

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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青岛出版社

eager ['i:gə] *adj* keen ; wanting very much 渴望的 ;热切的 :The children are ~ to have the sweets. 这些孩子很想吃糖。/They are ~ to succeed. 他们渴望成功。/The children listened to the story with ~ attention. 孩子们聚精会神地听讲。/Young people are most ~ to learn. 青年人最肯学习。

【搭】介 :~ **about** one's progress 渴望进步 /~ **after** peace 渴望和平 /~ **for** knowledge 渴望求知

【辨】**eager, keen, anxious** :

Eager implies great enthusiasm, zeal, or sometimes impatience, in the desire for or pursuit of sth. 本词指因急欲得到某物而表现出的极大热情、热忱或急切的心情 :~ to begin work 渴望开始工作 /They were ~ to start building a new club. 他们都渴望开始修建新俱乐部。/I'm ~ for you to meet my new friends. 我极想让你见我的新朋友。/The workers are ~ to finish the plan ahead of time. 工人们很想提前完成计划。

Keen implies deep interest and a spirited readiness to achieve sth. 本词指对得到某物有极大的兴趣和精神准备 :The team was ~ on winning. 该队求胜心切。/They were ~ to get the work done. 他们急于做完那项工作。

Anxious, in this connection, suggests an eagerness that is accompanied with some uneasiness over the outcome. 本词用作此义 暗指一种夹杂着对事情结果不放心的急切心情 :He

was ~ to meet you. 他渴望会见你。[有惟恐见不到之意] /I'm ~ to know the final result. 我急于知道最后结果。/Doctor Wang is ~ about my health. 王大夫为我的健康担心。

【注意】参看 **anxious**。

ear [iə] *n* ① [C] the organ of hearing 耳 ;耳朵 He shouted into my ~. 他对着我的耳朵大声喊叫。 **be all ~s**, [colloq] listening eagerly [口] 全神贯注地倾听着 :Tell us what happened ; we are all ~s. 告诉我们发生了什么事情 ,我们在用心听。 **go in (at) one ~ and out (at) the other**, [colloq] have no effect because not listened to [口] 左耳进右耳出 :The teacher told the boy not to be too fond of play , but it went in at one ~ and out at the other. 老师叫那个男孩不要贪玩 ,但老师的话竟成了耳边风。 **turn a deaf ~ to**, pretend not to hear ; refuse to hear ; not pay attention to 装聋 ;不理睬 :I just turned a deaf ~ to such gossip. 我才不理睬那些闲话呢。 ② [U] the sense of hearing 听觉 :He has a good ~ for music. 他对音乐颇有鉴赏力。

【搭】动 :I can't **believe** my ~s. 我简直不相信自己的耳朵。/ **close** (或 **stop**) one's ~s 充耳不闻 / **give ~ to** 听 ; 倾听 / 动 :One's ~s are **burning**. 耳朵发烧。[指有人在谈论自己] / One's ~s are **tingling** (或 **humming**). 耳鸣。

early ['ə:li] *I adv* ① at or near the beginning of a period or a series 早 ;

在初期 : get up ~ every day 每天早起 / ~ in life 早年 ② before the usual or expected time 较惯常或所期望的时间早 : The postman came ~. 邮递员来得早。 / Call me ~ tomorrow morning. 明天早晨早点叫我。 II *adj* coming near the begin ing ; coming or occurring early in time 早 : keep ~ hours 早睡早起 / from the *earliest* times 从上古 / It's still ~. 还早呢。

【搭】介 : It's too ~ for supper. 现在吃晚饭太早了。

【注意】参看 *late*。

earn [ə:n] *vt* ① get (money) by working 挣得 (钱) ; 赚得 : She gives her mother half of what she ~s. 她把自己挣得的钱的一半交给母亲。 / ~ a good salary 挣不少工资 / He ~s 20 yuan a day. 他一天赚 20 元钱。 ~ **one's living**, work for the means of sustaining life 自行谋生 : Edison began to ~ *his living* early. 爱迪生很早便开始自行谋生。 ② get (sth that one deserves) because of one's qualities 赢得 ; 获得 ; 博得 : His wonderful performance ~ed him loud applause from the audience. 他的精彩表演博得全场喝彩。 / He is a student of good character and scholarship. And this ~ed him the respect of other students. 这个学生品学兼优 , 赢得其他学生的尊敬。

【辨】参看 *get*。

earth [ə:θ] *n* ① [sing with def art] the world on which we live [单数与定冠词连用] 世界 ; 地球 : The moon goes around the ~ once a month. 月亮每

月绕地球运转一周。 / How far is the ~ from the sun ? 地球离太阳多远 ? ② [U] the earth's surface as opposed to the sky 大地 ; 陆地 与 sky (天) 相对] : Oysters are not found on the ~. 陆地上未发现蚝。 **on** ~ [colloq] [an intensive used after interr and neg words of after the superl degree] of all possible things ; ever [口] [用于疑问词、否定词或最高级后加强语气] 究竟 ; 到底 ; 全然 : Where *on* ~ did you find that blouse ? 你在哪里找到那件罩衫 ? / The boys wondered how *on* ~ the bird got out of the cage. 孩子们感到奇怪 , 那只鸟怎么会飞出笼子。 / The teacher could not understand what *on* ~ the boy student meant. 教师不明白那个男学生究竟说些什么。 / That is the fun iest thing *on* ~. 那是最滑稽的事情了。 ③ [U] soil 土 ; 泥 : He filled the pot with ~ and planted a rose in it. 他给盆里装上土 , 栽了一株玫瑰。 / Cover the roots with ~. 给根部培些土。 / flick the ~ off the seedlings 把压在苗上的土扒拉开

【辨】 **earth**, **universe**, **world**, **globe** :

Earth is applied to the globe or planet we live on , but in religious use is opposed to heaven or hell. 本词常用来指人们所居住的地球或行星 , 但在宗教上则常与 heaven (天堂) 和 hell (地狱) 相对 : Explorers in remote areas , ships at sea , even astronauts circling the ~ are able to keep in touch with civilization by means of radio. 在远处

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的探险者、大海中的船只、甚至围绕地球的太空旅行者都能够通过无线电和文明世界取得联系。

Universe refers to the whole system of planets, stars, space, etc and to everything that exists in it. 本词指所有的行星、星辰、太空等整个系统以及存在于其中的一切: Our world is but a small part of the ~. 我们的世界只是宇宙的一小部分。/ How vast is the ~? 宇宙有多大?

World is equivalent to *earth*, esp in its relation to man and his activities, but it is sometimes a generalized synonym for *universe*. 本词与 *earth* 同义, 尤其说到与人类及其活动的关系时; 但有时从广义上又是 *universe* 的同义词: Nothing in the ~ is difficult for one who sets his mind on it. 世上无难事, 只怕有心人。/ He doesn't know at all the ways of the ~. 世态人情他一点也不懂。

Globe refers to the world we live in but emphasizes its round shape and esp to a terrestrial globe. 本词指人们居住的地球, 着重表明地球是圆形, 尤指地球仪: Events of universal interest can be reported to the entire ~ a few seconds after they happen. 宇宙中的有趣事件发生后数秒钟即可传遍全球。并参看 **land**。

ease [i:z] I *n* [U] the state of being comfortable and without worry or anxiety 舒适; 安逸; 安心; 自在: He leads a life of ~. 他过着舒适的生活。at (one's) ~, (a) in comfort; without pain or bother 舒坦; 无忧无虑: You

can't feel at ~ with a toothache. 牙痛不好受。(**b**) comfortable in one's mind; relaxed 心安理得; 轻松: During those days they put me at my ~ by coming frequently to see me. 在那些日子里, 他们常来安慰我。ill at ~, worried and nervous 感到不安; 不自在: When he first served as interpreter, he was ill at ~, not knowing how to act. 他初次当翻译时, 紧张得不知所措。with ~, easily 容易地; 不费力: The children marched twenty li with ~. 孩子们轻松地走了20里地。II *vt* make free from pain or trouble 减轻(痛苦); 减少(麻烦): The medicine ~d the patient of the pain. 药物减轻了病人的痛苦。/ What he said ~d my anxiety. 他的话减轻了我的焦虑。/ His safe arrival ~d my mind. 他安全到达, 我放心了。III *vi* ① lessen in pain 痛苦减轻: The pain ~d after hot applications. 热敷后痛苦减轻。② become less tense or troublesome 减少紧张(或麻烦); 缓和: The situation has ~d (off). 局势缓和了。

【注意】* live with ease (过安逸的生活) 是错误的说法, 正确的说法是: live a life of ease

east [i:st] I *n* ① the direction of the sunrise 东; 东方: The sun rises in the ~. 太阳从东方升起。/ The gleam of dawn shimmered in the ~. 东方发亮了。② [cap with def art] the eastern part of the world, esp Asia [大写并与定冠词连用] 世界的东部(尤指亚洲): the E ~ and West 东方与西方 II *adj*

① toward or at the east 朝东的 ;在东部的 a city on the ~ coast 东海岸城市/on the ~ side of the street 马路东边 ② from the east 来自东方的 :An ~ wind is blowing. 刮起了东风。Ⅲ *adv* eastward 在东方 ;向东方 :travel ~ 向东旅行/They were walking ~. 他们朝东走。

【注意】参看 **north**。

eastern ['i:stən] *adj* of, from, living in, the east part of the world 东方的 ;来自东方的 ;居住在东方的 an ~ country 东方国家/an ~ wind 东风/the ~ side of a building 建筑物的东侧

【注意】参看 **north**。

easy ['i:zi] I *adj* ① not difficult 容易的 :It is ~ for him to swim across the river. 游过河对他来说是轻而易举的。/an ~ book 容易懂的一本书/John is ~ to please. 约翰这个人容易取悦。/Success at this stage will make the next step *easier*. 这一炮打响了,下一步就好办了。② free from pain, discomfort, anxiety, trouble, etc 舒适的 安心的 畅快的 轻松的 :He lives an ~ life in the country. 他在乡下过着安乐的生活。/an ~ chair 安乐椅 II *adv* in an ~ manner 轻松地 ;舒适地 :Take it (或 things) ~. 别紧张! /*Easier* said than done. [谚] 说来容易做起来难。/E ~ come, ~ go. (指钱财) 来得容易去得快。

【搭】副 : **comparatively** **fairly**, **much**, **not**, **too**, **very** ~ 比较 相当,很,不,太,非常 容易/介 :Make yourself ~ **about** the matter. 这件事

你放心好了。/be ~ **in** conversation and graceful in manner 谈吐自如,落落大方/be ~ **in** mind 很安心/be ~ **of** access 容易接近/be ~ **on** sb 对人宽容/writing is ~ **to** me (= It's ~ for me to write). 我觉得写作不难。

【辨】**easy**, **effortless**, **smooth**, **simple** :

Easy is the broadest term here in its application to that which demands little effort or presents little difficulty. 本词在这组词中应用最广,指不需要费多大气力或困难很少 :~ work 容易做的工作/Such food is ~ to prepare. 这种食品容易准备。

Effortless, in contrast, favorably suggests expert skill or knowledge as responsible for performance that seems to require no effort. 相形之下,本词偏重于娴熟的技巧或渊博的知识,例如不费力的表演 :the ~ grace of skater 滑冰者轻松自如的优美动作

Smooth suggests freedom from obstacles, or difficulties as bringing ease of movement. 本词的隐含意思是免除障碍或困难,达到运动自如 :a ~ path to success 通往成功的坦途/a ~ course of affairs 事情的顺利进展/The way is now ~. 道路现在畅通无阻。

Simple suggests freedom from complication, elaboration, or involvement, as making sth easy to understand. 本词暗指避免复杂的情况或详尽的阐述,使某事容易为人所了解 :The machine is ~ in construction and easy to handle. 这种机器构造简单,使用方便。/a

~ explanation 简明的解释/This ten-year-old boy can work out ~ crossed puzzles. 这个10岁的男孩能解出简单的填字游戏。

eat [i:t] (pt *ate* [eɪt], pp *eaten* ['i:tn]) I **vt** ① take in through the mouth and swallow (solid food or soup) 吃,食 He *ate* a big supper. 他晚饭饱餐了一顿。/They had *eaten* all their food. 他们把所有的食物吃完了。/Is there anything to ~ ? 还有什么吃的东西吗? ~ **one's words**, take back what one has said ; say that one is sorry for having said sth 收回前言,认错道歉:He *ate his words* at last. 他终于收回前言,并认错道歉。② penetrate and destroy ; corrode 蛀;腐蚀:Termites *ate* holes in the pine pillars. 白蚁在松木柱子上蛀蚀了一些洞。II **vi** ① have a meal or meals ; eat food 吃;吃饭:Don't ~ so quickly. 别吃得这么快!/~ to live and not live to ~ 吃为了活,但活着不是为了吃 ② destroy sth gradually [often with *into*] 侵蚀 腐蚀 [常与 *into* 连用]:Acid ~s into metal. 酸能腐蚀金属。

【搭】副:rocks *eaten away* by waves 被浪侵蚀的岩石/Rust was *~ing away* the pipe. 锈腐蚀管子。/~ **greedily hurriedly, largely, leisurely, little, much, slowly** 狼吞虎咽 匆匆忙忙地吃,大吃,消停地吃,没吃多少,吃了好多,慢慢地吃 /~ **up** 吃完,吃光吃净 /This fish ~s **well**. 这鱼挺好吃。

echo ['ekəʊ] I **n** [C] U sounding again 回音;回声:an ~ in the valley

山谷里的回音 II **vi & vt**. ① (cause to) come back as an echo (使) 发回音:Our voice ~ed in the big empty hall. 我们的声音在空荡荡的大厅里回响。/The valley ~ed as they sang. 他们的歌声在山谷回荡。/The hills ~ed back the noise of the shot. 山中发出鸣枪的回音。② say always what another says 随声附和:“Betty's handwriting is terrible,” said Andrew. “Terrible,” ~ed Harry. “贝蒂的书法太差劲了,”安德鲁说。“太差劲了,”哈里跟着说。/~ the views of others 人云亦云

【搭】介:The thunder of cannonade ~ed **among** the distant hills. 远山传来了隆隆炮声。/~ sb **in** doing sth 模仿某人做某事/The sound of the bell ~ed **round** the temple. 寺内钟声回响。/The shot ~ed **through** the woods. 林中传出枪响的回声。/The corridor ~ed **with** my footsteps. 我的脚步声在走廊发出回声。

economic [i:kə'nɒmɪk , ek-] **adj** ① having to do with economics 经济学的 经济的:The country is in a bad ~ state. 那个国家的经济状况不好。/an ~ policy 经济政策/~ crisis 经济危机 /E~ problems have to do with the production, distribution, and consumption of wealth. 经济问题与生产、分配以及财富的消费有关。② profitable ; not resulting in a loss of money 获利的;金钱上无损失的:The city housing department does not charge ~ rents for municipal housing. 市房

管局不收城市住房利润租金。

【注意】economic 指经济学,指某个国家的经济(the government's *economic* policy 政府的经济政策/an *economic* structure 经济结构);economical 的意思是“不浪费金钱”an *economical* person 节俭的人/an *economical* stove 经济炉;节煤炉

economical [i:kə'nomikəl , ek-] *adj*
careful in the spending of money, time, etc, and in the use of goods; not wasteful 经济的,节俭的,舍不得用的 :A new type of ~ little car has been turned out. 一种省油的新型小汽车制造出来了。/Everyone knows that he is an ~ housekeeper. 谁都知道他是一位节俭的管家。

【注意】参看 **economic**。

economy [i: (:) kənəmi] *n* [C] [U]
(an example of) the careful use of money, time, strength, etc 经济;节约 : practise strict ~ 厉行节约/By various little *economies*, she managed to save some fifty *yuan*. 她在许多小地方设法省钱,节约了约 50 元钱。

【搭】动 :develop our ~ 发展我们的经济/encourage ~ 鼓励节约/exercise (或 use) ~ 节俭/promote ~ prosperity 繁荣经济/revitalize ~ 振兴经济

edge [edʒ] *n* [C] ① (a line marking the) outer limit or boundary of a (flat) surface 边缘,边线 :Don't walk to near the ~. 别走近边缘。/the ~ of the bed 床边/the ~ of the cliff 悬崖

崖边/Finally she found herself at the water's ~. 最后她不知不觉来到了水边。② the thin side that cuts 刃;刀口 :The knife had a very sharp ~. 这把刀的刀口快。

【搭】介 put the chopsticks **across** the ~ of the plate 把筷子横放在盘边上/This knife is notched **at** the ~s. 这把刀刃上有缺口。/on the ~ of the river 在河边上/cut the knife **to** an ~ 把刀磨快/a book **with** a rough ~ 毛边书
【辨】参看 **border**。

educate ['edju(:) keit , dʒu(:)] *vt*
teach; train the character or mind of 教育;训练 :He was ~d at a good school. 他在一所好学校受过训练。/His father sent him to the US to be ~d. 他父亲送他到美国去求学。

【搭】介 :He was ~d **for** the law. 他是学法律的。/She tried to ~ her daughter's taste **in** literature. 她试图培养女儿对文学的爱好/~ a person **out of** prejudice 教育某人 not 持偏见/~ one's ear **to** music 受音乐训练

education [,edju(:) keɪʃən , dʒu(:)] *n* [U] ① schooling; teaching; changing a person's nature 教育 *E*~ is an important thing. 教育是件重要的事情。② the knowledge and abilities gained through training 修养,教养 :He has had a good ~. 他受过良好的教育。

【搭】动 :gain (或 get, receive) an ~ 受教育/give sb a good ~ 使某人受到良好教育/He has **had** a higher ~. 他受过高等教育。/形 :academic

advanced, commercial, compulsory, cultural, elementary, enlightened, excellent, formal, free, modern, national, ordinary, patriotic, scientific, secondary, specialized ~ 高等学校 高级, 商业, 义务, 文化, 初等, 启蒙, 良好, 正规, 免费, 现代, 国民, 普通, 爱国, 科学, 中等, 专业 教育/名: **adult college, home, school, teacher, university, youth** ~ 成人 大学, 家庭, 学校, 师范, 大学, 青年 教育

【辨】**education, training** :

Education is a general term for schooling of any kind, but is applied esp to development of the mind in an institute of learning. 本词是指任何教育的普通术语, 但尤用来指在学校的培养教育: We must pay equal attention to both; receiving an ~ at school and home. 学校教育和家庭教育两者都应受到重视。

Training generally indicates exercise or practice in order to gain skill, endurance, or facility. 本词一般指为了获得技巧、耐力或熟练程度而进行的训练或实践: flight ~ 飞行训练/the ~ of medical workers 培养医务工作者

effect [i'fekt] **n** ① [U][C] a result 结果: It's necessary for us to study the cause and ~ of the matter. 我们有必要研究一下那个问题的因果关系。② [U][C] the power or ability to bring about results; efficiency; influence or action on sth 效力 效果 效应; 作用 a law of little ~ 不大生效的法

律/The artistic ~ 艺术效果/The drug had a cathartic ~. 此药有导泄作用。/Your criticism had a sobering ~ on me. 你的批评对我是一服很好的清凉剂。/The invention of television had a great ~ on the life of man. 电视的发明对于人类生活有巨大的影响。/counteract the ~ of a medicine 抵消药物的作用 **of no ~**, useless 无用 无效: The policeman's searching has been *of no ~*. 警察搜索毫无结果。 **take ~**, (**a**) have an unexpected or intended result; cause a change 产生意外(或预期)的效果; 引起改变: It was nearly an hour before the sleeping pill *took ~*. 将近一个小时, 安眠药才产生效果。 (**b**) become lawfully right, or operative 法律上生效: The constitution will not *take ~* until next year. 新宪法明年才生效。 **give ~ to**, put into practice; make operative 实施; 使生效: We have *given ~ to* the plan. 这个计划已经实行。 **in ~** (**a**) in fact; actually 其实, 实际上: Helping your mother with the dishes is *in ~* earning your allowance. 其实, 你帮你母亲洗盘子, 就等于赚零用钱。 (**b**) (of a rule, law, etc) in operation (指规则、法律等) 在实施中; 有效: The old system of taxation will remain *in ~* until August. 旧税制一直有效到8月。 **bring sth into ~**, cause it to operate 实行 实现 实施 ③ [U][C] a result produced on the mind or feelings 印象; 感触: sound ~s 音响效果/

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This painting gives you a three-dimensional ~. 这幅画给人一种立体感。④[U] meaning 意义 I received his letter to that ~. 他的信我收到了,大意如此。

【搭】形 **adverse** (或 **harmful**) ~s 不良影响/a quite **contrary** ~ 截然不同的结果/**curative** ~s 疗效/**direct indirect** ~ 直接 间接 影响/**evil** ~s 恶果/**far-reaching** ~s 深远影响/a **great pushing** ~ 巨大的推动作用/介 This medicine had no ~ on me. 这药对我无效。/The sea air had a very good ~ upon people. 海洋空气对于人们的健康大有好处。

【辨】**effect**, **consequence**, **result**, **outcome** :

Effect is applied to that which is directly produced by an action, process, or agent and is the exact correlative of *cause*. 本词指由某一行动、过程或力量直接产生的结果,并与 *cause* (原因)有直接关系: The ~ of raising the speed limit was a number of bad accidents. 提高速度限制的结果造成一些严重车祸。

Consequence suggests that which follows sth else on which it is dependent in some way, but does not connote as direct a connection with *cause*. 本词的含义是与另一件事情在某种程度上有从属关系,但无直接因果关系: As a ~, there was a municipal investigation of highway conditions. 结果是市政府当局对公路情况作一调查。

Result stresses that which is finally

brought about by the effects or consequences of an action, process, etc. 本词强调由于行动、过程等的作用或影响所产生的最后结果: The ~ was a new production plan. 最后结果是形成一个新的生产计划。

Outcome refers to the result of sth that was in doubt. 本词指一种不确定的结果: The ~ of the general election is still unknown. 大选结果依然不详。/What was the ~ of the game? 比赛结果如何?

并参看 **perform**。

【注意】参看 **affect**。

effort ['efət] *n* ① [U] use of energy and strength to do sth ; trying hard 尽力; 努力: Climbing a steep hill takes ~. 攀登陡山须花气力。/It doesn't need much ~. 这不需要花多大力量。② [C] an attempt ; a try 试图; 尝试: After several ~s to reach the mountaintop, the climbers succeeded. 经过几番努力,登山者成功地到达山顶。

【搭】动 **make** fruitful ~s 进行卓有成效的努力/**make** ~s (或 an ~) 作出努力/**make** every ~ 作出一切努力/**make** unremitting ~s 作不懈的努力/**spare** no ~ 不遗余力/尽力/**use** every ~ 尽一切努力/介 **by** one's own ~s 靠自己的努力/**in** a common ~ 共同努力/**notwithstanding** many ~s 尽管作了许多努力/**with** little ~ 不太费力地/**With** an ~ the patient ate some gruel. 病人勉强喝了点粥。/**without** ~ 不费力地

【辨】**effort**, **pains** :

E

Effort implies a conscious attempt to achieve a particular end. 本词指为了达到一定的目的而有意识作的一种努力 *make some ~ to be friendly* 为了友好作出一定努力/*He made an ~ to get acquainted with everyone here.* 他尽力和这里的每个人结识。

Pains suggests a laborious, diligent attempt. 本词暗示辛勤的、孜孜不倦的努力 *take ~ with one's work* 努力工作/*take great ~ to write a novel* 艰苦地创作一本长篇小说

effortless ['efətɪs] *adj* making and needing no effort when doing sth 不费力的;容易的:*He is a skilful and ~ performer on several musical instruments.* 有一些乐器他演奏起来很自如。

【辨】参看 **easy**。

either ['aiðə, 'i:ðə] I *adj & pron* ① each of two 二者之一:*You may go by ~ road.* (两条路)你可走任何一条路。/*E ~ one will suit me.* (二者中)任何一个都行。/*E ~ will do.* 随便那一个吧。② one and the other 二者:*There is a drawer on ~ side of the table.* 那张桌子每边都有一个抽屉。II *adv (& conj)* ① [used with neg expressions] also [用在否定句中]也:*I haven't read this book, and my brother hasn't ~.* 我没读过这本书,我弟弟也没读过。② [used to introduce the first of two alternatives, followed by *or*] 用于介绍两个可选择的事物中的第一项,其后与 *or* 连用:*He is ~ in Beijing or in Shanghai.* 他不在北京,就在上海。/*She is ~ lazy or sick.* 她

不是偷懒 就是装病。

【注意】1. 两个作主语用的名词或代词由 *either... or, neither... nor* 连接时,这时谓语一般应和后一个名词或代词的人称和数一致:*E ~ my father or my brothers are coming.* 不是我父亲就是我的兄弟要来。/*Neither the children nor the mother knows anything about it.* 这件事孩子们和母亲都不知道。2. *either* 和 *neither* 在正式文体中作单数看待 (*Has either of them told you?* 他们两个有谁告诉你了?/*Neither of us has gone through regular training.* 我们两人谁都没受过正规训练。)但在口语中,如其后跟有复数名词,常作复数看待:*Are either of the boys ready?* 这两个孩子准备好了吗?/*Neither of the books are interesting.* 这两本书都没意思。

并参看 **neither**。

elaborate [i'l bəreɪt] I *adj* full of detail; carefully worked out and with a large number of parts 详尽的;精心制作的;精巧的 *an ~ machine* 一台精巧的机器/*curtains with an ~ pattern of flowers* 有别致花纹的窗帘/*The ~ lighting system took months to install.* 用了几个月时间安装了复杂的照明设备。II [i'l bəreɪt] *vi & vt* add more detail to (sth) 详谈:*Just tell us the facts and don't ~.* 不要详细说明,就把事实讲给我们好了。/*Please ~ your proposals a little.* 请把你的建议详细叙述一下。

【搭】介:~ **on** a theory 详细阐述一理论/~ **upon** one's view 详细说明自己的观点

elbow ['elbəʊ] I *n* [C] ① the joint where the arm bends, esp the outer point of this 肘: Take your ~s off the desk. 不要把肘靠着书桌。② the part of a garment which covers this arm joint (衣服的)肘部 ③ an L-shaped joint shaped like this arm joint, in a pipe, chimney, etc 肘状物 肘形管, 弯头(如管子、烟囱等的接头处) II *vt* ① push with elbows 用肘臂挤: I tried to stop him, but he ~ed me out of the way. 我想拦住他, 可是他把我挤开了。② make one's way by doing this 挤进: ~ one's way through the crowd 在人群中挤过去

【搭】动 **lean** an ~ on the table 把肘倚靠在桌上/**rest** one's ~s on the table 双手撑在桌子上/**spread** out one's ~s 伸开两肘/stand with feet apart and ~s **squared** 两脚叉开、两肘曲张地站着/介: keep it **at** one's (或 the) ~ 把它放在手边 be out **at** ~s 衣衫褴褛/be up **to** one's (或 the) ~s in 忙于(工作)/副: ~ people **aside** 把人挤在一旁

elder ['eldə] I *adj* older 年长的: my ~ brother 我的哥哥/his ~ sister 他的姐姐 II [pl] *n* a person who is older [复] 年长者: Children should respect their ~s. 孩子要尊敬长辈。

【注意】“他比我年龄大。”可以说成: He is older than I am. 但不能说: * He is elder than I am.

elect [i'lekt] *vt* ① choose (sb) by voting 选举: They ~ed him to represent them. 他们选他当代表。/They ~ed a

monitor. 他们选出了班长。/They ~ed her (as) secretary. 他们选她当秘书。/A new class committee is ~ed every year. 班委会每年改选一次。② decide (to do sth), esp when making an important decision about the future 决定(做某事) 尤指对前途作出重要抉择: She ~ed to become an actress. 她决定当演员。

【搭】介: ~ **by** ballot 投票选举/ ~ sb **into** the committee 推选某人当委员/ be ~ed **to** a new leading post 被选举到新的领导岗位上

【辨】参看 **choose**。

elevate ['eliveit] *vt* ① make (the mind, soul, etc) better, higher, or more educated 使(思想、精神等)高尚: an *elevating* book 一本高尚的书/The good news ~d everyone's spirits. 好消息鼓舞了每个人。② raise or lift up 提高; 抬高; 举起: He ~d his voice slightly. 他略微提高了嗓门。/A special device ~ed the stage for the finale. 一种特殊装置把舞台升起以便演最后一幕。~ sb **to the peerage**, make sb a lord 封某人为贵族

【搭】介: ~ oneself **above** others 抬高自己/ ~ a bucket **by** a rope 用一根绳子把桶提上去/ ~ed **in** rank 级别升高

eliminate [i'limineit] *vt* ① [with *from*] remove or get rid of [与 *from* 连用] 除去; 消除; 淘汰: ~ errors 消灭差错/Smallpox, rampant in the past, was ~d long ago. 过去猖獗多年的天花早已绝迹了。/~ smoke and

dust 消除除尘/ ~ differences 消除分歧 ② show that (a possibility) does not exist and so need not be considered (对一种不存在的可能性)不予考虑 : ~ a possibility 对一种可能性不予考虑 ③ [colloq or euphem] kill [口] [婉] 消灭 : ~ a system 消灭一种制度 【搭】介 : ~ the mistakes **from** your writing 删去你写作中的错误/ ~ waste material **from** the body 清除体内废物 /He was ~d **in** the very first round. 他在第一轮比赛中就被淘汰了。

else [els] *adv* [with indef or interr pron or adv] besides ; in addition [与不定代词、疑问代词或疑问副词连用] 此外 ; 别的 anybody ~ 任何其他人/ nothing ~ 没有别的事/ Tell us something ~ . 讲些别的给我们听。/ Who ~ ? 还有谁? / What ~ did he say? 他还说了些什么? / somewhere ~ 在别的什么地方 **or** ~ , otherwise ; if not 不然的话 ; 否则 : The book must be here , **or** ~ you've lost it. 那本书一定在这里 ,要不然就是你丢了。

【注意】who , what , where , how 和 why 后面可以跟 else , 但 which 后面不能 , when 后面一般也不能跟。

embarrass [im' b rəs ʌm-] *vt* cause to feel ashamed or socially uncomfortable 使窘迫 ; 使为难 : ~ sb 使人为难 / She was ~ed when they asked her age. 他们问她年龄时 , 她感到 促不安。 / He was very ~ed to hear people speak so highly of him. 他听见别人这样夸他 , 感到很难为情。 / The unexpected laughter ~ed the speaker. 突

如其来的笑声使那位演讲者很尴尬。 / look very ~ed 样子十分尴尬 / feel very much ~ed 感到难堪 / She was too ~ed to bring it up in front of the guest. 在客人面前 , 她不好意思说。 / The question ~ed him so much that he was quiet at a loss for an answer. 这个问题窘得他无言以对。

【搭】介 be ~ed **by** lack of money 因缺钱而窘迫 / He is greatly ~ed **in** his domestic economy. 他因家境困难而狼狽不堪。 / She is greatly ~ed **with** this work. 这项工作使她大伤脑筋。

embrace [im' breis] I *vt & vi* take and hold (another or each other) in the arms as a sign of love 抱 ; 拥抱 ; The two brothers ~d when they met. 兄弟俩见面时互相拥抱。 / She ~s her baby. 她抱着婴儿。 II *vt* ① (of things) contain or include (指事物) 包含 ; 包括 : This book ~s many different subjects. 这本书里有许多不同的论题。 / Folk art ~s a wide range. 民间艺术包罗甚广。 / The opinions of the masses often ~ profound truth. 群众的意见常常包含着许多深刻的道理。 ② make use or take willingly 采用 ; 接受 : He ~d at once my offer to employ him. 他立即接受了我雇佣他的建议。 / ~ an opportunity 利用机会 III *n* [C] the act of embracing 拥抱 ; 怀抱 : He held her to him in a warm ~. 他热烈地拥抱她。

【搭】形 : welcome sb with **rapturous** ~ 热情地拥抱欢迎某人 / 副 : a boy **closely** ~d by his mother 被母亲紧抱

E

着的男孩/**eagerly** ~ an offer 热切地接受邀请/ ~ sb **tenderly** 温柔地拥抱某人/**tightly** ~ each other 互相紧紧拥抱/**warmly** ~ and greet each other 热烈拥抱,互相问候

emigrate ['emigreit] *vi* leave one's own country in order to go and live in another 移居国外 :His family ~d from Italy to America. 他家从意大利移居美国。

【注意】emigrate 指自本国移出,即离开本国,迁往外国。immigrate 指自他国移入,强调是外国来的。migrate 则使用于规模庞大的集团的移居,或指人或鸟定期移居 :emigrate from Norway 自挪威移出/immigrate to the United States 移入美国/Ducks migrate southward in autumn. 野鸭子秋天移居南方。

employ [im'plɔi] *vt* ① use (sb) as a paid worker 雇佣 :He ~s a cook. 他雇佣一名厨师。/We ~ him as a coach. 我们聘他当教练。② use 用,使用 :You should ~ your time wisely. 你们应当很好地利用时间。/ ~ acupuncture anaesthesia in surgery 用针刺麻醉做外科手术/The police had to ~ force to break up the crowd. 警察为了驱散人群不得不动武。/This bird ~s its beak as a weapon. 这只鸟把它的嘴当武器用。③ [with in] spend (time) [与 in 连用] 把(时间)用于,使忙于;使从事于 :She ~s all her free time in sewing. 她把空闲时间都用来缝衣服。/He was ~ed in literary and artistic creation. 他忙于文艺创作。

【搭】副 :His hands were **diligently** ~ed in the work. 他用勤劳的双手做那项工作。/be **extensively** ~ed 被广泛使用/be **fully** ~ed in 完全忙于.../be **manually** ~ed in industry 从事手工业/Your time can be more **profitably** ~ed. 你的时间可以更有效地加以利用。/in some way ~ oneself **usefully** 在某种程度上使自己更有用

【辨】参看 use。

【注意】1. 可以说 :He is very busy. 他很忙。但不能说 :* He is very occupied (或 employed). 2. busy 和 occupied (较为正式的用词) 意指某人有许多事要做,无空闲时间。employed 通常指某人从事付给一定报酬的工作,并非 * very busy (很忙) 或 * fully occupied at any particular moment (在任何特定的时刻忙得不可开交)。但可以说 :She was occupied (或 employed) in cooking the dinner. 她忙着做饭。

empty ['empti] *I adj* with nothing in it ; containing nothing 空的 ; 无实在意义的 :an ~ cup 一个空杯子/an ~ room 一间空房子/words ~ of meaning 无意义的话 *II vt* ① make empty 使成为空的 :They emptied the bottle (= drank all that was in it). 他们(把酒等)喝干了。/ ~ the old tea leaves out of the pot. 把茶壶里的废茶叶倒掉 ② [with out , into , onto] put or move (the contents of a container) somewhere else [与 out , into , onto 连用] 把容器里的东西)倒,倒空,使成为空的 :He emptied out all his pockets onto the table. 他把口袋里的东西全部

E

倒在桌子上。Ⅲ *vi* [with *into*] (of a place , a container , etc) send or move its contents somewhere else [与 *into* 连用] (使地方、容器等) 成为空的 ; 流空 : The room *emptied* very quickly. 房里的人很快就走空了。 / The River Nile *empties* into Mediterranean Sea. 尼罗河流入地中海。

【辨】 **empty, vacant** :

Empty means having nothing in it. 本词的意思是里面什么也没有 : an ~ box street, stomach 一个空盒子 一条空街道, 空肚子 / The house was ~ when fire broke out. 失火时房子是空的。

Vacant means lacking that which appropriately or customarily occupies or fills it. 本词的意思是无适当的人居住, 或未占据的 : a ~ apartment 无人居住的公寓房间 / a ~ position 空缺的职位

enchant [in'tʃɑ:nt ,en-] *vt* fill (sb) with delight 使喜悦 ; 使陶醉 ; 迷 : The beautiful house ~ed everyone who saw it. 凡是见过那所漂亮的房子的人都被吸引住了。 / She ~ed all her friends. 她把所有的朋友迷住了。

【搭】介 : The audience was ~ed by their superb performance. 他们的精彩表演使观众看得入了迷。 / She was ~ed with (或 by) the flowers you sent her. 她非常喜欢你送给她的花。

enclose [in'kləʊz] *vt* ① surround with a fence or wall so as to shut in or close 围住 ; 围起 ; 包在里面 : ~ the vineyard with a fence 用篱笆把葡萄园围起来 / The wall ~s the park. 墙把公

园围起来。② put (esp sth sent with a letter) inside (尤指随信) 附在里面 : I ~ a cheque for £ 50 with this letter. 随信寄去 50 英镑支票一张。 / With this letter I ~ a photograph. 随信附照片一张。

【搭】介 : ~ the words by brackets 把这些词用括号括起来 / ~ a letter in an envelope 把信装在信封里 / ~ the word in quotation marks 把这个字放在引号里 / ~ a word with a circle 把字圈住

encourage [in'kʌrɪdʒ ,en-] *vt* ① give hope, courage, or confidence to ; urge on 鼓励, 激励 : The director said a lot to ~ us. 主任对我们讲了许多鼓励的话。 / His colleagues ~d him to do still better. 同事们勉励他努力取得更大的成绩。 / He ~s his children to paint pictures. 他鼓励他的孩子画画。 / ~ the free airing of views 广开言路 ② support ; give help to 支持, 帮助 : Don't ~ her laziness by doing things for her. 别替她干活, 助长她的懒惰。 / High prices for wheat and corn will ~ farming. 小麦和玉米涨价将会刺激农业的发展。

【搭】副 : feel greatly ~d 很受鼓舞 / 介 : ~ sb in doing sth 鼓励某人做某事 / ~ sb with aid a promise 用帮助允诺的方式鼓励

end [end] I *n* [C] ① the latest point in time or in order ; a conclusion 结束, 结局 : at the ~ of the month 在本月底 / the ~ of a story 故事的结局 / There is no ~ to learning. 学无止境。 / There's a post office at the ~ of

the street. 这条街那头有个邮局。
make an ~ of sth, finish (esp sth one is doing oneself) 结束 (尤指某人自己正在做的事): Let us *make an ~ of* this foolish quarrel. 咱们停止这种愚蠢的争吵吧! **come (或 draw) to an ~**, (of sth which goes on for some time) finish (指进行了一段时间的事物) 结束: The semester is *drawing to an ~*. 本学期快要结束了。/ Their marriage *came to a tragic ~*. 他们的婚姻生活以悲剧结束。(**be**) **at an ~**, finished 已结束的: The war *was at an ~*. 战争结束了。**at the ~(of)**, finish 终结 *at the ~ of* the year 年终 **in the ~**, finally; at last 最后 终于: He tried many times to pass the exam, and *in the ~* he succeeded. 为了考及格, 他试了多次, 终于成功了。/ Dishonest people are bound to come a cropper *in the ~*. 不老实的人到头来总是要栽跟头的。② the farthest or last part 端; 末尾; 终点: the ~ of a string 绳子的末端 **get (hold of) the wrong ~ of the stick**, get a wrong idea which is exactly opposite to the right idea; misunderstand completely 完全误解 **on ~**, continuously 继续地: He sat for hours *on ~*. 他一连坐了几个小时。**make (both) ~s meet**, get just enough money for one's needs 量入为出; 使收支相抵 ③ death 死: His ~ was peaceful. 他安详地死了。④ a little piece that is left over 残片; 残余: cigarette ~s 烟头/ odds and ~s 零碎东西 ⑤ an aim or purpose 目

的 **gain one's ~** 达到目的 **vt & vi** (cause to) finish 结束; 终止: The English evening party *~ed* at midnight. 夜半时, 英语晚会结束了。/ The war *~ed* in 1952. 那场战争于 1952 年结束。/ The game of chess *~ed* in a draw. 那盘棋和了。/ They *~ed* the discussion. 他们结束了讨论。/ Yesterday's meeting *~ed* in discord. 昨天的会开得大家不欢而散。

【搭】介: He *~ed by* remarking that... 结束时他说... / **~ in failure** 以失败告终 / **~ in bubbles** 终成泡影 / **~ in nothing** 毫无结果 / The meeting *~ed with* the inspiring strains of 大会在高昂的... 声中结束

【辨】参看 **close², intention**。

【注意】end up 只能用于表示一系列事件的最后阶段: He *ended up* (as) head of the firm. 最后, 他当上了公司的董事长。

endeavor [in'devə] **I vi** try 努力; 尽力; 设法; 力图: A runner *~s* to win a race. 赛跑运动员力图在竞赛中获胜。/ He *~ed* to climb the mountain. 他设法登山。/ We should all *~ to be* more considerate of others. 我们大家应当尽量做到体谅他人。 **II n** [C] [U] an effort; attempt 努力; 尽力; 试图: Please make every *~ to be* early. 请尽量早来。/ The boy made an honest *~ to do* the work right. 那孩子努力实实在在把工作做好。

【搭】动: **do one's ~(s)** 尽力; 竭力 / **exert all the ~s** in one's power 尽力行使自己的权力 / **redouble one's ~s**

加倍努力/use every ~ 尽一切努力

endow [in'dau] *vt* ① give (as to a school) a large amount of money which brings in a yearly amount for use 捐赠;捐助;资助:He spent all his fortune on ~ing a hospital. 把他所有的财产都用来资助一所医院。② [usu in the pass] possess naturally , be born with (qualities , etc) [通常用被动语态] 赋有 (资质等); 授予;赋予:He is ~ed with genius. 他有天才。/Nature had ~ed her with beauty and intelligence. 天赋予她美貌与智慧。

【搭】副 be especially ~ed with both wit and beauty 尤其是天赋才貌双全/ be favorably ~ed climatically 气候条件有利/ be highly ~ed by nature 天分极高/ a man richly ~ed by nature 得天独厚的人

endure [in'djuə , en-] *I vt* [esp in neg] bear (pain , suffering , etc) [尤用于否定句] 忍受 (疼痛、痛苦等): Be quiet ! I can't ~ that noise a moment longer. 安静点 ! 这样吵吵嚷嚷的 , 我实在受不了。/ ~ the hardship of arduous journey or field work 风餐露宿 / ~ the hardship of a long journey 风尘仆仆 **II vt** ① last 继续 : He is a great writer , and his books will ~ for ever. 他是一位伟大的作家。他的著作将与世永存。② remain alive and unweakened 持久 : They had spent three days in the desert without water , and could not ~ much longer. 他们没有水 , 在沙漠里度过了 3 天 , 再也撑不了多

久了。

【辨】参看 bear。

enemy ['enimi] *n* [C] ① a person who hates or dislikes another person ; one of two or more people who hate or dislike each other 敌人 ; 仇人 ; 仇敌 : His behavior made him many enemies. 他行为不好 树敌过多。/ The ~ was encircled ring upon ring. 敌人陷入重重包围之中。② sb or sth that hurts wants to harm , or is against (sb or sth) 大敌 ; 危害 : Laziness is her chief ~ . 懒惰是她的致命弱点。

【搭】动 : attack , beat , check , conquer , defeat , destroy , drive away , drive out , punish an ~ 打击 击败 牵制 征服 打败 消灭 赶走 逃跑 , 惩罚 敌人 / 形 : a dangerous strong , weak ~ 危险的 强大的 软弱的 敌人 / a natural ~ 天敌 / a public ~ 公敌

【辨】参看 opponent。

enforce [in'fɔ:is] *vt* ① cause (a rule or law) to be carried out effectively 实施 (规则); 执行 (法律): Governments make laws and the police ~ them. 政府制定法律 , 警察执行法律。/ The teacher will ~ the rules of the school. 老师将贯彻学校各项规则。② make (sth) happen , esp by threats or force 强制 ; 强加 ; 强迫 : The shipwrecked sailor spent a year of ~d silence alone on an isolated island. 遭受船难的水手硬忍着沉默 独自在孤岛上度过了一年。③ give greater force to (an argument , a piece of advice , etc);

reinforce 加强;支持(论点、劝告等):
Have you any statistics that would ~
your argument? 你有无统计数字支持
你的论点?/He ~d his statement by
citing several facts. 他举了几项事实
充实他的陈述。

【搭】副:rigidly (或 strictly) ~ a
rule 严格实施规则/vigorously ~
laws 执法如山/介:~ obedience on
(或 from, upon) sb 强迫某人服从/
~ obedience to an order 强迫服从命令/
be ~d to the letter 不折不扣地执行

E

engage [in'geɪdʒ] I vt ① [usu in the
pass] promise in marriage [通常用被
动语态]订婚:They are ~d. 他们订了
婚。/Tom is ~d to Betty. 汤姆跟贝
蒂订了婚。② hire; employ; arrange
for the use of services of 雇佣;聘任;
预订:He will ~ a clerk. 他要雇佣一
名办事员。/~ sb as a consultant 聘
某人为顾问/~ a room 预订房间 ③
take up (time, etc) 占用(时间等):
Work ~s much of my time. 工作占去
了我许多时间。II vi ① [with in]
take part (in) ;occupy or busy oneself
[与 in 连用] 从事于;埋头于;~ in
sports 从事体育/~ in limited house-
hold side-line production 经营少量家
庭副业 ② promise; undertake; bind
(oneself); guarantee 允诺,答应,约束
自己;担保:I will ~ (myself) to go
there in time. 我会按时去那里的。/
~ to assist with the decorations 答应
提供装饰品

【搭】副:be actively busy ~d in

积极 忙于 参加...

enjoy [in'dʒɔɪ] vt ① get happiness
from 享受...的乐趣:~ a dinner 饭吃
得津津有味/I often ~ listening to
music. 我常常从听音乐中得到乐趣。/
To get the machine repaired quickly,
he didn't ~ a leisurely meal for sev-
eral days. 为了抢修机器,他几天没有
吃过一顿安生饭。② possess or use
(sth good) 拥有(或利用)(好东西):
He ~s good health. 他身体健康。/A
just cause ~s abundant support while
an unjust cause finds little support.
得道多助,失道寡助。/~ high pres-
tige and command universal respect
德高望重 ~ oneself, be happy; expe-
rience pleasure 过得愉快;享受:Did
you ~ yourself during the holidays?
假期过得愉快吗?

【搭】副:The show was over before we
could fully ~ it. 我们看得还不够过
瘾,演出就结束了。/The guests
heartily ~ed the feast. 宴会上,宾客
兴致勃勃。/He ~ed it thoroughly
(或 very much). 他高兴极了。

【注意】enjoy 后接名词或动名词,不能
接不定式。

enlarge [in'la:rdʒ] vi & vt (cause to)
grow larger or wider 放大,扩大,增大:
have a photograph ~d 把照片放大/
The magnifying glass ~s the image
fifty times. 放大镜把影像放大了50
倍。/The hotel is being ~d to ac-
commodate more guests. 这家旅馆为
了接待更多住客,正在扩建。/The
photograph probably won't ~ well. 这