

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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⑥ [C] a sudden thought 念头 :What a good ~ ! 多好的主意 ! **get the ~ that** , come to believe (often mistakenly) (常常错误地) 认为 :Somehow I got the ~ that he was a bad man. 不知怎么的 ,我原以为他是个坏人。 **one's ~ of** , [used for expressing what one likes a lot] [用于表示某人最喜欢的事情] Going to the film is not my ~ of spending Sundays well. 我觉得星期日看电影并不是消磨时间的好方式。 **put ~s in sb's head** , make sb hope for things they can't have 使某人存奢望 ; 使某人得意忘形 **The ~ (或 What an ~)** ! [an expression of surprise at a strange thought or suggestion , or of disagreement with a silly thought or suggestion] 真糊涂 [用于对奇怪的想法或建议表示吃惊 , 或对可笑的想法或建议表示不赞成。]

【搭】形 **abstract ~s** 抽象的概念 / **an absurd ~** 荒唐的想法 / **give an accurate ~ of** 正确理解... / **a bad good ~** 一个坏好主意 / **basic ~s** 基本概念 / **the central ~ of the text** 本课的中心思想 / **Confucian ~s** 儒家思想 / **a different ~** 不同看法 / **an erroneous ~** 错误观念 / **an excellent (或 a wonderful) ~** 极妙的好主意 / **a most fantastic ~** 非常奇怪的想法 / **a fixed ~** 固定不变的观念 / **a general ~** 大意 / **the main ~ of the first paragraph** 第一段的主要意思 / **new ~s** 新思想 / **a splendid ~** 非常好的主意 / **a vague ~** 模糊不清的概念 / **a wrong ~** 错误概念

【辨】 **idea , thought , notion , impression** :

Idea , the most general of these terms , may be applied to anything existing in the mind as an object of knowledge or thought. 本词是这组词中最普通的用词 , 用以指存在于大脑中的知识或思想等 express one's ~s clearly 把思想表达清楚 / e has a pretty clear ~ of how the plan is being carried out. 他对计划执行情况心中有数。 / The article is well organized and the ~s are skilfully presented. 文章结构严谨 , 很有章法。

Thought is used to any idea , whether or not expressed , that occurs to the mind in reasoning or contemplation. 本词用于经过推理或思考的任何思想 , 不管这种思想表示出来与否 She rarely speaks her ~s. 她很少表露自己的思想。

Notion implies vagueness or incomplete intention. 本词含有模糊的或不完整的意图之意 : I have only a ~ of what you mean. 我对你的意思只知道个大概。

Impression also implies vagueness of an idea provoked by some external stimulus. 本词指由于受外界刺激所引起的模糊概念 : I have the ~ that he is unhappy. 我的印象是他不愉快。

ideal [ai'diəl] I **adj** ① perfect ; just as one would wish 完美 理想的 : A clear , warm day is ~ for a picnic. 一个晴朗暖和的日子是举行野餐的理想日子。 / This is ~ weather for an outing. 这种

天气外出郊游太理想了。② existing only in the mind ; not real 想象中的 ; 理想中的 : A point without length , breadth , or thickness is an ~ object. 无长度、宽度或高度的一个点是想象中的物体。 / ~ happiness 想象中的快乐

II *n* [C] an idea ; example , looked upon as perfect 理想 ; 理想中的东西 : a lofty ~ 伟大理想
【搭】动 : **cherish** ~s of justice and peace 胸怀正义与和平的理想 / **establish** high ~s 树立崇高的理想 / **follow** the ~ of 追随...的理想 / **fulfil** high ~s 实现崇高的理想 / **pursue** an ~ 追求某一理想 / **realize** one's ~ 实现理想

identify [ai'dentifai] *vt* ① prove or show the identity of 认出 ; 认明 ; 鉴定 : I *identified* the coat at once—it was mine. 我马上就认出那是我的上衣。 / His handwriting is easy to ~. 他的笔迹容易辨认。② show or feel to be identical 使等同于 ; 认为...一致 : They ~ their interests with those of the company. 他们把自己的利益与公司的利益视为一体。

【搭】介 : ~ oneself **with** 支持 ; 与...有关 : He refused to ~ himself **with** such an act. 他拒绝参与此一行动。

idle ['aɪdl] I *adj* ① (a) not working 不做事的 : None of the machines in our workshop are ~. 我们车间里的机器没有一台是闲着的。 / Don't let your funds lie ~. 不要积压资金。(b) (of time) not used for doing anything (指时间) 闲着的 : I ~ hours flew by. 虚度

年华。② **lazy** 懒散的 : an ~ girl 懒惰的女孩 / I ~ folks lack no excuses. [谚] 懒汉借口多。懒驴上磨屎尿多。 / I ~ people take the most pain. [谚] 懒人干活最费劲。③ of no use ; not producing anything good 无用的 ; 无价值的 : Don't listen to ~ gossip. 别听流言蜚语。 / It's ~ to think so. 这样想是无益的。II *vi* ① waste time doing nothing 不做事 ; 懒散 : ~ about and do no decent work. 游手好闲 , 不务正业。② (of an engine) run slowly because it is disconnected , so that power is not used for useful work (指引擎) 空转 ; 慢转 : The windmill was still *idling*. 风车还在慢慢转动。III *vt* idle away , waste (time) 虚度 (时间) : Don't ~ away your time. 不要虚度光阴。

【辨】 **idle , lazy** :

Idle refers to one who does not work during a certain period of time and is not necessarily to blame. 本词指在某一时期不忙碌或不做事 , 并不一定要受责备 : Farmers were ~ since it was an icily cold snowy winter. 那年冬季 , 冰天雪地 , 农民闲散无事。

Lazy is said of one who dislikes working. 本词指不愿工作 : He is very ~. Don't expect him to finish the task in time. 他是个懒虫 , 别指望他按时完成任务。

if [if] conj ① in case that ; supposing that 如果 ; 假使 : I ~ it rains , there will be no picnic. 如果下雨 , 就不去野餐了。 / I ~ men will have no care for the future , they will soon have sor ow

for the present. [谚] 人无远虑 必有近忧。/ I ~ the blind lead the blind , both shall fall into the ditch. [谚] 一盲引众盲 相将入火坑。② whether 是否 : I wonder ~ he will come. 我不知他是与否来。③ though ; even if 即使 ; 纵然 : It was an interesting ~ somewhat long story. 故事虽说有点长 但很有趣。/ I ~ a diamond be thrown into the mire , it is a diamond still. [谚] 金刚石即使被扔到泥里 , 还是金刚石。/ I ~ an ass goes a-travelling , he'll not come home a horse. [谚] 驴子即使走遍天涯 , 回来时也不会变成马。~ only , [often introducing a wish , or of an unfulfilled condition , esp in exclamations] [常表示愿望、或一未实现的条件 , 尤用于感叹句] I ~ only I had known ! 但愿我知道 ! / I ~ only Mother could be here. 真希望母亲能在这里。

【注意】1. 如果所说的事实是说话者所期望的 , 或希望从对方得到一个肯定的答复 , 这时用 if 引导从句 ; 如果说说话者对对方的回答抱无所谓的态度 , 则用 whether : Will you see if he has come back yet ? 去看看他是否已经回来了。(意思是我希望他已经回来了 , 因为我想见他。) Will you see whether he has come back or not ? (意思是他回来还是没回来都无所谓。) 2. 在 if only 和 if 引起的虚拟语气条件从句中 , 第一、三人称单数后用 were 比 was 较为正确(If only I were twenty years younger ! 我要是能年轻 20 岁该多好啊 ! / If only she were here ! 假如她在这里该多好啊 !) 但当 if 的意思是 whether(是否) 时 , 则

须用 was : I don't know if she was there. 不知道她是否在那里。3. 在下列两种情况下 , if 可与 will , won't 连用 : (a) 当主语是人并且有“ be willing ”(乐意) 的意思时(If you will allow me , I'll see you home. 如果你愿意的话 , 我可以送你回家。/ If you won't come , we'll be disappointed. 假如你不肯光临 , 我们将会失望的。) (b) 尽管 if 表达的条件属于将来 , 但整个句子都说的是现在的真实情况 : If it will help , I'll lend you £ 5 (= If it is true now that £ 5 will help). 如果真能帮上忙 , 我借给你 5 英镑。

并参看 whether , unless。

ignorant ['ignərənt] *adj* ① not knowing ; unaware 不知道的 : be ~ of the true facts 不了解实情 / He is ~ of the plan. 他不知道那项计划。/ She was ~ that you had been there. 她不知道你去过那里。② having no knowledge or very little knowledge ; not educated 无知的 ; 没有学识的 ; 未受过教育的 : He was an ~ man. 他是没受过教育的人。/ ~ and ill-informed 孤陋寡闻 ③ resulting from or showing lack of knowledge 由无知引起的 ; 显示无知的 : an ~ reply 无知的回答 / ~ nonsense 无稽之谈 / ~ and backward 愚昧落后

【搭】副 : be **amazingly** **childishly** , **densely** , **entirely** , **grossly** , **quite** ~ of 对... 令人惊异地 孩子般地 , 极其 , 完全 , 大体上 相当 无知

【辨】ignorant , ignore :

To be ignorant of sth s not to know it. 此短语表示对某事不了解 : He is

quite *ignorant of* Latin. 拉丁语他简直不懂。

To ignore sth is to pretend not to know or see it. 此短语表示假装不知或未看见某事: She saw him coming but she *ignored* him. 她明明看见他来了, 但却不理睬他。

ignore [iɡ'no:] *vt* not to take notice of 忽视; 不顾 a force not to be ~d 不可忽视的力量/ ~ rude remarks 不理睬无理的批评/ Don't ~ him; help him. 别不理他, 要帮助他。

【辨】参看 *ignorant, neglect*。

il [il] *I* *adj* (*worse* [wɔ:s], *worst* [wɔ:st]) ① [*usu predic*] *sick* [通常用作表语] 生病的: He has been ~ for a month. 他病了一个月了。② *bad* 坏的: a man of ~ fame 恶名昭著的人/ *I* ~ news comes unsent for. [谚] 坏消息不招自来。/ *I* ~ tidings come soon enough. [谚] 恶事传千里。/ *I* ~ ware is never cheap. [谚] 便宜没好货, 好货不便宜。 *II* *adv* in an *ill* manner; *badly* 不客气地; 坏地: treat sb ~ 待某人不好/ speak think ~ of sb 说认为某人坏

【搭】副: *chronical y* ~ 患慢性病/ *critical y* (或 *dangerously*) ~ 病危/ *incurably* ~ 患不治之症/ *seriously* ~ 病得厉害/ *very* ~ 病很重/ 介: *be* ~ *of* (或 *with*) a fever 发烧/ She has fallen ~ *through* grief. 她因伤心而病倒。

【辨】参看 *sick*。

【注意】参看 *sick*。

il ness ['ilnis] *n* [U] [C] (a) dis-

ease; *unhealthy state of the body* 病; 疾病: He's suffering from an infectious ~. 他患传染病。/ ~ *es* of women 各种妇女病/ You look rather thin after ~. 你病后略见清瘦。

【搭】形: a *serious slight sudden* ~ 重轻急病

【辨】参看 *disease*。

il uminate [i'lju:mineit] *vt* ① give light to; ornament (buildings, streets, etc) with lights for a special occasion 照明; 照亮 (为特殊节日用灯) 装饰 (建筑物、街道等): Torches ~d the picnic areas. 火炬照亮了吃野餐的地方。/ All the streets are ~d at Christmas. 圣诞节各条大街照得通明。② make clear, help to explain 说明; 阐明: The book ~s the whole problem. 这本书把所有问题都讲得很清楚。/ Footnotes ~d the difficult passages of the text. 脚注帮助解释了课文里难理解的段落。

【搭】介: ~ a subject *by* many pleasant touches of humor 用幽默的言词阐明一个问题/ streets ~ed *for* the celebration 为庆祝节日用灯光装饰的街道/ ~ed *with* electricity 用电照明/ ~ a statement *with* examples 以事例阐述一项声明

il ustrate ['iləstreit] *vt* ① add pictures to (sth written) 给 (写好的东西) 插图: The artist ~ed the book with pen-and-ink drawings. 艺术家用钢笔画给这本书配插图。② show the meaning of (sth) by giving related examples (举有关例子) 说明 (某事): The story he told about her ~s her true generosity

very clearly. 他讲的关于她的事例清楚地说明了她的慷慨品质。

【搭】介: ~ sth **by** a similar example facts 用类似的例子 事实 说明某事 / ~ this **from** one's personal experience 用自己的亲身体会说明这一点 / ~ the lesson **with** pictures 借助图画讲解课文 / 副 a book **attractively** ~d 附有引人入胜的插图的一本书 / **beautifully copiously** (或 **liberally**) ~d 插图精美 丰富 / **well** ~d 插图精美

imaginary [i'm dʒɪnəri] *adj* existing only in the imagination; not real 想象中的; 虚构的: Fairies are ~. 小妖精是想象中的。/ All the characters in this book are ~. 这本书中所有的人物都是虚构的。

【辨】**imaginary, imaginative**:

Imaginary means existing only in the mind; unreal. 本词的意思是想象中的; 不真实的: The distinction is more ~ than real. 这种区别是假设的, 不真实。

Imaginative means having, using, imagination. 本词的意思是有想象力的; 运用想象力的: He is an ~ writer. 他是一位富有想象力的作者。

imaginative [i'm dʒɪnətɪv] *adj* ① that shows use of the imagination 表现出想象力的: ~ writing 有想象力的作品 ② good at inventing imaginary things or artistic forms, or at producing new ideas 富有想象力的: an ~ child 富有想象力的孩子

【辨】参看 **imaginary**。

imagine [i'm dʒɪn] *vt* ① form a picture of in the mind 想象: We can

hardly ~ life without gas and electricity. 没有煤气和电的生活情形令人难以想象。/ I ~ how the house will look when it is finished. 想象这幢房子完工后将是什么样子。② think of as probable 认为可能发生(或存在) I ~ there may be rain tonight. 我看今晚可能下雨。

【搭】副: It can be **better** ~d than described. 那事较易想象, 不易说明。/ It can **easily hardly** be ~d. 那容易 难以 想象。/ **just** ~ 试想一下 / **never** ~ that... 从未想象过... / can **quite** ~ that... 完全想象得出... / **vividly** ~ 形象地想象

imitate ['ɪmɪteɪt] *vt* ① follow as a pattern or model; copy 模仿; 仿效; 仿造: He ~s his father. 他模仿他父亲的样子。/ ~ sb's style of writing 模仿某人的写作风格 ② mimic as 学样: ~ the barking of a dog 学狗叫 / ~ the cries of animals 模仿动物的叫声

【辨】**imitate, copy, mimic, mock**:

Imitate implies the following sth as an example or model but does not necessarily connote exact correspondence with the original. 本词指把某物作为典范去模仿, 但并不一定与原物一致: The teacher asked us to ~ something written by a great author. 老师让我们模仿伟大作家的作品。/ The child ~s the father's mannerisms. 那孩子模仿他父亲的举止。

Copy implies as nearly exact imitation or reproduction as is possible. 本词指尽可能准确地模仿或复制 I *copied*

a page of the book. 我抄写了这本书中的一页/ ~ a painting 复制图画

Mimic suggests close imitation, often in fun or ridicule. 本词指模仿得很像, 常用于嬉戏或取笑: The boy ~ed the teacher's voice and gestures very well. 那孩子把老师的声音和手势模仿得惟妙惟肖。/ ~ the speech peculiarities of sb 模仿他人的语言特点/ ~ the crowing of a cock 学鸡叫

Mock implies imitation with the intent to deride or affront. 本词指以模仿嘲弄或侮辱别人: The naughty children ~ed the queer speech of the new boy. 这些顽皮的孩子嘲弄新来的孩子的怪腔怪调。

immense [i'mens] **adj** very large 极大的 an ~ sea 无边的大海/an ~ territory 极为广大的领土

【辨】参看 **enormous**。

immigrate ['imigreit] **vi** come into a country to make one's life and home there 移居(国外): Many Italians ~d to the United States and Canada. 许多意大利人移居美国和加拿大。

【搭】介: ~ **into** the country 移居到这个国家

【注意】参看 **emigrate**。

implement ['implimənt] **I n** [C] a tool or instrument 工具 器具: A broom, a pail, a shovel, and an axe are ~s. 扫帚、提桶、铁锹和斧子都是工具。/ ~s of production 生产工具 **II** ['impliment] **vt** carry out or put into practice 贯彻; 完成: Donations are needed to ~ our child-care programs. 要实现我们的儿

童保育事业计划, 需要募捐。/ a writing ~ 书写用具

【搭】形: **agricultural** ~s 农具/a rudely **conducted** ~ 粗制的工具/名: a **farm** ~ 农具/**flint** and **bronze** ~s made by primitive people 原始人制造的石器和铜器/**household** ~s 农具; 日用器具/a **kitchen** ~ 厨房用具/a **war** ~ 武器; 兵器

implore [im'plɔ:] **vt** ask (sb) in a begging manner (for sth or to do sth) 恳求; 乞求: He ~d his mother's forgiveness. 他恳求母亲原谅。/ ~ again and again 再三央求/an **imploing** look 一种乞求的眼光

【搭】介: ~ sb **for** mercy 恳求某人宽恕/介: ~ aid **from** sb 请求某人援助 原谅 / ~ sb **with** tears in one's eyes to... 泪汪汪地恳求某人...

imply [im'plai] **vt** ① express indirectly; suggest 间接表示; 含蓄表示; 暗示: His manner **implies** that he would like to come with us. 他的态度表明他愿意和我们一道去。/ His words **implied** a criticism of our work. 他的话暗含着对我们工作的批评。② cause to seem likely 意味着; 意指: Refusal to answer **implies** guilt. 拒不回答意味着有罪。③ cause to be necessary 必须具备; 包含: Speech **implies** a speaker. 事出有因。

【搭】介: She **implied by** the look in her eyes that she did not intend to keep the appointment. 她的目光暗示她不打算守约。

impolite [impə'lait] **adj** not polite 不礼

貌的;不客气的:You are too ~ to her. 你对她太不客气了。/Please forgive me for being ~. 请原谅我的失礼。

【注意】参看 *kind*²。

import [im'pɔ:t] I *vt* bring in; introduce from a foreign country 输入;进口:~ coffee from Brazil 从巴西进口咖啡 II [im'pɔ:t] *n* ① [C][usu pl] goods brought into a country from abroad [通常用复数] 输入品;进口货:~s of cotton 进口棉花 ② [C] the act of importing goods 输入;进口:the ~ of wine 酒的进口/an ~ duty 进口税

【搭】介:~ crude oil **from** Arab countries 从阿拉伯各国进口原油/~ cotton **into** Japan **from** India 从印度把棉花输入日本

importance [im'pɔ:təns] *n* [U] the condition of being important; significance; consequence 重要;重要意义;重要性:Do you realize the ~ of this question? 你了解这个问题的重要性吗?/a question of great ~ for hundreds of years 百年大计

【搭】动 **attach** ~ to sth 对某事重视/**emphasize** (或 **enforce**, **stress**) **exaggerate**, **underestimate** the ~ of 强调;夸大;低估...的重要性/形:be of **great major** ~ 很十分重要/be of **no** (或 **little**) ~ 不重要/be of not **much** ~ 不很重要

【辨】**importance**, **consequence**, **significance**:

Importance, the broadest of these terms, implies greatness of worth,

meaning, influence, etc. 本词在此组词语中语意最广,指具有重大价值、重要意义、影响等:Anybody can see the ~ of good health. 人人都知道健康的重要性。

Consequence, often interchangeable with the preceding, more specifically suggests importance with regard to outcome or result. 本词常与 *importance* 相互替用,特指具有重要的结果或效果:The Renaissance in Europe was an event of great ~. 欧洲文艺复兴是件大事。

Significance implies an importance because of a special meaning that may or may not be immediately apparent. 本词指具有特殊意义的重要性:an event of historic ~ 具有重大历史意义的事件

important [im'pɔ:tənt] *adj* ① which matters a lot 重要的:an ~ occasion 重要时刻/This question is ~. 这一问题很重要。/It's ~ to learn to read. 学会读书很重要。② (of people) powerful; having influence (指人)有权力的;有影响的:an ~ figure 重要人物

【搭】副:**highly so**, **supremely**, **very** ~ 非常如此;极为,很重要/**less** ~ 较不重要/**too** ~ to be neglected 太重要了不能忽视

【注意】在 *It is important* 引起的从句中,谓语动词用虚拟语气:It is *important* that we (*should*) *unite* with all that can be united in our work. 在工作中团结一切可以团结的人非常重要。

impress [im'pres] I *vt* ① press (sth)

into sth else, or to make (a mark) as a result of this pressure 印; 压印: a pattern ~ed on the clay pots before baking 烘烤前压印在陶土罐上的图案
 ② fill (sb) with admiration 给(某人)深刻的印象: I was very ~ed by (或 at, with) her performance. 她的表演给我留下深刻的印象。II vi [with on] make the importance of (sth) clear to (sb) [与 on 连用] 使(某人)弄清(某事的)重要性: My father ~ed on me the value of hard work. 我父亲使我注意努力工作的重要性。

【辨】参看 affect。

impression [im'preʃən] *n* ① [C] [U] the influence or effect that sth has on one's feeling, sense, or mind 印象: This will give people a false ~. 这样会给人造成错觉。/No one likes to make a poor ~ on others. 谁也不想给别人留下不好的印象。/First ~s are strongest. 先入为主。② [C] (vague or uncertain) idea, belief (模糊或不确定的)观念; 意念: I'm under the ~ that I've seen him before. 我觉得好像以前见过他。

【搭】动 **acquire** new ~s 获得新的印象/**correct** that false ~ 纠正那一错误印象/**deepen** the ~ that 加深...的印象/**express** one's ~s 说出自己的印象/**forget** the ~ made upon sb 忘记给某人的印象/**gain** an ~ 得到一个印象/**have** a good ~ on 对...有好印象/**leave** a deep ~ on sb 给某人留下深刻的印象/**make** a lasting ~ on sb 给某人留下不可磨灭的印象/介: What

are your ~s **about** (或 **of**) the city? 你对这个城市的印象如何? /a British writer's ~s **on** China 一位英国作家对中国的印象

【辨】参看 idea。

imprison [im'prɪzn] *vt* put in prison or keep in a place or state from which one cannot get out as one wishes 关押; 监禁: This is the dungeon where they used to ~ convicts. 这就是他们过去关押犯人的地牢。/He was ~ed. 他被监禁起来。

【搭】介: He was ~ed **for** stealing. 他因盗窃被监禁。

improve [im'pru:v] *I vt* make better 改良; 改善: ~ the soil 改良土壤/~ the breed of domestic animals 改良家畜品种/~ working conditions 改善劳动条件 II *vi* become better 改善; 好转: If you've ~d, that's good. 你有改进就好。/The general level of the students' health has markedly ~d. 学生的健康水平有了明显的提高。/The relations between the two countries have ~d markedly. 那两个国家的关系有了显著的发展。

【辨】improve, better:

Improve and **better** both imply a correcting or advancing of sth that is not in itself necessarily bad, the former by supplying a lack or want and the latter by seeking sth more satisfying. 这两个词均含有改正或前进之意, 前者指提供所缺乏的或所需要的东西, 后者指寻求更满意的东西: *improve* one's working style 改进工作作风/

He's left his job to *better* himself. 他放弃了自己的工作以获得待遇较优的职位。/*better* a record 刷新纪录

【注意】improve 的意思是 make better (使更好)(He has *improved* my poem. 他把我的诗修改了。)improve on 的意思是 produce sth better than (作出比...更好的东西 对...作出改进) :He has *improved on* my poem. 他作了一首诗,比我的更好。

impudent ['ɪmpjʊdənt] *adj* shamelessly bold, esp to an older or more important person 轻率的,冒失的,无礼的(尤指对长者或较重要的人物):an ~ act 轻率的行动/an ~ young man 冒失的青年人

【注意】参看 **kind**²。

in [in] I *prep* ① (of place) within ; inside (指地方) 在内,在里面 :They are having a walk ~ the park. 他们在公园里散步。/The little girl kept coins ~ a box. 小女孩把硬币存放在盒子里。/~ town 在城里 ② [indicating a state or condition] [表示情况或状态] :He is ~ good health. 他健康状况好。/He is ~ difficulties. 他手头拮据。/~ danger 在危险中/The building is now ~ ruins. 那座建筑物已成为废墟。/be ~ love with sb 爱上了某人/~ a hurry 匆忙/~ doubt 怀疑/~ tears 泪汪汪 ③ (of time) at some time during ; at the time of (指时间) 在某一时间之内 ; 在...时候 :~ December 在12月/~ summer 在夏季/~ 1995 在1995年/~ the 20th century 在20世纪/~ the evening 在晚上

/~ his youth 在他年轻时/~ the 1990's 在20世纪90年代/~ the First World War 在第一次世界大战期间/~ the past 在过去 ④ [indicating direction of motion or activity] into [表示运动或动作的方向] 进入 :He put his hand ~ his pocket. 他把一只手插进口袋里。/cut a melon ~ two 把一个西瓜切成两半 ⑤ [indicating the method of expression, the medicine, means, material, etc] [表示表达的方法、媒介、工具、原料等] :talk ~ a quiet voice 轻声谈话/Write it ~ pencil. 用铅笔写。/talk ~ French 用法语交谈 ⑥ wearing 穿着 戴着 idressed ~ silk 穿着绸子衣服/a girl ~ red 穿红衣服的女孩/~ a fur coat 穿着毛皮外衣/a man ~ armor 身穿盔甲的人/a student ~ uniform 穿制服的学生 ⑦ [indicating form, shape, arrangement] [表示形式、形状、排列] :stand ~ a semi-circle 站成半圆形/~ rows 成排;成行/~ groups 成群 ⑧ [indicating degree or extent] [表示程度或限度] :Fish are caught ~ great quantities. 大量捕鱼。/~ great numbers 许多/~ small quantities 少量的 ⑨ [indicating relation, reference, respect] [表示关系、方面] :He is weak ~ judgment. 他判断能力差。/lacking ~ courage 缺乏勇气/better ~ every way 各方面都比较好/They're equal ~ distance. 它们距离相等。/ten feet ~ length 长度为10英尺 ⑩ [indicating occupation, activity, etc] [表示职业、活动等] :He is ~ the army. 他在部队服役。/

He spent much time ~ reading. 他把许多时间用于读书。II **adv** ① to or toward the inside 向内 :come ~ 进来/go ~ 进去 ② being at home 在家 :Nobody is ~. 家里没人。③ arrive 到达 :Is the train ~? 火车到站了吗? /Spring is ~. 春天到了。④ in season; obtainable 正当时令 ;可获得的 :Apples are ~. 苹果上市了。⑤ in fashion 流行 :Bell-bottom trousers are ~. 现在兴喇叭裤。day ~, day out, day after day 一天又一天 week ~, week out, week after week 一周又一周 year ~, year out, year after year 年复一年 be (well) ~ with sb, be friendly with sb 跟某人相处(很)好

【注意】1. 一般来说,at 指在某个小地方或地理上的一点, in 指在某个大地方,着重范围(They are staying at a hotel near the center of the city. 他们住在市中心附近一家旅馆里。/London is in England. 伦敦在英格兰。)但大多是看情况而定(live at a village 住在村子里);但来到这个村子的人会问:“How long have you lived in the village?”“你在这个村里住了多久?”2. in 用于房屋和一般住所,at 用于具体的住所 :in a cottage mansion, bungalow, flat, caravan 在小房舍里 庄园里 平房里,公寓里,大篷车里 /I live at 212 Shaoshan Road. 我住韶山路212号。/at the Portland Hotel 在波特兰旅馆
并参看 during 的【注意】4、5 和 6, within.

incident ['ɪnsɪdənt] *n* [C] ① an un-

important event 不重要的事件 :an ordinary ~ 一件普通的小事 ② a happening; an event 事变 ;事件 :a bloody ~ 流血事件/an ~ that touches off a war 战争的导火线

【搭】动 :Border ~s often happen (或 occur). 边界事件时有发生。

【辨】参看 occurrence.

incline [in'klaɪn] *I vt & vi* (cause to) slope (使)倾斜 :an ~d plane 斜面/~ to the left 向左倾/The land ~s gently to the south. 地面微微向南倾斜。II *vt* ① cause to move downward 使屈身 :~ one's head in greeting 低头问候/~ the head and listen attentively 侧耳细听 ② tend to encourage or cause (sb) to feel, think, etc 使倾向于... ;使...感觉,使...想要 :The news ~s me to change my mind. 听了这消息我想改变主意。/It ~d me to anger. 令人气愤。

【搭】介 :be ~d for a walk 想散步/The persimmon ~s to red. 柿子快要红了。/those ~d toward the reform 倾向于改革的人们

include [ɪn'klu:d] *vt* hold or enclose with limits; contain 包括 ;包含 :The price ~s both house and furniture. 价钱包括房费和家具费在内。/The rent is \$500 a month, ~ing water and electricity. 房费每月500美元,水电费包括在内。/A new chapter is ~ed in the second edition. 本书再版时插入了新的一章。/They ~ silks and colored thread. 这些东西包括各种丝绸和彩线。/He ~s everything in his survey.

他事事调查,巨细无遗。

【注意】“ten competitors, including six from China”和“six from China included.”意思相同:10名比赛者,包括6名中国人

income ['ɪnkəm] *n* [C] the gain, usu figured in money, what comes in from labor, business or property; receipts (劳动、商业或财产的)所得;收入:He has an ~ of \$700 a month. 他一个月收入700美元。/Good management is better than a good ~. [谚]收入多不如会安排。

【搭】动 **bring in** an ~ of £1000 收入1000英镑/**derive** a good ~ 收入好/**earn** an ~ of \$1000 per month 每月收入1000美元/**increase** one's ~ 增加收入/**obtain** (或 **gain**) an ~ of over \$10000 所得超过万元/形 a **collective comfortable, fixed, gross, handsome, large, limited, meager, monthly, personal, small** ~ 集体 相当的,固定,总,可观的,很大的,有限的,微薄的,月,个人,很少的收入/an **annual** ~ 年收入/名:**cash** ~ 现金收入/的 **family** ~ 家庭收入/介:~ **from** land property 土地财产 收入/~ **from** sideline occupations 副业收入/~ **in** cash and grain 现金和粮食收入

incorporate [ɪn'kɔ:pəreɪt] I *vt* make (sth) a part of a group; include 结合,并入;包含:The new plan ~s the old one. 这个新计划里包括了旧计划。II *vi* join with one another (or sb else) in making a company 组成公司;

结合:The firm ~d with others. 这家公司与别的公司合并了。

【搭】介 It was ~d as a limited company. 它已组成一个有限公司。/The American principles of finance was ~d **into** the fiscal system of the country. 美国的财政原则体现在该国的财政体制上。/~ new words **into** a dictionary 把新词收录在词典里

increase [ɪn'kri:z] I *vt & vi* make or become greater in size, number, degree, etc 增加 增大 增多:The output of wheat ~d sharply. 小麦产量猛增。/Avarice ~s with wealth. [谚]越富越贪财。贪得无厌。/~ the variety of colors and designs 增加花色品种/further ~ the area of machine-cultivated land 进一步扩大机耕土地面积 II ['ɪnkri:z] *n* [U] increasing; growth; [C] an amount by which sth increases 增加 增大 增多;繁殖;增加量:the rate of ~ 增长率/Care follows the ~ of wealth. [谚]富而多忧。

【搭】副 **gradually** ~ payment for labor 逐步提高劳动报酬/介:be steadily **on** the ~ 与日俱增/介:an ~ **by** natural growth 自然增长/the ~ **in** population 人口增长/have an ~ **in** weight 体重增加/~ **of** salary 工资的增加/register an average ~ **of** 30% 平均增长30%/介:The per unit area yield of wheat has ~d **by** 38% over last year. 小麦单位面积产量比去年增加了38%。/~ **by** degrees 递增

indeed [ɪn'di:d] *adv* ① certainly; really 实实在在地,真正地:Yes, it is ~ beau-

tiful weather. 是的,天气的确很好。/ She is hungry; ~, she is almost starving. 她肚子饿了,真的,几乎饿死了。/ The spirit ~ is willing, but the flesh is weak. [谚]心有余而力不足。

② [used after very + *adj* or *adv* to make the meaning even stronger] [用于“very + *adj* 或 *adv*”后,以加强语气]: I'd like some of it *very much* ~. 这东西我真的想要一些。③ [showing surprise and often disbelief or unfavorable interest] [表示惊奇,又常表示不相信或令人不快之事]: “ He left without finishing his work. ” “ Did he, ~ ? ” “ 活没干完他就走了。 ” “ 啊! 是吗? ”

【注意】应避免这种错误(* Thank you *indeed*. 实在多谢你了。/ * I shall be glad *indeed*. 那我真太高兴啦。) *indeed* 用来加强形容词或副词的语气时,常常加上 very (much): Thank you very much *indeed*. / I shall be very glad *indeed*. (并参看第②义)。

I **index** ['indeks] **I** **n** (pl ~es [-iz] or *indices* ['indisiz] [C]) ① (**a**) an alphabetical list at the back of a book, of names, subject, etc, mentioned in it and the pages where they can be found 索引; in the ~ of a book 在一本书的索引里/ It is not given in the ~. 索引里没有这个。 (**b**) **card** ~, a list of the same kind, of books and writers to be found in a library, written on separate cards, for use by library borrowers 卡片索引 ② the system of numbers by which prices,

costs, etc, can be compared to a former level, usu fixed at 100 指数; cost of living ~ 生活费指数 ③ [fml] a sign [正式用语] 标志: The face is the ~ of the heart. [谚] 面孔是心灵的标志。 **II** **vt** make an index for (a book, collection of books, etc); put (a word, reference, etc) in an index 为 (书籍等) 编索引; 把 (词、参考指示等) 编入索引中: The dictionary is well ~ed. 这本词典的索引编得好。

【搭】 **动** : **compile** an ~ 编索引/ **形** : an **alphabetical** ~ to ... 的字母顺序索引/ a **copious** ~ 丰富的索引/ **名** : an (或 a) **author name, subject, title** ~ 作者 姓氏, 标题, 书名 索引/ **price** ~ 物价指数

【注意】在学科名词中,复数为 *indices* : There is a law of ~ in algebra. 代数里有指数律。

indicate ['indikeit] **vt** point to ; point out ; make known ; be a sign of ; state briefly 指示; 指出; 象征; 简单地陈述: I asked him where my sister was and he ~d the shop opposite. 我问他我姐姐在哪里,他指了一下对过的商店。/ Fever ~s sickness. 发烧表明有病。/ Big cities are ~d on the map by red circles. 在这张地图上,大城市用红圆圈标示着。/ This only ~s the enemy's weakness. 这只不过表示敌人的虚弱而已。/ The chairman ~d that the meeting was over. 主席简要地说明会议结束了。

【辨】 **indicate, show** :

Indicate usu refers to sth uncon-

scious. 本词通常为无意识的指示 Snow ~s the coming of winter. 下雪表示冬天的到来。

Show, a common word, can be followed by sth concrete, a sort of attitude or words like *anger* *mercy*, *truth*, *rise*, etc. 本词为普通用词,可与具体事物、某种态度连用,或 *anger* (愤怒), *mercy* (怜悯), *truth* (真理), *rise* (增加)等词连用: He ~ed fight. 他显示出抵抗的态度。

indignation [in'di:gnə'neɪʃən] *n* [U] anger caused by injustice, misconduct, etc. 愤慨; 义愤: arouse the ~ of the public 激起民愤/ be roused to righteous ~ 激于义愤/ be filled with (righteous) ~ 义愤填膺/ express one's ~ 表示愤慨/ assuage popular ~ 为民平愤

【辨】参看 **anger**。

induce [in'dju:s] *vt* ① lead (sb) (into an act) often by persuading 劝诱; 说服: I was ~d to come against my will. 我被劝说违心而来。/ They ~d me to go away with them. 他们哄着我和他们一起去。/ My arguments ~d him to vote for the amendment. 我的论点促使他为修正草案投了票。/ ~ a person to make a confession 诱供 ② cause or produce 引起; 产生: Too much food ~d sleepiness. 食多瞌睡多。/ Alcohol can ~ a loosening of the tongue. 酒能使人失言。

【搭】介: the taciturnity ~d by the pipe of tobacco 抽烟斗带来的沉默寡言 / ~ sb to speculation 引诱某人搞投机

倒把

indulge [in'dʌldʒ] *vt* & *vi* gratify; give way to and satisfy (desires, etc) 使满足 纵容 沉溺 纵情: The nurse ~d the spoiled child too much. 护士对娇惯的孩子过于迁就了。/ I wouldn't say he's a drinker but he ~s at parties. 我倒不是说他是酒鬼, 可他在宴会上纵情饮酒。/ ~ an emotion 放纵感情/ It is sometimes necessary to ~ the fancies of a sick person. 迁就一个病人的喜好, 有时是必要的。

【搭】介: ~ one's fondness for cherries 特别喜欢吃樱桃/ ~ one's appetite for sweets 嗜好甜食/ ~ in icecream 贪吃冰淇淋/ ~ one's interest in flowers 对养花很有兴趣/ ~ oneself with the best of food 纵情美食/ Don't ~ children with too much pleasure. 不要放任子女过于享乐。

industrious [in'dʌstriəs] *adj* hard-working 勤劳的; 勤奋的: be ~ and thrifty in managing a household 勤俭持家/ He is an ~ worker. 他是个勤奋的工人。/ An ~ life is the best security for food in old age. [谚] 辛勤劳动一辈子, 老年生活有保障。

【辨】参看 **busy**。

industry ['ɪndʌstri] *n* ① [U] the habit of working hard and steadily; diligence 勤劳; 勤奋: ~ and thrift brings success. 勤奋能带来成功。/ Her teacher praised her ~. 老师赞扬她勤奋。/ I ~ is fortune's right hand, and frugality her left. [谚] 勤劳是财富的右手, 节俭是财富的左手。/ I ~ is the

parent of success. [谚] 勤劳是成功之本。② [C] [U] any branch of business or manufacture ; business in general 工业 ; 产业 : The ~ once flourished in this country. 这个国家的工业曾有过繁荣时期。 / New industries sprang up. 新产业兴起。 / gross output value of ~ and agriculture 工农业总产值

【搭】动 **develop expand** ~ 发展 扩大 工业 / 形 **heavy light** ~ 重 轻 工业 / **local national** ~ 地方 中央 工业 / 名 : the **automobile** ~ 汽车制造业 / the **aviation** ~ 航空工业 / the **book** ~ 书籍出版业 / the **brewing** ~ 酿造业 / the **broadcasting** ~ 广播事业 / the **building** ~ 建筑业 / 介 the ~ **of** national defence 国防工业

【辨】参看 **business**。

infect [in'fekt] **vt** ① put disease into the body of (sb) ; make impure by spreading into (sth) 传染 ; 侵染 ; 散布 病毒 : The flu virus ~ed almost the entire class. 流感病毒几乎传染了全班学生。 / The water was ~ed. 这水污染了。 / One drop of poison ~s the whole tun of wine. [谚] 一滴毒药毒化了整桶酒。一条臭鱼弄腥了满锅汤。② make (sb else) have feelings of the same type 影响 ; 感染 : The director's bad mood ~ed the whole cast. 导演情绪不好影响了全体演员。 / His sadness ~ed us all. 他的悲痛影响了大家。

【搭】介 : The whole room was ~ed by

the smell of coal. 满屋子的煤味儿。 / be ~ed **with** cholera 传染上霍乱 / ~ sb **with** 用...影响某人

infer [in'fɜ:] **vt** (- rr -) draw the meaning from (sth) 推论 推断 I looked at his boot and ~red that he must be a policeman. 我看了看他的靴子, 推想他一定是个警察。 / People ~red that so able a governor would make a good president. 人们揣测如此能干的州长一定能做个好总统。 / The fossil remains of ape-men can help us ~ how they lived. 猿人化石可以帮助我们推测猿人的生活情况。 / From a single instance ~ the whole. [谚] 窥一斑而知全豹。

【搭】介 : It was ~red **from** the message that... 据此信息可推断... / What can we ~ **from** these facts? 从这些事实我们可以推断出什么呢?

inferior [in'fɪəri] **adj** ① lower in position or rank 地位(或阶级)低的 : ~ ranks 下级的地位 / A lieutenant is ~ to a captain. 中尉低于上尉。② (of people or thing) lower in quality ; not so good ; worse (指人或物) 质劣的 差的 ; 次的 : ~ goods 低档货 / This cloth is ~ to real silk. 这布次于真丝。 / an ~ diamond 劣质金刚石 / His work is ~ to mine. 他工作比我差。 / He is so clever, he makes me feel ~. 他如此聪明, 使我感到自卑。

【注意】比较时说 A is ~ to B. (A 比 B 差。) 不说 * A is more ~ than B.

influence ['influəns] **I n** ① [U] (the use of the) power to affect a person's

character, beliefs or actions through example, fear, admiration, etc 影响力/感化力: What's the ~ of the moon on the tides? 月亮对潮汐有何影响? / Use your ~ to persuade him to join the club. 用你的影响去说服他参加俱乐部。/ a widespread and profound ~ 广泛而深入的影响 ② [C] a person or thing that has influence 有影响的人(或物): He is an ~ in the club. 他是该俱乐部有影响的人。/ Heredity and environment are ~s on character. 遗传和环境均对性格有影响。II vt use such power on; have power over 影响, 对...有作用: Don't let me ~ your decision. 可别让我影响你的决定。

【搭】动 **acquire** great ~ over 对...有很大影响/**avert** evil ~s 防止坏影响/**destroy** sb's ~ 消除某人的影响/**establish** an ~ 树立影响/**exclude** all alien ~s 排除一切外来影响/**exercise** ~ over 施影响于.../**exert** an imperceptible ~ on people's thinking 对人们的思想起着潜移默化的作用/**exert** a tremendous ~ 产生巨大影响/**expand** (或 **extend**) an ~ 扩大影响/**gain** an ~ over sb 获得对某人的影响/**have** a powerful ~ 声势显赫/**lessen** the ~ of 减小...的影响/**lose** an ~ 失去影响力/**offset** an ~ 抵消影响/**produce** an ~ 产生影响/**widen** one's ~ 扩大影响/介: **by** the ~ of 借...的影响/**powerful in** ~ 势力强大/a man of great ~ 颇有影响的人/**through** the ~ of 通过...的影响/**under** the ~ of 在...的影响下

【辨】参看 **affect**。

inform [in'fɔ:m] vt tell; give information to 告诉; 报告; 通知: Shall we ~ him (about) where to go? 要不要通知他我们要去的地方? / I have ~d him that he must check in at the secretariat of the congress at ten o'clock tomorrow. 我已通知他务于明日 10 时向大会秘书处报到。

【搭】副: be **well** ~ed 消息灵通/介: be well ~ed **about** sth 精通某事, 对某事消息灵通/Please ~ me **by** telegram. 请来电告知。/ ~ him **of** our decision 把我们的决定通知他/We'll keep you ~ed **on** (或 **upon**) the situation. 我们将随时向你报告形势。

【辨】参看 **acquaint**。

information [infə'meiʃən] n [U] (sth which gives) knowledge in the form of facts 通知; 报告; 消息; 知识; 情报; 报道 a piece (或 bit) of ~ 一项情报/ He gave us a lot of useful ~. 他给我们提供了大量有用的情报。/ This guidebook is for the ~ of travellers. 这本指南是供旅行者之用。/ an ~ desk 问讯处/ an ~ bureau 情报局/ a man of wide ~ 知识渊博的人

【搭】动: **accumulate** **acquire**, **amass**, **centralize**, **coax forth**, **collate**, **collect**, **communicate**, **confirm**, **derive**, **divulge**, **provide** (或 **supply**), **tip off**, **transmit** ~ 积累 获得 积聚 集中 骗取 整理 搜集 传送 证实 得到 透露 提供 泄漏 输送 情报/ **classify** ~ 把情报进行分类/形: **accurate unbiassed** ~ 准确的 不

偏不倚的 报道/**authentic false**, **full, immediate**, the **latest** (或 **most recent**), **military, necessary, reliable, scientific and technological, valuable** ~ 真实 假, 详细, 直接, 最新, 军事, 必要的, 可靠, 科技, 有价值的 情报/**official** ~ 官方消息/介: ask for ~ 打听消息/pry for ~ 刺探情报
【辨】**information, knowledge, wisdom** :

Information applies to facts that are gathered in any way, as by reading, observation, hearsay, etc and does not necessarily connote validity. 本词用于指靠阅读、观察、打听等方式搜集的事实, 然而这些事实不一定可靠: He has acquired much ~ about lunar eclipse but it has little real knowledge. 他已获得好些关于月食的情况, 但很少有真知灼见。

Knowledge applies to any body of facts gathered by study, observation, etc and to the ideas inferred from these facts, and connotes an understanding of what is known. 本词指由学习、观察等得来的一些事实, 并指从这些事实中推断出来的概念, 且含有对其了解之意: My ~ of the subject is quite limited. 我对这一问题的知识是很有限的。

Wisdom implies superior judgment and understanding based on broad knowledge. 本词指在渊博的知识基础上的高级判断和理解: He gained ~ from his broad experience. 他从丰富的经验中获得学识。

inhabit [in'h bit] **vt** live in 居住于, 栖

息: No one has ~ed that island for over 100 years. 一百多年来, 那个岛上无人居住。/ Fish ~ the sea. 鱼生活在海里。

【搭】副: a district **densely sparsely** ~ed 人口稠密 稀少的地区/介: an island ~ed by wild beasts 野兽栖居的岛

【注意】本词用于本族、家族、部落或野兽等, 不可用于指单个人: a region ~ed by the Miao nationality 苗族居住(的地)区, 不可说: * He ~s the house. 他住在那间房子里。

inherit [in'herit] **vt** ① receive (property, a title, etc) left by sb who has died 继承(某人死后遗留下的财产、爵位等): He ~ed a large fortune from his father. 他继承了父亲一大笔财产。② receive (qualities of mind or body) from one's parents, grandmother or grandfather, etc 经遗传而得: She ~s her mother's good looks and her father's bad temper. 她继承了母亲的美貌和父亲的坏脾气。

【注意】inherit 作不及物动词用时后接 from: Astronomy ~s from astrology. 天文学的前身是占星术。

inject [in'dʒekt] **vt** put (liquid) into (sb) with a special needle 注射: Be careful not to ~ this strong solution into a young child. 小心, 可别把这种强烈溶液给小孩子注射。/ ~ glucose into the veins 往静脉里注射葡萄糖/[fig] ~ new life interest, etc into sth [喻] 给...注入新的生命 带来兴趣等