ~ at my command. 我的狗听命令,能取送东西。/This kind of bag doesn't ~ easily. 这种袋子不便携带。② be able to reach a certain distance ;(of sounds) have the power to go 能达到一定距离;(指声音)能传至: How far do your guns ~ ? 你们的炮能打多远? /My voice carries farther than yours. 我的声音比你的传得远。

【搭】副: The bridge was **carried away** by the flood. 桥被洪水冲走了。/Light music **carried him away**. 轻音乐使他入迷。/ ~ **forward** to next year account 转到来年账上/介: ~ a law **into** effect 使一项法律付诸实施/ ~ a wounded soldier **on** a stretcher 用担架抬伤员/Her voice carried **through** the hall. 整个大厅里回荡着她的声音。/Our work was **carried to** completion. 我们的工作完成了。

【辨】**carry, bear, convey, transport** :

Carry means to take a thing from one place to another by using one's strength or transportation. 本词指用人力或交通工具把一件东西从一地带到另一地: The fifteen wounded soldiers were **carried away**. 那15名伤兵被抬走了。/The plane is allowed to ~ 450 passengers. 这架飞机规定可载客450人。

Bear emphasizes the support of the weight or the importance of that which

is carried. 本词强调承受重量或被承担之物的重要性: The weight of the roof ~s on the posts. 屋脊的重量全部压在柱子上。/be brave to ~ the heavy responsibility of 勇于承担...的重任

Convey, often simply a formal equivalent of *carry*, is preferred where continuous movement is involved, or where passage by means of an agent or medium is implied. 本词和 *carry* 同义,常用于正式文体中,在涉及到动作在继续,或以某种方法或由某一途径表示运送或传达时,宜用本词: The boxes are being ~ed on a moving belt. 箱子正由传送带运走。/Words ~ ideas. 文字表达思想。

Transport is applied to the movement of goods or people from one place to another, esp over long distance. 本词尤指把货物或人从一地通过较长距离运往另一地: Number 180 train ~s passengers from Xi'an to Beijing. 180次列车将旅客从西安运往北京。/ ~ mail by aeroplane 用飞机运送邮件/ Large quantities of light industrial products are ~ed to the countryside. 大批轻工业品运往农村。

carve ['kɑ:v] I *vt* ① cut (usu wood or stone) in order to make a special shape ; make (a special shape) by cutting usu wood or stone 雕刻;刻: The artist ~d you an interesting ornament from this piece of wood. 那位艺术家用这块木头给你雕刻了一件有趣的装饰品。/What did she ~(for) you ?

她给你雕刻了些什么东西? ② *cut* (one or more pieces or slices) from cooked meat 切割; 切开(熟肉): She ~d me some very nice pieces of chicken. 她给我切了几片好吃的鸡肉。 ③ *vi* work as a sculptor 做雕刻工: Her job is to ~. 她做雕刻工。

【搭】介: ~ a design **in** wood 把图案刻在木头上/ ~... **into** 把...雕成.../ ~ one's name **on** a fountain pen 把名字刻在钢笔上/ The entire model of the Chengdu-Kunming Railway is ~d **out** of four pieces of ivory. 整个成昆铁路的模型是用四块象牙雕刻成的。

case [keɪs] *n* ① [C] an example 事例: It was a ~ of stupidity, not dishonesty. 那不是欺诈, 而是一种愚行。/ It's a typical ~, indeed. 那的确是个典型。 ② [C] a particular occasion or state of affairs 特殊情形, 实情: Tom is stupid, but it is different in the ~ of Jack; he is just lazy. 汤姆笨, 但杰克的情况就不同了, 他懒。/ Is it the ~ that his mother died suddenly? 他母亲突然死了, 是真的吗? ③ [C] of disease a single example; a person suffering from an illness 病例; 患者: an emergency (或 urgent) ~ 急症病例/ a burn ~ 烧伤病例/ This hospital took in twenty worst ~s yesterday. 这个医院昨天接收了20个严重患者。 ④ [C] a question to be decided in a court of law (法律) 案件; 诉讼: The ~ will come before the Court on Wednesday. 此案将于星期三开庭审理。/ My ~ against Mr Wu is to be heard today. 我

告吴先生一案今天审理。 ⑤ [C] using] the facts and arguments supporting one side in a disagreement or in a question brought before a court of law [通常用单数] 诉讼之一方所陈述的) 事实和论点 present a strong ~ against 提出强有力的论点反对.../ He has a strong ~. 他有充足的理由为自己辩护。 ⑥ [C] [U] in grammar (changes in) the form of a word (esp of a noun, adjective, or pronoun) showing its relationship with other words in a sentence [语法] 格 尤指名词、形容词或代词表示与其他词的关系的形式或其变化) “ Me ” is the objective ~ of “ I ”. “ Me ” 是 “ I ” 的宾格。 “ Mine ” is the possessive ~ of “ I ”. “ Mine ” 是 “ I ” 的所有格。 **in any** ~, whatever happens 无论如何 **in** ~, (a) [esp USA] if [尤指美国用法] 如果: Let me know *in* ~ you're not coming. 如果你不能来, 请告诉我。 (b) because of a possibility 以防万一: It may rain; you'd better take an umbrella *in* ~. 可能下雨, 拿把伞吧, 以防万一。 **in ~ of**, (a) in the event of 如果; 万一: *In* ~ of fire, ring the alarm bell. 如遇火警, 即按警铃。 (b) in order to meet the possibility of; lest there is 以防; 以备: They adopted such a measure *in* ~ of floods. 他们采取了这一措施, 以防水灾。 **in this that** ~, if this that is so; if this that happens 既然是这 那 样的话; 假使这 那 样的话: *In that* ~ just break off your feelings

C

with him. 要是那样的话,干脆和他一刀两断。in no ~, in no circumstances 决不: In no ~ should he be allowed to go on acting rashly like this. 决不能让他再这样蛮干下去了。make out one's ~, prove that one is right 证明自己有理 put the ~ (that), suggest (that) 假定: Put the ~ any way they please, we did nothing mean anyway. 他们爱怎么说就怎么说,反正咱们没做缺德事。/Either he is involved in the case or he is not, put the ~ that he is not. 他与此案或许有牵连,也或许没有,且假定他没有牵连吧。

【搭】形: in all ~s 在所有情况下/a concrete ~ 具体事例/be in good evil ~ 健康状况良好 不好 /an interesting ~ in point 有趣而恰当的例子/in most ~s 在大多数情况下/in numerous ~s 在好多情况下/in particular ~s 在特定情况下/in the present ~ 在现在这种情况下/A similar ~ might happen again. 类似的事可能再度发生。/in some ~s 在某些情况下/形: a chronic ~ 慢性病例/a civil criminal ~ 民事 刑事 案/a hard (或 gone) ~ 不可救药的人; 难对付的人; 处于困境的人/His is a hopeless ~. 他患不治之症。/动 appeal a ~ 把案件上诉/A ~ of murder will be brought before court. 一凶杀案件将送上法庭。/cite ~s 举出例证/Just contrast your ~ with mine. 把你的情况与我的(情况)对比一下。/decide a ~ 判决案件/The ~ was dis-

missed. 此案已了结。/file a ~ 把一案件归档/give ~s in point 举出恰当的例证/give the ~ for against sb 作出对某人有利的 不利的 判决/lose one's ~ 诉讼失利/meet the ~ 符合要求,解决问题/state one's ~ 陈述自己的情况和理由/try a ~ 审案/win a ~ 胜诉

【辨】参看 instance。

【注意】in case 或 just in case 的简略说法可用于口语中(Take your umbrella, just in case. 带把伞以防下雨。)但在书面英语中,从句该用完整句子表达: Take your umbrella in case it rains.

cash [k ʃ] I n [U] ① money in coins and notes, rather than cheques 现款 现金: I've no ~ on me, can I pay you tomorrow? 我身边没带现钱,明天付你行吗? ② [colloq] money in any form [口]钱;款子: I'm short of ~. 我缺钱。II vt exchange (a cheque or other order to pay) for cash 兑现;兑付: Can you ~ this cheque for me? 你把这张支票兑一下好吗? /Where can I get this ~ed? 这在什么地方能兑换?

【搭】形: hard (或 ready) ~ 现金/idle ~ [口]游资/petty ~ 零用钱,零星收支/prompt ~ 即期付款/spare ~ 剩款/介: sell for ~ down 现卖/be in ~ 有现款

cast [kɑ:st] (pt & pp cast) I vt ① throw or drop 投;落: The fishermen are ~ing their nets into the sea. 渔民在海里撒网。/The peasants were ~ing seeds. 农民在播种。/C ~ no

dirt into the well that has given you water. [谚] 不要过河拆桥。② throw off ; remove 脱落 : When does a snake ~ (off) its skin ? 蛇什么时候脱皮 ? ③ give (a vote) 投票 : ~ a vote (或 ballot) 投票 ④ cause to fall or turn ; direct 使落 使转向 ; 对准 : ~ one's eyes on 向...瞧了瞧 / The sun ~ its golden rays on the calm sea. 金色的阳光投射到平静的海面上。 / His words have ~ doubts on his actions. 他的话使人们对他的行动产生了怀疑。⑤ give an acting part to (a person) 派(某人)扮演角色 : The director ~ me as a negative character. 导演分派我扮演反面人物。 / This part has been ~ to Xiao Li. 这个角色已派给小李担任。⑥ make (an object) by pouring hot metal (or plastic) into a specially shaped container 铸造 将热(熔)金属或塑料浇进专用模型里] : ~ a bronze statue 铸造铜像 **be ~ down**, be depressed 沮丧 : Don't **be ~ down** by your failures. 不要因失败而垂头丧气。 / She was ~ down at the news of her aunt's death. 她得知姨母去世的消息后非常难过。 ~ **in one's lot with (sb)** decide to share or take part in anything that happens to ; join 与某人共命运 参与 : He decided to ~ *in his lot with them* when he heard their plans. 他听了他们的计划后, 决定与他们合作共事。 II **vi** ① throw ; throw out a fly, etc at the end of a fishing line 抛 ; 投 ; 抛钓鱼钩(或钓饵) : He said that the old fisherman had forgot-

ten to ~ the night before. 他说那渔翁前一天晚上忘记撒网。② add up figure ; calculate 计算 : ~ and balance at a desk 在桌上计算 ③ be formed in a mould 铸造 : Overheated metal may ~ badly. 过热的金属可能铸不好。

【搭】副 : ~ **away** illusions 丢掉幻想 / The ship was ~ **away** (= wrecked) on the coast of Africa. 那只海船在非洲海岸失事。 / ~ **back** for one's past years 回忆过去的岁月 / ~ **out** 驱逐 / 副 : ~ **about** for a method to make up for lost time 寻求方法弥补时间上的损失 / The pride of the players was ~ **down** by the defeat. 此次失败挫伤了运动员的自尊心。 / ~ **off** clothes 脱去衣服 / ~ **off** one's idea of doing sth 放弃做某事的想法 / The witch ~ **up** her eyes and prayed. 巫婆望着苍天祷告。 / C ~ **up** 19 27 and 65. 把 19, 27 和 65 加在一起。 / 介 : ~ a glance (或 a look) **at** (或 **over**, **on**) 向...瞧了瞧 / It is ~ **in** gold. 那是用金铸成的 / Her excellent acting ~ the other actors **into** the shade. 她出色的演技使其他演员显得逊色。 / His explanation ~ (a) new light **on** the problem. 他的解释使人们对这个问题有了新的认识。 / ~ a slur **on** sb's reputation 损坏某人的名誉 / ~ a gloom **on** the proceedings 对该诉讼投下阴影 / ~ a gloom **over** 给...投下阴影 / Those essays are all ~ **to** a standard. 这些论文千篇一律。

【辨】参看 **throw**。

catalogue ['kætəlg] I **n** [C] a list

of places, names, goods, etc (often with information about them) put in a special order so that they can be found easily (地名、人名、商品等的)目录 a library ~ 图书馆目录/a ~ of our merchandise 我们的商品目录 II **vt & vi** make a catalogue of (a list of goods, places, names, etc); enter (a book, place, name, etc) into a catalogue (为商品、地名、人名等)编目录; 按目录分类 (为...)编目: Can you ~ the furniture you sell and send me a copy of it? 你把要卖的家具列个目录送我一份好吗? / ~ the new books 把新书进行编目

【搭】动 **compile** a ~ of 对...进行编目/**issue** a priced ~ 散发价格一览表/介 put (或 place) . . . **in** (或 **on**) a ~ 把...编入目录

catch [k ʌ tʃ] (pt & pp *caught* [kɔ:t])

I **vt** ① get hold of (sth moving in the air) 捕捉(在空中运动着的物体); 抓住: C ~ the ball with both hands. 用双手接球。② capture; seize; intercept 捕获 捉住 拦截: ~ a thief 捉贼/ ~ fish 捕鱼/An old bird is not *caught* with chaff. [谚]老雀不上谷糠当。有经验的人不容易上当受骗。③ trap (esp an animal) after chasing or hunting; take 捉(逮 尤指动物): Cats ~ mice. 猫逮老鼠。④ find unexpectedly; discover by surprise; come upon suddenly 偶然发现; 突然发现; 突然碰见: Mother *caught* me just as I was hiding her present. 我正要藏母亲的礼物时, 给她发现了。/ I *caught* the boys steal-

ing water melons. 那些孩子偷西瓜时让我发现了。⑤ be in time for 及时赶到; 赶上: ~ a train bus, person, boat, the post 赶上火车 公共汽车, 某人, 船, 邮班 ⑥ get (an illness); become infected with 生病 感染到: ~ a cold fever 伤风 发烧 ⑦ hit (a person or animal), strike 击(人或动物); 打: He *caught* me on the head with a heavy blow. 他用力在我头上打了一下。⑧ attract (esp interest or attention) 引起(尤指兴趣或注意): The teacher knocked on the blackboard to ~ the pupils' attention. 老师敲黑板以引起学生们的注意。⑨ hear; understand 听见; 懂得: ~ only a word or two 只听见只言片语/Did you ~ what I said? 你听得懂我讲的意思吗? ~ **fire**, start to burn 着火: The wood soon *caught fire*. 木头不一会儿就烧着了。~ **it**, [sl] be in trouble with sb for doing sth wrong [俚]挨骂 受责备; 受罚: You'd better hurry home, otherwise you'll ~ it from mother. 你赶快回家! 不然会受到母亲责备的。~ **sight** (或 a **glimpse**) **of**, get or notice for a moment (一眼)看见 注意到; 一瞥: ~ **hold of**, seize 握住; 抓住; 捉住: C ~ *hold of* the rope. 抓住这根绳子! II **vi** ① take hold 抓(住): Here's an apple for you. C ~ ! 给你一个苹果 接住! ② become held, fastened, or entangled 被抓住 被钩住: My sleeve *caught* on a nail. 我的袖子给钉子钩住了。③ start to burn, work, operate 着火 烧着; 开始工作; 操作: The fire *caught* so

quickly that the room was completely burnt within an hour. 火着得很快,那间房子在 1 小时内全烧光了。/The plane's engine is having difficulty in ~ing. 这架飞机的发动机难起动。III **n** [C] ① an act of seizing and holding a ball 接球 :That was a good ~. 球接得好。/Dick made a fine ~ with one hand. 迪克一只手接球接得漂亮。② the amount of sth caught 捕获物 捕获量 :He got a fine ~ of fish. 他捕到大量的鱼。③ a hook or other apparatus for fastening sth or holding it shut 窗钩 ;门扣 ;拉手 :The ~ on that door is broken. 那扇门上的拉手坏了。④ a hidden or awkward difficulty 隐蔽的 (或难对付的)困难 ;诡计 :There were three ~ questions in the examination paper. 试卷里有 3 道偏题。/The car is for sale very cheaply ; there must be a ~ in it somewhere. 这辆汽车卖得很便宜 其中必定有鬼。

【搭】副 :~ cold **easily** in spring 春季容易感冒 /We were **nearly caught** in a downpour. 我们差点儿淋了瓢泼大雨。/The lock won't ~ **properly**. 这锁不好锁。/I didn't **quite** ~ what he said. 他说的我不大懂。/副 :The song **caught on** well. 这首歌很流行。/~ **up** the cigarette end on the ground 很快地把地上的烟头捡起 /The audience was (或 were) so **caught up** in the eloquent speech they forgot what time it was. 听众被那滔滔不绝的演讲所吸引,简直忘记了时间。/~ sb **up** 赶上某人 /介 :~ **at** an opportunity 抓住机

会 / ~ a person **by** the collar button , sleeve 抓住某人的衣领 纽扣 袖子 / I **caught** a cold **from** him. 我的感冒是他传染的。/I **caught** my fingers **in** the door. 我的手指被门夹了。/He **caught** his foot **on** a tree root and stumbled. 他的一脚被树根绊住,跌了一跤。

cattle ['k tɪl] **n** live-stock [a general term of oxen , bulls , cows , etc] 家畜 [牛的总称] :C ~ were grazing on the hillside. 牛在山坡上吃草。/These ~ are from Tibet. 这些牛是西藏牛。/a herd of ~ 一群牛 / ~ and sheep 牛羊 【搭】动 **pasture** ~ 放牛 / **raise** ~ 养牛 / **rear** ~ 饲养家畜 / **round up** the scattered ~ 把散开的牛赶在一起 / 动 : C ~ **feed** on grass. 牛以草为食。/I heard ~ **lowing** from afar. 我听见远处牛在哞哞叫。

【注意】cattle 总是用作复数,与数词连用时,不加 s (twenty ~ 20 头牛或 twenty head of ~); 这里的 head 亦不用加 s。

cause [kɔ:z] **I n** ① [C] sth which produces an effect ; a person , thing , or event that makes sth happen 原因 ; 导致某事发生的人 (或物、事) : ~ of death 致死原因 / One little mistake was the ~ of all her trouble. 她犯了一个小错,从而给她带来不少麻烦。② [U] reason 理由 : You have no ~ to complain. 你没有理由埋怨。/ You have no ~ for worry. 你不必忧愁。/ He didn't say all that without ~. 他这些话是有来头的。③ [C] a princi-

C

ple or movement strongly defended or supported 事业; 奋斗的目标: World peace is the ~ she works for. 她为了世界和平而努力。II vt lead to; be the ~ of 引起; 为...之因: A fever ~d her death. 发烧导致她死亡。/ ~ a sensation throughout the country 轰动全国/What ~d her illness was not clear. 她的病因不明。/ I certainly didn't intend to ~ you so much inconvenience. 我确实不想给你带来诸多不便。/ ~ death to one another 自相残杀/ ~ trouble 滋生事端

【搭】动 **analyse** the cause of 分析... 的原因/**confuse** ~ and effect 混淆因果关系/**explain** the ~ of the accident 对事故的起因作解释/**investigate** the ~ of 调查...的起因/**Take away** the ~ and the effect must cease. [谚] 无风不起浪, 无潮水自平。/ 形 the **basic immediate, main** ~ 基本 直接, 主要原因/an **external internal** ~ 外 内 因/be absent without **good** ~ 无正当理由缺席/the **final** ~ 最终目标

【辨】**cause, reason** :

Cause refers to a situation, event or agent that produces an effect or result. 本词指产生某种效果或结果的情况、事件或行为。Carelessness is often a ~ of accident. 粗枝大叶往往会造成事故。/ A lot of traffic was the ~ of our delay of half an hour. 由于交通拥挤, 我们耽搁了半小时。

Reason implies a mental activity of explaining or justifying some act or

thought. 本词指解释或证明某种行动或思想的内心活动: She had a ~ for laughing. 她发笑是有原因的。/ That's the valid ~ why he always avoided meeting you. 这足以说明他为什么对你总是避而不见。

caution ['kɔ:ʃən] I n ① [C] a spoken warning usu given by a policeman, judge, etc, when a person has broken the law or done sth wrong but when a crime is not serious (口头警告, 告诫: A sign with " DANGER " on it is a ~. 写有 " 危险 " 字样的牌子是一种警告。② [U] great care; the act of paying attention or of taking care 小心; 谨慎: Use ~ in crossing streets. 过马路要小心。/ C ~ is the parent of safety. [谚] 谨慎为安全之本。/ In prosperity ~, in adversity patience. [谚] 顺利时要谨慎, 艰难时要忍耐。/ He drives with ~. 他开车谨慎。II vt warn 警告, 告诫: They ~ed him many times but he paid no heed. 他们多次劝告, 他都置若罔闻。/ The peasants were ~ed against fire during the summer harvest. 农民被告诫夏收期间注意防火。

【搭】动 **disregard** a ~ 无视告诫/**give** sb a ~ 给某人警告/**Take** every ~ against pickpockets ! 严防扒手! / **throw** (或 **fling**) ~ to the winds 冒险行动/**Use** ~ in crossing the ice ! 过冰时要小心!

【辨】参看 **advise**。

cautious ['kɔ:ʃəs] adj careful, paying attention; having or showing caution

注意的;谨慎的;小心的:He is ~ of giving offence to others. 他小心翼翼生怕得罪人。

【搭】副 **very extremely** ~ 很极为谨慎/介:He is ~ of telling secrets. 他很谨慎,怕泄漏了秘密。/Be ~ **with** the razor! 用刮胡刀要小心!

【辨】参看 **careful**。

cease [si:s] I **vt & vi** bring or come to an end; stop; discontinue 停止 结束; 终止:C~ fire! 停火! /~ hostilities 停止敌对行动/At last the workers have ~d work(ing). 最后工人们停工了。/Spread the table, and contention will ~. [谚]宴席桌上争端少。
II **n** [only in] [仅用于] **without** ~, continuously; without ceasing 继续地; 不停地:They talked and talked without ~. 他们谈个不停。

【搭】介:~ **from** anger quarrelling, labor, work 息怒 停止争吵,停止劳动,停止工作 /The publication of the periodical ~s **with** the May number. 该期刊5月号起停止出版。

【辨】参看 **stop**。

celebrate [ˈselibreit] **vt** ① mark (an event or special occasion) with public or private rejoicings 庆祝:~ a victory Christmas, a wedding anniversary 庆祝胜利 圣诞节 结婚周年 ② praise (sb or sth) in writing, speech, etc 赞美;歌颂:His magnificent contributions are ~d by later generations. 他的丰功伟绩为后人所歌颂。

【辨】**celebrate, commemorate**:

Celebrate implies the marking of an

occasion or event, esp a joyous one, with ceremony or festivity. 本词表示以仪式或盛会的形式庆祝欢乐的节日或事件:Let's ~ his promotion. 咱们来庆祝他的晋升吧!

Commemorate is to honor the memory of some person or event by a ceremony. 本词指为纪念某人或某事件而举行的庆祝仪式:Christmas ~s Christ's birth. 圣诞节纪念基督的降生。/People from various circles in Beijing gathered at a ceremony in the Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall in Zhongshan Park on November 12 to ~ Dr Sun Yat-sen's 134th birthday. 北京各界人士于11月12日聚集在中山公园的孙逸仙纪念馆举行仪式庆祝孙逸仙先生诞辰134周年。

cement [si'ment] I **n** [U] ① a grey powder, made from a burned mixture of lime and clay, which becomes hard like stone after having been mixed with water and allowed to dry 水泥:The boys wrote their initials in the ~ before it dried. 水泥凝固前,孩子们在上面写上了他们的名字。② any of various types of thick sticky hard-drying chemical liquids used for filling holes, as in the teeth, or for joining things together 胶泥;胶合剂;胶结剂:Paste the picture in the album with rubber ~. 用树胶胶水把相片粘在相片簿上。/glass ~ 玻璃胶 II **vt** ① join together or make firm with or as if with cement 粘合:John ~ed the wing to the model airplane. 约翰给