

# 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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Tables and chairs are ~s. 桌子和椅子是物体。/a transparent ~ 透明物体 ② purpose; aim 目的; 目标: The surgeon said that the main ~ of his life was to make every wound heal healthily. 那位外科医生说, 他一生的主要目的是, 使每个伤口能够健康地愈合。③ sth or sb that produces interest or other effect (...的) 对象: an ~ of study 研究对象/She is an ~ of envy. 大家都羡慕她。/Every lover sees a thousand graces in the beloved ~. [谚] 情人眼里出西施。④ [gram] a word or group of words toward which the action of the verb is directed or to which a preposition expresses some relation [语法] 宾语: In "John threw the ball to his brother," *ball* is the ~ of *threw*, and *brother* is the ~ of *to*. 在 "John threw the ball to his brother" 中, *ball* 是 *threw* 的宾语, *brother* 是 *to* 的宾语。II [əb'dʒekt] vi be against sth or sb 反对: Do you ~ to smoking? 你反对抽烟吗?/They all ~ed to my proposal. 他们都反对我的建议。III [əb'dʒekt] vt give as a reason against 提出...作为反对的理由: I ~ (against him) that he is a coward. 我反对(他)因为他是个懦夫。

**O** 【搭】动 **accomplish** (或 **attain**, **fulfil**) one's ~ 达到目的/介: the ~ **for** doing sth 做某事的目的/the ~ **in** compiling this book 编写本书的目的/become an ~ **of** pity 成为可怜的对象/an ~ **to** a verb 动词的宾语/副 **most decidedly formally** ~ to 坚决 正

式 反对/~ **strongly** to 强烈反对

【辨】参看 **intention**。

**objection** [əb'dʒekʃən] *n* [C] ① a statement or feeling of dislike, disapproval, or opposition 厌恶; 不赞成; 反对: I have no ~ to your smoking. 我不反对你抽烟。/~s to the plan 对该计划的异议 ② a reason or argument against 反对的理由或争议: present one's ~s 提出反对理由

【搭】动 **feel** an ~ to (doing) 不愿意(做...)/**lodge** (或 **utter**) an ~ against 对...提出异议/**make** an (或 **take**) ~ to (或 against) 对...表示反对/**raise** an ~ 提出抗议/**see** no ~ 看不出异议/**voice** one's ~ to 对...发表反对意见/**withdraw** one's ~ 收回反对意见

**obligation** [əbli'geɪʃən] *n* [C] a duty 义务; 责任; 职责: a citizen's ~ to the state 公民对国家的义务/the ~ of tax 纳税的义务/treaty ~s 条约规定的义务

【搭】动 **fulfil** (或 **perform**) an ~ 履行义务/**undertake** an ~ 承担义务/形 a **legal moral** ~ 法律上 道德上的义务

【辨】参看 **duty**。

**obligatory** [ə'bliɡətəri, ə'b-] *adj* that is necessary, required, by law, rule, or custom (法律、规则、或习俗上) 必须的; 必须做的; 要求的: I'll give you a list of ~ reading later. 回头我给你们一个必读书籍目录。/Is English in your college ~ or optional? 英语在你们学院是必修课还是选修课?

【搭】介: It is ~ by law. 按照法律, 那是必须履行的。/ duties ~ on all 谁也不可推卸的义务

**oblige** [ ə'blaɪdʒ ] *vt* ① require ( sb to do sth ); bind ( sb ) by a promise , oath , etc 要求(某人做某事)(以诺言、誓约等)束缚(某人): The law ~s sons and daughters to support their parents. 法律规定子女必须赡养父母。② [ often in the pass ] compel [ 常用被动语态 ] 强迫: Under such circumstances we were ~d to go. 在这种情况下, 我们不得不去。/ Circumstances ~d them to take drastic measures. 形势迫使他们不得不采取断然措施。③ do sth for sb as a favor or in answer to a request 施惠/答应要求而做: Could you ~ me by opening the window? 劳驾把窗子打开?( I'm ) **much** ~d ( to you ). ( I'm ) very grateful ( to you ). ( 我 ) 十分感激( 你 )。

【搭】介: Please ~ me **with** your presence. 务请光临。

**observe** [ əb'zə:v ] I *vt* & *vi* see and notice ; watch carefully 看; 观察: He ~s keenly but says little. 他注意观察, 但很少说话。/ I ~d him entering a bank. 我看见他走进一家银行。/ ~ the celestial bodies with the aid of a telescope 借助望远镜观察天体 II *vt* ① act in accordance with ( law or custom ( esp religious ) ) 遵守(法律或习俗(尤指宗教)): ~ a rule command 遵守规则 法令 / ~ the laws 遵守法律 / ~ public order 遵守公共秩序 / ~ Christmas 过圣诞节 / ~ silence

保持沉默 ② make a remark ; say 评述; 说: "Bad weather," he ~d "糟糕的天气," 他说。

【搭】介: ~ **on** ( 或 **upon** ) 评述

**obstacle** [ 'ɒbstəkl ] *n* [ C ] sth which stands in the way and prevents action , movement , or success 障碍(物) raise one ~ after another 制造重重障碍/place ~s in sb's way 故意刁难/place ~s in the way 从中作梗/The more powerful the ~ , the more glory we have in overcoming it. [ 谚 ] 困难越大, 克服之后越光荣。

【搭】动: **clear away** **encounter** , **sweep away** ~s 排除 遭遇 扫除 障碍/get ~s out of the way 清扫道路上的障碍/meet an ~ 碰到障碍/put up ( 或 throw ) ~s 设置障碍/remove ~s 拆除障碍物/介 'an ~ to progress 进步的障碍

**obtain** [ əb'teɪn ] I *vt* get 取; 获得: I haven't been able to ~ that record anywhere. 那唱片什么地方我也买不到。/ ~ the consent of those concerned 取得有关方面同意/ ~ material from local sources 就地取材/Don't let the mind dwell upon what you cannot ~. [ 谚 ] 不要异想天开。/ He that returns good for evil ~s the victory. [ 谚 ] 胜利属于以德报怨者。II *vi* exist 存在 通行 流行: That custom has ~ed for many years. 那一风俗已存在许多年了。/ Different rules ~ in different schools. 不同学校有不同的规定。

【辨】参看 **get**。

**obvious** [ 'ɒbvɪəs , -vʒəs ] *adj* easy to un-

derstand ; clear ; which must be recognized 显而易见的 ; 清楚的 ; 显著的 : It is ~ that he was killed secretly. 显然他是被暗害的。/ It is an ~ fact. 那是一个明显的事实。

【搭】副 : **grossly perfectly , quite**  
~ 十分 非常 ; 很 明显

【辨】参看 **evident**。

**occasion** [ ə'keɪʒən ] **n** ① [ C ] a time when sth happens ( 某事发生的 ) 时候 : On that ~ I was not at home. 那时我不在家。/ What you said on that ~ was not appropriate. 在那个场合 , 你说这样的话是不相宜的。/ He that is disposed for mischief will never want an ~ . [ 谚 ] 存心害人 , 总有机会。② [ C ] a proper time for sth to happen ( 某事发生的 ) 适当时候 : A birthday is no ~ for tears. 过生日不是哭的时候。③ [ C ] a special event or ceremony 特殊事情 ; 盛会 : on great ~s 在盛大节日里 / on the ~ of the 50th anniversary of your National Day 值此贵国 50 周年国庆之际 ④ [ U ] a reason ; a need 理由 ; 需要 : There is no ~ to be angry. 没有生气的道理。/ I had no ~ to go there. 我没有去那里的必要。 **on** ~ , from time to time 偶尔 ; 有时 ; 间或 : I go to town **on** ~ . 我有时也进城。 **on one** ~ , once 曾经 ; 有一次

【辨】参看 **opportunity**。  
**occasionally** [ ə'keɪʒənəli ] **adv** now and then ; once in a while 不时 ; 有时 ; 往往 ; 偶尔 ( 地 ) ; 间或 : I used to go to the theater ~ , but not regularly. 我过去偶尔也去看戏 , 但不经常看。/ It

seldom rains here in August , but ~ it rains. 这里八月份很少下雨 , 不过偶尔也下雨。

【注意】 **occasionally** 是频度副词 , 通常放在动词之前 , 但亦可放在句首 : I *occasionally* go out for a walk after supper. 偶尔我在晚饭后出去散步。/ *Occasionally* he writes a few lines of poetry. 他有时也写几句诗。

**occupation** [ ˌɔkjʊ'peɪʃən ] **n** ① [ U ] taking possession of ; having in one's possession 占有 ; 占用 ; 占领 ; 居住 : the ~ of a town by the enemy 为敌人所占领的城镇 / the ~ of a house by a family 为一个家庭所居住的房屋 ② [ C ] a job ; employment 工作 ; 职业 : What's your ~ ? 你的职业是什么 ? / Teaching is my ~ . 教书是我的职业。

【搭】动 : **look for find** ~ 找找 找到 职业 / **change** one's ~ 改变职业 / **have** no fixed ~ 无固定职业 / 介 : He is a doctor **by** ~ . 他的职业是医生。/ a person **of** no ~ 无职业的人 / a territory **in** ~ 占据地 / The new house is ready **for** ~ . 新屋可以居住了。/ an army **of** ~ 占领军

**occupy** [ ˈɔkjupai ] **vt** ① take and hold possession of 占领 ; 占据 : ~ towns countries 占领城镇 国家 / ~ a position of strategic importance 占领重要战略地位 / ~ a commanding position ( 或 height ) 居高临下 ② be in ( a certain place ) during a particular period of time 占有 ; 占用 : ~ a house 住在一所房子里 / ~ a bed 占有一张床 / ~ a railway carriage 占用火车客车站

箱 ③ fill ( a certain position , space , or time ) 占 ( 某一位置、空间或时间 ) : His books ~ a lot of space 他的书占了好大一片地方。④ cause to spend time ( doing sth ) 使从事 : He occupied himself in ( 或 with ) collecting stamps. 他从事集邮。 **be occupied in** , **be ( doing sth )** 正做 ( 某事 ) : He was occupied in revising a plan. 他在修改计划。

【搭】副 **be busily occupied with** 正忙于... / **be deeply occupied in** thinking of 陷入沉思... / **forcibly** ~ 霸占 **be fully occupied** 极其忙于...

【注意】参看 **employ**。

**occur** [ ə'kɔː ] *vi* ( -rr- ) ① happen ; take place 发生 : Storms often ~ in winter. 暴风雪常发生在冬季。 / ~ for the first time 破天荒 ② be found or met with ; appear 被发现 ; 出现 : Two or three mistakes ~ in every page. 每页都有两三个错误。 / That disease often ~s among animals. 那种病常见于动物之中。 ③ come into the mind 想起 ; 想到 : A good idea ~red to me. 我想出一个好主意。 / It suddenly ~red to me that I had left the door unlocked. 我忽然想起忘了锁门。 / Did it ~ to you to start early ? 难道你没有想到早点动身 ?

【搭】副 : ~ **again** 再度发生 / **frequently** ~ 经常发生 / **hardly** ~ 难以发生 / It **just** ~s to me that ... 我刚刚想起...

【辨】参看 **happen**。

**occurrence** [ ə'kʌrəns ] *n* ① [ C ] an e-

vent ; happening 事件 ; 发生 : an unusual ~ 不平常的事件 / daily ~s 日常发生的事 / Mutual slaughter was a common ~ within the enemy. 敌人内部自相残杀 , 是经常发生的。 ② [ U ] an occurring 发生 : the ~ of an earthquake 地震的发生 / The ~ of storms delayed our trip. 暴风雨的来临延缓了我们的旅行。

【辨】 **occurrence** , **event** , **incident** :

**Occurrence** is the general word for anything that happens or takes place unexpectedly. 本词是普通用语 , 指出乎意料而发生的任何事情 : an unforeseen ~ 意料之外的事情 / The bus accident was a frightful ~. 这次公共汽车事故是可怕的事件。

An **event** is an occurrence of relative significance , esp one growing out of earlier happenings or conditions. 本词指较有意义的事件 , 尤指从较前事件或情况中产生的事件 : the greatest ~ in the 20th century 20 世纪最伟大的事件 / the ~s that followed the surrender 投降之后发生的事件

An **incident** is an occurrence of relatively minor significance , often one connected with a more important event. 本词指意义较为不重要的事件 , 常与另一较重要的事有连带关系 : The award was just another ~ in his career. 这次获奖不过是他事业中的又一件罢了。

**ocean** [ 'əʊjən ] *n* [ C ] ① the great mass of salt water that covers most of the earth 海洋 ; 大海 : the boundless ~

浩瀚的大海/travel across the ~s 远涉重洋/be separated by seas and ~s 远隔重洋/Little drops of water make the mighty ~. [ 谚 ]涓涓滴水汇大海。② [ often cap as part of a name ] any of the great seas into which this mass is divided [ 常大写,作为名称的一部分 ] 世界上的大洋之一 :the Atlantic O~ 大西洋/the Pacific O~ 太平洋 ~s of [ colloq ] lots of [ 口 ]许多;极多 :~s of trouble 许多麻烦/~s of time 很多时间

【搭】形 a **billowy** ~ 波涛汹涌的大海/a **deep** ~ 水深的大海/a drop of water in a **mighty** ~ 沧海一粟/an **unbounded** ~ 浩瀚的海洋/sail in a **vast** ~ 在大洋上航行/介 :countless islands **in** the Pacific O~ 太平洋上的无数岛屿/the influence of the moon **on** the ~ 月亮对海洋的影响

【注意】尽管给人们的印象是 ocean 比 sea 大,但英语用 sea 时,美语却常用 ocean。因此 go to the sea (到海滨去)也可以说成 go to the ocean。

**o'clock** [ ə'klɒk ] *adv* [ used with the numbers from 1 to 12 in telling time ] exactly the hour stated according to the clock [ 与数字 1 到 12 连用 ] 点钟 : It's eight ~. 现在 8 点了。/at five ~ 在 5 点钟

【注意】在现代英语中, o'clock 仅用于正点 (six ~ 6 点) 如果说几点几分,则不用 o'clock half past 4 4 点半

**odd** [ ɒd ] *adj* ① strange ; unusual 奇异的,不平常的 an ~ doll 怪模怪样的洋娃娃/It seems ~ that summer should

come in December in South Africa. 在南非,夏季在 12 月份开始,这似乎有点奇怪。② being one of a pair or set of which the rest is missing 一双中的单个的 an ~ shoe glove 单只鞋手套 ③ not regular ; occasional 非经常的;临时的 : ~ jobs 零活/~ movements 空闲时间 ④ [ colloq ] [ after numbers ] with rather more [ 口 ] 在数字后]零头的,余,多 six hundred ~ children in school 在校孩子 600 多/twenty ~ years 20 余年/three thousand ~ 3 千多 ⑤ ( of a number ) that cannot be divided exactly by two ( 指数字 ) 不能用二除尽的,奇数的 : 1, 3, 5, 7, etc, are ~ numbers. 1, 3, 5, 7 等都是奇数。

【辨】参看 **strange**。

**of** [ ɒv əv ] *prep* ① belonging to 属于... 的 : the son ~ my friend 我朋友的儿子 / the roof ~ the house 屋顶/the wall ~ the garden 花园的墙 ② made from 由...做成的 : a dress ~ silk 一件丝绸衣/made ~ wood steel, iron 木钢,铁制的/built ~ brick stone 砖砌的,石头砌的 ③ ( of works of art or literature ) by ; about ( 指艺术或文学作品 ) 出自...的 ; 关于 : the plays ~ Shakespeare 莎士比亚的剧本/stories ~ adventure 惊险故事/a picture ~ John 一张约翰的像 ④ that is equal to [ 表示同位 ] : the city ~ Shanghai 上海市/at the age ~ twelve 在 12 岁时/the art ~ painting 绘画术/a fool ~ a woman 傻里傻气的女人 ⑤ ( that is ) part in relation to ( a whole or all )

(...的部分或全部):two pounds ~ sugar 两磅糖/two miles ~ bad road 2英里环路/the 26th ~ July 7月26日/lots ~ salt 许多盐/a blade ~ grass 一根草 ⑥ from among 自...之中:members ~ the team 该队成员/one ~ his last poems 他最后的几首诗中的一篇/five ~ us 我们中的5人(指部分)/the five ~ us 我们5人(指全体)/both ~ us 我们俩/the older ~ the two 两个中年年龄较大的/the most important ~ all 最重要的/any sort ~ flying accident 任何一种飞行事故/a kind ~ oil 一种油/a new type ~ aeroplane 一种新型飞机 ⑦ [ before possessive forms ] from among the number of [ 在所有格的形式之前 ] 其中的一部分 :a friend ~ mine 我的朋友中的一个 ;我的一位朋友 ⑧ [ before a phrase that is like a subject in gram ] [ 用于在语法上像主语的短语之前 ] :the love ~ God ( for men ) 上帝(对人)的爱/the shooting ~ hunters 猎人的射击 ⑨ [ before a phrase that is like an object in gram ] [ 用于在语法上像宾语的短语之前 ] :the love ~ God ( by men ) (人)对上帝的爱/the shooting ~ the animals 射猎 ⑩ containing 包含 a bag ~ potatoes 一袋洋芋/a cup ~ tea 一杯茶/a bowl ~ hot noodles 一碗热面条 ⑪ [ showing origin ] from ( a ) [ 表示起源 ] 从 :She came ~ a noble family. 她出身于贵族门第。/a man ~ humble origin 出身微贱之人 ⑫ [ showing cause ] by ; through [ 表示原因 ] 因为 ;由于 :He

died ~ cancer. 他死于癌症。/She did it ~ her own free will. 那是她自愿干的。⑬ [ showing qualities ] [ 表示特征 ] :a man ~ strong character 个性强的人 ⑭ [ in the pattern *adj + of + pron* (或 *n*) ] [ 用于句型 *adj + of + pron* (或 *n*) 中 ] :How kind ~ John ( to buy tickets ). 约翰真好(买了票)。

【注意】1. 第⑬义的句型是“of + 与形容词有关的抽象名词” :Your help is of great value to us. 你们对我们的帮助很有价值。/The book is of no importance. 这本书不重要。/The earthquake was followed by a wind of tremendous force. 地震是在一阵大风之后发生的。2. of 和 about 作“关于”解时,可以相互替用,口语中用 about 较普通( He told us *about* (或 *of*) the experience they had had on the trip. 他给我们讲了关于他们旅行的经历)。但“ He told us *about* Li Ming. ”他给我们讲了李明的一些情况。”中的 about 不可换成 of。

off [ ɔ:f, əf ] I *adv* ① away 离开 :He went ~ on a journey. 他外出旅行。/march ~ 出发 ;使走 ;带走/live far ~ 住得很远/Where are you ~ to ? 你上哪里去 ? /five miles ~ 5英里之外/A good neighbor is better than a brother far ~. [ 谚 ] 远亲不如好邻。/The holidays are not far ~. 离假期不远了。② to a condition or point of ceasing , being completed , or lessening 完成 ;结束 ;减轻 :The pain passed ~. 疼痛消失了。/finish ~ a job 完成一件工作/

pay ~ all debts 还清一切债务/Drink it ~ ! 干杯! ③ into a sleep 进入睡眠状态 :drop ~ for a few minutes 睡了几分钟 ④ so as to be no longer attached or connected (脱离)掉 ;中断 :take ~ a coat 脱去上衣/peel ~ the skin of an orange 剥掉橘子皮/The electricity is ~. 停电了。/Turn the radio ~. 关掉收音机。⑤ away from one's regular work 不工作 :take a day ~ 休假一天 ~ **and on** (或 **on and ~**), now and then ; intermittently 不时 ;断断续续地 :He had four years of schooling ~ **and on**. 他断断续续读过4年书。II **prep** ① away from ; so as to be no longer on 离开 ;不在 :take a dish ~ the table 把盘子从饭桌上撤走 /a hole that is slightly ~ center 略离开中心的孔/A button is ~ his coat. 他的衣服上掉了个钮扣。② released or free from 不上班 ;不值勤 be ~ duty 不上班 ③ below ; below the standard of 低于 ;低于...的标准 :ten per cent ~ the regular price 比正常价减了10% III **adj** ① farther /far 较远的 ;远的 the ~ side of a wall 墙壁的另一面 ② not working ; not effective 不起作用的 :The water is ~. 自来水停了。③ free from duty , word , etc 不上班的 ;不工作的 in my ~ time 在我闲的时候 ④ slack 呆滞的 ;萧条的 :an ~ season 淡季

【搭】副 be **badly better , comfortably , right** (或 **straight**) , **well , worse** ~ 生活困难 比较宽裕 ,收入很好 ,立即 生活好过 ,更加贫困

**offence** [ ə'fens ] **n** [ USA *offense* ] ① [ C ] [ with *against* ] a wrong ; crime [ 与 *against* 连用 ] 过错 ; 犯罪 ; 犯法 : commit an ~ against the law 犯法 违反法律/cannot escape the responsibility for the ~ 罪责难逃/Never hang a man twice for one ~. [ 谚 ] 一罪不可二治。打了不罚 , 罚了不打。② [ C ] [ with *to* ] sth unpleasant [ 与 *to* 连用 ] 令人不愉快的事物 :That dirty old house is an ~ to everyone who lives in the street. 住在这条街道上的人 , 都讨厌这所又脏又旧的房屋。③ [ U ] for hurt feelings 伤人感情 ; 触怒 ; 不悦 :He is not afraid of giving ~. 他不怕得罪人。/I didn't expect him to take ~ at that remark. 我没想到这句话竟冲撞了他。/Don't take ~ if my criticism is incorrect. 我批评得不对 , 可别见怪。④ [ U ] attack 攻击 :weapons of ~ 进攻性武器

【搭】介 an ~ **to** the ear 刺耳的声音

**offend** [ ə'fend ] I **vi** [ with *against* ] do wrong ; commit an offence [ 与 *against* 连用 ] 犯法 ; 犯罪 ; 违犯 ; 违反 : ~ against the law 犯法 / ~ against English idiom 不合英语惯用法 II **vt** ① cause displeasure to 使...不愉快 : ~ the ear eye 刺耳目 / ~ one's sense of justice 激起正义感 ② hurt the feelings of ; give offence to 伤...的感情 ; 触怒 :Who could have thought that the remark would ~ him ? 谁知道这句话竟冒犯了他 ? /to be ~ed 生气 【搭】介 be ~ed **at** the remark 对这种言论恼火 / be ~ed **by** sb's conduct 对



某人的行为生气/be ~ed over a matter 为某事而生气/be ~ed with sb 生某人的气

**offer** [ 'ɒfə ] I vt ① hold out ( to a person ) for acceptance or refusal ( 向某人 ) 提供 ; 出 ( 价 ) : The boy ~ed an old woman his seat. 那个男孩子把座位让给一个老太太。 / He ~ed me £ 10 for that book. 他向我出 10 英镑买那本书。 / We should never remember the benefits we have ~ed nor forget the favor received. [ 谚 ] 不要老想着我们给别人的好处 , 但要记住别人对我们的帮助。 / When a dog is drowning everyone ~s him drink. [ 谚 ] 落井下石。

② give ( to God ) ( 向上帝 ) 奉献 : He ~ed ( up ) a prayer for the return of his health. 他向上帝祈祷恢复健康。

II vt & vi express willingness ( to do sth ) 表示甘愿 ( 做某事 ) : ~ to go 表示愿意去 / ~ to undertake ( a difficult or dangerous task ) 自告奋勇 III n [ C ]

① a statement offering ( to do ) sth 提供 ; 提议 : an ~ of help support , food 提供帮助 支持 , 食物 ② that which is offered 提供之物 : an ~ of \$ 1000 提供 1000 美元的帮助

【搭】动 : accept ( 或 receive ) refuse an ~ 接受 拒绝 建议 / decline an ~ 不接受建议 / make an ~ 提议 ; 提供 ; 出价

**office** [ 'ɒfɪs ] n ① [ C ] a place where business is done ; a place where written work is done in connection with a business 办公处 ; 办公室 : in an ~ 在办公室 ② [ C ] a place where a serv-

ice is provided 事务所 ; 营业所 : a ticket ~ 售票处 ③ [ C ] [ usu cap ] a government department [ 通常大写 ] 政府机关 : the Foreign O ~ ( 英国的 ) 外交 ( 陆军 ) 部 / the General Post O ~ 邮政总局 ④ [ C ] employment and special duties 职责 ; 任务 : the ~ of president 总统的职责 ⑤ [ U ] [ C ] a position of some importance , esp in government 职位 ; 公职 ( 尤指在政府中 ) : He is out of ~ . 他不再任职了。

【搭】动 : abdicate accept , assume ( 或 take ) ~ 退位 就任 , 就职 / do the ~ of 担任 ... 职务 / hold public ~ 担任公职 / keep ~ 在职 / lay down one's ~ 辞职 / leave resign ~ 离职 / misuse public ~ 滥用 ( 公 ) 职权

【辨】参看 position.

**often** [ 'ɔ:fn 'ɔ:f- ] adv ( at ) many times 经常 ; 常常 : How ~ do you go there ? 你多长时间到那里去一次 ? / A joke never gains an enemy but ~ loses a friend. [ 谚 ] 开玩笑从来不能消除仇恨 , 反而常常失去朋友。 as ~ as , as many times as ; each time that 每当 : As ~ as I went by the riverside , it reminded me of the story about the river. 每当我从河边经过时 , 我就想起了关于那条河的故事。 as ~ as not ( 或 more ~ than not ) , more than 50% of the time 常常 ; 多半 : He comes over on Saturday more ~ than not. 他常在星期六来。 how ~ , how many times 几次 ; 多少次 : How ~ have you been to Paris ? 你到过巴黎几次 ?

【注意】1. often 的比较级和最高级虽可分别加-er 和 -est 构成,但更多用 more often 和 most often。2. 参看 long<sup>1</sup>的【注意】2。

**oil** [ ɔil ] | n [ C ] [ U ] any of several types of fatty liquid ( from animals , plants , or under the ground ) used for burning , for making machines run easily , also for cooking ( 任何 ) 油类 ; 油 [ 取自动植物或地下 , 用于燃烧、使机器易于运转、亦用于烹调 ] : Minerals ~s are much used in industry. 矿物油在工业上很有用。 / animal and vegetable ~s 动物油和植物油 **pour ~ on troubled water** , bring peace when people are quarrelling 调解争端 ; 劝人息怒 || **vt** put oil on or to make parts work or run more easily 加油于 ; 上油 ( 以使机件较容易地运转 ) : ~ a bicycle 给自行车擦油

【搭】动 **express** ( 或 **extract** , **press** ) ~ from peanuts 用花生榨油 / **pour** ( 或 **put** ) ~ into a lamp 给灯里加油 / **strike** ~ 钻井发现石油 / **throw** ~ on a fire 火上加油 / **waste** ~ 浪费油 / 形 : **crude** **edible** , **essential** ( 或 **volatile** ) , **heavy** , **light** , **refined** ~ 原油 食油 , 挥发油 , 重油 , 轻油 , 精炼油 / 名 : **cocoanut** **cod-liver** , **diesel** , **fuel** , **hair** , **lamp** , **olive** , **palm** , **whale** , **wood** ~ 椰子油 鱼肝油 柴油 燃料油 发油 灯油 橄榄油 棕榈油 , 鲸鱼油 桐油

**old** [ əuld ] **adj** ① advanced in age ; of age ... 岁的 : an eighteen-year-~ girl 一个 18 岁的姑娘 ② having lived or

existed for a long time 老的 ; 年老的 ; 年长的 : ~ people 老年人 ③ having been in use for a long time or long enough to show signs of use 旧的 ; 用旧的 : ~ shoes 旧鞋 / an ~ car 一辆旧汽车 ④ long known or familiar 熟悉的 ; 亲密的 : an ~ friend 老朋友 ⑤ having much experience of practice 老经验的 ; 老练的 : an ~ hand at sth 做某事的老手

【辨】**old** , **ancient** :

**Old** implies a having been in existence or use for a relatively long time. 本词指存在或使用了较长时间 : an ~ sewing machine 一台旧缝纫机 / ~ civilizations 旧文化

**Ancient** specifically implies reference to times long past. 本词特指很久以前的 : They visited an ~ city. 他们参观了一座古城。 / The giant panda is one of the surviving ~ animals. 大熊猫是一种残存的古代动物。

【注意】参看 **elder** , **age**。

**omit** [ əu'mit ] **vt** ( -tt- ) ① leave out ; not include 遗漏 省略 : ~ a letter in a word 在一个词里漏掉一个字母 ② leave undone ; not do 未做 没有做 疏忽 : Mary ~ted making her bed. 玛丽忘记收拾床铺。

【辨】参看 **neglect**。

**on** [ ən ] | **prep** ① over and touching 在上 ( 并接触 ) : ~ the table chair , floor , ground , bridge , water , etc 在桌子上 椅子上 地板上 地面上 桥上 , 水面上等 / ~ the wall window , door , etc 在墙上 窗子上 门上等 ②

near, touching, or connected with 与...接近 靠近 连接 a town ~ the river 临河市镇/a house ~ the shore 近岸的一所房屋 ③ in connection with; engaged with; engaged in making 与...有关系;从事于;忙着做:workers ~ strike (在)罢工(的)工人/go ~ an errand 出差/go ~ a tour 去旅行 ④ in or at a certain place, direction, time, or manner; during 在某个地方(或方向、时间或某种状态);在...期间:the town ~ the night 夜间的市镇/~ Monday 在星期一/The soldiers marched ~ the enemy's fortress. 士兵向敌人的要塞挺进。/smile ~ sb 向某人笑 ⑤ under a certain condition; in a state or process of 在某种情况下;处于某种状况(或进程中):~ tap (桶里的酒等)可以随时取用的/Grapes from Xinjiang are ~ sale. 新疆葡萄上市了。/~ leave 休假中/~ duty 值班 ⑥ to the account of; about 关于:agree ~ a plan 同意某一计划/a book ~ plants 一本关于植物的书 ⑦ by means of; through 以...的方式;通过:talk ~ the telephone 在电话里交谈/hear music ~ the radio 听广播音乐 ⑧ in addition to 一个接一个:win game ~ game 赢了一局又一局 II **adv** ① in or into the position of being on sth 穿戴在身上:put ~ a coat 穿衣/put ~ gloves 戴手套 ② forward 向前:go ~ 往前走/Time marches ~. [谚]时间在前进。③ in or into use or action 使用起来:turn ~ the light 开灯/The electricity is ~! 电来啦!**and so**

~, and other things of that kind 等等 **later** ~, later; sometime afterward 后来;过些时 ~ **and** ~, without stopping 不停地:The autumn rain goes ~ **and** ~. 秋雨绵绵。

【注意】在“书”、“文章”或“演说”等名词后用 **on** 表示其内容的严肃性并具有学术性,可供从事专门研究这一问题的人阅读(a book **on** rabbits 论述兔子的一本书/a lecture **on** aesthetics 美学演讲);在上述名词后用 **about** 则表示其内容较为普通,并不正式:a book **about** rabbits 一本关于兔子的书(可能是给孩子们讲有关兔子的故事的书)/an argument **about** prices 关于物价问题的辩论

并参看 **at**, **upon**。

**once** [wʌns] I **adv** ① [usu end position] one time; on one occasion [通常置于句末]一次;一度:I've read the book ~. 这本书我曾读过一遍。/~ a month 一月一次/Better ask way twice than lose your way ~. [谚]宁可问路两次,也不迷途一回。(for) **this** ~, (**just**) **for** ~, for this one occasion only 就这一次:For ~ he was telling the truth. 这次他说的是实话。/He that burns his house warms himself for ~. [谚]烧掉房子只能取暖一次。~ (**and**) **for all**, for the last time; not but never again 一次了结地;一劳永逸地;彻底地;永远地:They asked the teacher to settle the argument ~ **and for all**. 他们要求老师彻底解决这一争端。~ **and again**, time after time; repeatedly 一而再,再而三:declare ~

*and again* 一再宣称/express one's gratitude ~ *and again* 一再表示感谢 ~ **in a while** (或 **way**), from time to time; now and then 有时; 偶尔: We see each other ~ *in a while*. 我们偶尔见一次面。~ **or twice**, not often; a few times 一两次: I've been there ~ *or twice*. 我去过那里一两次。② [often mid position] some time ago; formerly [常置于句子中间] 曾经; 从前: I met her ~ *in Venezuela*. 我曾经在委内瑞拉遇到她。/There ~ lived a man who had seven beautiful daughters. 从前有个人, 他有7个漂亮的女儿。~ **upon a time** (beginning a story for children) some time ago; formerly 曾经; 从前[用于给孩子们讲的故事开头] ③ **at** ~, (**a**) now; without delay 马上, 立刻: Do it *at* ~. 马上做。/He that doth most *at* ~ doth least. [谚] 贪多嚼不烂。(**b**) at the same time; together 同时: All three boys spoke *at* ~. 3个男孩一齐说起来。II **conj** from the moment that 一旦... (就...): Most boys like to swim, ~ they have learned how. 大多数男孩子一旦学会游泳, 他们就喜欢游了。

**O** 【注意】避免这样的错误: \*Come and see me *once*. (找个时间来找我。)当 *once* 的意思是 at some time (某个时候, 曾经) 时, 只用于谈论过去。要说未来时, 用 *some time* 或 *one day*。故这里的错句应改为: Come and see me *some time*. /又如: We must have lunch together *one day*. 我们哪天得一块儿

吃顿午饭。

**one** [wʌn] I **adj** ① being a single person or thing and no more 一个(人或物): ~ dollar 一美元/be absent for ~ day 缺席一天/A dawdle in ~ thing is a dawdle in all. [谚] 一事怠情, 事事怠情。② not divided; united 不可分割的, 完整的; 一体的: The committee was ~ in its approval. 委员会一致同意。/be ~ and undivided 是不可分割的一个整体/a crowd of people shouting slogans with ~ voice 异口同声齐呼口号的一群人 ③ a certain; some 某一: ~ day last winter 去年冬季的某一天 ④ the same 同一个: Put them all in ~ box. 把它们都装在一个箱子里。II **n** [C] ① the figure standing for a single unit 一(个单位的数字) ② a single person or thing 一个(人或物): *O* ~ liked this ~; another liked that ~. 一个喜欢这个, 另一个喜欢那个。/ *O* ~ will be enough. 一个就够了。③ anything bearing the number one 带一的任何东西: a ~-dollar bill 一美元的钞票 III **pron** ① a certain person or thing that is not specified (非特指的) 某人或某物: ~ named Brown 一个叫布朗的人 ② anybody; any person or thing 任何人; 任何物: *O* ~ cannot be too careful. 越小心越好。for ~ thing, for one reason (out of several or many) 举个例子; 一则: For ~ thing, she always laughs at me. 举例说吧, 她老嘲笑我。in (或 by) ~s and twos, a few at a time 三三两两: On Sunday

pupils often went to the park *in ~s and twos*. 星期日,学生们常常三三两两去逛公园。~ **another**, each other 互相 help ~ *another* 互相帮助 ~ **by** ~ (或 ~ **after another**), individually in succession 一个一个地;依次地 :O ~ *by* ~ they walked out in protest. 他们一一退席以示抗议。

【注意】通常说 *a pound and a half of sugar* (一磅半糖), 而不说 \**one and a half pound*。

并参看 **other**。

**oneself** [ wʌn'self ] *refl & emph pron*

① [ *refl* ] [ 反身用法 ] 自己;自身 :At the age of seven one ought to dress ~. 到 7 岁就该自己穿衣服了。/One should not live for ~ alone. 人不应只为自己而活。/To deceive ~ is very easy. [ 谚 ] 自欺不难。② [ *emph* ] [ 加强语气 ] 自己;自行;亲自 :To do right ~ is the great thing. 自己行为端正才是最重要的。

【注意】参看 **yourself**。

**only** [ 'əʊnli ] I *adj* having no others in the same group, or of the same quality 惟一的;仅有的 :the ~ person who wants to do it 想做那项工作的惟一的人 / the ~ people in the room 房子里仅有的人 II *adv* and nothing more; and no one else 仅仅 :O ~ five minutes left. 只剩下 5 分钟了。/I can ~ tell you in brief. 我只能简单地给你说说。if ~ [ expressing a strong wish or desire ] [ 表示强烈的愿望 ] 但愿 :If ~ he would come. 但愿他能来! /If I could ~ see him once! 我只要能见他

一面就好了! ~ **just**, a moment before 刚才 :They've had ~ *just* (now) arrived. 他们刚刚到。~ **too**, very 非常 :~ *too* happy to come 非常高兴前来 III *conj* [ colloq ] but [ 口 ] 但是 :He wants to go, ~ he can't. 他想去, 不过不能去。~ **that**, with the exception that; were it not that 若不是 :He'd succeed, ~ *that* he's rather lazy. 如果他不懒的话, 他有可能成功。

【辨】参看 **single**。

【注意】1. 以 *only* 加一状语引起的句子, 句中用倒装语序 :*Only in Paris can we buy shoes like that*. 只有在巴黎, 才能买到那种鞋。2. 从原则上讲, *only* 应放在要修饰的词或短语之前, 但在口语中, 常可通过使用不同的语调来体现不同的意思 :*Only John saw the lion* (= No one else saw it). 只有约翰看见了狮子(意思是, 再无别人看见)。/ *John only saw the lion* (= He didn't shoot it). 约翰只是看见了狮子(意思是, 他并没有射它)。

**open** [ 'əʊpən ] I *adj* ① not shut 开着的 :an ~ door 开着的门 / with ~ eyes 睁着眼 ② not enclosed 开阔的;空旷的 :~ fields 旷野 / an ~ car 敞篷车 ③ not covered 无遮盖的 :in the ~ air 在户外, 在野外 ④ not finally decided or answered 悬而未决的 :an ~ question 未解决的问题 ⑤ not closed to new ideas or experiences; not hidden 公开的;坦率的 :an ~ mind 坦怀的 / an ~ secret 公开的秘密 ⑥ ready for business 营业着的 :Is the bank ~ today? 银行今天营业吗? /

The library is ~ on Sundays as well as on weekdays. 星期日图书馆照常开放。⑦ that anyone can enter 任何人可参加的;开放的:an ~ competition 公开比赛/an ~ market 开放的市场⑧ spread out; unfolded 开放的;张开的:The flowers are ~. 花开了。II **vt** & **vi** ① (cause to) become open (使)开(使)打开:Does this door ~ inward or outward? 这门朝里开还是朝外开?/A gold key ~s every door. [谚]钱能通神。/Good clothes ~ all doors. [谚]漂亮衣服能打开一切门户。② (cause to) spread out or unfold (使)展开/解开:~ a book 翻开书/~ one's hand 张开手/~ a newspaper 展开报纸③ (cause to) start (使)开始:The story ~s with a snowstorm. 这个故事以一场暴风雪为背景开始。/The two governments have ~ed a dialogue. 两国政府已开始对话。④ (of the usual activities in a place) (cause to) start (指使某个地方的通常性的活动)开始:~ a new hospital 新开办一所医院/~ Parliament 主持议会开幕/The shop ~s at nine o'clock. 这家商店9点开门营业。/The exhibition will ~ tomorrow. 展览会明天开幕。III **vt** make or make usable (a passage) by removing the things that are blocking it 开口;打通;开通:~ a well 打井/~ a new road 开辟新路

【搭】介 be ~ to foreign visitors 对外国客人开放/be ~ with sb 对某人坦白/副:~ up a mine 开矿/Another

new air route has been ~ed up. 又一条新航线开通了。

【辨】参看 frank。

**opera** [ 'ɒpərə ] **n** [ C ] a musical play in which many or all of the words are sung 歌剧:The cast of the play included a famous singer. 这出戏的演员中有一位著名的歌剧演员。/see an ~ 看歌剧/local ~s 地方戏曲/act in an ~ [ 口 ] 唱戏

【辨】opera, play :

An **opera** is a dramatic composition with music, in which the words are sung. 本词指歌剧:a light ~ 轻歌剧/a comic ~ 喜歌剧

A **play** is a drama for the stage. 本词指戏剧:I prefer ~ to opera. 我爱看戏,不爱看歌剧。

**operate** [ 'ɒpəreɪt ] I **vt** & **vi** (cause to) work (使)开动;管理:skilfully ~ a machine 熟练地操纵机器/~ a factory 管理工厂/Do you know how this toaster ~s? 你知道这台烤面包炉怎样操作?/The machinery ~s continuously. 机器可继续运转。II **vi** ① produce effects 起作用:The new law doesn't ~ in their favor. 新法律对他们不利。/Is the drug *operating* yet? 这药见效吗?② be in action 活动:That business ~s in several countries. 那个公司在一些国家开展业务活动。③ cut the body in order to set right or remove a diseased part 动手术:It may be necessary to ~. 动手术可能是必要的。

【搭】介:~ on (或 upon) a patient

给病人做手术/ ~ a patient **on** the head 给病人头部做手术/I had my nose ~d **on**. 我的鼻部开刀了。/be ~d **under** Dr Wu 在吴大夫指导下施行手术

**operation** [ ɔpə'reiʃən ] *n* ① [ U ] ( a state of ) working ; the way a thing works 运转( 的状态 ) 运行法 操作 the ~ of a new machine 新机器的操作/ ~ sequence 操作程序/The ~ of this big machine is simple. 这台大机器操作简单。② [ U ] a state in which effects can be produced 生效 :When does the new constitution come into ~ ? 新宪法什么时候开始生效? /The new factory has gone into ~. 新厂开工了。③ [ C ] [ usu pl ] an ( esp military ) action ; movement [ 通常用复数 ] 尤指军事 ) 行动 ; 演习 :naval ~s 海上演习 ④ [ C ] the cutting of the body in order to set right or remove a diseased part 手术 :The doctor will perform an ~ on her. 医生将给她动手术。⑤ [ C ] a thing ( to be ) done ; an activity ( 要 ) 完成的事 ; 工作 :begin ~s 开始工作/a difficult ~ 一项困难工作

【搭】介 He had an ~ **for** appendicitis. 他得了阑尾炎,开刀了。/a law **in** ~ 实施中的法律/a machine **in** ~ 运转的机器/be submitted **to** an ~ 送去动手术/be **under** an ~ 在手术中

**opinion** [ ə'pinjən ] *n* ① [ C ] that which a person thinks about sth ( 某人对某事的 ) 看法 ; 意见 ; 见解 :That's just my own ~. 那只是我个人的见解。/

In my ~ you should go. 依我看,你该去。② [ U ] that which people in general think about sth 大众意见 ; 舆论 :O ~ has changed in favor of that group. 舆论已经改变,有利于那个团体。/O ~ rules the world. [ 谚 ] 舆论支配世界。③ [ C ] professional judgment or advice 专业方面的判断或劝告 :You should get a second ~ before you decide to have an operation. 你应该听取另一位医生的意见再决定动手术。**have a good bad , high , low ~ of**, think well badly of 对...给予好的 坏的,高的,低的 评价

【搭】动 :**air** one's ~ 阐明个人意见/**ask** sb's ~ about sth 征求某人对某事的意见/**change** one's ~ 改变看法/**exchange** ~s with... on... 和...就... 交换意见/**express** ( 或 **give** ) one's ~ on ( 或 upon ) 对... 发表意见/**gather** students' ~s on teaching 征求学生对教学的意见/**get** ( 或 **have** ) another ~ 另外请人鉴定/**have** too high an ~ of oneself 妄自尊大/**hear** sb's ~ on sth 听某人对某事的见解/I **hold** that ~. 我坚持那种看法。/**influence** public ~ 左右舆论/You may **keep** your ~, and I'll keep mine. 你可以保留你的意见,我保留我的。/**prepare** public ~ 准备舆论/**press** ( 或 **force** ) one's ~ upon sb 把自己的意见强加于人/**publish** one's ~ 发表自己的意见/**put forth** an ~ 提出见解/I shall be glad to **receive** your ~ on this subject. 我乐意接受你对这一问题的见解。/**set up** ( 或 **establish** ) a new ~ 确立一新

见解/**seek** (或 **solicit**) ~s from all sides 广泛征求意见/**sound out** sb's ~ 打听某人的意见/**support** that ~ 支持那种看法/**Tell** (或 **Give**) me your ~ of it. 谈谈你对此事的意见。/**utter** ~s 说出看法/**whip up** ~ 大造舆论/**win** the good ~ 博得好评/形:**adverse** ~s 反对意见/a **common** ~ 共同见解/a **critical** ~ 批评意见/**crude** ~s 不成熟的意见/a **determined** ~ 确定的意见/a **different** ~ 不同见解/**divergent** ~s 分歧意见/**personal** ~s 个人看法/**political** ~s 政治主张/**public** ~ 舆论/名:**mass** ~ 群众意见/**world** ~ 国际舆论

【辨】**opinion, belief, view** :

**Opinion** applies to a conclusion or judgment which, while it remains open to dispute, seems true or probable to one's own mind. 本词用于指一种结论或判断,虽然仍可争辩,但在自己看来却是真实的或是可能的 It's my ~ that he'll agree. 我认为他会同意的。

**Belief** refers to the mental acceptance of an idea or conclusion, often a doctrine or dogma proposed to one for acceptance. 本词指思想上接受的一种概念或结论,常常指一种信仰或教义 religious ~s 宗教信仰

A **view** is an opinion affected by one's personal manner of looking at things. 本词指个人对事物的看法 She gave us her ~s on life. 她给我们谈了她对人生的看法。

**opponent** [ ə'pəʊnənt ] n [ C ] a person who takes the opposite side, esp in

playing or fighting 对手 敌手 反对者: Robert defeated his ~ in the election. 罗伯特在选举中击败对手。

【辨】**opponent, enemy, foe** :

**Opponent**, an unemotional word, refers to anyone who is opposed to one, as in a fight, game, debate, etc. 本词为不带感情色彩的用语,指在战斗、比赛、辩论等中的对手:His ~ couldn't stand up to his varied and fast-changing tactics. 他球路多变,对手防不胜防。

**Enemy** may imply actual hatred in the opponent and a desire to injure, or it may simply refer to any member of the opposing group, nation, etc, whether or not there is personal animosity or hostility involved. 本词可以包含对对手的真正仇恨和意欲伤害的意思,或指对立的团体、国家等的任何成员,无论对其是否有个人的仇恨或敌意:He has made too many *enemies*. 他树敌过多。

**Foe**, now a somewhat literary synonym for *enemy*, connotes more active hostility. 本词是 *enemy* 的同义词,但现在多少带点文学色彩,含有更主动的敌对之意 a political ~ 政敌

**opportunity** [ ɔpə'tju:niti ] n [ C ]

[ U ] a favorable moment or occasion [ for sth, of doing sth, to do sth ] 机会 时机 [ 与 for, of 加动名词、不定式连用,后接某事物 ] have an ~ for doing (或 of doing, to do) sth 有机会做某事/a wonderful ~ 极好的机会/O ~ knocks (at the door) only once. 机不



可失,时不再来。/Don't let slip such a golden ~. 机会难得,幸勿失之交臂。/Necessity and ~ may make a coward valiant. [谚]需要和机会能使懦夫成为勇士。/A man must make his ~ as oft as he finds it. [谚]勿坐失良机。

【搭】动 **await** (或 **wait**) an ~ 等待机会/**choose** a good ~ 选择好时机/**find** **make** an ~ 找到 造成 机会/**give** (或 **afford**) an ~ 给予机会/**grasp** (或 **seize**) **lose** (或 **miss**) an ~ 抓住 错过 机会/Don't let slip (或 **let go**) an ~. 别丢掉机会。/介 **at** (或 **on**, **upon**) the first ~ 一有机会(就...)

【辨】**opportunity**, **chance**, **occasion** :

Both **opportunity** and **chance** may refer to a favorable moment at which it is luckily possible for one to do sth. Under such circumstances they are interchangeable. But in some other cases they are not. 这两个词均可用来指某人在一有利时刻可能幸运地做某事。在此种情况下,它们可以相互替用,但在其他情况下,则不可: I had the *opportunity* (或 *chance*) of visiting Paris. 我曾有机会游览巴黎。/I had no *opportunity* (或 *chance*) to see him. 我没有机会去看他。/There is a *chance* that I will see him. 我去看他的机会是有的(这里不能用 *opportunity*)。

An **occasion** is either the moment when sth happens or a reason. 本词既可指某事发生的时刻,也可指原因: on

the ~ of her wedding 在她结婚的时候 /I had (no) ~ to visit the factory. 我(没)有必要参观那个工厂。

**oppose** [ə'pəʊz] *vt* be or act against 反对 /I firmly ~ the scheme. 我坚决反对这个计划。 **be ~d to** *ppose* 反对: Are you ~d to my going there tomorrow? 我明天到那里去,你反对吗?

【搭】副: **actively** **bitterly**, **heartily**, **hotly**, **inevitably**, **rigorously**, **strenuously**, **strongly**, **tenaciously**, **totally**, **vehemently**, **vigorously**, **violently** ~ 竭力 苦苦地,彻底,激烈地,必然,严厉地,使劲地,强烈,顽强地,完全,激烈地,强有力地,猛烈 反对

**opposite** [ 'ɒpəzɪt ] I *adj* ① as different as possible from 完全不同的,相反的: drive off in the ~ direction 朝相反方向行驶/His opinion is ~ to ours. 他的见解和我们的完全不同。② facing 对面的,相对的 the ~ house 对面的房屋/sit ~ each other 相对而坐/The two hills stand ~ each other at a distance. 两山遥遥相对。 II *n* [ C ] a person or thing that is as different as possible (from another) 相反的人(或物): You are nice; he is just the ~. 你挺好,他恰恰相反。/Beauty is the ~ of ugliness. 美与丑是相对的。

【辨】**opposite**, **contrary** :

**Opposite** is applied to things that are symmetrically opposed in position, direction, etc. 本词用于在位置、方向等方面互为对称的事物: They sat at ~ ends of the table. 他们坐在桌子两端。

**Contrary** adds to this connotations of