

朗文

英语核心词汇

Wordsmith

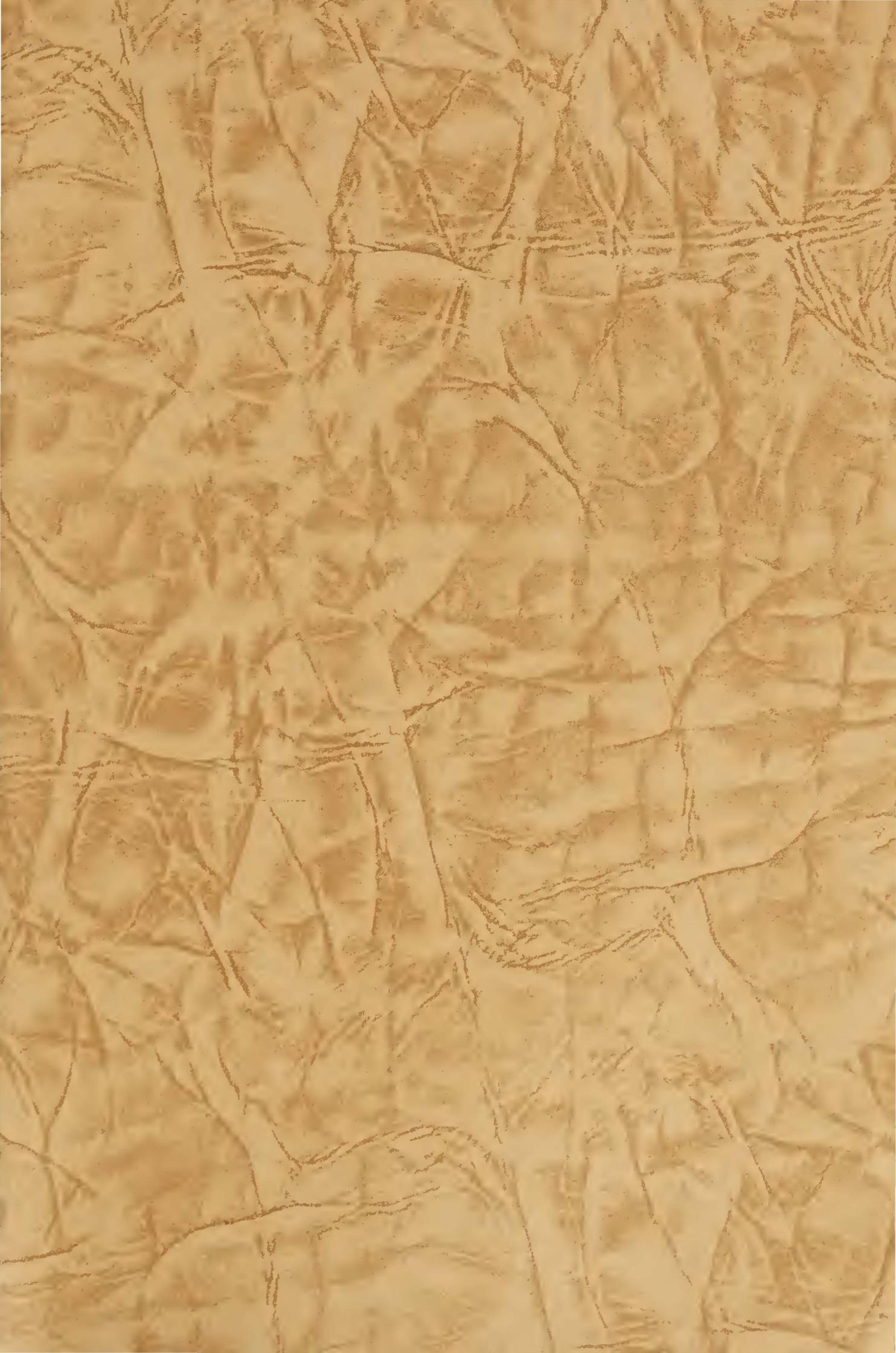
A HANDBOOK

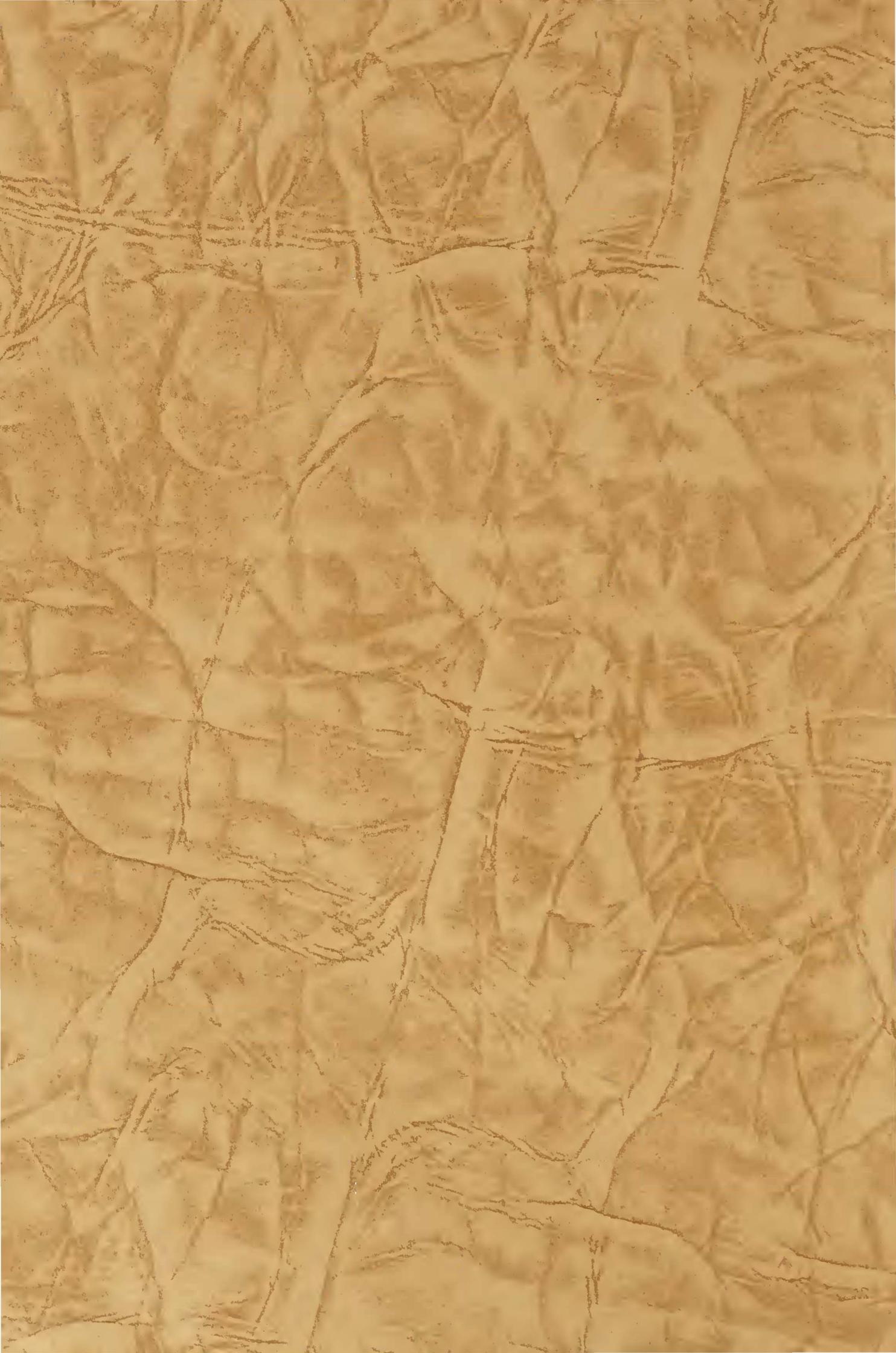
7000 English Core Words

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外教社 SHANGHAI FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION PRESS





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A HANDBOOK

7000 English Core Words

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序 言

本书收录最常用的英语单词约 7000 个和短语动词约 900 个。若要阅读一般性的英语读物,表达日常生活的活动与想法,或者参加四、六级英语考试以及研究生入学英语考试、PETS(全国英语等级考试)、托福考试等,这 7000 个单词应该足以应付,说它是“核心词汇”亦不为过。

本书将这 7000 个单词按字母顺序排列,以便查阅。有别于一般工具书的特色在于:一般工具书将每一单词的各种定义及词组全部收录在同一词目下;而本书则强调“学习功能”。何谓学习功能?我们都知道,一般人在记忆生词时,不可能将词典内所有的内容全部影印在脑子里储存,一定会先筛选资料,只记常用或有需要的部分。这就是本书的目的。编者将某一单词的核心意义(core meaning)挑选出来,学习者只要专注于这些最常用的、最基本的定义,再辅以完整的例句,就可以轻松掌握单词的意义与使用方法。例句里特别强调该单词与其他单词的自然结合,也就是词的“搭配”(collocation)。让读者知道学习单词要从上下文来记忆比较容易,也比较有意义。譬如说 access,不要光知道它的中文意思是“通路”,还要去读它的例句。在例句中本书告诉读者 access 这个词与动词 gain 连用,而 access 后的介词用 to。读者应该记的是 gain access to,而非单纯的只背 access。又如学 horrible 这个形容词,要知道它和不同的词结合会有不同的意义:a horrible shriek(恐怖的尖叫)、a horrible man(让人倒胃口的男人)、a horrible feeling(不愉快的感觉)。要记整个词组,而非单一的词汇,如此才容易掌握单词的完整意义。

除了“搭配”,本书还加入同义词及反义词。一般书籍列入同义词时往往不求精确,这样只会误导读者。例如有些书将 foster

列为 adopt 的同义词,事实上这两个词意义并不相同:adopt 是指收养的小孩具有法律继承权,而 foster 则是指短暂的收养,并没有继承权。因此,本书在 adopt 这个词下就不会标示任何同义词,因为没有完全等同的词。除了讲究词义的对等性,我们更要求这些同义词的用法也要相同。譬如说 admit 的同义词是 confess,那么,不仅它们的原义(denotation)相同,它们的语法搭配(grammatical collocation)也要相同,这两个动词都有及物和不及物的词性,当作不及物动词时它们所接的介词都是 to,也就是说,本书所列的同义词在语义及语法上都是可以互相替代的。

前面所提到本书强调“学习功能”,意思就是要像老师在课堂上解释单词一样,先帮学生筛选、整理、归纳单词的资料,再以很精简、准确、中肯的方式呈现给学生,之后学生只要去消化记忆这些精选过的信息就可以了。

其次,本书也收集与某一单词有关的词组,即所谓的短语动词(phrasal verbs),这些短语动词共有 900 个左右,是阅读、考试时出现频率最高者。每一短语动词也搭配了精简的例句,以说明短语动词的用法,同时标示同/反义短语动词。

另外,本书还就某些相关的词类变化作了补充,可帮助学习者扩充词汇,这些派生词虽有些不属于核心词汇,但学习者可藉它们词根的变化,多认识一些相关词。

本书书末附有“分类词汇表”,共 20 类,例如衣物、食物、交通工具、职业等,可作为参考。

体例说明

一、词目

本书的词汇全部按字母依序排列。单词旁注明音标,接着是中文释义、词性、同义词或反义词;之后是英文例句和中文解释。如果有一个以上释义,会以①②等数字区分。例如:



二、词性和代码

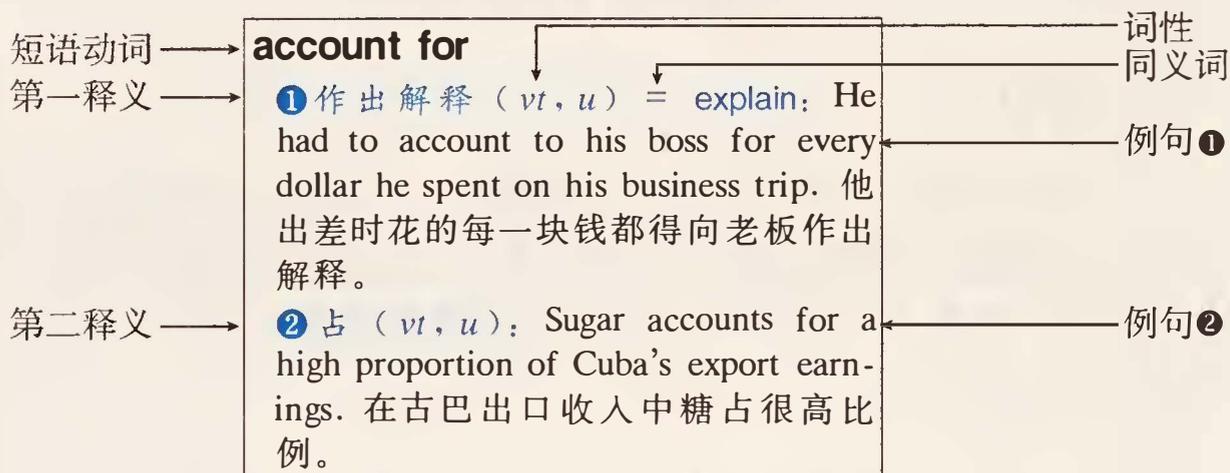
词性按惯用的 *vi*, *vt*, *adj*, *C* 等斜体英语标记表示,请参阅“词性代码说明”。例如:

accumulation /əˌkju:mju'leɪʃən/ ————— 词性
↓
累积 (C): Wisdom is an accumulation of experience and knowledge. 智慧是经验和知识的累积。

accuracy /'ækjʊrəsi/ ————— 词性
↓
精确 (U) = precision, exactness: The missiles can be aimed with pinpoint accuracy. 导弹的瞄准度极高。

三、短语动词

与单词相关的短语动词则以加框的方式处理,方便阅读。在中文释义旁注明其词性、同义词、反义词等,并有例句帮助记忆。例如:



四、特殊词

同尾词、同首词、相关词、同源词和比较等特殊词,则分别在单词最后,用◆相关词、◆同尾词、◆同源词等标示提醒读者,同时注明其中文释义,同源词另会标出词性。例如:



五、动词变化

单词的词性若是动词,并属不规则动词,在音标之后依序加注动词的过去式(pt)和过去分词(pp)。例如:

go /gəʊ/, went (pt), gone (pp)

过去式

过去分词

① 走,去,离去 (vi) = **leave**; ⇔ **stay**: He wanted to go, but she wanted to stay. 他想走了,但她却要留下来。

② 成为,变成 (vi) = **become**: He went blind at a young age. 他年纪很轻时就双目失明了。

词性代码说明

所有的单词、短语动词都附有词性,显示单词和短语动词在句中的用法,下面是词性代码说明:

一、单词部分

adj	形容词	pl	复数
adv	副词	prep	介词
art	冠词	pron	代词
aux	助动词	rel pron	关系代词
C	可数名词	S	名词,常用单数
conj	连接词	U	不可数名词
det	限定词	vt	及物动词
interj	感叹词	vi	不及物动词
interrog det	疑问限定词	=	同义词
P	名词,常用复数	⇔	反义词

以上词性可以合并使用,如果某一单词有(C),又有(*adj*),表示它既是可数名词,也是形容词。

二、短语动词部分

vi	不及物短语动词
vt,s	可分离短语动词
vt,u	不可分离短语动词
=	同义词
⇔	反义词

A

abandon /ə'bændən/

① 抛弃, 遗弃 (*vt*) = **deert, forsake**: Sam abandoned his wife and children. 山姆抛弃了他的妻子和儿女。

② 放弃 (*vt*) = **give up**: Jack abandoned all hope of finding his dog. 杰克放弃了找回那条狗的一切希望。

abbreviate /ə'brɪ:vɪət/

缩写 (*vt*): “Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome” is usually abbreviated to “AIDS”. “Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome” (获得性免疫缺损综合征) 通常都缩写为 “AIDS” (艾滋病)。

abbreviation /ə,brɪ:vɪ'eɪʃən/

缩略语 (*C*): “IT” is the written abbreviation of “information technology”. “IT” 是 “information technology” (信息技术) 的缩略语。

abdomen /'æbdəmən, æb'dəʊ-/

腹(部) (*C*) = **belly**: Tina is complaining of pain in the abdomen. 蒂娜诉说她腹痛。

abide /ə'baɪd/

① 容忍 (*vt*) = **endure, put up with, tolerate, bear**: I can't abide such rudeness. 我无法容忍如此粗鲁的举止。

② 遵守 (*vi*) = **comply (with)**: You should abide by traffic rules. 你应该遵守交通规则。

◆ 同源词 **abiding** (*adj*) 持久不变的。

ability /ə'bɪlətɪ/

能力 (*U*) = **capacity, capability**; ⇔ **inability**: Jane has the ability to solve the problem. 珍有能力解决这个问题。

able /'eɪbl/

① 能干的 (*adj*) = **competent, qualified**:

Jack is a more able teacher than I am. 杰克是个比我更为能干的老师。

② 有能力的 (*adj*) = **capable (of)** ⇔ **unable**: I was able to do only five questions in the exam. 在考试中我只能做出五道题目。

◆ 同源词 **enable** (*vt*) 使能够。 **disable** (*vt*) 使残废。

abnormal /æb'nɔ:məl/

反常的 (*adj*) ⇔ **normal**: It is abnormal for a boy to be interested in dolls. 对于一个男孩子来说喜欢洋娃娃是反常的。

◆ 同源词 **norm** (*C*) 标准。

aboard /ə'bo:d/

在船(或飞机)上 (*adv*) = **on board**: The plane crashed, killing all 100 people aboard. 飞机失事了, 机上 100 名乘客全部遇难。

abolish /ə'bɒlɪʃ/

废除 (*vt*) = **put an end to, abrogate**: The president planned to abolish the death penalty. 总统打算废除死刑。

◆ 同源词 **abolition** (*U*) 废除。

aboriginal /'æbə'ɪdʒənəl/

土著的 (*adj*) = **indigenous**: Aboriginal culture should be preserved. 土著文化应得到保存。

◆ 同源词 **aborigine** (*C*) 土著居民。

abortion /ə'bo:ʃən/

流产手术 (*C*): A doctor is not allowed to perform an abortion on a teenager without her parents' approval. 未得到家长同意, 医生不得给青少年做流产手术。

◆ 同源词 **abort** (*vt*) 使堕胎。 **abortive** (*adj*) 流产的。

abound /ə'baʊnd/

很多(*vi*): Rumors abound about her affair with her boss. 有关她与老板有风流韵事的传闻很多。

about /ə'baʊt/

① 有关(*prep*): I am going to write a book about English grammar. 我准备写一本有关英语语法的书。

② 大约(*adv*): We left the farm at about ten o'clock. 大约十点我们离开了农场。

above /ə'baʊv/

① (位置) 在...之上(*prep*) ⇔ below: Raise your arms above your head. 把手臂举到你头上。

② 以上(*adv*): Children aged 12 and above are not allowed in the pool. 12岁及12岁以上的小孩不可进入这泳池里。

abroad /ə'brɔ:d/

(到)国外(*adv*) = overseas: I am going abroad for my holidays. 我打算去国外度假。

abrupt /ə'brʌpt/

突然的(*adj*) = sudden, unexpected: The peace talks came to an abrupt end. 和谈突然结束了。

◆同源词 **abruptly** (*adv*) 突然地。

◆同尾词 **disrupt** (使混乱)。 **interrupt** (打断)。 **erupt** (喷出火焰)。 **bankrupt** (破产的; 破产者)。 **corrupt** (腐败的; 使腐败)。

absence /'æbsəns/

缺席(*U*) ⇔ presence: The old professor didn't notice Andy's absence from class. 老教授没有注意到安迪缺课。

absent /'æbsənt/

缺席的(*adj*) ⇔ present: Two students were absent from class yesterday. 昨天有两名学生缺课。

absent-minded /'æbsənt'maɪndɪd/

心不在焉的(*adj*): I am getting more absent-minded as I get older. 上了年纪后我变得越来越心不在焉了。

◆同源词 **absent-mindedness** (*U*) 心不在焉。

absolute /'æbsəlu:t/

绝对的(*adj*) = complete: Mr. White is a man of absolute honesty. 怀特先生是

个绝对诚实的人。

◆同源词 **absolutely** (*adv*) 绝对地。

absorb /əb'sɔ:b, -'zɔ:b/

① 吸(水)(*vt*): He used a piece of cloth to absorb the water on the floor. 他用一块布来吸地板上的水。

◆同源词 **absorption** (*U*) 吸收。

② 使全神贯注(*vt*): I was absorbed in painting and didn't hear you call. 我正全神贯注地画画, 所以没有听见你的喊声。

abstract /'æbstrækt/ (*adj*)

① 抽象的(*adj*) ⇔ concrete, tangible: Beauty is abstract but a woman is not. 美是抽象的, 但女人却不是抽象的。

◆同源词 **abstraction** (*C, U*) 抽象观念。

② 摘要(*C*) = summary: An abstract of my speech will be handed out to each student. 我演讲的摘要将发给每个学生。

absurd /əb'sɜ:d/

可笑的(*adj*) = foolish, ridiculous: Tim looks absurd in that coat! 提姆穿上那件外套看上去真可笑!

◆同源词 **absurdity** (*C, U*) 荒谬。

abundance /ə'bʌndəns/

足够(*U*): You make sure that at the party there is food and drink in abundance. 请你确保聚会上有足够的食物和饮料。

abundant /ə'bʌndənt/

① 丰富的(*adj*) = rich: Taiwan is abundant in fruits. 台湾有丰富的水果。

② 绰绰有余的(*adj*) = plentiful: Iraq has an abundant supply of oil. 伊拉克有丰富的石油蕴藏量。

◆同尾词 **redundant** (多余的)。

abuse /ə'bjʊ:z/

滥用(*vt*): Once a person gains power, he tends to abuse it. 人一旦拥有了权力就难免会滥用它。

◆同尾词 **use** (使用)。 **misuse** (误用, 虐待)。 **disuse** (废止)。

academic /'ækə'demɪk/

学术的(*adj*): This program is designed

to raise academic standards. 这项计划旨在提高学术水准。

academy /ə'kædəmɪ/

学院 (C): Mark taught at a military academy. 马克过去在一所军事学院任教。

accelerate /æk'seləreɪt/

① 加速 (vi) ⇔ decelerate: The car accelerated. 汽车加速行驶。

② 加快 (vt) = hasten, quicken, speed up: This medicine can accelerate heart-beat. 这种药物能加快心跳。

acceleration /æk'selə'reɪʃən/

加快 (S): There is an acceleration in the decline of the coal industry. 采煤业的衰落速度加快了。

accent /'æksənt/

口音 (C): Tina speaks English with a strong French accent. 蒂娜说英语带有浓重的法国口音。

accept /ək'sept/

接受 (vt): My teacher won't accept my reasons for being late. 我的老师不接受我迟到的理由。

acceptable /ək'septəbl/

可接受的 (adj) = tolerable: Smoking is no longer considered socially acceptable. 吸烟已不为社会所接受。

acceptance /ək'septəns/

接受 (U): One week after applying for the job I received a letter of acceptance. 我申请这份工作一周后收到了录取通知。

access /'ækses/

通路 (U): The police managed to gain access to the building through an upstairs window. 警察设法从一扇楼上的窗户进入了大楼。

◆ 同义词 recess (休息时间)。process (过程)。excess (过量)。

accessible /ək'sesəbl/

平易的 (adj) = approachable; ⇔ inaccessible: A boss should be accessible to his staff. 老板应与员工平易相处。

accessory /ək'sesəri/

附件 (C): The roof rack and radio are examples of car accessories. 车顶行李架和收音机都属于汽车附件。

accident /'æksɪdənt/

事故 (C): They had a bad/slight accident during their trip. 旅行途中他们发生了一次严重/轻微事故。

accidental /'æksɪ'dentəl/

碰巧的 (adj): It was accidental that they were both wearing the same skirt. 她俩碰巧穿相同的裙子。

acclaim /ə'kleɪm/

① 称赞 (vt) = praise: The herbal medicine was a much-acclaimed panacea. 中草药是颇受称赞的灵丹妙药。

② 赞扬 (U) = approval: His paper received great acclaim in the symposium. 他的论文在研讨会上受到高度赞扬。

◆ 同义词 claim (声称)。proclaim (宣告)。declaim (慷慨陈词)。reclaim (要求收回)。disclaim (否认)。exclaim (惊叫)。

accommodate /ə'kɒmədeɪt/

① 容纳 (vt) = hold: This hotel can accommodate 500 guests. 这家饭店可容纳 500 名客人。

② 顺应 (vt) = take account of: We must be flexible enough to accommodate changes in the market. 我们必须随机应变以顺应市场的变化。

③ 使适应 (vt) = adapt, adjust: You should soon accommodate yourself to the new environment. 你会很快适应新环境的。

accommodation /ə'kɒmə'deɪʃən/

住处 (U): The travel agent will fix up/arrange our accommodation. 旅行社会给我们安排住宿。

accompany /ə'kʌmpəni/

① 陪同 (vt): Children under 12 must be accompanied by an adult. 12 岁以下儿童须有成年人陪同。

② 伴随, 带有 (vt): Heavy rains accompanied by high winds make driving diffi-

cult. 暴雨夹着强风给驾驶带来困难。

accomplish /ə'kʌmplɪʃ, ə'kɒm-/

完成 (vt) = **achieve, attain**: We have accomplished our goal of raising one million dollars. 我们已完成筹款 100 万美元的目标。

◆同源词 **accomplishment** (C, U) 完成。

accord /ə'kɔ:d/

① 一致 (vi) = **correspond (with), be consistent (with)**; ⇔ **be contrary (to)**: What you have just said does not accord with what you told us last week. 你刚才讲的与上周告诉我们的不一致。

② 给予 (vt) = **give**: On their return, the basketball players were accorded a hero's welcome. 篮球队员们归来时受到了英雄凯旋般的欢迎。

③ 协议 (C): Both Israel and Palestine balked at signing a peace accord. 以色列和巴勒斯坦双方都在签订和平协议一事上畏缩不前。

◆同尾词 **cord** (绳子)。**record** (记录)。**discord** (不和)。**concord** (调和)。

◆相关词 **pact** (协议)。**contract** (合同)。**treaty** (条约)。**compact** (契约)。**agreement** (协议)。**covenant** (契约)。**convention** (公约)。

accordance /ə'kɔ:dəns/

按照 (U): In accordance with your wishes, I dropped out of the race. 依你的心愿,我退出了比赛。

accordingly /ə'kɔ:dɪŋlɪ/

① 相应地 (adv): If you work extra hours, you will be paid accordingly. 如果你加班,就会得到相应的报酬。

② 因此 (adv) = **therefore**: She asked me to leave, and accordingly I did. 她让我离开,因此我就照办了。

account /ə'kaʊnt/

① 叙述 (C) = **description, report**: Please give us a detailed account of what happened. 请把发生的事跟我们做个详细的叙述。

② 账户 (C): You are required to open an account in Bank of Shanghai, and your

salary will be paid directly into it. 你需要在上海银行开个账户,你的薪水将直接存入你的户头。

③ 解释 (vi): He couldn't account for the fact that he took money. 他无法解释偷钱这个事实。

account for

① 作出解释 (vt, u) = **explain**: He had to account to his boss for every dollar he spent on his business trip. 他出差时花的每一块钱都得向老板作出解释。

② 占 (vt, u): Sugar accounts for a high proportion of Cuba's export earnings. 在古巴出口收入中糖占很高比例。

accountable /ə'kaʊntəbl/

负责的 (adj) = **responsible, answerable**: You must be accountable for your decision. 你必须对自己的决定负责。

accountant /ə'kaʊntənt/

会计师 (C) (请参阅附录“职业”)

accounting /ə'kaʊntɪŋ/

记账 (U): Sherry is good at accounting. 雪莉擅长记账。

accumulate /ə'kju:mjʊlət/

① 积下, 累积 (vt) = **amass**: Jack has accumulated a huge debt from gambling. 杰克因赌博而积下巨额债务。

② 堆积 (vi) = **build up**: Dirt and dust have accumulated in the corners of the old house. 老房子的角落里已积满了灰尘。

accumulation /ə'kju:mju'leɪʃən/

累积 (C): Wisdom is an accumulation of experience and knowledge. 智慧是经验和知识的累积。

accuracy /'ækjʊrəsi/

精确 (U) = **precision, exactness**: The missiles can be aimed with pinpoint accuracy. 导弹的瞄准度极高。

accurate /'ækjʊrət/

精确的 (adj) = **correct, precise**; ⇔ **inaccurate**: His account of what happened

is accurate in every detail. 他对所发生事情作的描述在每个细节上都很精确。

accusation /ˌækjuː'zeɪʃən, ˌækjʊ-/

指控 (C): It is wrong to make wild accusations against your boss. 胡乱指控你的老板是不对的。

accuse /ə'kjuːz/

指控 (vt) = charge (sb with sth), indict (sb for sth): Jane was accused of taking bribes. 珍被指控收受贿赂。

◆ 同义词 **excuse** (原谅)。

accustom /ə'kʌstəm/

使习惯 (vt) = inure: You have to accustom yourself to your new job. 你得让自己习惯于新工作。I am not accustomed to going to bed so early. 我不习惯这么早就上床。

ace /eɪs/

① A牌 (C): Here is an ace of spades/hearts/diamonds/clubs. 这张牌是黑桃/红桃/方块/梅花A。

② 高手 (C): Betty is an ace at tennis/chess. 贝蒂是个网球/象棋高手。

ache /eɪk/

① 痛 (vi): My head is aching, and I have a pain in my lower back and in a tooth. In other words, I am aching all over. 我头痛, 背的下半部也痛, 牙齿也痛。换句话说, 我是浑身上下都在痛。

② 痛 (C) = pain: Shirley has got a bit of an ache in her back. 雪莉的背上有点痛。

achieve /ə'tʃi:v/

① 获得 (vt) = gain: We have achieved excellent sales this year. 今年我们获得了优异的销售成绩。

② 完成 (vt) = finish: If you don't work harder, you will never achieve anything. 假如你不更努力工作, 你将永远一事无成。

achievement /ə'tʃi:vmənt/

成就 (U) = accomplishment: I felt a great sense of achievement when I finished that book. 写完那本书后, 我感到

一种巨大的成就感。

acid /'æsɪd/

① 酸 (C, U): The acid burnt a hole in the blanket. 酸把这毯子烧了个洞。

② 酸的 (adj): This juice has an acid taste. 这果汁有种酸味儿。

acknowledge /ək'nɒlɪdʒ/

① 承认 (vt) = admit, confess, concede: Jill acknowledged her mistake. 吉儿承认了她的错误。

② 公认 (vt): Mr. Liang is widely acknowledged as an authority on Shakespeare. 梁先生是公认的研究莎士比亚的权威。

acknowledgement /ək'nɒlɪdʒmənt/

① 表彰 (U) = recognition: A special award was given to Mr. Lee in acknowledgement of his contribution to the country. 为表彰李先生为国家所做出的贡献, 他被授予了特殊的奖励。

② 承认 (U, C): I have never heard any acknowledgement from Alice that she messed the kitchen up. 我从未听到爱丽丝承认她将厨房弄得一团糟。

acne /'æknɪ/

粉刺 (U): Teenagers are prone to suffer from acne. 青少年易生粉刺。

acquaint /ə'kweɪnt/

使了解 (vt) = familiarize: She always takes the trouble to acquaint herself with her students' interests. 她总是不厌其烦地让自己去了解学生们的兴趣。

acquaintance /ə'kweɪntəns/

了解, 懂得 (U): I have some acquaintance with French. 我懂得一点法语。

acquire /ə'kwɪə(r)/

取得 (vt) = get, gain, obtain: I have acquired four tickets for the concert. 我得到了四张音乐会的票。

◆ 同义词 **require** (要求)。**inquire** (询问)。

acquisition /ˌækkwɪ'zɪʃən/

① 获得 (或添置) 物 (C): The money will be spent on acquisitions for the laboratory. 这笔钱将用于添置实验室设备

上。

◆同源词 **acquire** (vt) 取得, 得到。 **acquisitive** (adj) 贪得无厌的。

②习得 (U): I am interested in first language acquisition. 我对第一语言习得感兴趣。

◆同尾词 **inquisition** (探究)。 **requisition** (请求; 征收)。

acre /'eɪkə(r)/

英亩 (C): The total area of my uncle's farm measures a little more than five acres. 我伯父农场的总面积大约为五英亩多一点儿。

across /ə'krɒs/

①宽 (adv): The room is ten feet across. 这个房间有 10 英尺宽。

②横过, 穿过 (prep): I helped the old woman across the road. 我帮助这位老妇人过马路。

act /ækt/

①采取行动 (vi) = do something: The police must act before more people are killed on that road. 警方必须采取行动, 免得更多的人死在那条路上。

②举动 (vi) = behave: Betty is acting strangely these days. 这几天贝蒂的举动有点怪异。

③扮演 (vt): Tim will act the part of Hamlet. 提姆将扮演哈姆雷特这个角色。

④行为 (C): Stealing is a foolish act. 偷窃是一种愚蠢的行为。

act on

①对... 产生作用 (vt, u) = have an effect on: The drug doesn't take long to act on the nerve centers. 这种药很快就能对神经中枢产生作用。

②根据 (vt, u): Acting on a tip-off, the police arrested the robbers. 警方根据密报逮捕了劫匪。

act out

把... 付诸行动 (vt, s) = play out: Amy seized any chance to act out her fantasies. 艾美抓住一切机会将她的幻想付诸行动。

act up

①出问题 (vi): My washing machine has been acting up again. 我的洗衣机又出问题了。

②调皮捣蛋 (vi): These children have been acting up all morning. 这些孩子整个上午都在调皮捣蛋。

action /'æksjən/

①实施 (U): It is time to put the plan into action. 现在该是把计划付诸实施的时候了。

②行动 (C): Actions speak louder than words. 行动胜于空谈。

active /'æktɪv/

活泼的; 活跃的 (adj) = vigorous, energetic: Mr. White is active for his age. 就怀特先生的年龄来说, 他是十分活跃的。

◆同源词 **activate** (vt) 启动。

activist /'æktɪvɪst/

积极分子 (C): Greenpeace activists staged a demonstration against the construction of another nuclear power plant. 绿色和平运动的积极分子组织了一次示威游行, 反对再修建一座核电厂。

activity /æktɪvətɪ/

①活动 (C): My after-school activities are jogging and swimming. 我的课外活动是慢跑和游泳。

◆同源词 **activist** (C) 积极分子。

②活动 (U): There has been a lot of activity in this school today. 今天这所学校举行了许多活动。

actor /'æktə(r)/

演员 (C) (请参阅附录“职业”)

actress /'æktɪs/

女演员 (C) (请参阅附录“职业”)

actual /'æktʃʊəl/

实际的 (adj) = real: The actual cost is a lot higher than Beth said. 实际费用比贝丝所说的要高很多。

acute /ə'kjʊt/

①剧烈的 (adj) = severe, intense: Jack suffers acute pain in his back. 杰克承受

着背部剧痛的折磨。

② 敏锐的 (*adj*) = *keen, sharp*: Tina has an acute sense of smell. 蒂娜有敏锐的嗅觉。

③ 急性的 (*adj*) ⇔ *chronic*: Chris has an acute attack of hepatitis. 克莉斯患了急性肝炎。

adapt /ə'dæpt/

① 改装 (*vt*): He adapted an old car engine to fit his boat. 他把一台旧的汽车发动机改装到了小汽艇上。

◆ 同源词 *adaptation* (*U*) 改造, 适应。

② 适应 (*vi*) = *adjust*: Tim can't adapt to the idea of having a woman as his boss. 提姆不能接受由一个女性来做他的顶头上司的主意。

◆ 同源词 *adaptable* (*adj*) 适应性强的。

adaptation /ˌædæp'teɪʃən/

① 适应 (*U*): The students' adaptation to the new school was easy and quick. 学生很容易并且很快适应新的学校。

② 改编本 (*C*): The movie is an adaptation of a novel. 这部影片是小说的改编本。

add /æd/

添加 (*vt*) ⇔ *subtract* (*sth from sth*): Add a few more names to the list. 在名单上再添加几个名字。

◆ 同源词 *addition* (*C, U*) 增加。 *additive* (*C*) 添加物。

add to

增加 (*vt, u*) = *increase*: The rise in oil prices has added to our problems. 油价上涨增加了我们的麻烦。

add up

把...加起来 (*vt, s*) = *reckon/figure/count up*: Add up these numbers and tell me the answer. 把这些数字加起来, 告诉我答案。

add up to

加起来 (*vt, u*) = *amount/come to*: The bill added up to \$250. 账单加起来是 250 美元。

addict /'ædɪkt/

上瘾的人, 入迷的人 (*C*): Bob is a television addict. 鲍勃是个电视迷。

◆ 同尾词 *indict* (控告)。 *predict* (预测)。 *edict* (敕令)。 *verdict* (判决)。 *contradict* (反驳; 矛盾)。 *interdict* (禁令)。

addicted /ə'dɪktɪd/

① 上了瘾的 (*adj*): He became addicted to drugs/alcohol/gambling. 他吸毒 / 酗酒 / 赌博上了瘾。

② 入了迷的 (*adj*): He is hopelessly addicted to television. 他无法自拔地迷上了电视。

addiction /ə'dɪkʃən/

上瘾 (*C, U*): There is a growing problem of drug addiction among young people. 青年人中吸毒成瘾的问题与日俱增。

◆ 同源词 *addictive* (*adj*) 上瘾的。

addition /ə'dɪʃən/

① 增加之人(或物) (*C*): A newly born child is often called an addition to the family. 新生儿经常被说成是家里添丁了。

② 加; 加法 (*U*) ⇔ *subtraction*: John has begun to learn addition and subtraction. 约翰已经开始学加减法了。 We won a holiday, in addition to the prize money. 除了奖金, 我们还赢得了一个假期。

additional /ə'dɪʃənəl/

另外的 (*adj*) = *extra*: An additional charge is made for heavy parcels. 超重的包裹要另外收费。

address /ə'dres/

① 致(函) (*vt*): The letter is addressed to you. 这封信是写给你的。

② 向...发表演说 (*vt*) = *speak to*: Mr. White was invited to address the crowd. 怀特先生受邀向群众演说。

③ 地址 (*C*): You can send the letter to my Paris address. 你可以把信寄至我在巴黎的地址。

④ 演讲 (*C*) = *speech*: Mr. White delivered an opening address. 怀特先生致了开幕词。

adequate /'ædɪkwɪt/

① 胜任的 (*adj*) = suitable (for), fit (for): Jim is not adequate to the job. 吉姆不能胜任这工作。

② 足够的 (*adj*) = enough: This meal is adequate for two. 这份饭够两人食用。

◆ 同源词 **inadequate** (*adj*) 不足的。

adhere /əd'hɪə(r), æd-/

坚持 (*vi*) = stick/cleave (to), stand (by): We adhere to the principle that men and women are created equal. 我们坚持男女生来平等的原则。

adjust /ə'dʒʌst/

① 调节 (*vt*) = regulate: I adjusted the color on the TV by turning this knob. 我通过转动这个旋钮来调节电视的色彩。

② 适应 (*vi, vt*) = adapt: Harry adjusted (himself) very quickly to the climate of this country. 哈利很快就适应了个国家的气候。

◆ 同源词 **adjustable** (*adj*) 可调整的。

adjustment /ə'dʒʌstmənt/

调整 (*C*): I made a few minor adjustments to my original plan. 我对原计划作了一些小小的调整。

administer /əd'mɪnɪstə(r)/

① 管理 (*vt*) = manage, run, govern: The school has been badly administered. 该校管理无方。

② 给(药) (*vt*): The doctor administered several aspirins for my headache. 医生给我几颗阿司匹林治头痛。

◆ 同源词 **administrator** (*C*) 行政人员, 管理人。

administration /əd'mɪnɪ'streɪʃən/

① 管理 (*U*): Tim lacks experience in administration, so he cannot run the department. 提姆缺少管理经验, 因此他无法经营那个部门。

② 政府 (*C*): The Bush administration's anti-terror tactics are not widely supported. 布什政府的反恐策略未得到广泛支持。

administrative /əd'mɪnɪstrətɪv/

管理的 (*adj*): Jason took an administrative job. 杰生接受了一份管理工作。

admirable /'ædmərəbl/

极好的 (*adj*) = laudable, excellent: You have done an admirable job. 你的工作做得好极了。

admiral /'ædmərəl/

海军上将 (*C*): Admiral Nelson defeated the combined French and Spanish fleets. 海军上将纳尔逊击溃了法国和西班牙的联合舰队。

admiration /'ædmə'reɪʃən/

沉醉 (*U*): He was lost in admiration for the beautiful scenery. 那美妙的景色使他沉醉。

admire /əd'maɪə(r)/

① 钦佩 (*vt*): I admire her for her courage. 我钦佩她的勇气。

◆ 同源词 **admirer** (*C*) 仰慕者。

② 欣赏 (*vt*): We stopped halfway up the hill to admire the view. 我们在半山腰停歇以欣赏景色。

admission /əd'mɪʃən/

① 承认 (*C*) = confession: Chris is a bad driver, by/on her own admission. 克莉丝自己承认是个蹩脚的司机。

② 允许进入(或加入) (*U*) = admittance: I have gotten admission to the club. 我已被允许加入该俱乐部。

admit /əd'mɪt/

① 承认 (*vt, vi*) = confess: That boy admitted (to) cheating on the exam. 那个男孩承认在考试时作弊。

② 允许进入(或加入) (*vt*) = let/allow in: He was admitted to hospital. 他被收入医院。

adolescence /'ædə(ʊ)'lesəns/

青春期 (*U*): Everyone will go through adolescence. 每个人都会经历青春期。

adolescent /'ædə(ʊ)'lesənt/

① 孩子气的 (*adj*) = juvenile: Adolescent behavior is not acceptable in an adult. 成年人表现出孩子气的行为是不能为人所接受的。

② 青少年 (*C*): Adolescents face a great deal of peer pressure. 青少年面临着来

自同龄人的巨大压力。

adopt /ə'dɒpt/

① 采取 (vt): The police adopted a hands-off attitude to gambling. 警方对赌博采取不干涉态度。

② 收养 (vt): King was adopted when he was only two years old. 金在年仅两岁时就被人收养了。

◆ 同源词 **adoption** (C, U) 采取; 收养。 **adoptive** (adj) 收养的。

adore /ə'dɔ:(r)/

① 深爱 (vt) = love very much: Serena adores her children. 莎雷娜深爱自己的孩子们。

② 非常喜欢 (vt): Paul adores going to the movies. 保罗非常喜欢看电影。

adult /ə'dʌlt, 'ædʌlt/

① 成年人 (C) = grown-up; ⇔ minor: This film is for adults only. 这部影片仅供成年人观看。

② 成人的 (adj): Children should take half the adult dose. 儿童宜用成年人剂量的二分之一。

adulthood /ə'dʌlt, hʊd/

成年 (U) ⇔ childhood: A child will reach adulthood at the age of twenty. 孩子长到 20 岁就算成年了。

◆ 同源词 **adult** (adj) 成人的。 **adult** (C) 成年人。

advance /əd'vɑ:ns/

① 进展 (C) = development: Recent advances in cloning have raised several ethical questions. 克隆技术的最新进展引发了一些伦理问题。

② 推进 (vi) ⇔ retreat: Iraq's forces were advancing on the neighboring country. 伊拉克军队当时正向邻国推进。

◆ 同源词 **advancement** (U) 改进, 进步。

advanced /əd'vɑ:nst/

高级的 (adj) ⇔ elementary: I took a course in Advanced Computer Studies. 我选了一门高级计算机研究课程。

advantage /əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ/

优势 (C) = edge; ⇔ disadvantage: His teaching experience gave him a big ad-

vantage over me. 他的教学经历使他比我具有更大的优势。

adventure /əd'ventʃə(r)/

奇遇, 冒险 (C): This book is about my exciting adventures in the Himalayas. 这本书写的是我在喜马拉雅山经历的种种激动人心的冒险活动。

◆ 同源词 **adventurer** (C) 冒险家。 **adventurous** (adj) 喜欢冒险的。

advertise /'ædvətɑ:z/

为...做广告 (vt) = promote: There is a big poster advertising a new camera. 那儿有一张为新式照相机做广告的大型海报。

◆ 同源词 **advertiser** (C) 广告商。

advertisement /əd've:tɪzmənt, -tɪs-/

广告 (C): We put an advertisement in the local newspapers. 我们在当地的一些报纸上登了一则广告。

◆ 同源词 **advertising** (U) 广告业。

advice /əd'vaɪs/

忠告 (U): Acting on my teacher's advice, I have decided to give up gambling. 我已决定遵照老师的忠告戒赌。

advise /əd'vaɪz/

① 劝告 (vt) = counsel: I advised her to stay until the rain let up. 我劝她等到雨停了再走。

② 建议 (vi): My mother advised against taking up with that guy. 我母亲建议不要与那家伙交往。

adviser /əd'vaɪzə(r)/

顾问 (C) = advisor, consultant: He serves as a special adviser to the mayor. 他担任市长的特别顾问。

advocate /'ædvəkeɪt/

① 主张 (vt) = support: Some businessmen advocate cutting interest rates. 一些商人主张降低利率。

② 提倡者 (C)

affair /ə'feə(r)/

事件 (C): The Watergate affair brought down the Nixon Administration. 水门事件使尼克松政府下台了。

affect /ə'fekt/

影响 (*vt*) = **influence**: A change in climate may affect our health. 气候的变化可能会影响到我们的健康。

affection /ə'fekʃən/

爱 (*U*) = **fondness**: Andy has a deep affection for his daughter. 安迪深爱自己的女儿。

◆同尾词 **infection** (传染)。 **perfection** (完美)。 **confection** (甜食)。 **defection** (叛变)。

affectionate /ə'fekʃənət/

有感情的 (*adj*) = **attached**: He is very affectionate to his daughter. 他对女儿感情很深。

affirm /ə'fɜ:m/

坚称 (*vt*) = **assert, declare**: Jim affirmed that he was telling the truth. 吉姆坚称他说的是实话。

◆同源词 **affirmative** (*adj*) 肯定的。
◆同尾词 **firm** (坚定的)。 **confirm** (证实)。 **infirm** (虚弱的)。

afford /ə'fɔ:d/

承担 (*vt*): I cannot afford to lose such an important customer. 失去这样一位重要的顾客,我可承担不起。

◆同源词 **affordable** (*adj*) 负担得起的。

afraid /ə'freɪd/

害怕的 (*adj*) = **fearful, scared, frightened**: There is no need to be afraid of barking dogs. 不必害怕吠叫的狗。

after /'ɑ:ftə(r)/

① 在...之后 (*prep*) ⇔ **efore**: We'll leave after lunch. 我们吃完午饭后动身。

② 之后 (*conj*) ⇔ **before**: She started the job shortly after she left school. 她毕业后不久就开始做这份工作了。

afternoon /'ɑ:ftə'nu:n/

下午 (*C*): She goes there two afternoons a week. 她一周有两个下午去那里。

afterward(s) /'ɑ:ftəwəd(z)/

之后 (*adv*) ⇔ **eforehand**: Let's go to the movie first and eat afterwards. 我们先去看电影吧,之后再吃饭。

again /ə'geɪn/

再,又;重新 (*adv*): You should start again from the beginning. 你应该从头再来一遍。

against /ə'geɪnst/

① 倚靠着 (*prep*): She is leaning against the wall. 她倚墙而立。

② 反对 (*prep*) ⇔ **for**: I am strongly against the idea. 我强烈反对这个想法。

age /eɪdʒ/

① 变老 (*vi*): After his son's death, he aged quickly. 儿子死后,他老得很快。

◆同源词 **aged** (*adj*) ...岁的;(年)老的。

② 使变老 (*vt*): The illness has aged him. 这场病使他变老了。

③ 年老 (*U*): Her face was wrinkled with age. 她的脸因年老而布满皱纹。

④ 年龄 (*C*): There are dozens of boys here, all different ages. 这儿有几十个男孩,年龄各不相同。

agency /'eɪdʒənsɪ/

代理公司 (*C*): The company's agency opened its business in Shanghai last week. 上星期,这家公司在上海的代理公司开张了。

agenda /ə'dʒendə/

议事日程 (*C*): Educational reforms are high/low on the agenda. 教育改革在议程中占主要/次要位置。

agent /'eɪdʒənt/

代理人 (*C*): Our agent in Shanghai deals with all our business there. 我们在上海的代理人负责处理那里的全部业务。

aggression /ə'ɡresʃən/

侵略 (*U*): Iraq once committed armed aggression against Kuwait, but it was repelled by the U.S. 伊拉克曾对科威特进行武装侵略,但被美国击退了。

◆同尾词 **progression** (前进)。 **digression** (偏离主题)。 **transgression** (违反,犯罪)。 **retrogression** (退化)。

aggressive /ə'ɡresɪv/

① 好斗的 (*adj*) = **elligerent, ellicose**: Bob's aggressive behavior often causes problems. 鲍勃的好斗行为常惹来麻

烦。

②有进取心的 (*adj*) = **boldly assertive**: John is aggressive, so he can get ahead in his job. 约翰很有进取心, 所以能在工作中取得进展。

◆同义词 **progressive** (进步的)。 **regressive** (退步的)。 **retrogressive** (退化的)。

agitate /'ædʒɪteɪt/

使焦虑不安 (*vt*): Jane became agitated when she was asked about her past. 当珍被问到她的早年经历时开始显得不安起来。

◆同源词 **agitation** (*U*) 焦虑不安。

ago /ə'gəʊ/

之前 (*adv*): He died a long time ago. 他很早之前就过世了。

agony /'æɡəni/

痛苦 (*U*) = **distress, pain**: Mary lay in agony waiting for her doctor to come. 玛莉非常痛苦地躺着, 等着医生的到来。

◆同源词 **agonize** (*vi*) 感到极度痛苦。

agree /ə'ɡri:/

同意 (*vi*) = **concur**: I agree with you on this movie. It is terrific. 我同意你对这部影片的看法, 真是棒极了。

◆同源词 **agreeable** (*adj*) 宜人的。

agree with

(食品等)对...适宜 (*vt, u*): I love steak, but unfortunately it doesn't agree with me. 我喜欢吃牛排, 遗憾的是吃了会不舒服。

agreeable /ə'ɡri:əbl/

①宜人的 (*adj*) = **pleasant**: I found an agreeable spot for camping. 我找到了一块宜人的野营地。

②能接受的 (*adj*) = **acceptable**: Any deal to be clinched must be agreeable to everyone involved. 生意的成交必须为相关的每一个人所接受。

agreement /ə'ɡri:mənt/

①一致意见 (*U*): The two sides finally reached agreement. 双方最终达成了一致意见。

②协议 (*C*) = **contract, compact**: After

signing an agreement, you cannot break it. 协议一经签字就不能违背。

agricultural /,ægrɪ'kʌltʃərəl/

农业的 (*adj*): Most of the country's agricultural products are exported to the U.S. 该国大部分农产品被出口到美国。

◆同源词 **agriculture** (*U*) 农业。

◆同首词 **agrarian** (土地的; 农民的)。 **agribusiness** (农业工商业)。 **agrology** (农业土壤学)。 **agronomy** (农学)。 **agronomist** (农学家)。

agriculture /'ægrɪkʌltʃə(r)/

农业 (*U*): The country's agriculture is suffering as a result of the flood. 由于水灾的缘故, 该国的农业遭受了损失。

◆同源词 **agricultural** (*adj*) 农业的。

ahead /ə'hed/

前面 (*adv*): He went ahead of the others. 他走到了其他人的前面。

AI /,eɪ 'aɪ/

人工智能 (*U*) **artificial intelligence**

aid /eɪd/

①帮助 (*U*) = **help**: I watch birds with the aid of a telescope. 我借助于望远镜来观察鸟儿们。

②提供帮助的东西 (*C*): A dictionary is an indispensable aid in learning a new language. 学习新语言时, 词典是一样不可或缺的工具。

③帮助, 援助 (*vt*) = **assist**: Thank you for aiding us in our chemistry experiment. 感谢您为我们的化学实验提供了帮助。

AIDS /eɪdz/

艾滋病 (*U*): Is there a cure for AIDS? 有治艾滋病的良方吗?

aim /em/

①把...瞄准 (*vt*) = **direct, level, point**: Jassy aimed his gun at the bird in the tree. 杰西举枪瞄准树上那只鸟。

②旨在 (*vi*) = **aspire**: I aim to be a successful businessman. 我立志要成为一个成功的商人。

③瞄准 (*U*): Jassy took aim at the bird

in the tree. 杰西瞄准了树上那只鸟。

④目的 (C) = **intention**: I flew to New York with the aim of seeing my sister. 我飞赴纽约是为了去看望姐姐。

air /eə(r)/

空气 (U): Let's go out for a breath of fresh air. 我们出去呼吸一下新鲜空气吧。

air-conditioner

空气调节器, 空调机 (C): We use air-conditioners to control the temperature of the air in our office. 我们用空调机控制办公室的空气温度。

aircraft /'eəkrɑ:ft/

飞机 (C) (请参阅附录“交通工具”)

airline /'eəlaɪn/

航空公司 (C): The airline has decided to lower its fares. 这家航空公司已经决定降低机票价格。

airmail /'eəmeɪl/

航(空)邮(件) (U): I sent the letter by airmail. 我寄了一封航空信。

airplane /'eəpleɪn/

飞机 (C) (请参阅附录“交通工具”)

airport /'eəpɔ:t/

机场 (C): Our plane will land at the Lincoln Airport. 我们的飞机将降落在林肯机场。

airtight /'eətaɪt/

密封的 (adj): Store food in an airtight container; otherwise, it will go bad easily. 把食物贮存在密封的容器内, 不然很容易变质。

airway /'eəweɪ/

呼吸道 (C): The doctor checked my airway. 医生检查了我的呼吸道。

airways /'eəweɪz/

航空公司 (C) = **airline**: British Airways made big losses last year. 英国航空公司去年出现巨额亏损。

aisle /aɪl/

通道 (C): Instant noodles are in the next aisle. 方便面摆在隔壁通道的货架上。

alarm /ə'lɑ:m/

①警报 (C): Some teachers have sounded/raised the alarm about the danger of smoking. 有些教师已经发出了吸烟危险性的警报。

②惊恐 (U) = **fear, anxiety**: The news of foot-and-mouth disease caused widespread public alarm. 有关口蹄疫的消息给公众带来了普遍的恐慌。

③使惊恐 (vt): Parents are alarmed by the dramatic increase in campus crime. 家长们对校园犯罪的急剧上升感到恐慌。

◆同源词 **alarming** (adj) 使人惊恐的。 **alarmist** (C) 无事自忧者。

album /'ælbəm/

①专辑唱片 (C): The band's latest album is selling very well. 该乐团最新推出的专辑唱片销售很好。

②相簿 (C): Please put all the photos in the album. 请将所有相片放入相簿。

alcohol /'ælkəhɒl/

酒, 酒精 (U): It would be better for you to keep off alcohol. 你最好是滴酒别沾。

◆相关词 **liquor** (烈性酒)。 **spirits** (烈性酒)。 **wine** (葡萄酒)。 **booze** (酒)。

alcoholic /'ælkə'hɒlɪk/

①酒醉的 (adj): They left the restaurant in an alcoholic haze. 他们醉眼朦胧地离开了饭店。

②酗酒者 (C): An alcoholic is often in a state of permanent depression. 酗酒者常常陷入持续的沮丧状态中。

◆同尾词 **workaholic** (工作狂)。 **chocaholic** (嗜爱巧克力者)。

alert /ə'lɜ:t/

①警觉的 (adj) = **watchful (for)**: You should be alert to every possible danger. 你应该对每一个可能发生的危险都保持警觉。

②戒备 (状态) (S): Be on the alert for pickpockets on the bus. 在公共汽车上须谨防扒手。

③使警觉 (vt) = **awaken**: Doctors of-

ten alert the public to the dangers of smoking. 医生们经常提醒公众对吸烟的危害性保持警觉。

algebra /'ældʒɪbrə/

代数 (U): Business and industry rely on algebra to help solve many problems. 商业和工业中的许多问题有赖于代数解决。

alien /'eɪljən/

① 截然不同的 (adj) = **contrary**: Your ideas are quite alien to my way of thinking. 你的观点与我的思路大相径庭。

② 外国的 (adj) = **foreign**: I am interested in alien customs/cultures. 我对外国的习惯/文化感兴趣。

③ 外侨 (C) = **foreigner**: Since the terrorist attack, illegal aliens have been hunted down and deported. 自从恐怖袭击以来,非法居留的外侨已被搜出并遣送出境。

alienate /'eɪljənət/

① 使疏远 (不和) (vt): By raising taxes, the president alienated many voters. 总统提高税收的政策使许多选民疏远了他。

② 使离群 (vt): Students who are alienated from normal school life are likely to be led astray. 脱离正常学校生活的学生很有可能会步入歧途。

alienation /,eɪljə'neɪʃən/

疏远 (U): A newcomer to the city often feels a sense of alienation. 城市里的新来者常会产生一种疏远感。

alike /ə'laɪk/

① 相像的 (adj) = **similar**: ⇔ **different**: The two sisters look alike. 两姐妹看上去很相像。

② 同样地 (adv): I learned a lot from teachers and students alike. 我从老师和学生那里都学到了许多东西。

③ 相似地 (adv) = **in a similar way**: The two sisters were dressed alike. 两姐妹穿戴得很相似。

alive /ə'laɪv/

① 活着的 (adj): Several people were

buried alive during that earthquake. 在那次地震中有好几个人被活埋了。

◆ 同源词 **live** (vi) 住; 生活。 **life** (U, C) 生命; 生活。

② 活跃的 (adj): The meeting really came alive when Jason stood up to make his speech. 当杰生站起来发言时,会议的气氛才真正开始活跃起来。

◆ 同源词 **lifeless** (adj) 死的, 无生命的。

all /ɔ:l/

全部 (adv/adj/pron) (请参阅附录“不定代词”)

allegation /,æli'geɪʃən/

指控 (C): If the allegations against him prove correct, he will face a criminal charge. 假如对他的指控证明是正确的,他将面临刑事起诉。

allege /ə'ledʒ/

指控 (vt): He is alleged to have passed on secret information to the enemy. 他被指控向敌人传送机密情报。

allergic /ə'le:dʒɪk/

过敏的 (adj): Some people are allergic to pollen. 有些人对花粉过敏。

allergy /'ælədʒi/

过敏 (C): I suffer from an allergy to sea food. 我对海鲜过敏。

alleviate /ə'li:vɪət/

减轻, 缓解 (vt) = **ease**, **relieve**: We tried to alleviate the pain/boredom by singing songs. 我们试图以唱歌来减轻痛苦/打发无聊。

◆ 同源词 **alleviation** (U) 缓解。

alley /'æli/

小巷, 弄堂 (C)

◆ 相关词 请参见 **lane**。

alliance /ə'laɪəns/

同盟 (C) = **league**: Several Eastern European countries have entered into a defensive alliance with NATO. 几个东欧国家与北大西洋公约组织结盟组成了一个防御性联盟。

alligator /'æliɡeɪtə(r)/

鳄鱼 (C) = **crocodile**: Alligators resemble lizards in their shape, but they have

thicker bodies and tails than most lizards. 鳄鱼在形状上很像蜥蜴,但身体和尾巴比大部分蜥蜴都粗。

allocate /'ælə(ʊ)ket/

划拨出 (vt) = **earmark, set aside**: Ten million dollars have been allocated for building a new school in this area. 已拨出 1000 万美元在该地区建造一所新学校。

◆同源词 **allocation** (U, C) 拨给, 配给。

◆同尾词 **locate** (确定...的位置)。 **dislocate** (使脱臼)。 **relocate** (重新确定...的位置)。

allow /ə'laʊ/

允许 (vt) = **permit**: My parents won't allow me to stay out after 10 p. m. 我父母不许我晚上十点以后逗留在外。

◆同源词 **allowable** (adj) 可允许的。

allow for

考虑到 (vt, u) = **take...into account**: The cost of building a house will be \$3 million, which allows for the 3% inflation. 考虑到百分之三的通货膨胀率, 一栋房子的造价将达到 300 万美元。

allowance /ə'laʊəns/

零用钱 (C) = **pocket money**: My father gives me an allowance of \$1,000 a month. 我父亲一个月给我 1000 美元零用钱。

ally /ə'laɪ/

①使结盟 (vt) = **align**: A small country tends to ally itself with a stronger power. 小国一般都倾向于与一强国结盟。

②盟国 (C): The U. S. fought against Iraq with the help of its European allies. 美国在其欧洲盟国的协助下与伊拉克作战。

almost /'ɔ:lməʊst/

差点, 几乎 (adv): I almost dropped the glass. 我差点把玻璃杯掉到地上。

alone /ə'ləʊn/

①单独的 (adj): The temple stands alone on the hill. 这座庙宇孤零零地落在小山上。

◆同源词 **lone** (adj) 孤独无伴的。 **lonely** (adj)

寂寞的。

②单独地 (adv): The child made a toy all alone. 这孩子独自做了个玩具。

along /ə'lɒŋ/

①沿着 (prep): We walked along the road. 我们沿着马路行走。

②向前 (adv): She walked along, singing happily. 她快乐地唱着歌向前走。

alongside /ə'lɒŋ'saɪd/

与...并排着; 在...旁边 (prep): Britain fought alongside America during World War II. 第二次世界大战中, 英美两国并肩作战。

aloud /ə'laʊd/

出声地, 大声地 (adv) ⇔ **silently**: My father asked me to read the poem aloud. 我父亲叫我朗读这首诗。

alphabet /'ælfəbet, -bet/

字母表 (C): There are 26 letters in the English alphabet. 英文字母表中有 26 个字母。

◆同源词 **alphabetical** (adj) 依字母顺序的。

already /ɔ:l'redɪ/

已经 (adv): He has already left. 他已经离开了。

also /'ɔ:lsəʊ/

也, 而且 (adv): The weather is not only cold but also wet. 天气不仅冷, 而且潮湿。

alter /'ɔ:ltə(r)/

修改 (vt) = **change**: The coat has to be altered; it is too large. 外套要修改一下, 太大了。

alteration /ɔ:ltə'reɪʃən/

①改动 (C) = **change**: I am planning to make a few alterations to my house. 我正打算把自己的住房作些改动。

②修改 (U): My coat needs alteration. 我的外套需要作些修改。

alternate /'ɔ:ltənt/

①间隔的 (adj): I work on alternate Saturdays. 我隔周六工作。

②/'ɔ:ltənət/ 交替 (vi): The weather alternates between rain and sunshine. 天气

晴雨交替。

alternative /ɔ:l'tɜ:nətɪv/

① 供选择的 (*adj*): They went by the alternative road. 他们另选了一条路走了。

◆ 同源词 **alternatively** (*adv*) 作为选择。

② 代替物 (*C*) = **substitute** (*for*): The only alternative to being captured is to die fighting. 避免被俘的唯一办法就是决一死战。

although /ɔ:l'dəʊ/

虽然 (*conj*): Although my car is old, it still runs very well. 我的车子虽然旧了, 但仍然跑得很好。

altitude /'æltɪtju:d/

高度 (*C*) = **elevation**: The plane is flying at an altitude of 50,000 feet. 飞机在五万英尺的高空飞行。

◆ 同尾词 **attitude** (态度)。**aptitude** (才能; 习性)。**latitude** (纬度)。**multitude** (大量)。**platitude** (老生常谈)。**rectitude** (正直)。**fortitude** (坚韧)。**gratitude** (感激)。**certitude** (确定)。**longitude** (经度)。**magnitude** (巨大)。**ineptitude** (笨拙)。**vicissitudes** (个人状况; 兴衰)。

altogether /ɔ:l'tə'geðə(r), '-----/

完全 (*adv*) = **completely**: I don't altogether agree with you. 我不完全同意你的看法。

aluminum /ə'lju:mɪnəm, -'lu:-/

铝 (*U*): I bought an aluminum frying pan yesterday. 我昨天买了一个铝质煎锅。

always /'ɔ:lweɪz, -wɪz/

总是 (*adv*): The sun always sets in the west. 太阳总是从西方落下。

amateur /'æmətə(r), -tjuə(r), -tʃə(r),
æmə'tɜ:(r)/

① 业余的 (*adj*) ⇔ **professional**: Only amateur photographers can compete in the contest. 只有业余摄影爱好者才可角逐这次比赛。

② 业余爱好者 (*C*)

amaze /ə'meɪz/

使大为吃惊 (*vt*) = **astonish**, **surprise**:

It amazed me to find out how quickly the children learned to swim. 看到儿童学游泳进步如此神速, 真使我大为吃惊。

amazed /ə'meɪzd/

吃惊的 (*adj*) = **surprised**, **astonished**: I was amazed at how quickly the children learned to swim. 儿童学游泳进步这么快, 我真感到吃惊。

amazement /ə'meɪzmənt/

吃惊 (*U*) = **astonishment**, **surprise**: To my amazement, Peter came first. 令我吃惊的是, 彼得居然得了第一名。

ambassador /æm'bæsədə(r)/

大使 (*C*): He was the American ambassador to France. 他是美国的驻法大使。

◆ 相关词 **embassy** (大使馆)。

ambiguity /,æmbrɪ'gju:ti/

① 意义含糊不清 (*U*) = **vagueness**: In order to avoid ambiguity, you should write clearly. 为避免意义含糊不清, 你应写得明白些。

② 意义含糊不清的词语 (*C*): You should clear up ambiguities in your writing. 你应在文字中去掉那些意义含糊不清的词语。

ambiguous /æm'brɪgjuəs/

意义不明确的; 含糊不清的 (*adj*) = **vague**, **equivocal**; ⇔ **obvious**: She takes an ambiguous attitudes toward abortion. 她对堕胎问题采取模糊态度。

ambition /æm'bɪʃən/

志向 (*C*) = **dream**: I have at last achieved my lifetime ambition of practicing as a lawyer. 我终于实现了我的人生抱负, 那就是当一个律师。

ambitious /æm'bɪʃəs/

雄心勃勃的 (*adj*): He is ambitious for a higher position. 他雄心勃勃地要谋求高位。

ambulance /'æmbjuləns/

救护车 (*C*): Jack passed out suddenly and was taken by ambulance to the nearest hospital. 杰克忽然昏了过去并被救护车送到了最近的一家医院中。

ambush /'æmbʊʃ/

① 埋伏 (*U*): Several masked men were lying in ambush for the police chief. 几个蒙面人埋伏着等待警察局长的出现。

② 伏击 (*vt*): Several masked men ambushed the police chief. 几个蒙面人伏击了警察局长。

amend /ə'mend/

修改 (*vt*) = **revise**: The constitution has been amended several times. 宪法已几经修改。

◆ 同义词 **mend** (修理)。**commend** (称赞)。**recommend** (推荐)。

amendment /ə'mendmənt/

修正 (*C*): Congressmen have made several amendments to the constitution. 国会议员们已对宪法作了几处修正。

amiable /'eɪmjəbl/

和蔼可亲的 (*adj*) = **friendly**: The taxi driver is an amiable middle-aged man. 出租车司机是位和蔼可亲的中年人。

amid /ə'mɪd/

在...当中 (*prep*) = **amidst**, **among**: He didn't feel at ease amid so many people. 身处这么多人当中,他觉得不自在。

among /ə'mʌŋ/

在...中 (*prep*): That child was soon lost among the crowd. 那个小孩很快消失在人群中。

amount /ə'maʊnt/

数量 (*C*): A considerable amount of money was spent on education. 大量的金钱被花在了教育上。

amount to

总共达 (*vt, u*) = **add up to**, **come to**:
My savings amount to over \$1,000. 我的存款合计超过 1000 美元。

ample /'æmpl/

充足的 (*adj*) = **sufficient**: The students were given ample time to prepare for the exam. 学校给学生留出了充足的时间去准备考试。

amplify /'æmplɪfaɪ/

放大 (*vt*): The sounds of the guitar

were amplified and sent through the speakers. 吉他的乐声被放大并通过扩音器播出。

amuse /ə'mju:z/

使得到娱乐 (*vt*) = **entertain**: The children amused themselves by playing bridge. 孩子们以打桥牌取乐。

amused /ə'mju:zd/

被逗乐的 (*adj*) = **delighted**: The students were greatly amused to hear about the actor falling off the stage. 听说那演员从舞台上跌了下来,学生们被逗得乐不可支。

◆ 同源词 **amusing** (*adj*) 逗人笑的。

amusement /ə'mju:zmənt/

① 好笑;娱乐,消遣 (*U*) = **enjoyment**, **delight**: To the children's amusement, their teacher sat on the wet paint. 看到自己的老师坐在未干的油漆上,孩子们都被逗乐了。

② 娱乐活动 (*C*) = **pastime**: Amusements such as baseball games can keep boys out of mischief. 棒球之类的娱乐活动可以使男孩子们无暇捣蛋。

analogy /ə'nælədʒi/

比拟,类比 (*C*) = **comparison**: Our teacher drew an analogy between life and the candle. 我们的老师将生命和蜡烛作了个类比。

◆ 同源词 **analogous** (*adj*) 类似的。

analysis /ə'næləsis/

分析 (*C*): Cheryle made a thorough analysis of the food. 雪洛对该食品进行了详尽的分析。

analyst /'ænəlist/

分析员 (*C*): King is a food analyst. 金是个食品分析员。

◆ 同源词 **analyze** (*vt*) 分析。**analysis** (*C*) 分析。

analytic(al) /æ'nə'ltɪk(əl)/

分析的 (*adj*): We adopted an analytic approach to grammar. 我们对语法采用了分析的方法。

analyze /'ænəlaɪz/

分析 (*vt*) = **examine**: Cheryle analyzed

the food and found it had been contaminated. 雪洛对食品作了分析,发现该食品已受到污染。

ancestor /'ænsɛstə(r), -sɪs-/

祖先 (C) = **forebear**; ⇔ **descendent**:

Her ancestors came from Ireland. 她的祖先来自爱尔兰。

anchor /'æŋkə(r)/

① 抛锚停泊 (vi): Several ships anchored in the harbor. 几艘船抛锚停泊在港口中。

② 主持 (vt): Julia anchored the evening news. 茱莉亚担任晚间新闻主持人。

③ 锚 (C): We dropped/cast (the) anchor a few yards offshore. 我们在离岸数码处抛锚。

④ 精神支柱 (C): In times of distress my mother is my anchor. 在痛苦忧伤的时候,我母亲成了我的精神支柱。

⑤ 主播 (C): An anchor reads the news on TV. 一名主播在电视上播报新闻。

ancient /'eɪnfənt/

古代的 (adj) ⇔ **modern**: I took a course in ancient history. 我修了一门古代史课程。

anecdote /'ænikdɔ:t/

轶事,趣闻 (C): I like to read anecdotes. 我喜欢读轶事趣闻。

angel /'eɪn(d)ʒəl/

天使,可人儿 (C): You are an angel to bring an umbrella for me. 你是个可人儿,给我带来了一把伞。

anger /'æŋgə(r)/

怒气 (U) = **resentment**: Johnson had had a bad day at work and vented his anger on his family. 强生一天工作不顺利,于是将怒气发泄到家人身上。

◆ 同源词 **angry** (adj) 生气的。

angle /'æŋgl/

角;角度 (C): I took pictures of the pagoda from several different angles. 我从几个不同的角度给这座宝塔拍了照。A bigot never looks at an event from another angle. 固执己见的人从来就不会

换个角度来看待事物。

angry /'æŋgrɪ/

生气的 (adj) = **furious**: Winnie was angry with Joe for standing her up. 薇妮对乔的失约感到非常生气。

animal /'æɪnɪmə/

动物 (C) (请参阅附录“动物”)

animate /'æɪnɪmeɪt/

① 使有生气 (vt): Laughter animated Cindy's face for a moment. 开颜一笑使辛蒂的脸上—时有了生气。

◆ 同源词 **animation** (U) 生气,兴奋。

② 有生命的,活的 (adj) ⇔ **inanimate**: The seabed is full of animate objects that grow out of the sand. 海底有着许多从沙里长出的生物。

ankle /'æŋkl/

脚踝 (C): I have sprained my ankle. That is why I am limping along. 我把脚踝扭伤了,所以走起路来一瘸一拐。

anniversary /,æɪnɪ'vɜ:səri/

周年纪念日 (C): My wife and I celebrated our wedding anniversary by going out to a fancy restaurant. 妻子和我去了一家豪华饭店以庆祝我们的结婚周年纪念日。

announce /ə'naʊns/

宣布 (vt) = **declare**: Everyone was silent as the teacher announced the winner of the speech contest. 在老师宣布演讲比赛优胜者的时候,每个人都屏息静听。

◆ 同尾词 **denounce** (谴责)。 **pronounce** (发音,宣告)。 **renounce** (声明放弃)。

announcement /ə'naʊnsmənt/

宣布 (U); 通告 (C) = **declaration**: The president will make an important announcement this evening. 总统将在今晚发布重要通告。

annoy /ə'noɪ/

使恼怒 (vt) = **irritate**: It annoyed me to think how much time we had wasted. 一想到我们浪费了如此多的时间,我就觉得很生气。

◆ 同源词 **annoyance** (U, C) 烦恼,困扰。

annoyance /ə'noɪəns/

① 恼怒 (*U*) = irritation: "Go away!" Maggie replied with annoyance. "走开!" 玛姬恼怒地回答道。

② 恼人的事 (*C*) = nuisance: The noisy traffic is a continual annoyance. 交通噪音令人烦恼不已。

◆ 同源词 annoy (*vt*) 使恼怒。

annual /'ænjʊəl/

每年的; 一年一次的 (*adj*) = yearly: My annual income is about \$1 million. 我的年收入大约是 100 万美元。

◆ 同源词 annually (*adv*) 每年地。

anonymous /ə'nɒnɪməs/

匿名的, 不具名的 (*adj*): The blood donor wishes to remain anonymous. 捐血者希望匿名。

◆ 同源词 anonymity (*U*) 匿名, 无名。

another /ə'nʌðə(r)/

另一个 (*pron*): He finished his apple and asked for another. 他吃完了他的苹果, 又提出再要一个。

answer /'ɑ:nsə(r)/

① 答复 (*C*): My teacher gave no answer to my question. 老师对我的问题没有给予答复。

② 回答 (*vt*) = reply/respond to: I must answer these questions as soon as possible. 我必须尽快回答这些问题。

answer back

(与...)顶嘴 (*vi; vt, s*): Don't answer (your parents) back; it is impolite. 不要(跟你父母)顶嘴, 那是不礼貌的。

answer for

对... 负责 (*vt, u*) = be responsible for: I will answer for her safety. 我将对她的安全负责。

ant /ænt/

蚂蚁 (*C*) (请参阅附录“动物”)

Antarctic /ænt'ɑ:ktɪk/

① 南极洲 (*S*) ⇔ Arctic: The Antarctic is the most southern part of the world. 南极洲是世界的最南端。

② 南极的 (*adj*): We went on an Antarctic expedition last year. 去年我们进行了一次南极探险。

antenna /æn'tenə/

① 天线 (*C*): I installed an antenna on my roof to receive TV signals. 为了接收电视信号, 我在屋顶上安装了一根天线。

② 触角; 警觉 (*C*): Mr. Church is famous for his acute political antenna. 丘奇先生以其极其敏锐的政治嗅觉而闻名。

anthem /'ænthəm/

圣歌, 颂歌 (*C*): The band began to play the national anthem. 乐队开始奏国歌。

antibiotic /,æntɪbaɪ'ɒtɪk/

抗生素 (*C*): Many scientists have voiced concern about the abuse of antibiotics. 许多科学家表示了对滥用抗生素的担忧。

antibody /'æntɪbɒdɪ/

抗体 (*C*): The body can produce antibodies to fight diseases. 人体能够产生抗体来抵抗疾病。

anticipate /æn'tɪsɪpeɪt/

① 预料 (*vt*) = expect: It is anticipated that share prices will fall after the terrorist attack. 人们预料, 恐怖袭击后股票价格将会下滑。

② 料到 (*vt*) = foresee: I didn't anticipate having to do the cooking and laundry myself! 我可没料到竟然要自己做饭和洗衣服!

◆ 同义词 participate (参加)。

anticipation /æntɪsɪ'peɪʃən/

预料 (*U*) = expectation: We secured the doors and windows with locks and bars in anticipation of the typhoon. 因为预料有台风, 我们把门窗都锁好拴牢了。

antique /æn'ti:k/

① 古董 (*C*): He established his own business dealing in antiques. 他创建了自己的古董商行。

② 古董的 (*adj*): This antique table costs

ten thousand dollars. 这张古董桌子价值一万美金。

antonym /'æntənɪm/

反义词 (C) ⇔ synonym: “War” is the antonym of “peace”. “战争”是“和平”的反义词。

◆同尾词 **pseudonym** (假名)。 **homonym** (同音同形异义词)。 **acronym** (首字母缩略词)。 **synonym** (同义词)。

anxiety /æŋ'zaiəti/

① 焦急; 焦虑 (U) = **unease**: We waited with great anxiety for more news about the fire. 我们焦急万分地等待着有关这次火灾的进一步消息。

② 令人忧虑的事 (C) = **worry**: Her sick child is a great anxiety to her. 她的那个病孩使她焦虑万分。

anxious /'æŋ(k)ʃəs/

① 担心的 (adj) = **concerned, worried**: I am anxious about losing my job. 我很担心会失去工作。

② 急切的 (adj) = **eager**: I am anxious to please Doris. 我急于讨好陶乐斯。

any /'eni/

任何一个 (adj/adv/pron) (请参阅附录“不定代词”)

anyhow /'enihaʊ/

不管怎样还是 (adv) = **anyway, in spite of that**: Connie told me not to buy the dress, but I bought it anyhow. 康妮告诉我别买那条连衣裙, 可是不管怎样我还是买下了。

anyway /'eniweɪ/

不管怎样还是 (adv) = **anyhow**

apart /ə'pɑ:t/

分离着 (adv): Jean was standing a little apart from the others. 珍站在和其他人稍稍分开的地方。

apartment /ə'pɑ:tmənt/

公寓 (C): The apartment building was pulled down to make room for a hotel. 为了腾出地方造一家旅馆, 这幢公寓大楼被拆除了。

ape /eɪp/

猿类 (C) (请参阅附录“动物”)

apologize /ə'pɒlədʒaɪz/

道歉 (vi): I apologized to you for stepping on your foot. 我踩了你的脚, 向你道歉。

◆同源词 **apologetic** (adj) 道歉的。 **apologist** (C) 辩护者。

apology /ə'pɒlədʒi/

道歉 (C): I made an apology for what I had said, but she wouldn't accept it. 我为自己所说的话表示道歉, 可是她不肯接受。

apparent /ə'pærənt/

显而易见的 (adj) = **clear, obvious, evident, noticeable**: Her anger at the way she had been treated was apparent to everyone. 她对自己受到的待遇感到愤怒, 这对每个人来说都是显而易见的。

appeal /ə'pi:l/

① 有吸引力 (vi): Popular music appeals especially to teenagers. 流行音乐特别吸引十几岁的青少年。

◆同源词 **appealing** (adj) 吸引人的。

② 呼吁 (vi): Our teacher appealed to us to study hard. 我们的老师要求我们努力学习。

③ 吸引力 (U) = **attraction**: Stories of that sort have lost their appeal for teenagers. 那类故事已对青少年失去吸引力。

④ 呼吁 (C) = **request**: His appeal for help went unanswered. 他恳求得到帮助, 但未获回音。

appeal for

为...呼吁 (vt, u) = **make a request for**: The president is appealing for solidarity in the face of the economic crisis. 总统呼吁大家团结起来面对经济危机。

appeal to

① 向...呼吁 (vt, u) = **ask**: The president is appealing to his people to fight against terrorism. 总统呼吁人民抗击恐怖主义。

②吸引 (*vt, u*) = **attract**: Classical music doesn't seem to appeal to teenagers. 古典音乐似乎不合青少年的口味。

③向...上诉 (*vt, u*): The defendant has decided to appeal to the High Court. 被告已经决定向高等法院提出上诉。

appear /ə'piə(r)/

①出现 (*vi*) = **come into view**; ⇔ **disappear**: A ship appeared on the horizon. 一艘轮船出现在地平线上。

②看上去好像 (*vi*) = **seem**: Audrey appeared to be sleeping, but in fact she was wide awake. 奥黛丽看上去好像是睡着了, 其实她完全醒着。

appearance /ə'piərəns/

①出现, 露面 (*C*): Tina has made a number of appearances on television. 蒂娜已经在电视上好几次露面了。

②外观, 样子 (*U*): I tried to give the appearance of being interested in her boring speech. 我对她的乏味演讲尽量做出感兴趣的样子。

appetite /'æptɪt/

食欲 (*U*): If you eat sweets before dinner, you will spoil your appetite. 饭前吃糖果会损害食欲。

◆同源词 **appetizing** (*adj*) 增进食欲的。 **appetizer** (*C*) 开胃菜。

applaud /ə'plɔ:d/

①向...鼓掌 (*vt*) = **give sb a big hand**: The audience rose to applaud the performer. 观众起立对表演者报以掌声。

②称赞 (*vt*) = **praise, laud**: I applauded Ted for having the courage to say no to his boss. 我对泰德有勇气对老板说“不”表示赞赏。

applause /ə'plɔ:z/

掌声 (*U*): The audience gave the speaker a big round of applause. 听众们对演讲人报以热烈的掌声。

apple /'æpl/

苹果 (*C*) (请参阅附录“水果”)

appliance /ə'plaiəns/

电器, 器具 (*C*): Washing machines and refrigerators are electrical appliances. 洗衣机和电冰箱都是电器。

applicable /'æplɪkəbl/

适用的 (*adj*): The income tax law is not applicable to people who live at or below the poverty line. 所得税法对生活 在贫困线上或贫困线以下的人们是不适用的。

◆同源词 **apply** (*vt*) 应用。 **application** (*U*) 申请。 **applicant** (*C*) 应征的人, 申请人。

applicant /'æplɪkənt/

应征的人 (*C*): We had 36 applicants for the job. 这份工作有 36 个人来应聘。

application /,æplɪ'keɪʃən/

①申请 (*C*): Joey has written ten applications for jobs, but hasn't gotten a single reply. 乔伊总共写了十份求职申请, 但未得到一个回音。

②应用 (*C*) = **use**: A computer has a wide range of applications for teaching. 计算机在教学领域具有广泛的应用。

③应用 (*U*): Tell me about the application of this theory to actual practice. 告诉我这个理论如何在实践中应用。

apply /ə'plai/

①申请 (*vi*): I will apply to IBM for the post of marketing manager. 我打算向国际商用机器公司申请担任营销经理一职。

②适用 (*vi*): The new traffic rules do not apply to the countryside. 新的交通规则不适用于农村。

③应用 (*vt*): This method can be applied to solving several mathematical problems. 这一方法可用来解好几个数学题。

◆同源词 **applicable** (*adj*) 适用的。

appoint /ə'pɔɪnt/

任命 (*vt*) = **designate**: They appointed him (as) chairman. 他们任命他为主席。

◆同源词 **appointee** (*C*) 受任命的人。

appointment /ə'pɔɪntmənt/

① 约;约会;约定 (C): Can I make an appointment to see Mr. White? 我可以约见怀特先生吗?

② 任命 (U) = **designation**: We were all surprised at the appointment of Charles as manager. 我们对查理被任命为经理都大感意外。

appreciate /ə'pri:ʃiət/

① 对...表示感激 (vt) = **be grateful for**: I would appreciate it if you would keep quiet. 假如你能保持安静我将不胜感激。

② 赏识 (vt) = **recognize**: Sally's abilities are not fully appreciated by her boss. 莎莉的能力未能得到老板的充分赏识。

③ 增值 (vi) ⇔ **depreciate**: Houses will appreciate in value. 房价将增值。

appreciation /ə'pri:ʃi'eɪʃən/

感谢 (U) = **gratitude**: I'd like to express my appreciation for your help. 对您的帮助我表示由衷的感谢。

apprentice /ə'prentɪs/

学徒 (C): Al works as an apprentice chef. 爱尔在做实习厨师长。

approach /ə'prəʊtʃ/

① 靠近 (vi) = **come near**: When I approached, the bird flew away. 当我靠近时,那鸟就飞走了。

② 走近 (vt) = **come close to**: A boy approached me, asking for a handout. 一个男孩向我走近以索要施舍。

◆ 同源词 **approachable** (adj) 容易亲近的。

③ 来临 (U) = **coming**: The approach of summer brings hot weather. 夏天即将来临,天气变得炎热。

④ 方法 (C) = **method**: We should take a new approach to solving the problem. 我们需要寻找新的途径来解决这个问题。

appropriate /ə'prəʊprɪt/

适合的 (adj) = **suitable**; ⇔ **inappropriate**: Her dress is appropriate for the dinner party. 她的连衣裙很适合在晚宴上穿。

◆ 同源词 **appropriateness** (U) 适合。

approval /ə'pru:vəl/

① 认可 (U) = **acceptance**: My plan has won the approval of the board. 我的计划得到了董事会的认可。

② 同意 (U) = **consent**: The school needs parental approval before it allows students to go on field trips. 学校在允许学生进行校外考察前应先征得家长们的同意。

approve /ə'pru:v/

① 赞成 (vi) ⇔ **disapprove**: I don't approve of smoking in the office. 我不赞成在办公室里吸烟。

② 批准 (vt) = **ratify**: The school has approved the plan for a field trip. 校方批准了校外考察的计划。

approximate /ə'prɒksɪmət/

① 大约的 (adj): The approximate cost of a computer is now \$2,000. 现在一台计算机的价格大约在2000美元左右。

② 接近,近似 (vt) = **be close to**: The nursery gives the children food that approximates what they would eat in their homes. 托儿所给儿童的食品与他们在家里吃的大致一样。

April /'eɪprəl/

四月 (C, U)

apron /'eɪprən/

围裙 (C): Sherry wore an apron. 雪莉穿着一条围裙。

apt /æpt/

易于...的 (adj) = **likely**: If your kitchen is clean, you're less apt to attract cockroaches. 假如你的厨房很整洁,就不大可能引来蟑螂。

aptitude /'æptɪtju:d/

天赋 (C): Tina seems to have a real aptitude for music. 蒂娜看来具有很高的音乐天赋。

◆ 同尾词 请参见 **altitude**。

aquarium /ə'kwɛəriəm/

水族馆,水族箱 (C) (请参阅附录“容器”)

◆ 同首词 **aquatic** (水生的)。**aquatel** (水上旅馆)。

arch /ɑ:tʃ/

使拱起 (*vt*): The dog arched its back in anger and showed its teeth. 那条狗气得拱起了背并露出牙齿。

◆同源词 **arch** (*C*) 拱门。

architect /'ɑ:kitekt/

① 建筑师 (*C*) (请参阅附录“职业”) : Architects develop detailed plans of their ideas for building projects. 建筑师们以工程理念为基础制订了详细计划。

② 设计师 (*C*): Some people regard Mr. Wang is the architect of that reform. 有些人认为王先生是那一改革的设计师。

architecture /'ɑ:kitektʃə(r)/

① 建筑学 (*U*) (请参阅附录“学科”) : I studied architecture in university. 我在大学里学的是建筑。

② 建筑风格 (*U*): I like the architecture of ancient Greece. 我喜欢古希腊的建筑风格。

Arctic /'ɑ:ktɪk/

① 北极区 (*S*) ⇔ Antarctic: The Arctic is the large area surrounding the North Pole. 北极区是环绕北极的一大片地区。

② 北极的 (*adj*): It is very cold in the arctic region. 北极地区极为寒冷。

area /'eəriə/

地区 (*C*) = **region**: I find the people in this area very friendly. 我觉得这个地区的人非常友善。

arena /ə'ri:nə/

① 坛, 界 (*C*): In this arena foul play is the rule. 在这一领域流行的是不择手段。

② 竞技场 (*C*): When the bull was led into the arena, the bullfighter was on full alert. 公牛被引进竞技场时, 斗牛士保持着高度戒备。

argue /'ɑ:gju:/

① 争吵 (*vi*) = **quarrel**, **wrangle**, **dispute**: John often argues with his friends over/about money. 约翰常常为了钱的事与朋友们争吵。

② 辩论 (*vt*) = **debate**: We argued the pros and cons of co-education. 我们就男女同校教育的利弊进行了辩论。

argue back

反驳 (*vi*): Whenever Peter voices an opinion, his wife argues back. 彼得每提出一个看法, 他妻子都要反驳。

argument /'ɑ:gjʊmənt/

争吵 (*C*) = **dispute**: They got into an argument about money. 他们为钱的事争吵起来。

◆同源词 **argumentative** (*adj*) 好争辩的。

arise /ə'raɪz/, arose (*pt*), arisen (*pp*)

出现 (*vi*) = **happen**, **appear**: Some difficulties have arisen. 困难出现了。

arise from

由...引起 (*vt, u*) = **spring/stem/result from**: The accident arose from drunken driving. 这起事故是酒后驾车引起的。

arithmetic /ə'riθmətik/

算术 (*U*): I have worked out an arithmetic problem. 我解出了一道算术难题。

arm /ɑ:m/

① 武装, 配备 (*vt*): Billy armed himself with a pistol/the facts before he went to the meeting. 比利去赴会前准备好了一把手枪 / 所需的论据。

② 手臂 (*C*) (请参阅附录“身体”)

armchair /'ɑ:mtʃeə(r)/

扶手椅 (*C*) (请参阅附录“家具”)

armed /ɑ:md/

① 有...装备的 (*adj*): The fort was heavily armed. 城堡戒备森严。

② 武装, 配备 (*adj*): I went to the meeting armed with all the facts I could find. 我是带着能找到的一切论据去参加会议的。

armor /'ɑ:mə(r)/

盔甲 (*U*): The actor wore a suit of armor. 那演员身披盔甲。

arms /ɑ:mz/

武器 (*P*) = **weapons**: We must take up

arms in defense of our country. 我们必须拿起武器保卫国家。

army /'ɑ:mɪ/

陆军 (C): I have decided to join the army. 我已决定去参军。

◆相关词 navy(海军)。air force(空军)。

around /ə'raʊnd/

① 围着 (prep): We sat around the table. 我们围坐在桌子旁。

② 到处 (adv): I like to travel around. 我喜欢周游各地。

arouse /ə'raʊz/

① 唤醒 (vt) = rouse, wake: The children's shouts aroused me from my deep sleep. 孩子们的叫喊声将我从沉睡中闹醒。

② 引起 (vt) = excite, kindle: Her idea aroused my interest. 她的想法引起了我的兴趣。

arrange /ə'reɪndʒ/

① 排列 (vt): The books are arranged on the shelves in alphabetical order. 这些书按字母顺序排列在书架上。

② 安排 (vt) = fix up: Can you arrange a meeting with Mr. Brown? 你能安排一次与布朗先生的会面吗?

③ 安排 (vi): I have arranged for a doctor to see you. 我已安排了一位医生来为你看病。

④ 商定 (vi): I have arranged with her to meet at the restaurant. 我已跟她约好在餐馆见面。

arrangement /ə'reɪndʒmənt/

① 准备 (C) = preparation, plan: I must make arrangements for my daughter's wedding. 我该为女儿的婚礼作准备了。

② 协议 (C) = agreement: I have come to some arrangement with the landlord. 我已经与房东达成了一些协议。

arrest /ə'rest/

① 逮捕, 拘捕 (vt) = nab, apprehend: That man was arrested for robbery. 那名男子因抢劫而被捕。

② 逮捕 (U): That man was put under arrest. 那名男子被捕了。

arrival /ə'raɪvəl/

抵达 (U) ⇔ departure: That man was rushed to hospital but was dead on arrival. 那位男士被急速送往医院, 但在抵达医院时已经死亡。

arrive /ə'raɪv/

抵达 (vi) ⇔ depart (for): Alice should be arriving in Beijing about now. 爱丽斯此刻应该已抵达北京了。

arrogant /'ærəɡənt/

傲慢的 (adj) = conceited, haughty: That guy is arrogant towards anyone he meets. 那家伙对他所遇到的人都很傲慢。

◆同源词 arrogance (U) 傲慢。

arrow /'ærəʊ/

箭 (C): He shot/aimed an arrow at a fox. 他瞄准狐狸射出一箭。

◆相关词 bow(弓)。

art /ɑ:t/

艺术 (U): Bob likes to collect works of art. 鲍勃喜爱收集艺术品。

artery /'ɑ:təri/

动脉 (C): If your arteries are blocked, your blood cannot be carried to various parts of your body. 如果你的动脉堵塞了, 那么血液就无法被输送到身体各部位。

◆相关词 vein (静脉)。capillary (微血管)。

article /'ɑ:tɪkl/

① (物) 件 (C): Some of our wedding presents were articles of clothing. 我们的结婚礼物中有几件是衣物。

② 文章 (C): I read the article in today's newspaper. 我在今天的报纸上读到了那篇文章。

articulate /ɑ:'tɪkjʊlɪt/

① 口齿伶俐的 (adj): Tony is unusually articulate for a six-year-old. 东尼才六岁, 口齿却伶俐非常。

② 清楚表达 (vt) = enunciate: Billy struggled to articulate his thoughts and feelings, but instead he continued stuttering. 比利竭力想清楚表达出自己的思想感情, 但还是因口吃而无法如愿。

- ◆同源词 **articulation** (*U*) 发音,咬字。
- ◆同尾词 **speculate** (臆测)。**circulate** (循环;流传)。**calculate** (计算)。

artifact /'ɑ:tɪfækt/

手工艺品 (*C*): Betty likes to collect ancient artifacts. 贝蒂喜欢收集古代的手工艺品。

artificial /,ɑ:tɪ'fɪʃəl/

人造的 (*adj*) = **man-made, synthetic**;
⇔ **natural**: The dress is made of artificial silk. 这件衣服是人造丝做的。

artist /'ɑ:tɪst/

艺术家 (*C*) (请参阅附录“职业”)

artistic /ɑ:'tɪstɪk/

艺术的 (*adj*): The food was presented in an artistic way. 这份食品做得具有艺术品味。

as /əz; æz/

- ① 以...的身份,作为 (*prep*): He works as a mechanic. 他是一名机修工。
- ② 因为 (*conj*): As it rained, I was late. 因为下雨,我迟到了。

ascend /ə'send/

登高;上升 (*vi*) = **go up, rise**; ⇔ **descend**: The air becomes thinner as we ascend. 随着我们向上攀登,空气变得稀薄了。

- ◆同源词 **ascendant** (*adj*) 上升的,日益强大的。**ascent** (*C, U*) 上升,攀登。
- ◆同尾词 **descend** (下降)。**transcend** (超越)。**condescend** (屈尊)。

ascertain /,æsesə'teɪn/

查明 (*vt*) = **find out**: The murder is shrouded in mystery. It is hard to ascertain the facts. 这宗谋杀案被蒙上一层神秘的面纱,其事实真相很难查明。

ash /æʃ/

灰烬 (*U*) = **ashes**: The wooden hut was burnt to ashes. 那间小木屋被烧成了灰烬。

ashes /'æʃɪz/

骨灰 (*P*): His ashes were scattered over the sea. 他的骨灰被撒入大海。

ashamed /ə'ʃeɪmd/

羞愧的 (*adj*): I am ashamed of having

cheated on the test. 我为自己在考试时作弊而深感羞愧。

aside /ə'saɪd/

一边 (*adv*): I stepped aside to let the geese pass. 我站到一边让那群鹅通过。

ask

- ① (询问)问 (*vi*) = **inquire**: My mother asked about my new job. 母亲询问了我的那份新工作的情况。
- ② 要 (*vt, vi*): Jenice asked (me) for a drink. 珍妮斯(向我)要了一杯饮料。

ask after

向...问好 (*vt, u*) = **inquire after**: Miss Wang often asks after you in her letters. 王小姐经常在信中问起你。

ask for

- ① 要求 (*vt, u*) = **request**: The workers are asking for a pay raise. 工人们要求增加工资。
- ② 找(人) (*vt, u*) = **inquire for**: There is a girl at the door, asking for you. 门口有个女孩找你。

asleep /ə'sli:p/

睡着的 (*adj*) ⇔ (**wide**) **awake**: The baby was sound asleep. 婴儿睡得很熟。

aspect /'æspekt/

方面 (*C*) = **side**: We discussed several aspects of the traffic problem. 我们就交通问题的几个方面进行了讨论。

aspiration /,æspə'reɪʃən/

志向,热望,抱负 (*C*) = **ambition**: Ann has aspirations to become a musician. 安有志成为一名音乐家。

aspire /ə'spaɪə(r)/

有志于,追求,渴望 (*vi*) = **long, aim**: Gary aspires to be a teacher. 盖瑞有志成为一名老师。

- ◆同源词 **aspiring** (*adj*) 胸怀大志的。
- ◆同尾词 **inspire** (激励)。**conspire** (密谋)。**perspire** (流汗)。**respire** (呼吸)。**transpire** (泄漏)。**expire** (到期)。**spire** (涡卷;尖顶)。

aspirin /'æspərɪn/

阿司匹林 (C, U): Take a couple of aspirin(s) for your headache. 吃两片阿司匹林可治你的头痛。

ass /æs/

驴 (C): An ass is related to a horse, but it is smaller and has long ears. 驴与马有亲缘关系,但身材略小且耳朵长。

assassinate /ə'sæsɪneɪt/

刺杀 (vt): In 1948, Gandhi was violently assassinated on his way to a prayer meeting. 1948年甘地在去祷告会的途中被野蛮地刺杀身亡。

◆同源词 **assassin** (C) 刺客,暗杀者。**assassination** (U, C) 行刺,刺杀。

assault /ə'sɔ:lt/

① 侵犯人身(罪) (U): That man served ten years in prison for criminal assault. 那名男子因侵犯人身刑事罪在狱中服刑十年。

② 攻击,袭击 (C) = **attack**, **raid**, **onslaught**: Our troops carried out an all-out assault on the enemy position. 我军向敌方阵地发起全线攻击。

③ 攻击,袭击 (vt) = **attack**: When the police were gearing up to put down the riot, the demonstrators started to assault them. 正当警察严阵以待准备镇压暴乱时,示威者开始向他们发起攻击。

assemble /ə'sembəl/

① 集合 (vi) = **gather**: We all assembled in the hall to see the play. 我们都集合在大礼堂里看戏。

② 召集 (vt) = **bring together**: Please assemble all the workers for the meeting. 请把全体工人召集起来开会。

③ 装配 (vt) = **put together**: The model airplane is difficult to assemble. 这架模型飞机很难装配。

assembly /ə'sembli/

集会 (U) = **a meeting**: School assembly will begin at 8 o'clock. 学校集会将于八点开始。

assent /ə'sent/

① 同意 (U) = **consent**, **blessing**: My boss has given his assent to my project.

老板已经对我的方案表示同意。

② 同意 (vi) = **agree**, **accede**, **consent**: My boss has assented to my project/proposal/plan. 老板已同意了我的方案/提议/计划。

◆同义词 **resent** (憎恶)。**dissent** (不同意)。**present** (出席)。**consent** (同意)。**absent** (缺席)。

assert /ə'sɜ:t/

① 维护,坚持(自己的权力、权威、地位等) (vt): The new director tried to assert his power/authority over his staff. 新上任的主管试图维护其对员工的权力。

◆同源词 **assertive** (adj) 断言的,肯定的。

② 宣称,坚称 (vt) = **claim**: The suspect asserted that he was innocent. 嫌疑犯坚持说他是清白的。

◆同源词 **assertion** (C, U) 主张。

◆同义词 **desert** (沙漠; 丢弃)。**insert** (插入)。**dessert** (甜点)。

assess /ə'ses/

① 估定...的价值 (vt) = **estimate**: The real estate agent assessed my house at one million dollars. 房地产经纪人估计我的房子价值为100万美元。

② 评估 (vt): The panel is assessing whether the old castle is worth preserving. 评审团正在评估这幢古堡是否值得保存。

assessment /ə'sesmənt/

评估 (C) = **estimate**: You should make a careful assessment of the risks involved in the stock market. Otherwise, your money will be tied up in shares. 你应当对股市所涉及的风险进行仔细评估,不然的话你的资金就会被股票套牢的。

asset /'æset/

① 资产 (C) ⇔ **liability**: Her assets include shares in ACER and an apartment in Taipei. 她的资产包括宏碁电脑的股票和在台北的一间公寓套房。

② 宝贵的人 (C): Bill is an asset to our baseball team. 比尔是我们棒球队的一个宝。

assign /ə'saɪn/

分配 (vt) = allot: My teacher assigned me the job of looking after the new students. 老师分配给我的工作是照看这些新来的学生。

assignment /ə'saɪnmənt/

任务 (C) = duty: I am going to Paris on a special assignment for my company. 我要去巴黎完成公司的一项特别任务。

assist /ə'sɪst/

协助 (vt): We should assist the police in hunting down the robber. 我们理应协助警方搜捕抢劫犯。

◆同义词 **insist** (坚持)。**persist** (坚持)。**resist** (抗拒)。**consist** (由...组成)。**desist** (停止)。

assistance /ə'sɪstəns/

帮助 (U) = help: I was given some assistance in finishing my work. 我在完成工作的过程中得到了一些帮助。

assistant /ə'sɪstənt/

助理 (C): Sherry is an assistant to my boss. 雪莉是我老板的助理。

associate /ə'səʊʃieɪt, -sɪ-/

①把...联想起来 (vt) = connect: I always associate lilacs with spring. 我总爱把丁香花与春天联想在一起。

②使发生联系 (vt) = link: Mr. King is associated with the ruling party. 金先生与执政党有联系。

③交往 (vi) = mix: I have told you not to associate with that guy. He is a crook. 我告诉过你不要跟那家伙交往,他是个骗子。

association /ə'səʊʃi'eɪʃən, -ʃɪ-/

①协会 (C) = organization: Paul set up/formed an association to help poor people. 保罗创建了一个协会来帮助穷人。

②协同 (U) = partnership, cooperation: Parents are working in association with the school. 家长们在协同校方工作。

assume /ə'sju:m/

①猜想 (vt) = think, suppose: Your light wasn't on, so I assumed that you were out. 你房间里的灯关着,所以我猜

想你是出去了。

②承担 (vt) = shoulder, take on: I assume responsibility for fixing the bicycle. 我承担起修理自行车的任务。

◆同义词 请参见 **presume**。

assumption /ə'sʌmpʃən/

假定 (C) = presumption, supposition: Let's work on the assumption that the law will be passed. 让我们以这一法律会被通过为前提进行工作吧。

◆同源词 **assume** (vt) 猜想,承担。

◆同义词 **presumption** (假定)。**consumption** (消耗)。**resumption** (重新开始)。**subsumption** (包含)。

assurance /ə'ʃʊərəns/

①保证 (C) = promise: They have given me their assurance that the work will be finished by the agreed date. 他们已向我保证这项工作会如期完成。

②自信 (U) = confidence: Carol lacks assurance in front of her class. 卡罗尔在全班同学面前缺乏自信。

assure /ə'ʃʊə(r)/

向...保证 (vt) = convince: Dick assured me of his ability to work out the answer. 狄克曾向我保证 he 有能力找到答案。

asthma /'æsmə/

气喘 (U): Julia was seized with a severe asthma attack. 茱莉亚遭到了严重的气喘病侵袭。

astonish /ə'stɒnɪʃ/

使惊讶 (vt) = surprise: I was astonished to learn that Jill finished off her liquor with one large gulp. 听说吉儿把酒一饮而尽,我大为吃惊。

astonishment /ə'stɒnɪʃmənt/

惊讶 (U) = surprise: To our astonishment, John won the election. 使我们惊讶的是约翰竟然在竞选中胜出。

astray /ə'streɪ/

入歧途 (adv): Parents are worried that their children will be led astray if they live alone. 父母总是担心自己的孩子如果单独生活会被引入歧途。

◆同源词 **stray** (*adj*) 走失的, 流浪的。

astronaut /'æstrənɔ:t/

航天员 (*C*) (请参阅附录“职业”) : Astronauts are weightless in space. 航天员在太空中处于失重状态。

astronomer /ə'strɒnəmə(r)/

天文学家 (*C*) : Some astronomers use the principles of physics and mathematics to determine the nature of the universe. 有些天文学家利用物理学和数学的原理来判定宇宙的本质。

◆相关词 **astrologer** (占星家)。 **astronaut** (航天员)。

astronomy /ə'strɒnəmi/

天文学 (*U*) : Astronomy is one of the oldest sciences. 天文学是最古老的科学之一。

◆同源词 **astronomical** (*adj*) 天体的, 天文(学)的。

◆同首词 **astrology** (占星术)。 **astrophysics** (天体物理学)。

asylum /ə'saɪləm/

庇护所 (*U*) : Several dissidents applied for/sought political asylum in America. 几名持不同政见者在美国寻求政治庇护。

athlete /'æθli:t/

运动员 (*C*) (请参阅附录“职业”)

athletic /æθ'letɪk/

强壮的 (*adj*) : Amy is a tall, slim, and athletic girl. 艾美是一个身材高挑、修长和强壮的女孩子。

atmosphere /'ætməsfɪə(r)/

① 气氛 (*S*) : The atmosphere at home has been really pleasant since you came back. 自从你回来后, 家里的气氛就一直非常愉快。

② 空气 (*S*) : The atmosphere was full of dust. 空气里充满了尘埃。

◆同尾词 请参见 **hemisphere**。

atomic /ə'tɒmɪk/

原子的 (*adj*) : America once dropped two atomic bombs on the Japanese soil. 美国曾经在日本国土上投掷了两颗原子弹。

◆同源词 **atom** (*C*) 原子。

attach /ə'tætʃ/

缚, 系, 贴, 接, 装 (*vt*) = **fasten**; ⇔ **detach** (... from...): Please attach a photograph to your application form. 请在你的申请表上贴一张照片。

attachment /ə'tætʃmənt/

① 深爱 (*C*) = **fondness** (for): Sandy has formed a strong attachment to her baby. 珊蒂深爱她的小宝宝。

② 附件 (*C*) = **accessory**: I bought a vacuum cleaner with a special attachment for dusting books. 我买了一台真空吸尘器, 它配有一个专门用来清除书籍灰尘的附件。

attack /ə'tæk/

① 袭击, 攻击, 进攻; 抨击 (*vt*) = **assault**: Bobby was attacked as he got out of his car. 鲍比从汽车里出来时遭到了袭击。

② 攻击 (*vi*): The enemy might attack at midnight. 敌人可能在午夜发动攻击。

③ 袭击, 攻击, 进攻; 抨击 (*U*) = **assault**: The town came under attack on Christmas Eve. 这个镇在圣诞前夜遭到了袭击。

attain /ə'teɪn/

获得 (*vt*) = **achieve**: More women are attaining high positions in business, especially in advertising and publishing. 更多的女性在商界, 尤其是广告和出版业中获得高级职位。

◆同源词 **attainable** (*adj*) 可获得的。

◆同尾词 **retain** (保留)。 **contain** (包含)。 **detain** (拘留)。 **entertain** (娱乐)。 **obtain** (获得)。 **pertain** (关于)。 **sustain** (支撑)。 **maintain** (维持)。

attainment /ə'teɪnmənt/

获得 (*U*) : Tests are one of the ways of measuring the attainment of knowledge in the classroom. 考试是测定课堂知识获取水平的方法之一。

attempt /ə'tempt/

① 试图 (*vt*) = **try**: She attempted to account for losing the game. 她试图解

释比赛失利的原由。

②企图 (C): He made several attempts to run away. 他多次企图逃走。

attend /ə'tend/

①出席, 参加 (vt) = be present at: More than fifty people attended the meeting. 有 50 多人参加了会议。

②照料 (vt) = look after: Mr. Green was constantly attended by a good doctor. 格林先生由一位好医生随时照料着。

③专心, 注意 (vi) = give attention (to): You should have attended to what was being said. 你本应该注意听人家究竟说了什么。

◆同义词 请参见 contend。

attend to

①专心于, 注意 (vt, u) = pay attention to: Are you attending to what I am saying? 你在注意听我说些什么吗?

②照顾 (vt, u) = take care of: I must have someone attend to the baby/shop for a few minutes while I am away. 我得在我出去时找个人照顾一下小宝宝/店铺。

attendance /ə'tendəns/

出席(率) (U): Attendance in class has fallen off recently. 上课出席率近来降低了。

◆同源词 attend (vt) 出席, 参加。

attendant /ə'tendənt/

①服务员 (C): Gear works as a flight/museum attendant. 基尔的职业是客机/博物馆服务员。

②伴随(而来)的 (adj) = concomitant: We enjoy high-speed travel, but we also have to expose ourselves to its attendant dangers. 在我们享受着高速旅行的同时, 也置身于随之而来的危险之中。

attention /ə'tenʃən/

注意 (U) = heed: You should pay attention to your manners. 你应该注意你的举止。

attic /'ætik/

阁楼 (C): I came across these old photos in the attic. 我在阁楼上无意中发现了这些老照片。

attitude /'ætɪtju:d/

态度 (C): Brian takes a friendly attitude to/towards strangers. 布莱恩对陌生人的态度很友善。

◆同义词 请参见 altitude。

attract /ə'trækt/

吸引; 引起 (vt) = draw; ⇔ distract: His teachings have attracted a lot of attention. 他的教学引起了广泛的注意。

◆同义词 请参见 detract。

attraction /ə'trækʃən/

①吸引力 (U) = appeal: The idea of shopping via the Internet has/holds little attraction for me. 网上购物的观念对我没有什么吸引力。

②有吸引力的人(或物) (C): Lake Green is one of the biggest tourist attractions in this country. 格林湖是该国最富吸引力的旅游景点之一。

attractive /ə'træktɪv/

引人注意的, 有吸引力的, 漂亮的 (adj) = charming: Paula is an attractive young woman. 宝拉是个漂亮的年轻女子。

attribute /ə'trɪbjʊt/

①把...归因于 (vt) = ascribe, owe: He attributed his success to good luck. 他将自己的成功归因于运气好。

②品质 (C) = quality: You can count honesty and patience among his many attributes. 在他众多的良好品质中, 诚实和耐心值得一提。

◆同义词 tribute (贡品)。contribute (贡献)。distribute (分配)。

attributable /ə'trɪbjʊtəbl/

可归因于...的 (adj): The drop in the birth rate is partly attributable to the widespread use of condoms and contraceptives. 出生率的下降部分应归因于避孕套和避孕药的广泛使用。

auction /'ɔ:kʃən/

①拍卖 (U): They put some rare antiques up for auction. 他们把一些稀罕

的古董拿去拍卖。

② 拍卖会 (C): They held an auction of paintings. 他们举办了一次画作拍卖会。

③ 拍卖 (vt): I have decided to auction my old furniture off. 我已决定把旧家具拍卖掉。

audible /'ɔ:dəbl, -dɪ-/

听得见的 (adj) ⇔ **inaudible**: Her voice was barely audible. 她的声音几乎听不见。

audience /'ɔ:djəns, 'ɔ:diəns/

观众; 听众 (C): Cartoons usually attract a younger audience. 卡通片通常能吸引年纪较小的观众。

auditorium /'ɔ:di'tɔ:riəm/

礼堂 (C): The auditorium can hold one thousand people. 礼堂能容纳 1000 人。

◆ 同义词 **aquarium** (水族馆)。 **gymnasium** (体育馆)。 **stadium** (体育场)。 **sanatorium** (疗养院)。 **crematorium** (火葬场)。

August /'ɔ:gəst/

八月 (C, U)

aunt /ɑ:nt/

姑姑、伯母等 (C) (请参阅附录“亲属”)

authentic /ɔ:'θentɪk/

真实的 (adj) = **accurate**: The author gives an authentic account of life in the inner city. 该作者对城市中的生活作了真实的描写。

◆ 同源词 **authenticity** (U) 真实性。

author /'ɔ:θə(r)/

作家 (C) (请参阅附录“职业”)

authority /ɔ:'θɒrəti/

权力; 权威 (U) = **control**: Kent enjoys exercising his authority over his staff. 肯特喜欢对其员工行使权力。

authorize /'ɔ:θəraɪz/

授权 (vt) = **empower**: I am not authorized to sign checks for the company. 我没有被授权代表公司签署支票。

◆ 同源词 **author** (C) 作者。 **authority** (U, C) 权威。 **authoritarian** (C) 独裁主义者。 **authoritative** (adj) 权威的, 官方的, 当局的。

autobiography /'ɔ:təubaɪ'ɒgrəfi/

自传 (C): Have you read the autobiography of Mr Zhang? 你读过张先生的自传吗?

autograph /'ɔ:tə'græf, -rɑ:-/

签名 (C) = **signature**: I went backstage and asked for the singer's autograph. 我到后台索要那位歌手的签名。

automatic /'ɔ:tə'mætɪk/

自动的 (adj): The refrigerator has an automatic temperature control. 这台电冰箱设有自动温控装置。

automobile /'ɔ:tə'məʊbɪl, -mə-/

汽车 (C) (请参阅附录“交通工具”)

autonomy /ɔ:'tɒnəmi/

自治权 (U): The Kurds are seeking greater autonomy, but the Turkey government won't grant it. 库尔德人在寻求更大的自治权, 但土耳其政府不会同意。

◆ 同源词 **autonomous** (adj) 自治的。

◆ 同首词 **autobiography** (自传)。 **automatic** (自动的)。 **automobile** (汽车)。 **autocracy** (独裁政治)。

autumn /'ɔ:təm/

秋天 (U, C) = **fall**: The leaves turn brown in autumn. 叶子于秋天变为棕色。

auxiliary /ɔ:g'zɪljəri, -lə-/

① 辅助人员 (C): The hospital needs a nursing auxiliary. 这家医院需要一名辅助护理人员。

② 备用的, 辅助的 (adj) = **secondary**, **additional**: I bought a boat with an auxiliary engine. 我买了一艘有备用发动机的小艇。

avail /ə'veɪl/

① (avail oneself of) 利用 (vt): Avail yourself of every chance to exercise. 你要利用一切机会进行锻炼。

◆ 同源词 **available** (adj) 可用的, 可获得的。

② 用处, 益处 (U): We have searched high and low for my key, but it is to no avail. 我们到处寻找我的钥匙, 但就是找不到 (毫无功效)。

available /ə'veɪləbl/

可获得的; 可用的 (*adj*) ⇔ **unavailable**:
Those shoes are not available in your size. 那双鞋子没有你要的尺码。

avarice /'ævərɪs/

贪婪 (*U*) = **greed**: Avarice is the root of all evil. 贪婪乃万恶之源。

◆ **同源词** **avaricious** (*adj*) 贪婪的, 贪财的。

avenge /ə'vendʒ/

为... 复仇 (*vt*): Hamlet vowed to avenge his father's death. 哈姆雷特发誓要为父王的死复仇。

◆ **同义词** **revenge** (报复)。

avenue /'ævɪnju:/

① 途径, 方法 (*C*) = **means, way**: We need to explore every avenue that is open to us. 我们要探寻所有可能的途径。

② 大街; 林荫大道 (*C*)

◆ **相关词** 请参见 **lane**。

average /'ævərɪdʒ/

① 平均水平 (*U, C*) = **norm** (*C*): Vivian's school work is well above/below average. 薇薇安的学习成绩远在平均水平之上/之下。

② 普通的 (*adj*) = **ordinary**: It wasn't a great film, just average. 这部影片算不上杰作, 一般而已。

averse /ə'vɜːs/

反对的 (*adj*): I don't smoke much, but I'm not averse to the occasional puffs on a cigarette. 我不大抽烟, 但也不反对偶尔抽上几口。

◆ **同义词** **verse** (韵文)。**converse** (交谈; 相反的)。**reverse** (颠倒)。**inverse** (倒置)。**perverse** (违背事理的)。**universe** (宇宙)。**diverse** (各种不同的)。**traverse** (横越)。**transverse** (横向的)。**adverse** (不利的)。

aversion /ə'vɜːʃən/

厌恶, 讨厌 (*S*): Mary has an aversion to snakes. 玛莉对蛇有种厌恶感。

◆ **同义词** **diversion** (转向)。**conversion** (转变)。**version** (译文; 版本)。

avert /ə'vɜːt/

防止, 避免 (*vt*) = **prevent**: The acci-

dent could have been averted if the driver had listened to me. 假如那个司机听我的话, 事故就避免了。

◆ **同义词** **divert** (转移)。**pervert** (使堕落)。**convert** (转变)。**invert** (倒置)。**subvert** (颠覆)。**revert** (回复)。**introvert** (内向的人)。**extrovert** (外向的人)。**controvert** (驳斥)。

aviation /'eɪvɪ'eɪʃən/

航空 (*U*): Aviation safety has been stepped up since the September 11th terrorist attacks. 自从“9·11”恐怖袭击以来, 航空安全性得到了提高。

avoid /ə'vɔɪd/

避免 (*vt*) = **stop oneself from**: Avoid drinking tea or coffee while taking this medicine. 服用这种药时不得喝茶或咖啡。

await /ə'weɪt/

等候 (*vt*) = **wait for**: I am awaiting your reply. 我在等候您的答复。

awake /ə'weɪk/, awoke (*pt*), awaken (*pp*)

① 醒着的 (*adj*) ⇔ **asleep**: I lay awake for hours thinking about her. 我躺在床上数小时睡不着, 一直想着她。

② 醒来 (*vi*) = **wake up**: I awoke to the noise of firecrackers. 我被爆竹声吵醒了。

③ 意识到 (*vi*) = **awaken; wake up**: I finally awoke to the danger of smoking. 最后我意识到吸烟的危害性。

④ 吵醒 (*vt*) = **awaken**: Their shouts awoke the baby. 他们的叫喊声把婴儿吵醒了。

⑤ 唤醒 (*vt*): This song awoke old memories. 这首歌曲使人想起了往事。

awaken /ə'weɪkən/

① 意识到 (*vi*) = **awake**: People are awakening to the fact that cigarettes can kill. 人们正逐渐意识到香烟是能致命的。

② 吵醒 (*vt*) = **awake**: The baby was awakened by their shouts. 婴儿被他们的叫喊声吵醒了。

③使意识到 (*vt*): We have to awaken the textbook writers to the needs of our students. 我们要让教材编写者们意识到学生的需要。

④引起 (*vt*) = **arouse**: Several strange things have already happened to awaken our fears. 已经发生的几桩怪事引起了我们的恐慌。

award /ə'wɔ:d/

①奖 (*C*): The award for this year's writer went to Mr. Hall. 本年度作家奖的得主是霍尔先生。

②授予 (*vt*) = **confer** (sth on sb): Mr. Lee was awarded the Nobel Prize. 李先生被授予诺贝尔奖。

aware /ə'weə(r)/

意识到的,知道的 (*adj*) = **conscious**: He is fully aware of the danger of taking drugs. 他很清楚吸毒的危害性。

◆同源词 **awareness** (*U*) 知道,明白。

away /ə'weɪ/

离去 (*adv*): They are away on holiday. 他们出外度假去了。

awe /ɔ:/

敬畏;惊叹 (*U*) = **wonder**: The beauty of the cathedral filled them with awe. 大教堂的美丽使他们惊叹不已。

awesome /'ɔ:səm/

①极好的 (*adj*) = **extremely good**: That concert was awesome! 那场音乐会好极了!

②令人敬畏(或叹服)的 (*adj*): We are all under the spell of the awesome beauty of the lake. 我们全都被那个湖的惊人之美镇住了。

awful /'ɔ:ful/

①糟糕的 (*adj*) = **bad, unpleasant**: This soup tastes awful! 这汤太难吃了(糟透了)!

②(身体)不适的 (*adj*) = **ill**: You look awful—what's the matter with you? 你气色不好——出什么事了?

③(感到)难过的 (*adj*) = **terrible, bad**: It was awful to see her in such pain. 看到她这么疼痛真让人难受。

awhile /ə'hwaɪl/

片刻 (*adv*): Stay awhile. My wife is coming back in a few minutes. 稍等片刻,我妻子一会儿就回来。

awkward /'ɔ:kwəd/

笨拙的 (*adj*) = **clumsy**; ⇔ **adept**: I am rather awkward with my hands. 我的这双手很笨拙。

ax /æks/

斧头 (*C*) (请参阅附录“工具”) = **axe**

B

baby /'beɪbi/

婴儿 (C): Mandy had a baby boy last week. 曼蒂上星期生了个男婴。

◆ 相关词 **infant** (还未能走路的婴儿)。 **toddler** (一至两岁的小孩)。

babysit

照看小孩 (vi): Sandy often babysits for us when we are away on holiday. 我们外出度假时, 珊蒂经常替我们照看小孩。

◆ 同源词 **b by-sitter** (c) 保姆。

bachelor /'bætʃələ(r)/

① 单身汉 (C): Bob is over 40 and still a bachelor. 鲍勃已 40 多岁, 但仍是单身汉。

◆ 相关词 **spinster** (老处女)。 **singles** (单身群)。

② 学士(学位) (C): He has a Bachelor of Arts/Science/Engineering and is now working on a master's degree. 他有文 / 理 / 工学士学位, 现在正攻读硕士学位。

back /bæk/

① 背 (C): She was carrying her baby on her back. 她把小宝宝背在背上。

② 回原处 (adv): Put the book back on the shelf. 把书放回书架上。

③ 后面的 (adj): They are playing in the back yard. 他们正在后院玩。

back away

① 后退 (vi) = draw back, retreat: We slowly backed away from the snake. 我们从蛇旁边慢慢地往后退。

② 退缩 (vi) = draw back, retreat: I backed away from the plan to build a new villa when I found out how much it would cost. 当我弄清楚建造一幢新别墅所需的费用之后, 我退缩了。

back down

认输 (vi) = beat a retreat, back off: Jack backed down when he saw how big the other guy was. 当杰克看到另一个家伙的块头时就认输了。

back off

① 往后退 (vi) = back away: Back off a little, you're too close. 往后退一点, 你们离得太近了。

② 离远点 (vi) ⇔ move forward: Back off! I don't need your advice. 离远点! 我不需要你的劝告。

back out

退出 (vi): The alley is too narrow to turn around, you'll have to back out. 这条巷子太窄了, 不能调头, 你只能倒车出去了。

back out of

食言 (vt, u) = go back on, renege on: Bob agreed to give me a lift back to Hangzhou, but he backed out of the promise at the last minute. 鲍勃答应超载我回杭州, 可是他在最后一分钟食言了。

back up

① 后退 (vi) = move backwards: Back up a little so they can get by. 往后退一点, 好让他们过去。

② 证明 (vt, s) = support: I have evidence on video to back up my claim that Jane went to bed with a married man. 我的录像带上有证据可以证明我说的话——珍和一个有妇之夫上床了。

backbone /'bækbəʊn/

① 脊骨 (C) = spine: The actor damaged his backbone in a crash, and it left him paralyzed from the waist down. 男演员在一次撞车事故中损伤了脊骨, 致使他腰部以下瘫痪了。

② 支柱 (C): The sugar industry forms the backbone of Cuba's economy. 制糖业成为古巴经济的支柱。

③ 骨气 (U) = courage, determination: Show some backbone—stand up for your rights! 拿出点骨气来——挺身去维护自己的权利吧!

background /'bækgraʊnd/

背景 (C): The pagoda forms a background to this picture of the family. 这座宝塔成为了这张家庭照的背景。

backpack /'bækpæk/

背包 (C) (请参阅附录“容器”)

backward /'bækwəd/

① 落后的 (adj) = underdeveloped: Some backward parts of this country still have no tap water. 这个国家的部分落后地区还没有自来水。

② 向后的 (adj): She left without a backward glance. 她甚至没有回头看一眼就走掉了。

③ 向后地 (adv) = backwards; ⇔ forward(s): Tim jumped backward to avoid the oncoming motorcycle. 吉姆向后一跳, 以躲避冲过来的摩托车。

bacon /'beɪkən/

熏猪肉 (U) (请参阅附录“食物”)

bacteria /bæk'tɪəriə/

细菌 (P): Bacteria are very small living things, some of which can cause illness. 细菌是一些微生物, 它们中有些会致病。

bad /bæd/

差劲的 (adj) = dishonorable: It was bad of him to change his mind after he had made a decision. 他作出决定后又改变了主意, 真是太差劲了。

◆ 同源词 **badly** (adv) 差劲地。

badge /bædʒ/

徽章 (C): The police officer showed me his badge. 警察向我出示了他的徽章。

badminton /'bædmɪntən/

羽毛球运动 (U) (请参阅附录“运动”)

bag /bæg/

袋子 (C) (请参阅附录“容器”)

baggage /'bæɡɪdʒ/

行李 (U) = luggage: Have you seen your baggage through customs? 你办好行李过关的手续了吗?

bait /beɪt/

饵 (C): The shop uses coupons as a bait to attract new customers. 这家商店用优惠券作诱饵来招揽新顾客。

bake /beɪk/

① 烘, 烤 (vt): I am baking a cake for my daughter. 我在为女儿烘制蛋糕。

② 被烘烤 (vi): The bread is baking. 面包在烘制。

◆ 相关词 请参见 **cook**。

bakery /'beɪkəri/

面包店 (C): The bread in that bakery is stale. 那家面包店的面包不新鲜。

balance /'bæləns/

① 平衡 (S) ⇔ imbalance: I lost my balance and fell off my bike. 我失去了平衡并从自行车上摔了下来。

② 使平衡 (vt): That man balanced a spinning ball on his fingertip. 那个男子在指尖上顶着一只球, 使其旋转并保持平衡。

③ 保持平衡 (vi): When you learn to ride a bike, you must learn to balance. 你要学骑自行车就得先学会保持平衡。

balcony /'bælkəni/

阳台 (C) (请参阅附录“房子”)

bald /bɔ:ld/

秃头的 (adj): He is going bald. 他快变成秃头了。

ball /bɔ:il/

球 (C): The children were kicking a ball around the garden. 孩子们在花园里踢球。

ballet /'bæleɪ/

芭蕾舞 (U): She has studied ballet for several years. 她学芭蕾舞已经好几年了。

balloon /bə'lʊn/

气球 (C): A lot of brightly-colored balloons went up in the air. 许多色彩鲜艳的气球飞上了天空。

ballot /'bælət/

无记名投票; 选票 (C): We're holding a ballot to decide the chairmanship. Every member is entitled to cast a ballot. 我们在用无记名投票方式来决定主席人选。每个成员都有权投票。

bamboo /bæm'bu:/

竹, 竹子 (C, U) (请参阅附录“植物”)

ban /bæn/

① 禁止 (C): The United Nations has imposed a global ban on nuclear testing. 联合国在全球范围内禁止核试验。

② 禁止 (vt) = forbid, prohibit: The school bans the students from gambling on campus. 该校禁止学生在校园内赌博。

banana /bə'nɑ:nə/

香蕉 (C) (请参阅附录“水果”)

band /bænd/

① (系物的) 带子, 箍 (C): She tied her hair back with a rubber band. 她用一根橡皮筋将头发扎在后面。

② 乐团 (C): The rock band is made up of five singers. 这个摇滚乐团由五名歌手组成。

bandage /'bændɪdʒ/

绷带 (C): The nurse tied a bandage around my sprained ankle. 护士用绷带将我扭伤的脚踝包扎了起来。

bandit /'bændɪt/

匪徒 (C): We were robbed by some bandits in the mountains. 我们在山上遭到了一伙匪徒的抢劫。

bandwagon /'bændwæɡən/

正在吸引越来越多人参加的活动 (C): Many companies have now jumped on the environmental bandwagon. 现在, 许

多公司已经追赶上了环境保护的潮流。

bang /bæŋ/

① 猛撞; 猛击 (vt): He fell and banged his knee. 他摔倒了并撞到了膝盖。

② 猛撞; 猛击 (C): He fell and got a bang on the knee. 他摔倒了, 膝盖受到了撞击。

bank /bæŋk/

① 银行 (C): She works at a bank. 她在一家银行工作。

② 岸, 河堤 (C): The river overflowed its banks. 河水溢出了河堤。

banker /'bæŋkə(r)/

银行家 (C) (请参阅附录“职业”)

bankrupt /'bæŋkrʌpt/

破产的 (adj) = broke: I am not surprised Jack went bankrupt, considering the sort of risks he was taking. 考虑到杰克所冒的那些风险, 对他的破产我也不感到吃惊了。

banner /'bænə(r)/

旗帜 (C): In his political campaigns many of his supporters wave his election banners and chant catchy slogans. 在他的政治竞选活动中, 他的许多支持者都挥舞他的竞选旗帜并高呼着朗朗上口的口号。

banquet /'bæŋkwɪt/

宴会 (C): We held/arranged a farewell banquet for Mr. White. 我们为怀特先生举行了送别宴会。

bar /bɑ:(r)/

① 禁止 (vt) = prohibit: Tourists are barred from taking pictures inside the museum. 博物馆内禁止游客照相。

② 条, 块 (C): I bought a bar of soap/chocolate/iron/gold. 我买了一条肥皂/巧克力/铁/金子。

③ 铁条 (C): There are bars across the windows of the house. 这幢房子的窗上都装有铁条。

barbarian /bɑ:'beəriən/

野蛮人 (C): The boys are acting up and behaving like barbarians! 男孩子们在调

皮捣蛋,行为就像野蛮人!

barbaric /bɑ:'bærɪk/

野蛮的 (*adj*) = **brutal, cruel**: Bomb attacks are a barbaric act of terrorism. 炸弹袭击是一种野蛮的恐怖主义行为。

barbecue /'bɑ:bɪkjʊ:/

① 烤肉餐 (*C*): They had a barbecue on the beach. 他们在海滩上吃了一顿烤肉餐。

② 烤 (*vt*): Eileen is barbecuing chicken. 爱玲在烤鸡肉。

◆ 相关词 请参见 **cook**。

barber /'bɑ:bə(r)/

理发师 (*C*) (请参阅附录“职业”)

◆ 相关词 **hairstylist** (美发师)。

bare /beə(r)/

① 赤裸的 (*adj*): Don't go out in your bare feet. 不要赤着脚到外面去。

② 露出 (*vt*): The dog bared its teeth and growled. 那条狗露出牙咆哮起来。

barefoot /'beəfʊt/

赤着脚 (*adv*): We walked barefoot on the beach. 我们赤脚走在沙滩上。

barely /'beəli/

几乎不 (*adv*) = **hardly, scarcely**: I could barely stay awake. 我几乎不能保持清醒。

bargain /'bɑ:gɪn/

① 协议; 交易 (*C*) = **agreement**: We have made a bargain that Brenda will cook, and Chris will wash the dishes. 我们达成了协议, 即: 白朗黛做饭, 克里斯负责洗碗碟。

② 廉价品 (*C*): This dress is a real bargain at such a low price. 这条连衣裙价钱这么低, 真是合算。

③ 讨价还价 (*vi*) = **haggle, negotiate**: Cindy is still bargaining with that salesman over the price of the microwave oven. 辛蒂还在为微波炉的价钱和那位男推销员讨价还价。

bark /bɑ:k/

吠叫 (*vi*): The dog always barks at strangers. 这狗总是对陌生人吠叫。

barn /bɑ:n/

谷仓; 牲口棚 (*C*): They are building a new cow barn. 他们在建造一间新的牛舍。

barometer /bə'rɒmɪtə(r)/

气压计 (*C*): The barometer is steady; it neither rises nor falls sharply. 这个气压计很稳定, 从不大幅度地升降。

barrel /'bærəl/

圆木桶 (*C*) (请参阅附录“容器”)

barren /'bærən/

贫瘠的 (*adj*) ⇔ **fertile**: Plants cannot grow on barren land. 植物在贫瘠的土地上无法生长。

barricade /,bæri'keɪd/

① 路障 (*C*): The villagers put up a barricade, but later on it was taken down by the police. 村民们设置了路障, 但后来被警察拆除了。

② 设路障于 (*vt*) = **block, obstruct**: The workers barricaded all the entrances to the factory. 工人们在工厂的所有入口处都设了路障。

barrier /'bæriə(r)/

① 栅栏, 关卡, 障碍物 (*C*) = **barricade**: The police put up barriers, but all the same the football fans broke through them. 警方设置了路障, 但球迷们依然冲破了它们。

② 障碍 (*C*) = **obstacle**: Being unable to speak English well is a barrier to his success. 英语说不好是他成功道路上的障碍。

base /beɪs/

① 基础, 底部 (*S*): The temple is built on a base of solid rock. 该庙宇建在一片坚固的石基上。

② 把...建立在某种基础上 (*vt*): The film is based on a novel by Hemingway. 这部影片是根据海明威的小说改编的。

baseball /'beɪsbɔ:l/

棒球运动 (*U*) (请参阅附录“运动”)

basement /'beɪsmənt/

地下室 (*C*) (请参阅附录“房子”)

bash /bæʃ/

① 猛击, 猛撞 (vt) = hit: He bashed his knee against the door. 他将膝盖撞在了门上。

② 诋毁, 抨击 (vt) = criticize: The French, very conscious of its past glory, tend to bash America's supremacy. 念念不忘昔日荣耀的法国人往往会抨击美国的霸权。

③ 猛击 (S) = blow: I gave that guy a bash on the nose. 我对准那家伙的鼻子猛击了一拳。

basic /'beɪsɪk/

基本的 (adj) = elementary: My knowledge of English grammar is pretty basic. 我仅有粗浅的英语语法知识。

basin /'beɪsɪn/

盆 (C) (请参阅附录“容器”)

basis /'beɪsɪs/, bases(pl)

根据 (C): You should make a conclusion on the basis of facts. 你下结论应以事实为依据。

basket /'bɑ:skɪt/

篮子 (C) (请参阅附录“容器”)

basketball /'bɑ:skɪtbɔ:l/

篮球运动 (U) (请参阅附录“运动”)

bass /beɪs/

男低音 (U): Joe used to sing bass. 乔以前唱男低音。

bat /bæt/

① 蝙蝠 (C) (请参阅附录“动物”)

② 球棒 (C): He hit the thief with a bat. 他用球棒打那个小偷。

◆ 同源词 **batter** (C) 击球员。

batch /bætʃ/

一批 (C): The first batch of student compositions was due in. 第一批学生的作文已按时交来。

bath /bɑ:θ/

洗澡 (C): You should take a bath before you go to bed. 你睡觉以前该去洗个澡。

bathe /beɪð/

① 游泳 (vi) = swim: A lot of people

are bathing in the sea. 许多人在海里游泳。

② 给…洗澡 (vt) = give a bath to: I am bathing the baby. 我正在给婴儿洗澡。

bathroom /'bɑ:θrʊm, -ru:m/

浴室 (C) (请参阅附录“房子”)

batter /'bætə(r)/

① 猛击 (vi) = hit (vt): Waves were battering against the rocks. 海浪击打着岩石。

② 面糊 (U): Add potato chips to the pancake batter. 将马铃薯片加入做薄饼的面糊中。

③ 击球员 (C) ⇔ pitcher: The batter hit the ball with his left hand. 这个击球员用左手击球。

battery /'bætəri/

电池(组); (汽车用的) 电瓶 (C): My car won't start because the battery has gone flat. 我的汽车发动不起来了, 因为电瓶没电了。

battle /'bætl/

① 战役 (C) = fight, combat: We lost the battle but won the war. 我们输了那次战役, 但赢得了整个战争。

② 奋斗 (vi) = strive: Women have been battling for equal rights. 妇女一直在为争取平等权利而奋斗。

bay /beɪ/

海湾 (C): The village overlooks a little bay. 这个村子可俯瞰一个小海湾。

bazaar /bə'zɑ:(r)/

① 义卖会 (C): The church held a charity bazaar to raise money for orphans. 教堂举办了一次为孤儿募捐的慈善义卖会。

② 市场 (C): Sam is a vendor in the open-air bazaar. 山姆是这个露天市场里的小贩。

beach /bi:tʃ/

海滩 (C): They went down to the beach for a swim. 他们去海滩游泳。

bead /bi:d/

珠子 (C): Jane was wearing a string of

green beads around her neck. 珍的脖子上戴着一串绿色的珠子。

beak /bi:k/

喙 (C): A hen pecks with its beak. 母鸡用喙啄食。

beam /bi:m/

① (光线等的)束 (C) = ray: A beam of light peeped through the curtains. 一束光线透过窗帘射了进来。

② 喜色, 微笑 (C) = bright smile: Jane said with a beam of delight/satisfaction. 珍高兴地/满意地笑着说道。

③ 横梁 (C): The old house has big, thick wooden beams. 这幢老房子的横梁又大又粗。

◆ 相关词 **pillar** (柱子)。 **column** (圆柱)。

④ 面带微笑; 露出(笑容) (vi, vt): That man beamed (a cheerful welcome) as he opened the door. 那人开门时面带微笑(笑脸相迎)。

⑤ 定向发出(广播节目等) (vt) = send out: The news was beamed to Japan by satellite. 新闻是通过人造卫星向日本广播的。

bean /bi:n/

豆类 (C) (请参阅附录“蔬菜”)

bear /beə(r)/, bore (pt), borne (pp)

① 承受 (vt) = support, sustain: The chair won't bear your weight. 这把椅子承受不住你的体重。

② 忍受 (vt) = stand, endure: He bore the pain as long as he could. 他尽可能忍受着痛苦。

③ 熊 (C) (请参阅附录“动物”)

bear down

压倒, 击败 (vt, s): The president's strong will finally bore down all opposition/his opponents. 总统的坚强意志终于把所有的反对声/对手压下去了。

bear out

证实 (vt, s) = confirm, prove: Research bears out the claim that smoking can cause lung cancer. 研究证实了吸烟可导致肺癌的说法。

beard /biəd/

(下巴上的)胡须 (C): Bob is growing a beard. 鲍勃留起了胡须。

◆ 相关词 **moustache** (嘴唇上面的胡须)。 **whiskers** (颊须)。

beast /bi:st/

野兽 (C): The lion is often regarded as the king of beasts. 狮子常被称为万兽之王。

beat /bi:t/, beat (pt), beaten (pp)

① 打, 揍 (vt) = hit: Joe was beaten black and blue for stealing money. 乔因偷钱被揍得遍体鳞伤。

② 打败, 战胜, 赢 (vt) = defeat: Jack beat me at tennis. 杰克打网球赢了我。

③ 敲打 (vi): The rain was beating against the windows. 雨点敲打着窗户。

④ 跳动 (vi): My heart was beating with excitement. 我的心由于兴奋而跳得厉害。

beat down

① 杀(某人)的价 (vt, s) = knock down: \$350 was the sale price for this coat, but I beat the salesperson down to \$300. 这件衣服售价 350 美元, 不过我压到了 300 美元。

② (太阳) 强烈照射; (雨) 下得很大 (vi): The sun/rain beat down on the land. 烈日炎炎照大地。/大雨倾盆而下。

beat off

把...赶走 (vt, s) = drive back: I managed to beat off the dog and ran away. 我设法赶走了狗才得以逃离。

beat up

痛打 (vt, s) = do over, bash up: Chris's boyfriend went crazy and beat her up. 克莉丝的男友简直疯了, 把她毒打了一顿。

beautiful /'bjʊ:təfʊl/

漂亮的 (adj) = pretty: What a beautiful house you have! 你的房子多漂亮啊!

beautify /'bjʊ:tɪfaɪ/

美化 (vt): Green parks beautify the

city. 绿色的公园美化了城市。

beauty /'bjʊti/

① 美丽 (U): We had not been prepared for the beauty of the scenery. 我们未曾料到这里的景色会如此秀美。

② 美人 (C): Ellen is a great beauty. 爱伦是个大美人。

because /br'kɒz, -'kæz/

因为 (conj): She got the job because she speaks English very well. 她因为英语说得好而得到了这份工作。

beckon /'bekən/

① 示意, 召唤 (vi): Cheryl beckoned to the waitress to bring her a menu. 雪洛向女招待示意要一份菜单。

② 召唤, 向...示意 (vt): Ted beckoned me to join him. 泰德向我示意与他为伴。

become /br'kʌm/, became (pt), become (pp)

变得 (vi): It became clear that Tina was lying. 事情变得很清楚了: 蒂娜在撒谎。

become of

发生于 (vt, u) = happen to: Whatever became of Jane's ring? 珍的戒指到底怎么了?

bed /bed/

床 (C) (请参阅附录“家具”)

bedroom /'bedru:m/

卧室 (C) (请参阅附录“房子”)

bee /bi:/

蜜蜂 (C) (请参阅附录“动物”)

beef /bi:f/

牛肉 (U) (请参阅附录“食物”)

beef up

加强 (vt, s) = strengthen, improve: Security around the airports has been beefed up since the terrorist attack. 自从发生恐怖袭击之后, 机场的安全保卫工作加强了。

beer /biə(r)/

啤酒 (U) (请参阅附录“饮料”)

beetle /'bi:tl/

甲虫 (C) (请参阅附录“动物”)

before /br'fɔ:(r)/

① 在...前 (prep) ⇔ after: I usually take a bath before dinner. 我通常在吃晚饭前洗个澡。

② 在...前 (conj) ⇔ after: I usually take a shower before I go on a date. 我在赴约前通常会冲个澡。

beforehand /br'fɔ:hænd/

事先 (adv) ⇔ afterwards: You should never eat food without washing your hands beforehand. 你每次吃东西前都要先洗手。

beg /beg/

(乞)讨 (vt, vi): That boy begged (for) money from the people at the subway station. 那个男孩在地铁站向来往行人(乞)讨钱。

beg off

推辞 (vi): I was invited for a drink, but a headache made me beg off. 有人请我喝一杯, 可是我因为头痛推辞了。

beggar /'begə(r)/

乞丐 (C): Henry posed as a beggar. 亨利装扮成乞丐的样子。

begin /br'gɪn/, began (pt), begun (pp)

① 开始 (vi) = start: His boss is beginning to wonder if he is the right person to do the job. 他的老板开始怀疑他是否适合做这份工作。

② 开始 (vt): Wayne began his speech with a joke. 韦恩讲了个笑话作为开场白。

beginner /br'gɪnə(r)/

生手 (C) = novice; ⇔ old-timer, old hand: I am a real beginner at tennis. 打网球我可完全是新手。

behalf /br'ha:f/

[用于 on 或 in behalf of (代表...)] 利益 (U): Mrs. Lee attended my wedding ceremony on behalf of her husband. 李太太代表他先生前来参加了我的婚礼。

behave /br'hɛv/

表现 (vi) = act: The football players behaved like beasts. 这些足球运动员的表现就像一群野兽。

behavior /br'hɛvjə(r)/

行为, 举止 (U): Roger is always on his best behavior when his teacher is there. 老师有的时候罗杰总是循规蹈矩的。

behind /br'hænd/

① 在...之后 (prep): That boy ran out from behind a tree. 那男孩从树后跑了出来。

② 在后 (adv): A truck is following close behind. 一辆卡车紧随在后。

belated /br'leɪtɪd/

来得(太)迟的 (adj): Nora sent me a belated birthday card. 罗拉寄给我一张迟到的生日贺卡。

belief /br'li:f/

① 相信 (U): Your story is beyond belief. 你的故事令人难以相信。

② 信念 (C) = idea, creed: He holds the belief that all men are created equal. 他坚持这样的信念, 即人人生而平等。

believable /br'li:vəbl/

可信的 (adj) ⇔ unbelievable: I found her explanation believable. 我认为她的解释是可信的。

believe /br'li:v/

① 相信 (vt): I don't believe a word he says. 他说的话我根本不信。

② 相信...的话 (vt) = trust, take sb at his word: Do you believe me? 你相信我所说的吗?

③ 认为 (vt) = think, consider: I believe that swimming is good for your health. 我认为游泳有益于你的健康。

④ 信仰 (vi): Do you believe in God? 你相信上帝吗?

bell /bel/

铃(声) (C): The bell rang for school to start. 铃声一响学校开始上课。

belly /'belɪ/

肚子 (C) (请参阅附录“身体”)

belong /br'lɒŋ/

属(于) (vi): The book belongs to me. 这本书是属于我的。

belongings /br'lɒŋɪŋz/

所有物, 财物 (P): Pan packed his belongings into a suitcase and left. 潘把个人物品装进手提箱后离去了。

beloved /br'lʌvd, br'lʌvɪd/

深爱的 (adj): When Dina was in America, she missed her beloved husband and children. 当黛娜在美国时, 她很想念她所深爱的丈夫和孩子们。

below /br'ləʊ/

① 在下面 (adv) ⇔ above: Chris lives on the third floor; I live on the floor below. 克丽丝住在三楼, 而我住在下面的一层。

② 在...以下 (prep) ⇔ above: Those who are below the age of 18 cannot drive. 18岁以下的人不得开车。

belt /belt/

皮带 (C): Fasten/Loosen your belt! 系上 / 松开你的皮带!

bench /bentʃ/

长凳 (C) (请参阅附录“家具”)

bend /bend/, bent (pt), bent (pp)

① 使弯曲 (vt): Joe cannot touch his toes without bending his knees. 乔必须屈膝后才碰得到自己的脚趾。

② 弯曲, 俯身 (vi) ⇔ straighten up: I bent down to pick up the book from the floor. 我弯下身子去把书从地板上拾起。

beneath /br'ni:θ/

① 在(或往)...下方 (prep): The fishing boat sank beneath the waves. 那艘渔船被波涛淹没。

② 在下方 (adv): I looked down from the hot-air balloon at the fields spread out beneath. 我从热气球上俯瞰下面的一片片土地。

beneficial /,benɪ'fɪʃəl/

有益的 (adj): A well-balanced diet is beneficial to health. 均衡的饮食有益于

健康。

- ◆ 同义词 **benefit** (利益)。 **benefactor** (捐助人)。 **beneficiary** (受益人)。 **beneficent** (慈善的)。 **benefaction** (恩惠)。 **benevolent** (慈悲的)。 **benediction** (祝福)。

benefit /'benɪfɪt/

- ① 好处 (*U*): There might be some benefit in putting off the meeting to next week. 将会议延到下周举行可能比较好。
 ② 受益 (*vi*) = **profit**: We will stand to benefit most from the fall in interest rates. 我们很可能会从利率降低中受益最大。
 ③ 使受益 (*vt*) = **help**: The fall in interest rates will benefit businessmen. 利率下降会使商人受益。

berry /'berɪ/

浆果 (*C*) (请参阅附录“水果”)

beside /br'saɪd/

在...旁边 (*prep*): The school is located beside a river. 这所学校坐落在一条河的旁边。

besides /br'saɪdz/

- ① 除了...还有 (*prep*) = **in addition to**: Five of us passed besides Mary. 除了玛丽外我们还有五个人通过了考试。
 ② 再说,而且 (*adv*) = **moreover, furthermore**: I don't want to go shopping; besides, I am tired. 我不想去购物,再说我累了。

besiege /br'si:ɪdʒ/

围攻,围困 (*vt*): The town was besieged for two months before it was occupied. 该镇在遭围困两个月后被占领了。

- ◆ 同源词 **siege** (*U, C*) 包围,围攻。

best /best/

good 和 well 的最高级 (*adj, adv*)

bet /bet/, bet/betted (pt), bet/betted (pp)

- ① (用或与...)打赌 (*vi, vt*): I bet (\$1,000) on the white horse, but it came in last. 我在那匹白马身上押赌(1000美元),结果它跑了个倒数第一。
 ② 赌注 (*C*): I put a bet on the white horse to win the race, but I lost the bet.

我指望那匹白马能赢得比赛而为其押了赌,结果赌输了。

betray /br'treɪ/

① 背叛,出卖 (*vt*) = **sell out**: A soldier would rather die than betray his country. 战士宁愿死而不愿背叛祖国。

- ◆ 同源词 **betrayal** (*C, U*) 背叛,出卖。

② 暴露 (*vt*) = **show**: Jean's voice betrayed her nervousness. 珍的嗓音暴露了她的紧张不安。

better /'betə(r)/

good 和 well 的比较级 (*adj, adv*)

between /br'twi:n/

① 在...之间 (*prep*): Helen often eats between meals. 海伦经常在两餐之间吃零食。

② 中间 (*adv*): I eat breakfast and dinner but nothing in between. 我吃早餐和晚餐,但这中间我不吃任何东西。

beverage /'bevərɪdʒ/

饮料 (*C*) = **drink**: They do not sell alcoholic beverages to teenagers. 他们不向青少年出售含酒精的饮料。

beware /br'weə/

当心 (*vi*): Beware of the dog! 当心狗!

bewilder /br'wɪldə(r)/

使糊涂 (*vt*) = **perplex, confuse, puzzle, baffle**: I was totally bewildered by the variety of goods. 我完全被五花八门的商品搞迷糊了。

beyond /br'jʊnd/

① 在(或向)...的那一边 (*prep*): What lies beyond the mountains? 山的那一边是什么?

② 在(或向)更远处 (*adv*): We went as far as the river but not beyond. 我们最远走到了河边但未过河。

bias /'baɪəs/

偏见 (*C*) = **prejudice**: Some people have a deep-rooted bias against the disabled. 有些人对残疾人抱有根深蒂固的偏见。

biased /'baɪəst/

有偏见的 (*adj*) = **prejudiced**: This

newspaper is biased in favor of the opposition party. 该报倾向于支持反对党。

bible /'baɪbl/

① 圣经 (C): The sentence is quoted from the Bible. 这句话引自《圣经》。

② 必读的经典著作 (C): This book has always been a bible for medical students. 这本书历来是医科学生必读的经典著作。

bicycle /'baɪsɪkl/

自行车 (C) (请参阅附录“交通工具”) = bike

bid /bɪd/, bid (pt), bid (pp)

① 报价 (C): The company made/accepted the lowest bid for the project. 该公司对此项目出了/接受了最低的报价。

② 试图 (C) = attempt, effort: The customers made a desperate bid to escape from the fire. 顾客们拼命地想逃离火灾。

③ 出(价) (vt): James bid \$150,000 for an antique chair. 詹姆斯报价 15 万美元买一把古董椅子。

◆ 同源词 **bidder** (C) 出价者, 投标者。

④ 投标 (vi): Five construction companies were invited to bid for the contract. 五家建筑公司受邀投标该合同。

big /bɪg/

大的 (adj): There is a big increase in oil prices. 油价大涨。

bill /bɪl/

① 账单 (C) = check: The bill for the dinner came to \$300. 那顿饭的账单总共是 300 美元。

② 法案 (C): The bill became law last week. 该法案于上周成为法律。

③ 钞票 (C) = note: My sister slipped that waitress a one-hundred-dollar bill to get us a good table. 我姐姐悄悄塞给那位女招待一张百元钞票以求给我们一张好桌位。

billion /'bɪljən/

十亿 (C)

bind /baɪnd/, bound (pt), bound (pp)

捆绑 (vt) = tie: Henry was bound hand and foot. 亨利被人连手带脚给捆了起来。

bingo /'bɪŋɡəʊ/

宾果纸牌戏 (U)

binoculars /brɪ'nɒkjʊləz, baɪ-/

双筒望远镜 (C): I adjusted my binoculars on the deer and watched it through them. 我调整好望远镜后观察了那头鹿。

◆ 同首词 **bifocal** (双焦点透镜)。 **bilingual** (双语的)。 **bicycle** (自行车)。 **biennial** (两年一次的)。 **bigamy** (重婚)。 **bisect** (分成两半)。 **biannual** (一年两次)。

biochemistry /,baɪəʊ'kɛmɪstrɪ/

生物化学 (U): Biochemistry is the study of the chemical processes that take place in all living things. 生物化学是一门研究发生在所有生物体内的化学过程的学科。

◆ 同源词 **biochemist** (C) 生物化学家。

biography /baɪ'ɒɡrəfi/

传记 (C): He wrote a famous biography of the president. 他写了一本非常有名的总统传记。

biological /,baɪə(ʊ)'lɒdʒɪkəl/

生物(学)的 (adj): Eating is a biological necessity, and so is sleeping. 饮食是一种生理需要, 睡觉也如此。

◆ 同首词 **biography** (传记)。 **biosphere** (生物圈)。 **biotechnology** (生物技术)。

biology /baɪ'ɒlədʒɪ/

生物学 (U) (请参阅附录“学科”)

bird /bɜ:d/

鸟 (C) (请参阅附录“动物”)

birth /bɜ:θ/

① 出生 (C): Last year there were more deaths than births. 去年的死亡人数高于出生人数。

② 分娩 (U): Lisa gave birth to a fine healthy baby last night. 昨晚丽莎生了个漂亮健康的孩子。

biscuit /'bɪskɪt/

饼干 (C) (请参阅附录“食物”)

bit /bɪt/

一小片 (C) = **piece**: The floor is covered in bits of paper. 地板上覆盖着碎纸片。

bite /baɪt/, bit (pt), bitten (pp)

① 咬 (vt): The dog bit a hole in Hillary's skirt. 那条狗把希拉里的裙子咬了个洞。

② 咬 (vi): That dog bit into the pizza. 那条狗咬住比萨饼。

③ 咬了一口 (C): Perry took a bite out of the apple. 佩里咬了一口苹果。

◆ 相关词 **chew** (咀嚼)。 **gnaw** (不停地啃)。 **nibble** (一点一点地咬)。 **munch** (用力地咀嚼)。

bitter /'bɪtə(r)/

有苦味的, 苦的 (adj): The wine tastes bitter. 这酒有点儿苦。

◆ 同源词 **bitterness** (U)。 **bitterly** (adv)。

◆ 相关词 **sweet** (甜的)。 **sour** (酸的)。 **salt** (咸的)。 **hot** (辣的)。 **pungent** (刺鼻辛辣的)。 **spicy** (辛辣的)。

bizarre /br'zɑ:(r)/

古怪的 (adj) = **weird**, **eccentric**, **queer**, **odd**: I was amused by his bizarre behavior. 我觉得他的古怪行为很有趣。

black /blæk/

黑色(的) (adj, U) (请参阅附录“颜色”)

black out

① 晕过去 (vi) = **faint**, **pass out**: Sharon blacked out while she was jogging. 莎朗在慢跑的时候晕过去了。

② 涂掉 (vt, s): The poster for the game tells where it will take place, but the date has been blacked out. 球赛的海报上写了比赛的地点, 但是日期给人涂掉了。

③ 熄灭 (vt, s): The stage was blacked out to hide a change of scenery. 舞台灯光熄灭了, 以免让人看到布景的转换。

④ 封锁(新闻等) (vt, s): Reports of the dictator's death were blacked out for 36 hours. 有关独裁者去世的报道被封锁了 36 个小时。

blackboard /'blækbɔ:d/

黑板 (C): The teacher wrote some English words on the blackboard. 老师在黑板上写了几个英语单词。

blacksmith /'blæksmɪθ/

铁匠 (C): Blacksmiths are rarely seen today. 现在很难看到铁匠了。

◆ 相关词 **goldsmith** (金匠)。 **locksmith** (锁匠)。 **gunsmith** (造枪工人)。 **wordsmith** (文字匠)。

blade /bleɪd/

① 叶片 (C): The blades of grass were wet with dew. 草叶被露水打湿了。

② 刀片 (C): The blade needs sharpening. 这刀片需要磨磨快。

◆ 相关词 1. **blade** (叶片)。 **stem** (茎)。 **stalk** (叶柄)。

2. **sword** (剑)。 **blade** (刀刃)。 **saber** (军刀)。 **sheath** (鞘)。 **scabbard** (鞘)。 **hilt** (剑柄)。

blame /bleɪm/

① 责怪 (vt): He blamed me for being late. 他责怪我迟到了。

② (对坏事所应负的责任) 责任 (U) = **responsibility**: The police officer put/laid the blame for the accident on the bus driver. 警察将事故的责任归咎于公共汽车司机。

blank /blæŋk/

① 空白的 (adj): Please write your name in the blank space at the top of the page. 请把你的姓名写在这一页上端的空白处。

② 茫然的 (adj) = **empty**, **expressionless**: She gave me a blank look. 她茫然地看了我一眼。

blanket /'blæŋkɪt/

毯子 (C): I covered my knees with a blanket. 我把毯子盖在我膝盖上。

blast /blɑ:st/

① 发出高声 (vi) = **blare**: I cannot study with music blasting from the radio. 收音机里的音乐这么响, 我无法学习。

② 炸, 爆破 (vt): Workers had to blast a tunnel through the mountain to build the railway. 工人们得在山里炸出一条隧道。

来修建铁路。

③爆炸 (C) = **explosion**: Twelve people were injured in the bomb blast. 炸弹爆炸使 12 个人受伤。

blast off

①炸掉 (vt, s): The bomb blasted the roof off. 炸弹炸掉了屋顶。

②被发射升空 (vi) = **lift off**: The space ship will blast off at two o'clock. 宇宙飞船将于二时整发射升空。

blaze /bleɪz/

①冒起大火 (vi) = **burn**: The warehouse blazed suddenly and burned down in half an hour. 仓库忽然冒起大火来, 并在半小时后被烧毁了。

◆同源词 **ablaze** (adj) 猛烈燃烧的。

②通明 (vi) = **shine**: The Christmas tree is blazing with lights. 圣诞树上灯火通明。

③大火 (C) = **conflagration**: Fire fighters are searching for the cause of the blaze. 消防员在寻找大火的起因。

④光辉, 闪耀, 艳丽 (C) = **burst**: The ocean is sparkling in a blaze of sunshine. 海面在阳光的照射下闪闪发光。

bleach /bli:tʃ/

①漂白 (vt): Flour is said to be bleached artificially. 面粉据说是经过人工漂白的。

②使变白 (vt): Bleached bones lay on the hot sands of the desert. 炙热的沙漠上横着白骨。

③变白 (vi): Bones of animals are bleaching on the hot sands of the desert. 动物的遗骸在灼热的沙漠上被晒得发白。

④漂白剂 (U): My trousers were so dirty that I had to use bleach on them. 我的裤子太脏了以至于必须用漂白剂来洗。

bleak /bli:k/

①暗淡的 (adj) = **gloomy**; ⇔ **bright**: With prices falling, the future/outlook/prospect seems bleak for the sugar indus-

try. 随着价格下跌, 制糖业前景暗淡。

②荒凉的 (adj) = **desolate**: The statue stands on a bleak hillside. 雕像矗立在荒凉的山坡上。

③阴沉沉的 (adj): They departed for America on a bleak November day. 他们在十一月的一个阴冷天去了美国。

bleed /bli:d/, bled (pt), bled (pp)

流血 (vi): She was bleeding from a cut on her leg. 她的腿被划破了, 在流血。

◆同源词 **blood** (U) 血液, 血。

blend /blend/

使混和 (vt) = **mix**: Blend the sugar, flour, and eggs together. 把糖、面粉和蛋搅拌在一起。

bless /bles/

(上帝)保佑, 赐福给 (vt) ⇔ **curse**: My father has always been blessed with good health. 托老天的福, 我爸爸身体一直很好。

blessing /'blesɪŋ/

①赐福 (C) = **favor**: The blessing of the Lord be upon you. 愿主赐福于您。

②同意 (U) = **approval**: My teacher has given her blessing to the plan. 我的老师已同意了这个方案。

blind /blaɪnd/

①失明的 (adj): He is blind in one eye. 他的一只眼睛失明了。

◆同源词 **blindness** (U) 盲目, 失明。

②盲目的 (adj): Is love blind? 爱情是盲目的吗?

blink /blɪŋk/

眨(眼睛) (vi, vt): He blinked (his eyes) as the bright light shone on him. 当强光照到他的脸上时, 他直眨眼睛。

blizzard /'blɪzəd/

暴风雪 (C): We rode out the blizzard. 我们平安渡过了暴风雪。

block /blɒk/

①堵塞 (vt) = **obstruct**: Something must be blocking the pipe. 一定有什么东西堵住了管道。

②块 (C): The floor was made of wood-

en blocks. 地板是由木块拼成的。

③ 街区 (C): The post office is two blocks from here. 邮局离这里有两个街区远。

blockade /blɒ'keɪd/

封锁 (C): Israel imposed a blockade on Palestine. 以色列对巴勒斯坦实施了封锁。

blond /blɒnd/

金发的 (adj): Ryan was a good-looking kid—blond with blue eyes and a serious face. 雷恩是个漂亮的小孩子——长一头金发, 蓝眼睛, 还有一张一本正经的脸。

blonde /blɒnd/

金发女 (C): Diana was a beautiful blonde—photogenic and easygoing. 黛安娜是个美丽的金发女人——很上照, 性格也随和。

blood /blʌd/

血 (U): His face is covered in blood. 他满脸是血。

◆ 同源词 **bleed** (vi) 流血。 **bloodless** (adj) 不流血的, 没有暴力的。

bloody /'blʌdi/

血腥的 (adj) ⇔ **bloodless**: They got into a bloody fight. 他们进行了一场血战。

bloom /blu:m/

① 开花 (vi) = **blossom, flower**: The roses are blooming in the garden. 花园里玫瑰花在开花。

② 开花 (U) = **blossom**: The roses are in full bloom. 玫瑰花盛开着。

blot /blɒt/

① 污渍 (C) = **stain**: Jack's homework was badly written and covered in ink blots. 杰克的作业写得一塌糊涂, 而且满纸是墨渍。

② 瑕疵 (C) = **eyesore**: The tall chimney is a blot on the landscape. 那高耸的烟囱成了景致中的瑕疵。

③ 吸干 (vt): Blot your wet face with a soft towel, but don't rub it. 用软毛巾把你脸上的水吸干, 但不要擦。

④ 弄脏 (vt): My son blotted his sweater with ink spots. 我儿子把毛衣弄脏了, 上面有很多墨水渍。

blouse /blaʊz/

女用短衬衫 (C) (请参阅附录“衣物”)

blow /bləʊ/, blew (pt), blown (pp)

① 吹 (vi): The wind is blowing hard. 风刮得很大。I blew on my tea to cool it down. 我把茶吹凉。

② 吹 (vt): The strong wind blew my hat off. 大风刮走了我的帽子。I blew the dust off the dictionary. 我吹去词典上面的灰尘。

③ 打, 击 (C): They came to blows with each other. 他们相互殴打起来。

blow out

① 吹灭 (vt, s) = **put out**: Before you leave, make sure you blow the candle out. 你离开前一定要把蜡烛吹灭。

② 使爆裂 (vt, s): The heat blew out the tire. 高温使轮胎爆裂了。

③ 爆裂 (vi): The tire blew out as I was driving home. 我在开车回家途中车子爆胎了。

④ 被吹灭 (vi): A candle can blow out in the wind. 蜡烛会被风吹灭。

blow over

(暴风雨等) 停止 (vi): There was a typhoon this morning, but it has blown over. 今天早上有台风, 不过现在已经平息了。

blow up

① 爆炸 (vi) = **explode**: A chemical factory blew up in central Wales. 威尔士中部地区的一家化工厂发生了爆炸。

② 发脾气 (vi) = **be angry (with)**: Jane will blow up at you when she finds her best bracelet broken. 当珍发现她最好的手镯被弄坏后, 她会对你大发雷霆的。

③ 落空 (vi) = **fail**: Her plan to rob the old woman blew up in her face. 她要打劫那位老妇人的计划在她面前落空了。

④ 炸掉 (vt, s) = **explode**: The workers blew up the bridge. 工人们把桥炸掉了。

⑤破坏, 毁掉 (*vt, s*): He'll soon blow up our plan. 他不久就会破坏我们的计划。

⑥给...充气 (*vt, s*): Help me blow up the plastic balls/tires. 请你帮我把这些塑料球/轮胎充充气。

⑦放大 (*vt, s*) = **enlarge**: Can you have the photo blown up for me? 你可否帮我把这张照片放大一下?

⑧夸大 (*vt, s*) = **exaggerate**: Reporters tend to blow up a minor disagreement out of all proportion. 记者们总是喜欢把小小的争议过分夸大。

blue /blu:/

蓝色 (*adj*) (请参阅附录“颜色”)

blueprint /'blu:prɪnt/

蓝图 (*C*) = **scheme**: They are drawing up a blueprint for health care reform. 他们正为保健体制改革规划蓝图。

blues

忧郁 (*C*): Betty got the blues when she broke off the relationship with Mathew. 当贝蒂与马修的关系告吹后, 心情忧郁。

blunder /'blʌndə(r)/

①犯大错 (*vi*): I have blundered in my handling of the business affairs and made a great loss. 我在处理业务时犯了大错误并造成了重大损失。

②大错 (*C*) = **boner**: Mr. Hall made a terrible political blunder and was forced to bow out. 豪尔先生犯了可怕的政治错误, 只得被迫退出。

◆相关词 **lapse** (小错误)。

blunt /blʌnt/

①钝的 (*adj*) = **dull**; ⇔ **sharp**: This blunt knife needs to be sharpened. 这把钝刀要磨磨快了。

②鲁莽的 (*adj*): His blunt remark annoyed the audience. 他的鲁莽话惹恼了听众。

③使迟钝; 使钝 (*vt*) = **weaken**: The spice has blunted my senses. 这种香料让我的感官变迟钝了。

bluntly /'blʌntli/

坦率地 (*adv*): To put it bluntly, you're failing the class. 不客气地讲, 你令全班同学失望了。

blur /blɜ:(r)/

①使模糊 (*vt*) = **obscure**: Tears blurred my vision. 泪水模糊了我的视线。

◆同源词 **blurry** (*adj*) 模糊的。

②(使)变模糊不清 (*vt, vi*): Differences between art and pornography seem to have (been) blurred. 艺术与色情之间的界线似乎已模糊不清了。

③模糊不清 (*C*): Everything is a blur when I get my contact lens out. 我把隐形眼镜摘下后一切都变得模糊不清了。

blush /blʌʃ/

脸红 (*vi*): Sonia blushed with shame when she was caught stealing. 当桑妮偷东西被捉住时, 她羞得面红耳赤。

board /bɔ:d/

①布告栏 (*C*): Pin the notice up on the board. 把通知钉到布告栏上。

②登上(船或公共交通工具) (*vi, vt*): Passengers are asked to board (the plane) half an hour before departure time. 乘客被要求在起飞前半小时登机。

boast /bəʊst/

夸耀 (*vi*) = **brag**: She is always boasting about how beautiful her daughter is. 她老是夸耀自己的女儿如何如何漂亮。

boat /bəʊt/

船 (*C*) (请参阅附录“交通工具”)

bodily /'bɒdɪli/

①身体的, 生理的 (*adj*): Many bodily changes occur during adolescence. 青少年时期身体上会发生许多变化。

②亲自地; 以肉体形式 (*adv*): The sleepy girl was present bodily but not mentally. 那昏昏欲睡的女孩人在心不在。

body /'bɒdi/

身体 (*C*) (请参阅附录“身体”)

bodyguard /'bɒdɪgɑ:d/

保镖 (*C*): The prime minister escaped

with minor cuts and bruises, but his two bodyguards were killed in the ambush. 首相在这次伏击中仅受了些轻伤,但他的两名保镖却丧了命。

bog /bɒg/

纠缠 (vt): Terry often gets bogged down in details, so it is hard to cut a deal with him. 泰利常在细节上纠缠不止,所以很难和他做成交易。

bog down

①使陷进泥里 (vt, s): The car got bogged down, and couldn't move. 汽车陷进泥里动不了了。

②使受困 (vt, s): The talks with the workers got bogged down on the question of the pay raise. 与工人之间的谈判在加薪问题上卡住了。

boil /bɔɪl/

①沸腾 (vi) ⇔ freeze: Water boils at 100°C and freezes at 0°C. 水在100度时沸腾,零度时结冰。

②煮 (vt): Do you want your egg boiled or fried? 你要鸡蛋煮了吃还是煎了吃?

◆相关词 请参见 cook。

boil down to

归结为 (vt, u) = come down to: It all boils down to how much money you can pay for the computer. 问题的要害是你可出多少钱买这台计算机。

bold /bɔːld/

大胆的 (adj) = brave: It was a bold move on her part. 对她而言此举真大胆。

bolt /bɔːlt/

①逃跑 (vi): We often close/shut the stable door after the horse has bolted. 我们常常在马逃跑后才把马厩的门关起来。(比喻“亡羊补牢”)

②逃跑 (S): The suspect made a bolt for the door. 嫌疑犯夺门而逃。

bomb /bɒm/

炸弹 (C): Someone planted a time bomb in the station. 有人在车站安置了

一颗定时炸弹。

bombard /bɒm'bɑːd/

①轰炸,炮击 (vt): The city was heavily bombarded from all sides. 城市遭到来自四面八方的猛烈炮击。

◆同源词 bombardment (S, U) 炮击,轰炸。

②抨击 (vt): The president was continually bombarded with questions in the press conference. 在记者招待会上,总统不断地受到质问。

bond /bɒnd/

关系 (C) = relationship: There is a close bond between her and me. 我和她之间关系密切。

bondage /'bɒndɪdʒ/

奴役,束缚 (U): They held the boy in bondage. 那男孩受到他们的奴役。

bone /bəʊn/

骨 (C): Paul broke a bone in his arm and the doctor set it. 保罗的手臂上断了一根骨头,医生给接上了。

bone up on

熟悉;温习 (vt, u): I should bone up on my grammar before the test. 考试前我应该温习语法。

bonus /'bɒnəs/

①奖金 (C): I received a \$1,000 bonus for the customers I had signed up. 我因与一些客户签下了合同而得到了1000美元的奖金。

②额外给予的东西 (C): The fact that my house is so close to my office is a bonus. 我家离我办公室这么近是让我格外满意的事。

bony /'bɒni/

骨瘦如柴的 (adj): That old man stretched out his bony hands. 那老人伸出他骨瘦如柴的双手。

book /bʊk/

①书 (C): Open your book to page ten. 把书翻到第十页。

②预订 (vt) = reserve: I have booked a table in that restaurant. 我在那家餐馆预订了一张桌子。

bookcase /'bʊkkeɪs/

书橱 (C) (请参阅附录“家具”)

boom /bu:m/

① 繁荣 (C) ⇔ slump: The building boom started in the 1980s. 建筑业的繁荣始于20世纪80年代。

② 隆隆声 (S): I can hear the distant boom of the guns. 我能听见远处隆隆的枪炮声。

③ 隆隆作响 (vi): Lightning flashed and thunder boomed and crashed. 闪电过后, 雷声隆隆作响。

④ 兴隆 (vi) = flourish: Business is booming and consumers are going on a shopping spree. 生意很兴隆, 顾客们正疯狂采购。

boost /bu:st/

① 增加 (vt) = increase: The new facility will help boost sugar production. 新设备有助于增加糖的产量。

② 增强 (vt) = bolster; ⇔ undermine: This success has boosted my confidence/ego. 这次胜利增强了我的自信心/自尊。

③ 增强 (C): Passing the entrance exam gave a real boost to my confidence. 通过了入学考试使我的信心得到大大的增强。

boot /bu:t/

靴子 (C) (请参阅附录“衣物”)

booth /bu:ð, bu:θ/

小间, 亭 (C): One police officer stands guard at the telephone/polling booth. 一名警察站在电话亭/投票站边守护。

border /'bɔ:də(r)/

① 边境 (C): Many Mexican people are trying to cross the border into America to find jobs. 许多墨西哥人试图越过边境到美国去找工作。

② (与…) 毗邻 (vi): The theme park borders on a river. 主题公园与一条河毗邻。

③ 近乎, 几乎接近 (vi): Their excitement bordered on hysteria. 他们激动的情形几乎到了歇斯底里的地步。

bore /bɔ:(r)/

① 使厌烦 (vt): That woman bored us all to death by talking for hours about her husband and son. 那女人一连几小时大谈她的丈夫和儿子, 我们都快给她烦死了。

② 令人厌烦的人 (C): That woman is such a bore. 那真是令人厌烦的女人。

bored

厌烦的 (adj) = fed up (with): I am bored with my work. 我对目前的工作感到厌烦了。

boredom /'bɔ:dəm/

无聊; 厌烦 (U): With nothing to do, we are going crazy with boredom. 因为无所事事, 我们无聊得快发疯了。

boring /'bɔ:rɪŋ/

无聊的; 令人厌烦的 (adj) = dull, tedious: His story is deadly boring. 他讲的故事无聊至极。

born /bɔ:n/

出生的 (adj): He was born with a silver spoon in his mouth. 他出生在富贵之家。

borrow /'bɒrəʊ/

① 借(入) (vt) ⇔ lend (sth to sb): I borrowed some money from my brother. 我向我的弟弟借了点钱。

② 借钱 (vi): You should not borrow heavily from the bank. 你不该向银行借贷巨款。

bosom /'bɒzəm/

胸部 (C) = chest: Mary held her baby to her bosom. 玛莉将婴儿抱在胸前。

boss /bɒs/

① 老板 (C): You must do it my way; after all, I am the boss here. 你必须照我说的去做, 毕竟我是这里的老板。

◆ 同源词 bossy (adj) 好发号施令的。

② 对…发号施令, 把…呼来喝去 (vt) = order: Don't boss me about/around. 别对我吆五喝六的。

botany /'bɒtəni/

植物学 (U): I majored in botany in uni-

versity. 我在大学里主修植物学。

◆同源词 **botanical** (*adj*) 植物(学)的。 **botanist** (*C*) 植物学家。

◆相关词 **biology** (生物学)。 **zoology** (动物学)。

both /bəʊθ/

两个(都), 双方(都) (*pron*) (请参阅附录“不定代词”)

bother /'bɒðə(r)/

打扰 (*vt*) = **annoy**: Does it bother you that I have been playing the piano here? 我在这里弹钢琴打扰你了吗?

◆同源词 **bothersome** (*adj*) 讨厌的, 惹人厌的。

bottle /'bɒtl/

瓶子 (*C*) (请参阅附录“容器”)

bottom /'bɒtəm/

①底部 (*C*): I finally found my pen at the bottom of my bag. 我终于在提包底部找到了我的钢笔。

②底层; 基层 (*S*) ⇔ **top**: She started at the bottom and worked her way up to become general manager of the company. 她从基层做起, 一直做到公司总经理。

boulevard /'bu:lvi:d(d)/

大道 (*C*): Traffic was very heavy on Sunset Boulevard this morning. 今天早上夕阳大道上交通很拥挤。

◆相关词 **avenue** (林阴道)。 **freeway** (高速公路)。 **highway** (公路)。 **street** (街道)。 **road** (道路)。 **lane** (巷)。 **alley** (弄)。 **drive** (私家车道)。 **path/trail** (小径)。 **track** (小径)。

bounce /baʊns/

反弹 (*vi*) = **rebound**: The ball hit the wall and bounced off it. 球击到墙上又反弹回来。

bound /baʊnd/

①一定的 (*adj*) = **sure, certain**: Vincent is bound to win. 文生肯定能赢。

②开往…的 (*adj*) = **destined**: The plane which is bound for Tokyo has just left. 前往东京的飞机刚刚离港。

③负有义务的 (*adj*): You are bound by the contract to complete the book by the end of this month. 根据合约, 你必须在

本月底前完成这本书。

④使为邻 (*vt*): The neighborhood is bounded on the right by a hill. 这一住宅区的右边与一小山接壤。

boundary /'baʊndəri/

①分界线 (*C*): The river forms/marks a natural boundary between the two towns. 这条河构成了/标志着两镇之间的天然分界线。

②极限 (*C*): It seems that we can continue to push back the boundaries of human knowledge. 看来我们还能把人类知识的极限向后推。

boundless /'baʊndlɪs/

无限的 (*adj*) ⇔ **limited**: Kevin shows boundless enthusiasm for football. 凯文对足球表现出无限的热情。

bounds

限度 (*pl*) = **limits**: Your spending must be kept within the reasonable bounds; otherwise, you will go broke. 你的花费必须保持在一个合理的限度内, 不然就要人不敷出了。

bountiful /'baʊntɪfʊl/

大量的 (*C*) = **plentiful**: We had a bountiful harvest of peanuts. 我们获得了花生大丰收。

bounty /'baʊntɪ/

赏金 (*C*) = **reward**: The police offered a bounty of one million dollars for the capture of the serial killer. 警方为捉拿连环杀人犯提供了100万美元的赏金。

bouquet /bu:'keɪ, bæ'keɪ/

花束 (*C*) = **bunch**: Paul sent his girlfriend a big bouquet of roses on Valentine's Day. 保罗在情人节送给女友一大束玫瑰花。

bout /baʊt/

一阵, 一次, 一回, 一场, 一番; (疾病等的) 发作 (*C*): Sherry suffered from a bout of depression. 雪莉发过抑郁症。

bow /baʊ/

①鞠躬 (*vi*): Students are required to bow (down) to their teachers. 学生按要

求须向老师鞠躬。

② 屈服 (vi): I won't bow to authority. 我不愿屈服于权威。

③ 鞠躬 (C): He made a bow and left. 他鞠了一躬后才离开。

④ /bəʊ/ 弓 (C): He drew a bow in order to shoot an arrow. 他拉开弓准备放箭。

bow out

不再参加, 退出 (vi): Mr. Church bowed out of the presidential race. 丘吉先生退出了总统竞选。

bow to

屈服于 (vi, u) = yield to: Congress may bow to public pressure and cut their own salaries. 国会可能会屈服于公众的压力, 给自己减薪。

bowel /'baʊəl/

肠 (C): Empty your bowels before you have a check-up. 做检查前务必清肠。

bowl /bəʊl/

碗 (C) (请参阅附录“容器”)

bowling /'bəʊlɪŋ/

保龄球 (U) (请参阅附录“运动”)

box /bɒks/

① 盒子 (C) (请参阅附录“容器”)

② 打拳击比赛 (vi): I used to box when I was in college. 我读大学的时候打过拳击。

◆ 同源词 **boxing** (U) 拳击运动。

boy /bɔɪ/

男孩 (C) ⇔ **girl**: There is a new boy in our class. 我们班上有一新来的男生。

boycott /'bɔɪkɒt/

① 抵制 (vt): We have decided to boycott those products/ the meeting/the election. 我们已决定抵制那些产品 / 会议 / 选举。

② 抵制 (C): The government has lifted the boycott of imported beef. 政府已取消对进口牛肉的抵制。

boyhood /'bɔɪhʊd/

(男子的) 童年 (U) ⇔ **girlhood**: This movie evokes my boyhood memories. 这

部电影唤起了我对童年时代的回忆。

bra /brɑː/

胸罩 (C) (请参阅附录“衣物”)

brace /breɪs/

① 使做好准备 (vt) = prepare: The islanders were told to brace themselves for a super typhoon. 岛上居民被通知说要准备应付一场超级台风。

② 支撑物 (C): Paul had to wear a neck brace after the accident. 保罗在遭遇了那次事故后不得不在颈部戴一个托架。

bracelet /'breɪslɪt/

手镯 (C): Chris wears a bracelet around her wrist. 克丽丝在手腕上带了一个手镯。

braid /breɪd/

辫子 (C): Betty wears her hair in braids. 贝蒂把头发编成辫子。

◆ 相关词 **bun** (发髻)。 **bangs** (刘海)。 **pigtails** (辫子)。 **ponytail** (马尾巴)。

brain /breɪn/

脑 (C): The doctor found a tumor in Harvey's brain. 医生在哈威的脑部发现了一个肿瘤。

◆ 同源词 **brains** (pl) 智能。

brake /breɪk/

刹车 (C): I stepped hard on the brakes to let an old man cross the street. 我猛踩刹车, 以便让一位老人穿过街道。

branch /brɑːntʃ/

树枝 (C): I saw several monkeys swinging from the branches. 我看到几只猴子在树枝间荡来荡去。

brand /brænd/

品牌 (C): My favorite brand of toothpaste is "Darlie". 我最钟爱的牙膏品牌是“黑人牙膏”。

brass /brɑːs/

黄铜 (U): The knob is made of brass. 这个门把手是用黄铜做的。

brave /breɪv/

勇敢的 (adj) = courageous: It was very brave of you to jump into the river to

save the boy. 你跳入河中救那男孩的行为真是勇敢极了。

bravery /'breɪvəri/

勇敢 (U) = **courage**: Kent showed great bravery in the face of danger. 肯特在面对危险时表现得非常勇敢。

bread /bred/

面包 (U) (请参阅附录“食物”)

breadth /bredθ/

① 幅度, 广度 (U, S): Dr. Brown shows an astonishing breadth of knowledge. 布朗博士展示出惊人的广博知识。

◆ 同源词 **broad** (adj) 宽的。 **broaden** (vi, vt) 加宽。

② 宽度 (U): The river is 20 meters in breadth. 这条河宽 20 米。

break /breɪk/, broke (pt), broken (pp)

① 破碎 (vi): I dropped my glass and it broke. 我把玻璃杯掉在地上打碎了。

② 折断 (vt): George broke a branch off a tree. 乔治从树上折了根树枝。

③ 休息 (C) = **rest**: I feel tired; I need to take a break. 我累了, 需要休息一下。

break away

逃脱 (vi) = **escape, break loose**: The robber broke away from the policemen. 劫匪从警察手中逃脱了。

break down

① (机器等) 坏掉 (vi): A car broke down in the middle of the intersection and caused a traffic jam. 一辆汽车在十字路口的中央抛锚, 造成了交通堵塞。

② 失败 (vi) = **collapse**: The peace talks broke down completely, and the two opposing parties took up arms again. 和平会谈彻底破裂, 对立双方再起干戈。

③ 感情失控 (vi): Amy broke down several times during the funeral. 艾美在葬礼上多次感情失控。

④ 分解 (vt, s): Food is broken down into useful substances in the stomach. 食物在胃中分解成有用的物质。

break even

不盈不亏 (vi): If you make an investment in the stock market, you are lucky when you break even. 如果你投资于股票市场, 能做到不盈不亏就算走运的了。

break in

① 闯入 (vi) = **burst in**: A burglar broke in through that window and stole all the money. 小偷从那扇窗闯入, 偷走了所有的钱。

② 插嘴 (vi) = **cut**: While I was talking on the phone, Bill broke in. 就在我打电话的时候, 彼尔插了进来。

break in on

打断 (vt, u) = **burst in on, interrupt**: The honk broke in on my dreams. 汽车喇叭声打断了我的美梦。

break off

① 中断 (vi): The peace talks broke off without any agreement being reached. 和谈在没有达成任何协议的情况下中止了。

② 断绝 (vt, s) = **sever**: That country has broken off diplomatic relations with South Korea. 那个国家断绝了与韩国的外交关系。

break out

① 发生, 爆发 (vi) = **begin suddenly**: Last night a fire broke out on the top floor of the hotel. 昨晚旅馆的顶楼突然起火了。

② 逃跑 (vi) = **escape (from)**: Three convicts broke out of prison this morning. 今天早上有三名罪犯越狱了。

break through

① 突破 (vt, u): It's difficult to break through cultural differences and meet people in a new country. 冲破文化上的差异并融入一个新的国家是很难做到的。

②取得突破性进展 (vi): Scientists have broken through in their attempt to find the makeup of genes. 科学家们在探索基因构成的尝试中有了新的突破。

break up

①使解体 (vt, s): Some conglomerates are being broken up to become more flexible and competitive. 一些联合企业集团正在解体,以便变得更加灵活和更具有竞争力。

②解散 (vi) = split up: The Beatles broke up in 1970. After the breakup, all the Beatles performed as soloists or led their own groups. “披头士”乐队在1970年解散了;乐队解散之后,其成员有的当独唱演员,有的组团担任领奏。

breakdown /'breɪkdaʊn/

①(机械)故障 (C) = mechanical failure: My car had a breakdown on my way home. 我的汽车在回家的路上抛锚了。

②失败 (C) = collapse: After the breakdown of the peace talks, both sides took up arms against each other again. 和平谈判破裂后,双方又重新兵戎相见。

③崩溃 (C) = collapse: Sally suffered a nervous breakdown. 莎莉曾遭遇过精神崩溃。

breakfast /'breɪkfəst/

早餐 (U): I like bread and butter for breakfast. 我喜欢把奶油和面包当早餐。

breakthrough /'breɪkθruː/

突破 (C): Scientists have made/achieved an important breakthrough in the treatment of stomach ulcers. 科学家在治疗胃溃疡方面取得了重大突破。

breakup /'breɪkʌp/

解体 (C): The cold war ended after the breakup of the Soviet Union. 随着苏联的解体冷战也就结束了。

breast /brest/

乳房 (C) (请参阅附录“身体”)

breath /breθ/

气息,呼吸 (C): I paused for a few minutes to get my breath back. 我暂停了几分钟以便喘口气。

breathe /briːð/

①呼吸 (vi) = respire: I tried to calm down by breathing deeply. 我深吸一口气,试图让自己平静下来。

②呼吸 (vt): It is good to breathe fresh country air. 呼吸一下新鲜的乡间空气很有好处。

breed /briːd/, bred (pt), bred (pp)

①繁殖 (vi) = reproduce: Rats can breed every six weeks. 老鼠每六周就能繁殖一次。

②品种 (C) = kind: This is a new breed of rose. 这是一种新品种玫瑰花。

breeze /briːz/

微风 (C): The flags are flapping in the breeze. 旗帜在微风吹拂下飘动。

◆相关词 请参见 wind。

brew /bruː/

①冲泡 (vt): I will brew some tea/coffee for you. 我给你泡些茶/咖啡。

②酿制 (vt): This beer has been brewed using a special method. 这种啤酒是用一种特殊方法酿制的。

③酝酿 (vi) = develop: There's trouble/a storm brewing. 一场麻烦/风暴正在酝酿之中。

④被冲泡 (vi): Let the tea brew for three more minutes before you pour it. 让茶再泡三分钟后再倒出来。

⑤冲泡的茶;酿造的饮料(或量) (C): I like a good strong brew of tea. 我喜欢喝一杯浓茶。

bribe /braɪb/

①贿赂 (C): Several legislators were accused of taking bribes. 几名立法成员被控收受贿赂。

◆同源词 bribery (U) 行贿(或受贿)行为。

②贿赂 (vt) = buy off: Businessmen sometimes have to bribe officials to approve their business ventures. 商人为了

使自己的企业投资得到批准有时得贿赂官员。

brick /brɪk/

砖 (C): Many workers are laying bricks in the sun. 许多工人在阳光下砌着砖头。

bride /braɪd/

新娘 (C): The bride wore a beautiful evening gown. 那新娘穿着一件漂亮的晚礼服。

◆ 相关词 **bride-to-be** (即将当新娘的女人)。
bridegroom (新郎)。**bridesmaid** (女
宾相)。**best man** (男宾相)。

bridge /brɪdʒ/

① 桥 (C): A new bridge will be built over the river to connect the two towns. 这条河上将建一座新的桥,以便把两个城镇连接起来。

② 缩短...之间的距离 (vt) = fill: We should find ways to bridge the gap between the haves and have-nots. 我们应该想办法缩小贫富差距。

brief /brɪf/

① 简短的 (adj) = short: Your speech should be brief and to the point. 你的发言应该简短扼要。

② 向...简述基本情况 (vt): The officer briefed his men on the dangerous mission they were going to undertake. 那军官对士兵简述了将要执行的危险任务的基本情况。

briefcase /'brɪfkeɪs/

公文包 (C): The security guards checked everyone's briefcase. 安全人员检查每个人的公文包。

◆ 相关词 **purse** (女用钱包)。**suitcase** (手提箱)。**trunk** (大衣箱)。**backpack** (背包)。

briefing /'brɪfɪŋ/

简介 (C): Before we hit the road, we were given a thorough briefing on the traffic conditions. 我们在出发前听取了交通状况的全面介绍。

bright /braɪt/

① 明亮的 (adj) = brilliant: We are

enjoying the bright sunshine. 我们在享受明媚的阳光。

② 聪明的 (adj) = clever: She came up with a bright idea. 她想到一个巧主意。

brilliant /'brɪljənt/

① 明亮的 (adj) = very bright: The sun is shining in a brilliant blue sky. 太阳在明媚的蓝天上照耀着。

② 出色的,极好的 (adj) = intelligent: Nora is a brilliant writer. 萝拉是个出色的作家。

bring /brɪŋ/, brought (pt), brought (pp)
带来 (vt): My aunt brought some toys for us last week. 上个星期我姑姑给我们带来了一些玩具。

bring about

导致 (vt, s) = give rise to (vt, u),
lead to (vt, u): Computers have brought about many changes in the workforce. 计算机给劳动力带来了诸多变化。

bring around

① 把...引到 (vt, s): Ginny tried to bring the conversation around to the subject of abortion. 基尼试图把话题引到堕胎的主题上。

② 使苏醒 (vt, s) = bring sb to: We managed to bring Tim around with ice-water. 我们好不容易用冰水使提姆苏醒过来。

③ 使信服 (vt, s): I finally brought Tom around to my point of view. 我终于使汤姆接受了我的观点。

bring back

① 使恢复 (vt, s) = restore: With the murder rate rising, many countries have voted to bring back the death penalty. 随着谋杀案发生率的上升,许多国家都投票支持恢复死刑。

② 唤起,使被忆起 (vt, s) = evoke: The sad movie brought back memories of my school days. 这部伤感的电影唤起了我对学生时代的回忆。

bring down

① 减少;降低 (vt, s) ⇔ push up: The government is taking action to bring inflation down. 政府正采取措施控制通货膨胀。

② 颠覆 (vt, s) = topple: Some die-hards are plotting to bring the new government down. 一些顽固分子正在密谋颠覆新政府。

bring forward

① 提前 (vt, s) ⇔ put off, push back: We have to bring the examination forward to Monday because the new year comes earlier than usual. 我们不得不把考试提前到周一,因为这个新年来得比往年早。

② 提出 (vt, s) = propose, present: The mayor brought forward a plan to raise bus fares. 市长提出了上调公共汽车票价的计划。

③ 提供 (vt, s) = provide: No evidence has been brought forward against King, who was alleged to have taken kickbacks. 没有人拿出对金不利的证据,虽然他被指控收受回扣。

bring home to

使认识到 (vt, s) = drive home to: Can you bring it home to your son that if he messes around next term, he will flunk out of college. 请你让你儿子认识到,如果他下学期再鬼混,就会被退学。

bring in

赚进 (vt, u) = rake in: Her new album has brought in at least two million dollars. 她的新专辑至少赚了200万美元。

bring off

圆满完成 (vt, s) = succeed in (vt, u), carry/pull off: She'll get a promotion if she brings off the deal. 她如果把这笔生意做下来就能得到升迁。

bring on

引起 (vt, s) = cause: Her illness was brought on by drinking too much. 她的病是饮酒过度引起的。

bring out

① 推出 (vt, s) = produce: Ford is bringing out a new model for young people. 福特正在推出一款供年轻人使用的新车。

② 使显出 (vt, s) = call forth: Becoming a father has brought out the best in Jack. 杰克当了父亲,这使他身上的最大优点显示了出来。

bring through

使转危为安 (vt, s) = pull/carry through: Jane was very ill, and her doctor tried to bring her through, but to no avail. 珍病得很重,医生试图使她转危为安,但是没有见效。

bring to

使苏醒 (vt, s) = bring sb around: Ice-water brought Chris to. 冰水使克莉丝苏醒过来。

bring up

① 抚养 (vt, s) = rear, raise: Jane brought up her two children by herself. 珍一个人把两个孩子抚养成人。

② 提出来 (vt, s) = introduce, raise: I will bring up this issue for discussion at the next meeting. 我将在下次会议上把这个问题提出来讨论。

③ 吐出 (vt, s) = vomit, throw up: Joe brought up what he had eaten. 乔把刚吃的东西全吐了出来。

brink /brɪŋk/

边缘 (C) = edge, verge: The company has run up huge debts and are teetering on the brink of bankruptcy. 公司欠下巨额债务,正处在破产的边缘。

brisk /brɪsk/

① 轻捷的 (adj) = quick: Paul tends to walk at a brisk pace. 保罗总是步履轻捷。

② 兴隆的 (*adj*) = **busy**: Business was brisk last year. 去年生意兴隆。

③ 清爽的 (*adj*) = **cold**: A brisk breeze blew over the lake. 一阵清爽的微风拂过湖面。

broad /brɔ:d/

宽的 (*adj*) = **wide**; ⇔ **narrow**: A broad river snaked through the city. 一条大河从这座城市蜿蜒流过。

broadcast /'brɔ:dkɑ:st/, broadcast (pt), broadcast (pp)

① 播出 (*vt*) = **send out**: The game will be broadcast live on Channel 16. 这场比赛将在 16 频道上作实况转播。

② 广播 (*vi*): CNN broadcasts to all parts of the world. (美国)有线新闻电视网向世界各地广播。

③ 广播(节目) (*C*): This is a live/recorded broadcast. 这是实况 / 录音广播。

broaden /'brɔ:dən/

① 拓宽 (*vt*): Traveling can broaden your mind/horizons/ outlook. 旅行能拓宽你的心胸 / 眼界 / 观点。

② 变宽 (*vi*): This river/road broadens out here. 这条河 / 路在这里开始变宽。

◆ 同源词 **breadth** (*C, U*) 宽度。 **broad** (*adj*) 宽的。

brochure /'brəʊʃʊə/

手册 (*C*): A woman is handing out travel brochures at the gate. 一位女士在门口发放旅行手册。

broil /brɔ:ɪl/

烤 (*vt*) = **grill**: We broiled the chicken rather than fry it. 我们把鸡烤了吃, 而不是油炸。

broke /brəʊk/

破产的, 一文不名的 (*adj*) = **bankrupt**: That man is flat broke. 那人一文不名了。

bronze /brɒnz/

① 青铜 (*U*): The Statue of Liberty was cast in bronze. 自由女神像是用青铜铸的。

② 使成古铜色 (*vt*): Sandy's body was bronzed by the searing sun. 珊蒂的身体

被烈日晒成了古铜色。

brooch /brəʊtʃ/

胸针 (*C*): Amy fastened a brooch on her blouse. 艾美在她的衬衫上别了一根胸针。

brood /bru:d/

① 沉思 (*vi*) = **dwell**: Don't just sit there brooding on your failure. 不要只是坐在那里想着你的失败。

② 孵蛋 (*vi*): This hen is brooding. 这只母鸡在孵蛋。

③ 一窝 (雏鸟) (*C*)

brook /brʊk/

小溪 (*C*): There is a brook in front of my house. 我家门前有一条小溪。

◆ 相关词 **river** (江河)。 **stream** (溪流; 小河)。 **torrent** (急流)。 **creek** (小河, 小溪)。

broom /bru:m, -ʊm/

扫帚 (*C*) (请参阅附录“工具”)

broth /brɒθ/

汤 (*U*) = **soup**: I would like beef/chicken/clear broth. 我要牛肉 / 鸡 / 清汤。

brother /'brʌðə(r)/

兄弟 (*C*) (请参阅附录“亲属”)

brotherhood /'brʌðəhʊd/

兄弟情谊, 手足之情 (*U*): Mr. Lincoln devoted his life to promoting peace and brotherhood. 林肯先生毕生致力于促进和平与兄弟情谊。

brown /braʊn/

棕色(的) (*adj, C*) (请参阅附录“颜色”)

browse /braʊz/

① 浏览 (*vi*) = **thumb, skim, leaf**: I was browsing through the catalog, and I found this CD. 我在浏览目录时发现了这张光盘。

② 吃草 (*vi*): Several cows are browsing in the fields. 有几头母牛在田野里吃草。

③ 浏览 (*S*): We went for a browse around a boutique. 我们去逛了一家时装商店。

bruise /bru:z/

① 淤伤 (C): James's face was covered in bumps and bruises. 詹姆斯脸上满是肿块和淤伤。

② 擦伤 (vt): He fell off his bicycle and bruised his knee. 他从自行车上摔了下来,碰伤了膝盖。

brunch /brʌntʃ/

早午餐 (C, U) (breakfast + lunch)

brush /brʌʃ/

① 刷 (vt): You should brush your teeth and hair after getting up. 你起床后应该刷牙梳头。

◆ 相关词 **sweep** (用扫把扫)。 **dust** (用布或掸子拂拭灰尘)。 **scrub** (用刷子刷洗)。 **wipe** (用湿布擦拭)。 **mop** (用拖把拖)。

② (一) 刷 (C): You should give your coat a quick brush. 你应把外套刷一刷。

③ 刷子 (C) (请参阅附录“工具”)

brush aside/away

对...充耳不闻 (vt, s) = sweep aside, ignore: He simply brushed aside his wife's objections to his plan for an investment in the stock market. 他对妻子反对他投资股票市场的意见充耳不闻。

brush off

无理拒绝;不予理睬 (vt, s) = ignore: Joe calmly brushed off our questions about his health. 乔镇定地避开了我们就他身体状况所提出的问题。

brush up

温习 (vt, s) = polish/furbish up: I have to brush up my English before I go to America. 我去美国之前得好好温习一下英语。

brutal /'bru:təl/

野蛮的 (adj) = cruel: The brutal attack caused hundreds of deaths. 这场野蛮的袭击造成了数百人死亡。

brute /bru:t/

野蛮人 (C): Keep away from that guy. He is just a big brute. 离那家伙远点儿,

他完全是个野蛮人。

◆ 同源词 **brutality** (U) 残酷,不人道,无情。

bubble /'bʌbl/

泡 (C): Chris is blowing bubbles through a straw. 克莉丝在用麦管吹泡泡玩。

◆ 相关词 **foam** (水沫,泡沫)。

bucket /'bʌkɪt/

桶 (C) (请参阅附录“容器”) = pail

buckle /'bʌkl/

① 扣紧 (vt) = fasten; ⇔ unbuckle: Simon buckled up his belt. 赛门扣紧皮带。

② 弯曲 (vi) = bend: I felt dizzy and my knees began to buckle. 我感到一阵眩晕,接着膝盖就弯下去了。

③ 扣子 (C): William fastened the buckle on his briefcase. 威廉扣紧了公文包上的搭扣。

buckle up

系好(安全带) (vi; vt, s) = fasten a seat belt: Buckle up (your belt) before you hit the road. 上路之前要系好安全带。

bud /bʌd/

(叶)芽;花蕾 (C): The roses have come into bud. 玫瑰已长出花蕾。

budget /'bʌdʒɪt/

① 为...编预算;把...编入预算;安排(时间)等 (vt): You should budget your money and time carefully. 你应好好计划一下自己的钱的用途并安排好时间。

② 编预算 (vi): Jill budgeted for buying a new house. 吉儿为购置一幢新住宅而编了预算。

③ 预算 (C): It is important to balance your budget. 保持预算平衡是很重要的。

buffalo /'bʌfələʊ/

水牛 (C) (请参阅附录“动物”)

buffet /'bʌfɪt/

自助餐 (C): We had a buffet lunch. 中午我们吃了自助餐。

bug /bʌg/

① 臭虫;虫子 (C) (请参阅附录“动物”)

② 在...装窃听器 (vt): His office was bugged. 他的办公室被装了窃听器。

build /bɪld/, built (pt), built (pp)

建造 (*vt*) = **construct, erect, put up**:
They built a sand castle on the beach. 他们在海滩上造了一座沙子城堡。

build up

① 增强 (*vt, s*) = **increase, develop**:
You can build up your strength/muscles by jogging. 慢跑可以增强你的体力/肌肉。

② 聚集; 集结 (*vi*) = **increase, develop, gather**: The clouds are building up. 云在聚集。

building /ˈbɪldɪŋ/

建筑物 (*C*): This skyscraper is the tallest building in this city. 这幢摩天大楼是城里最高的建筑物。

bulb /bʌlb/

① 球茎 (*C*)

② 灯泡 (*C*): I need a 100 watt bulb. 我需要 一个 100 瓦的灯泡。

bulk /bʌlk/

大部分 (*U*): The bulk of the debt has already been paid. 大部分债务已经偿还。

bulky /ˈbʌlki/

很大的 (*adj*): I received a bulky parcel. 我收到一只很大的包裹。

bull /bʊl/

公牛 (*C*) (请参阅附录“动物”)

bullet /ˈbʊlɪt/

子弹 (*C*): Peter fired rubber bullets at the birds. 彼得向鸟发射了橡皮子弹。

bulletin /ˈbʊlɪtɪn/

新闻快报 (*C*): We will be bringing you news bulletins throughout the night. 我们将通宵达旦地为您播送新闻快报。

bully /ˈbʊli/

① 威逼 (*vt*) = **bulldoze**: That rough guy often bullies schoolboys into stealing money. 那个粗野的家伙常常威逼学生们去偷钱。

② 欺凌弱小者 (*C*)

bump /bʌmp/

① 撞 (*vi*): The two buses bumped into each other. 两辆巴士撞到了一起。

② 使碰撞 (*vt*) = **hit**: I bumped my head on the wall. 我的头撞到墙上了。

bump into

与...不期而遇 (*vt, u*) = **run into, come across**: Guess who I bumped into this afternoon? 你猜今天下午我碰到谁了?

bumpy /ˈbʌmpɪ/

崎岖不平的 (*adj*) ⇔ **smooth**: The bus is running on a bumpy road. 公共汽车行驶在崎岖不平的路上。

◆ 同源词 **bump** (*C*) (碰撞引起的) 肿块。

bun /bʌn/

① 圆发髻 (*C*): Karen wears her hair in a bun. 凯伦把头发盘成个髻。

◆ 相关词 请参见 **braid**。

② 小圆面包 (*C*): I had three buns and a cup of soybean milk for breakfast. 我早餐吃了三个小圆面包和一杯豆浆。

bunch /bʌntʃ/

串 (*C*): There is a bunch of bananas in the tree. 树上有一串香蕉。

bundle /ˈbʌndl/

(一) 捆 (*C*): I tied up my few belongings into a bundle. 我把仅有的几件东西扎成一捆。

burden /ˈbɜːdən/

① 负担 (*C*): He has become a burden on his family. 他已成为家庭的负担。

◆ 同源词 **burdensome** (*adj*) 麻烦的, 沉重的。

② 加负荷于, 使负重担 (*vt*): I hate to burden my parents with my problems. 我可不愿意因我的问题给父母增添麻烦。

bureau /ˈbjʊərəʊ/

局 (*C*): I work for the Information Bureau. 我为情报局工作。

bureaucracy /bjʊəˈrɒkrəsi/

① 官僚 (*U*): The bureaucracy must be cut down and held accountable for any decision it makes. 官僚必须减少, 并为所做的一切决策负全责。

◆ 同源词 **bureau** (*C*) 局。 **bureaucrat** (*C*) 官僚

主义者。 **bureaucratic** (*adj*) 官僚作风的。

② 官僚主义; 官样文章 (*U*): I hate the paperwork and bureaucracy in the government. 我痛恨政府的文书工作和官样文章。

burial /'berɪəl/

葬礼 (*C*): My father's burial took place at ten o'clock. 我父亲的葬礼于十点开始。

◆ 同源词 **bury** (*vt*) 埋葬。

◆ 相关词 **cremation** (火葬)。 **a burial at sea** (海葬)。

burly /'bɜ:li/

魁梧的 (*adj*) = **stout, stocky, bulky, sturdy**: I saw a burly figure squeeze his way into a crowded bus. 我看见一个魁梧的身影挤进了拥挤的公共汽车。

burglar /'bɜ:glə(r)/

夜贼 (*C*): A burglar broke into our office last night. 昨晚有个夜贼闯入了我们的办公室。

burn /bɜ:n/, burnt/burned (pt), burnt/burned (pp)

① 燃烧; 被烧焦 (*vi*): I can smell something burning upstairs. 我闻到楼上有什么东西烧焦了。

② 烧 (*vt*): The wooden house was burnt to ashes. 这幢木屋被烧成了灰烬。

burn down

(使) 被烧毁 (*vi; vt, s*) = **burn up**: The warehouse (was) burned down and only ashes were left. 仓库被烧成了灰烬。

burn off

把...烧除; (通过锻炼) 除去(脂肪等) (*vt, s*): I will go for a swim to burn off a few calories. 我要去游泳以除去一些热量。

burn out

使精疲力竭, (把...) 累垮 (*vt, s*) = **tire/knock out**: Tina was completely burned out after the climb to the top of the hill. 蒂娜爬到山顶后已精疲力竭。

burn up

激怒 (*vt, s*) = **tick off**: The way she treats the child really burns me up. 她对待孩子的方式实在让我生气。

burst /bɜ:st/, burst (pt), burst (pp)

① 爆裂 (*vi*): The balloon burst in my face. 那气球在我的面前胀破了。

② 使破裂; 冲破 (*vt*): After one week of rain, the river burst its banks. 下了一周的雨后, 这条河决堤了。

burst in on

冲入并打断 (*vt, u*) = **break in on**: Chris burst in on the meeting with the news that a plane was hijacked. 克莉丝冲进会场打断了会议, 带来一架飞机被劫持的消息。

burst into

① 闯入 (*vt, u*) = **break into**: No one knows who burst into the office. 没有人知道谁闯进了办公室。

② 突然...起来 (*vt, u*): Jane burst into tears/laughter/song. 珍突然哭/笑/唱起来。

burst out

① 突然...起来 (*vi*) = **start suddenly**: They all suddenly burst out laughing. 他们全都突然大笑起来。

② 冲出 (*vi*) = **storm out**: Jack burst out in a huff. 杰克一气之下冲了出来。

bury /'berɪ/

埋葬; 埋藏 (*vt*): You should not bury your head in the sand. 你不应该像鸵鸟一样把头埋进沙里逃避困难。

bus /bʌs/

公共汽车, 巴士 (*C*) (请参阅附录“交通工具”)

bush /bʊʃ/

灌木丛 (*C*): The ground near the river is covered with thick bushes. 河边的那片地上长满了茂密的灌木丛。

business /'biznɪs/

① 商业机构 (C): I run a small business in the town. 我在镇上有一家小商店。

② 生意, 买卖 (U): Pat wants to go into business when she leaves school. 佩特毕业后想去经商。

busy /'bɪzi/

忙碌的 (adj): My teacher was too busy working to notice me entering the office. 我的老师忙得没有注意到我进入办公室。

but /bət; bʌt/

① 但是 (conj): He is rich but not very happy. 他有钱但不怎么快乐。

② 除了... 以外 (prep) = except: He does nothing but eat and sleep. 他除了吃和睡外无所事事。

butcher /'bʊtʃə(r)/

① 肉贩 (C): The butcher cut up the pork for me. 肉贩给我切了块猪肉。

◆ 相关词 **butchery** (屠宰业)。a **butcher's** (shop) (肉店)。a **slaughterhouse/abattoir** (屠宰场)。

② (血腥) 屠杀 (vt): Many innocent civilians were butchered by warlords during the civil war. 许多无辜的平民在内战期间遭到军阀们的血腥屠杀。

◆ 相关词 **slaughter** (屠杀)。**massacre** (大屠杀)。**slay** (残杀)。**assassinate** (暗杀)。**annihilate** (歼灭)。

butter /'bʌtə(r)/

奶油 (C) (请参阅附录“食物”)

butterfly /'bʌtəflaɪ/

蝴蝶 (C) (请参阅附录“动物”)

button /'bʌtən/

① 纽扣 (C): One of the buttons has come off my shirt. 我衬衫上掉了一粒纽扣。

② 按钮 (C): If you press the button,

the bell will ring. 你若按下按钮, 铃就会响。

③ 扣, 把... 扣紧 (vt): Button (up) your coat. It is cold outside. 把外套扣起来, 外边挺冷的。

buy /baɪ/, bought (pt), bought (pp)

① 买 (vt) = purchase: I bought the car for five hundred thousand dollars. 我花 50 万美元买了这辆车。

② (合算的) 买卖 (C): That shirt is a good buy. 那件衬衫买得真合算。

buy off

收买 (vt, s) = bribe: Some civil servants are easy to buy off. 有些公务员很容易收买。

buy out

买下... 的全部产权 (vt, s): Mr. Hall has bought out all his partners. 霍尔先生把所有合伙人的产权都买了下来。

buy up

全部买下, 大量收购 (vt, s): Afraid of running short, Tim bought up as much milk as he could. 提姆因为怕不够用而买了尽可能多的牛奶。

buzz /bʌz/

① 嗡嗡地叫 (vi): A bee is buzzing above the flowers. 一只蜜蜂在花朵上嗡嗡地叫。

② 嗡嗡声 (C): I heard the buzz of a bee. 我听到了一只蜜蜂的嗡嗡声。

byte /baɪt/

字节 (C): The file was as big as 45,000 bytes. 这个文件有多达 45,000 个字节。

C

cab /kæb/

出租车 (C) (请参阅附录“工具”)
= taxi

cabbage /'kæbɪdʒ/

卷心菜 (C, U) (请参阅附录“蔬菜”)

cabin /'kæbɪn/

小屋 (C): That man lives in a log cabin in the mountains. 那人住在山间的一栋小木屋里。

cabinet /'kæbɪnɪt/

橱, 柜 (C): I keep my books in the cabinet. 我把书存放在橱里。

cable /'keɪbl/

电缆 (C) = wire: This cable connects the printer and the computer. 这根电缆将打印机和电脑连接起来。

cactus /'kæktəs/

仙人掌 (C): The roots of cactuses grow close to the surface to collect as much water as possible for storage. 仙人掌的根生长在贴近地面处以便于尽量多地收集并贮存水分。

café /'kæfeɪ/

咖啡馆 (C): I had a chat with Amy in the café. 我在咖啡馆里和艾美闲聊。

cafeteria /,kæfɪ'tɪərɪə/

自助餐厅 (C): I often have my lunch in that cafeteria. 我经常在那家自助餐厅吃午餐。

caffeine /'kæfi:n/

咖啡因 (U): When taken in large amounts, caffeine causes nervousness and loss of sleep. 大量摄入咖啡因会引起紧张和失眠。

cage /keɪdʒ/

笼子 (C): Some animals will not breed

if they are kept in cages. 有些动物如被关在笼子里就不会繁殖了。

cake /keɪk/

蛋糕 (C): Christine is baking a cake. 克丽丝汀正在烤蛋糕。

calcium /'kælsɪəm/

钙 (U): Calcium is vital for the growth and maintenance of the bones and teeth, and it helps the blood to clot and the muscles to contract. 钙对于骨骼和牙齿的生长和维护是必不可少的, 它还有助于血液的凝固和肌肉的收缩。

calculate /'kælkjuleɪt/

计算 (vt) = figure out, reckon: I used a computer to calculate the cost of building a new house. 我用计算机计算了造一所新房子的费用。

calculation /,kælkju'leɪʃən/

计算 (C): He made a rough calculation of the cost. 他对成本作了粗略的计算。

calculator /'kælkjuleɪtə(r)/

计算器 (C): My mother bought me a pocket calculator. 我妈给我买了个袖珍计算器。

calendar /'kælɪndə(r)/

日历 (C): According to the calendar, the Lantern Festival falls on a Saturday this year. 从日历上看, 今年的元宵节是在星期六。

calf /kɑ:f/

牛犊 (C): A calf is a young bull. 牛犊就是幼小的牛。

call /kɔ:l/

① 呼叫声 (C) = shout: Can you hear a call for help? 你听见呼救声了吗?

② 电话 (C): Please ask him to return

my call when he gets home. 他回家后请让他给我回个电话。

③ 叫, 喊 (*vi*) = **cry**: I heard someone calling out for help. 我听到有人在大声呼救。

④ 给...打电话 (*vt*) = **telephone**: I called you this afternoon, but you were out. 今天下午我给你打过电话, 但你出去了。

call at

(车、船等)在...停靠; 拜访 (*vt, u*) = **visit**: I called at Jill's office when I was passing. 我经过吉尔的办公室时进去看过他。

call down

训斥, 责骂 (*vt, s*) = **dress down, tell off, scold**: My mother called me down for breaking the window. 母亲因为我打破了窗子而骂了我一顿。

call for

要求 (*vt, u*) = **demand**: The president is calling for an investigation into the political scandal. 总统要求对这起政治丑闻进行调查。

call forth

使产生 (*vt, s*) = **bring out**: Adversity can call forth a person's best qualities. 逆境能使人把其最好的品格展现出来。

call in

把...请来, 叫来 (*vt, s*): The mayor called in the police to put down the riots. 市长调来了警察以平息暴乱。

call off

① 取消 (*vt, s*) = **cancel**: The game had to be called off because of bad weather. 因为天气不好, 比赛不得不取消。

② 把...叫开 (*vt, s*): Your dog is barking at me. Please call it off. 你的狗朝我吠叫, 请把它叫开。

call on

① 号召; 请求 (*vt, u*) = **ask**: The American president called on both sides to return to the negotiating table. 美国总统请求双方回到谈判桌上来。

② 拜访 (*vt, u*) = **visit**: I called on my uncle yesterday. 我昨天拜访了我叔叔。

call up

给...打电话 (*vt, s*) = **telephone**: Call Amy up and see if she wants to come for dinner. 给艾美打个电话去, 问她是否愿来吃晚饭。

calligraphy /kə'li:grəfi/

书法 (*U*): Calligraphy developed into an art form more than 2,000 years ago in China. 2000年前书法在中国就已演化为一种艺术形式了。

calm /kɑ:m/

① 平静的 (*adj*) = **peaceful, quiet**: The streets are calm again after last night's celebration. 昨晚的庆祝过后, 街道又平静了下来。

② 使平静 (*vt*) = **soothe**: I tried to calm my baby by gently stroking him. 我轻轻地抚摸着宝宝, 想以此使他平静下来。

③ 冷静 (*U*): When the lights went out suddenly, my teacher appealed for calm. 当灯突然熄灭时, 老师要求大家保持镇静。

calorie /'kæləri/

卡路里 (*C*): You should exercise to burn off the calories. 你应该通过锻炼身体来除去一些卡路里。

camel /'kæmə/

骆驼 (*C*) (请参阅附录“动物”)

camera /'kæməɾə/

照相机 (*C*): I am loading a film into the camera. 我在给照相机装胶卷。

camp /kæmp/

① 营地 (*C, U*): We pitched our camp on the beach, but later on, we had to break camp because there was a storm

coming. 我们在海滩上扎了营,但后来因为暴风雨要来,我们只得拔营离开。

② 扎营 (vi): We camped near the mountaintop. 我们在离山顶不远处扎下营帐。

campaign /kæm'peɪn/

① 运动 (C): We launched a campaign against smoking. 我们展开了一场戒烟运动。

② 开展运动 (vi): They are campaigning for/against abortion. 他们在进行一场支持/反对堕胎的运动。

campus /'kæmpəs/

校园 (C, U): Most of the students in the private school live on campus. 这所私立学校的大部分学生都住在校内。

can /kən; kæn/

① 能 (aux): Dave believes that money can buy everything, including love. 大卫相信金钱能买到包括爱情在内的任何东西。

② /kæn/ 罐 (C): Joe opened a can of beer. 乔打开了一罐啤酒。

③ /kæn/ 把...装罐 (vt): The beer is canned in this factory. 啤酒是在这家工厂里装罐的。

canal /kə'næl/

运河 (C): It took five years to build/construct/dig the canal. 建造/开挖这条运河花了五年时间。

canary /kə'neəri/

金丝雀 (C): People keep canaries for their beautiful songs and because they make cheerful companions. 人们所以养金丝雀是因为它们的鸟鸣声美妙动听;此外,它们还能充当人们的愉快伙伴。

cancel /'kænsəl/

取消 (vt) = call off: We canceled our trip to Japan owing to the bad weather. 因为天气不好,我们取消了日本之行。

cancel out

抵消 (vt, s): Tim's carelessness canceled out his innovation. 提姆的粗心大意抵消了他的创新能力。

cancer /'kænsə(r)/

癌(症) (U, C): Joe has got lung cancer and he knows he has one foot in the grave. 乔患了肺癌,他知道自己的一只脚已经踏进了坟墓。

candidate /'kændɪdɪt/

应考人; 候选人 (C): There are five candidates for the job of sales manager. 共有五个候选人竞聘销售经理一职。

◆ 同源词 **candidacy** (C, U) 候选人身份(或资格)。

candle /'kændl/

蜡烛 (C): You should not burn the candle at both ends. 你不能两头点燃蜡烛。(即:你不能过度耗费精力。)

candy /'kændɪ/

糖果 (C, U) (请参阅附录“食物”)

cane /keɪn/

① 藤料 (U): Cane chairs cost a lot more than wooden chairs. 藤椅要比木椅贵得多。

② 拐杖 (C): My father hit the burglar with a cane. 我父亲用拐杖击打了盗贼。

cannon /'kænən/

大炮 (C): We aimed a cannon at an enemy fort and fired it. 我们将大炮瞄准敌人的堡垒后开了炮。

canoe /kə'nu:/

独木舟 (C) (请参阅附录“交通工具”)

canvas /'kænvəs/

① 油画 (C): Betty showed me her canvases. 贝蒂给我看了她的油画。

② 帆布 (U): That man carried a canvas bag. 那人提着一只帆布包。

canyon /'kænjən/

峡谷 (C): The Grand Canyon is a tourist attraction. 大峡谷是观光胜地。

cap /kæp/

帽子 (C) (请参阅附录“衣物”)

capability /'keɪpə'bɪlətɪ/

能力 (U, C) = ability, capacity: Bob has the capability to translate Chinese into French. 鲍勃能把汉语译成法语。

capable /'keɪpəbl/

有能力的 (*adj*) = **able** (to + V): Tina is capable of playing the piano very well. 蒂娜能弹一手好钢琴。

capacity /kə'pæsɪtɪ/

① 容纳量 (*S, U*): The seating capacity of the classroom is 50. 这间教室可容纳 50 个人。

② 能力 (*C, U*) = **ability**: Cathy has a great capacity to remember facts. 凯西的记忆力非常强。

cape /keɪp/

披肩, 斗篷 (*C*) (请参阅附录“衣物”)

capital /'kæpɪtəl/

① 首都 (*C*): Tokyo is the capital of Japan. 东京是日本的首都。

② 资本, 资金 (*U, S*): Jack set up shop with a capital of one million dollars. 杰克用的开店资金是 100 万美元。

◆ 同源词 **capitalism** (*U*) 资本主义。 **capitalist** (*C*) 资本家。

③ 大写字母 (*C*): The word AIDS is printed in capitals. AIDS (艾滋病) 一词是用大写字母书写的。

capitalize /'kæpɪtəlaɪz/

① 利用 (*vi*): I capitalize on every chance to perfect my writing skills. 我利用一切机会来完善我的写作技巧。

② 用大写字母书写 (*vt*): Please capitalize your name. 请用大写字母书写你的名字。

capsule /'kæpsju:l/

胶囊 (*C*): Medicine is taken either in tablet or in capsule form. 口服药要么做成药片, 要么制成胶囊。

captain /'kæptɪn/

船长 (*C*) (请参阅附录“职业”)

caption /'kæpʃən/

标题 (*C*): Underneath the picture was a caption that said, “The Golden Bridge”. 图片下面有一个标题写道: “金桥”。

captive /'kæptɪv/

① 被俘虏的 (*adj*): An American fighter was knocked down, and its pilot was

held captive. 一架美军战斗机被击落, 飞行员被俘虏了。

◆ 同源词 **capture** (*vt*) 捕获, 俘虏。

② 俘虏 (*C*) ⇔ **captor**: It is against international law to kill captives. 杀死俘虏是违反国际法的。

captivity /kæp'tɪvətɪ/

囚禁 (*U*): People become depressed and hopeless when kept in captivity. 被囚禁的人会变得沮丧和绝望。

capture /'kæptʃə(r)/

俘虏 (*vt*): A fighter was shot down and its pilots were thought to have been captured. 一架战斗机被击落, 飞行员据信已被俘虏。

car /kɑ:(r)/

(小)汽车 (*C*) (请参阅附录“交通工具”)

carbohydrate /,kɑ:bəu'hɑ:dreɪt/

碳水化合物 (*C*): Carbohydrates include all sugars and starches. They are the main source of energy for animals and plants. 碳水化合物包括所有的食糖和淀粉类食物, 是动、植物的主要能量来源。

carbon /'kɑ:bən/

碳 (*U*): Carbon makes up less than 0.03 percent of the earth's crust; however, without carbon, life would be impossible. 碳在地壳的构成中占 0.03%; 然而, 如果没有碳, 就没有生命。

card /kɑ:d/

① 牌 (*C*): You should first shuffle cards before you deal them to each player. 发牌之前应该先洗牌。

② 卡片 (*C*): I received a birthday card from Helen. 我收到了海伦寄来的一张生日卡片。

cardboard /'kɑ:dbɔ:d/

纸板 (*U*): The children are playing with a toy house made out of cardboard. 孩子们在玩用纸板做的玩具屋。

care /keə(r)/

① 保养 (*U*): Holly gave me some advice on skin care. 荷莉就皮肤保养给我提了

些建议。

②小心 (U): Hold this glass with care. It is delicate. 小心拿好这个玻璃杯,它是易碎品。

③在乎 (vi, vt): I don't care (about) what people think. 别人怎么想我不在乎。

care about

关心,在乎 (vt, u): The only thing I care about is my reputation. 我唯一关心的是我的名誉。

care for

①照料 (vt, u) = look after, take care of: Angie cared for her father after his stroke. 安吉在父亲中风后照料了他。

②想要 (vt, u) = like: Would you care for a cup of coffee? 你要来杯咖啡吗?

career /kə'riə(r)/

事业 (C): He entered on a career in teaching. 他投身于教育事业。

carefree /'keəfri:/

无忧无虑的 (adj): We sunbathed in carefree comfort at the beach. 我们在海滩上无忧无虑地享受日光浴。

careful /'keəf(ʊ)l/

谨慎的,小心的 (adj): Be careful with your money. It's hard to come by. 你花钱要精打细算。赚钱可不容易呀。

careless /'keəlis/

不小心的 (adj): It was very careless of you to knock the cup off the table. 你把桌上的杯子打翻在地,太粗心了。

caress /kə'res/

①爱抚 (vt) = stroke: The mother lovingly caressed her baby's cheek. 母亲爱抚着她婴儿的脸庞。

②抚摸 (C): Tom melted under the warmth of Candy's caresses. 汤姆陶醉于凯蒂温情的抚摸。

caretaker /'keətəkə(r)/

(房屋)看管人 (C) = janitor: Mr. Smith worked as a caretaker after he retired. 退休后史密斯先生当了房屋看管

人。

cargo /'kɑ:gəʊ/

货物 (C, U) = goods: We watched the cargo being unloaded. 我们看着货物被卸了下来。

carnation /kɑ:'neɪʃən/

康乃馨 (C) (请参阅附录“植物”): The carnation may bloom throughout the year. 康乃馨整年都会开花。

carnival /'kɑ:rnɪvəl/

嘉年华会 (C): A carnival is held on the eve of New Year's Day. 嘉年华会在除夕举行。

carol /'kærəl/

颂歌 (C): “Silent Night” is a famous Christmas carol. 《平安夜》是一首著名的圣诞颂歌。

carp /kɑ:p/

①抱怨,挑剔 (vi): At home, she never stops carping at her husband; in the office, she is always carping about her work. 她在家时老是找丈夫的岔子;在办公室她又不停地对工作挑挑剔剔。

②鲤鱼 (C): A carp is a large edible fish that lives in a river or a lake. 鲤鱼是一种生长在河流或湖泊中的可食用的鱼。

carpenter /'kɑ:pɪntə(r)/

木匠 (C) (请参阅附录“职业”)

carpet /'kɑ:pɪt/

地毯 (C): We have fitted a carpet in our living room. 我们在客厅里铺上了地毯。

carriage /'kærɪdʒ/

四轮马车 (C) (请参阅附录“交通工具”)

carrier /'kæriə(r)/

①运输公司 (C): The airline is one of the country's biggest carriers. 这个航空公司是该国最大的运输公司之一。

②带菌者 (C): We use insecticide to kill off the carriers of disease such as mosquitoes. 我们用杀虫剂来消灭蚊子之类的疾病传播者。

③航空母舰 (C) (请参阅附录“交通工

具”)

carrot /'kærət/

胡萝卜 (C) (请参阅附录“蔬菜”)

carry /'kæri/

背,扛,提,拿,带 (vt): Mark carried his backpack on his back. 马克背着背包。

carry along

使感动 (vt, s) = **carry away**: His pep talk carried every one of us along. 他的那番鼓舞人心的讲话使我们每一个人都大为感动。

carry away

使失去控制 (vt, s): Sherry tends to get carried away and goes on a shopping spree. 雪莉常常会失去控制地狂购乱买一通。

carry off

成功地对付 (vt, s) = **bring off, pull off**: I am wondering how Sam managed to carry off the task of repairing the car. 我不知道山姆是怎样把修车这个活儿对付过来的。

carry on

继续 (vi) = **go on, continue**: Carry on (with your work), or you will be punished. 继续干(你的活儿),不然你就会受到惩罚。

carry out

执行 (vt, s) = **do**: I am carrying out a survey on attitudes to my new product. 我正在就人们对我新产品的反应进行调查。

carry through

①把…进行到底 (vt, s) = **complete, finish**: Once I start a project, I always carry it through. 我一旦开始一个新项目,就会将它进行到底。

②使渡过 (vt, s) = **bring through, pull through**: Her sense of humor carried her through the financial crisis. 她的幽默感使她渡过了金融危机。

carry through on

兑现,实行 (vt, u) = **finish, complete**: The president was praised for carrying through on promised political reforms. 总统因兑现了政治改革的诺言而为人们所称道。

cart /kɑ:t/

马车;手推车 (C) (请参阅附录“交通工具”)

carton /'kɑ:tən/

纸板(或塑料)盒(或箱) (C): I drank a carton of milk this morning. 我今早喝了一盒牛奶。

cartoon /kɑ:'tu:n/

卡通(片) (C): Children like to watch cartoons. 小孩喜欢看卡通片。

◆同源词 **cartoonist** 漫画家。

carve /kɑ:v/

雕,刻 (vt) = **cut, sculpture**: I carved the wood into the shape of a lion. 我把这块木头雕刻成狮子的样子。

carve out

谋取 (vt, s): She has carved out a niche/place/career for herself in the competitive world of advertising. 她在竞争激烈的广告界为自己谋得了一个合适的位置/谋得了一个职位/开创了一份事业。

case /keɪs/

情形 (C): They won't offer me 20 percent off the price. In that case, I won't buy the bike. 他们不肯给我百分之二十的折扣。那样的话,我就不买那辆自行车了。

cash /kæʃ/

现金 (U): You can pay either in cash or by check. 你可以用现金或者支票付款。

cash in

把…兑成现金 (vt, s) = **exchange sth for money**: I have decided to cash in my insurance policy early even though I might incur losses. 尽管会遭受损失,我已决定提前把保险单兑成现金。

cash in on

利用 (vt, u) = **take advantage of**: Brooks always cashes in on my generosity. 布鲁克斯总是利用我的慷慨大方。

cashier /kæ:ʃiə(r)/

出纳员 (C): I asked the cashier whether she could break a one-hundred-dollar bill for me. 我问出纳员是否能帮我把一张百元面值的钞票兑开。

cassette /kɑ:'set, kə-/

盒式录音带 (C): Can I borrow your old Beatles cassette? 我可以借你的那盒老“披头士”音带用一用吗?

cast /kɑ:st/, cast (pt), cast (pp)

投, 扔, 掷, 抛, 撒 (vt) = **throw**: The old man cast his net into the sea, hoping to bring back a big catch of fish. 老人将渔网撒入海中, 期望能捕到满满一网鱼。

cast aside

抛弃 (vt, s) = **get rid of**: When he took over the position of chairman, he cast aside his mentor and his policy. 他接管了主席的职位后就抛弃了他的顾问和政策。

cast off

① 抛弃 (vt, s) = **cast aside**: Jane cast off her former boyfriend and married a rich businessman. 珍抛弃了她以前的男友, 嫁给了一个富商。

② 摆脱 (vt, s) = **fling/shake/throw off**: We finally cast off the strains and stresses of city life. 我们终于摆脱了城市生活的紧张与压力。

castle /'kɑ:sl/

城堡 (C): It is said that the castle is haunted. 据说该城堡闹鬼。

casual /'kæʒjuəl/

① 漫不经心的 (adj) = **indifferent**: His casual attitude toward work really annoys me. 他对待工作的那种漫不经心的态度真让我恼火。

② 偶然的 (adj) = **unexpected**: We had

a casual meeting at the station. 我们在车站偶然相遇。

casualty /'kæʒjuəlti/

伤亡(人员) (C): The enemy suffered heavy casualties in that battle. 敌人在这场战斗中伤亡惨重。

cat /kæt/

猫 (C) (请参阅附录“动物”)

catalog /'kætəlog/

目录 (C): I got this copy of the exhibition catalog for free. 我免费得到了这本展览目录。

catastrophe /kə'tæstrəfi/

灾难 (C) = **disaster, calamity**: The explosion of the oil field caused an environmental catastrophe. 油田的爆炸造成了严重的环境灾难。

◆ 同源词 **catastrophic** (adj) 灾难的。

catch /kætʃ/, caught (pt), caught (pp)

接住 (vt) = **get hold of**: I threw a frisbee to my dog, and it caught the frisbee in its mouth. 我朝我的狗抛去了一个飞盘, 它用嘴将它接住了。

catch on

① 懂 (vi) = **latch on**: Please speak slowly. I can hardly catch on (to your joke). 请你说慢点儿, 我几乎听不懂(你的笑话)。

② 流行 (vi) = **become popular**: Online shopping has caught on. 网上购物流行起来了。

catch up with

赶上 (vt, u) = **come up with, keep up with, come level with**: India has spent a lot of money trying to catch up with America in information technology. 为了赶上美国的信息技术, 印度已经投入了大量金钱。

categorical /'kætri'gɔ:pri:kəl/

断然的 (adj) = **definite**: Sam issued a categorical denial that he had had an affair with his secretary. 山姆断然否认他和自己的秘书有染。

◆同源词 **categorically** (*adv*) 断然地。

categorize /'kætɪgəraɪz/

把...归类 (*vt*) = **classify**: I hated to be categorized as a busybody. 我可不喜欢被归入爱管闲事的一类人。

category /'kætɪgəri/

类型 (*C*): Human beings fall into three categories: those who are toiled to death, those who are worried to death, and those who are bored to death. — Churchill. 人可以分成三类: 苦干到死的, 焦虑而死的, 还有无聊致死的。——丘吉尔

cater /'keɪtə/

① 承办 (*vt*): We solicited bids for catering the New Year's Eve party. 我们竞标承办除夕夜宴会。

② 承包 (*vi*): The restaurant will cater at the banquet. 宴会将由这家饭店承包。

③ 迎合 (*vi*) = **pander**: Many television programs are meant to cater to the public taste for sentimental plays. 许多电视节目是在有意迎合公众喜好煽情戏剧的口味。

caterpillar /'kætəpɪlə(r)/

毛虫 (*C*) (请参阅附录“动物”)

cathedral /kə'thi:drəl/

大教堂 (*C*): France is the home of some of the most magnificent cathedrals. 法国是一些最华丽大教堂的发源地。

cattle /'kætl/

牛 (*P*) (请参阅附录“动物”)

cause /kɔ:z/

① 原因 (*C*) = **reason** (*for*): Drunken driving was the cause of the accident. 酒后驾车是造成交通事故的原因。

② 理由 (*U*): Tim got a bump on his head, but the doctor said that there was no cause for worry. 提姆的头上撞了个包, 但医生说没什么可担心的。

③ 造成 (*vt*) = **lead to**, **bring about**: The heavy rain caused a traffic jam. 大雨造成了交通堵塞。

caution /'kɔ:ʃən/

① 谨慎, 小心 (*U*) = **prudence**: You must exercise caution changing a fuse. 换保险丝时你得谨慎小心。

② 告诫 (*vt*) = **warn**: We put up a sign cautioning tourists against swimming in this lake. 我们竖了一块牌子, 告诫游客不要在这湖里游泳。

cautious /'kɔ:ʃəs/

谨慎的 (*adj*) = **wary** (*of*): I am cautious about/of making a promise. 我对作出承诺持谨慎态度。

cavalry /'kævəlri/

骑兵 (*U*): Cavalry played an important part from ancient times until the early 1990s. 从远古时代一直到20世纪90年代初期骑兵一直扮演着重要角色。

cave /keɪv/

洞穴 (*C*): We groped our way in the dark cave. 我们在黑暗的洞穴中摸索着前进。

cave in

① 坍塌 (*vi*) = **fall down**, **collapse**: The roof of the house caved in suddenly. 屋顶突然坍塌了下来。

② 屈服 (*vi*) = **yield** (*to*), **give in** (*to*), **give way** (*to*): I doubt our boss will cave in to the demand for a pay raise. 我对老板会对我们的加薪要求屈服持怀疑态度。

cavity /'kævəti/

洞 (*C*): The dentist filled the cavity. 牙医将龋齿上的空洞给补好了。Some birds nest in tree cavities. 有些鸟在树洞中筑巢。

CD /,si:'di:/

光盘 (*C*) compact disk

cease /si:s/

停止, 终止 (*vt*) = **stop** (+ *V-ing*): Jerry never ceases to amaze me. 杰瑞从未停止过让我吃惊。

ceiling /'si:lɪŋ/

天花板 (*C*): A lamp was suspended from the ceiling above us. 一盏灯从我

们头上的天花板上悬挂下来。

celebrate /'selɪbreɪt/

庆祝 (vt, vi): We celebrated (the new year) with a party. 我们举办了一个聚会来庆祝 (新年)。

celebration /ˌselɪ'breɪʃən/

① 庆贺 (U): We threw a party in celebration of our father's birthday. 我们举办了一个聚会来庆贺爸爸的生日。

② 庆祝活动 (C): The celebrations went on late into the night. 庆祝活动一直延续至深夜。

celebrity /sɪ'leɪbrəti/

① 名流 (C): Numerous celebrities attended the funeral. 众多名流参加了葬礼。

② 名声 (U): Mark achieved celebrity as an actor. 马克演戏出了名。

celery /'seləri/

芹菜 (U) (请参阅附录“蔬菜”): I ate a stick of celery. 我吃了一根芹菜梗儿。

cell /sel/

细胞 (C): Each animal or plant is made up of millions of cells. 每一种动物或植物都是由千百万个细胞组成的。

cell phone

移动电话, 手机 (C) = cellular phone, mobile phone: I use a cell phone to contact my children. 我用手机与孩子们取得联系。

cellar /'selə(r)/

地窖 (C) = basement: Peter went down into the cellar without permission. 彼得未经同意去了地下室。

cello /'tʃeləʊ/

大提琴 (C): Linda plays the cello well. 琳达大提琴拉得很好。

◆ 同源词 **cellist** (C) 大提琴演奏者。

Celsius /'selsjəs/

摄氏 (U) = Centigrade: The temperature went up to 34 degrees Celsius. 气温上升至摄氏 34 度。

◆ 相关词 **Fahrenheit** (华氏)。

cement /sɪ'ment/

水泥 (U): I mixed cement with sand and water and used it to join bricks together. 我把水泥与沙子和水一起搅拌后用来粘合砖块。

cemetery /'semɪtri/

公墓 (C): Mr. Wang was buried in a cemetery. 王先生葬在公墓里。

◆ 相关词 **churchyard** (教堂墓地)。 **graveyard** (公墓)。

cent /sent/

分 (C): I bought the dictionary for fifty dollars and ninety-five cents. 我用 50 元零 9 角 5 分钱买了这本字典。

center /'sentə(r)/

中心 (C): New York is a center of commerce. 纽约是一个商业中心。

centimeter /'sentɪmɪtə(r)/

厘米 (C)

◆ 相关词 请参见 **kilometer**。

central /'sentrəl/

中部的, 中央的 (adj): They live in central Taiwan. 他们居住在台湾中部。

century /'sentʃuri/

世纪 (C): This school was built at the turn of the century. 这所学校建于本世纪初与上世纪末的交替时期。

cereal /'sɪəriəl/

谷类植物 (C): Wheat and oats are cereals. 小麦和燕麦是谷类植物。

ceremony /'serɪməni/

典礼 (C): Mr. Jordon was invited to make a speech at the opening ceremony. 乔登先生应邀在开幕典礼上讲话。

◆ 同源词 **ceremonious** (adj) 客套的, 隆重的。
ceremonial (adj) 礼仪的, 仪式的。

certain /'sɜ:tən/

确信的 (adj) = sure: I am certain that you can get good service there. 我确信你在那里会得到良好的服务。

certainty /'sɜ:tənti/

确定 (U): There is no certainty that the investigation into the murder will be wrapped up this month. 对谋杀案的调查到本月底能否结案还无法确定。

◆同源词 **ascertain** (*vt*) 确定,查明,弄清。

certificate /sə'tɪfɪkət/

证书 (*C*): If you are delivered of a baby in a hospital, the hospital is supposed to issue a birth certificate to you. 如果你的宝宝是在医院出生的,那么,那家医院就应该发给你一张出生证明。

◆相关词 **license** (执照)。**diploma** (文凭)。

certify /'sɜ:tɪfaɪ/

①证明 (*vt*) = **declare**: Sign your name at the bottom of the legal paper to certify that the statement is correct. 请在法律文件最底下签名,以此证明以上陈述准确无误。

②给...发证书 (*vt*): I was certified as a doctor in 1978. 我在1978年取得行医资格证书。

chain /tʃeɪn/

①项链 (*C*): Tina always wears a gold chain around her neck and a gold ring on her finger. 蒂娜总是在脖子上挂一条金项链,手指上带一只金戒指。

②连锁店 (*C*): Mr. White owns a chain of fast-food restaurants. 怀特先生拥有多家快餐连锁店。

chair /tʃeə(r)/

椅子 (*C*) (请参阅附录“家具”)

chairman /'tʃeəmən/

主席 (*C*): We have elected a new chairman of the committee. 我们已经选出了委员会的新主席。

◆同源词 **chair** (*C, vt*) 主席;担任主席,主持。
chairwoman (*C*) 女主席,女议长。
chairperson (*C*) 主席。

chalk /tʃɔ:k/

粉笔 (*U*): The teacher wrote on the blackboard with a piece of chalk. 老师用一支粉笔在黑板上写字。

challenge /'tʃælɪndʒ/

①挑战 (*C*): I accepted David's challenge to swim across the lake. 我接受了大卫游到湖对岸的挑战。

◆同源词 **challenging** (*adj*) 富有挑战性的。

②向...挑战 (*vt*) = **dare**: David challenged me to swim across the river. 大卫

向我提出了游到河对岸的挑战。

③质疑 (*vt*) = **question**: I challenged the truth of her story. 我质疑她故事的真实性。

chamber /'tʃeɪmbə(r)/

室,房间 (*C*): Many Jews were killed in gas chambers during World War II. 第二次世界大战期间,许多犹太人被杀死在煤气室内。

champagne /ʃæm'peɪn/

香槟酒 (*U*): The champagne corks will be popping tonight as we celebrate our landslide victory in the election. 今晚我们将打开香槟酒瓶塞以庆贺我们在选举中的压倒性胜利。

champion /'tʃæmpɪən/

冠军 (*C*) = **winner**: He is a tennis champion. 他是网球冠军。

championship /'tʃæmpɪənʃɪp/

冠军称号 (*C*): I am certain that James will win the championship. 我敢肯定詹姆斯会获得冠军。

chance /tʃɑ:ns/

机会 (*C*) = **opportunity**: I never miss any chance of learning English. 我不放弃任何一个学习英语的机会。

chance on

碰巧遇到 (*vt, u*) = **happen on, come across, run into**: I chanced on/upon an old friend of mine yesterday. 我昨天碰巧遇到了一位老朋友。

change /tʃeɪndʒ/

①改变 (*vt*) = **alter**: Once Betty makes up her mind, it is difficult to change it. 贝蒂一旦下了决心就很难改变。

②变化 (*vi*) = **alter**: The town hasn't changed much since the last time I was there. 自从上次我去那里以来,那个镇没有发生多大变化。

③变化 (*C*): There was a sudden change in the weather. 天气发生了突然变化。

④变化 (*U*): Language is subject to change. 语言总是要变化的。

changeable /'tʃeɪndʒəbl/

变化无常的 (*adj*): Jeff has a changeable temper. 杰夫脾气变化无常。

channel /'tʃænl/

① 海峡 (*C*): Some people have swum across the English Channel. 有些人横渡过英吉利海峡。

② 频道 (*C*): We watched the show on Channel 15. 我们在 15 频道收看了这一演出。

chant /tʃɑ:nt/

① 呼喊 (*vt*): The demonstrators waved posters and chanted slogans in unison. 示威者挥舞着标语牌并齐声呼喊口号。

② 高呼 (*vi*): We chanted and sang in the parade. 我们游行时齐声高呼口号并唱歌。

③ 高呼 (*C*): Nelson took up/sang the crowd's chant of "UN for Withdrawal". 纳尔逊跟着群众高呼“联合国支持撤军”的口号。

chaos /'keɪs/

混乱 (*U*): The bus drivers' strike threw the whole city into chaos. 公共汽车司机的罢工使整个城市陷入一片混乱之中。

◆ 同源词 **chaotic** (*adj*) 混乱的。

chapter /'tʃæptə(r)/

章 (*C*): Read the contents of this book and find out what is dealt with in each chapter. 请读一读本书的目录并弄清楚每一章的内容。

◆ 相关词 **unit** (单元)。**section** (节)。**paragraph** (段落)。

character /'kærəktə(r)/

① 品格 (*U*) = **integrity**: He is a man of real character. 他是一个具有非凡品格的人。

② 性格 (*C*) = **nature**: The two sisters look alike but have different characters. 姐妹俩看起来长得很像但性格迥然不同。

③ 角色 (*C*): I don't like the leading character in this novel. 我不喜欢这部小说的主人公。

characteristic /,kærəktə'ristɪk/

① 特征 (*C*) = **attribute, quality, trait**: Being aggressive is one of the characteristics of a successful salesperson. 有闯劲是一个成功推销员的特征之一。

② 特有的, 典型的 (*adj*) = **typical**: It's characteristic of Pat that she takes everything easy. 佩特的特点是轻松看待每件事情。

characterize /'kærəktəraɪz/

① 是…的特征 (*vt*) = **typify**: Bright colors characterize Karen's paintings. 鲜明的色彩是凯伦画作的特征。

② 描绘…的特征 (*vt*): He was characterized as a born actor. 他被描绘成一个天生的演员。

charcoal /'tʃɑ:kəʊl/

炭笔 (*C*); 木炭 (*U*): The sketch was drawn in charcoal. 这幅素描是用炭笔画的。

charge /tʃɑ:dʒ/

① 费用 (*C*): The dinner is 200 dollars, including a 10% service charge. 这一顿晚餐花去 200 美元, 其中包括百分之十的服务费。

② 控告 (*C*) = **accusation**: The police brought a charge of robbery against that man. 警方指控他犯有抢劫罪。

③ 收 (费) (*vt*): How much do you charge for a room for a night? 房间一晚的收费是多少?

④ 控告 (*vt*) = **accuse (sb of sth)**: That man was charged with stealing money. 那人被控偷钱。

chariot /'tʃæriət/

马拉双轮战车 (*C*): In ancient times warriors used chariots in battles. 在远古时代战士们使用马拉双轮战车作战。

charitable /'tʃæritəbl/

慈悲的 (*adj*) = **sympathetic**: Try to be a little more charitable to/towards the poor boy. 对这可怜的男孩发发慈悲吧。

charity /'tʃæritɪ/

① 救济 (*U*): These children live on charity. 这些孩子靠救济过活。

② 慈善团体 (*C*): Many charities sent

aid to the flood victims. 许多慈善团体都为这场水灾的受害者提供了援助。

charm /tʃɑ:m/

魅力 (U) = attraction, glamor: Michelle is a girl of great charm. 蜜雪儿是个很有魅力的女孩子。

charming /'tʃɑ:mɪŋ/

迷人的 (adj) = attractive, glamorous: Michelle flashed a charming smile at me. 蜜雪儿向我投来迷人的一笑。

chart /tʃɑ:t/

图表 (C): Can you make a chart showing the rise and fall in the price of oil? 你能绘制一张反映石油价格升降的图表吗?

chase /tʃeɪs/

① 追逐 (C): The movie ended with a long car chase. 该影片以一个长时间的追车镜头结束。

② 追 (vt) = pursue: We chased a thief down the street. 我们沿着这条街追捕一个小偷。

③ 追 (vi): Chase after Sharon and ask her to get some sugar while she is at the grocery. 去追上雪伦,叫她上杂货店时顺便买些食糖。

chat /tʃæt/

① 闲聊 (C) = conversation, talk: I had a chat about our vacation with my friend. 我和朋友就我们的假期闲聊了一阵。

② 闲聊 (vi) = talk: We chatted about what we had been doing since we last met. 我们就上次见面以来各自所做的事聊了聊。

chatter /'tʃætə(r)/

① 喋喋不休 (U): The idle chatter in the office annoys me a lot. 办公室里喋喋不休的闲聊实在烦人。

② 喋喋不休 (vi): Tina has been chattering to her boyfriend on the phone for ages. 蒂娜已经在电话里和她的男朋友饶舌老半天了。

③ (牙齿)打颤 (vi): My teeth were chattering with the cold. 我冻得牙齿咯咯打颤。

cheap /tʃi:p/

便宜的 (adj) = inexpensive; ⇔ expensive: My car is economical on gas, so it is cheap to run. 我的车很省油,所以开车费用很便宜。

cheat /tʃi:t/

① 骗 (vt) = defraud: The salesman cheated me (out) of my money. 那个推销员骗了我的钱。

② 作弊 (vi): He was caught cheating at cards/on the test. 他在玩纸牌/考试时作弊,被当场捉住。

check /tʃek/

① 检查 (vt): Before you leave, check that the lights are off. 你在离开之前要检查一下灯是否都已关掉。

② 核对 (vi): Sue read her paper through, checking for spelling mistakes. 苏把论文通读了一遍以查看是否有拼写错误。

③ 查核 (C): You should keep a careful check on how much you have spent. 你应该对你所花的钱进行仔细检查。

④ 支票 (C): Adam made out a check to me and told me that I could cash it in five days. 亚当开给我一张支票并告诉我可在五天内兑现。

check in

① 托运 (vt, s): You can check your baggage in at the desk. 你可以在服务台托运行李。

② 办理入住手续 (vi) = book in ⇔ check out (of): We checked in at the reception desk. 我们在前台办理了入住手续。

check into

办理入住手续后住进 (vt, u): We checked into the Jinjiang Hotel. 我们办理好入住手续后住进了锦江大饭店。

check off

在...上打钩 (vt, s) = cross off: Check their names off (the list) as the students arrive. 学生到达时务必在名单中他们的姓名上打钩。

check on

查明, 核实 (vt, u) = find out: I'll check on whether it^e will rain on Sunday. 星期天是否下雨的问题我会去核实的。

check out

① 查证, 核实 (vt, s): I have to check out Robert's story with the other boys because he tends to tell lies. 我得向其他男孩核实一下罗伯特的说辞, 因为他老是撒谎。

② 查看 (vt, s): While I was packing my bags, my father was checking out the bathroom. 我在打包时, 父亲在查看浴室。

③ 结账离开 (vi) = book out; ⇔ check in: We must check out (of the hotel) before 8 o'clock. 我们必须在八点之前结账离开(旅馆)。

check over

检查 (vt, s) = examine, look/go/read over: Can you check over my paper for spelling mistakes? 你能帮我检查一下我论文中的拼写错误吗?

check up on

① 核实 (vt, u) = examine: Check up on the facts before you write your report. 你在写报告之前必须先核实一下情况。

② 调查 (vt, u) = investigate: The police are checking up on the man. 警方在调查那个男子。

checkbook /'tʃekbʊk/

支票簿 (C): I lost my checkbook. 我把支票簿丢了。

check-in /'tʃekɪn/

① 办理到达登记手续(处), 报到(处) (S) ⇔ check-out: Make sure you are at the check-in counter by six o'clock. 务必在六点钟以前前来报到处。

② (机场的) 验票 (U): The check-in process took half an hour. 验票过程需

要半小时。

checkup /'tʃekʌp/

检查 (C): I went to my doctor for a regular checkup. 我去医生那里作了例行检查。

cheek /tʃi:k/

面颊 (C) (请参阅附录“身体”)

cheer /tʃiə/

① 欢呼, 喝彩 (vi) = applaud: The audience cheered as the speaker arrived. 演讲者到场时听众们欢呼起来。

② 向...欢呼, 为...喝彩 (vt): Miss Owen was cheered by her fans as she walked out of the hotel. 欧文小姐走出旅店时受到了崇拜者的喝彩。

③ 欢呼, 喝彩 (C): Please give three cheers for the winner. 请为优胜者欢呼三次。

cheer on

为...喝彩加油 (vt, s) = cheer/root for (vt, u): We went to the sports meet to cheer our baseball team on. 我们到运动会上去为自己的棒球队喝彩加油。

cheer up

① 使高兴起来 (vt, s) = brace/perk/buck/pep up: I tried to cheer her up by taking her out to see a movie. 我带她出去看了一场电影, 试图让她高兴起来。

② 高兴起来 (vi) = brace/perk/buck up: Cheer up, things will take a turn for the better. 振作起来, 情况会好起来的。

cheerful /'tʃiəf(ʊ)l/

愉快的 (adj) = happy: Miss Dion gave a cheerful wave of her hand to her fans. 迪翁小姐愉快地朝她的崇拜者们挥了挥手。

cheese /tʃi:z/

乳酪 (U) (请参阅附录“食物”)

chef /ʃef/

厨师长 (C): Jack is a chef in a five-star hotel. 杰克是一家五星级酒店的厨师

长。

chemical /'kemɪkəl/

① 化学(药)品 (C): We should keep dangerous chemicals out of the reach of children. 我们应该把危险的化学制品放在孩子们拿不到的地方。

② 化学的 (adj): The chemical plant produces rubber. 该化工厂生产橡胶。

chemist /'kemɪst/

化学家 (C): Dr. Lee is a distinguished chemist. 李博士是位著名的化学家。

chemistry /'kemɪstri/

化学 (U) (请参阅附录“学科”)

cherish /'tʃerɪʃ/

① 珍惜 (vt) = treasure: You should cherish the friendship between you and Linda. 你应该珍惜和琳达之间的友谊。

② 抱有(希望等); 怀有(感情等) (vt): I have long cherished the hope that I might one day take over from Mr. Bush. 我长期以来一直抱着一个希望,那就是:有一天我能接管布什先生的工作。

cherry /'tʃerɪ/

樱桃 (C) (请参阅附录“水果”)

chess /tʃes/

国际象棋 (U): We played a game of chess. 我们下了一盘国际象棋。

chest /tʃest/

胸(腔) (C) (请参阅附录“身体”)

chestnut /'tʃestnʌt/

栗子 (C): We roasted chestnuts yesterday. 我们昨天烤了栗子。

chew /tʃu:/

① 咀嚼 (vi): I saw a dog chewing on a bone. 我看见一条狗在嚼一块骨头。

② 咀嚼 (vt): Chew the pill until it breaks into pieces. 将药片嚼碎。

◆ 相关词 请参见 bite.

chicken /'tʃɪkɪn/

① 鸡 (C) (请参阅附录“动物”)

② 鸡肉 (U) (请参阅附录“食物”)

chief /tʃi:f/

① 首领; 首长; 主任; 头头, 上司 (C):

The chief of police was charged with taking bribes. 警长被控受贿。

② 主要的 (adj) = primary: Oil is one of the chief exports of Iraq. 石油是伊拉克主要的出口商品之一。

child /tʃaɪld/

小孩, 儿童 (C): As a child, I liked to play hide-and-seek. 我儿童时代喜欢玩捉迷藏。

◆ 同源词 children (pl) 孩子们。childlike (adj) 天真无邪的。

childhood /'tʃaɪldhʊd/

童年 (S, U): Tina had a happy childhood in the country. 蒂娜在乡下度过了一个愉快的童年。

childish /'tʃaɪldɪʃ/

幼稚的 (adj): It was very childish of you to get angry about something so unimportant. 你为这种无关紧要的事发脾气真是太孩子气了。

chili /'tʃɪli/

① 辣椒 (C): Chilis have a very hot, spicy taste. 辣椒的味道又辛又辣。

② 辣椒面 (U): Sherry put a lot of chili in the soup. 雪莉在汤里放了很多辣椒面。

chilly /'tʃɪli/

① 寒冷的 (adj) = cold: It soon became chilly when the sun set. 太阳落山后天气很快变得凉气袭人。

◆ 同源词 chill (C, S) 寒气。

② 冷淡的 (adj) = unfriendly, cool: He got a chilly welcome. 他到达时受到了冷淡的接待。

chime /tʃaɪm/

① (钟) 鸣响 (vi) = ring: The bell chimed on Christmas morning. 圣诞节早晨响起了钟声。

② 一致 (vi): Your views on education chime completely with mine. 你对教育的看法与我完全一致。

③ 用钟声报(时) (vt): The clock chimed ten. 时钟敲响十点。

④ 钟声, 铃声 (C): Can you hear the chime of the doorbell? 你听得见门铃声

了吗?

chimney /'tʃɪmni/

烟囱 (C): The chimney poured smoke into the air. 烟囱将烟排到空气中。

chimpanzee /tʃɪmpən'zi:/

黑猩猩 (C): Scientists use chimpanzees in medical research because they have many similarities to human beings. 科学家们所以用黑猩猩来做医学研究是因为它们与人类有很多相似之处。

chin /tʃɪn/

下巴 (C) (请参阅附录“身体”)

chip /tʃɪp/

小片, 碎片 (C): Among all the snacks, I like potato chips most. 在所有的小吃中, 我最喜欢马铃薯片。

chip in

插嘴, 插话 (vi) = **break/cut in**: While we were talking, Julia chipped in with a joke. 正当我们在谈话时, 朱丽亚插进来说了一则笑话。

chirp /tʃɜ:p/

(鸟、虫等) 吱吱叫 (vi): I heard some birds chirping in the tree. 我听到几只鸟在树上吱吱叫着。

chocolate /'tʃɒkəlaɪt/

巧克力 (C, U) (请参阅附录“食物”)

choice /tʃɔɪs/

① 选择 (C): You must make/take your choice. You can't have both. 你必须作出选择。你不能两者兼得。

◆ 同源词 **choose** (vt) 选择。

② 上等的 (adj) = **top-quality**: They sell only choice fruit. 他们只出售优质水果。

choir /kwaɪə(r)/

① 合唱队 (C): The school formed a choir with Bella as its choirmaster. 学校组织了一个合唱队, 由贝拉担任指挥。

② 唱诗班 (C): Forty students sang in the choir. 有 40 名学生在唱诗班里献唱。

choke /tʃəʊk/

① 呛住 (vi): That child choked on a fish bone. 那孩子被一根鱼刺哽了。

② 呛 (vt): I was choked by the smoke. 我被烟呛了一下。

cholesterol /kə'lestərol/

胆固醇 (U): High levels of cholesterol have been linked to heart disease. 高胆固醇与心脏病有关。

choose /tʃu:z/, chose (pt), chosen (pp)

① 选择 (vi): I have to choose between getting a job and going on studying. 我得在找工作和继续求学之间作出选择。

② 选择 (vt): I chose an apple over an orange. 我选了苹果而不是橙子。

choosy /'tʃu:zi/

挑剔的 (adj) = **fussy, picky**: She is very choosy about food and clothing. 她对衣食很挑剔。

chop /tʃɒp/

① 砍 (vt) = **cut, hew**: Chad chopped a branch off the tree. 查德从树上砍下一根树枝。

② 砍 (vi): Tony has been chopping away at the tree for one hour, but it is still standing. 东尼已砍了一个小时的树了, 但那棵树依然立在那里。

③ 排骨 (C): We are having pork chops for lunch. 我们午餐吃猪排。

chopsticks /'tʃɒpstɪks/

筷子 (P): I use chopsticks to lift food to my mouth. 我用筷子夹起食物往口中送。

chord /kɔ:d/

① 和弦 (C): I can play a few chords on the guitar. 我能在吉他上弹出几组和弦。

② 心弦 (C): Her story struck a chord in her readers' hearts. 她的故事拨动了读者的心弦。

chore /tʃɔ:(r)/

家务事 (C): More and more men are willing to do household chores such as cleaning, cooking, and shopping. 越来越多的男士愿意做些家务事, 如打扫、

烧饭和购物之类。

chorus /'kɔ:rəs/

① 合唱曲 (C): We sang the chorus in the music class. 我们在音乐课上唱了合唱曲。

② 齐声 (U): We answered the question in chorus. 我们齐声回答问题。

chronic /'krɒnɪk/

慢性的 (adj) ⇔ acute: Mr. Johnson has been suffering from chronic back pain. 约翰森先生一直受着慢性背疼的折磨。

chubby /'tʃʌbi/

胖乎乎的 (adj): The baby has a chubby face. 那婴儿长着胖乎乎的圆脸。

◆ 相关词 **fat** (胖的)。 **plump** (丰满的)。 **obese** (肥胖的)。

chuckle /'tʃʌkl/

① 咯咯一笑 (C): Jack gave a chuckle in response to my question about his affair. 杰克在我问起他的风流韵事时报以咯咯一笑。

② 咯咯笑 (vi): We are chuckling about her joke. 我们被她的笑话逗得咯咯笑了起来。

chunk /tʃʌŋk/

一大块 (C): Winnie broke off a large chunk of bread. 薇妮掰了一大块面包。

church /tʃɜ:tʃ/

教堂 (C): There is a small church nearby. 附近有一个小教堂。

◆ 同源词 **churchgoer** (C) 常去教堂做礼拜的人。

cigarette /'sɪgə'ret/

香烟 (C): That woman in the corner lit her cigarette and puffed cigarette smoke in Simon's face. 墙角落里的那个女人点起了香烟, 并把烟喷在西门的脸上。

circle /'sɜ:kəl/

① 圆圈 (C): The children stood in a circle. 孩子们站成一圈。

◆ 同源词 **circular** (adj) 圆形的。

② 盘旋 (vi): A helicopter is circling overhead. 一架直升机在头顶上盘旋。

③ 在...盘旋 (vt): An airplane is circling the airport. 一架飞机在机场上空盘旋。

◆ 相关词 **circumference** (圆周)。 **diameter** (直径)。 **radius** (半径)。 **semicircle** (半圆)。

circuit /'sɜ:kɪt/

① 电路 (C): Break a circuit before you change a fuse. 更换保险丝之前先切断电路。

② 环行; 环线 (C): We made/did a circuit of the lake. 我们绕湖走了一圈。

circular /'sɜ:kjələ(r)/

① 圆的 (adj) = round: I bought a circular table. 我买了一张圆桌。

② 广告, 传单 (C): Did you see the circular of the new department store? 你看到那家新百货公司的广告了吗?

circulate /'sɜ:kjuleɪt/

① 循环 (vi) = get about, spread: Blood circulates around the body. 血液在体内循环。

② 流传 (vi): The news of the earthquake quickly circulated around the world. 地震的消息很快就传遍了全世界。

③ 散布 (vt) = spread: I will find out who has been circulating these rumors about me. 我要查一查是谁在散布这些有关我的谣言。

circulation /'sɜ:kjuleɪʃən/

① (血液) 循环 (U): I have got very bad/poor/good circulation. 我的血液循环很糟/差/好。

② 流传 (U): The news has been in circulation for some time. 这条新闻已流传了一段时间。

circumstance /'sɜ:kəmstəns/

情况 (C): We should avoid jumping to conclusions before we know all the circumstances. 在弄清所有情况前, 我们不要匆忙下结论。

circus /'sɜ:kəs/

马戏团; 马戏表演 (C): We went to the circus yesterday. 昨天我们去看马戏表演了。

cite /saɪt/

引用 (vt) = quote: Jerry cited a passage

from the Bible to end his speech. 杰瑞从《圣经》中引用了一段话来结束他的讲话。

◆ 同尾词 **incite** (煽动)。 **excite** (使兴奋)。 **recite** (朗读)。

citizen /'sɪtɪzən/

公民 (C): Anyone who has lived in America for several years can become a US citizen. 任何在美国居住了几年的人都能成为美国公民。

city /'sɪti/

城市 (C): She works in the city but lives in the country. 她在城里工作但住在乡村。

civic /'sɪvɪk/

公民的 (adj): It is your civic duty to vote in the mayoral election. 在市长选举中投票是你的公民义务。

◆ 同源词 **civics** (U) 公民学。

civil /'sɪvəl/

民间的 (adj): Civil strife broke out after a police officer shot a vendor dead. 在一名警察开枪射死了一个小贩后,爆发了民间冲突。

civilian /sɪ'vɪljən/

① 平民 (C): The town was heavily bombed, and many innocent civilians were killed. 该镇遭到猛烈轰炸,许多无辜的平民死于非命。

② 平民的 (adj) ⇔ **military**: After many years of military rule, a civilian government was eventually set up. 经过多年的军人统治后,一个平民政府终于成立了。

civilization /ˌsɪvɪlaɪ'zeɪʃən/

文明 (U, C): Do you know the birth-place of the Chinese civilization? 你知道哪儿是中国文明的发祥地吗?

◆ 同源词 **civil** (adj) 文明的,有礼貌的。

civilize /'sɪvɪlaɪz/

使文明,使有教养 (vt): Some people think that girls in a co-educational school provide a civilizing influence, preventing fights and rough behavior. 一些人认为:在男女同校的学校里,女孩子们发挥了其教化的影响力;具体来说,她们防止了打架和粗鲁行为的发生。

civilized /'sɪvɪlaɪzd/

文明的 (adj) ⇔ **barbaric**: Such things as slandering are not allowed to happen in a civilized society. 造谣中伤之类的丑事在文明社会里是不允许发生的。

claim /kleɪm/

① 宣称 (vt) = **declare**: Mike claimed that the company had gone bankrupt. 麦克宣称该公司已经破产。

② 认领 (vt) = **ask for**: If no one claims the lost watch, this child who found it can keep it. 假如没人来认领这只遗失的手表,那么捡到表的这个孩子就可把它拿走。

③ 说法 (C) = **statement**: I don't accept the claim that oil prices have been cut. 我不相信石油价格已下降的说法。

④ 声称 (U): He laid claim to the land. 他声称拥有这块土地的所有权。

clam /klæm/

蛤蜊 (C): Clams live on the bottoms of oceans, lakes and streams. 蛤蜊生长在海洋、湖泊和溪流的底部。

clamp /klæmp/

① 把...夹住 (vt): She clamped her hand over the child's mouth. 她将手捂住孩子的嘴。

② 夹钳,夹具 (C): We use a clamp to fasten things. 我们用夹子来夹紧东西。

clan /klæn/

氏族 (C): The two clans dominate the local politics and are always competing for power. 这两大家族左右了当地的政治,并无休无止地相互争权夺利。

clap /klæp/

鼓掌 (vi, vt): They were clapping (their hands) to the music. 他们随着音乐的节拍鼓起掌来。

clarify /'klærɪfaɪ/

澄清 (vt) = **illuminate**: Clarify your point by giving more details. 请再多举些例子来把你的论点讲清楚。

clarity /'klærəti/

清楚 (U) = **lucidity**: Tell your story

with simple clarity. 请简单、清晰地讲述一下你的故事。

clash /klæʃ/

① 冲突 (C) = **conflict**: There was a clash between the police and the angry farmers. 愤怒的农民和警方发生了冲突。

② 冲突 (vi) = **fight**: The police clashed with the angry farmers. 警方与愤怒的农民冲突了起来。

clasp /kla:sp/

① 紧握; 紧抱 (vt) = **grasp**: The mother clasped her baby to her bosom/in her arms. 母亲将婴儿紧紧地搂在怀里。

② 扣子 (C): I use a clasp to fasten my bag. 我用扣子把包系紧。

③ 紧握, 紧抱 (S): She gave my hand a warm clasp. 她热情地紧握着我的手。

class /kla:s/

① 阶级 (C): She comes from the lower/middle/upper/ working class. 她来自下层 / 中产 / 上层 / 工人阶级。

② 班级 (C): There are forty-five students in my class. 我的班里有 45 个学生。

③ 把...分类(或归类) (vt) = **consider, categorize**: Cokes are classed as soft drinks. 可口可乐被归类为(不含酒精的)软饮料。

classic /'klæsɪk/

① 经典之作 (C): Dickens' novels are among the great classics of English literature. 狄更斯的小说是英国文学中的伟大经典之作。

② 典型的 (adj) = **typical**: This is one of the classic mistakes that students often make. 这是学生们常犯的典型错误之一。

③ 最佳的 (adj): *Oliver Twist* is Dickens' classic story of nineteenth-century England. 《奥列佛·特维斯特》是狄更斯描写 19 世纪英格兰的最佳作品。

classical /'klæsɪkəl/

古典的 (adj): I prefer classical music to pop music. 我喜爱古典音乐胜过流行音乐。

classification /'klæsɪfɪ'keɪʃən/

① 类别 (C) = **category**: Each book is given a classification according to its content. 每一本书都根据其内容拥有一个类别。

② 分类 (U): What we have to do now is classification of the data. 现在我们要做的事情是将资料分类。

classify /'klæsɪfaɪ/

将...分类(或归类) (vt) = **categorize**: Seahorses are classified as fish. 海马被归为鱼类。

clause /klaʊz/

① 条款 (C): You can add a clause to a contract or delete one from it before it is signed. 你在签下合同之前可以添加或者删去某一条款。

② 从句, 分句, 子句 (C): A relative clause begins with a wh-word. 关系从句由一个以 wh 开头的词开头。

claw /klaʊ/

爪 (C): Her cat used its claws to tear the sofa. 她养的那只猫用爪子撕扯沙发。

clay /kleɪ/

黏土 (U): Clay is soft and sticky when wet but becomes hard when dry. It is used to make pots and bricks. 黏土湿的时候又软又黏, 但干后变硬; 它可用来制作罐子和砖块。

clean /kli:n/

① 清洁的 (adj) ⇔ **dirty**: Keep your hands clean. 请保持双手清洁。

② 把...弄干净 (vt): Please clean the marks off the wall. 请把墙上的污迹擦干净。

clean out

① 把...打扫干净 (vt, s) = **clear out**: We generally make it a rule to clean out the garage on Saturday. 我们通常在星期六打扫车库, 这已经成为规矩了。

② 把...出空 (vt, s) = **clear out**: Two armed men cleaned out the convenience store at the corner of First Street and Main Street. 两名持枪男子把第一街和梅因街拐角上的那家便利店洗劫一空。

clean up

把...打扫干净 (vt, s) = clear up:
Clean up your room—it's a mess! 把你的房间收拾干净——乱七八糟的!

cleans /klenz/

清洗;使清洁 (vt): The nurse cleansed my wound with warm water. 护士用温水为我清洗了伤口。

clear /kliə(r)/

①晴朗的 (adj) = cloudless; ⇔ cloudy, sullen: The sun is shining out of a clear sky. 万里无云,烈日当空。

②变晴朗 (vi) ⇔ cloud (over): After the heavy rain, the sky cleared (up). 大雨过后天空晴朗了起来。

③清除;清理 (vt): Please clear the dinner plates away. 请把菜盘收走。

clear off

①滚开 (vi) = go away: "Clear off!" shouted the old man to the trespasser. "滚开!"老人朝着那个擅自闯入者喊道。

②散去 (vi) = clear away, disappear: The mist has cleared off, and the sky is clear now. 雾散了,现在天空晴朗了。

③清理(掉);收拾 (vi; vt, s): Please help me clear (the dishes) off (the table). 请帮我收拾一下(把碗碟从桌子上清理掉)。

④清偿 (vt, s) = pay: Jim still cannot clear off the money he owes me. 吉姆还是不能把他欠我的钱全部还清。

clear out

清理 (vt, s) = clean out: I need to clear out my drawers. 我需要把我的抽屉清理一下。

clear up

①放晴 (vi): According to the weather forecast, the weather will clear up tomorrow. 天气预报说明天天气会放晴。

②解释,解开 (vt, s) = unravel, straighten out: The police still cannot clear up the mystery of the woman's death. 警方仍然解不开这位女子的死亡之谜。

clearance /'kliərəns/

①清仓大拍卖 (C): The department store had a clearance last Sunday. 上个周日那家百货公司进行了清仓大拍卖。

②清除 (U): The school has begun clearance of the abandoned bicycles. 该校开始清除那些被丢弃的自行车。

clench /klentʃ/

握紧,咬紧 (vt): David clenched his fists/teeth and yelled out, "Go away!" 大卫握紧了拳头/咬紧牙关大吼道:"滚开!"

clerk /kla:k/

职员 (C) (请参阅附录“职业”)

clever /'klevə(r)/

①聪明的 (adj) = intelligent, smart: Sandy is the cleverest girl of the three sisters. 仙蒂是三姐妹中最聪明的一个。

②灵巧的 (adj) = skillful; ⇔ awkward: Cathy is clever with her hands. 凯西的双手很灵巧。

client /'klaɪənt/

客户 (C): An important client will meet me this afternoon. 今天下午有一个重要的客户要与我见面。

click /klik/

①咔哒声 (C): At the click of a mouse, it becomes easy for us to send a message to anyone. 咔哒咔哒的鼠标声一响,我们就能轻而易举地给任何人发信息了。

②使发咔哒声 (vt): Jim clicked his fingers again and again. 吉姆一下又一下地打着响指。

③发出咔哒声 (vi): The door clicked shut behind me. 门在我身后咔哒一声关上了。

cliff /klɪf/

悬崖 (C): We looked over the edge of the cliff at the sea below. 我们从悬崖边上俯视下面的大海。

climate /'klaɪmɪt/

气候 (C): The city has a hot and dry climate. 该市的气候又热又干燥。

◆同源词 climatic (adj) 气候的。

climax /'klaɪmæks/

(小说、戏剧等的)高潮(C): The film reaches its climax when an exciting car chase begins. 影片在一个刺激的汽车追捕场面开始时达到了高潮。

◆同源词 **climactic** (adj) 高潮的。

climb /klaɪm/

①爬(vt): I used to climb the hill at weekends. 我过去常在周末爬那座小山。

②爬(vi): Tony climbed out of bed to answer the telephone. 东尼从床上爬下来接电话。

clinch /kɪntʃ/

确定;最终赢得(vt): Brazil scores twice in the last fifteen minutes to clinch the championship/contest. 巴西队在最后15分钟内踢进两球,从而赢得了冠军/锁定了胜局。

cling /kɪŋ/, clung (pt), clung (pp)

紧挨着(vi): The girl clung to her mother when crossing the street. 那女孩在过马路时紧挨着母亲。

cling to

①紧紧抓住(vt, u) = hold tight to: I clung to the cliff, so I wouldn't fall down. 我紧紧抓住悬崖以免掉下去。

②坚持(vt, u) = adhere/cleave to: I cling to the hope that his health will take a turn for the better. 我始终抱有希望——他的身体会好起来。

clinic /'kɪnɪk/

诊所(C): I went to an eye/dental clinic yesterday. 昨天我去了眼科/牙科诊所。

clinical /'kɪnɪkəl/

临床的(adj): Before a drug can be prescribed for patients, it must undergo a number of clinical trials. 新药须经多次临床试验后才能用于病人。

clip /kɪp/

①回形针(C): I fastened the papers together with a clip. 我用回形针把文件别住。

②剪(vt) = cut: I showed Karen an ad

which I had clipped out of today's newspaper. 我给凯伦看了一则从今天报纸上剪下的广告。

clock /kɒk/

钟(C): I set my alarm clock for 7:30. 我把闹钟发出铃声的时间设定在七点三十分。

clock in/out

打卡登录上班/下班时间(vi) = punch in/out: I clocked in at 8:00, and clocked out at 5:00. 我八点钟打卡上班,五点钟打卡下班。

clockwise /'kɒkwaɪz/

①顺时针方向地(adv) ⇔ counterclockwise: Screw the lid on clockwise. 把盖子朝顺时针方向拧上。

②顺时针方向的(adj): Screw the lid on in a clockwise direction. 把盖子朝顺时针方向拧上。

◆同尾词 **street-wise** (圆滑世故得能在城市街头混得开的)。**crosswise** (交叉的)。**media-wise** (善于玩弄媒体的)。**publicity-wise** (善于打知名度的)。**penny-wise** (一毛不拔的)。**weather-wise** (擅长预测天气的)。

clog /kɒg/

堵塞(vt) = jam: The road is said to be clogged with traffic. We had better turn around. 据说路上有交通堵塞,我们最好调头回去。

clone /kləʊn/

①无性繁殖,克隆(vt): Scientists have successfully cloned a sheep. 科学家们已成功克隆了一头绵羊。

②翻版,复制品(C): Brenda is a bit of a Diana clone. 白朗黛有点像是黛安娜的翻版。

close /klaʊz/

①闭,合(vt) = shut; ⇔ open: The baby closed her eyes and soon fell asleep. 婴儿闭上了眼睛,很快就入睡了。

②关(vi) = shut: The door closed behind me as I went out. 我出去时,门在我身后关上了。

③ /klaʊs/ 近的(adj) = near: The post

office is close to my home. 邮局离我家很近。

④ /kləʊs/ 接近 (*adv*) = *near*: The water is boiling. Don't come too close! 水开了,别靠得太近。

close down

使关闭 (*vt, s*) = *shut down, close/shut up*: With the demand for coffee subsiding, several producers are having to close down their factories. 由于咖啡的需求量下降,一些生产商不得不关闭他们的工厂。

close in

降临,逼近 (*vi*) = *get closer (to)*: Darkness/The enemy was closing in (on the town). 夜幕降临(这座小镇)/敌人正在(向小镇)逼近。

closet /'kloʊzɪt/

橱,橱柜 (*C*) (请参阅附录“家具”)

closure /'kləʊʒə/

关闭 (*U*) = *shutdown*; ⇔ *opening*: With business dropping off, Mr. Smith decided to close down his factory, but his workers got angry at its closure. 因为生意清淡,史密斯先生决定要关闭工厂,但工人们却对工厂关门一事感到愤怒。

cloth /kloʊθ/

① 布块 (*C*): Clean the windows with a soft cloth. 用一块柔软的布擦擦窗子。

② 布料 (*U*): Julia needs several yards of cloth to make a dress. 茱莉需要几码布料来做一条连衣裙。

clothe /kloʊð/

给...穿衣 (*vt*) = *dress*: The kids were fast asleep, still fully clothed. 小孩们很快睡熟了,身上还穿着衣服。

clothes /kloʊðz/

衣服,服装 (*P*): We depend on our parents for clothes and food. 我们的衣食靠父母。

clothing /'kloʊðɪŋ/

衣服 (*U*): We wear light clothing in summer. 夏天我们穿轻便的衣服。

cloud /klaʊd/

云 (*C*): Dark clouds gathered overhead. 天空中乌云密布。

cloudy /'klaʊdɪ/

多云的 (*adj*) ⇔ *clear*: It looks pretty cloudy today. 今天天气看上去阴云密布。

clover /'kləʊvə(r)/

三叶草,车轴草 (*U*): Clover is often grown as food for cattle. 三叶草常被用来当牛饲料。

clown /klaʊn/

小丑 (*C*) (请参阅附录“职业”)

club /klʌb/

社团,俱乐部 (*C*): I joined the school's chess club. 我参加了学校的象棋社。

clue /klu:/

线索 (*C*): The police are searching for clues to the whereabouts of the missing girl. 警方在寻找有关失踪女孩下落的线索。

clumsy /'klʌmzi/

笨拙的 (*adj*) = *awkward*: Joe made a clumsy attempt to catch the ball. 乔伊的接球动作非常笨拙。

cluster /'klʌstə(r)/

① 聚集 (*vi*) = *assemble*: All my family clustered around the television, watching the football game. 我们一家全都聚集在电视机前观看足球赛。

② 一串,一群 (*C*): There is a cluster of banks on the Nanchang Street. 南昌路上银行成群。

clutch /kluʃ/

① 抓紧 (*vt*) = *grasp*: Judy clutched her purse elbowing her way through the crowd. 茱蒂抓紧钱包挤过人群。

② 试图抓住 (*vi*) = *seize*: A drowning person will clutch desperately at any straw that he or she might reach for. 溺水者会不顾一切地去抓住任何一根伸手能及的救命稻草。

coach /kəʊtʃ/

① 大型游览车 (*C*) (请参阅附录“交通工具”)

② 教练 (C) (请参阅附录“职业”)

coal /kəʊl/

煤 (U): Please put more coal on the fire. 请在炉火上再加些煤。

coarse /kɔːs/

粗(糙)的 (adj) = rough; ⇔ smooth:
The coarse cloth was made from linen.
这种粗布是用亚麻织物制成的。

coast /kəʊst/

海岸 (C): The ship sank ten miles off the eastern coast of the city. 那艘船在距该市东海岸 10 英里处沉没了。

coastline /'kəʊstlaɪn/

海岸线 (C): Looking out the window of the tourist bus, I saw the rocky/rugged/jagged/crooked coastline. 从游览车的窗口望出去, 我看到了蜿蜒起伏的海岸线。

coat /kəʊt/

外套, 上衣 (C) (请参阅附录“衣物”)

cockroach /'kɒkrəʊtʃ/

蟑螂 (C) (请参阅附录“动物”)

cocktail /'kɒkteɪl/

鸡尾酒 (C) (请参阅附录“饮料”)

coconut /'kəʊkənʌt/

椰子 (C) (请参阅附录“水果”)

cocoon /kə'kuːn/

茧 (C): The moth is spinning/making a cocoon. 那只蛾正在织茧。

code /kəʊd/

密码 (C, U): Their messages were sent in code, but we have broken their code. 他们的信息是用密码发送的, 但我们已经破解了他们的密码。

coffee /'kɒfi/

咖啡 (U) (请参阅附录“饮料”)

coffin /'kɒfɪn/

棺材, 灵柩 (C) = casket: They were lowering a coffin into a grave. 他们在把棺材放入墓穴。

coherent /kəʊ'hɪərənt/

有连贯性的 (adj) = consistent: His speech provided a coherent argument for

a massive cut in public spending. 他的发言为大幅度削减公共开支提供了一个前后一致的论据。

◆ 同源词 **coherence** (U) 符合, 连贯性。

◆ 同义词 **inherent** (固有的)。 **adherent** (支持者)。

coil /kəʊl/

① 盘绕 (vi, vt): I found a snake coiling (itself) around a branch of the tree. 我发现了一条蛇, 它盘绕在一根树枝上。

② 一圈 (C): Coils of rope/cable/barbed wire lay scattered all over the floor. 地板上到处散放着一圈圈绳子/电缆/带刺铁丝。

coin /kɔɪn/

硬币 (U, C): They paid me in coin, so I had coins for the ticket machine. 他们给我付了硬币; 这样, 我就有了可在售票机上使用的硬币了。

coincide /'kɔɪn'saɪd/

(在空间、时间方面) 巧合 (vi): The school's 100th anniversary happened to coincide with my birthday. 学校的 100 周年纪念日恰巧与我的生日是同一天。

coincidence /kəʊ'ɪnsɪdəns/

① 巧合 (U): It was pure/sheer coincidence that Jenny and I were seated together in the meeting. 珍妮和我在开会时坐在一起纯粹是巧合。

② 巧事 (C): What a coincidence! We ended up in the same hotel. 多么巧的事! 我们结果住进了同一家旅馆。

◆ 同源词 **coincident** (adj) 同时发生的。 **coincidental** (adj) 巧合的。

coke /kəʊk/

可乐 (C, U) (请参阅附录“饮料”)

cold /kəʊld/

① 寒冷的 (adj): It's getting cold. 天冷起来了。

② 感冒 (C): I have got a bad cold. 我得了重感冒。

collaborate /kə'læbəreɪt/

合作 (vi): I collaborated on this new book with Christine. 我和克莉斯汀合著了这本新书。

◆同义词 **elaborate** (详述)。**corroborate** (证实)。

collaboration /kə'læbə'reɪʃən/

合作 (U) = **cooperation**: We work in collaboration with Mr. Johnson. 我们与强生先生携手合作。

collapse /kə'læps/

塌陷 (vi) = **cave in, fall down**: The roof collapsed under the weight of the snow. 屋顶在积雪的重压下坍塌了。

collar /'kɒlə(r)/

衣领 (C): Jim turned up his collar against the wind. 吉姆为挡风把衣领竖了起来。

colleague /'kɒli:g/

同事 (C): Miss Smith often plays one colleague off against another. 史密斯小姐常常挑拨同事关系。

collect /kə'lekt/

① 收集 (vt) = **gather**: Some people collect coins. 有些人收集硬币。

② 聚集 (vi) = **gather, assemble**: A lot of movie fans collected outside the hotel, waiting for the movie star to show up. 许多影迷聚集在旅馆外面, 等待那位影星露面。

collection /kə'leɪʃən/

① (作品)集 (C): My new book is a collection of short plays. 我的新书是一本短剧集。

② 领取 (U): I have to make arrangements for the collection of my baggage from the station. 我得安排一下去火车站取行李的事。

collective /kə'lektɪv/

集体的 (adj): It was a collective decision to raise taxes. 提高税收是集体的决定。

◆同义词 **selective** (选择性的)。**elective** (选举的; 选修的)。

collector /kə'lektə/

收藏家 (C): David is a stamp/coin/antique collector. 大卫是邮票 / 钱币 / 古玩收藏家。

college /'kɒlɪdʒ/

学院 (C, U): Jean went to art/nursing college. 珍上了艺术 / 护理学院。

collide /kə'laid/

① 相撞 (vi): Two boats collided in the rough seas, but fortunately no one was injured. 两艘船在波涛汹涌的海面上相撞, 但幸运的是无人受伤。

② 起冲突 (vi) = **clash**: The mayor collided with some city councilors over his budget plans. 市长与一些市议员在预算计划上发生了冲突。

collision /kə'lɪʒən/

相撞 (C) = **crash**: I pulled over to avoid a head-on collision. 我把车开到了路边, 从而避免了一场迎面相撞。

colloquial /kə'ləʊkwɪəl/

口语体的, 用于口语的 (adj): Her stumbling attempts at colloquial Chinese amused me. 她那结结巴巴想说中国话的做法令我发笑。

colonel /'kɒnəl/

上校 (C): Colonel Yin's murder is still shrouded in mystery. 尹上校的被杀仍然是个谜。

colonial /kə'ləʊnjəl/

殖民地的 (adj): France was once a major colonial power. 法国曾是个殖民地大国。

colony /'kɒləni/

殖民地 (C): We spent the day visiting a former French colony in Africa. 我们花了一天时间去参观一个前法属非洲殖民地。

◆同源词 **colonize** (vt) 使殖民地化, 在... 开拓殖民地。**colonist** (C) 殖民地开拓者。

color /'kɒlə(r)/

① 彩色 (U): The book is printed in full color. 这本书是全彩色印刷的。

② 颜色 (C): I would prefer a lighter color. 我宁愿选择较淡一些的颜色。

colorful /'kɒləf(ʊ)l/

① 颜色鲜艳的 (adj): The bird has colorful wings. 这只鸟长着艳丽的翅膀。

◆同源词 **colorless** (adj) 无色的。**colored** (adj) 有(某种)颜色的。

② 多彩多姿的 (*adj*): I am interested in her colorful career as a stewardess. 我对她多彩多姿的空姐生涯很感兴趣。

column /'kɒləm/

柱(子) (C) (请参见 beam)

columnist /'kɒləmɪst, -əmɪst/

专栏作家 (C): Mr. White is a columnist for an evening newspaper. 怀特先生是一家晚报的专栏作家。

◆ 同源词 **column** (C) 专栏。

comb /kəʊm/

① 梳(子) (C): Susan arranged her hair more neatly by using a comb. 苏珊用一把梳子将她的头发梳理得更显整洁。

② 梳 (*vt*): Comb your hair before you go out. 出门之前先把头发梳一下。

combat /'kɒmbæt/

① 战斗 (U): Our troops engaged in combat with the enemy forces. 我们的部队参加了与敌军的战斗。

② 与...战斗 (*vt*) = **fight against**: We combated the enemy on the border. 我们在边境上与敌人进行了战斗。

◆ 同源词 **combatant** (C) 斗士, 战士。 **combative** (*adj*) 好斗的。

③ 与...斗争 (*vt*) = **fight**: The government resolved to combat AIDS/inflation/terrorism. 政府决心向艾滋病 / 通货膨胀 / 恐怖主义开战。

combination /,kɒmbɪ'neɪʃən/

① 结合 (U): Use of the drug in combination with diet changes will help you lose weight. 服药与改变饮食习惯相结合有助于减肥。

② 组合 (C): Working as a team, we can be a winning combination. 我们如能携手工作就一定能够成为一对成功的组合。

combine /kəm'baɪn/

① 兼具, 兼备 (*vt*): I find it difficult to combine having a career with looking after children. 我觉得要做到兼顾事业和孩子真的很难。

② 联合起来 (*vi*) = **join together, unite**: They combined against me. 他们联合起

来反对我。

come /kʌm/, came (pt), come (pp)

来 (*vi*) ⇔ **go**: Chris came through the door. 克里斯从门里走了出来。

come about

发生 (*vi*) = **happen**: Peace can only come about if the two sides are willing to meet each other halfway. 只有双方愿意互相让步, 和平才能实现。

come across

① 偶然遇见(或发现) (*vt, u*) = **meet by chance, run/bump into**: I came across this old photo in my drawer. 我在抽屉里偶然发现了这张旧照片。

② 被理解 (*vi*) = **be understood**: Did your message come across? 你的意思被理解了吗?

③ 看来是 (*vi*) = **come over**: His folksy manners come across as simple-minded. 他的朴素作风看来有点儿天真。

come apart

碎裂 (*vi*) = **break up, fall to pieces**: The glass came apart in my hands. 杯子在我手中碎裂了。

come around

① 改变主意 (*vi*): Chris finally came around and decided to give me a hand. 克莉丝终于改变了主意, 决定帮我一把。

② 苏醒 (*vi*) = **come to**: The man came around when we splashed water on his face. 我们在那人脸上洒了些水后他就恢复了知觉。

come by

① 得到 (*vt, u*) = **obtain**: Money is hard to come by right now. 眼下钱很难得到。

② 来串门 (*vi*) = **drop by/in, stop by**: You can come by anytime you are in town. 不管你什么时候进城来都可以过来玩玩。

come down

倒塌 (vi) = be torn down: The run-down building has come down. 那幢破旧的楼房已经倒塌了。

come down on

严惩 (vt, u) = tell off, slap/call/dress down (vt, s): The police come down hard on anyone who is caught running red lights. 警方对任何闯红灯的人都给予严惩。

come down to

(问题)的要害是 (vt, u) = boil down to: It comes down to this: How much will you charge for the house? 问题在于:这栋房子你要价多少?

come down with

得(某种疾病) (vt, u) = be infected with: I am afraid I'm coming down with the flu. 恐怕我患上流行性感了。

come forward

①站出来 (vi): Several witnesses came forward with information about the robbery. 有几个目击者站出来提供了有关这次抢劫案的线索。

②被提出来讨论 (vi): The issue of the pay raise will come forward at the meeting. 加薪问题将在会议上被提出来讨论。

come off

①取得成功 (vi) = succeed, go off: The attempt to rescue the hostages came off. 解救人质的行动成功了。

②发生;举行 (vi) = take place: The opening ceremony came off as planned. 开幕式按计划举行了。

come on

①(电灯等电气设备)开始工作,启动 (vi) ⇔ go off: The lights suddenly came on in the theater. 剧院里的灯突然亮了起来。

②过来 (vi): Come on. I'll show you how to operate the air conditioner. 来,我来教你怎么开空调。

③动手吧 (vi): Come on, it's not that hard. Give it a try. 动手吧,没那么难,试一试嘛。

④得了 (vi): Oh, come on, don't lie to me! 噢,得了,别对我撒谎了!

come out

①出版;发表 (vi) = be published, become available: A new edition of the dictionary will come out next month. 这本词典的新版本将于下月出版。

②被透露出来 (vi) = become known: The news came out that he won the game. 有消息传出来,他赢得了比赛。

③(照片)显影 (vi): The photos came out clearly/well. 这些照片洗得很清楚/好。

come out with

突然说出 (vt, u): James came out with a really stupid remark about abortion. 詹姆士突然说出一句关于堕胎问题的蠢话。

come over

看来是 (vi) = come across: My boss comes over as a forgiving man. 我老板看来是个宽容的人。

come through

①安然渡过 (vt, u): The pagoda came through the earthquake without much damage. 宝塔在地震中保全了下来,没有遭到很大破坏。

②熬过来 (vi): They came through unharmed. 他们熬过来了,没有受到丝毫伤害。

come to

①恢复知觉,苏醒 (vi) = come around; ⇔ pass out: The boy fainted in the glaring sun, but he came to when we splashed drops of water on his face. 那男孩在烈日下晕倒了,不过我们在他脸上洒了几滴水后他就恢复了知觉。

② 一共 (*vt, u*) = **add up to, amount to**: The bill comes to \$30, ma'am. 账单一共是 30 美元, 夫人。

come up

出现 (*vi*) = **occur**: A problem may come up unexpectedly in a conversation. 交谈中可能会料想不到地出现问题。

come up to

达到 (*vt, u*): Your work came up to my expectations/ standard. 你的工作达到了我的期望 (标准)。

come up with

想出 (*vt, u*) = **think of**: I couldn't come up with a good excuse for standing her up. 我想不出对她失约的好借口。

comedian /kə'mi:djən/

喜剧演员 (*C*) ⇔ **tragedian**: A good comedian can get his audience laughing. 一位优秀的喜剧演员应该能够令观众开怀大笑。

comedy /'kɒmɪdi/

① 喜剧 (*U*) ⇔ **tragedy**: Larry is an actor with a gift for comedy. 赖瑞是一位具有喜剧天赋的演员。

◆ 同源词 **comic** (*adj*) 喜剧的。

② 喜剧 (*C*): I like Shakespeare's comedies. 我喜欢莎士比亚的喜剧。

comet /'kɒmɪt/

彗星 (*C*): Halley's Comet is going to come back in 2061. 哈雷彗星将于 2061 年再回来。

comfort /'kʌmfət/

① 舒适 (*U*) ⇔ **discomfort**: We live in comfort. 我们过得很舒适。

② 安慰 (*vt*) = **console**: Pauline often comforts me when I feel blue. 我情绪不佳时宝琳常常安慰我。

comfortable /'kʌmfətəbl/

自在的 (*adj*): Sit down and make yourself comfortable. 请随便坐, 让自己自在

一点。

comic /'kɒmɪk/

喜剧的 (*adj*) ⇔ **tragic**: Mr. Brown is a comic actor. 布朗先生是一位喜剧演员。

comics

漫画 (*P*): I like to read the comics. 我喜欢看漫画。

command /kə'mɑ:nd/

① 命令 (*C*) = **order**: A general gives a command and his men must carry it out. 将军下达命令, 部下就必须执行。

② 命令 (*vt*) = **order**: He commanded his men to advance. 他命令部下向前进。

commander /kə'mɑ:ndə(r)/

指挥官, 司令 (*C*): Mr. White serves as the commander of the unit. 怀特先生担任该部队的指挥官。

commemorate /kə'meməreit/

纪念 (*vt*): The memorial was put up to commemorate those who were killed in the incident. 这个纪念碑是为纪念该事件的死难者而建造的。

commence /kə'mens/

① 开始 (*vi*) = **begin**: A meeting often commences with a reading of the record of the last meeting. 会议常常以宣读上次的会议记录来开始。

◆ 同源词 **commencement** (*U, C*) 开始; 毕业典礼。

② 使开始 (*vt*) = **begin**: We will commence the ceremony at nine o'clock. 我们将于九点钟开始这个典礼。

commend /kə'mend/

赞扬 (*vt*) = **praise**: That firefighter risked his life to save the boy from fire and was highly commended for his bravery. 那位消防员冒着生命危险从火中救出男孩, 其勇敢行为受到了高度赞扬。

◆ 同源词 **commendable** (*adj*) 值得称赞的。

◆ 同尾词请参见 **amend**。

comment /'kɒment/

① 评语 (*C*) = **remark**: My teacher

made a few useful comments about/on my writing. 老师对我的作文给了一些有益的评语。

② 发表评论 (vi) = remark: I am afraid I cannot comment on the accident. 对此意外事件我恐怕无法置评。

③ 评论 (vt) = remark: Tina commented that *Titanic* was a good movie. 蒂娜评论说,《泰坦尼克号》是一部好电影。

commentary /'kɒməntəri/

解说 (C): We asked Mr. Smith to give a commentary on the baseball game. 我们请史密斯先生对这场棒球赛作了解说。

◆ 同源词 commentate (vi) 下评论。

commentator /'kɒməntətə(r)/

评论员 (C): Mr. Smith is an experienced news/radio/TV commentator. 史密斯先生是位经验丰富的新闻/广播/电视评论员。

commerce /'kɒmə:s/

商业, 商务 (U) = business, trade: I have decided to go into commerce after I leave school. 我已决定毕业后进入商界工作。

commercial /kə'mɜ:ʃəl/

① 商业上的 (adj): This movie is a huge commercial success. 这部影片非常赚钱。

② 商业广告 (C): There are too many commercials on TV these days. 近来电视节目中充斥着商业广告。

commission /kə'mɪʃən/

① 委托 (vt): The TV station commissioned a playwright to write a new play. 这家电视台委托一位剧作家写一部新剧本。

② 佣金 (C): You can charge/take a 15% commission on the sales you make. 你可以在销售额中提取百分之十五的佣金。

③ 委员会 (C): A commission was set up/appointed to investigate the human-trafficking. 成立了/任命了一个委员会来调查贩卖人口案。

◆ 同义词 mission (任务)。admission (允许进入)。permission (许可)。emission (散发)。submission (屈服; 呈送)。remission (缩短刑期)。omission (省略)。intermission (中场休息)。transmission (传播)。

commit /kə'mɪt/

① 犯 (罪) (vt): He was accused of a murder which he never committed. 他被指控犯了他从没犯过的谋杀罪。

② 使承诺(或承担义务) (vt) = devote, dedicate: Mr. Williams committed himself/his whole life to music. 威廉斯先生将一生奉献给了音乐事业。

commitment /kə'mɪtmənt/

① 许诺 (C) = promise: My boss made a commitment to equal pay and opportunities. 我的老板许诺大家同工同酬, 机会均等。

② 奉献精神 (U) = devotion: Paul shows/displays his commitment to work. 保罗表现了他对工作的奉献精神。

committee /kə'mɪtɪ/

委员会 (C): We have set up a committee to look into the cause of the fire. 我们成立了一个委员会来专门调查这次火灾的起因。

commodity /kə'mɒdətɪ/

商品 (C) = merchandise (U): Mr. Brown trades in industrial/agricultural/household commodities. 布朗先生经营工业/农业/家用商品。

common /'kɒmən/

① 常见的 (adj) = usual; ⇔ uncommon: It is very common for teenagers to use cellular phones. 青少年使用手机的现象很普遍。

② 共同的 (adj) = shared: We share a common belief that human beings are created equal. 我们的共同信念是: 人人生而平等。

commonplace /'kɒmənpleɪs/

① 普通的 (adj) = ordinary; ⇔ unusual: It is commonplace for Beth to travel abroad. 去国外旅行对贝丝来说是家常

便饭。

② 常有的事 (C): Intermarriage between different races is now a commonplace in our society. 异族通婚如今在我们这个社会里已是很平常的事了。

communicate /kə'mju:nɪkət/

① 沟通 (vi) = interact: Bob is a shy boy who cannot communicate with other people very well. 鲍勃是个腼腆的男孩, 不太善于和别人沟通。

② 表达; 传达 (vt) = express, convey: Andy can communicate his ideas to his boss very clearly. 安迪能向他的老板很清晰地表达自己的想法。

communication /kə'mju:nɪ'keɪʃən/

通讯 (U): There was a breakdown in communication. 通讯出现了故障。

communicative /kə'mju:nɪkətɪv/

① 健谈的 (adj): Sue is not very communicative, which puts her at a disadvantage. 苏不太健谈, 这对她很不利。

② 交际的: This book is intended to develop students' communicative skills. 这本书旨在发展学生的交际技巧。

communism /'kɒmjʊnɪzəm/

共产主义 (U): He is sure of the ultimate triumph of communism in the world. 他确信共产主义会在世界范围内取得最终胜利。

communist /'kɒmjʊnɪst/

共产党员 (C): The number of communists is increasing. 共产党员的人数在逐渐增加。

community /kə'mju:nɪtɪ/

社区 (C): Mr. White has done a lot for the black community. 怀特先生为黑人社区做了很多事。

commute /kə'mju:t/

① 乘公共车辆上下班 (vi): I commute from the suburbs to the city every day. 我每天乘公交车从郊区到市区上下班。

② 减轻(刑罚) (vt): The serial killer's death sentence was commuted to life imprisonment. 那个连环杀手的死刑被减

轻为无期徒刑。

◆ 同义词 **mute** (缄默的)。 **permute** (重新排列)。

commuter /kə'mju:tər/

(在市区和郊区间) 乘公共车辆上下班者 (C): The train is crowded with home-going commuters. 火车上挤满了下班回家的乘客。

compact /kəm'pækt/

① /'kɒmpækt/ 协议 (C) = agreement:

We made a compact with our rival companies not to wage a price war. 我们与相竞争的公司达成了不打价格战的协议。

◆ 相关词 请参见 **accord**。

② 结实紧密的 (adj): Knead the dough harder so that it becomes compact. 用力揉面团以使其坚实。

③ 袖珍的 (adj) = small: There is a brisk demand for compact cameras. 袖珍照相机很抢手。

◆ 同义词 **pact** (协议)。 **impact** (冲击)。

companion /kəm'pænjən/

伙伴 (C): I offered to go with Jamie as a traveling companion. 我自告奋勇地提出做洁咪的旅伴。

companionship /kəm'pænjənʃɪp/

友情 (U): I miss the companionship of Linda. 我很怀念与琳达的友情。

company /'kʌmpəni/

① 公司 (C) = firm: They formed a new company. 他们组建了一个新公司。

② 作伴 (U): I was grateful for your company on the long journey up to Shanghai. 我很感激你在去上海的漫长旅途中与我作伴。

◆ 同义词 **accompany** (vt) 陪伴。

comparable /'kɒmpərəbl/

可比较的 (adj): Your story is hardly comparable with James's. 你的故事不能和詹姆斯的相比。

comparative /kəm'pærətɪv/

比较而言的, 相对的 (adj) = relative: After a lifetime of hardship, her last few years were spent in comparative comfort. 经过大半辈子的苦难生活, 她生命

中的最后几年还算过得比较舒适。

compare /kəm'peə(r)/

① 比较 (vt): Compare this picture with that one, and tell me what you think. 把这幅画与那幅比较一下, 然后跟我说说你的看法。

② 比喻 (vt): Life is often compared to a journey. 人生常被比喻为一段旅程。

comparison /kəm'pærisən/

① 比较 (C): Can you make/draw a comparison between a house and a home? 你能将“house”和“home”作个比较吗?

② 比较 (U): My shoes don't stand/bear comparison with yours. 我的鞋子无法和你的相比。

compass /'kʌmpəs/

① 罗盘, 指南针 (C): If you want to sail on the sea, you must be able to read a compass. 如果你要航海, 就必须会看罗盘。

② 圆规 (P): I bought a new pair of compasses. 我买了一只新圆规。

◆ 同义词 **encompass** (包括)。 **surpass** (超越)。 **underpass** (地下道)。 **overpass** (天桥)。

compassion /kəm'pæʃən/

同情心 (U) = **sympathy**, **pity**: We should show compassion for the poor. 我们对穷苦人应表现出同情心。

◆ 同义词 **passion** (激情)。

compassionate /kəm'pæʃənɪt/

有同情心的 (adj) = **sympathetic**: We should be compassionate towards the poor. 我们对穷苦人应有同情心。

◆ 同义词 **dispassionate** (不受情绪影响的)。

compatible /kəm'pætəbl/

可共存的 (adj) ⇔ **incompatible**: Islamic traditions and teachings are not compatible with the values of modern western societies. 伊斯兰传统和教义与现代西方社会的价值观难以并存。

compel /kəm'pel/

强迫 (vt) = **force**: Some students hate to be compelled to take part in a parade.

有些学生讨厌被强迫去参加游行。

◆ 同义词 **dispel** (驱散)。 **impel** (驱使)。 **repel** (逐回)。 **expel** (驱逐)。 **propel** (推进)。

compensate /'kɒmpenseɪt/

① 弥补 (vi) = **make up**: My enthusiasm more than compensates for my lack of experience. 我的热情足以弥补经验的不足。

② 赔偿 (vt): The oil company apologized for the oil spill and agreed to compensate the fishermen for their loss of earnings. 石油公司对溢油事故表示歉意并同意赔偿渔民的经济损失。

compensation /'kɒmpen'seɪʃən/

赔偿 (U) = **damages**: The employer must pay compensation to his workers for injuries at work. 雇主对在工作中受伤的工人必须支付赔偿金。

◆ 相关词 **reparations** (战败国的战争赔款)。 **alimony** (赡养费)。 **hush money** (遮羞费)。

compete /kəm'pi:t/

竞争 (vi) = **vie**: Cindy always competes with her sister for their mother's attention. 辛蒂总是同她姐姐争着吸引母亲的注意力。

competence /'kɒmpɪtəns/

能力 (U) = **capability**: He has the competence to deal with the financial crisis. 他有能力应付金融危机。

competent /'kɒmpɪtənt/

有能力的 (adj) = **capable**; ⇔ **incompetent**: Joseph is highly competent in his field. 约瑟夫在自己的领域内能力极强。

competition /'kɒmpɪ'tɪʃən/

比赛, 竞争 (C) = **contest**: Carl went in for/entered a competition for the championship. 卡尔参加了冠军锦标赛。

competitive /kəm'petətɪv/

① 竞争性的 (adj): The entrance examination is very competitive. 入学考试竞争得异常激烈。

② 有竞争力的 (adj): I always shop at that store because its prices are very

competitive. 我总是在那家商店购物, 因为它的价格很有竞争力。

competitor /kəm'petitə(r)/

参赛者 (C) = **contender, rival, contestant**: There are 20 competitors in the race. 这场比赛有 20 名参赛者参加。

compile /kəm'paɪl/

编纂 (vt): We compiled this dictionary from various sources. 我们是根据各种各样的原始资料编纂这本词典的。

◆同源词 **compilation** (U) 编纂(指行为)。(C) 汇编而成的书、报或杂志。

complain /kəm'pleɪn/

抱怨 (vi) = **gripe, grumble**: That woman is always complaining to me about her job. 那位女士老是向我抱怨她的工作。

complaint /kəm'pleɪnt/

抱怨 (C): They made a complaint about the noise from our party. 他们抱怨我们的聚会太吵闹。

complement /'kɒmplɪmənt/

① 补充, 补足 (vt): Susan's business skill complements her husband's inventiveness. 苏珊的经营技巧与其丈夫的创造性相辅相成。

② 补充 (C): Susan's business skill makes an excellent complement to her husband's inventiveness. 苏珊的经营技巧对其丈夫的创造性是极好的补充。

◆同尾词 **implement** (实施)。**supplement** (补充)。

complementary /'kɒmplɪ'mentəri/

(互为) 补充的 (adj): Good writing skills have to be complementary to good content. 良好的写作技巧必须有好的内容才行。

◆同尾词 **supplementary** (补遗的)。

complete /kəm'pli:t/

① 完整的 (adj) ⇔ **partial**: No visit to Beijing would be complete without a tour of the Palace Museum. 到了北京而不去游览故宫博物院就算不上完美。

② 完成 (vt) = **finish**: It took me two years to complete this book. 我花了两年

时间才写完这本书。

complex /'kɒmpleks/

复杂的 (adj) = **complicated**: How the brain works is a highly complex problem. 大脑的运作方式是一个高度复杂的问题。

complexion /kəm'pleksjən/

肤色 (C): Ava has a pale/dark/good/sallow complexion. 艾娃的肤色苍白 / 黝黑 / 很好 / 灰黄。

complexity /kəm'pleksəti/

复杂(性) (U): I was amazed at the sheer complexity of the human mind. 我为人类头脑的绝对复杂性而感到惊讶。

complicate /'kɒmplɪket/

使复杂化 (vt) ⇔ **simplify**: A lack of communication would only complicate matters. 缺乏沟通只会使问题复杂化。

complicated /'kɒmplɪkətɪd/

复杂的 (adj) = **complex, intricate**; ⇔ **simple**: This problem is too complicated to sort out. 这个问题太复杂了, 难以弄清。

complication /'kɒmplɪ'keɪʃən/

① 麻烦事 (C): A further complication was Sherry's refusal to eat meat and fish. She is a vegetarian. 更麻烦的是雪莉不吃肉和鱼, 她是个素食者。

② 并发症 (P): He suffered complications after taking too many different kinds of medicine. 他因吃了太多不同的药而出现了并发症。

◆同尾词 **duplication** (复制)。**replication** (复制)。**implication** (暗示)。**supplication** (哀求)。**triplication** (作成三份)。

compliment /'kɒmplɪmənt/

① 赞美, 赞美之辞 (C): Louis always pays Jane compliments, and she never forgets to return his compliments. 路易斯老是在赞美珍, 她也从不忘记回报几句赞美之辞。

② 称赞 (vt): John complimented Helen on her new dress. 约翰称赞海伦的新连衣裙好看。

◆同源词 **complimentary** (adj) 表示赞美的, 免费

赠送的。

comply /kəm'plai/

服从, 遵守 (vi) = conform (to): We must comply with the law. 我们必须遵守法律。

◆同源词 **compliance** (U) 服从, 遵守。 **compliant** (adj) 服从的, 百依百顺的。

◆同尾词 **ply** (出租车司机兜客)。 **imply** (暗示)。 **reply** (回复)。 **supply** (供应)。 **apply** (应用; 申请)。

component /kəm'pəʊnənt/

零件 (C): The factory which used to supply electronic components for us has been shut down. 过去为我们提供电子零件的那家工厂已经关闭了。

◆相关词 **part** (零件)。 **element** (元素)。 **ingredient** (配料)。 **constituent** (成分)。

◆同尾词 **opponent** (反对者)。 **proponent** (支持者)。 **exponent** (倡导者)。

compose /kəm'pəʊz/

为...作曲 (vt) = create, write: The piece of music was composed for the violin. 这首乐曲是为小提琴谱写的。

composer /kəm'pəʊzə(r)/

作曲者 (C) (请参阅附录“职业”)

composition /ˌkɒmpə'zɪʃən/

① 作曲 (U): Michelle played a piece of music of her own composition. 蜜雪儿演奏了一首她自己谱的乐曲。

② 成分 (U) = make-up: I am analyzing the chemical composition of the drug. 我正在分析这种药品的化学成分。

③ 作文 (C) = essay: I am writing a composition for English class. 我在写一篇英语课的作文。

composure /kəm'pəʊzə(r)/

镇定 (C) = aplomb, self-possession: Ted retained/recovered/lost his composure in a difficult situation. 泰德在困境中保持/恢复/失去了镇定。

◆同尾词 **exposure** (暴露)。

compound /'kɒmpaʊnd, kəm'paʊnd/

① 化合物 (C) ⇔ element: Water is a compound of hydrogen and oxygen. 水是氢和氧的化合物。

② 复合的 (adj): A compound noun such as “travel agent” is made up of two or more words. “travel agent (旅行代理人)”之类的复合名词由两个或更多的词组合而成。

③ 加重 (vt): Rex's misery is compounded by the fact that his father is seriously ill in the hospital. 雷克斯的父亲患重病住了院, 这更加重了他的不幸。

◆同尾词 **pound** (磅; 捣碎)。 **impound** (扣押)。 **expound** (解释)。 **propound** (提出问题供考虑)。

comprehend /ˌkɒmprɪ'hend/

理解 (vt) = understand: I fail to comprehend how Magician David can fly. 我无法理解魔术师大卫怎么会飞起来的。

◆同尾词 **apprehend** (拘押)。 **reprehend** (谴责)。

comprehensible /ˌkɒmprɪ'hensəbl/

可理解的 (adj) ⇔ incomprehensible: The book offers an easily comprehensible explanation of the big bang theory. 这本书对大爆炸理论作了一个使人容易理解的解释。

◆同尾词 **reprehensible** (应受谴责的)。

comprehension /ˌkɒmprɪ'hensjən/

理解 (U): How the miner could survive the explosion was beyond everyone's comprehension. 那矿工是如何在爆炸中死里逃生的, 这是一个让所有人无法理解的问题。

◆同尾词 **apprehension** (忧虑)。

comprehensive /ˌkɒmprɪ'hensɪv/

全面的 (adj) = thorough: CNN gave the terrorist attacks comprehensive coverage in the evening news. 有线电视新闻网在夜间新闻里对恐怖袭击作了全面报道。

◆同尾词 **apprehensive** (焦虑的)。

compress /kəm'pres/

① 压紧 (vt): The machine compresses cans into pieces of metal. 这台机器将铁罐压成金属片。

◆同源词 **compressor** (C) 压缩机。 **compression** (U) 压缩。

② 压缩 (vt): What would normally have been a one-year training course has to be compressed into two weeks. 通常

需要一年的训练课程只得压缩至两星期。

◆同源词 **compressible** (*adj*) 压缩的。

③(止血等用的)敷布(*C*): To stop blood from flowing out, apply a cold compress to the wound of your limb. 要止住血,可将一块冷敷布盖住肢体上的伤口。

◆同尾词 **press** (压)。**impress** (使获得深刻印象)。**express** (表达)。**suppress** (镇压)。**oppress** (压迫)。**depress** (使沮丧)。**repress** (抑制)。

comprise /kəm'praɪz/

由...组成(*vt*) = **consist of**: The apartment comprises 3 bedrooms, a kitchen, a dining room, and a living room. 这套公寓包括三间卧室、一间厨房、一间饭厅及一间起居室。

compromise /'kɒmprəmaɪz/

①妥协;让步(*vi*): We finally compromised on a price for the apartment, and a deal was clinched. 我们终于就那套公寓的价格达成了妥协,从而敲定了一笔生意。

②放弃(原则等)(*vt*): Most people will compromise their principles/ beliefs and grab any chance of making money. 大多数人都会为了抓住一个赚钱机会而放弃自己的原则/信仰。

③妥协(方案)(*C*): After three hours of negotiation, they finally worked out/reached/rejected a compromise. 经过三个小时的谈判,他们最终制订/达成/拒绝了折衷方案。

compulsion /kəm'pʌlʃən/

①冲动(*C*) = **impulse**: I felt a sudden/moral compulsion to blow the whistle on that vicious woman. 我感到一阵突然的/道义上的冲动要揭发那个邪恶的女人。

②强迫(*U*): I was under compulsion to sign the contract. 我被迫签下了那份合约。

◆同尾词 **impulsion** (冲动)。**repulsion** (厌恶)。

compulsive /kəm'pʌlsɪv/

强制性冲动的;强迫症的(*adj*): A compulsive spender/gambler/drinker/liar often suffers emotional trauma. 一名患有强迫症的消费者/赌徒/酒鬼/撒谎者常常遭受着感情上的创伤。

◆同尾词 **impulsive** (冲动的)。**repulsive** (令人厌恶的)。

compulsory /kəm'pʌlsəri/

义务的(*adj*) = **obligatory**; ⇔ **voluntary**: In the country, education is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 15. 在这个国家里,六至十五岁的儿童要接受义务教育。

compute /kəm'pjʊt/

计算(*vt*) = **calculate**: I computed my losses at \$14,000. 我计算出我的损失是14,000美元。

◆同尾词 **dispute** (争论;驳斥)。**repute** (名声)。**impute** (把...归咎于)。

computer /kəm'pjʊtər/

计算机(*C*): We use a computer to do our accounts. 我们用计算机来做账。

computerize /kəm'pjʊ:təraɪz/

使计算机化(*vt*): The checkout system in all supermarkets has been computerized. 所有超级市场的结账系统都已计算机化。

comrade /'kɒmri:d,-reɪd/

同志(*C*): We laid a wreath at the tomb of each of our fallen comrades. 我们在每一位牺牲的同志墓前献上花圈。

◆同源词 **comradeship** (*U*) 同志情谊。

conceal /kən'si:l/

隐瞒(*vt*) = **hide**; ⇔ **disclose**, **reveal**: I conceal nothing from my wife. 我对妻子从不隐瞒任何事。

concede /kən'si:d/

①(不情愿地)承认(*vt*) = **admit**: The opposition party leaders still nurse hatred, unwilling to concede defeat. 反对党的领袖们仍心存芥蒂,不肯认输。

②让与,给予(*vt*) = **cede**: We have to concede some rights to that company. 我们不得不转让一些权利给该公司。

◆同尾词 **cede** (转让)。**precede** (先于...发生)。

recede (后退)。**secede** (脱离)。**accede** (同意)。**supercede** (代替)。**intercede** (说情)。

conceit /kən'si:t/

自负 (U) = **arrogance**; ⇔ **modesty**: That woman is full of conceit. 那女人很自负。

conceited /kən'si:tɪd/

自负的 (adj) = **arrogant**, **haughty**; ⇔ **modest**: A conceited person sometimes lacks self-confidence. 自负的人常常缺乏自信。

conceivable /kən'si:vəbl/

可想到的 (adj) = **imaginable**; ⇔ **unthinkable**: Taylor tried every conceivable way of getting the lid off the garbage can, but in vain. 泰勒想尽一切办法来打开垃圾箱盖,但都没有成功。

conceive /kən'si:v/

① 想出 (vt) = **think up/out**: Rick conceived the new idea/plan. 瑞克想出了这个新点子/计划。

② 怀(胎) (vt): Rita's first child was conceived before her marriage. 丽达的第一个孩子是在结婚前怀上的。

③ 想像 (vi): I would never conceive of using tin cans and milk cartons to build a castle. 我永远也不会想到可以用罐头和牛奶盒来搭城堡。

④ 怀孕 (vi) = **become pregnant**: Ruby is unable to conceive. 露比不能怀孕。

◆ 同尾词 **deceive** (欺骗)。**receive** (接受)。**perceive** (发觉)。

concentrate /'kɒnsəntreɪt/

① 专心 (vi) = **focus**: I cannot concentrate on my work when it is hot. 天太热的话我就无法专心工作。

② 集中 (vt) = **focus**: You should concentrate your attention on your work. 你应该把注意力集中在工作上。

concentration /,kɒnsən'treɪʃən/

专心,专注 (U) = **attention**: Don't disturb my concentration when I am working. 我工作的时候请不要打扰我,以免分散注意力。

concept /'kɒnsept/

概念 (C) = **idea**: I have no concept of how difficult being a teacher is. 我对当教师有多难没有什么概念。

conception /kən'sepʃən/

① 概念 (C): I have a clear/vague conception of how large the lake is. 我对那湖的大小有一个清楚的/模糊的概念。

◆ 同源词 **conceptual** (adj) 概念的。

② 怀孕 (U) ⇔ **contraception**: She wished she could have prevented the conception. 她想她要是避孕了就好了。

◆ 同尾词 **inception** (初期)。**reception** (接待)。**deception** (欺骗)。**perception** (知觉)。**exception** (例外)。**interception** (拦截)。

concise /kən'saɪs/

简洁的 (adj) = **succinct**: Your writing should be concise, precise, and to the point. 写作时你应力求简洁、准确并切中要点。

◆ 同尾词 **precise** (精确的)。**incise** (切)。**exercise** (运动)。**excise** (切除; 消费税)。**circumcise** (割包皮)。

concern /kən'sɜ:n/

① 关心 (U): That woman showed little concern for her son's safety. 那位妇女一点都不关心她儿子的安全。

② 与...有关 (vt) = **be about**: This story concerns a student who loved his teacher. 这个故事讲的是一个曾爱上自己老师的学生的事情。

concerned /kən'sɜ:nd/

① 担心的 (adj) = **worried**, **anxious**: I am very concerned about your safety. 我很担心你的安全。

② 有关的 (adj): This story is concerned with a runaway boy. 这故事讲的是一个离家出走的孩子的事。

concert /'kɒnsət/

音乐会 (C): We went to a rock concert last week. 上星期我们去听了一场摇滚音乐会。

concession /kən'seʃən/

① 让步 (C): The prime minister won't

make any concessions to strikers. 首相不肯对罢工者作出任何让步。

② 特许, 许可 (C): The oil company has received/won the concession to explore for oil off the coast of this island. 该石油公司获准在这个岛的近海进行石油勘探。

◆ 同义词 **cession** (转让)。 **recession** (经济衰退)。 **procession** (游行队伍)。 **intercession** (说情)。

conclude /kən'klu:d/

① 结束 (vt) = **end**: The priest concluded his sermon with a prayer. 牧师用一段祈祷文结束了他的布道。

② 推断出, 断定 (vt) = **infer**: I conclude from your comment that you are strongly against smoking. 根据你的评论, 我可以得出结论: 你是极力反对吸烟的。

conclusion /kən'klu:ʒən/

结论 (C): Laura came to the conclusion that the accident had been caused by human error. 劳拉得出结论说, 这次事故系人为失误所致。

concrete /'kɒnkri:t/

具体的 (adj) = **tangible**; ⇔ **abstract**: I need something a bit more concrete than an apology from you. 你光向我道歉不行, 我需要些更具体一点的东西。

condemn /kən'dem/

① 判(某人)的刑 (vt) = **sentence**: The murderer was condemned to death. 杀人犯被判处死刑。

② 使陷于 (vt) = **doom**: Having a baby condemned Debby to a life of bitterness. 孩子的出生使黛比的生活苦不堪言。

③ 谴责 (vt) = **denounce**: Many people condemned the government's decision. 许多人谴责了政府的决定。

◆ 同源词 **condemnation** (U, C) 谴责。

condense /kən'dens/

① 使浓缩 (vt) = **compress**: You should condense your paper into a short passage. 你应把论文浓缩成短短的一个段落。

② 凝结 (vi) ⇔ **evaporate**: Steam con-

densed on the bathroom tiles. 蒸汽凝结在浴室的瓷砖上。

condition /kən'diʃən/

① 情况 (U): The building is in good/bad condition. 这幢建筑物状况良好/不佳。

② 条件; 规定 (C): We have to set/lay down conditions for allowing people to have a barbecue in the park. 对允许游客在公园里举行烤肉野餐会一事我们得作些规定。

◆ 同源词 **conditional** (adj) 附有(先决)条件的。

conduct /'kɒndʌkt, -dækt/

① 进行 (vt) = **carry out**: We conducted a survey/experiment/inquiry/ missile test. 我们进行了一次调查/试验/调查/导弹测试。

② 传导 (vt) = **transmit**: Plastic won't conduct electricity, but iron will. 塑料不导电, 但铁能导电。

③ 指挥 (vt): The orchestra is going on a concert tour, and it is conducted by Mr. Zhang. 该管弦乐团正在巡回演出, 它由张先生任指挥。

④ [conduct oneself] 行为 (vt): Public figures are expected to conduct themselves decently. 公众人物理应行为有方。

◆ 同义词 **product** (产品)。 **induct** (使成为会员)。 **deduct** (扣除)。 **abduct** (诱拐)。

conductor /kən'dʌktə(r)/

(乐队的)指挥; (公共汽车)售票员 (C) (请参阅附录“职业”)

cone /kəʊn/

圆锥(体); 锥形物; 蛋筒 (C): I would like an ice-cream cone. 我想吃一个冰淇淋蛋筒。

confer /kən'fɜ:(r)/

① 交换意见, 协商 (vi) = **consult**: The president will confer with his advisors before he makes any decision. 总统在作出任何决策之前都会与顾问们交换意见。

② 授予 (vt) = **bestow**: An honorary degree was conferred on Mr. Lin by the

university in recognition of his contribution to his country. 该大学因林先生对国家所作的贡献而授予他荣誉学位。

- ◆同义词 **refer** (提到)。**defer** (延缓)。**prefer** (较喜欢)。**infer** (推论)。**transfer** (转乘)。**offer** (提供)。**differ** (不同)。**proffer** (拿出)。**wafer** (薄脆饼)。**suffer** (遭受)。

conference /'kɒnfərəns/

会议, 会 (C) = **meeting**: We were holding a conference on birth control. 我们举办了一次有关节育问题的讨论会。

confess /kən'fes/

供认 (vi, vt) = **admit**: That man confessed (to) setting the house on fire. 那人供认放火烧了房子。

- ◆同义词 **profess** (声言)。

confession /kən'feʃən/

供认; 供词, 供状 (C): The defendant made/withdrew a forced confession. 被告被迫作了供认 / 撤回了供状。

- ◆同义词 **profession** (职业)。

confide /kən'faɪd/

吐露 (秘密) (vt): My lips have been sealed. Now you can confide your secret to me. 我保证不漏半点风声。现在你可以对我说秘密了吧。

- ◆同源词 **confidant** (C) 密友。

confidence /'kɒnfɪdəns/

信心, 自信 (U) = **self-assurance**; ⇔ **diffidence**: Brian speaks with confidence. 布莱恩发言时很自信。

confident /'kɒnfɪdənt/

确信的; 有信心的 (adj) ⇔ **diffident** (about): I am confident of my success. 我确信自己会成功。

confidential /'kɒnfɪ'denʃəl/

保密的 (adj) ⇔ **public**: Teachers are required to keep students' records completely confidential. 教师们被要求对学生的履历绝对保密。

confine /kən'faɪn/

限制 (vt) = **restrict**, **limit**: Try to confine yourself to spending \$100 a day. 你要尽量把每天的开销限制在 100 美元以

内。

confirm /kən'fɜ:m/

确认 (vt) = **prove**: Can you confirm that Marie is still at home? 你肯定玛丽还在家里吗?

confiscate /'kɒnfɪsket/

没收 (vt) = **seize**: Mrs. Smith was accused of embezzlement and her property was confiscated. 史密斯太太被控挪用公款, 她的财产因而被没收了。

conflict /'kɒnflɪkt/

① 冲突 (U) = **disagreement**: Joe often comes into conflict with his colleagues. 乔常常与同事发生冲突。

② 冲突 (C) = **argument**: I have resolved the conflicts over who should own the land. 我已经解决了那块土地引起的归属问题的争议。

③ /kən'flɪkt/ 冲突, 抵触 (vi) = **clash**: What she says often conflicts with what she does. 她常常言行不一致。

conform /kən'fɔ:m/

遵守 (vi) = **comply (with)**: We must conform to the rules/law. 我们必须遵守规则 / 法律。

- ◆同源词 **conformity** (U) 遵从。

- ◆同义词 **form** (形式)。**reform** (改革)。**deform** (使成畸形)。**inform** (通知)。**perform** (表演, 执行)。**transform** (变形)。**uniform** (制服)。

confront /kən'frʌnt/

面对, 正视 (vt) = **face**: Sooner or later you will have to confront your problems. 迟早你得面对你的问题的。

confrontation /'kɒnfrən'teɪʃən/

对抗 (C) = **face-off**: We cannot risk another confrontation with our boss. 我们不能再冒险与老板对抗了。

confuse /kən'fju:z/

把...搞混 (vt) = **mix up**: I am always confusing oranges with tangerines. 我总是把橙子和橘子搞混。

confusion /kən'fju:ʒən/

糊涂; 不知所措 (U): There is a lot of confusion about/over the new rule. 人们

对这条新规则简直无所适从。

congested /kən'dʒestɪd/

拥挤的 (*adj*): The railroad station was heavily congested. 火车站非常拥挤。

◆同义词 **digest** (消化)。**suggest** (建议)。**ingest** (摄取)。

congestion /kən'dʒestʃən/

拥挤, 拥塞; 充血 (*U*): Dr. Wu has come up with a clever way to relieve nasal/traffic congestion. 吴博士想出一种巧妙的治疗鼻塞/交通堵塞的方法。

◆同义词 **digestion** (消化)。**suggestion** (建议)。**ingestion** (摄取)。

congratulate /kən'grætjuleɪt/

(向...)祝贺 (*vt*): I congratulated Alan on having come first in the exam. 我祝贺艾伦在考试中得了第一名。

congratulations

祝贺, 道贺 (*C*): Congratulations on passing the entrance examination. 恭喜你顺利通过了入学考试。

congress /'kɒŋɡres/

国会 (*C*): This matter will be brought up for discussion in the congress. 此事将在国会中提出来讨论。

connect /kə'nekt/

连接; 把...联系起来 (*vt*) = **associate**: The police tried to connect that man with the murder, but in vain. 警方试图找出这次谋杀事件与那名男子的关系, 但未能成功。

connection /kə'nekʃən/

连接; 联系, 关系 (*C*) = **link**: There is a strong connection between smoking and lung cancer. 吸烟与肺癌之间有很紧密的关系。

conquer /'kɒŋkə(r)/

攻占; 征服 (*vt*) ⇔ **defeat**: German conquered most of the European countries during World War II. 第二次世界大战期间, 德国攻占了大部分欧洲国家。

◆同源词 **conqueror** (*C*) 征服者。

conquest /'kɒŋkwɛst/

① 征服 (*U*): Religious fanatics are keen on the conquest of the world by a single

dogmatic creed. 宗教狂热分子热衷于用一种单一的教义来征服整个世界。

② 占领地 (*C*): In the early 20th century when nationalism was running high, colonial powers such as Britain and France are forced to return their conquests in Asia and Africa. 20世纪初当民族主义情绪高涨之际, 英国和法国等殖民强国被迫归还其在亚洲和非洲的占领地。

◆同义词 **quest** (探索)。**request** (请求)。

conscience /'kɒŋʃəns/

良心; 内疚(感) (*C*): I had a bad conscience about cheating. 我对作弊感到良心不安。

conscientious /'kɒŋʃɪ'ɛnʃəs/

尽责的, 本着良心的 (*adj*): Mr. Right always acts according to conscience; therefore, we expect him to make a conscientious decision. 赖特先生向来都凭良心行事, 所以我们期待他作出认真的决定。

conscious /'kɒŋʃəs/

意识到的 (*adj*) = **aware**: Tom wasn't conscious of having stepped on my toes. 汤姆没有意识到他踩到了我的脚趾。

consciousness /'kɒŋʃəsnɪs/

知觉 (*U*): Jimmy lost his consciousness, but regained it soon. 吉米失去了知觉, 但很快就苏醒了过来。

consensus /kən'sensəs/

共识 (*S, U*): The G7 reached a consensus on the fight against terrorism. 七国集团就打击恐怖主义达成了共识。

consent /kən'sent/

① 同意 (*vi*) = **agree**, **assent**, **approve** (*of*): Serena's parents wouldn't consent to the marriage, but she decided to marry Mark regardless. 莎雷娜的双亲不会同意她的那桩婚事, 但她已决定不顾后果与马克结婚。

② 准许, 同意 (*U*) = **blessing**: My father gave his consent to the marriage, but my mother refused/withheld her consent. 我父亲对婚事表示同意, 但我母亲不予同意。

◆同义词 请参见 **assent**。

consequence /'kɒnsɪkwəns/

结果 (C) = **result**: As a consequence of his laziness, he was kicked out of school. 因为懒惰,他被学校开除了。

consequent /'kɒnsɪkwənt/

作为结果的 (*adj*): The flood was consequent on the heavy rain. 洪水是由大雨所致。

◆同源词 **consequently** (*adv*) 因此,所以。

conservation /,kɒnsə'veɪʃən/

保存;保护 (*U*): Mr. Wang devoted his life to wildlife/forest/soil/water/energy conservation. 王先生把他的一生奉献给了野生动物/森林/土壤/水/能源的保护。

◆同源词 **conservative** (*adj*)。

◆同尾词 **preservation** (保存)。**observation** (观察)。**reservation** (保留)。

conservative /kən'sɜ:vətɪv/

保守的 (*adj*) ⇔ **liberal**: My parents take a very conservative attitude to marriage. 我父母对于婚姻的态度非常保守。

conserve /kən'sɜ:v/

保存;保护 (*vt*): We have to conserve the environment for future generations. 我们要为将来的子孙后代保护好环境。You had better conserve your strength for the race. 你最好为比赛保存好体力。

◆同尾词 **serve** (服务)。**preserve** (保存)。**reserve** (保留)。**deserve** (应得)。**observe** (观察)。

consider /kən'sɪdə(r)/

考虑 (*vt*) = **think about**: Mr. White is considering running for president. 怀特先生在考虑参加总统竞选。

considerable /kən'sɪdərəbl/

可观的 (*adj*) = **large**: A considerable amount of money has been spent on education. 相当数量的钱被花在了教育上。

considerate /kən'sɪdərt/

考虑周到的 (*adj*) = **thoughtful**: It was very considerate of you to bring me food. 你想得真周到,还给我带来了吃的。

consideration /kən,sɪdə'reɪʃən/

考虑 (*U*) = **regard**: Mark never shows any consideration for the feelings of others. 马克从不考虑别人的感受。

consign /kən'saɪn/

把…委托给,把…交付与 (*vt*): The girl was consigned to the care of her aunt. 这女孩被托付给了她的姑妈照顾。

◆同尾词 **sign** (记号)。**design** (设计)。**resign** (辞职)。**assign** (指派)。**countersign** (连署;口令)。**ensign** (军旗)。

consist /kən'sɪst/

① 在(于) (*vi*) = **lie (in)**: Success consists largely in hard work. 成功在很大程度上在于努力工作。

② (由…)组成 (*vi*) = **comprise, be composed of**: The United States consists of 50 states. 美国由 50 个州组成。

◆同尾词 请参见 **assist**。

consistent /kən'sɪstənt/

(与…)一致的 (*adj*) = **compatible**: His story is not consistent with facts. 他的说法与事实不符。

consolation /,kɒnsə'leɪʃən/

安慰 (*U*): It was some consolation for me to know that everyone else found the training course difficult too. 令我感到些许安慰的是:大家都觉得训练课太难。

console /kən'səʊl/

安慰 (*vt*) = **comfort**: I tried to console Candy on the loss of her beloved father. 当凯迪痛失她深爱的父亲时,我尽力安慰了她。

conspiracy /kən'spɪrəsi/

阴谋 (C) = **plot**: They hatched/uncovers/crushed a conspiracy to bring down the government. 他们谋划/发现/粉碎了一次推翻政府的阴谋。

conspire /kən'spaɪə(r)/

密谋 (*vi*) = **plot**: The general conspired against the newly-elected president. 那个将军密谋反对新当选的总统。

◆同源词 **conspirator** (C) 共谋者。

◆同尾词 请参见 **aspire**。

constant /'kɒnstənt/

① 经常的, 不断的 (*adj*) = **repeated, continual**: Rose is in constant pain. 萝丝一直受到疼痛的折磨。

② 不变的 (*adj*) = **fixed, steady**: Jessy drove at a constant speed. 洁西以匀速驾驶。

◆ 同义词 **instant** (立即的)。 **distant** (远方的)。

constituent /kən'stɪtjuənt/

① 成分 (*C*): The subject and the verb are the major constituents of a sentence. 主语及动词是句子的主要成分。

◆ 相关词 请参见 **component**。

② 组成的 (*adj*): The EU is planning to enlarge its constituent members. 欧盟正计划增加其成员国。

constitute /'kɒnstɪtju:t/

组成 (*vt*) = **form, make up**: Forty students constitute a class. 40 名学生组成一个班级。

constitution /'kɒnstɪ'tju:ʃən/

① 体格 (*S*) = **physique**: He has a strong/weak constitution. 他的体格很强壮/很虚弱。

② 宪法 (*C*): This country adopted a written constitution. 该国采用成文的宪法。

constitutional /'kɒnstɪ'tju:ʃənəl/

宪法的 (*adj*): If the conspiracy to bring down the president only one month after he was voted into office had come off, it would have set off a constitutional crisis. 如果密谋推翻刚当选上任仅一个月的总统的阴谋得逞, 那就会引起宪法危机。

constrain /kən'streɪn/

① 克制 (*vt*) = **restrain, repress, hold back**: I constrained my impulse to tell her my secret. 我克制住了把自己的秘密告诉她的冲动。

② 束缚 (*vt*): I felt constrained by bureaucracy and red tape. 我感到被官僚主义和繁文缛节所束缚。

◆ 同义词 **strain** (拉伤; 压力)。 **restrain** (抑制)。

constraint /kən'streɪnt/

限制 (*C*): The city government im-

posed/placed/put a constraint on burial service. 市政府对丧葬仪式作了限制。

◆ 同义词 **restraint** (抑制)。

construct /kən'strʌkt/

建造 (*vt*) = **build**; ⇔ **destroy**: They have decided to construct a bridge to connect the two towns. 为了把这两个城镇连接起来, 他们决定建造一座桥。

construction /kən'strʌkʃən/

兴建 (*U*) ⇔ **destruction**: There are three new restaurants under construction. 有三家新饭店正在兴建中。

constructive /kən'strʌktɪv/

建设性的; 积极的 (*adj*) = **positive**; ⇔ **destructive**: Adam takes a very constructive attitude toward work. 亚当对待工作的态度非常积极。

consult /kən'sʌlt/

① 请教; 求诊 (*vt*): I have consulted a doctor about my headache. 我找医生诊治我的头痛病。

② 商量 (*vi*) = **confer**: Before I can accept your offer, I must consult with my parents. 在接受你的求婚前我得与父母先商量一下。

consultant /kən'sʌltənt/

顾问 (*C*) = **adviser**: I am a consultant to a software firm. 我是一家软件公司的顾问。

consultation /'kɒnsəl'teɪʃən/

① 咨询 (*U*): A teacher is supposed to be always available for consultation. 教师应当随时准备好接受学生的求教。

② 会诊 (*C*): The nurse has arranged a follow-up consultation. 护士已安排好了一次追踪会诊。

consume /kən'sju:m/

① 吃 (*vt*) = **eat**: You should consume less fat to lose weight. 你应该少吃脂肪类食品以减轻体重。

② 消耗 (*vt*): That car consumes a lot of gasoline. 那部车子很耗油。

◆ 同义词 请参见 **presume**。

consumer /kən'sju:mə(r)/

消费者 (C): The price increases in oil will be passed on to consumers. 油价的上涨部分将被转嫁到消费者身上。

consumption /kən'sʌmpʃən/

① 食用 (U): Some people think raw meat and sea food are unfit for human consumption. 有人认为生肉与生海鲜不适合人类食用。

② 消耗 (U): The fuel consumption of this car is very high. 这部车子很耗油。

◆ 同义词 请参见 **assumption**。

contact /'kɒntækt/

① 联系, 接触 (U) = **touch**: Have you kept in contact with any of your former girlfriends? 你还与以前的某一个女朋友保持着联系吗?

② 联系 (vt) = **reach**: You can contact me on this phone number. 你可用这个电话号码和我联系。

contagious /kən'teɪdʒəs/

① (疾病) 传染的 (adj): Chicken pox is highly contagious. 水痘很容易通过接触传染。

◆ 同源词 **contagion** (C, U) 接触传染。

◆ 比较 **infectious** (传染性的), 指经由空气传染。而 **contagious** 是指经由接触传染。

② 相互感染的 (adj) = **catching**: Yawning/Laughter is contagious. 打哈欠/笑是会相互感染的。

contain /kən'teɪn/

① 装有, 包含, (可) 容纳 (vt) = **hold**: Each pack contains twenty cigarettes. 每个盒子内装有 20 支烟。

② 控制 (vt) = **hold back**: He could hardly contain his anger. 他难以控制住自己的怒气。

◆ 同义词 请参见 **detain**。

container /kən'teɪnə(r)/

① 容器 (C) (请参阅附录“容器”)

② 集装箱 (C) (请参阅附录“交通工具”)

contaminate /kən'tæmɪneɪt/

污染 (vt) = **pollute**: The river has been contaminated with waste. 这条河已受到废物的污染。

◆ 同源词 **contamination** (U) 污染。

◆ 同义词 **terminate** (终止)。 **eliminate** (淘汰)。

contemplate /'kɒntempleɪt/

沉思, 考虑 (vi) = **think about**: I have never contemplated retiring early. 我从未考虑过要提早退休。

contemplation /'kɒntem'pleɪʃən/

沉思 (U): Cindy was lost in contemplation when I entered her room. 我走进辛迪的房间时她正想得入神。

contemporary /kən'tempərəri/

① 同时代人 (C): Deng Li-jun was much admired for her sappy songs by her contemporaries. 邓丽君以其感伤歌曲而深受同时代人的喜爱。

② 当代的 (adj): Mr. Liang is going to give a lecture on contemporary music/art/dance. 梁先生将举办一次当代音乐/艺术/舞蹈讲座。

contempt /kən'tempt/

看不起, 轻视, 蔑视 (U) = **scorn**: ⇔ **esteem, respect**: I held that bigmouth in contempt. 我看不起那个多嘴的家伙。

◆ 同义词 **tempt** (诱使)。 **attempt** (试图)。

contemptuous /kən'temptʃuəs/

蔑视的 (adj) = **scornful**: Neal is openly contemptuous of that busybody. 尼尔不加掩饰地对那好管闲事者表示蔑视。

◆ 同源词 **contemptible** (adj) 可轻视的。

contend /kən'tend/

① 竞争, 争夺 (vi) = **compete**: Linda is contending with Sherry for the championship. 琳达正在与雪莉争夺冠军。

◆ 同源词 **contender** (C) 竞争者。

② 声称, 坚决主张, 坚持认为 (vi) = **claim**: Mr. Johnson contended that interest rates are too high. 强生先生坚持认为利率太高。

◆ 同义词 **tend** (有...倾向)。 **pretend** (假装)。 **portend** (预示)。 **extend** (延伸)。 **intend** (打算)。 **attend** (参加)。

content /kən'tent/

① 满意的 (adj) = **satisfied**: Annie seems content with her new life. 安妮看起来对自己的新生活感到满意。

②使甘心,使满足,使满意 (*vt*): I have never contented myself with coming second. 我决不甘心于屈居第二。

③/'kɒntent/含量 (*S*): You should eat a lot more food with a high fiber content. 你应该多吃些高纤维含量的食物。

④/'kɒntent/内容 (*U*): I like the content of his writing, but I don't like the style. 我喜欢他写的内容,但不喜欢那种文风。

contention /kən'tenʃən/

①论点 (*C*) = **argument**: I refuted/rebutted the contention that guns do not kill, but people do. 我反驳了“枪不杀人,杀人者是人”的论点。

◆同源词 **contentious** (*adj*) 引起争论的。

②争论 (*U*): The issue of abortion is a great source of contention in America. 堕胎问题在美国是一个引发激烈争论的话题。

◆同尾词 **detention** (拘留)。**intention** (意图)。**retention** (保留)。

contentment /kən'tentmənt/

满意 (*U*): When she learned that she had passed the driving test, she gave a sigh of contentment. 当她获悉自己通过了驾照考试时,她满意地舒了口气。

◆同源词 **contented** (*adj*) 满意的。

contest /'kɒntest/

①比赛 (*C*) = **competition**: I entered a contest for the championship. 我参加了冠军比赛。

② /kən'test/ 争取赢得,角逐 (*vt*): I have decided to contest the prize. 我决心要争取得奖。

◆同尾词 **test** (测验)。**protest** (抗议)。**detest** (憎恶)。

contestant /kən'testənt/

选手 (*C*) = **competitor**: One hundred contestants took part in the chess competition. 100名选手参加了国际象棋赛。

context /'kɒntekst/

上下文 (*C*): You should try to guess the meaning of a word from the context. 你应该尽量从上下文中去理解词义。

continent /'kɒntinənt/

大陆 (*C*): I am going for a holiday on the European continent. 我打算去欧洲大陆度假。

continental /,kɒntɪ'nentəl/

大陆(性)的 (*adj*): This country has a continental climate. 这个国家属于大陆性气候。

continual /kən'tɪnjuəl/

连续的,不断的 (*adj*) = **constant**: I am tired of her continual complaints. 我对她没完没了的抱怨感到厌烦。

continue /kən'tɪnju:/

①(中断后)继续 (*vi*) = **carry on, go on**: I will continue with my studies. 我将继续学业。

②(使)继续 (*vt*): The story will be continued tomorrow. 故事明天继续讲。

continuity /,kɒntɪ'nju:ətɪ/

连续(性) (*U*): The mayor must ensure/maintain continuity of water supplies. 市长必须确保不间断供水。

continuous /kən'tɪnjuəs/

不断的 (*adj*) = **ceaseless**: The plant needs a continuous supply of fresh water. 植物需要不断的淡水供应。

contract /'kɒntrækt/

①合约 (*C*) = **agreement**: They have won the contract for the new airport. 他们争取到了修建新机场的合同。

② /kən'trækt/ 收缩 (*vi*) ⇔ **expand**: Iron contracts as it becomes cool. 铁冷却时会收缩。

③ /kən'trækt/ 签订合同 (*vi*): We contracted with local workers to build the station. 我们与当地的工人签订了建造车站的合约。

◆同尾词 请参见 **detract**。

contractor /kən'træktə(r)/

承包商 (*C*): We farm out the spare parts to local contractors. 我们把零部件包给当地的承包商做。

contradict /,kɒntrə'dɪkt/

①否认 (*vt*): That woman is just con-

tradicting herself/everything she said yesterday. 那女人就是否认她昨天所说的一切。

②与…矛盾 (vt): Your statement contradicted David's. 你的陈述与大卫的互相矛盾。

◆同义词 请参见 **addict**。

contradiction /ˌkɒntrəˈdɪkʃən/

矛盾 (U): What you do is in direct contradiction to the beliefs you claim to hold. 你的所作所为与你自称的所持的信仰完全是自相矛盾。

contradictory /ˌkɒntrəˈdɪktəri/

矛盾的 (adj) ⇔ **compatible/consistent** (with): Your account of the accident is contradictory to hers. 你对事故的陈述与那位女士说的相矛盾。

contrary /ˈkɒntrəri/

①相反 (S) = **opposite**: They say Nina is shy, but I believe the contrary. 他们都说妮娜很害羞,但我认为情况正好相反。

②相反的 (adj): Contrary to my advice, Paul entered on a career in teaching. 与我的劝告相反,保罗做起了教书的工作。

contrast /ˈkɒntrɑːst/

对比 (C): This year's high profits make a striking contrast with last year's big losses. 今年的高利润与去年的严重亏损形成了鲜明的对比。

contribute /kənˈtrɪbjʊt/

①捐献 (vt) = **donate**: He contributed \$5,000 to the orphanage. 他捐了5000美元给孤儿院。

②是(…的)原因之一 (vi) = **lead (to), result (in)**: Carelessness might have contributed to the accident. 粗心大意可能是造成这起事故的原因之一。

③作贡献 (vi): Every player contributed to the victory. 每一位选手对获胜都有贡献。

◆同义词 请参见 **attribute**。

contribution /ˌkɒntrɪˈbjʊːʃən/

贡献 (C): Michael made an important

contribution to his team's success. 迈克尔为自己球队的成功作出了重大贡献。

◆同义词 **distribution** (分配)。**retribution** (惩罚)。

control /kənˈtrəʊl/

①控制 (vt): If you can't control your dog, you should put it on a leash. 假如你管不住你的那条狗,你就该用皮带把它系住。

②控制 (U): Mr. Rider doesn't have any control over his children. 莱德先生根本管不了自己的孩子们。

controversial /ˌkɒntrəˈvɜːʃəl/

有争议的 (adj) = **contentious**: A highly controversial plan to build a fourth nuclear power plant on this island set off a nasty political struggle. 有极大争议的在这个岛上修建第四座核电厂的计划引发了严重的政治斗争。

controversy /ˈkɒntrəvɜːsi/

争论 (C) = **dispute**: The proposal to abolish the entrance examination stirred up a heated controversy. 取消入学考试的提议引起了激烈的争论。

convenience /kənˈviːnjəns/

方便 (U): I like the convenience of living near my work. 我喜欢住在离工作地点近的地方,这样很方便。

convenient /kənˈviːnjənt/

方便的 (adj): It is more convenient for me to pay by credit card than in cash. 我觉得用信用卡付款比用现金更方便。

convention /kənˈvenʃən/

惯例,习俗 (C, U): It is a matter of convention that a bride should wear a white dress. 新娘子得穿白色连衣裙是个习俗问题。

◆相关词 **habit** (习惯)。**custom** (习俗)。**tradition** (传统)。

conventional /kənˈvenʃənəl/

传统的;常规的 (adj) = **traditional**: More and more people are turning away from conventional medicine to herbal medicine. 越来越多的人放弃常规医药而采用草药。

converge /kən'vɜ:dʒ/

会合, 汇合 (vi) ⇔ **diverge**: The two streams converge here. 这两条小溪在此汇流。

◆同源词 **convergence** (U) 会合, 汇合。

conversation /'kɒnvə'seɪʃən/

谈话 (C) = **talk**: Bob is having a conversation with a strange man. 鲍勃正和一个陌生男子谈话。

converse /kən'vɜ:s/

① 交谈 (vi) = **talk**: It is difficult to converse with a person who has no sense of humor. 与没有幽默感的人交谈是很难的。

② /'kɒnvɜ:s/ 相反的 (adj) = **opposite**: King considers that *Titanic* is a good movie, but I hold the converse opinion. 金认为《泰坦尼克号》是一部好影片, 但我的看法正相反。

③ /'kɒnvɜ:s/ 相反的东西 (S) = **opposite**: "Black" is the converse of "white". "黑"是"白"的反义词。

◆同尾词 请参见 **averse**。

conversely /'kɒnvɜ:sli/

相反 (adv): The advertisement was intended to promote the product; conversely, it damaged the manufacturer's reputation. 该广告的原意是为产品做宣传, 但事与愿违, 它毁掉了厂商的名声。

conversion /kən'vɜ:ʃən/

信仰的改变 (U): Laura's conversion from Buddhism to the Catholic faith came as a surprise to me. 劳拉由佛教改信天主教的事着实让我吃了一惊。

◆同尾词 请参见 **aversion**。

convert /kən'vɜ:t/

使转化 (vt) = **change**: I am going to convert water into ice. 我要把水转化成冰。

◆同尾词 请参见 **avert**。

convey /kən'veɪ/

① 运送 (vt) = **carry**: Your baggage will be conveyed from the station to your hotel. 你的行李将被从车站送到你下榻的

旅馆。

② 表达 (vt) = **communicate**: We conveyed our anger to the shopkeeper for the salesman's bad manners. 我们就那个店员的无礼向店主表达了愤怒之意。

convict /kən'vɪkt/

① 判...有罪 (vt) ⇔ **acquit**: The taxi driver was convicted of rape and attempted murder. 该出租车司机被判强奸罪与杀人未遂罪。

② /'kɒnvɪkt/ 已决囚犯 (C) = **inmate, prisoner**: The police finally hunted down the escaped convict after a long chase. 警方经过长途追捕最终抓到了逃跑的囚犯。

◆同尾词 **evict** (驱逐)。

conviction /kən'vɪkʃən/

① 判罪 (C) ⇔ **acquittal**: The high court overturned the conviction. 高等法院推翻了这一判决。

② 信念 (C) = **belief**: I expressed my firm conviction that television was harmful to family life. 我表示了自己的坚定信念, 即电视对家庭生活是有害的。

◆同尾词 **eviction** (驱逐)。

convince /kən'vɪns/

使相信 (vt) = **persuade**: I finally convinced the police that I had been elsewhere at the time of the crime. 我终于使警方相信了案发时我不在现场的事实。

◆同源词 **convincing** (adj) 令人信服的。

cook /kʊk/

① 厨师 (C) (请参阅附录“职业”)

② 煮, 烧, 烹调 (vt): Do you want your tomatoes cooked or raw? 你要把番茄煮熟吃还是生吃?

③ 烹饪 (vi): I have learned to cook. 我学会烹饪了。

④ 被烧, 被煮 (vi): The chicken must cook for at least one and a half hours. 这鸡肉至少要煮一个半小时。

◆相关词 **bake** (在烤炉中烤面包或饼)。 **roast** (在烤炉中烤肉)。 **broil/grill** (直接用火在铁网上烧烤)。 **toast** (直接用火在

铁网上烘烤面包)。**boil** (水煮)。**stew** (炖)。**fry** (油炸)。**simmer** (温火慢煮)。**steam** (蒸)。**braise** (焖)。

cook up

编造 (vt, s) = **make/think up, invent**: Sherry will cook up any excuse not to do homework. 雪莉为了不做家庭作业什么理由都编得出来。

cooker /'kʊkə(r)/

炊事用具, 锅 (C) (请参阅附录“工具”)

cookie /'kʊki/

饼干 (C) (请参阅附录“食物”)

cool /ku:l/

① 凉爽的 (adj): A cool breeze is blowing off the sea. 凉爽的微风正从大海吹来。

② 镇定的 (adj) = **calm**: If you should get lost in the mountains, keep cool. 万一你在山中迷路了, 必须保持镇定。

③ 冷淡的 (adj) = **unfriendly, indifferent**: She seemed rather cool towards Billy. 她对比利的态度似乎很冷淡。

cool down/off

(使)冷静 (vi) = **calm down**: The long walk home helped me cool down. 回家的一段长时间行走使我平静了下来。

cooperate /kəʊ'pəreɪt/

合作 (vi) = **collaborate**: Jack cooperated with Tom to build the model plane. 杰克与汤姆合作组装了那架模型飞机。

cooperation /kəʊ'pə'reɪʃən/

合作 (U) = **collaboration**: We are going to work in cooperation with them. 我们打算与他们合作。

cooperative /kəʊ'pə'reɪtɪv/

合作的 (adj) ⇔ **uncooperative**: I have always found him very cooperative. 我一直觉得他非常合作。

coordinate /kəʊ'ɔ:dɪnɪt/

使协调 (vt): Rick is coordinating a campaign to foster public awareness of environmental protection. 瑞克正在协调一次培养公众环境保护意识的运动。

◆ 同源词 **coordination** (U) 协调。**coordinator** (C) 协调者。

cope /kəʊp/

处理 (vi) = **deal**: Angela can cope very well with all this work. 安琪拉能很好地处理所有这些工作。

copper /'kɒpə(r)/

铜 (U): The pipe is made of copper. 这水管是用铜做成的。

copy /'kɒpi/

① 复印件 (C): I have made a copy of this letter. 我把这封信复印了一份。

② (一)本 (C): I haven't got my copy of the *Economist*. 我没有收到我订的那本《经济学家》。

③ 复制 (vt): Could you copy this tape for me? 你能将这录音带复制一份给我吗?

④ 仿制 (vt) = **imitate**: They copy their shoes from those produced by Nike. 他们对耐克公司生产的鞋进行了仿制。

copyright /'kɒpraɪt/

版权 (C): The publisher applies for/owns/registers/claims/secures/infringes the copyright of this book. 出版商申请/拥有/注册/声称拥有/获取/侵犯这本书的版权。

coral /'kɒrəl/

① 珊瑚 (U): Susan has an elaborate necklace of pink coral. 苏珊有一串精致的粉红色珊瑚项链。

② 珊瑚虫 (C): Sea fan corals are known for their bright colors. 海里的扇形珊瑚虫以色彩艳丽而闻名。

◆ 相关词 **jade** (玉)。**agate** (玛瑙)。**crystal** (水晶)。**pearl** (珍珠)。**amber** (琥珀)。

cord /kɔ:d/

绳;(电)线 (C, U): I tied the cardboard box shut with a piece of cord. 我用一根绳子把纸板盒扎拢了。

cordial /'kɔ:dʒəl/

热忱的 (adj) = **warm**: We got a cordial reception. 我们受到了热忱的接待。

core /kɔ:(r)/

① 核 (C): I cut out the core of the pear

and found the pear had been rotten to the core. 我切除了梨子的核,发现那梨子已烂到核里了。

② 核心 (C) = nitty-gritty: Let's get to the core of the issue. 我们来谈谈问题的核心吧。

cork /kɔ:k/

软木塞, 瓶塞 (C): I used a corkscrew to get the cork out of the bottle. 我用开瓶器取出了瓶塞。

corn /kɔ:n/

玉米 (U) (请参阅附录“蔬菜”)

corner /'kɔ:nə(r)/

街角; 角落 (C): There is a newsstand at the corner of the street. 在街角处有个书报摊。

corporate /'kɔ:pərit/

公司的 (adj): The corporate executive was alleged to have cooked the books. 据说公司主管做了假账。

corporation /'kɔ:pə'reɪʃən/

公司 (C): Mark used to work for a multinational corporation, but now he has set up shop himself. 马克曾为一家跨国公司做事,但现在他自己开店了。

◆ 相关词 **firm** (公司行号)。 **company** (公司)。 **consortium** (财团)。 **conglomerate** (企业集团)。 **subsidiary** (附属公司)。

corps /kɔ:(r)/

(特种) 部队 (C): I once served in the medical/marine/army/ air corps. 我曾经在医疗 / 海军 / 陆军 / 空军部队服役。

corpse /kɔ:ps/

尸体 (C): They are laying out/burying/identifying her corpse. 他们在殓葬 / 埋葬 / 辨认她的尸体。

◆ 相关词 **body** (尸体)。 **carcass** (动物尸体)。 **cadaver** (人的尸体)。

correct /kə'rekt/

① 正确的 (adj) = right: Put a “√” in the box before the correct answer. 请在正确答案前的格子里打“√”。

② 改正, 纠正 (vt): I have spent two hours correcting my students' examina-

tion papers. 我花了两个小时批改学生的考卷。

correspond /'kɔ:rɪ'spɒnd/

① 符合 (vi) = agree: The name on the paper doesn't correspond with the name on your ID card. 考卷上的姓名与你身份证上的不符。

② 通信 (vi): Tina and I have been corresponding with each other for several years. 蒂娜和我相互通信已有多多年。

correspondence /'kɔ:rɪ'spɒndəns/

① 通讯, 联系 (U): My correspondence with her was limited to a few commercial letters. Now we have broken off correspondence since she got married and quit her job. 我同她的联系仅限于几封商业信函,自从她结婚并辞去工作后,现在我们已中断了联系。

② 关系 (C) = relationship: There is a close correspondence between sounds and letters in English. 英语中的发音与字母之间有紧密的关系。

correspondent /'kɔ:rɪ'spɒndənt/

通讯员 (C): Our correspondent in America sent this report about the terrorist attacks. 我们在美国的通讯员发来了这篇关于恐怖分子袭击的报道。

◆ 相关词 **reporter** (记者)。 **journalist** (新闻记者)。 **newscaster** (新闻播音员)。 **anchorperson** (主播)。

corridor /'kɔ:rɪdɔ:(r)/

通道, 走廊 (C): She hurried down the winding/narrow/long corridor. 她急急走向弯曲的 / 狭小的 / 长长的通道。

corrode /kə'rɔ:əd/

① 受腐蚀 (vi): The iron bars across the windows have corroded. 交叉在窗户上的铁条已被腐蚀了。

◆ 同源词 **corrosive** (adj) 腐蚀性的。 **corrosion** (U) 腐蚀。

② 腐蚀 (vt): Salt water and acid can corrode iron. 盐水和酸能腐蚀铁。

◆ 同尾词 **erode** (水、风等的侵蚀)。

corrupt /kə'rʌpt/

① 使腐化 (vt): Young civil servants

tend to be corrupted by senior officials.
年轻的公务员往往被资深官员腐化。

② 贪污的 (*adj*): Corrupt practices such as taking bribes are widespread. 收取贿赂之类的腐败行径触目皆是。

◆ 同义词 请参见 **abrupt**。

corruption /kə'ɹʌpʃən/

腐败 (*U*): The fight against corruption will be won in the end. 反腐败斗争最终会取得胜利。

cosmetic /kɒz'metɪk/

① 表面的 (*adj*) = superficial; ⇔ drastic: The education bureaucrats only made a few cosmetic changes to the current education system. 教育界的官僚只是对现行教育体制做了些装门面的改革。

② 美容的, 整容的 (*adj*): Helen is on a diet for cosmetic reasons rather than for health reasons. She even underwent cosmetic surgery. 海伦是为了美容而非健康才节食的。她甚至去做了整容手术。

cosmetics

化妆品 (*P*) = make-up: Chris put on/took off cosmetics. 克莉丝涂上/卸去化妆品。

cosmopolitan /,kɒz'mə'pɒlɪtən/

① 世界主义的 (*adj*): Mark is a globe-trotter and has a cosmopolitan outlook on life. 马克是个环球旅行者, 对生活具有一种世界主义的看法。

② 来自世界各地的, 世界性的 (*adj*): New York is a very cosmopolitan city. 纽约是一个高度世界性的都市。

◆ 同首词 **cosmology** (宇宙论)。 **cosmogony** (天体演化学说)。 **cosmos** (宇宙)。 **cosmopolitan** (四海为家的人)。

cost /kɒst/

① (使) 花费 (*vt*): It will cost you less to take a bus than to drive. 乘坐公共汽车比用自备车花费要少。

② 费用 (*C*): Medical care costs keep rising. 医疗费用不断上涨。

costly /'kɒstli/

很花钱的 (*adj*) = expensive; ⇔ cheap: This car is very costly to run. 这辆车开

起来很花钱。

costume /'kɒstju:m/

服装 (*U*): They are all dressed in traditional costume. 他们都穿上了传统服装。

cottage /'kɒtɪdʒ/

小屋 (*C*): They live in a little cottage in the country. 他们住在一幢乡间小屋里。

cotton /'kɒtn/

棉布 (*U*): Cotton is more comfortable to wear than nylon. 棉布穿起来比尼龙布更舒适些。

couch /kaʊtʃ/

长沙发, 躺椅 (*C*) (请参阅附录“家具”)

cough /kɒf/

① 咳嗽 (*vi*): I have been coughing and sneezing all day. I am afraid I have caught a cold. 我一整天都在咳嗽打喷嚏, 恐怕我感冒了。

② 咳出 (*vt*): We got worried when Helen started coughing up blood. 当海伦咳出血来时, 我们都担心起来。

③ 咳嗽 (*C*): Helen had a bad/terrible cough all last night. 昨晚一整夜海伦咳嗽得很厉害/吓人。

cough up

出(钱) (*vt, s*) = provide: My father won't cough up any money for a television set. 父亲是不会出一分钱来买电视机的。

council /'kaʊnsəl/

议会 (*C*): This matter is being discussed in the city council. 市议会里正在讨论此事。

◆ 同源词 **councillor** (*C*) 市议员。

counsel /'kaʊnsəl/

① 建议 (*vt*) = advise: My lawyer counseled me to settle the labor dispute out of court. 我的律师建议我在法庭外解决劳动争议。

② 劝告, 为...提供咨询 (*vt*): This unit was set up to counsel people with marital problems. 这个单位是为遇到婚姻问题的人提供咨询而成立的。

counselor /'kaʊnsələ(r)/

顾问, 咨询员 (C): You can see the school counselor to help you. 你可以去见见学校的顾问以寻求帮助。

count /kaʊnt/

① 数 (vt) = **calculate**: I counted the chickens and found that three were missing. 我把小鸡数了一下, 发现有三只不见了。

◆ 同源词 **countable** (adj) 可数的。

② 数 (vi): Count up to three and then jump. 数到三时就跳。

③ 计票数 (C): The final count showed that Kay had won by 30 votes to 15. 最后的计票数显示凯以 30 票对 15 票获胜。

count down

倒计时 (vi): Okay, get ready to count down to midnight. 好了, 准备好开始至午夜的倒计时。

count in

把...算进去 (vt, s) ⇔ **count out**: If you're going swimming, count me in. 如果你们要去游泳, 把我也算进去。

count on

依靠 (vt, u) = **depend/rely/bank/lean on**: You can always count on me to help. 你什么时候都可以来找我帮忙。

count out

不把...算进去 (vt, s) ⇔ **count in**: If you are going for a ride in the freezing weather, count me out. 如果你们要在大冷天出去兜风, 就别把我算进去。

count up

把...加起来 (vt, s) = **add/reckon/figure up**: Count up all your money and see if you have enough for a computer. 把你所有的钱加起来, 看看是否够买一台计算机。

counter /'kaʊntə(r)/

① 柜台 (C): Please pay at the counter. 请到柜台上付账。

② 相反 (adv): What he does often runs

counter to everything he has been taught. 他的所作所为与他所接受的全部教育都背道而驰。

③ 反驳, 反击 (vt, vi): He was accused of lining his pocket, but he countered (this charge) with the claim that he had a clean record. 他被人指控中饱私囊, 但他以清白历史加以反驳。

counterclockwise /'kaʊntə'klɒkwaɪz/

逆时针方向地 (adv) ⇔ **clockwise**: To remove the lid, turn it counterclockwise. 如要打开盖子, 请按逆时针方向旋转。

counterfeit /'kaʊntəfɪt/

① 假的 (adj) = **forged**: Counterfeit money won't stand close examination. 假钞经不起仔细辨认。

② 伪造 (vt) = **forge**: That man stood accused of counterfeiting money. 那名男子被指控伪造钱币。

③ 仿制品 (C) = **fake**: A skillful/crude counterfeit is not worth buying. 制作精良的 / 粗劣的仿制品不值一买。

◆ 同义词 **forfeit** (丧失)。 **surfeit** (过量)。

counterpart /'kaʊntəpɑ:t/

相似的人(或物), 对应的人(或物) (C): The defense minister of this country is discussing the arms sale with his American counterpart. 这个国家的国防部长正与美国的国防部长讨论武器买卖事项。

◆ 同首词 **counterattack** (反击)。 **countermeasures** (对策)。 **counterbalance** (平衡力; 抵消)。 **counterintelligence** (反间谍活动)。

countless /'kaʊntlɪs/

无数的 (adj) = **numerous**: I spent countless days in the laboratory, trying to achieve a medical breakthrough. 我在实验室内花了无数时日, 以求获得一项医学上的突破。

◆ 同源词 **count** (vt) 计数。

country /'kʌntri/

① 国家 (C) = **nation**: The company has branches in ten countries. 这家公司在 10 个国家里设有分公司。

② 乡下 (*S*) = **countryside**: They are on vacation in the country. 他们在乡下度假。

③ 乡间的 (*adj*): I enjoy breathing in clean country air. 我喜欢呼吸乡间的清新空气。

countryside /'kʌntrisaɪd/

乡间 (*U*): The tall buildings have spoilt our beautiful countryside. 这些高楼破坏了我们的美丽农村。

county /'kaʊntɪ/

县 (*C*): Do you know which county is the largest in China? 你知道在中国哪个县最大吗?

couple /'kʌpl/

① 两个;几个,一些 (*C*): I will see you in a couple of minutes. 我过几分钟就见你。

② 一双,一对;夫妇 (*C*): Young married couples were invited to listen to the speech. 年轻夫妇都被请去听演讲。

coupon /'ku:pən/

优惠券,礼券 (*C*): You are entitled to redeem this coupon for \$50 off your next purchase. 你下次买东西时可以用这张优惠券抵去 50 美元。

courage /'kʌrɪdʒ/

勇气 (*U*) = **guts**, **nerve**: I don't have the courage to tell her what I think of her. 我没勇气告诉她我对她的看法。

◆ 同源词 **encourage** (*vt*) 鼓励。**discourage** (*vt*) 使气馁。

courageous /kə'reɪdʒəs/

勇敢的 (*adj*) = **brave**: It was courageous of you to rise up against that guy. 你真勇敢,竟敢挺身反抗那个家伙。

course /kɔ:s/

① 课程 (*C*) = **class**: I am taking an evening course in English. 我在修一门晚上的英语课程。

② 航向 (*U*) = **route**: The plane changed course to avoid the typhoon. 飞机为避开台风改变了航向。

court /kɔ:t/

① 场地 (*C*): The players came out onto the tennis court. 选手们来到了室外的

网球场上。

② 法院,法庭 (*U*): I have decided to take that guy to court. 我已决定把那家伙送上法庭。

courteous /'kɔ:tjəs/

彬彬有礼的,有礼貌的 (*adj*) = **polite**; ⇔ **rude**, **impolite**: A courteous person always gives a courteous reply. 彬彬有礼之人总给人以礼貌的回应。

courtesy /'kɔ:tɪsi/

① 礼貌 (*U*) = **politeness**, **civility**: He didn't even have the courtesy to say "I am sorry." 他连说声“对不起”的起码礼貌都没有。

② 礼貌 (*C*): As a courtesy to my teacher, I accepted the invitation to the party. 出于对我老师的礼貌,我接受了参加聚会的邀请。

courtyard /'kɔ:tjɑ:d/

庭院 (*C*): We walked through the arch and into the courtyard. 我们步行穿过拱门进入了庭院。

cousin /'kʌzən/

堂(或表)兄弟(或姐妹) (*C*) (请参阅附录“亲属”)

cover /'kʌvə(r)/

① 遮盖 (*vt*): Betty covered her eyes with a cloth. 贝蒂用一块布遮住了自己的双眼。

② 被子 (*C*): It is very cold tonight. Could you put another cover on the bed? 今晚很冷,你能在床上加条被子吗?

cover for

为...提供掩护 (*vt, u*): Go ahead and take a walk. I'll cover for you until you return. 去散散步吧! 在你回来前,我会为你提供掩护的。

cover up

掩盖 (*vt, s*) = **hush up**: The legislator was reported to have taken bribes, and tried to cover up the scandal. 有报道说这位立法成员收受了贿赂,还试图掩盖这起丑闻。

coverage /'kʌvərɪdʒ/

报道 (U): The bedroom video scandal received wide/ extensive/full coverage. 卧室录像丑闻得到了广泛的 / 大量的 / 全面的报道。

covet /'kʌvɪt/

觊觎 (vt) = long for, desire: Sam has long coveted the position of marketing manager. 山姆早就觊觎销售经理一职了。

covetous /'kʌvɪtəs/

贪婪的 (adj) = envious: Serena began to cast covetous eyes on her aunt's property. 莎雷娜开始将贪婪的目光投向她姑妈的财产。

cow /kaʊ/

母牛 (C) (请参阅附录“动物”)

coward /'kaʊəd/

懦夫 (C): Peter is much afraid of death; thus, he is thought of as a coward. 彼特很怕死, 因此被人看作是个懦夫。

cowardice /'kaʊədɪs/

胆怯 (U): Wayne showed/demonstrated cowardice in the face of danger. 维恩在危险面前显得很胆怯。

cowardly /'kaʊədli/

懦弱的 (adj) = craven: It was cowardly of the terrorists to kill innocent civilians. 恐怖分子滥杀无辜平民乃是懦夫行为。

cowboy /'kaʊbɔɪ/

牛仔 (C) (请参阅附录“职业”)

cozy /'kəʊzi/

温馨舒服的 (adj): The rooms in this hotel has a cozy, homelike atmosphere. 这家旅馆的房间有一种温馨舒适的家庭气氛。

◆同源词 **coziness** (U) 安逸舒适。

crab /kræb/

蟹 (C) (请参阅附录“动物”)

crack /kræk/

① 裂缝 (C): These cracks on the wall are from last year's earthquake. 墙上的

这些裂缝是去年地震时留下的。

② 使破裂 (vt): You have cracked the glass, but fortunately you haven't broken it. 你把玻璃弄裂了, 但好在没有把它打碎。

③ 碎裂 (vi): The ice cracked under my weight. 冰承受不了我的体重而碎裂了。

crack down on

镇压, 打击 (vt, u) = clamp down on: Police are cracking down on drug trafficking and organized crime. 警方正在打击毒品走私和有组织的犯罪。

cracker /'krækə(r)/

薄脆饼干 (C): I don't eat crackers. They don't agree with me. 我不吃薄脆饼干, 吃了让我不舒服。

cradle /'kreɪdl/

摇篮 (C): Jane rocked the cradle to quieten the child. 珍摇着摇篮, 以使孩子安静下来。

craft /krɑ:ft/

工艺 (C) = art: I learned the craft of knitting. 我学会了编织工艺。

cram /kræm/

把... 塞入 (或塞满) (vt) = crowd, pack: They were all crammed into a small car. 他们全被塞进了一辆小汽车里。

cramp /kræmp/

① 痉挛, 抽筋 (U): I woke up with cramp in my right leg. 我因右腿抽筋而痛醒了。

② 痉挛, 抽筋 (C): I got a cramp and had to stop swimming. 我抽筋了, 只得停止游泳。

crane /kreɪn/

① 起重机 (C): They used a crane to lift the piano into the hall. 他们用一台起重机把钢琴吊进大厅。

② 鹤 (C) (请参阅附录“动物”)

crash /kræʃ/

① 碰撞 (C): Three people were killed in the train crash. 在那次火车撞击事故中有三人死亡。

② 碰撞 (vi): The truck crashed straight into the car ahead of it. 卡车直接撞上了前面那辆小汽车。

③ 使猛撞; 使撞毁 (vt): Danny crashed his car yesterday; fortunately, he was not hurt. 丹尼把汽车撞坏了; 好在人没有伤着。

crater /'kretə(r)/

坑; 陨石坑; (月球表面的) 环形山 (C): There are a lot of craters on the moon. 月球表面有许多环形山。

crave /kreiv/

渴望 (vt) = **itch/long/yearn for**: Jane craves attention/peace and quiet. 简渴望获得关注/安宁与安静。

craving /'kreivɪŋ/

渴望 (C) = **desire**: I felt/had a strong craving for a cup of coffee. 我很想喝一杯咖啡。

crawl /krɔ:l/

爬 (vi) = **creep**: There is a caterpillar crawling on your sleeve. 有一只毛虫在你袖子上爬。

crayon /'kreɪən/

蜡笔 (C): The children used crayons to draw pictures. 孩子们用蜡笔画画。

craze /kreiz/

狂热; 时尚 (C) = **enthusiasm**: The craze for the computer game swept the country. 玩计算机游戏的时尚风靡该国。

crazy /'kreɪzi/

① 疯狂的 (adj) = **mad, foolish**: You must be crazy to go out in the rain without a coat. 下雨天不穿外套就出去, 你一定是疯了吧。

② 狂热的, 着迷的 (adj) = **enthusiastic**: Linda is crazy about skiing. 琳达对滑雪着迷。

③ 发疯的 (adj) = **angry, annoyed**: Clear off! You are driving me crazy! 快走开! 你快让我发疯了。

creak /kri:k/

① 嘎吱作响 (vi): The door creaked

open in the dark, which scared me a lot. 黑暗中, 门嘎吱一声被打开, 吓得我出了一身冷汗。

② 嘎吱声 (C): The door opened with a creak. 门吱呀一声开了。

◆ 同源词 **creaky** (adj) 嘎吱作响的。

cream /kri:m/

① 奶油 (U): Do you take cream and sugar in your coffee? 你的咖啡里要加奶油和糖吗?

② 药膏, 乳霜 (C, U): Kelly put some of this cream on her sunburn. 凯莉在晒伤处涂了些这种药膏。

create /kri:'eɪt/

创造, 营造 (vt) = **produce**: Angela is brilliant at creating a friendly atmosphere. 安琪拉对营造友善气氛很有一套。

◆ 同源词 **creator** (C) 创造者。

creation /kri:'eɪʃən/

① 创建, 创立 (U) = **establishment**: I have been with this company since its creation in 1988. 自1988年公司成立以来我一直在这家公司里工作。

② 创作的作品 (C): The fashion designer is showing her latest creations. 这位时装设计师正在展示她设计的最新作品。

creative /kri:'eɪtɪv/

创造性的, 有创造力的 (adj) = **imaginative, inventive**: Mr. Norton is a very creative writer. 诺顿先生是一位很有创造力的作家。

creativity /kri:'eɪtɪvəti/

创造力 (U): Allowed to use their creativity, children can paint very well. 儿童的创造力一旦得以发挥, 他们就能画得非常出色。

creature /'kri:tʃə(r)/

动物, 生物 (C): The panda is a lovely creature. 熊猫是一种可爱的动物。

credence /'kri:dəns/

相信 (U): The tape gives/lends credence to the rumor that the former councilor went to bed with another married

man. 录音带证实了前任议员与另一个已婚男子上床的传闻。

credibility /ˌkredɪ'bɪləti/

信誉 (U): The latest sex scandal has damaged her credibility as a pure angel. It is hard to restore it. 最近的性丑闻已毁掉了她那纯洁天使的信誉, 很难恢复了。

credible /'kredəbl/

可信的, 可靠的 (adj) = trustworthy (sb) = convincing (sth): A credible scholar can give a credible explanation of his theory. 一位可信的学者能对其理论作出可靠的解释。

credit /'kredit/

① 赞扬 (U) = praise: Kevin was given no credit for all the extra work he had done. 凯文做了那么多额外工作, 但未能因此而获得赞扬。

② 信用 (U): Her credit is good. You can trust her. 她的信用很好, 你可以相信她。

③ 赊账 (U): I bought this refrigerator on credit. 我赊账购买了这台冰箱。

creed /kri:d/

教义; 信条 (C): Mr. Johnson adheres to his political/religious creed. 强生先生坚守其政治/宗教教义。

◆ 相关词 **tenet** (教义)。 **dogma** (教条)。 **credo** (信条)。 **doctrine** (教条)。 **belief** (信念)。

creep /kri:p/, crept (pt), crept (pp)

① 蹑手蹑脚地行走 (vi) = sneak: Tom crept upstairs, trying not to wake up her parents. 汤姆蹑手蹑脚地上了楼梯, 以免吵醒父母。

② 爬行 (vi) = crawl: The boy crept under the bed to hide. 那男孩爬到床底下躲了起来。

crew /kru:/

(全体) 船员; 机组人员 (C): None of the passengers and crew were killed in the accident. 乘客和机组人员在这次事故中无一死亡。

crib /krib/

婴儿床 (C) = cot: The baby fell asleep in her crib. 那婴儿在婴儿床上睡着了。

cricket /'kri:kɪt/

① 板球运动 (U) (请参阅附录“运动”)

② 蟋蟀 (C) (请参阅附录“动物”)

crime /kraɪm/

① 罪(行) (C): That man has committed a number of crimes but he is still at large. 那人虽已犯下数桩罪行, 但依然逍遥法外。

② 犯罪 (U): It is difficult to wipe out crime. 要杜绝犯罪并非易事。

criminal /'krɪmɪnl/

① 罪犯 (C): Criminals must be sent to prison. 罪犯必须被投入监狱。

② 犯罪的 (adj): The man doesn't have a criminal record. 那男子没有犯罪记录。

cripple /'kripl/

使残废 (vt) = disable: The car crash crippled James for life. 汽车撞车事故使詹姆士终身残废。

crisis /'kraɪsɪs/

危机 (C): We rode out a financial crisis. 我们安然渡过了金融危机。

◆ 同源词 **crises** (pl) 危机。

criterion /kraɪ'tɪəriən/

标准 (C) = standard: We should establish a criterion for judging our staff and ask them to meet/satisfy it. 我们应该定出一个评价员工的标准, 并要求员工达到这个标准。

◆ 同源词 **criteria** (pl) 标准。

critic /'kri:tɪk/

评论家, 批评家 (C) = reviewer: Miss Peterson is a literary critic for the new magazine. 彼得森小姐是该新杂志的文艺评论家。

critical /'kri:tɪkəl/

① 危急的 (adj) = serious: John was hit by a car and was in critical condition. 约翰被汽车撞了一下, 情况很危急。

② 挑剔的 (adj) = fussy (about): Alan is highly critical of everything he eats.

艾伦对他吃的每样东西都很挑剔。

③批判性的 (*adj*): Mr. Robbins made a critical analysis of the novel. 罗宾先生对那部小说进行了批判性的分析。

④紧要的 (*adj*) = **important**: The next few days will be critical for my future. 接下来的几天对我的前途是至关紧要的。

criticism /'krɪtɪsɪzəm/

批评 (*U*): Johnson often offers constructive criticism. 强生常提出建设性的批评。

criticize /'krɪtɪsaɪz/

批评 (*vt*) = **blame**: The firemen were criticized for failing to put the fire out. 消防员因未能将火扑灭而受到批评。

crocodile /'krɒkədɪl/

鳄鱼 (*C*) (请参阅附录“动物”): Linda shed crocodile tears when she learned that Betty, her rival in love, had been injured in the car crash. 在听到她的情敌贝蒂在车祸中受伤时,琳达洒了几滴虚情假意的鳄鱼泪。

◆相关词 **alligator** (短吻鳄)。

crook /krʊk/

①恶棍 (*C*): I won't have anything to do with them — they are a bunch of crooks. 我绝不同他们打交道——他们是一帮恶棍。

②曲柄杖 (*C*): That old man hit me on the head with his crook. 那老头用他的弯柄手杖敲打我的头。

③使弯曲 (*vt*) = **bend**: He crooked his finger, signaling me to walk in his direction. 他弯弯手指头,示意我朝他的方向走。

crooked /'krʊkɪd/

①弯曲的 (*adj*) = **curved**; ⇔ **straight**: It is dangerous to drive on a narrow, crooked road. 在狭窄弯曲的路上驾车是危险的。

②不诚实的,不正当的 (*adj*) = **dishonest**: I won't strike/make any crooked deal with that crooked businessman. 我可不愿意同那个不诚实的生意人做不

正当的交易。

crop /krɒp/

农作物 (*C*): The land is good for growing crops. 这块土地很适合种植农作物。

crop up

(意外地)出现,发生 (*vi*) = **arise, come up**: Several problems cropped up soon after the two companies merged together. 两家公司合并后不久就有一些问题冒了出来。

cross /krɒs/

穿越 (*vi, vt*): Watch out for cars when you are crossing (the road). 过马路时要注意来往车辆。

cross off/out

①划掉 (*vt, s*): My teacher crossed off/out several incorrect words in my composition. 老师把我作文中用得不当的几个单词划掉了。

②删除 (*vt, s*): His name has been crossed off the guest list. 他的名字被从客人名单上删除了。

③删掉 (*vt, s*): I crossed the last line out of my paper. 我把我论文中的最后一行删掉了。

crossing /'krɒsɪŋ/

(平交)道口;人行道;十字路口 (*C*): Cars must slow down as they approach the crossing. 汽车开近十字路口(或人行道)时必须降低速度。

crouch /kraʊtʃ/

蹲 (*vi*): I crouched down to untie my shoelaces. 我蹲下身子去解鞋带。

◆相关词 **squat** (蹲坐)。 **crouch** (蹲伏)。

crow /krəʊ/

乌鸦 (*C*) (请参阅附录“动物”)

crowd /kraʊd/

①人群 (*C*): A big crowd gathered to watch the firemen fighting the fire. 一大群人聚集在那儿观看消防员救火。

②(使)挤满 (*vt*): The street was crowded with shoppers. 街上挤满了购物的人群。

③ 挤, 拥 (*vi*): They all crowded into the small room. 他们悉数挤进了那个小房间。

crowd out

把...挤出去 (*vt, s*) = *force out*: Big supermarkets have been crowding out mom-and-pop stores. 大型超市已经在把夫妻老婆店挤出去。

crown /kraʊn/

王冠 (*C*): They put a crown on the winner's head. 他们将一顶王冠戴到获胜者的头上。

crucial /'kru:ʃəl/

至为重要的 (*adj*) = *essential*: It is crucial that national security (should) be ensured. 国家安全必须得到保障, 这一点至为重要。

crude /kru:d/

① 粗俗的 (*adj*) = *vulgar*: It was rude of him to tell such crude jokes. 他真粗野, 竟会讲这种粗俗的笑话。

② 粗陋的 (*adj*) ⇔ *sophisticated*: Thousands of years ago, people used stone to make crude tools. 数千年前, 人们用石头制造粗陋的工具。

③ 粗略的 (*adj*) = *rough*: First I made a crude sketch of the lake and then I painted it. 我先把湖画成一张简略的草图, 然后给它着色。

④ 天然的, 未加工的 (*adj*): Iran produced thousands of barrels of crude oil each day. 伊朗每天生产成千上万桶原油。

cruel /'kru:əl/

残忍的 (*adj*) = *unkind*: Don't be cruel to stray dogs. 对流浪狗不要那么残忍。

◆ 同源词 *cruelty* (*U, C*) 残忍。

cruise /kru:z/

① 巡游; 巡航 (*vi*): We cruised at 30 miles per hour on the lake. 我们以每小时 30 英里的速度在湖面上乘船漫游。

◆ 同源词 *cruiser* (*C*) 游艇。

② 巡游 (*C*): We went on/took a cruise in the Mediterranean. 我们去地中海巡

游了。

crumb /krʌm/

面包屑 (*C*): Brush/Sweep the crumbs off the table. 把桌上的面包屑拂掉。

crumble /'krʌmbəl/

崩塌 (*vi*) = *fall down*: The condemned building crumbled into rubble in the earthquake. 这栋危楼在地震中崩塌成一堆废墟。

crunch /krʌntʃ/

① 嘎吱作响地嚼 (*vi*): The dog is crunching on a bone. 那狗在嘎吱作响地嚼一块骨头。

◆ 同源词 *crunchy* (*adj*) 嘎吱作响的。

② 嘎吱作响 (*vi*): The frozen snow crunched under my feet. 冻住的雪在我脚底下嘎吱作响。

③ (嘎吱的) 响声 (*C*): I heard a terrible crunch of footsteps. 我听到一阵可怕的巨大脚步声。

crush /krʌʃ/

把...砸坏, 把...压扁 (*vt*): A rock fell on top of the bus and crushed it. 一块岩石掉落在公共汽车的顶上, 把车砸得稀烂。

crust /krʌst/

面包皮 (*C*): When making sandwiches, we usually cut crusts off. 我们做三明治时通常要切去面包皮。

◆ 同源词 *crusty* (*adj*) 皮脆的。

crutch /krʌtʃ/

(丁字形) 拐杖 (*C*): When she broke her leg, she had to walk on crutches. 她摔断腿的时候不得不拄着拐杖走路。

cry /krai/

① 叫, 叫喊; 哭 (*vi*): That girl is crying for help. 那女孩在叫救命。

② 哭出 (*vt*): Julie cried tears of joy. 茱莉流下了快乐的泪水。

crystal /'kristl/

水晶 (*C*): Crystals glitter while diamonds sparkle. 水晶亮晶晶, 钻石光闪烁。

◆ 相关词 请参见 *coral*。

cub /kʌb/

幼兽 (C): I saw a lion and her cubs in the zoo. 我在动物园里看到一头母狮子和它生的几头幼狮。

cube /kju:b/

① 小方块 (C): Jessica cut the tofu into small cubes. 杰西卡把豆腐切成小方块。

◆ 相关词 **sphere** (球体)。 **cylinder** (圆柱体)。
cone (圆锥体)。 **pyramid** (角锥体)。

② 立方 (C): The cube of 3 (3^3) is 27. 三的立方是二十七。

cucumber /'kju:kʌmbə(r)/

黄瓜 (C, U) (请参阅附录“蔬菜”)

cue /kju:/

信号 (C): The food shortage is a cue for prices to rise again. 食品短缺是物价又要上涨的信号。

cuisine /kwɪ'zi:n/

① 烹饪 (U): I have a preference for Chinese cuisine. 我偏爱中式烹饪。

② 菜肴 (U): I enjoyed the delicious cuisine in that restaurant. 我很爱吃那家饭店的美味菜肴。

cultivate /'kʌltɪveɪt/

① 耕作 (vt) = plow: They cultivate land to grow vegetables. 他们耕地种菜。

② 栽培, 种植 (vt) = grow, raise: We have to cultivate more rice. 我们得多种些稻米。

③ 修习, 培养 (vt) = develop: Cindy has cultivated a knowledge of art/music. 辛蒂已修习了一定的艺术/音乐知识。

cultural /'kʌltʃərəl/

文化的 (adj): Carol is a girl of cultural interests. 卡萝是个对文化艺术很感兴趣的女孩。

culture /'kʌltʃə(r)/

① 文化 (C): I am interested in the culture of ancient Greece. 我对古希腊文化有兴趣。

② 文化, 教养 (U): Sherry is a girl of culture and taste. 雪莉是个既有教养又有品味的女孩子。

cumulative /'kju:mjʊlətɪv/

累计的, 累积的 (adj): It is hard to estimate the cumulative process/damage/sales/effects/interest. 很难估计累计的过程/损坏/销售/效果/利息。

cunning /'kʌnɪŋ/

狡猾的 (adj) = sly, slick, wily: That guy is as cunning as a fox. 那个家伙狡猾如狐狸。

cup /kʌp/

杯子 (C) (请参阅附录“容器”)

cupboard /'kʌbəd/

碗橱; 橱柜 (C) (请参阅附录“家具”)

curb /kɜ:b/

① 限止, 控制, 约束 (vt) = control: We should curb spending/waste/crime/drug trafficking/the spread of dengue fever. 我们应控制消费/浪费/犯罪/贩毒/登革热的传播。

② 控制 (C): He is trying to keep a curb on his temper/feelings/anger/extravagance/enthusiasm. 他努力控制着自己的脾气/感情/怒气/奢侈/热情。

③ 路缘 (C): I almost tripped on the curb. 我差点被路缘绊倒。

cure /kjʊə(r)/

① 疗法; 治疗的药物 (C): There is no cure for AIDS. 现在没有治疗艾滋病的药物。

② 治愈, 治好 (vt): Aspirin will cure you of your headache. 阿司匹林能治好你的头痛。

◆ 同源词 **curable** (adj) 可治愈的。 **incurable** (adj) 无法治愈的。

curiosity /kjʊəri'ɒsəti/

好奇(心) (U): I am burning with curiosity to know how old that woman is. 我对那女人的年龄感到极为好奇。

curious /'kjʊəriəs/

好奇的 (adj): I am curious about how old that woman is. 我对那女人的年龄感到好奇。

curl /kɜ:l/

① 使变鬻 (vt): Karla likes to curl her hair instead of leaving it straight. 卡拉

喜欢留鬃头发,而不是留直头发。

② 蜷曲 (vi): The cat curled into a ball. 那只猫蜷曲成一团。

③ 缕 (C): A curl of smoke rose from chimney. 一缕炊烟自烟囱升起。

currency /'kʌrənsɪ/

① 货币 (C): Euro is a single European currency. 欧元是欧洲的唯一货币。

② 流行,风行 (U): Blue enjoys wide currency in this winter. 今冬流行蓝色。

current /'kʌrənt/

① 水流 (C): Be careful! There is a strong current in the river. 小心,河里有急流。

② 潮流,趋势,倾向 (C): To build another dam seems to go against the current of public opinion. 修建另一座水坝似乎与公众舆论倾向相悖。

③ 现时的 (adj) = present: This idiom is no longer in current use. 这个成语现在已不再使用。

◆ 同源词 **currently** (adv) 目前,现今。

curriculum /kə'rikjʊləm/

课程 (C): They are drawing up/designing a university/basic/core curriculum. 他们正在规划/设计一套大学/基础/核心课程。

◆ 同源词 **curricula** (pl) 课程。

curry /'kʌrɪ/

① 咖喱 (C, U): I would like a chicken curry. 我要咖喱鸡。

② 求(宠) (vt): Susan won promotion by currying favor with her boss. 苏珊靠讨好老板而得到提升。

curse /kɜ:s/

① 咒语 (C) = nuisance; ⇔ blessing (for): That witch put a curse on the old man. 那女巫对老人施了个咒语。

② 祸害 (C): Rabbits can be a curse to gardeners. 野兔对花匠来说是一大祸害。

③ 咒骂 (vi, vt): I heard you cursing (at) the garbage collector. 我听见你在咒骂那个收垃圾工人。

curtain /'kɜ:tɪn/

窗帘 (C): The sun is shining brightly.

Can you draw/pull the curtains? 艳阳高照,你能否把窗帘拉上吗?

curve /kɜ:v/

① 弯曲(部分) (C): The truck drove fast, following the curve of the road. 卡车沿着公路弯曲部分高速行驶。

② 成曲线;曲线行进 (vi): A ball curved through the air. 球在空中呈曲线行进。

cushion /'kʊʃən/

垫子;靠垫 (C): Mary lay down on the bed with a cushion under her head. 玛莉在头下面垫了个靠垫躺在床上。

custody /'kʌstədi/

① 监护权 (U) = guardianship: In most divorce cases, the judge will decide which parent should be awarded custody of the children. 在大多数离婚案中,法官会决定父母中的哪一方得到孩子的监护权。

② 拘留 (U): That singer made a scene at the airport and was finally taken into custody. 那个歌手在机场大吵大闹,结果被拘留了起来。

custom /'kʌstəm/

习俗 (C): It is the custom to dye eggs at Easter. 复活节时把鸡蛋染上色彩是一种习俗。

customary /'kʌstəməri/

习惯的;惯常的 (adj) = usual: It is customary for me to take a walk after dinner. 我惯常在饭后散步。

◆ 同源词 **accustom** (vt) 使习惯。

customer /'kʌstəmə(r)/

顾客 (C): The new shop across the road has taken away most of our customers. 马路对面新开的商店拉走了我们大部分的顾客。

customs /'kʌstəmz/

① 海关 (P): After the September 11th terrorist attacks, passengers are often stopped at customs and questioned by customs officer. “9·11”恐怖袭击后,旅客们常常在海关被拦下并受到海关官员的盘问。

② 关税 (P): You have to pay customs duty on goods you take into or out of a country. 你携带物品出入境时得付关税。

cut /kʌt/, cut (pt), cut (pp)

① 切 (vt): I use a knife to cut the cheese into cubes. 我用刀把奶酪切成小方块。

② 割 (C): I got a cut on my hand. 我的手被割了一下。

cut across

超越 (vt, u): The voting cut across the usual ethnic and political divisions. 这次投票超越了一般的种族和党派界线。

cut back on

减少, 削减 (vt, u) = reduce: With the economic downturn, people are attempting to cut back on living expenses. 由于经济衰退, 人们正在设法削减生活开支。

cut down on

减少, 削减 (vt, u) = reduce: Rick is trying to cut down on his smoking and drinking. 里克正设法少抽烟、少喝酒。

cut in

① 插嘴, 打断 (vi) = break/burst/chime: It is impolite to cut in on other people's conversation. 打断别人说话是不礼貌的。

② 超车抢道 (vi): I was driving along the country road when a truck cut in (on me), forcing me to slow down. 我正在乡间的路上行驶, 这时一辆卡车突然抢到我面前, 迫使我放慢车速。

cut into

① 插嘴打断 (vt, u) = break into, interrupt: When I was talking on the phone, my child cut into the conversation with demands for candy. 就在我正在打电话的时候, 孩子突然插话进来向我要糖吃。

② 动用 (vt, u): I won't cut into my savings to pay for the stereo. 我不会动用我的存款去买音响。

(be) cut out for

适合 (vt, u) = be suited for: I don't think you are cut out for country life. 我认为你不适合过乡村生活。

cute /kjʊt/

可爱的 (adj) = lovely: The panda is cute. 熊猫很可爱。

cycle /'saɪkl/

周期 (C) = circle: Do you know the life cycle of a plant? 你了解一株植物的生命周期吗?

D

daddy /'dædɪ/

爸爸, 爹 (C) (请参阅附录“亲属”)
= dad

daffodil /'dæfədɪl/

黄水仙 (C): Daffodils bloom in the early spring. 黄水仙在早春的时候开花。

daily /'deɪli/

① 每天的 (adj): I am paid on a daily basis. 我的工作按日计酬。

② 每天 (adv) = every day: She comes to see me twice daily. 她每天来看我两次。

dairy /'deəri/

乳品厂 (C): Bob worked in a dairy. 鲍伯在一家乳品厂工作。

dam /dæm/

水坝 (C): The dam is going to burst. 水坝马上就要决口了。

◆ 相关词 **dike** (土堤)。 **reservoir** (水库)。

damage /'dæmɪdʒ/

① 损失; 损坏 (U): The accident did a lot of damage to the car. 小汽车在这次事故中遭严重损坏。

② 损坏 (vt): The bridge was damaged by the earthquake. 桥梁因地震而遭到毁坏。

damn /dæm/

(常用于诅咒) (vt): Damn you! 你这混蛋!

damp /dæmp/

① 潮湿的 (adj) = wet: I use a damp cloth to clean the bed. 我用一块湿布擦床。

② 把...弄湿 (vt) = dampen: I damped the cloth and wiped the desk. 我把布弄湿后用它来擦书桌。

damp(en) down

抑制, 给...降温 (vt, s): The serious defeat has dampened down my enthusiasm for politics. 这次重挫给我的政治热情浇了一盆冷水。

dance /dɑ:ns/

① 跳舞 (C): May I have the next dance? 能和我跳下一支舞吗?

② 跳舞 (vi): She is dancing to the music. 她正随着乐曲翩翩起舞。

◆ 同源词 **dancer** (C) 舞蹈家。

③ 跳 (舞) (vt): Can you dance the waltz? 你会跳华尔兹舞吗?

dandruff /'dændrʌf, -ɹf/

头皮屑 (U): This shampoo will stop you from getting dandruff. 这种洗发剂能抑制头皮屑生长。

danger /'deɪndʒə(r)/

① 危害 (C) = hazard: Smoking is a danger to health. 吸烟危害健康。

② 危险 (U) = peril: Playing in the street may put you in danger. 在街上玩很危险。

dangerous /'deɪndʒərəs/

危险的 (adj) = risky, hazardous: It is dangerous to play in the street. 在街上玩是很危险的。

dare /deə(r)/

① 敢于 (aux, vt): None of us dared (to) approach that beast. 我们当中没有人敢接近那头野兽。

② 向...挑战, 挑动 (vt) = challenge: Jack dared me to jump off the bridge into the river. 杰克挑动我从桥上跳进河里。

dark /dɑ:k/

① 暗的 (adj) = light: It is getting dark:

evening is coming. 天色渐暗, 夜晚降临。

② (颜色) 深的; 深色的 (*adj*) ⇔ **bright**: Jane wore a dark dress. 珍穿了一件深色的衣服。

③ 黑暗; 暗处 (*U*) = **darkness**: He cannot see well in the dark. 他在黑暗中看不清。

darling /'dɑ:liŋ/

① 宝贝 (*C*): My three-year-old daughter is a little darling. 我那三岁的女儿可真是个小宝贝。

② 宝贝的 (*adj*) = **beloved**: My darling daughter is learning to speak. 我那宝贝女儿在牙牙学语。

dart /dɑ:t/

① 突然行进, 猛冲 (*vi*): At the sight of a police officer, the vendors darted off. 小贩们一看见来了一名警察就飞奔而去。

② 飞镖 (*C*): I threw a dart at the blackboard. 我对着黑板投去了一只飞镖。

dash /dæʃ/

① 飞奔, 猛冲 (*S*) = **rush**: Jack made a dash for the door when the fire broke out. 杰克在起火时向门口冲去。

② 飞奔, 猛冲 (*vi*) = **rush**: He dashed in breathlessly. 他气喘吁吁地冲了进来。

③ 使猛撞; 猛击 (*vt*) = **hit**: Strong winds dashed the fishing boat against the rocks. 强劲的大风把那渔船对着礁石猛抛过去。

④ 使破灭 (*vt*) = **destroy**: Hopes of peace were dashed as another fight broke out. 战事又起, 和平的希望就此破灭了。

data /'deɪtə/

数据, 信息; 资料 (*U, P*) = **facts, information**: The data is/are being analyzed. 资料在分析中。

date /deɪt/

① 约会 (*vi*) = **go out (together)**: They have been dating for a long time. 他们约会已有很长一段时间了。

② 日期 (*C*): We have set a date for our next meeting. 我们已敲定了下次会议的日期。

daughter /'dɔ:tə/

女儿 (*C*) (请参阅附录“亲属”)

dawn /dɔ:n/

黎明 (*U*) ⇔ **dusk**: Dawn is breaking. We must set off. 天亮了, 我们得出发了。

dawn on

被...理解, 被...领悟 (*vt, u*): It suddenly dawned on me that advertising is not suitable for me. 我忽然想明白了, 广告业这份工作不适合我。

day /deɪ/

① (一)天 (*C*): There are seven days in a week. 一周有七天。

② 白天 (*U*) ⇔ **night**: We work by day and sleep by night. 我们白天工作晚上睡觉。

daybreak /'deɪbreɪk/

拂晓 (*U*) = **dawn**: We departed for the village at daybreak and arrived at dusk. 我们于拂晓时出发, 黄昏时才到达那个村庄。

daydream /'deɪdri:m/

① 白日梦 (*C*): Beth was lost in daydreams. 贝丝在出神地做着白日梦。

② 做白日梦 (*vi*): Beth sat in the library, daydreaming about being a rock star. 贝丝坐在图书馆里, 做着当摇滚明星的白日梦。

dazzle /'dæzl/

① 使眼花 (*vt*): I was dazzled by the headlights of a car in the alley. 我被小巷里一辆汽车的车头灯照得眼睛发花。

◆ 同源词 **dazzling** (*adj*) 耀眼的, 灿烂的。

② 迷惑, 使惊叹 (*vt*): The audience was dazzled by the singer's good looks and glamour. 观众们为那位歌手的美貌和魅力所倾倒。

dead /ded/

死(亡)的 (*adj*) ⇔ **alive**: He was shot in the heart and fell dead. 他被射中心脏, 倒地身亡。

◆ 同源词 **die** (*vi*) 死亡。

deadline /'dedlaɪn/

最后期限 (C): Can you meet the deadline for sending in your paper? 你来得及赶在截止日期前交出论文吗?

deadly /'dedli/

① 致命的 (adj) = **lethal**: The father, whose son raped and killed a school teacher, felt ashamed and tried to commit suicide by swallowing deadly poison. 那个父亲因儿子强奸并杀害了一名教师而深感羞愧, 于是想吞下致命的毒药自杀。

② 非常 (adv) = **very, extremely**: Her speech is deadly serious/boring. 她的演讲极为严肃 / 乏味。

deaf /def/

聋的 (adj): When you speak to Mr. White, you have to shout because he is nearly deaf. 怀特先生的耳朵几乎聋了, 你得扯着嗓子同他说话。

◆ 同源词 **deafness** (U) 耳聋。

deafen /'defən/

使聋 (vt): We were deafened by the roar of the airplane. 我们被飞机的吼叫声震得耳朵发聋。

◆ 同源词 **deafening** (adj) 震耳欲聋的。

deal /di:l/, dealt (pt), dealt (pp)

① 发(牌) (vt) = **give out**: I dealt (out) five cards to each player. 我给每个玩牌的人发了五张牌。

② 处理 (vi) = **cope**: Don't worry about your luggage; I will deal with it. 你不必担心行李的事, 我会处理的。

③ 协议 (C) = **agreement**: We have made a deal with our boss on overtime. 我们与老板就加班的事已达成协议。

deal in

经营, 做... 生意 (vt, u) = **trade in**: Jack went into a business dealing in fire-fighting equipment. 杰克做起了消防器材生意。

deal with

处理 (vt, u) = **cope/grapple with, tackle**: There are many difficulties to be dealt with. 还有许多难事有待处理。

dealer /'di:lə(r)/

商人 (C) = **trader**: Gary has carved out a very successful career as a car dealer. 作为一名汽车销售商, 盖瑞已做出了一番成就。

dear /diə(r)/

① 珍贵的 (adj) = **precious**: Cathy has lost everything that is dear to her. 凯西已失去了对她来说所有的珍贵之物。

② 亲爱的 (C) (用作称呼): Did you have a good time, dear? 亲爱的, 你过得开心吗?

death /deθ/

① 死亡 (C): Mr. Brown died a natural/violent death. 布朗先生系自然死亡 / 遭暴力致死。

② 死亡 (U): Don't work/drink yourself to death. 别把自己给累死 / 喝死了。

debate /di'beɪt/

① 辩论 (C): We held a debate on/about abortion. 我们就堕胎问题展开了辩论。

② 辩论 (vi): They are debating on/about abortion. 他们正在就堕胎问题进行辩论。

◆ 同源词 **debatable** (adj) 有争议的。

③ 辩论 (vt): They are debating whether to cut interest rates. 他们正在辩论是否要降低利率。

debt /det/

① 债, 欠款, 债务 (C): Have you paid all your debts? 你把债都还清了吗?

② 负债 (状态) (U): Jason is careless with his money, so it is not surprising that he has run into debt. 杰森对钱很不在乎; 因此, 他负了债也就不足为奇了。

decade /'dekeɪd/

十年 (C): I have lived here for decades. 我已在这里住了几十年了。

decay /di'keɪ/

① 腐烂 (vi) = **decompose, rot**: The meat and vegetables are already starting to decay. 肉和蔬菜已开始腐烂。

② 使腐坏 (vt): Sugar can decay our teeth. 糖会腐蚀我们的牙齿。

③ 腐烂部分 (U): The dentist used a drill to remove the tooth decay. 牙医用钻子剔除牙齿中的腐蚀部分。

④ 腐烂 (U): The old building has fallen into decay. 这幢老房子已开始腐烂。

deceive /drɪ'si:v/

欺骗 (vt) = fool: They deceived me into marrying that woman. 他们骗我娶了那个女人。

◆ 同源词 **deception** (U, C) 欺骗。

December /dɪ'sembə(r)/

十二月 (C, U)

decent /'di:sənt/

① 像样的, 体面的, 相当不错的 (adj) = satisfactory: My family earns a decent living by working hard. 我们家靠辛勤工作而过着相当不错的生活。

◆ 同源词 **decency** (U) 体面; 合乎礼仪。

② 合礼的, 正派的, 高雅的 (adj): Decent citizens won't litter. 有教养的市民可不会乱丢废物。

◆ 同尾词 **cent** (分钱)。 **percent** (百分比)。 **recent** (最近)。 **descent** (下降)。 **ascent** (上升)。

decide /dɪ'saɪd/

① 决定 (vt) = make up one's mind: I have decided to buy this car. 我已决定买这辆小汽车。

② 决定; 选定 (vi): After seeing all the candidates, I have decided on this woman. 面试过所有应征者之后, 我选定这位女士。

decision /dɪ'sɪʒən/

决定 (C): We will make/reach/take a decision as soon as possible. 我们会尽快作出决定。

decisive /dɪ'saɪsɪv/

决定性的 (adj): The ruling party won a decisive election victory. 执政党在大选中获得决定性胜利。

◆ 同尾词 **incisive** (尖刻的)。

deck /dek/

甲板 (C): Their cabin is on the lower deck. 他们的舱房在下层甲板。

declaration /,deklə'reɪʃən/

宣称 (C) = announcement: Peter made a declaration of love. 彼得宣称自己恋爱了。

declare /dɪ'kleə(r)/

宣布 (vt) = announce: The chairman declared that the meeting was closed. 主席宣布会议结束。

decline /dɪ'klaɪn/

① 下降 (vi) = fall: Food prices are expected to decline. 食品价格可望降低。

② 推辞, 婉拒 (vi, vt) = refuse: ⇔ accept: I was invited for a drink at a pub, but I declined (the invitation). 我受邀到一家酒吧喝酒, 但我推辞掉了。

③ 下降 (S) = decrease: There is a sharp decline in prices/population. 价格/人口急剧下降。

④ 减少 (U): Business went into decline after the September 11 terrorist attacks. “9·11”恐怖袭击后生意清淡了。

◆ 同尾词 **incline** (使倾斜)。 **recline** (倚靠)。

decorate /'dekəreɪt/

装饰 (vt) = adorn, ornament: We decorated the tree with colored lights and balloons. 我们用彩灯和气球装点了这棵树。

decoration /,dekə'reɪʃən/

① 装潢 (U): We will finish the decoration of the house in three hours. 我们将在三个小时内完成这房子的装潢工作。

② 装饰品 (C) = ornament: Cake decorations include candles and icing. 蛋糕的装饰品包括蜡烛和糖霜。

decrease /dɪ'kri:s/

① 减小, 减少 (vi) ⇔ increase: Our sales are decreasing. 我们的销售量在下降。

② 减小, 减少 (vt) = reduce: With prices going up, we should decrease spending. 随着物价的上涨, 我们应当削减开支。

③ 减小, 减少 (C) = decline; ⇔ increase: There has been a sharp decrease in the birth rate. 出生率在急剧下降。

dedicate /'dedɪkeɪt/

① 奉献, 把...献出 (vt): I would like to

dedicate this book to my parents. 我要把此书献给我的父母亲。

② 献(身), 把...用于 (vt) = devote: Mr. Liu dedicated himself/his life to teaching. 刘先生将他的一生贡献给了教育事业。

◆ 同义词 **predicate** (根据)。 **indicate** (暗示)。 **eradicate** (根绝)。 **syndicate** (企业集团)。 **abdicate** (逊位)。

dedication /ˌdedɪˈkeɪʃən/

奉献 (U) = devotion: Mr. Liu showed single-minded dedication to teaching. 刘先生表现出了对教育事业专一的奉献精神。

deed /di:d/

(所做的)事情, 作为, 行动 (C) = action: It will pay to do good deeds. 做好事会有好报的。

deem /di:m/

认为 (vt): We should take whatever action we deem necessary/appropriate to curb the spread of dengue fever. 我们将采取一切我们认为必要的/恰当的措施以遏止登革热的蔓延。

deep /di:p/

① 深的 (adj) ⇔ shallow: There is a deep hole in the ground. 地上有个深洞。

◆ 同源词 **depth** (C, U) 深, 深度。

② 深深地 (adv): I pushed a stick deep down into the mud. 我把一根枝条深深地插入泥中。

◆ 同源词 **deeply** (adv) 深深地, 非常地。

deepen /ˈdi:pən/

① 加深 (vi): My sorrow/love deepened as I looked back on my school days. 我回忆起自己的学生时代时悲情/爱意倍增。

② 深化 (vi): The financial crisis is bound to deepen if no drastic measures are taken to defuse it. 假如不采取极端措施来缓和金融危机, 那么它肯定会更加严重。

③ 加深 (vt): The island-wide tour is intended to deepen young people's understanding of the land where they were

born. 环岛旅行旨在加深青年人对自己出生地的了解。

deer /diə(r)/

鹿 (C) (请参阅附录“动物”)

defeat /diˈfi:t/

① 输, 失败 (U): Though Adam lost the game, he wouldn't admit defeat. 虽然亚当输了比赛, 但他并不认输。

② 击败, 战胜 (vt) = beat: We defeated them by two goals to one in Saturday's match. 我们在星期六的比赛中以二比一击败了他们。

defect /ˈdi:fekt/

① 瑕疵, 缺点 (C) = fault, flaw: All the television sets are tested for defects before they leave the factory. 所有电视机在出厂前都要经过寻找缺陷的测试。

◆ 同源词 **defective** (adj) 有缺陷的。

② /diˈfekt/ 叛逃, 背叛; 逃跑 (vi): He tried to defect to the West last year. 他曾于去年试图逃往西方国家。

◆ 同源词 **defection** (C, U) 叛逃, 背叛。 **defector** (C) 叛逃者。

◆ 同义词 **infect** (感染)。 **perfect** (完美的)。 **affect** (影响)。 **effect** (影响)。

defend /diˈfend/

保卫, 防卫 (vt) = protect, guard: I picked up a stick to defend myself against the dog's attack. 我捡起一根棍子来抵御这条狗对我的攻击。

defense /diˈfens/

保卫, 防护, 防御 (U) = protection, defence (BrE): I carry a stick for defense against dogs. 我带着一根抵御恶狗攻击的木棍。

defensible /diˈfensəbl/

能防御的; 能辩护的 (adj): Our town is quite defensible. 我们镇在一定程度上很具防御性。

defensive /diˈfensɪv/

防御性的 (adj) ⇔ offensive: America sells defensive weapons to many countries. 美国出售防御性武器给许多国家。

defer /diˈfɜ:(r)/

① 推迟, 延期 (vt) = **delay**, **postpone**:

We deferred our departure/making a decision until next week. 我们将我们的行期/作出决定的时间推迟到了下星期。

② 尊重 (vi): We defer to specialists/their expertise. 我们尊重专家/他们的专业知识。

◆ 同尾词 请参见 **confer**。

deficiency /di'fiʃənsɪ/

缺乏 (C, U): Meg suffered from (a) vitamin deficiency. 梅格患了维生素缺乏症。

◆ 同尾词 **efficiency** (效率)。**proficiency** (精通)。**sufficiency** (充足)。

deficient /di'fiʃənt/

缺乏的 (adj) = **lacking**: Betty is deficient in experience/skill. 贝蒂缺乏经验/技巧。

◆ 同尾词 **sufficient** (足够的)。**efficient** (有效率的)。**proficient** (精通的)。

deficit /'defɪsɪt/

赤字 (C) ⇔ **surplus**: We have run a deficit of 5.2% of GDP. 我们的赤字为国内生产总值的百分之五点二。

define /di'faɪn/

给...下定义 (vt): Words such as "celery" are difficult to define. 像“芹菜”这样的词是很难下定义的。

definite /'defɪnɪt/

明确的 (adj) = **clear-cut**: I hope you can give me a definite answer by Friday. 我希望你在星期五之前给我个明确的答复。

definition /,ɪdefɪ'nɪʃən/

定义 (C) = **meaning**: Can you give a definition of the word "beauty"? 你能给“美丽”这个词下个定义吗?

degrade /di'greɪd/

使丢脸; 贬低 (vt) = **debase**: You only degrade yourself by exchanging angry words with a woman. 你去和一女人恶语相骂恰恰在自贬人格。

degree /di'ɡri:/

程度 (C): A teacher should be able to

deal with students with different degrees of ability. 一名教师应能应付各种不同程度能力的学生。

delay /di'leɪ/

① 延迟 (vt) = **put off**: I am afraid I have to delay sending out the goods until after the Lantern Festival. 我恐怕得延迟到元宵节以后再发货了。

② 耽误 (U): We should set out for the station without delay. 我们应该立刻出发去火车站。

③ 耽搁, 延误 (C): Delays may occur as a result of the heavy traffic. 交通拥挤可能会造成延误。

delegate /'delɪɡət/

① 代表 (C): Two hundred delegates from one hundred countries attended the conference on AIDS. 来自100个国家的200名代表出席了艾滋病研讨会。

② /'delɪɡət/ 授权 (vi): A leader should learn when to delegate; otherwise, he will be worn out. 领导必须学会何时该授权, 不然的话会被累死的。

③ /'delɪɡət/ 指派 (vt) = **devolve**: What a boss has to do is set a policy and delegate tasks to his workers. 老板要做的是定下政策, 并把任务指派给手下的工人们去做。

◆ 同尾词 **relegate** (贬降)。

delegation /,ɪdelɪ'ɡeɪʃən/

① 代表团 (C): A delegation from the U.S. was sent to that country to monitor its general election. 美国的一个代表团被派往那个国家去监督该国的大选。

② 委派 (U) = **devolution**: The mayors and magistrates are calling for the delegation of authority to local government. 市长和地方官员们正在呼吁将权力委托给地方政府。

◆ 同尾词 **relegation** (降级)。

delete /di'li:t/

删除 (vt) = **drop**: His name has been deleted from the list. 他的名字被从名单上删除了。

deletion /dr'li:fən/

删除 (C): I have to make a few deletions. 我不得不作些删除了。

deliberate /dr'libəreɪt/

①故意的 (adj) = intentional: The car crash proved to be a deliberate attempt to murder the prosecutor rather than an accident. 这次车祸被证实是一起企图故意杀害检察官的尝试,而非事故。

②从容的 (adj): He walked with a deliberate step. 他从容地走着。

③/dr'libəreɪt/ 商议 (vi) = ponder: We met to deliberate about/on a solution to the water shortage. 我们聚在一起商议了水资源短缺的解决办法。

◆同源词 **deliberation** (U) 商议,考虑。

delicate /'delɪkət/

易碎的 (adj) = fragile: Don't drop those wine glasses—they are very delicate. 别让那些玻璃酒杯掉下去,这东西极易破碎。

◆同源词 **delicacy** (U, C) 精致;美味,佳肴。

delicious /dr'li:fəs/

美味的 (adj): What a delicious smell! 这味可真好闻。(这味道可真香啊!)

delight /dr'laɪt/

①愉快 (U) = pleasure, satisfaction: I take delight in reading novels. 看小说对我是一种享受。

②使快乐 (vt) = please: We were delighted with King's jokes about himself. 金拿自己开的那些玩笑把我们都逗乐了。

delightful /dr'laɪtful(ʊ)l/

愉快的 (adj) = pleasant: We had a delightful time at the party. 我们在聚会上过得很愉快。

delinquent /dr'liŋkwənt/

①少年犯 (C): Juvenile delinquents should be punished for their misbehavior. 少年犯理应为其不良行为受罚。

◆同源词 **delinquency** (U, C) 不法行为。

②违法的 (adj): I am interested in the causes of delinquent behavior among young people. 我对年轻人违法行为的

起因颇有兴趣。

deliver /dr'livə(r)/

递送 (vt): Tom once earned a living by delivering newspapers. 汤姆一度以送报为生。

delivery /dr'livəri/

①递送 (C): Mail deliveries are at 10 am and 5 pm. 投递时间是上午十点和下午五点。

②送货 (U): The store offers free delivery for any purchase over \$200. 该店为价值 200 美元以上的订货提供免费送货服务。

demand /dr'mɑ:nd/

①要求 (vt) = ask: I demanded that all the facts be made public. 我要求将所有事实公之于众。

②要求 (C): Our boss has agreed to our demand for a 5% pay raise. 我们的老板已同意了我们的增加百分之五工资的要求。

democracy /dr'mɒkrəsi/

①民主 (U): We will fight for freedom and democracy. 我们要为自由和民主而奋斗。

②民主国家 (C): Great Britain and the USA are democracies. 英国和美国是民主国家。

democrat /'deməkræt/

民主人士, 民主党党员 (C): Several democrats were voted out of office in the last election. 有几名民主党人士在上次选举中落选了。

◆同源词 **democratize** (vt) 使民主化。

◆同首词 **demography** (人口学)。 **democracy** (民主)。 **demagogue** (煽动家)。

democratic /,demə'krætɪk/

民主的 (adj): The country is run in a democratic way. 该国施行民主制度。

◆同源词 **democrat** (C) 民主人士。

demonstrate /'demənstreɪt/

①演示 (vt) = show: My teacher demonstrated the correct way to use the computer. 我的老师给我演示了使用计算机的正确方法。

② 游行示威 (vi): The workers are demonstrating for a pay increase. 工人们为提高工资正在举行示威游行。

demonstration /ˌdemən'streɪʃən/

① 演示 (C) = **display**: My teacher gave us a demonstration of the computer to show how it worked. 我的老师向我们演示了计算机是如何运作的。

② 游行示威 (C): They held/staged a demonstration against a cut in pay. 他们举行了反对削减工资的示威。

denial /dɪ'naɪəl/

否认 (C) ⇔ **admission**: Mr. Smith issued a firm denial of the rumor that his company has gotten into the red. 史密斯先生坚决否认了他的公司已陷入赤字的谣传。

◆ 同源词 **deny** (vt) 否认。

denounce /dɪ'naʊns/

痛斥 (vt) = **condemn**: We denounced the plan to build another temple as a waste of money. 我们把修造另一座庙宇的计划谴责为浪费钱财。

◆ 同尾词 **announce** (宣布)。 **renounce** (声明放弃)。 **pronounce** (发…的音)。

dense /dens/

密集的, 茂密的 (adj) = **thick**: The forest is so dense that we cannot walk through it. 树林茂密得使我们无法穿越。

density /'densəti/

密度; 稠密 (S, U): Shanghai has a very high population density. 上海的人口密度很高。

dental /'dentəl/

牙齿的; 牙科的 (adj): We can use a fluoride toothpaste and dental floss to fight dental decay. 我们可使用氟化物牙膏和牙线来防止蛀牙。

◆ 同源词 **dentistry** (U) 牙科(学)。

dentist /'dentɪst/

牙医 (C) (请参阅附录“职业”)

deny /dɪ'naɪ/

① 否认 (vt) = **refuse to admit**: Ted denied cheating on the test. 泰德否认自己

考试时作弊。

② 剥夺, 拒绝给予 (vt) = **refuse**: No one can deny the poor the chance of going to college. 任何人都不能剥夺穷人大学的机会。

depart /dɪ'pɑ:t/

离开, 出发 (vi) = **set out, leave**; ⇔ **arrive** (at/in): The train will depart for Hainan. 这列火车将起程开往海南。

department /dɪ'pɑ:tmənt/

部门 (C): She is the head of the company's sales department. 她是公司的销售部门主管。

departure /dɪ'pɑ:tʃə(r)/

① 起程 (U) ⇔ **arrival**: It is time that you took your departure. 你该起程了。

② 起程 (C): There are three departures a day for Japan. 飞往日本的飞机一天有三班。

depend /dɪ'pend/

依靠 (vi) = **rely, count**: We are depending on you to win/winning the game. 我们要靠你来赢得这场比赛了。

◆ 同源词 **dependable** (adj) 可靠的。

dependent /dɪ'pendənt/

依靠的 (adj) ⇔ **independent** (of): The country is heavily dependent on coffee exports. 该国在很大程度上依赖咖啡出口。

◆ 同源词 **dependence** (U) 依靠。

depict /dɪ'pɪkt/

描写 (vt) = **portray, describe**: The politician is depicted as a crook in this novel. 在这本小说中那个政客被描写成无赖。

deposit /dɪ'pɒzɪt/

存放 (vt): I would like to deposit \$1 million in my savings account. 我想在储蓄账户内存入100万美元。

depress /dɪ'pres/

使沮丧 (vt) = **sadden**: The news that Jenny killed herself depressed me. 珍妮自杀的消息使我感到沮丧。

depressed /dɪ'prest/

沮丧的 (*adj*) = *miserable*: I am feeling depressed. 我感到沮丧。

depression /di'prefʃən/

① 忧郁症 (*U*): Sandy suffers from depression. 仙蒂患了忧郁症。

② 萧条 (*C*) = *recession*: All signs pointed to a depression. 所有迹象表明经济出现萧条。

deprive /di'praɪv/

剥夺 (*vt*) = *strip*: He was deprived of his property. 他被剥夺了财产。

◆同源词 **deprivation** (*U*) 剥夺。

depth /depθ/

① 深; 深度 (*S*): The lake has a depth of 45 feet. 湖深 45 英尺。

◆同源词 **deep** (*adj*) 深的。

② 深度 (*U*): What is the depth of this lake? 这个湖有多深?

deputy /'depju:ti/

副手; 代理人 (*C*): When my boss went abroad, his deputy took charge. 我的老板去国外时由他的副手负责。

derive /di'rɑ:v/

得到 (*vt*) = *get*: I derive great satisfaction from my children. 我从我的子女身上得到了巨大的满足。

descend /di'send/

① 下来 (*vi*) ⇔ *ascend*: The singer descended slowly from the stage. 歌手慢慢从台上下来。

② 从...下来 (*vt*): Mr. Bond descended the stairs and shook hands with each guest. 庞德先生走下楼梯, 与每一位客人握手。

◆同义词 请参见 **ascend**。

descendant /di'sendənt/

后裔 (*C*) ⇔ *ancestor*, *forefather*, *forebear*: Mr. Kong, aged 89, is said to be a direct descendant of Confucius. 孔先生高龄 89, 据说是孔子的直系后裔。

◆相关词 **progeny** (后裔)。 **offspring** (后代)。

descent /di'sent/

① 下降 (*U*) ⇔ *ascent*: Passengers are supposed to buckle their seat belts prior to descent. 飞机下降前乘客们应该扣好

安全带。

② 出身, 门第 (*U*) = *origin*: Eva and her husband are Japanese by descent. They are of Japanese descent. 伊娃和她丈夫是日本人后裔。他们的祖籍是日本。

◆同义词 请参见 **decent**。

describe /di'skraɪb/

描写, 描述 (*vt*) = *portray*: Tim is described as an honest man. 提姆被描述为诚实的人。

description /di'skripʃən/

① 描写, 描述 (*C*) = *account*: The writer gives a good description of life in the city. 该作家对城市生活作了美好的描述。

② 形容 (*U*): Her speech was boring beyond description. 她的演讲乏味得无法形容。

descriptive /di'skriptɪv/

描写(性)的 (*adj*): This magazine is full of descriptive passages and there are few pictures in it. 这本杂志中都是描写性文章, 几乎没有图片。

◆同义词 **prescriptive** (规定的)。

desert /'dezət/

① 沙漠 (*C*): Few plants can be seen in a desert. 在沙漠中很少见得到植物。

② /di'zɜ:t/ 遗弃 (*vt*) = *abandon*: Amy's boyfriend deserted her when he found out that she was having a baby. 艾咪的男友发现她怀孕之后就将其遗弃了。

deserve /di'zɜ:v/

应得 (*vt*): You deserved to win for running ahead of the others. 你跑到了其他人的前面, 理当得第一名。

◆同源词 **deserving** (*adj*) 值得(帮助)的。

design /di'zain/

① 设计; 图样, 图纸 (*C*): He has completed a design for the new library. 他完成了新图书馆的设计。

② 设计 (*vt*): Tina designs dresses for a famous singer. 蒂娜为一位著名歌手设计连衣裙。

designate /'deziɡneɪt/

① 任命 (*vt*) = **appoint**: Osmond has been designated to take over the position of managing director. 奥斯蒙被任命接任总经理一职。

◆ 同源词 **designation** (*U*) 任命。

② 指定 (*vt*): I am going to designate this room as my study. 我打算指定这间屋子作我的书房。

③ 候任的 (*adj*): General Teng is the president designate/ elect. 滕格将军是候任 / 当选总统。

designer /dɪˈzaɪnə(r)/

设计师 (*C*) (请参阅附录“职业”)

desire /dɪˈzaɪə(r)/

① 愿望; 欲望 (*C*) = **wish**: Bob has a strong desire for power. 鲍伯有强烈的权力欲望。

◆ 同源词 **desirable** (*adj*) 想望的, 可取的。

② 性欲, 情欲 (*U*): He was filled with desire for Joan. 他心中充满着想与琼交合的欲望。

③ 盼望 (*vt*): I desire you to come at once. 我盼望你立即来。

desk /desk/

书桌 (*C*) (请参阅附录“家具”)

despair /dɪˈspeɪə(r)/

① 绝望 (*U*) = **hopelessness**: He was driven to despair. 他陷入了绝望。

② (对...) 绝望 (*vi*): He despaired of passing the driving test. 他对通过驾驶员行驶执照考试绝望了。

desperate /ˈdespəɪət/

① 急需的 (*adj*): Karen is desperate for money. 凯伦急需钱用。

② 绝望的 (*adj*): Joe had been out of work for over a year and was getting desperate. 乔失业已一年多, 所以越来越绝望了。

despise /dɪˈspaɪz/

鄙视 (*vt*) = **look down upon**; ⇔ **respect**: I despise those who talk big but do little. 我看不起那种只讲大话不会做事的人。

despite /dɪˈspaɪt/

尽管 (*prep*) = **in spite of**, **for all**: Despite the weather, we will still be having

a picnic tomorrow. 尽管天气不好, 明天我们还是要举行野餐会。

dessert /dɪˈzɜ:t/

甜点 (*U*): What have we got for dessert? 我们吃点什么甜点呢?

destination /ˌdestɪˈneɪʃən/

目的地 (*C*): After three days of traveling, we finally arrived at our destination. 经过三天旅行, 我们终于抵达了目的地。

destined /ˈdestɪnd/

① 注定的, 命定的 (*adj*) = **fated**: They were destined never to meet again. 他们注定永远不会再见面了。

② 开往...的 (*adj*) = **bound**: The ship/plane is destined for New York. 这艘船 / 这架飞机开往纽约。

destiny /ˈdestɪni/

命运 (*U*) = **fate**: Yan Hui resigned himself to poverty and accepted his destiny without complaint. 颜回安于清贫, 听天由命。

destroy /dɪˈstrɔɪ/

摧毁 (*vt*) = **ruin**: The building was completely destroyed by the fire. 那幢房子在火灾中被彻底摧毁了。

destruction /dɪˈstrʌkʃən/

破坏, 毁灭 (*U*): The fire caused widespread destruction. 那次火灾造成了大面积的破坏。

destructive /dɪˈstrʌktɪv/

毁灭性的 (*adj*) ⇔ **constructive**: Drugs can have a destructive effect on people. 毒品对人具有某种毁灭性效应。

detach /dɪˈtætʃ/

拆开 (*vt*) ⇔ **attach** (... to ...): You can detach the application form from the pamphlet and fill it out. Then mail it to us. 你可将小册子上的申请表撕下并填好, 然后寄给我们。

detail /ˈdeɪteɪl/

① 细节 (*C*) = **particulars**: The full details of the agreement will be made public. 协议的所有细节都将公布。

② 详尽 (*U*): The paper goes into great detail on how animals can be cloned. 这张报纸对如何克隆动物作了详尽介绍。

detailed /'di:teɪld/

详细的 (*adj*) = **thorough**: Lucy gave me a detailed account of her trip. 露西向我详细描述了她的旅行经历。

detain /dɪ'teɪn/

拘留 (*vt*): Police detained the suspect and questioned her about the missing \$1 million. 警方拘留了疑犯并就不翼而飞的那 100 万美元的下落盘问她。

◆ 同源词 **detainee** (*C*) 被拘留者。 **detention** (*U*) 拘留, 扣押。

◆ 同尾词 **contain** (包含)。 **sustain** (支撑)。 **maintain** (维持)。 **retain** (保留)。 **attain** (达成)。 **entertain** (给... 娱乐)。 **obtain** (获得)。 **pertain** (有关)。

detect /dɪ'tekt/

察觉; 侦查; 探测 (*vt*) = **notice**, **find out**: The airplane was detected by radar. 那架飞机被雷达探测到了。

detective /dɪ'tektɪv/

侦探 (*C*) (请参阅附录“职业”)

deter /dɪ'tɜ:/

威慑; 阻止 (*vt*) = **discourage**: The shop installed a video camera to deter customers from shoplifting. 那家商店安装了一架摄像机以防止顾客扒窃商品。

◆ 同源词 **deterrent** (*c*) 威慑物。

◆ 同尾词 **inter** (埋葬)。 **counter** (反对; 柜台)。

detergent /dɪ'tɜ:dʒənt/

清洁剂 (*C, U*) (请参阅附录“工具”)

deteriorate /dɪ'tɪəriə'reɪt/

恶化 (*vi*) = **worsen**; ⇔ **improve**: Mr. Wang's condition deteriorated rapidly, and his doctor didn't think he could last another week. 王先生的病情迅速恶化, 医生认为他挨不过一个星期了。

◆ 同源词 **deterioration** (*U*) 变坏, 恶化。

determination /dɪ'tɜ:mɪ'neɪʃən/

决心 (*U*) = **resolve**: Jack has shown great determination to learn to drive. 杰克表现出要学会驾车的坚定决心。

determine /dɪ'tɜ:mɪn/

① 确定; 查明 (*vt*) = **find out**: We need to determine where the ship has sunk. 我们需要确定船只沉没的地点。

② 决定 (*vt*) = **decide**: The number of incoming students will determine the size of the classes. 新生人数的多少将决定班级的大小。

determined /dɪ'tɜ:mɪnd/

决意的 (*adj*): He is determined to become a lawyer. 他决心成为一名律师。

detour /'di:tʊə(r)/

绕道 (*C*): During the rush hour, we usually make/take a detour to avoid the downtown area. 交通高峰时我们通常都绕道而行以避免市中心地区。

◆ 同尾词 **tour** (旅游)。 **contour** (外形, 轮廓)。

detract /dɪ'trækt/

减损 (*vi*): Several mistakes in your book are not going to detract from its value/worth/merit/excellence. 你书中的几处错误无损于它的价值 / 优点 / 优秀。

◆ 同源词 **detraction** (*U*) 减损。 **detractor** (*C*) 诬蔑者。

◆ 同尾词 **tract** (一大片)。 **attract** (吸引)。 **contract** (契约; 收缩)。 **retract** (收回)。 **distract** (使分心)。 **extract** (摘录)。 **protract** (拖延)。 **subtract** (减去)。

devalue /di:'vælju:/

贬低... 的价值; 使贬值 (*vt*) = **undervalue**: His works were not recognized and often devalued when he was still alive. 他的作品在他生前未得世人赏识, 还常遭人贬低。

develop /dɪ'veləp/

① 开发, 研发 (*vt*): We are developing new approaches to growing rice. 我们正在研发种植水稻的新方法。

② 发展 (*vi*): Their friendship has developed into love. 他俩的友谊演变成了爱情。

development /dɪ'veləpmənt/

① 发展 (*C*): We will be keeping you informed of the latest developments in the trial. 我们会让你及时了解审讯的最新

进展。

②发育 (U): Vitamins and minerals are necessary for a child's growth and development. 维生素和矿物质对儿童的生长发育必不可少。

device /dɪ'vaɪs/

装置,设备 (C): We have many labor-saving devices such as washing machines and dishwashers. 我们有许多节省劳力的设备,如洗衣机和洗碗机。

◆相关词 **gadget** (小器具,如削皮机)。**appliance** (器,器具,装置)。**instrument** (仪器;乐器)。**tool** (工具,如铁锤)。

devil /'devəl/

魔鬼 (C): That child was said to be possessed by devils. 那孩子据说被魔鬼附了身。

◆同源词 **devilish** (adj) 邪恶的。

devise /dɪ'vaɪz/

想出;策划 (vt) = **invent**: We have devised a way of keeping costs down. 我们想出了一个降低成本的办法。

devote /dɪ'vəʊt/

把...献(给);把...专用(于) (vt) = **dedicate**, **commit**: Jim has devoted his life to finding a cure for cancer. 吉姆毕生致力于寻找治愈癌症的疗法。

devoted /dɪ'vəʊtɪd/

献身的;专心(或专用)于...的 (adj) = **dedicated**, **committed**: Bob is devoted to his children and work. 鲍伯专注于自己的孩子和工作。

devotion /dɪ'vəʊʃən/

奉献 (U): His devotion to his work cannot be questioned. 他对工作的奉献毋庸置疑。

devour /dɪ'vaʊə(r)/

①吞食 (vt): The kids devoured their noodles with great joy as if they had been starved for a long time. 小孩子们兴高采烈地吞咽着面条,好像已经挨饿了很久的样子。

◆相关词 **gobble** (狼吞虎咽)。**gulp** (狼吞虎咽)。**swallow** (吞)。**guzzle** (大吃大喝)。**gorge** (狼吞虎咽)。**feast** (大吃大喝)。

②吞噬 (vt) = **destroy**: A huge area of the forest has been devoured by the fire. 很大一片面积的森林被大火吞噬了。

dew /dju:/

露水 (U): The small drops of dew hung like white beads from the tips of the corn blades, sparkling in the morning sunlight. 小滴的露水像白色的珠子一般挂在玉米叶尖上,闪耀在清晨的阳光下。

◆同源词 **dewy** (adj) 为露水沾湿的,水汪汪的。

diabetes /,daɪə'bi:tɪz/

糖尿病 (U): Those who have diabetes tend to feel thirsty and hungry. 糖尿病患者常会感觉口渴和饥饿。

◆同源词 **diabetic** (adj, C) 糖尿病的;糖尿病患者。

diagnose /'daɪəgnəʊz/

诊断 (vt): The doctor diagnosed Irene's illness as a mild form of diabetes. 医生诊断爱琳的病为轻度的糖尿病。

◆同源词 **diagnostic** (adj) 诊断的。

diagnosis /,daɪəg'nəʊsɪs/

诊断 (C): A doctor often makes/ confirms a diagnosis by testing blood and urine. 医生常常通过验血和小便来作/确认诊断。

◆同源词 **diagnoses** (pl) 诊断。

◆相关词 **prognosis** (医生对病程的预后)。

diagram /'daɪəgræm/

图解,图表 (C): My teacher drew a diagram of the human body. 我的老师画了一张人体的示意图。

◆相关词 **chart** (图表)。**picture** (图画)。**illustration** (插图)。**graph** (标绘图)。

dial /'daɪəl/

①拨(号) (vt): I'm sorry. I must have dialed the wrong number. 对不起,我一定是拨错号码了。

②拨号 (vi): Put in the money before dialing. 先投币,再拨号。

dialect /'daɪəlekt/

方言 (C): Rick can speak a local/regional dialect of Chinese. 瑞克会讲汉语的一种方言。

◆相关词 **language** (语言)。**idiolect** (个人语

型)。mother tongue (母语)。

dialog /'daɪələʊg/

① 对白 (U) = dialogue (BrE): There is a lot of dialog and not much action in this play. 这出戏里对白很多,动作则不多。

② 对话 (U): We need dialog in order to achieve peace. 为了取得和平我们需要对话。

◆ 比较 monolog (独白)。

diameter /daɪ'æmɪtə(r)/

直径 (C): Mark drew a circle ten centimeters in diameter. 马克画了一个直径为 10 厘米的圆圈。

◆ 相关词 radius (半径)。circumference (圆周)。arc (弧线)。chord (弦)。circle (圆圈)。

diamond /'daɪəmənd/

钻石 (C, U): Michelle wears a diamond ring on her finger. 蜜雪儿在手指上戴有一枚钻石戒指。

diaper /'daɪəpə(r)/

尿布 (C): Can you change diapers for a baby? 你能为婴儿换一下尿布吗?

diary /'daɪəri/

日记 (C) = journal: I used to keep a diary while I was traveling. 过去,我在旅行时常记日记。

dice /daɪs/, dice (pl)

骰子 (C): We threw/rolled the dice to decide who won. 我们通过掷骰子来决定胜负。

dictate /dɪk'tet/

① 口述 (vi, vt): My teacher dictated (a passage) (to us), and we took it down. 老师(向我们)口述(一段文章),我们则把它记下来。

② 强制规定 (vt) = stipulate: The law/custom dictates that a couple should not live together before they get married. 法律/习俗规定一对男女在结婚之前不该同居。

◆ 同首词 diction (措辞)。dictionary (字典)。dictum (名言)。dictator (独裁者)。

dictation /dɪk'tetʃən/

① 口述 (U): My task is to take dictation. 我的任务是做笔录。

② 听写 (C): I hate doing English dictations. 我很讨厌做英语听写。

dictator /dɪk'tetə(r)/

独裁者 (C): Dictators distrust their people and are afraid to allow a free play of public opinion. 独裁者不信任其人民,害怕民意得到自由表达。

◆ 同源词 dictatorial (adj) 独裁的。dictatorship (C, U) 独裁统治。

◆ 相关词 authoritarian (独裁者)。autocrat (独裁者)。despot (暴君)。tyrant (暴君)。

dictionary /'dɪkʃənəri/

词典,字典 (C): Consult a dictionary if you don't know any word. 你如果遇到不认识的字可以去查查词典。

die /daɪ/

死亡 (vi) = pass away: That woman died in her sleep. 那女人在睡眠中去世。

◆ 同源词 death (U) 死亡。

die away

逐渐消失 (vi) = fade away/out: The sound of the music died away and an absolute silence closed in upon us. 音乐声逐渐消失;随即,死一般的寂静向我们袭来。

die down

渐渐平息 (vi) = die away, abate, subside; ⇔ pick up: The wind finally died down and the rain let up. 风终于渐渐平息,雨也小了。

die for

渴望 (vt, u) = crave for: I am dying for a cup of coffee. 我非常想喝杯咖啡。

die off

相继死去 (vi) = die one by one: The pigs are all dying off from mouth-and-foot disease. 那些猪一只只地都死于口蹄疫。

die out

灭绝 (vi) = become extinct: Dinosaurs died out millions of years ago. 恐龙在几百万年前就已经灭绝了。

diet /'daɪət/

① 节食 (C): Tony's doctor advised him to go on a diet to lose weight. 汤尼的医生建议他用节制饮食的办法来减肥。

② 节食 (vi): Bonnie is dieting; she won't have fried chicken. 邦妮正在节食, 她不会要吃炸鸡的。

differ /'dɪfə(r)/

不同 (vi): His car differs from mine in color. 他那辆汽车的颜色和我的不一样。

difference /'dɪfərəns/

不同之处 (C) ⇔ **similarity**: There are many differences between your car and mine. 你的汽车和我的有许多不同之处。

different /'dɪfərənt/

不同的 (adj) ⇔ **similar (to)**, **the same (as)**: The two cats are quite different from each other. 这两只猫很不相同。

differentiate /'dɪfə'reɪntʃeɪt/

区别 (vt) = **distinguish**, **tell**: It is the call that differentiates a wolf from its cousin, the dog. 狼与其同类的狗的区别在于它的嚎叫声。

difficult /'dɪfɪkəlt/

困难的 (adj) = **hard**; ⇔ **easy**: I find it difficult to learn French. 我觉得法语很难学。

difficulty /'dɪfɪkəlti/

① 困难 (U) = **trouble**: I have difficulty in learning English. 我英语学得很吃力。

② 困境 (C): I once got into financial difficulties. 我曾经在经济上陷入了困境。

dig /dɪg/, dug (pt), dug (pp)

① 挖 (vt): I dug my bike out of the snow. 我把自行车从雪堆中挖了出来。

② 挖掘 (vi): They are digging for gold. 他们在挖掘金子。

dig in

使(自己)站稳脚跟 (vt, s): You must dig yourself in as soon as possible when you start a new job. 当你开始做一份新工作时, 你必须尽快使自己站稳脚跟。

dig out

找出, 发现; 查明 (vt, s): The police are trying hard to dig the truth out of the suspect. 警方正在努力从嫌疑犯口中套出真相。

dig up

① 找出, 发现; 查明 (vt, s): Tim can always manage to dig up a fresh idea. He is quite innovative. 提姆总是能够设法想出新的点子, 他很有创意。

② 收集 (vt, s) = **collect**: We finally dug up enough money for a computer. 我们终于募集到了足够的钱买计算机。

digest /drɪ'dʒest, daɪ-/

① 消化 (vi): Meat doesn't digest easily. 肉不易消化。

② 消化 (vt): I don't digest meat very well. 我的肠胃不大能消化肉食。

digestion /drɪ'dʒestʃən, daɪ-/

① 消化能力 (C): Judy has a good/weak digestion. 茱蒂的消化能力良好/不好。

◆ 同源词 **digestive** (adj) 帮助消化的。

② 消化 (U): Bananas can aid digestion. 香蕉有助于消化。

digital /'dɪdʒɪtəl/

数字显示的, 数字(式)的 (adj): The digital clock costs \$100. 这种数字式电子钟的售价是100美元。

dignity /'dɪgnəti/

尊严 (U) = **honor**: She died with dignity. 她死得很有尊严。

dilemma /drɪ'lemə/

(两难的) 困境, 窘境 (C) = **predicament**: I am in a dilemma as to whether to get married or not. 我正进退两难, 不知是否该结婚。

diligence /'dɪlɪdʒəns/

用功 (U): Jackson shows great diligence in his schoolwork. 杰克逊做作业非常用功。

diligent /'dɪlɪdʒənt/

勤勉的 (adj): They made a diligent search for the dog. 他们认真地搜寻那

只狗。

dilute /dar'ljut/

稀释 (vt) = **water down**: Nina diluted the orange juice with ice water. 妮娜用冰水来稀释橙汁。

dim /dɪm/

昏暗的 (adj) ⇔ **bright**: The living room was lit by one dim light bulb. 起居室由一只昏暗的灯泡照明。

dime /daɪm/

(美国和加拿大的) 一角硬币 (C)

dimension /dɪ'menʃən/

① (长、宽、高的) 尺寸 (C): Can you measure the dimensions of the cupboard? 你能量一下橱柜的尺寸吗?

◆ 同源词 **dimensional** (adj) 空间的。

② 维 (C): Time is called the fourth dimension. 时间被称为第四维。

diminish /dɪ'mɪnɪʃ/

① 缩小, 减少 (vi) = **decrease**: Natural resources have been diminishing over the years. 自然资源在年复一年减少。

② 使缩小, 使减少 (vt): The election defeat really diminished Mr. White's enthusiasm for politics. 竞选失利大大降低了怀特先生在政治方面的热情。

③ 贬低 (vt) = **belittle, devalue**: His political rivals are trying hard to diminish his achievements. 他的政敌正竭力贬低他的成就。

dine /daɪn/

用餐 (vi) = **eat**: We dined at Pizza Hut. 我们在必胜客用餐。

dinner /'dɪnə(r)/

① 晚饭 (U) = **supper**: I was cooking dinner when you called. 你来电话时我正在做晚饭。

② 正餐 (C): The children don't have to pay for their school dinners. 孩子们在学校用餐是免费的。

dinosaur /'daɪnəsɔ:(r)/

恐龙 (C) (请参阅附录“动物”)

dip /dɪp/

① 浸 (vt) = **immerse**: Dip your hands

into the water. 把你的双手浸入水中。

② 下沉 (vi) = **sink**: The sun dipped below the horizon. 太阳徐徐地落到地平线下。

diploma /dɪ'pləʊmə/

毕业文凭 (C) = **certificate**: Alison has a diploma in chemistry. 艾莉森拥有化学专业的文凭。

diplomacy /dɪ'pləʊməsi/

外交 (U): He is highly experienced in international diplomacy. 他在国际外交方面富有经验。

diplomat /'dɪpləmət/

外交官; 有手腕的人 (C): His ambition is to be a career diplomat. 他的抱负是成为一名职业外交官。

diplomatic /dɪplə'mætɪk/

外交上的 (adj): When did the country restore diplomatic relations with America? 该国是什么时候与美国恢复外交关系的?

direct /dɪ'rekt, daɪ-/

① 直接的 (adj) = **blunt, straight**: They won't give a direct answer to her question. 他们不会直接回答她的问题。

◆ 同源词 **directly** (adv) 直接地。

② 指挥, 指导 (vt): A policeman stood in the middle of the road, directing the traffic. 一名警察站在路当中指挥着交通。

③ 导演 (vt): Who directed that film? 那部影片是谁导演的?

④ 直接地 (adv) = **straight**: The next flight doesn't go direct to New York; It goes by way of Seattle. 下一个航班不直接飞往纽约, 它要经由西雅图去纽约。

direction /dɪ'rekʃən, daɪ-/

① 指导 (U) = **guidance**: The test was carried out under Mr. Wang's direction. 这次测试是在王先生的指导下进行的。

② 使用说明 (P) = **instructions**: Follow the directions on the bottle. 请遵照瓶子上的说明使用。

③ 方向 (C): He drove off in the direction of the Palace Museum. 他朝着故宫

博物院的方向驶去。

director /di'rektə(r), daɪ-/

① 导演 (C): He is the director of the movie. 他是这部影片的导演。

② 董事 (C): His father is on the board of directors. 他父亲是董事会的成员。

directory /di'rektəri, daɪ-/

电话号码簿 (C): I found out your telephone number in the telephone directory. 我在电话号码簿上查到了你的电话号码。

dirt /dɜ:t/

污物 (U): Wash the dirt off your knees. 把膝盖上的污泥洗掉。

dirty /'dɜ:ti/

① 脏的 (adj) = **unclean, soiled**; ⇔ **clean**: Put the dirty clothes in the washing machine. 将脏衣物放在洗衣机里。

② 下流的 (adj) = **obscene**: They enjoy telling dirty jokes. 他们喜欢讲下流笑话。

disability /,disə'bɪləti/

① 伤残, 残疾 (C) = **handicap**: A special course is offered to those with sight/hearing/speech disabilities. 我们为视力/听力/说话有障碍者开设了特别课程。

② 无能, 无力 (U): The hospital helps the disabled to cope with their disability. 那家医院帮助残疾人克服残疾。

◆ 比较 **inability** (无能力)。

disable /dis'eɪbl/

使残废 (vt) = **cripple**: He was disabled after a car crash. 他在一次撞车事故后残废了。

◆ 比较 **enable** (使能够)。

disadvantage /,disəd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ/

① 缺点 (C) = **drawback, shortcoming**: One of the main disadvantages of the car is that it uses a large amount of fuel. 这辆汽车的一大缺点是耗油量太大。

② 不利 (U) ⇔ **advantage**: His height will be very much to his disadvantage if he wants to be a boxer. 如果他想要成为一名拳击运动员, 他的身高对他非常不

利。

disagree /,disə'gri:/

持不同意见 (vi) ⇔ **agree**: I strongly disagree with you over what should be done. 在该采取什么措施这一点上, 我绝不同意你的观点。

disagreement /,disə'gri:mənt/

① 意见不一 (U) ⇔ **agreement**: I am in total disagreement with him over this. 在这一点上我和他的意见完全相左。

② 不和 (C): John and I have had a few disagreements lately. 我和约翰近来有些不和。

disappear /,disə'piə(r)/

消失 (vi) = **vanish**; ⇔ **appear**: The moon disappeared behind a cloud. 月亮躲到一片云背后不见了。

disappoint /,disə'pɔɪnt/

使失望 (vt) = **let (sb) down**: I'm sorry to disappoint you, but I can't promise you anything. 很抱歉, 让你失望了, 但我无法对你作出任何许诺。

◆ 同源词 **disappointment** (C, U) 失望。

disappointed /,disə'pɔɪntɪd/

失望的 (adj): He was very disappointed at/about losing the contest. 比赛的失利让他深感失望。My father will be disappointed in/with me if I fail the exam. 假如我考试不及格的话老爸会失望的。

disappointing /,disə'pɔɪntɪŋ/

令人失望的 (adj) = **dissatisfying**: What a disappointing game it is! 多么令人失望的一场比赛!

disapprove /,disə'pru:v/

不同意 (vi) ⇔ **approve**: I strongly disapprove of a teacher imposing his own ideas on his students. 我强烈反对老师把自己的观点强加给学生。

◆ 同源词 **disapproval** (U) 不同意。 **disapproving** (adj) 表示不同意的。

◆ 同尾词 **prove** (证明)。 **approve** (赞成)。 **reprove** (责骂)。 **improve** (改进)。

disarm /dis'ɑ:m/

解除...的武装 (vt) ⇔ (re) **arm**: Rwanda's president has offered to pull

his soldiers out of Congo on condition that the Hutu rebels are disarmed. 卢旺达总统答应只要胡图族叛乱分子解除武装,他就把军队撤出刚果。

◆同源词 **disarmament** (*U*) 裁军。

disaster /di'zɑ:stə(r)/

① 灾难 (*U*) = **misfortune**: Everything went smoothly, and then suddenly disaster struck. 一切都进行得很顺利,然后突然间灾难发生了。

② 灾难 (*C*) = **catastrophe, calamity, tragedy**: The plane crash was the worst disaster we have ever had. 那一次飞机失事是我们所遇到的最为严重的灾难。

disastrous /di'zɑ:stɹəs/

灾难性的 (*adj*) = **catastrophic**: Oil leaks will have a disastrous effect on ecology. 石油泄漏会对生态造成毁灭性影响。

disband /dis'bænd/

(被)解散 (*vi, vt*) = **break up**: The baseball club (was) disbanded for lack of money. 棒球俱乐部因缺乏资金而告解散。

disbelief /,disbr'i:li:f/

不信,怀疑 (*C*) ⇔ **belief**: Jim stared in disbelief, shocked by the car wreck. 吉姆以怀疑的目光目不转睛地看着,对汽车的残骸感到震惊。

◆同源词 **believe** (*vi, vt*) 相信。 **disbelieve** (*vi, vt*) 不相信。

discard /dis'kɑ:d/

丢弃 (*vt*) = **get rid of, throw away, dispose of**: Don't discard the coat; it looks good on you. 别把这件外衣丢掉,你穿着很好看的。

discharge /dis'tʃɑ:dʒ/

① 允许...离开 (*vt*): He was discharged from the army/hospital last week. 他上周退伍/出院了。

② 排放 (*vt*): Industrial waste is discharged into the river, causing fish to die. 工业废料被排放到河里,造成了鱼类的死亡。

③ 获准离开 (*U*): Sam went to work af-

ter his discharge from the hospital. 山姆出院后就去上班了。

④ 排放 (*U*): We should make a concerted attempt to stop the discharge of industrial waste into the river. 我们应共同努力来阻止工业废料排入河中。

disciple /di'saɪpl/

门徒 (*C*) = **follower, adherent**: Confucius and his disciples traveled from kingdom to kingdom, seeking public office. 孔子及其门徒为谋求公职而周游列国。

disciplinary /'dɪsɪplɪnəri/

纪律上的,惩戒性的 (*adj*): The party leadership have decided to take disciplinary action against the disobedient members. 该党的领导层决定对违纪党员采取惩戒行动。

discipline /'dɪsɪplɪn/

① 纪律 (*U*) = **order, control**: The young teacher can't keep discipline in the classroom. 这位年轻教师无法维持好课堂纪律。

② 惩罚 (*U*) = **punishment**: The naughty boy needs discipline! 这个顽皮的男孩需要惩罚一下。

③ 训练 (*vt*) = **train**: I've disciplined myself to do some jogging every day. 我严格要求自己每天进行一定量的慢跑运动。

④ 惩罚 (*vt*) = **punish**: The naughty boy should be severely disciplined. 这个顽皮的男孩应该受到严惩。

disclaim /dis'kleɪm/

否认 (*vt*) = **disavow**; ⇔ **claim**: The rebels disclaimed all responsibility for the car bombing. 叛乱分子否认对汽车爆炸负有责任。

◆同义词 请参见 **acclaim**。

disclose /dis'kləʊz/

透露 (*vt*) = **reveal, divulge**; ⇔ **conceal**: Mr. Robin was accused of disclosing classified information to the enemy. 罗宾先生被控向敌方透露机密情报。

◆同义词 **close** (关闭)。 **enclose** (把...围起来; 附寄)。 **foreclose** (取消赎回权)。

disclosure /dɪs'klɔʊə(r)/

公开,揭发(U): People called for public disclosure of the committee's findings about the arms dealing. 民众要求委员会公开其所得到的关于军火交易的内幕。

◆同义词 **closure** (终止)。 **enclosure** (包围; 附寄)。 **foreclosure** (取消赎回权)。

discomfort /dɪs'kʌmfət/

不舒服(U) = **soreness**; ⇔ **comfort**: Jack still suffers some discomfort from his injury. 杰克仍然受着伤痛带来的不适感。

disconnect /ˌdɪskə'nekt/

切断(vt) = **cut off**: They've disconnected our electricity because we didn't pay the bill. 因为我们没缴电费,他们就把我们的电源给切断了。

discotheque /ˈdɪskəʊteɪk/

迪斯科舞厅(C) = **disco**

discount /ˈdɪskaʊnt/

① 折扣(C) = **reduction**: The staff at the shop get a discount of twenty percent. 商店职工享受八折的折扣优惠。

② /ˈdɪskaʊnt, dɪs'kaʊnt/ 不(全)信; 不把...当一回事(vt) = **dismiss**: You can discount what she says—she is a liar. 你别信她的话——她是个骗子。

discourage /dɪs'kʌrɪdʒ/

① 使沮丧(vt) = **dishearten**; ⇔ **encourage**: If you lose the game, don't let it discourage you/ don't be discouraged. 假如你比赛输了,你不能灰心。

◆同源词 **discouragement** (C, U) 沮丧。

② 阻拦(vt) = **deter**: The bad weather discouraged them from going on a picnic. 恶劣的天气使他们不能去野餐。

discover /dɪ'skʌvə(r)/

① 发现(vt): Columbus discovered America in 1492. 哥伦布在1492年发现了美洲。

② 查明(vt) = **find out, realize**: He soon discovered the truth. 他很快就查明了真相。

discovery /dɪ'skʌvərɪ/

发现(C) = **finding**: The physicist has

made several important discoveries. 那位物理学家已作出数项重要的发现。

discreet /dɪ'skri:t/

谨慎的(adj) = **circumspect, cautious**; ⇔ **indiscreet**: The teacher is very discreet in discussing his students' mistake. 该教师在谈到学生的缺点时措辞极为谨慎。

◆同源词 **discretion** (U) 谨慎,慎重。

◆比较 **discrete** (各别的)。

discriminate /dɪ'skrɪmɪneɪt/

区别对待; 区分(vi): People tend to discriminate against the disabled. 人们常常会歧视残疾人。

◆同义词 **incriminate** (牵连)。 **indiscriminate** (不加区别的)。

discrimination /dɪ'skrɪmɪ'neɪʃən/

区别对待; 歧视(U): They suffer racial/sex/religious/age discrimination. 他们遭到种族/性别/宗教/年龄歧视。

discuss /dɪ'skʌs/

讨论(vt) = **talk over**: Pam discussed her plans with her father. 潘和她父亲一起讨论了自己的计划。

discussion /dɪ'skʌʃən/

① 讨论(C): Why don't we hold a discussion about your plan? 我们何不就你的计划开一次讨论会呢?

② 讨论(U): The new plan is still under discussion. 新的计划还在讨论中。

disease /dɪ'zi:z/

疾病(C) = **illness**: He contracted a rare disease of the liver. 他患了一种罕见的肝病。

disgrace /dɪs'greɪs/

① 耻辱(U) = **dishonor**: Susan faced total public disgrace after the affair with her boss came to light. 苏珊与自己老板的私情被披露后,她在公众面前彻底名誉扫地了。

② 使丢脸(vt): Linda became emotional and disgraced herself at the meeting. 琳达在会上非常激动,弄得自己很丢脸。

disgraceful /dɪs'greɪsful/

丢脸的(adj) = **ignominious**: It is disgraceful that a person gets drunk and

makes a scene at a party. 一个人在聚会时喝醉并闹事是件丢脸的事。

disguise /dis'gaɪz/

① 伪装 (C): Kevin grew a beard as a disguise. 凯文为伪装而留了胡子。

② 伪装, 装扮 (vt): He escaped by disguising himself as a woman. 他把自己装扮成女人逃跑了。

③ 掩饰, 掩盖 (vt) = hide: I couldn't disguise my disappointment. 我无法掩饰自己的失望之情。

disgust /dis'gʌst/

① 厌恶 (U): I left the meeting in disgust on account of their conversation. 因为他们的谈话, 我厌恶地离开了会场。

② 使厌恶 (vt) = sicken: It disgusts me to see him picking his nose in public. 看到他当众抠鼻孔真使我恶心。

disgusting /dis'gʌstɪŋ/

令人恶心的, 讨厌的 (adj) = sickening: What a disgusting drink! I dare not drink it. 这饮料真恶心! 我不敢喝它。

dish /dɪʃ/

① 盘子 (C): Do you have a bigger dish for the fish? 你们有没有大一些的盘子来盛这条鱼?

② 菜(肴) (C): This is an unusual dish of fish cooked with ketchup. 这道给鱼加了番茄酱的菜真是不同凡响。

dish out

① 端上 (vt, s): Mom dished out fried chicken. 妈妈端上了炸鸡块。

② 分发 (vt, s) = give/hand out, dispense: The government dished out relief supplies to the victims of the earthquake. 政府向地震灾民分发救济品。

dishonest /dis'ɒnɪst/

不诚实的 (adj): It was dishonest of her to lie to us about her job. 她极不老实, 连她做什么工作都对我们说谎。

◆ 同源词 dishonesty (U) 不诚实。

disk /disk/

磁盘 (C) = disc: You can download the article in your disk. 你可以把这篇

文章下载到你的磁盘上。

dislike /dɪs'laɪk/

① 不喜欢 (vt) = hate: I dislike having to get up so early. 我不喜欢起得这么早。

② 讨厌 (S): I have a dislike for cats. 我讨厌猫。

dismantle /dɪs'mæntl/

拆卸 (vt) = take apart; ⇔ assemble: The worker dismantled the old car. 那工人将旧车拆了开来。

dismay /dɪs'meɪ/

① 惊恐 (U) = alarm: To my dismay, I flunked math again. 让我惊恐的是我的数学又没及格。

② 使灰心, 使失望, 使沮丧 (vt) = appall: It dismayed me that share prices continued tumbling. 使我失望的是: 股票价格持续下跌。

dismiss /dɪs'mɪs/

① 开除; 解散 (vt) = remove, discharge: If he's late again, he'll be dismissed from his job. 如果他再次迟到, 他将被开除。

◆ 同源词 dismissal (U) 开除; 解散。

② 认为...不值得考虑(或不重要) (vt) = discount: I just laughed and dismissed the idea as impossible. 我一笑置之, 认为那主意是行不通的。

disorder /dɪs'ɔ:də(r)/

杂乱 (U) = confusion; ⇔ order: His room was in a state of complete disorder. 他的屋子杂乱不堪。

disparate /'dɪspəreɪt/

完全不同的 (adj) = different: It took me one hour to assemble the disparate parts. 我花了一个小时才把那些各不相同的部件装配起来。

◆ 同尾词 separate (分开)。

disparity /dɪ'spærəti/

不同, 悬殊 (C, U) ⇔ parity: There is a wide disparity between the rates of pay for executives and workers. 主管与员工之间的工资等级相差悬殊。

dispatch /di'spætʃ/

派遣 (vt): Mr. White was dispatched to Germany to cover the flood news. 怀特先生被派遣到德国去报导有关洪水的新闻。

dispel /di'spel/

消除 (vt): Our boss is attempting to dispel our fears/doubts/worries. 我们的老板正设法消除我们的恐惧感/怀疑/忧虑。

◆同义词 请参见 **compel**。

dispensable /di'spensəbl/

非必要的,可有可无的 (adj) ⇔ **indispensable**: Administrative staff are now considered dispensable in times of economic downturn. 行政管理人员在经济衰退时期被认为是可有可无的。

dispense /di'spens/

分发,分配 (vt) = **give out**: The relief workers are dispensing food to the earthquake victims. 救援人员正在向地震灾民分发食品。

◆同源词 **dispensary** (C) 医院配药处。 **dispensation** (U) 豁免;分配。

dispense with

没有...也行 (vt, u) = **do/manage/go without**: I think we can dispense with a computer/ secretary. 我认为我们没有计算机/秘书也行。

disperse /dis'pɜ:s/

① 驱散 (vt): The riot police used tear gas to disperse the demonstrators. 防暴警察使用催泪瓦斯来驱散示威群众。

② 散去 (vi) = **scatter**: The crowd/clouds dispersed as quickly as they had gathered. 人群/云来得快,去得也快。

◆同源词 **dispersal** (U) 消散,驱散。

displace /dis'pleis/

① 迫使...离开 (vt): Hundreds of villagers were displaced by the flood. 几百个村民被洪水赶离了家园。

◆同源词 **displacement** (U) 撤换,取代。

② 取代 (vt) = **supplant**: Letters have been displaced by e-mail as a major com-

munication medium. 电子邮件已取代传统信件而成为了主要的通信媒介。

◆同义词 **place** (地方;放置)。 **replace** (代替)。 **misplace** (误放)。

display /di'splei/

① 陈列,展览 (U) = **exhibition**: His works were on display in the museum. 他的作品陈列在博物馆。

② 显示 (vt) = **show**: She displayed her sincerity by showing up. 她亲临了现场以显示自己的诚意。

displease /dis'pli:z/

使生气 (vt) = **annoy**; ⇔ **please**: The students' rude behavior displeases me greatly. 学生们的无礼举止让我很生气。

disposable /dis'pəuzəbl/

抛弃式的,一次性的 (adj): Disposable diapers/plates/syringes are now widely used. (用后即丢弃的) 一次性尿布/盘子/注射器现已得到广泛的使用。

disposal /dis'pəuzəl/

处理,处置 (U): The safe disposal of nuclear/radioactive waste poses a problem for the whole world. 核/放射性废料的妥善处理给全世界带来了一个难题。

dispose /di'spəuz/

处理,处置 (vi): We have to dispose of the old furniture. 我们得把旧家具处理掉。

◆同义词 **pose** (摆姿态)。 **expose** (暴露)。 **suppose** (假想)。 **repose** (休息)。 **impose** (强加)。 **depose** (罢黜)。 **compose** (作曲)。 **propose** (建议)。 **decompose** (分解)。 **oppose** (反对)。 **presuppose** (预先假设)。 **transpose** (调换)。 **interpose** (使介入)。

dispose of

处理掉 (vt, u) = **get rid of, discard**: We must dispose of the used syringes. 我们必须把用过的注射器处理掉。

disposition /,dispə'ziʃən/

性情,气质 (C) = **temperament**: Sam has a cheerful disposition. 山姆性格开朗

朗。

dispute /dɪ'spju:t/

① 就...发生争论 (vi) = question: There is no disputing the importance of birth control. 节育的重要性是不容置疑的。

② 争执 (U) = argument: The workers were in dispute with their employer over pay. 劳资双方就工资问题发生了争议。

disregard /,dɪsrɪ'gɑ:d/

① 不顾 (vi) = ignore: A selfish person tends to disregard other people's feelings. 一个自私的人总是不顾及他人的感受。

② 无视, 漠视 (U, S) = indifference (to); ⇔ respect: The bus driver showed a total disregard for the passengers' safety by talking away on the mobile phone. 这个公共汽车司机全然不顾乘客的安全, 用手机聊个不停。

disrupt /dɪs'rʌpt/

扰乱, 破坏; 使中断 (vi) = disturb: An accident/strike disrupted railway/transport services. 事故/罢工造成了铁路/交通运输的中断。

◆ 同源词 **disruption** (C, U) 扰乱。

◆ 同尾词 请参见 **abrupt**。

dissent /dɪ'sent/

① 持不同意见 (vi): I strongly dissent from what the last speaker has said. 我坚决反对刚才发言的那个人的意见。

② 异议, 不同意见 (U) = disagreement: Dissent among the members broke up the club. 成员间的意见分歧使该俱乐部分崩离析。

◆ 同尾词 请参见 **assent**。

dissident /'dɪsɪdənt/

异议分子, 持不同政见者 (C): Many political dissidents seek refuge in America. 许多持不同政见者都到美国去寻求庇护。

dissolve /dɪ'zɒlv/

① 溶解 (vi): Salt can dissolve in water. 盐能在水中溶解。

◆ 同源词 **dissolution** (U) 溶解; 解除。

② 使溶解 (vt): You can dissolve sugar in water. 你可把糖溶解在水里。

③ 解散 (vi): The president dissolved Congress and called a general election. 总统解散了议会并宣布举行大选。

◆ 同尾词 **solve** (解决), **resolve** (解决; 决心), **absolve** (赦免)。

dissuade /dɪ'sweɪd/

劝阻 (vi) ⇔ persuade (... to): I tried to dissuade my students from smoking, but to no avail. 我曾试图劝阻学生别吸烟, 但没有用。

◆ 同源词 **dissuasion** (U) 劝阻。

distance /'dɪstəns/

① 距离 (U): My office is within walking distance of my house. 我的办公室离我家不远, 几步路的距离就到了。

② 冷淡 (S): There has been a great distance between Mary and me since our quarrel. 我和玛莉自吵架以来关系一直很冷淡。

③ 使远离 (vi) = dissociate: You should distance yourself from bad company. 你应该远离那些不好的同伴。

distant /'dɪstənt/

① 遥远的; 久远的 (adj): The station is five miles distant from the village. 火车站离该村庄有五英里远。

② 疏远的, 冷淡的 (adj) = indifferent, lukewarm: I don't like his distant manner. 我不喜欢他那种冷淡的态度。

distinct /dɪ'stɪŋkt/

① 截然不同的 (adj) = different: Those two ideas are distinct from each other. 那两种观点截然不同。

② 明显的 (adj) = noticeable: There's a distinct smell of burning in the air. 空气中有一股明显的燃烧味。

distinction /dɪ'stɪŋkʃən/

① 区别 (C) = difference: Can you make a distinction between serious and popular literature? 你能对严肃文学和通俗文学作个区分吗?

② 卓越 (U) = eminence: He is a writer of real distinction. 他是一位真正的优

秀作家。

distinctive /di'stɪŋktɪv/

与众不同的 (*adj*) = **peculiar**: Sam has a very distinctive way of speaking. 山姆说话的风格与众不同。

◆同义词 **instinctive** (直觉的)。

distinguish /di'stɪŋɡwɪʃ/

① 辨别 (*vt*) = **tell, differentiate**: Some people can't distinguish right from wrong. 有些人不能分辨是非。

② 使区别于他物 (*vt*) = **characterize**: Giraffes are distinguished by their long necks. 长颈鹿以其脖子长而独具特色。

distinguished /di'stɪŋɡwɪʃt/

杰出的 (*adj*) = **eminent, outstanding**: Dr. Lee is a distinguished scholar for his scientific achievements. 李博士以其在科学上的成就成为杰出的学者。

distort /di'stɔ:t/

歪曲, 曲解 (*vt*) = **twist**: Some reporters have a tendency to distort facts and their opinions are often colored by prejudice. 有些记者倾向于歪曲事实, 他们的观点往往带有偏见的色彩。

◆同源词 **distortion** (C, U) 歪曲。

◆同义词 **retort** (反驳)。 **extort** (勒索)。 **contort** (扭曲)。

distract /di'strækt/

使分心 (*vt*) = **divert**: The shouts outside distracted our attention from work. 外面的叫喊声分散了我们工作的注意力。

◆同义词 请参见 **detract**。

distraction /di'strækʃən/

① 分心 (U): I need to study without interruption or distraction. 我学习时不能受打扰或分心。

② 使人分心的事 (C): Political leaders tend to use war as a distraction from domestic discontent. 政治领袖们常爱用战争来分散人民对国内事务的不满情绪。

distress /di'stres/

① 忧伤 (U) = **anxiety, anguish**: He suffered great distress when he learned that

his father was seriously ill. 他听说父亲病重的消息后感到极为忧伤。

② 苦难 (U) = **hardship, tribulation**: The government is trying hard to relieve the widespread distress caused by the earthquake. 政府正竭尽全力来减轻地震所带来的大范围的灾难。

distressed /di'strest/

苦恼的 (*adj*) = **worry**: Jane was deeply distressed by the news about her son. 珍被有关她儿子的消息弄得痛苦不堪。

distribute /di'stribju:t/

① 分发 (*vt*) = **give**: At the closing ceremony, the prizes were distributed to the winners. 闭幕式上向优胜者颁了奖。

② 散布, 使分布 (*vt*) = **spread out**: The farmer distributed seed over the whole field evenly and quickly. 农夫把种子又快又均匀地撒播在整块田里。

distribution /ˌdɪstrɪ'bju:ʃən/

分布 (U): The distribution of some animals has changed in the last century. 有些动物的分布在上一个世纪里发生了变化。

district /'dɪstrɪkt/

区 (C) = **area, region**: They live in an old district of the city. 他们居住在一个老城区内。

distrust /dɪs'trʌst/

① 不信任, 猜忌 (U) = **mistrust; ⇔ trust**: The two party leaders view each other with considerable distrust, so it is difficult for them to field a common candidate in the mayoral election. 这两位政党领袖以相当不信任对方的态度相互看待, 因此他们不可能在市长选举中派出共同的候选人。

② 不信任 (*vt*): I distrust a smooth-tongued person. 我不信任油嘴滑舌的人。

distrustful /dɪs'trʌstfəl/

不信任的 (*adj*) = **suspicious**: I am distrustful of that guy/his promise. 我认为那家伙 / 他的许诺靠不住。

disturb /dɪ'stɜ:b/

打扰 (vt) = **interrupt**: Don't disturb Gill, she's studying for an important test. 别去打扰吉儿,她正在为一次重要的测验作准备。

disturbance /dɪ'stɜ:bəns/

① 干扰 (C): The noise of the traffic causes a disturbance to my peaceful life. 交通噪音扰乱了我的平静生活。

② 干扰 (U): A library is an ideal place where you can work without disturbance. 图书馆是个理想的场所,你可在那里不受干扰地工作。

ditch /dɪtʃ/

水沟 (C): I dropped my car key into the drainage ditch. 我把汽车钥匙掉到排水沟里了。

dive /daɪv/

① 跳水 (vi) = **plunge**: The boy dived into the swimming pool. 那男孩跃入游泳池内。

② 跳水 (C) = **plunge**: She made a graceful dive into the pool. 她以一个优美的跳水动作跃入游泳池内。

diverge /daɪ'vɜ:dʒ/

① 分叉 (vi) ⇔ **converge**: The path diverges from the highway and leads up the hill. 这条小道由公路叉出并通向山上。

◆ 同源词 **divergence** (C, U) 分歧。

② 分歧 (vi) = **differ**: Their views diverged so greatly that they could hardly find any common ground as a basis for agreement. 他们的观点分歧太大以至于很难找到共同基础来达成一致。

diverse /daɪ'vɜ:s/

不同(种类)的 (adj) = **varied, various**: Living in the city will inevitably put you in touch with people from diverse cultures. 生活在城市里必然会使你接触到带有各种文化背景的人。

◆ 同义词 **verse** (诗)。 **averse** (反对)。 **converse** (交谈)。 **reverse** (倒置)。 **universe** (宇宙)。 **inverse** (相反的)。 **traverse** (横贯)。 **adverse** (不利的)。 **perverse** (违背情理的)。 **transverse** (横向的)。

diversify /daɪ'vɜ:sɪfaɪ/

① 使多样化 (vt): In order to survive, we must diversify our skills/interests. 为了求生存,我们必须使我们的技术/兴趣多样化。

② 从事多种经营; 多样化 (vi): Some publishers are diversifying into the multi-media market. 有些出版商正在为进入多媒体市场而从事着多种经营。

diversion /daɪ'vɜ:ʃən/

① 消遣 (C) = **pastime**: Climbing mountains is always a pleasant diversion. 爬山一直是一项怡人的消遣活动。

② 转移 (C): The massive diversion of public money into his own real estate cost him his bid for presidency. 把大量的公款转变成为他自己的不动产一事使得他竞选总统的努力泡汤了。

◆ 同义词 **conversion** (改变)。 **inversion** (倒置)。

diversity /daɪ'vɜ:səti/

① 多样性 (U): It is urgent that we take measures to protect biological diversity. 采取措施保护生物多样性是我们的紧迫任务。

② 差异 (S) = **variety**: The diversity of opinion aired at the conference about the educational system made it a worthwhile event. 大会之所以卓有成效是因为与会人士对教育制度发表了各不相同的意见。

◆ 同义词 **adversity** (逆境)。 **university** (大学)。 **perversity** (乖僻)。

divert /daɪ'vɜ:t/

转移 (vt): He was accused of diverting public money into his own real estate in America. 他被控将公共资金转移到了自己在美国的不动产上。

◆ 同义词 **pervert** (带坏)。 **convert** (转变)。 **invert** (使倒置)。 **subvert** (颠覆)。 **avert** (避免)。 **revert** (回复)。 **introvert** (内向的人)。 **extrovert** (外向的人)。

divide /dɪ'vaɪd/

① 分, 分开 (vt) = **separate**: The teacher divided the class into four groups. 老师把全班分成四个组。

②除 (*vt*): 18 divided by 3 is 6. 十八除以三等于六。

③差异 (*C*) = **difference**: Can you tell me the divide between the two political systems? 你能否给我解释一下这两种政治制度之间的差异?

divine /drɪ'vaɪn/

①非凡的;上帝的;神圣的 (*adj*) ⇔ **human**: It is said that he possesses divine powers. 据说他拥有超凡的能力。

②极好的 (*adj*) = **wonderful**: The dish was simply divine! 这道菜真是好吃极了!

division /drɪ'vɪʒən/

①分界线;分开 (*C*): The street forms a division between the old and new parts of the city. 这条街成了该城新旧城区的分界线。

②除法 (*U*): Mary is learning to do division. 玛莉在学做除法。

divorce /drɪ'vɔ:s/

①离婚 (*U*): Their marriage finally ended in divorce. 他们的婚姻以离婚告终。

②离婚 (*C*): There is an increase in the number of divorces. 离婚人数上升了。

③与...离婚,使离婚 (*vt*): Helen divorced her husband after years of unhappiness. 海伦在熬过多年的不幸生活后与丈夫离了婚。

dizzy /'dɪzi/

头晕目眩的 (*adj*) = **giddy**: We danced around in circles until we became dizzy. 我们转着圈子跳舞直至头晕目眩。

DJ /ɪ'di: 'dʒeɪ/

流行音乐唱片节目主持人 (*C*) **disc jockey**

DNA /ɪ'di: en 'eɪ/

脱氧核糖核酸 (基因讯息的载体) (*U*)

do /du; du:/, did (pt), done (pp)

①助动词,与另一动词连用,构成疑问句或否定句,第三人称、单数、现在式时为 **does (aux)**: He doesn't know where I live. 他不知道我住在哪儿。

②做 (*vt*): All I can do now is wait and

see. 此时我所能做的也就是等着瞧。

do away with

处理掉 (*vt, u*) = **get rid of, discard**: I have decided to do away with my old clothes. 我已决定把我的旧衣服处理掉。

do down

欺骗 (*vt, s*) = **cheat, defeat, get the better of**: That salesgirl did me down when she sold the car to me. 那个女售货员在卖那辆车给我时骗了我。

do in

①使精疲力竭 (*vt, s*) = **tire/wear out**: That tough climb did me in. 那次艰难的登山把我累坏了。

②杀死 (*vt, s*) = **do away with, kill, murder**: That guy was suspected of doing in the woman whom he cohabited with. 那家伙涉嫌杀死了与他同居的女人。

do over

重做 (*vt, s*) = **do again**: If the mayor doesn't like the design for the new stadium, we must do it over. 如果市长不喜欢新体育馆的设计,那么我们就必须重新设计。

do up

①扣上 (*vt, s*) ⇔ **undo**: Chris did her buttons/zip up on her dress and went out. 克莉丝扣上了连衣裙的扣子/拉上了连衣裙的拉链就出去了。

②把...扎起来 (*vt, s*) = **tie up**: Please do the parcel up for me. 请你帮我把包裹扎好。

③打扮 (*vt, s*) = **dress up**: Amy has done herself up for her wedding ceremony. 艾美已给自己打扮好了,准备举行婚礼仪式。

④装修;整新 (*vt, s*) = **repair**: I am afraid I have to do up my old house/trousers. 我恐怕得把我的旧房子修一下了/把我的旧裤子整新一下了。

do with

① 放置 (vt, u) 在疑问句中与 what 连用: What have you done with the iron? I want to iron my shirt. 你把熨斗放在哪儿了? 我想烫一烫衬衫。

② 使打发时间 (vt, u) = spend time: What are you planning to do with yourself after you retire? 你退休后打算怎么打发时间?

③ 与...有关系 (vt, u): I want nothing to do with the party for Sue. 我不想参与为苏举行的聚会。

④ 用 (vt, u) = find a use for: I don't know what to do with the computer. I am quite at a loss. 我不知道怎么用计算机。我有点手足无措。

do without

没有...也行 (vt, u) = go/live/manage without: It's almost impossible to do without a car in America. 在美国没有汽车几乎寸步难行。

dock /dɒk/

① 码头 (C): A crowd was waiting at the dock to greet us. 一群人在码头上等着迎接我们。

② 靠码头 (vi): The ship is scheduled to dock in about half an hour. 那船预定于半小时后靠码头。

doctor /'dɒktə(r)/

医生 (C): You should see/consult a doctor about your stomachache. 你该请医生诊治一下你的胃痛。

doctrine /'dɒktrɪn/

教条 (C): Contraceptives have swept away many of the old doctrines of virginity. 避孕用品已将许多古老的关于处女贞洁的教条荡涤得一干二净。

◆ 同源词 **indoctrinate** (vt) 向...灌输。

◆ 相关词 请参见 **creed**。

document /'dɒkjʊmənt/

① 文件 (C): Let me see all the legal documents. 让我把所有的法律文件都过一下目。

② /'dɒkjʊmənt/ 详细记录 (vt): The his-

tory of that period is very well documented. 那个时期的历史记载得很完整。

documentary /,ɒkjʊ'mentəri/

① 纪录片 (C): We watched a documentary about the September 21 earthquake. 我们观看了一部讲述“九·二一大地震”的纪录片。

② 纪录的, 纪实的 (adj): I am interested in documentary films. 我爱看纪录片。

dodge /dɒdʒ/

① 躲开 (vt) = avoid: We dodged the falling rock and escaped unhurt. 我们躲开了下落的石块, 逃过了一击而没被砸伤。

② 回避 (vt): She cleverly dodged all the difficult questions. 她巧妙地回避了所有的难题。

dog /dɒg/

狗 (C) (请参阅附录“动物”)

doll /dɒl/

① 玩具娃娃 (C): My mother bought a Barbie Doll for me. 我妈妈给我买了一个芭比娃娃。

② 美(少)女 (C): My baby girl is really a little doll. 我的宝贝女儿真是个小美人。

dollar /'dɒlə(r)/

美元 (C) = buck: This coat costs 80 dollars. 这件外套卖 80 美元。

dolphin /'dɒlfɪn/

海豚 (C) (请参阅附录“动物”)

domain /də(u)'meɪn/

① 范围 (C): Engineering is really outside my domain. 工程学的确超出了我的知识范围。

② 领地 (C): The laboratory is my domain; I can deny you access to it. 这个实验室是我的领地, 我可以不让你进去。

dome /dəʊm/

圆顶 (C): I can see the dome of the mountain in the distance over there. 我可以看到在远处的那个圆山顶。

domestic /dəʊ'mestɪk/

①家庭的 (*adj*) = family, household: I hope her domestic problems won't affect her work. 我希望她的家庭问题不会影响她的工作。

②国内的 (*adj*) ⇔ international: It's a domestic flight from Shanghai to Beijing. 那是从上海到北京的国内航班。

dominant /'dɒmɪnənt/

最重要的 (*adj*) = powerful, prominent: Sadat was a dominant figure in Egypt's politics. 萨达特是埃及政界的首要人物。

dominate /'dɒmɪneɪt/

支配, 统治, 操纵 (*vi, vt*) = control (*vt*): She likes to dominate (other people). 她喜欢操纵别人。

donate /dəʊ'neɪt/

捐赠 (*vt*) ⇔ receive: Last year we donated ten thousand dollars to charities. 去年我们向慈善机构捐赠了 10,000 美元。

donation /dəʊ'neɪʃən/

捐赠 (*C*) = contribution: We made a donation to the orphanage. 我们向那家孤儿院作了捐赠。

donkey /'dɒŋki/

驴 (*C*) (请参阅附录“动物”)

donor /'dɒnə(r)/

捐赠者 (*C*) ⇔ recipient: Funding for the orphanage has come mostly from donors. 孤儿院的基金大多来自捐赠者。

doom /du:m/

①劫数, 厄运 (*U*) = fate: Thousands of soldiers met their doom when they landed on the beaches of Normandy in 1944. 成千上万的士兵 1944 年在诺曼底滩头登陆时阵亡。

②注定 (*vt*): The planning system was eventually doomed to collapse/failure. 此计划体系最终是注定要垮台 / 失败的。

③命定 (*vt*) = fated, destined: He was doomed to be killed in the car crash. 他命中注定要死于车祸。

door /dɔ:(r)/

门 (*C*): Will you answer the door, please? 你去开一下门, 好吗?

doorstep /'dɔ:stɛp/

台阶 (*C*): There are several footprints left on the doorstep. 门外的台阶上留有几个脚印。

doorway /'dɔ:weɪ/

门口 (*C*): I looked up and saw Nancy standing in the doorway. 我抬头一看, 见到南茜正站在门口。

dormitory /'dɔ:mɪtəri/

宿舍 (*C*) = dorm: She lives in the school dormitory. 她住在学校的宿舍里。

dosage /'dɔ:sɪdʒ/

剂量 (*C*): Read the directions before taking the medicine. Do not exceed the recommended dosage. 服药前先读一读用药须知; 不要超过推荐剂量。

dose /dɔ:s/

①剂量, 剂 (*C*): Take one dose of this cough syrup four times a day. 这种咳嗽糖浆每次服一剂, 一日四次。

②给...服药 (*vt*): She dosed up her daughter with cough syrup. 她给女儿服用了咳嗽糖浆。

dot /dɒt/

①点, 小圆点 (*C*) = point: She watched the train until it was only a dot in the distance. 她目送着火车远去, 直至火车在远处成为一个小圆点。

②(星星点点地) 遍布于 (*vt*): The company now has over 100 stores dotted about the island. 这家公司现在有 100 多家商店遍布在岛上。

double /'dʌbl/

①双重的 (*adj*) = two: You shouldn't treat your children with double standards. 你不该对自己的孩子采用双重标准。

②两倍的 (*adj*) = twice: Her weight is double what it was ten years ago. 她现在的体重是 10 年前的两倍。

③ 成对地,成双地;双重地 (*adv*): Please fold the towel double. 请把毛巾对折起来。

④ 两倍 (*C*): Ten is the double of five. 十是五的两倍。

⑤ 变成两倍,增加一倍 (*vi*): The house has doubled in value since I bought it five years ago. 这房子的价值比我五年前买下的时候已涨了一倍。

doubt /daʊt/

① 怀疑 (*vt*) = **question**: I doubt his sincerity. 我怀疑他的真诚。

② 不信 (*vt*): I doubt that she's telling the truth. 我不信她在讲真话。

③ 怀疑 (*U*): The new fact cast doubt on his honesty. 这个新事实令人对他的诚实产生了怀疑。

doubtful /'daʊtful/

怀疑的,有疑虑的 (*adj*) = **uncertain**: I'm doubtful about whether to go or not. 我不知道该去还是不该去。

◆ 同源词 **doubtless** (*adv*) 很可能地。

dough /daʊ/

生面团 (*U*): I need some bread dough. 我需要一些做面包的生面团。

doughnut /'dəʊnʌt/

炸面圈 (*C*) (请参阅附录“食物”)

dove /dʌv/

鸽子 (*C*) (请参阅附录“动物”)

down /daʊn/

① 在(或朝)…的下面 (*prep*): They walked down the hill. 他们向山下走去。

② 在下面;向下,朝下 (*adv*): The woman bent down to kiss the little girl. 那女子弯下腰去吻那小女孩。

③ 羽绒 (*U*): You need a down coat; it's very cold in winter there. 你需要一件羽绒外套,那里的冬天非常冷。

download /'daʊnləʊd/

下载 (*vt*) = **copy**: You can download this game for free into your computer. 你可以把这个游戏免费下载到你的计算机中。

downstairs /'daʊn'steəz/

① 在(或往)楼下 (*adv*): Is anybody downstairs? 楼下有人吗?

② 楼下的 (*adj*): He's in the downstairs sitting room now. 他现在在楼下的客厅里。

downtown /'daʊn'taʊn/

在(或往)市中心 (*adv*): I'm going downtown this afternoon. 今天下午我要去市中心。

downward /'daʊnwəd/

向下的 (*adj*) ⇔ **upward**: Oil prices continued their downward trend, which upset the oil producers. 油价继续下滑,这使石油生产商很担忧。

downwards /daʊnwədz/

向下 (*adv*) ⇔ **upwards**: The economy is expected to be revised downwards. 极有可能要对经济情况向下作些调整。

doze /dəʊz/

① 打盹儿 (*vi*): The lecture was so boring that many people dozed off in the middle of it. 演讲很枯燥,其间有许多人都打瞌睡了。

② 小睡 (*S*) = **nod, nap**: He's in the habit of having a doze after lunch. 他习惯在午饭后打个盹。

doze off

打瞌睡 (*vi*) = **fall asleep, drop/nod off**: Tim dozed off in the middle of the speech and began to snore. 提姆在演讲进行到一半时打了个瞌睡,还打起了鼾。

dozen /'dʌzən/

一打 (*det*): I bought a dozen eggs. 我买了一打鸡蛋。

Dr.

(abbrev) = Doctor

draft /dra:ft/

① 草稿 (*C*): I've made a rough draft of my report, but it still needs a lot of work. 我已经打好了报告的草稿,但还有许多地方需要加工。

② 征兵 = **conscription** (*U*): He left for America so that he could avoid the draft.

他去了美国,这样他就可以避开征兵了。

③ 草拟 (vt) = **draw up**: You'd better draft your speech for next Monday. 你最好为下星期一的演讲拟个草稿。

drag /dræg/

① 拖,拉,扯,拽 (vt) = **pull**: The boy was dragged away by his mother. 那男孩子被他母亲拖走了。

② 在地上拖着 (vi): Her long skirt dragged along on the floor. 她的长裙席地拖着。

drag down

使气馁 (vt, s) = **pull down**: The failure dragged me down. 这次失败让我气馁。

drag on

(没完没了地) 拖延 (vi) = **continue**: The meeting dragged on all morning. 会议拖了整整一上午。

drag out

使拖延 (vt, s) = **spin out**: My teacher dragged his lecture out for one and a half hours. 我的老师把课拖了一个半小时。

dragon /'dræɡən/

龙 (C) (请参阅附录“动物”)

dragonfly /dræɡənflaɪ/

蜻蜓 (C) (请参阅附录“动物”)

drain /dren/

① 慢慢流掉 (vi): The bath-water has drained away. 浴缸里的水已经流掉。

② 排去 (vt): David drained the water from the sink. 大卫把水从洗涤槽排去。

③ 排水管 (C): If you pour the tea leaves down the drain, it will be blocked. 如果你把茶叶倒入排水管,管子会堵塞的。

drain away

① (水等) 流掉 (vi): Rainwater can drain away into the earth. 雨水会渗入泥土。

② 逐渐消失 (vi): The color drained away from her face. 她的脸变得刷白。

③ 渐渐枯竭 (vi): Her strength/wealth has drained away. 她的力气/财富已耗尽。

drainage /'dreɪnɪdʒ/

排水 (U): The drainage system in this city has collapsed because of the heavy rain. 这城市的排水系统因大雨而瘫痪。

◆ 同源词 **drain** (vt, vi, C) 排水; 排水管。

drama /'drɑ:mə/

① 戏, 剧 (C) = **play**: I like historical dramas. 我喜欢看历史剧。

② 戏剧 (U): Lisa attended a drama school. 丽莎在一所戏剧学校就读。

dramatic /drə'mætɪk/

① 夸张的 (adj): His dramatic performance was disgusting. 他夸张的表演令人反感。

◆ 同源词 **dramatize** (vt, vi) (使) 戏剧化。

② 戏剧性的 (adj) = **striking**: Some dramatic changes are taking place in Eastern Europe. 东欧正在发生一些戏剧性的变化。

drape /dreɪp/

覆盖 (vt): The coffin in which Mr. Smith lay was draped in the national flag. 史密斯先生的灵柩上覆盖着国旗。

◆ 同源词 **drapes** (P) 窗帘。

drastic /'dræstɪk/

激烈的 (adj): The police should take drastic action to curb crime. 警方应采取激烈措施来遏制犯罪。

draw /drɔ:/, drew (pt), drawn (pp)

① 画 (vt): Who drew the circles on the wall? 墙壁上的这些圈圈是谁画的?

◆ 同源词 **drawing** (U, C) 绘图。

② 吸引 (vt) = **attract**: His shout drew the attention of the police. 他的叫喊声引起了警察的注意。

③ 拉 (vt) = **pull**: Tina drew the covers around her and curled up in bed. 蒂娜拉了拉裹在身上的床毯,蜷缩在床上。

④ 抽签 (vi): Let's draw for who will do the cooking. 我们用抽签的方法来决定

谁煮饭吧。

⑤ 平局 (C) = tie: The game ended in a draw. 比赛以平局结束。

draw back

后退 (vi) = move backwards/ away, fall back: The boy drew back in terror as the dog barked at him. 那男孩在狗对着他狂叫时惊恐地往后退。

draw in

① (天色) 渐暗 (vi) = become dark: The evening is drawing in. 暮色渐浓。

② (白昼) 变短 (vi) = become shorter; ⇔ draw out: The days are drawing in as winter is approaching. 冬天来了, 白天在变短。

③ (车辆) 开到路边 (vi) = pull in/ over/off; ⇔ draw out: All the cars and buses drew in to let the fire trucks pass. 所有的小汽车和公共汽车都开到路边, 以便让消防车通过。

④ (诱) 使加入 (vt, s): I refused to be drawn in during the argument. 我可不愿意被扯进这场争论。

draw on

① 利用 (vt, u) = make use of: A good teacher draws on his own expertise and experience. 好的老师常将自己的专业知识和经验利用在教学中。

② (时间) 临近, 接近 (vi) = come near, draw near/close: Summer vacation is drawing on. 暑假快要来了。

draw out

① 拉长, 拖长 (vt, s) = spin/drag out: They drew out the meeting for another hour. 他们把会议又拖延了一个小时。

② 变长 (vi) ⇔ draw in: The days are drawing out when spring is coming. 春天来了, 白天在变长。

③ (火车等) 离站 (vi) = put out; ⇔ draw/pull in: The train is drawing out of the station. 火车正驶出车站。

draw up

① 草拟 (vt, s) = draft: We have drawn up a contract/plan/list. 我们已经草拟了一份合同/计划/名单。

② 停住 (vi) = stop: A taxi drew up just as I stepped out of the train station. 就在我走出火车站的时候, 一辆出租车驶来停了下来。

drawback /'drɔ:bæk/

不利条件, 问题 (C) = disadvantage: One drawback of this air conditioner is the high cost. 这种空调的一个问题是价格昂贵。

drawer /drɔ:(r)/

抽屉 (C): The car key is in my desk drawer. 汽车钥匙在我的书桌抽屉里。

dread /dred/

① 恐惧 (U): He lived in dread of being caught. 他因害怕被人抓住而成天生活在恐惧之中。

② 害怕 (vt) = fear: Don't worry. He's just dreading this exam. 别担心, 他只是害怕这次考试而已。

dreadful /'dredfʊl/

可怕的 (adj) = terrible: Did you hear of the dreadful news of the accident? 你听说那起意外事故的可怕消息了吗?

dream /dri:m/

① 梦 (C): I had a strange dream about my sister last night. 昨晚我做了一个有关我姐姐的奇怪的梦。

◆ 同源词 dreamer (C) 梦想家。

② 梦想 (C): It is my dream to travel around the world someday. 我有个梦想, 就是有朝一日去环游世界。

◆ 同源词 dreamlike (adj) 似在梦中的, 如梦的, 虚幻的。

③ 做(梦) (vt): That night I dreamed a strange dream. 那天夜里我做了一个奇怪的梦。

◆ 同源词 dreamy (adj) (人) 成天做白日梦的。

④ 梦想 (vi): Little did I dream of meeting him in person. 我做梦也没有想到过会亲自见到他。

dream up

想出 (vt, s) = make/think up: Who dreamed up this crazy idea? 是谁想出这个疯狂主意的?

dreary /'drɪəri/

① 沉闷的 (adj) = dull: Owen is always complaining that he is leading a dreary life. 欧文老是抱怨自己生活沉闷。

② 阴沉的 (adj) = gloomy, bleak: It is a dreary winter's day. 这是冬天里一个阴沉的日子。

dress /dres/

① (统指) 服装 (U); 连衣裙 (C): What dress should I wear for the party? 我该穿哪一条连衣裙去参加晚会呢?

② 给...穿衣 (vt): She was dressed in black today. 她今天穿着黑色的衣服。

③ 给...加调味品 (vt): She dressed the salad with olive oil and vinegar. 她给色拉加了橄榄油和醋。

dress down

① 穿上便服 (vi) ⇔ dress up: We dressed down to visit the refugees. 我们穿着便服去看望了难民。

② 训斥 (vt, s) = scold, call down, tell off: My teacher dressed me down for being late for school. 老师训斥我上学迟到。

dress up

穿上盛装 (vi) ⇔ dress down: Tina dressed up to go to the party. 蒂娜穿上盛装去参加聚会。

dresser /'dresə(r)/

梳妆台 (C): The mirror on the dresser is broken. 梳妆台上的镜子破了。

dressing /'dresɪŋ/

(拌色拉用的) 调料 (U): There is too much garlic dressing on this salad. 色拉上的大蒜调料太多了些。

drift /drɪft/

① 漂流 (vi) = float: The little boat drifted out to the sea. 小舟漂向大海。

② 被吹积 (vi): The snow was drifting in piles. 雪被风吹积成堆。

drill /drɪl/

① 钻子 (C): It's a dentist's drill. 这是一把牙科医生用的钻子。

② 演练 (C): There will be a fire drill tomorrow morning. 明天早晨将举行一次防火演习。

③ 钻 (vt): He is drilling a hole in the wall. 他在墙上打洞。

drink /drɪŋk/, drank (pt), drunk (pp)

① 喝; 喝酒喝得 (vt): Don't drink yourself into unconsciousness. 别把自己喝得稀里糊涂的。

② 饮料 (C): Do you have any soft drinks? 你们有软饮料 (无酒精饮料) 吗?

drink in

① 陶醉于 (vt, s) = admire: We sat on the river bank, drinking in the beautiful view. 我们坐在河岸上欣赏着美丽的景色。

② 听信 (vt, s): Many voters tend to drink in a demagogue's brazen lies. 许多选民都易于听信煽动家无耻的谎言。

drip /drɪp/

滴下 (vi) = dribble: Water is dripping down from the faucet. 水龙头在滴水。

drive /draɪv/, drove (pt), driven (pp)

① 驱车旅行, 驱车兜风 (C) = ride: Let's go for a drive along the beach. 我们驾车去海边兜兜风吧。

② 运动 (C) = campaign: They will hold a big anti-smoking drive next week. 下周他们将举行一次大规模反吸烟运动。

③ 干劲, 魄力 (U) = initiative: He won't succeed because he lacks drive. 他缺乏魄力, 所以不可能成功。

④ 开车送 (vt): Can you drive me to the airport? 你能开车送我去机场吗?

◆ 同源词 **driver** (C) 驾驶员。

⑤ 逼迫 (vt): The terrible noise is driv-

ing me crazy. 那可怕的噪音快要逼得我发疯了。

drive at

意指 (vt, u) = **get at, mean**: What on earth is that guy driving at? 那家伙到底要说什么?

drive away at

卖力地做 (vt, u) = **hammer away at, work hard at**: Tony is in his office, driving away at a pile of work. 汤尼在办公室里, 正卖力地做着一大堆活。

driveway /'draɪvweɪ/

私人车道 (C): My car was parked on the driveway. 我的汽车停在私人车道上。

drizzle /'drɪzl/

① 下毛毛雨 (vi): It was drizzling when we started off for the lake. 我们出发去湖边时天正下着毛毛细雨。

② 毛毛雨 (S, U): A light drizzle had started by the time we set out on a trip. 我们出发去旅行时天已下起了毛毛细雨。

◆ 相关词 **rain** (雨)。 **shower** (阵雨)。 **downpour** (倾盆大雨)。 **storm** (暴风雨)。

drop /drɒp/

① 滴 (C): There isn't a drop of rain outside. 外面一滴雨都没下。

② 下降 (S) = **decline, fall**: There will be a big drop in temperature tomorrow. 明天的气温将大幅度下降。

③ 使落下 (vt): He dropped the glass and broke it. 他失手掉落了玻璃杯, 并把它打碎了。

④ 使变弱 (vt) = **lower**: She dropped her voice to a whisper. 她把嗓音压低到耳语的程度。

⑤ 放弃 (vt) = **cancel**: We have to drop the plan for a new swimming pool for lack of money. 由于缺乏经费, 我们只得放弃了新建一个游泳池的计划。

⑥ 落下; (人) 倒下 (vi) = **fall**: They dropped to their knees before the king. 他们在国王面前双膝跪下。

drop by

顺道走访 (vi) = **stop by/in/off**: Drop by when you are passing. 你路过时请到我处玩玩。

drop in

顺道走访 (vi) = **look in (on)**: I dropped in on Sherry when I was in town. 我进城的时候顺便去看了一下雪莉。

drop off

① 让...下车 (vt, s): Can you drop me off at the train station? Thanks for the ride. 你在火车站让我下车好吗? 谢谢你让我搭你的便车。

② 减少 (vi) = **drop away, fall away/off**; ⇔ **pick up, take off**: Business has been dropping off. 生意每况愈下。

③ 睡着 (vi) = **doze/nod off**: I dropped off to sleep on the bus. 我在公共汽车上睡着了。

drop out

退出 (vi) ⇔ **drop in**: Bob sprained his ankle and it forced him to drop out of the race. 鲍勃扭伤了脚踝, 被迫退出比赛。

drought /draʊt/

旱灾 (C): We suffered the worst drought in fifty years. 我们遭受了50年来最严重的旱灾。

◆ 相关词 **flood** (水灾)。 **deluge** (大洪水)。

drown /draʊn/

① 淹死 (vi): She fell from a bridge and drowned. 她从桥上掉进河里淹死了。

② 使淹死 (vt): She tried to drown herself in the lake. 她想跳进湖里淹死自己。

drown out

① (洪水) 赶走 (vt, s) = **flood out**: Many people were drown out when the river burst its banks. 河堤决口, 许多人被赶出家园。

② 盖过, 淹没 (vt, s): Jeers and cat-calls from the audience drowned out the politician's speech. 听众的讥笑和嘘声淹没了那位政客的演讲。

drowsy /'draʊzi/

昏昏欲睡的 (adj) = sleepy: The medicine makes me drowsy. 这种药让我昏昏欲睡。

◆ 同源词 **drowsiness** (U) 昏昏欲睡。

drug /'drʌg/

① 药 (C) = medicine: They are trying to develop new drugs for AIDS. 他们正在开发治疗艾滋病的新药。

② 给...服麻醉药 (vt): They drugged her to kill the pain. 他们给她服用麻药以止痛。

◆ 同源词 **drugstore** (C) 药房。

drum /drʌm/

① 鼓 (C): My brother plays the drum in the band. 我弟弟在乐队里当鼓手。

◆ 同源词 **drummer** (C) 鼓手。

② 敲打 (vi): He drummed on the desk with his fingers. 他用手指敲打着书桌。

drum up

竭力争取 (vt, s) = try to obtain: We are drumming up support for the "anti-smoking" campaign. 我们正在竭力争取人们支持“反吸烟”运动。

drunk /drʌŋk/

① 酒醉的 (adj): He was dead drunk. 他已酩酊大醉。

② 酒鬼 (C)

◆ 同源词 **drunkard** (C) 酒鬼。 **drunken** (adj) 酒醉的。

dry /draɪ/

① 干的 (adj) ⇔ wet: The paint isn't dry yet—don't lean against it. 油漆未干, 别倚靠在上面。

② 枯燥乏味的 (adj) = boring, dull: The novel was as dry as dust. 这部小说非常枯燥乏味。

③ 使变干; 擦干 (vt) ⇔ damp(en): Dry your hands with this towel. 用这块毛巾把你的手擦干。

④ 变干 (vi): These clothes will soon dry out in the sun. 这些衣服在阳光下很快就会干透了。

◆ 同源词 **dryer/drier** (C) 烘干机。

dry out

① 使干透 (vt, s) = dry up/off: The extreme heat has dried the brook out. 酷热使小溪干涸了。

② 戒酒 (vi) = sober up: Some people go to alcohol recovery centers to dry out. 有些人到戒酒中心去戒酒。

dry up

用完; 枯竭 (vi): His research project was canceled when the money/his powers of invention dried up. 钱用完后/他的创造力枯竭后, 他的研究计划就被取消了。

dual /'dju:əl/

双重的 (adj): Anyone who has dual nationality is not allowed to run for office. 拥有双重国籍者不能参加公职竞选。

◆ 同首词 **duplicate** (复制)。 **duo** (二重唱, 成双)。 **duel** (决斗)。 **duet** (二重奏)。 **duopoly** (两家公司独占)。 **duplex** (两层公寓房)。 **duologue** (对话剧)。

dubious /'dju:bjəs/

① 犹豫不决的 (adj) = doubtful: I am a bit dubious about the idea of buying another apartment at this juncture. 我对在这种时候再买一套公寓的想法仍有点犹豫不决。

② 可疑的 (adj): Her motive for becoming friendly to me sounds highly dubious to me. 她想和我友好相处的动机听起来相当可疑。

duck /dʌk/

鸭 (C) (请参阅附录“动物”)

duckling /'dʌklɪŋ/

小鸭 (C) (请参阅附录“动物”)

due /dju:/

① 预定的, 该发生的 (adj): The next train to Guangzhou is due at 11 o'clock. 去广州的下一班火车预定于十一点到站。

② 应得(或应给的) (*adj*): Her success is entirely due to hard work. 她的成功完全归功于辛勤努力的工作。

dull /dʌl/

① 阴暗的 (*adj*) = *dim*: The day began to become gray and dull. 天色开始变得灰暗沉闷。

② 沉闷的 (*adj*) = *uninteresting, boring*: His speech is as dull as ditchwater. 他的讲演非常沉闷乏味。

③ 愚钝的 (*adj*) = *stupid*: That guy has a dull mind. 那个家伙心智愚钝。

dumb /dʌm/

① 哑的,说不出话来的 (*adj*) = *speechless*: The bad news struck him dumb. 这不幸的消息惊得他说不出话来。

② 笨的 (*adj*) = *stupid, foolish*: That was a dumb thing to do. 做那种事情真是太傻了。

dump /dʌmp/

① 倾倒;堆放 (*vt*) = *discard*: Don't dump the bags in the doorway. 别把袋子都堆放在门口。

② 垃圾场 (*C*)

dumpling /'dʌmplɪŋ/

饺子 (*C*) (请参阅附录“食物”)

durable /'djʊərəbl/

持久的 (*adj*) = *long-lasting*: Can there be a durable peace between the two nations? 这两个国家之间能保持长期的和平吗?

duration /dʒʊə'reɪʃən/

期间 (*U*) = *period*: They'll stay on the farm for the duration of the whole summer. 他们整个暑假期间都将待在农场里。

during /'dʒʊərɪŋ/

在...期间 (*prep*): I met him during my short stay in America. 我在美国的短暂逗留期间遇到了他。

dusk /dʌsk/

黄昏 (*U*) ⇔ *dawn*: The street lights go on at dusk and go off at dawn. 街灯在黄昏时分亮起,黎明时分熄灭。

dust /dʌst/

① 灰尘 (*U*): There was a layer of dust on all of the furniture. 所有的家具上都积了一层灰尘。

◆ 同源词 *dusty* (*adj*) 布满灰尘的。

② 除去...的灰尘 (*vt*): Don't forget to dust the windowsill. 别忘了把窗台上的灰擦掉。

dust off

① 除去(灰尘等) (*vt, s*): She dusted the dirt and soot off (her coat). 她掸去(外套上的)灰尘和烟灰。

② 把(长期不用的东西)拿出来备用,重新启用 (*vt, s*): I am dusting off my school textbooks and preparing for the entrance examination. 我正在重温课本,为入学考试作准备。

duty /'dʒu:ti/

① 责任 (*U*) = *responsibility*: I did it purely out of a sense of duty. 我做这件事纯粹是出于责任感。

② 税;关税 (*C*): You need to pay the customs duties on the goods you bring into that country. 你带进那个国家的商品是要交关税的。

◆ 同源词 *dutiful* (*adj*) 守本分的。

DVD /,di:vi:'di:/

数字视盘 (*C*) digital video disk

dwarf /dwɔ:f/

矮人,侏儒 (*C*) = *pygmy*; ⇔ *giant*: Have you ever read the fairy tale "Snow White and Seven Dwarfs"? 你读过《白雪公主和七个小矮人》这个童话故事吗?

dwell /dwel/

居住 (*vi*) = *live, reside*: They dwell at the foot of the hill. 他们居住在山脚下。

◆ 同源词 *dwelling* (*C*) 住所。

dwell on

老想着;停留在 (*vt, u*): There's no sense in dwelling on the past. 老想着过去是没有意义的。

dwindle /'dwɪndl/

逐渐减少 (*vi*) = *decrease, decline*:

Her savings/profits have been dwindling in the past two years. 她的储蓄 / 利润在过去的两年里在逐渐减少。

◆同源词 **dwindling** (*adj*) 日益减少的。

dye /daɪ/

① 给…染色; 染 (*vt*): She dyed her hair blond. 她把头发染成金黄色。

② 染料 (*C, U*)

dynamic /daɪ'næmɪk/

有活力的 (*adj*) = **robust**; ⇔ **static**: Southeast Asia was once the most dynamic economic region in the world. 东南亚曾是世界上最有活力的经济区域。

dynamite /'daɪnəmaɪt/

① 黄色炸药, 氮炸药, 达纳炸药 (*U*): The bridge was blown up with dynamite. 桥被黄色炸药炸毁了。

② 炸毁 (*vt*) = **blow up**: The rebels dynamited the bridge. 叛乱者炸毁了那座桥梁。

dynasty /'dɪnəstɪ/

朝代 (*C*): Li-po was a very famous poet in the Tang dynasty. 李白是唐朝的一位著名诗人。

E

each /itʃ/

① 每,各 (*adj*): Each boy and each girl had a prize. 每个男孩和女孩都得到一份奖品。

② 每人,每个 (*adv*): The tickets are 20 dollars each. 每张票 20 美元。

③ 每个,各个 (*pron*): I cut the cake into four pieces and gave one to each of the children. 我把蛋糕切成四块,给每个孩子一块。

eager /'i:ɡə(r)/

热切的,渴望的 (*adj*) = **anxious**: She is eager for you to meet her friends. 她渴望你见见她的朋友。

eagle /'i:ɡl/

鹰 (*C*) (请参阅附录“动物”)

ear /iə(r)/

① 耳朵 (*C*): Don't shout into my ear; I can hear you clearly. 别对着我的耳朵大叫,我能一清二楚地听到你所说的话。

② 听力 (*S*): He's got a good ear for music. 他对音乐很有欣赏力。

early /'ɜ:lɪ/

① 早的 (*adj*): She used to go jogging in the early morning. 她过去常常一大早就出去慢跑。

② 早 (*adv*): Tarry always arrives early. 泰利总是到得很早。

earn /ɜ:n/

① 赚(钱) (*vt*) = **make**: How does he earn his living? 他靠什么赚钱过活?

② 赢得 (*vt*) = **win, gain**: He has earned our respect through his bravery. 他以勇敢赢得我们的尊敬。

earnest /'ɜ:nɪst/

① 认真的 (*adj*) = **serious**: He was very

earnest about studying abroad. 他对出国留学这件事很认真。

② 认真,诚恳 (*U*): I was in earnest when I said that I wanted to marry her. 当我说要娶她时,是非常认真的。

earnings /'ɜ:nɪŋz/

收入,工资 (*P*) = **income**: He has spent all his earnings. 他把赚到的钱全花光了。

earphone /'iəfəʊn/

耳机 (*P*): Winnie put on a pair of earphones. 温妮戴了一副耳机。

earth /ɜ:θ/

① 地球 (*S*): They returned safe and sound from space to (the) Earth. 他们安然无恙地从太空返回了地球。

◆ 同源词 **earthly** (*adj*) 人间的,尘世的。

② 泥土 (*U*): The building company was prosecuted for illegally dumping earth. 那个建筑工程公司因非法倾倒泥土而被起诉。

◆ 同源词 **earthy** (*adj*) 泥土的。

earthquake /'ɜ:θkweɪk/

地震 (*C*) = **quake**: Several towns were totally destroyed by the earthquake. 好几个城镇在那次地震中被彻底摧毁了。

ease /i:z/

① 容易 (*U*): He won the election with ease. 他轻易地在竞选中获胜。

◆ 同源词 **easy** (*adj*) 容易的。 **easily** (*adv*) 容易地。

② 自在,悠闲,舒适 (*U*): She always feels ill at ease in a mini-skirt. 她穿着迷你裙老是感到不自在。

③ 减轻 (*vt*) = **relieve**: The medicine will ease your pain a little. 这药会稍稍减轻一下你的痛苦。

④和缓 (*vi*) = **abate, let up**: When the storm eases a little, we'll be able to go out. 等暴风雨和缓一些我们就可以出去了。

ease off/up

①减弱 (*vi*) = **slacken off, let up**: The rain/pain/danger is starting to ease off/up. 雨/疼痛/危险开始缓和了。

②放松 (*vi*) = **slacken off, let up, relax**: Now that I have finished my paper, I can ease off/up. 我已写好了论文,所以我可以放松放松了。

ease out

迫使离开 (*vt, s*) = **relieve sb of**: James was eased out as general manager to make way for Mr. Johnson. 詹姆斯被迫从总经理的位置上离开以让位给詹森先生。

east /i:st/

①东边的 (*adj*) = **eastern**: It's a small town on the east part of the island. 那是一个位于岛的东部的小城镇。

②朝东 (*adv*): My bedroom faces east, so I get the morning sun. 我的卧室朝东,所以我能见到旭日。

③东方 (*U*): The sun always rises in the east. 太阳总是从东方升起。

◆相关词 **west** (西)。**south** (南)。**north** (北)。

easy /'i:zi/

①容易的 (*adj*) = **simple**: The test was easy. 那个考试很容易。

②安逸的,舒适的 (*adj*) = **comfortable**: He has retired now and leads a very easy life. 他现在退休了,日子过得非常安逸。

③悠闲地 (*adv*) = **lightly**: The doctor told me to take things easy and stop worrying so much. 医生让我放松,不要太担心。

eat /it/, ate (pt), eaten (pp)

①吃 (*vt*): You'll get ill if you don't eat anything. 如果你什么都不吃,你会生病的。

②吃饭;吃东西 (*vi*): Have you eaten?

你吃过饭了吗?

eat away

①腐蚀掉 (*vt, s*) = **destroy gradually**: The acid has eaten away the iron bars. 酸已经把铁条腐蚀掉了。

②痛快地吃 (*vi*) = **eat continuously**: The children were eating away the whole evening. 孩子们整个晚上都吃得很痛快。

eat away at

腐蚀掉 (*vt, u*) = **eat away**: Rust has eaten away at the metal frame. 铁锈已把那个金属框架腐蚀掉了。

eat into

①耗尽 (*vt, u*): All these traveling expenses are really eating into my savings. 全部的旅行开支快要把我的积蓄花光了。

②腐蚀 (*vt, u*): This acid has eaten into the surface of the metal. 这种酸已经腐蚀了金属的表面。

eat up

①吃完 (*vt, s*) = **finish eating**: Eat up your lunch. 把你的午饭吃完。

②大量使用 (*vt, s*) = **use a lot of**: This air-conditioner eats up electricity. 这空调耗电量很大。

③受...的煎熬,折磨 (*vt, s*): Jane was eaten up with jealousy and greed. 珍的心中充满了嫉妒和贪婪。

eavesdrop /'i:vzdrɒp/

窃听,偷听 (*vi*) = **listen in**: I suspect that my room is bugged and someone is eavesdropping on my conversations. 我猜想我的房间被装了窃听器,有人在偷听我的谈话。

◆比较 **overhear** (无意间偷听到)。

ebb /eb/

①退潮,落潮 (*S*) ⇔ **flow**: The tide is on the ebb. 潮水正在退去。

②(潮水)退去 (*vi*) = **go out**; ⇔ **come in**: We sat on the riverbank watching the tide ebbing. 我们坐在河边观看退潮。

③ 消退 (*vi*) = **fade**: Sam's enthusiasm for football began to ebb away. 山姆对足球的热情开始消退。

eccentric /ɪk'sentrik/

① 奇异的 (*adj*) = **weird**: Nowadays young people like to wear eccentric clothes and dye their hair. 如今的年轻人爱穿奇装异服和染头发。

◆ 同源词 **eccentricity** (*U*) 古怪行为。

② 怪人 (*C*) = **weirdo, crackpot, freak**: Mike is regarded as something of an eccentric. 麦克在某种程度上被人看作是个怪人。

echo /'ekəʊ/

① 回声 (*C*): You'll hear an echo if you shout in a big empty hall. 如果你在一个空荡的大厅里喊叫,你就可以听见回声。

② 响起...的回声 (*vt*): The valley echoed her cry. 她的叫喊声在山谷回荡。

eclipse /ɪ'klɪps/

① (日、月的) 食 (*C*): Total/Partial solar eclipses can be seen each year from various places on the earth. 每年在全球各地都可看见日全食/偏食。

② 遮蔽, 食 (*vt*): The moon was totally eclipsed by the earth. 月球被地球全部遮蔽了。

ecology /ɪ'kɒlədʒi/

生态; 生态学 (*U*): Building a new dam is sure to change the ecology of the area where the dam is to be erected. 建造一座新水坝肯定会改变坝址周边的生态。

◆ 同源词 **ecological** (*adj*) 生态的。 **ecologist** (*C*) 生态学家。

◆ 同首词 **economy** (经济)。 **ecosystem** (生态系统)。 **economics** (经济学)。 **ecotour** (生态之旅)。

economic /ɪ:kə'nɒmɪk, i'e-/

经济的 (*adj*): Our county is in a bad economic state now. 如今, 我们那个县的经济状况很糟。

◆ 同源词 **economy** (*U*) 经济。

economical /ɪ:kə'nɒmɪkəl, i'e-/

节俭的 (*adj*) = **frugal**; ⇔ **wasteful**: My

mother is economical of/with her money. 我母亲用起钱来很节约。

economics /i:kə'nɒmɪks, i'e-/
经济学 (*U*) (请参阅附录“学科”)

economist /ɪ'kɒnəmɪst/

经济学家 (*C*): Dr. Johnson is a very famous economist worldwide. 强生博士是国际上十分知名的经济学家。

economy /ɪ'kɒnəmi/

① 节约 (*U*) = **frugality**: We should practice economy. 我们应该厉行节约。

◆ 同源词 **economize** (*vi*) 节约, 节省。

② 经济; 经济情况 (*C*): Most of the countries in that region have unstable economies. 那一地区大多数国家的经济都不稳定。

ecstasy /'ekstəsi/

欣喜若狂 (*U*): The victory threw the whole team into ecstasy. 胜利使全队欣喜若狂。

◆ 同源词 **ecstatic** (*adj*) 狂喜的。

edge /edʒ/

边缘 (*S*) = **verge, brink**: Don't stand too close to the edge of the cliff. 别站得离悬崖边太近。 The company is on the edge of bankruptcy. 这家公司正处在破产的边缘。

edge out

险胜 (*vt, s*) = **defeat by a small margin**: Jim edged his rival out in the race. 吉姆在赛跑比赛中险胜对手。

edge up

略微增加 (*vi*): Share prices edged up by 15% over the year. 过去一年股价一点一点地上涨了百分之十五。

edgy /'edʒi/

心神不宁的, 紧张不安的 (*adj*) = **nervous, on edge**: The students have been very edgy about the test results. 学生们紧张不安地等待着考试结果。

edible /'edɪbl/

可以吃的 (*adj*) = **eatable**; ⇔ **inedible**: Some mushrooms are edible; others are

poisonous. 有些蘑菇可以食用,有些有毒。

edit /'edit/

编辑 (vt): He edits an English magazine. 他在编辑一份英语杂志。

◆同源词 **editorial** (adj) 编辑的。

edition /'diʃən/

版,版本 (C): This is the fifth edition of this dictionary. 这是这本词典的第五版。

editor /'editə(r)/

编辑 (C): He is one of the editors of the newspaper. 他是该报的编辑之一。

editorial /,edi'tɔ:riəl/

社论 (C): Bob writes editorials for that newspaper. 鲍勃为那家报纸写社论。

educate /'edjukeɪt/

教育 (vt): He was born in Hong Kong but educated in England. 他出生在香港,但是是在英国受的教育。

educated /'edjukeɪtɪd/

受过教育的 (adj): My grandma is a well-educated woman. 我祖母是位受过良好教育的女性。

education /,edju'keɪʃən/

教育,学业 (U): She completed her education in America. 她是在美国完成学业的。

◆同源词 **educational** (adj) 教育的。

eel /i:l/

鳗鱼 (C): That boy wriggled like an eel to get free. 那男孩像鳗鱼般扭动着身体挣脱开去了。

effect /i'fekt/

① 作用,影响 (C): One of the side effects of this medicine is that you will feel sleepy. 这种药的副作用之一就是让你觉得昏昏欲睡。

② 效力 (U): The new law will take effect on Sep. 1. 新法律将于九月一日起生效。

effective /i'fektɪv/

有效的 (adj) ⇔ **ineffective**: Is there any effective treatment for hair loss? 有没有

治疗脱发的有效办法?

efficient /i'fɪʃənt/

效率高的 (adj) ⇔ **inefficient**: Karen is a very efficient secretary. 凯伦是位工作效率很高的秘书。

◆同源词 **efficiency** (U) 效率。

effort /'efət/

① 努力 (C) = **attempt**: You'll get nowhere if you don't make efforts. 假如你不肯努力,你就不会有进步。

② 力气 (U) = **endeavor**: She can lift the heavy suitcase without much effort. 她能毫不费力地提起这只沉重的手提箱。

e.g. /i:'dʒi:/

例如 (**abbrev**) = **for example**: You must avoid fast foods, e.g. fried chicken, hamburgers and French fries. 你必须避免食用快餐食物,例如:炸鸡、汉堡包和炸薯条。

egg /eg/

蛋 (C): The hen laid two eggs today. 今天母鸡下了两个蛋。It's wise of you not to have put all your eggs in one basket. 你没有将所有的蛋放在同一个篮子里 (孤注一掷) 的做法是明智的。

egg on

鼓励,怂恿 (vt, s) = **goad/spur on**: He wouldn't have jumped into the river if people hadn't egged him on to do so. 要不是有人怂恿,他是不会跳进河里的。

ego /'egəʊ, 'i:-/

自尊心;自我 (C): The victory was really a boost for my ego. 这一胜利对我的自尊心是一大鼓舞。

◆同源词 **egotistical** (adj) 自我吹嘘的。 **egoist** (C) 自高自大的人。

eight /eɪt/

八 (adj, C)

eighteen /,eɪ'ti:n/

十八 (adj, C)

eighty /'eɪti/

八十 (adj, C)

either /'aɪðə(r)/

①两者中任何一个的 (*adj*): There are trees on either side of the street. 街道的两边都有树。

②两者中的任何一个 (*pron*): We have coffee and tea—you can have either. 我们有咖啡和茶,你喝哪一样都行。

②(用于 *either... or...* 中)要么...要么...;或者...或者... (*conj*): You have to be either on his side or on my side. 你要么站在他一边,要么站在我一边。

④(用于否定句)也 (*adv*): He can't swim, and I can't, either. 他不会游泳,我也不会。

elaborate /ɪ'læbəreɪt/

①详细说明 (*vi*) = *expand*: After you present your main idea, you should give examples to elaborate on it. 你在陈述了中心思想之后,应举例加以详细说明。

◆同源词 **elaboration** (*U*) 详细说明。

②/ɪ'læbəreɪt/精心制作的 (*adj*): The blanket has an elaborate pattern of flowers. 毯子上有一幅精心制作的花卉图案。

◆同尾词 **collaborate** (合作)。

elapse /ɪ'læps/

(时间)流逝 (*vi*) = *pass*: Several years have elapsed since we graduated from the university. 自从我们大学毕业后,又已几年过去了。

◆同尾词 **lapse** (小过失)。**relapse** (故态复萌)。**collapse** (崩溃;倒塌)。

elastic /ɪ'læstɪk/

①有弹性的 (*adj*) = *flexible*: Is this swimsuit made of elastic material? 这件泳衣是用有弹性的布料做的吗?

②橡皮筋,松紧带 (*U*)

elbow /'elbəʊ/

①肘 (*C*): Don't put your elbows on the table while eating. 吃饭时别把手肘支在桌子上。

②用肘挤 (*vt*): He elbowed his way through the crowd. 他从人群中挤了过去。

elder /'eldə(r)/

①较年长的 (*adj*): Ted is my elder

brother. 泰德是我的兄长。

②长辈,长者 (*C*): We should respect our elders. 我们应尊敬长辈。

elderly /'eldəli/

上了年纪的 (*adj*) = *old*: My grandmother is rather elderly now; she can't walk fast. 我祖母现已上了年纪,她走不快了。

elect /ɪ'lekt/

①选举,推选 (*vt*) = *choose*: We elected him as class leader. 我们选他当班长。

②当选(而尚未就任)的 (*adj*)

election /ɪ'lekʃən/

选举 (*C*): The next presidential election will be held four years later. 下一届总统选举将于四年后举行。

electric /ɪ'lektrɪk/

①电的 (*adj*): We bought a new electric fan last week. 我们上周买了一台新电扇。

◆同源词 **electrician** (*C*) 电工。

②刺激的,令人兴奋的 (*adj*) = *exciting*: The atmosphere at the party was electric. 聚会上的气氛非常热烈。

electricity /ɪ'lek'trɪsəti/

电 (*U*): The electricity was off when the strong earthquake occurred. 当强烈的地震发生时,电断了。

◆同源词 **electrical** (*adj*) 与电有关的。**electrify** (*vt*) 使电气化。

electron /ɪ'lektrɒn/

电子 (*C*): Sir Joseph J. Thomson, a British physicist, discovered the electron in 1897. 英国物理学家约瑟夫·汤普森爵士在1897年发现了电子。

◆相关词 **electronics** (电子学)。**electronic** (电子的)。**neutron** (中子)。**proton** (质子)。

electronic /ɪ'lek'trɒnɪk/

电子的 (*adj*): I enjoy electronic music a lot. 我很喜欢听电子音乐。

electronics /ɪ'lek'trɒnɪks/

电子学 (*U*) (请参阅附录“学科”)

elegant /'elɪgənt/

高雅的,优雅的 (*adj*) = *graceful, styl-*

ish: My mother is an elegant woman. 我母亲是位举止高雅的女人。

◆同源词 **elegance** (U) 优雅, 高雅。

element /'elɪmənt/

① 元素 (C): Both hydrogen and oxygen are elements, but water is not. 氢和氧都是元素, 但水却不是。

◆同源词 **elemental** (adj) 自然力的。

② 因素 (C) = **factor**: One of the key elements of this plan is time. 这项计划的关键因素之一就是时间。

elementary /,elɪ'mentəri/

简单易懂(或易做)的; 基本的 (adj) = **easy, simple**: Don't be nervous. My question is elementary. 别紧张, 我的问题很简单。

elephant /'elɪfənt/

象 (C) (请参阅附录“动物”)

elevate /'elɪveɪt/

① 晋升 (vt) = **promote**; ⇔ **demote**: Sam was elevated to the position of general manager. 山姆被晋升至总经理一职。

② 提高; 鼓舞 (vt) = **lift, raise**; ⇔ **dampen**: The beautiful scenery really elevated our spirits. 美丽的景色确实提起了我们的精神。

③ 抬起 (vt) = **raise, lift**; ⇔ **lower**: Elevate your leg and put an ice pack on the swelling part of your foot. 把腿抬起, 在你的足部肿胀处放上冰袋。

◆同源词 **elevation** (U) 晋升; 提高。

elevator /'elɪveɪtə(r)/

电梯 (C) = **lift**: You can take the elevator over there to the 23rd floor. 你可搭乘那边的电梯到 23 楼去。

eleven /ɪ'levən/

十一 (adj, C)

elicit /ɪ'lɪsɪt/

引出 (vt): I often elicit valuable information from my customers by chatting with them. 我常常在与顾客的交谈中获取一些有价值的信息。

◆同尾词 **solicit** (恳求)。 **illicit** (非法的)。

eligible /'elɪdʒəbl/

有资格的 (adj): Anyone over the age

of 18 is eligible to drive a car. 任何年满 18 岁的人都有资格驾车。

◆同源词 **eligibility** (U) 有资格。

eliminate /ɪ'lɪmɪneɪt/

淘汰 (vt) = **remove**: Their team was eliminated from the competition in the first round. 他们的球队在首轮比赛中就被淘汰了。

◆同源词 **elimination** (U) 淘汰。

elite /eɪ'lɪt,ɪ-/

(总称)(社会)精英 (C): Politics in France is controlled by a small privileged elite. 在法国, 政治是由一小撮享有特权的精英所控制的。

◆同源词 **elitist** (adj, C) 社会精英论(者)。 **elitism** (U) 社会精英论。

eloquence /'eləkwəns/

能言善辩, 雄辩 (U): The crowd was impressed by the politician's eloquence. 群众被那位政客的能言善辩所折服。

eloquent /'eləkwənt/

雄辩的 (adj) = **expressive, persuasive**: The president made an eloquent appeal for unity. 总统作了一次很有说服力的演说, 呼吁大家团结起来。

else /els/

其他的 (adv): Is there anything else I can do for you? 我还能为你做些别的事吗?

elsewhere /'els'weə(r)/

别处 (adv): He was dissatisfied with the sales manager and decided to take the business elsewhere. 他对那个销售经理不满, 因此决定把生意拿到别处去做。

e-mail/email /'i:meɪl/

电子邮件 (U) = **electronic mail**

embargo /em'bɑ:gəʊ/

① 禁运 (C): This country has imposed/lifted an embargo on rice exports. 这个国家对稻米出口实行/解除禁运。

② 对... 实行禁运 (vt): America has embargoed Cuba for decades. 美国对古巴实行禁运已有几十年了。

embark /ɪm'bɑ:k/

① 着手, 从事 (vi) ⇔ **disembark**: Jim is

embarking on a new career. 吉姆正着手进行一项新的事业。

② 上船 (vi): We embarked on a cargo ship. 我们登上一艘货轮。

embarrass /ɪm'bærəs/

使尴尬 (vt): I felt embarrassed by the joke he played on me. 他对我开的玩笑使我觉得很尴尬。

◆ 同源词 **embarrassment** (U) 尴尬。

embarrassing /ɪm'bærəsɪŋ/

令人尴尬的 (adj): It was embarrassing to admit mistakes in public. 公开承认错误是令人尴尬的。

embassy /'embəsi/

大使馆 (C): He took shelter in the American Embassy in France. 他在美国驻法国大使馆内寻求避难。

◆ 同源词 **ambassador** (C) 大使。

embrace /ɪm'breɪs/

① 拥抱 (vt): Betty embraced her two-year-old son tenderly. 贝蒂深情地拥抱了她的那个两岁的儿子。

② 信奉 (vt) = **adopt**: Since the September 11 terrorist attacks, people who embrace the Muslim faith have come under suspicion. 自从“9·11”恐怖袭击以来,信奉伊斯兰教的一些人受到了怀疑。

emerge /ɪ'mɜ:dʒ/

① 出现 (vi) = **appear**: The moon emerged from behind the clouds. 月亮从云朵背后钻出来。

② (问题等) 冒出; (事实等) 暴露 (vi): It later emerged that the accident resulted from drunken driving. 后来的情况表明: 事故是由酒醉驾车引起的。

◆ 同源词 **emergence** (U) 出现。 **emergent** (adj) 新兴的。

emergency /ɪ'mɜ:dʒənsɪ/

紧急情况 (C): Call me if there is an emergency. 如有紧急情况, 请打电话给我。

emigrant /'emɪgrənt/

移民 (C) ⇔ **immigrant**: Most emigrants to Germany are poor and unskilled workers. 进入德国的大部分移民都是穷困且

没有专门技术的工人。

◆ 相关词 **migrant** (候鸟)。

emigrate /'emɪgreɪt/

移居外国 (vi) ⇔ **immigrate**: They plan to emigrate to Canada. 他们打算移居加拿大。

◆ 相关词 **migrate** (迁徙, 移栖)。 **immigrate** (移入)。 **transmigrate** (转世)。

emigration /,emɪ'greɪʃən/

移居外国 (C) ⇔ **immigration**: The civil war caused a mass emigration of refugees to the neighboring country. 内战导致大批难民移居到邻国。

◆ 相关词 **transmigration** (转世)。 **migration** (移栖)。 **immigration** (移入)。

emission /ɪ'mɪʃən/

排放(物) (C): Japan has agreed to cut emissions of CFCs. 日本已同意减少含氯氟烃的排放。

emit /ɪ'mɪt/

散发, 发出 (vt) = **send out**: Nearly everything can emit smell, heat, light, or sound. 几乎每一样东西都能散发味道、热、光或声音。

emotion /ɪ'məʊʃən/

情绪; 感情 (C) = **feelings**: She really showed her emotions. 她确实是真情流露。

emotional /ɪ'məʊʃənəl/

激动的 (adj) ⇔ **unemotional**: The girl appeared very emotional when we left. 我们离开时, 那女孩显得很动情。

◆ 同源词 **emotionally** (adv) 激动地。

emperor /'empərə(r)/

皇帝 (C) = **ruler**: Was Chin Shi Huang Ti a great emperor in the Chinese history? 秦始皇是中国历史上的一个伟大皇帝吗?

◆ 同源词 **empress** (C) 女皇; 皇后。

emphasis /'emfəsis/, emphases (pl)

强调, 重点 (C, U) = **stress**: Our English teacher put great emphasis on reading and writing skills. 我们的英语老师非常重视阅读和写作技巧。

emphasize /'emfəsaɪz/

强调 (*vt*) = **stress**: The chairman emphasized the need for unity. 主席强调了团结的必要性。

emphatic /ɪm'fætɪk/

着重的 (*adj*): My parents are emphatic about the value of love. 我父母很看重爱的价值。

empire /'empaɪə(r)/

帝国 (*C*): The British Empire once covered large parts of the world. 大英帝国的领地一度遍及世界的大部分地区。

employ /ɪm'plɔɪ/

① 雇用 (*vt*) = **hire**; ⇔ **fire**, **sack**: The factory employs about 800 workers. 这家工厂雇用了约 800 名工人。

② 采用 (*vt*) = **use**: He employed several teaching methods in his teaching. 他在教学中采用了多种教学法。

employment /ɪm'plɔɪmənt/

雇用; 就业 (*U*) ⇔ **unemployment**: The number of people out of employment is growing. 失业人数在增加。

employee /,ɪm'plɔɪ'i:, ɪm'plɔɪi:/

雇员 (*C*): My father is a government employee. 我父亲是一名政府雇员 (公务员)。

employer /ɪm'plɔɪə(r)/

雇主 (*C*): He is a very good employer, caring for his employees a lot. 他是位很好的雇主, 对员工们很关心。

empty /'emptɪ/

① 空的 (*adj*) ⇔ **full**: Don't drink on an empty stomach. 别空腹喝酒。

② 空泛的 (*adj*) = **insincere**: It's meaningless to make empty promises. 许空泛的诺言是没有意义的。

③ 使空; 倒掉 (*vt*): I emptied the rubbish into a plastic bag and took it out. 我将垃圾倒进一个塑料袋里拿了出去。

empty out

把... 出空 (*vt, s*): I found the gold ring when I was emptying out the drawer. 我在清理抽屉的时候发现了这枚金戒指。

enable /ɪ'neɪbl/

使能够 (*vt*): The dictionary will enable you to understand more slang. 本词典将使你得以理解更多的俚语。

enact /ɪ'nækt/

制定 (法律) (*vt*) = **pass**; ⇔ **rescind**, **revoke**: National laws are enacted by a parliament, applied by judges and enforced by policemen. 国家的法律由国会制定, 由法官施行, 并由警察强制执行。

◆ 同源词 **enactment** (*U, C*) 制定。

enchant /ɪn'tʃɑ:nt/

使着迷 (*vt*) = **charm**: I was enchanted by the singing of the children. 这些小孩的歌声让我着迷。

◆ 同源词 **enchantment** (*U*) 着迷。

enclose /ɪn'kləʊz/

① 围住 (*vt*) = **surround**: The garden is enclosed by a high fence. 花园被一圈高高的篱笆围了起来。

② 附有 (*vt*): Don't enclose any cash in your letter. 别在信内附寄现金。

enclosure /ɪn'kləʊzə(r)/

① 圈地 (*C*): There is a special enclosure where you can look at the pandas in the zoo. 动物园里有一块专用的圈地供人们观赏大熊猫。

② 圈占 (*U*): The enclosure of the land means that a new building is going to be put up there. 那块地被圈占意味着一幢新建筑将在那里建起来。

encounter /ɪn'kaʊntə(r)/

① 遇到 (*vt*) = **meet**, **run into**: I encountered an old friend unexpectedly this morning. 今天早晨我意外地遇到了一位老朋友。

② 邂逅 (*C*) = **meeting**: I liked her on our first encounter. 在我们初次邂逅时我就喜欢上她了。

encourage /ɪn'kʌrɪdʒ/

鼓励 (*vt*) = **inspire**; ⇔ **discourage**: She encouraged me to apply for the scholarship. 她鼓励我去申请奖学金。

◆ 同源词 **encouragement** (*C, U*) 鼓励。

encyclopedia /en,saɪkləʊ'pi:djə/

百科全书 (C): A general encyclopedia includes information on topics in every field of knowledge. 一般的百科全书都收有每个知识领域的主题信息。

end /end/

① 尽头 (C): Walk to the end of the hallway and then turn left. 走到走廊的尽头然后向左转。

② 结束 (C) ⇔ beginning: They got married at the end of the story. 在故事的结尾他们结婚了。

③ 目标 (C) = aim, purpose: They want to buy a house and are saving money to that end. 他们要买一幢房子,并在为实现那一目标而存钱。

④ 结束 (vi) = finish: The party didn't end until midnight. 聚会直到午夜才结束。

⑤ 结束 (vt) ⇔ begin: How will you end this story? 你准备如何结束这个故事?

◆ 同源词 **ending** (C) 结局。

end up

结束,告终 (vi) = wind up: Whenever we eat out, I always end up footing the bill. 每当我们出去吃饭,最后总是我买单。

endanger /ɪn'deɪndʒə(r)/

危及 (vt) = imperil, jeopardize: Drunken driving endangers lives. 酒后驾车会危及生命。

◆ 同源词 **danger** (C, U) 危险。

endear /ɪn'diə(r)/

使受喜爱 (vt): Craig's sense of humor endears him to everyone he meets. 克莱格的幽默感使得他人见人爱。

endeavor /ɪn'devə(r)/

努力 (vi) = strive: Jude always endeavors to please everyone, but in vain. 裘德总是努力取悦每一个人,但总落空。

endless /'endlɪs/

永无休止的 (adj) = continuous, ceaseless: I was fed up with her endless complaining. 我对她没完没了的抱怨厌烦

极了。

endurance /ɪn'dʒʊərəns/

耐力 (U) = stamina: The climb up to the peak of the mountain really tested my endurance. 爬到山顶对我的耐力的确是一种考验。

◆ 同源词 **endure** (vt)

endure /ɪn'dʒʊə(r)/

忍受,容忍 (vt) = bear: I can't endure to see him suffer like that. 我不忍心看到他如此受罪。

◆ 同源词 **enduring** (adj) 持久的。

enemy /'enɪmi/

敌人 (C) ⇔ friend: He was so aggressive as to make a lot of enemies. 他太咄咄逼人以致树敌很多。

energetic /ɪnə'dʒetɪk/

精力旺盛的 (adj) = vigorous: He's an energetic basketball player. 他是个精力旺盛的篮球运动员。

energy /'enədʒi/

① 精力 (U) = vigor, vitality: She came back full of energy. 她精力充沛地回来了。

② 能源 (U): He made good use of solar energy to produce electricity. 他充分利用太阳能来发电。

enforce /ɪn'fɔ:s/

(强制) 执行 (vt) = apply, implement: The traffic laws should be enforced more strictly. 交通法规应更严格地加以执行。

◆ 同源词 **enforcement** (U) 加强。

engage /ɪn'geɪdʒ/

① 雇用 (vt) = employ: I've engaged a secretary as my assistant. 我雇用了一名秘书当助手。

◆ 同源词 **engagement** (C) 约定。

② 从事 (vi): I won't engage in business affairs. 我不会经商。

engage with

和...交战 (vt, u): We engaged with our enemy at dusk. 我们在黄昏时分和敌人交战。

engaged /ɪn'geɪdʒd/

① 已订婚的 (*adj*): Mary was engaged to a lawyer. 玛莉与一名律师订了婚。

◆ 同源词 **engagement** (*C*) 订婚。

② 忙着 (*adj*) = **busy**: I'll be engaged the whole day tomorrow. 明天一整天我的活动都排满了。

engine /'endʒɪn/

① 引擎, 发动机 (*C*): The engine of the car works well. 这辆汽车的引擎运转良好。

② 机车; 消防车 (*C*): Three fire engines came and the fire was put out in 30 minutes. 来了三辆消防车, 火灾在 30 分钟后被扑灭了。

engineer /,ɛndʒɪ'nɪə(r)/

工程师 (*C*): My father is a mechanical engineer. 我父亲是一位机械工程师。

◆ 同源词 **engineering** (*U*) 工程学。

English /'ɪŋɡlɪʃ/

① 英国人的 (*adj*): His father is English. 他父亲是英国人。

◆ 同源词 **England** (*U*) 英国。

② 英语 (*U*): She speaks English very well. 她英语讲得非常好。

engross /ɪn'grəʊs/

使全神贯注 (*vt*) = **absorb**: He was engrossed in his work and forgot the time. 他全神贯注于工作以至把时间都忘了。

◆ 同源词 **engrossing** (*adj*) 全神贯注的。

enhance /ɪn'hɑ:ns/

提高, 增强, 增加 (*vt*): Paul is keen to enhance his influence. 保罗热衷于扩大自己的影响。

◆ 同源词 **enhancement** (*U, C*) 提高, 增强, 增加。

enjoy /ɪn'dʒɔɪ/

喜欢; 欣赏 (*vt*) = **like**: I enjoy going to the movies. 我喜欢看电影。

◆ 同源词 **enjoyment** (*C, U*) 乐趣。 **enjoyable** (*adj*) 令人愉快的。

enlarge /ɪn'lɑ:dʒ/

扩大 (*vt*) = **enrich**: I enlarged my vocabulary by reading a lot. 我通过大量阅读来扩大词汇量。

enlighten /ɪn'laɪtən/

① 开导 (*vt*) = **instruct**: I don't know how to operate this washing machine. Can you enlighten me? 我不知道怎么操作这台洗衣机。你能教我一下吗?

② 启发 (*vt*): His speech enlightened me. 他的演讲启发了我。

◆ 同源词 **enlightenment** (*U*) 启发。

enormous /ɪ'nɔ:məs/

巨大的, 极大的 (*adj*) = **large**: It'll cost an enormous sum of money to buy that big house. 买那幢大房子要花一大笔钱。

enormously /ɪ'nɔ:məsli/

极大地 (*adv*) = **extremely**: Her house is enormously big with 14 rooms. 她的房子特别大, 有 14 个房间。

enough /ɪ'nʌf/

① 足够的 (*adj*) = **sufficient**: Are there enough peaches for everyone? 有足够的桃子供大家吃吗?

② 足够地 (*adv*): He is tall enough to touch the ceiling. 他个子高得能够摸到天花板。

③ 足够 (*pron*): I've had enough of your nonsense. 我已经受够了你的胡说八道。

enrich /ɪn'rɪtʃ/

使肥沃; 使富有; 使丰富 (*vt*) = **fertilize, improve**: As a fertilizer enriches the soil, so will education enrich your life. 犹如肥料能使土壤肥沃一样, 教育可以丰富你的生活。

◆ 同源词 **enrichment** (*U*) 肥沃。

enroll /ɪn'rəʊl/

① 使报名 (*vt*): There are eighty-five students enrolled in linguistics class. 语言学班有 85 名学生报名。

② 招收 (*vt*): About 1,000 new students are enrolled in that university each year. 那所大学每年约招收 1000 名新生。

◆ 同源词 **enrollment** (*C, U*) 注册。

③ 注册 (*vi*): I enrolled in college in 1999. 我是 1999 年注册上大学的。

ensure /ɪn'ʃʊə(r)/

保证, 确保 (*vt*): Please ensure that all the lights are turned off before you leave

the office. 离开办公室前,请务必把所有的灯都关掉。

◆同义词 **sure** (确定的)。**assure** (保证)。**in-sure** (保险)。

enter /'entə(r)/

① 进入 (vt, vi): You should knock on the door before you enter (my room). 你在进入(我的房间)之前应该先敲门。

◆同源词 **entrance** (C, U) 进入;入口处。**entry** (U) 进入;词条。

② 进入 (vt): He entered politics at an early age. 他年纪轻轻就进入了政界。

enterprise /'entəpraɪz/

① 企业 (C): State-owned enterprises should be privatized in order to achieve efficiency and offer good services. 国营企业应当私有化,以便提高效率并提供优质服务。

◆同源词 **enterprising** (adj) 有事业心的。

② 事业心 (U): We need people full of enterprise and creativity. 我们需要充满事业心与创造力的人才。

entertain /,entə'teɪn/

① 给...娱乐 (vt) = **amuse**: She entertained us with a folk song. 她唱了首民谣来让我们消遣。

◆同源词 **entertainment** (C, U) 娱乐。**entertainer** (C) 演艺人员。

② 招待 (vt): We're entertaining our relatives this evening. 今晚我们要招待亲戚。

enthusiasm /,ɪn'tʃu:zɪæzəm/

热情 (U) = **zeal**: He showed great enthusiasm for his work. 他对工作表现出极大的热情。

◆同源词 **enthusiast** (C) 热心人。

enthusiastic /,ɪn'tʃu:zɪ'æstɪk/

热心的 (adj) = **crazy**: My brother is enthusiastic about soccer. 我弟弟对足球很热衷。

entire /ɪn'taɪə(r)/

完全的 (adj) = **complete**: I am in entire agreement with him. 我完全同意他的看法。

◆同源词 **entirely** (adv) 完全地。

entitle /ɪn'taɪtl/

① 给...题名 (vt): The book is entitled "Sound and Fury". 该书定名为《声音与愤怒》。

② 使有权 (vt): The students in this school are entitled to take any course they like. 这所学校的学生有权选修任何一门自己喜欢的课程。

entrance /'entrəns/

① 入口处 (C) ⇔ **exit**: Do you know where the entrance to the theater is? 你知道剧院的入口处在哪里吗?

② 进入权 (U): I'm glad that you have passed the entrance exam. 我很高兴你通过了入学考试。

entry /'entri/

① 进入 (U) = **entrance**: She was charged with trying to gain illegal entry into the office. 她被指控企图非法进入办公室。

◆同源词 **enter** (vt, vi) 进入。

② 条目, 词条 (C): The next entry in this dictionary is the word "envelope". 本词典中的下一个词条是“envelope”这个词。

envelope /'envələʊp/

信封 (C): Put the money in an envelope. 把钱装入信封内。

envious /'enviəs/

忌妒的; 羡慕的 (adj) = **jealous**: I'm very envious of your handsome salary. 我非常忌妒你的丰厚收入。

◆同源词 **envy** (vt, U) 忌妒; 羡慕。

environment /ɪn'vaɪərənmənt/

环境 (C): There's no denying that children need a pleasant home environment. 孩子们需要一个愉快的家庭环境, 这不容置疑。

environmental /ɪn'vaɪərən'mentəl/

环境的 (adj): Environmental conservation is a heated subject nowadays. 现今, 环境保护是一个热门话题。

◆同源词 **environmentalist** (C) 环境保护论者。

envy /'envɪ/

① 忌妒; 羡慕 (vt): I envy his ability to

work so efficiently. 我对他如此高效率的工作能力十分忌妒。

② 忌妒;羡慕 (U): Her beautiful garden is the envy of all her friends. 她的所有朋友都很羡慕她那美丽的花园。

epidemic /ˌepɪˈdemɪk/

流行病,时疫 (C): A flu epidemic has broken out, and the elderly are advised to get an inoculation against it. 流行性感冒爆发了,老年人被忠告要打预防针来抵御它。

◆ 比较 **endemic** 地方病。 **pandemic** 大流行病。
epidemic 时疫。

episode /ˈepɪsəʊd/

(人生等中的)插曲 (C): The most tragic episode in her life occurred on the trip to England. Her mother was killed in a train crash. 她生命中最为悲惨的一段经历发生在去英格兰的旅途中。她的母亲死于火车碰撞事故。

◆ 同源词 **episodic** (adj) 插曲似的。

EQ /i:ˈkju:/

情绪商数,情商 (U) emotional quotient

equal /ˈi:kwəl/

① 同等的 (adj) = the same: The workers in that factory demand equal pay for equal work. 那家工厂的工人要求同工同酬。

② 胜任的 (adj) ⇔ unequal: Jason is equal to the task of running the department. 杰生能胜任管理该部门的工作。

③ 相同的人 (C): I treat you as equals. 我对你们平等相待。

④ 等于 (vt): 18 minus 5 equals 13. 18 减 5 等于 13。

⑤ 与...相同 (vt): Bob equaled the world record in the marathon. 鲍勃在马拉松比赛中平了世界纪录。

equality /ˌiːkwəˈlɪti/

平等 (U): They are fighting for equality in employment. 他们在争取就业平等。

equate /ˈiːkwet/

同样对待 (vt): Some people mistakenly equate porn with art. 有些人错误地把色情等同于艺术。

◆ 同源词 **equation** (C) 等式;方程式。

◆ 同首词 **equal** (平等的)。 **equality** (平等)。 **equivalent** (等值的)。 **equilibrium** (平衡)。 **equidistant** (等距离的)。 **equitable** (公正的)。 **equity** (公正)。 **equilateral** (等边的)。 **equivocal** (模棱两可的)。

equator /ˈiːkwetə(r)/

赤道 (the + S): It is very hot near the equator. 赤道附近是极热的。

equip /ˈiːkwɪp/

配备 (vt) = provide, furnish: The company equips every employee with a computer. 公司为每位员工配备了计算机。

◆ 同源词 **equipment** (U) 设备。

equivalent /ˈiːkwɪvələnt/

① 等同的 (adj): His job is roughly equivalent to that of the general manager. 他的工作大致相当于总经理。

② 等同物 (C): The Chinese word “jia” is the exact equivalent of the English word “home”. 汉语中的“家”与英语中的“home”一词完全等同。

era /ˈɪərə/

纪元,时代 (C) = age: The era of space travel has begun. 太空旅行时代已经到来。

erase /ˈɪreɪz/

擦去 (vt) = remove, cross out: Can I erase my name from the list? 我可以把自己的名字从名单上除去吗?

eraser /ˈɪreɪzə(r)/

橡皮 (C): I can't find my eraser. Can you lend me yours? 我的橡皮找不到了。你的能借我用一下吗?

erect /ˈɪrekt/

建立;建造;竖立 (vt) = put up; ⇔ tear down: A memorial to the earthquake victims will be erected in the disaster area. 将在灾区为地震的死难者竖立一座纪念碑。

◆ 同源词 **erection** (C, U) 建立;建造;竖立。

erode /ˈɪrəʊd/

① 侵蚀 (vt) = wear away: The sea has eroded the rock and soil over the years.

海水年复一年地侵蚀着岩石和土壤。

② 损害 (vt): His authority/power/confidence/credibility has been eroded. 他的权威/权力/自信/信誉受到了损害。

◆ 同首词 **corrode** (腐蚀)。

erosion /i'rəʊʒən/

侵蚀; 削弱 (U): They attempted to reduce the steady erosion of the coastline/civil liberties. 他们试图减少海岸线的不断被侵蚀/民权的不断受到削弱。

◆ 同源词 **erosive** (adj) 侵蚀的。

err /ɜ:(r)/

犯错 (vi) = **make a mistake**: It may be true that to err is human, but to remain in error is stupid. “凡人皆犯错”此话也许是真的,但有错不改却是愚蠢的。

◆ 同源词 **error** (C) 错误。 **erroneous** (adj) 错误的。

errand /'erənd/

差使 (C): Sorry, I have no time to run errands for you now. 抱歉,此刻我没有闲功夫为你跑腿。

error /'erə(r)/

① 错误 (C) = **mistake**: There are several spelling errors in your composition. 你的作文中有几处拼写错误。

◆ 同源词 **erroneous** (adj) 错的。

② 错误 (U): The air crash was caused by human error. 这架飞机坠毁事件是人为错误造成的。

erupt /i'rʌpt/

① 喷发 (vi): A volcano erupted on this small island, destroying the whole village. 这个小岛上的一座火山喷发了,毁掉了整个村庄。

② 爆发 (vi) = **break out**: Gang violence/Fighting erupted, turning the street into a killing field. 帮派暴力/斗殴的爆发使整条街变成了杀戮战场。

◆ 同尾词 请参见 **abrupt**。

eruption /i'rʌpʃən/

喷发; 爆发 (C): A volcanic eruption caused the whole town to be buried under lava. 火山爆发使整座城镇被熔岩掩埋。 The decision to raise the insurance pre-

miums set off an eruption of violent protest. 提高保险费的决定引发了一场愤怒的抗议。

escalate /'eskəleɪt/

逐步升级 (vi): The fighting on the border escalated into a full-scale war. 边境上的战斗逐步升级为一场全面战争。

◆ 同源词 **escalation** (U, C) 升级。

escalator /'eskəleɪtə(r)/

自动扶梯 (C): We can take the escalator over there to the second floor. 我们可搭乘那边的自动扶梯去二楼。

escape /i'skeɪp/

① 逃走; 逃脱 (vi) = **get away**: He managed to escape from the burning building by breaking the windows. 他砸碎玻璃窗才勉强从燃烧着的大楼里逃了出来。

② 逃脱, 逃过 (vt) = **avoid**: He escaped death by inches when the roof caved in. 屋顶塌下时他幸运地逃过了一劫。

③ 逃跑; 逃脱 (C, U): The thief made his escape by crawling through a pipe. 窃贼从一个下水道里爬出去逃脱了。

escort /'eskɔ:t/

① 护送 (vt): The president was escorted by the motorcade to the airport. 总统由摩托车队护送去机场。

② 护送 (C): The prime minister arrived without an escort. 首相在没有护卫下抵达。

especially /i'speʃəli/

特别地 (adv) = **particularly, in particular**: I bought this especially for you. 这是我特意为你买的。

essay /'eseɪ/

小品文, 散文 (C): This essay about autumn is written beautifully. 这篇咏秋的散文笔调优美。

◆ 同源词 **essayist** (C) 散文作家。

essence /'esəns/

要素, 精髓 (S) = **nitty-gritty**: The essence of my argument is that no one can be above the law. 我论点的精髓就是任何人都不能凌驾于法律之上。

essential /ɪ'senʃəl/

① 绝对必要的 (*adj*) = **crucial**: It is essential that we cut back on our living expenses. 削减我们的日常开支是绝对必要的。

② 必需品 (*C*): The dining room was furnished with the bare essentials — a table and four chairs. 饭厅里只配备了最简单的必需品——一张餐桌及四把椅子。

establish /ɪ'stæblɪʃ/

① 建立, 创办 (*vt*) = **found, set up**: That college was established in 1609. 那所学院创办于1609年。

② 确立 (*vt*): His latest film has really established his reputation as a director. 他最近的一部电影真正确立了他作为导演的声誉。

◆ 同源词 **establishment** (*U, C*) 建立; 建立的机构。

estate /ɪ'steɪt/

财产; 房地产 (*U*): After Mr. Smith died, his estate was divided between his three children. 史密斯先生去世后, 他的财产被分给了三个子女。

◆ 相关词 **property** (财产)。 **possessions** (所有物)。 **asset** (资产)。

esteem /ɪ'sti:m/

尊敬 (*U*) = **regard**: Mr. Gao is held in high esteem by his compatriots. 高先生受到同胞们的高度尊敬。

estimate /'estɪmənt/

① 估计 (*vt*) = **consider, reckon**: I estimate that we should arrive at about 10:30. 我估计我们应在十点三十分左右抵达。

◆ 同源词 **estimation** (*U*) 估计。

② /'estɪmət/ 估计; 估价 (*C*) = **calculation**: You should make a rough estimate how much money it will cost to repair the roof. 你应该大致估计一下, 修理屋顶需要多少钱。

etc. /et'setərə/

等等 (*adv*) = **etcetera**: We need to do some shopping today and buy some rice, meat, fruit, etc. 我们今天想买些东西, 包括米、肉、水果等等。

eternal /ɪ'tɜ:nəl/

永久的 (*adj*) = **permanent**; ⇔ **temporary**: We do not have permanent enemies; neither do we have eternal friends. 我们没有永恒的敌人, 同样也没有永恒的朋友。

◆ 同尾词 **internal** (内部的)。 **external** (外部的)。

eternity /ɪ'tɜ:nəti/

永恒 (*U*): Some Egyptian pharaohs' dead bodies are preserved for all eternity as mummies. 一些埃及法老的尸体被做成木乃伊以求万世永存。

ethical /'eθɪkəl/

伦理的; 道德的 (*adj*): Cloning has raised some ethical questions. 克隆技术已引发了一些伦理问题。

ethics /'eθɪks/

伦理道德 (*P*): Many couples live together even though they are not married. The ethics of their behavior are highly suspect, but technically they are within the law. 许多男女未婚同居, 这一行为从伦理道德上来讲大受质疑, 但从法律角度看都在其允许范围之内。

ethnic /'eθnɪk/

种族的 (*adj*): The brutal governance by the late dictator caused serious ethnic divisions in this country. 已故独裁者的残暴统治在这个国家内造成了严重的民族分裂。

Europe /'jʊərəp/

欧洲; 欧洲大陆 (*U*): That British dramatist is also popular in Europe. 那位英国剧作家在欧洲大陆也很受欢迎。

evacuate /ɪ'vækju:et/

撤离 (*vt*): The flood victims in the low-lying areas were evacuated to the upper reaches. 低洼地区的水灾灾民被撤离到上游地段。

◆ 同源词 **evacuation** (*C, U*) 撤离。

evade /ɪ'veɪd/

逃避; 规避 (*vt*) = **avoid**: Peter often attempts to evade paying taxes. 彼得常常企图逃税。It is against my nature to evade my responsibilities. 逃避责任违背

我的本性。

◆同源词 **evasion** (C, U) 规避。

evaluate /i'væljueɪt/

对...进行评估 (vt) = judge, assess:

Please don't evaluate my personal life.
请别对我的私生活妄加评判。

◆同源词 **evaluation** (C, U) 评估。

evaporate /i'væpəreɪt/

① 蒸发 (vi) = vaporize; ⇔ condense:

The dewdrops on the grass evaporated in the sunshine. 草地上的露珠在阳光照射下蒸发了。

② 消失 (vi) = disappear: His hope/confidence is beginning to evaporate. 他的希望/自信开始消失了。

evasive /i'veɪsɪv/

推托的, 逃避的 (adj): Julia is always evasive about her background. 茱莉亚总是避而不谈她的背景。

eve /i:v/

前夕 (C): We have a big party every year on Christmas Eve. 我们每年在圣诞节前夕都要举办一个大型聚会。

even /'i:vən/

① 甚至 (adv): I was so tired that I could even fall asleep while walking. 我累得甚至走路时都能睡着。

② 偶数的 (adj) ⇔ odd: Two, four and six are even numbers. 二、四、六是偶数。

③ 均匀的 (adj) = steady: We are traveling at an even speed. 我们以匀速行进。

④ 使相等 (vt)

even off/out

① 消除 (vt, s) = iron out: We have to even out the differences between the rich and the poor. 我们必须消除贫富差距。

② 变平 (vi) = become level: The ground evens out on the other side of the mountain. 山那边的地势就平坦起来了。

③ 平稳 (vi) = become normal: Prices will even out when demand is sagging further. 价格在需求进一步下降时将恢复正常。

even up

使相等 (vt, s): King hit a home run to even up the score. 金击出一个本垒打后把比分拉平了。

evening /'i:vniŋ/

晚上 (C): The meeting was held in the evening. 会议是在晚上举行的。

event /i'vent/

① 事件 (C) = happening, occurrence:

The program reviewed the most important events of 2001. 这档节目回顾了2001年发生的重大事件。

◆同源词 **eventful** (adj) 多事的。

② 比赛项目 (C): The next event will be the 200 meters race. 下一个比赛项目是200米赛跑。

eventual /i'ventʃuəl/

最终的 (adj): Scott was the eventual winner of the tennis tournament. 史考特是那次网球锦标赛的最终胜利者。

◆同源词 **eventually** (adv) 最后, 终于。

ever /'evə(r)/

曾经; 从来 (adv): Have you ever seen her get angry? 你有没有看见过她发火?

evergreen /'evəgrɪn/

① 常青树 (C): Some evergreens have needle-shaped leaves. 有些常青树具有针状叶子。

② 常青的 (adj)

everlasting /'evə'lɑ:stɪŋ/

永久的 (adj) = eternal, permanent ⇔ transient, temporary: There is no way to achieve everlasting peace if one side is intent on controlling the other. 假如一方一心想着要控制另一方, 那就无法取得永久的和平。

every /'evri/

每一 (个, 次) (adj) = each: Every time he sees me, he smiles at me. 他每次看见我都会向我微笑。

evidence /'eɪdɪns/

证据 (U) = proof: There was no evidence to suggest that he was on/at the scene of the crime. 没有证据能表明他

在案发现场。

evident /'evidənt/

显然的 (*adj*) = plain, clear, apparent, obvious: It's evident that she has no experience in this work. 她显然缺乏做这项工作的经验。

evil /'i:vl/

① 邪恶的 (*adj*) = wicked, vicious: The story is about an evil witch who lived in a forest. 这故事讲的是一个居住在森林中的邪恶女巫的事。

② 邪恶 (*U*): The love of money is the root of all evil. 贪财乃万恶之源。

evolution /i:və'lju:ʃən, i- /

进化 (*U*): Darwin advanced the theory of evolution by natural selection. 达尔文根据自然选择提出了进化论。

◆ 同义词 **revolution** (革命)。**convolution** (盘绕)。**devolution** (权力下放)。

evolve /i'vɒlv/

进化 (*vi*): It is believed that human beings evolved from apes. 人们相信人类是由类人猿进化而来的。

◆ 同义词 **revolve** (旋转)。**involve** (包含)。**devolve** (放权)。

exact /ɪg'zækt/

精确的 (*adj*) = precise, correct, accurate: He gave an exact description of the thief. 他对小偷作了准确的描述。

◆ 同源词 **exactly** (*adv*) 精确地。

exaggerate /ɪg'zædʒəreɪt/

夸大 (*vt*) = overstate: He exaggerated the seriousness of the situation. 他夸大了形势的严重性。

exaggeration /ɪg'zædʒə'reɪʃən/

夸张 (*U*) = overstatement, blow up: I can say without exaggeration that he's my very best friend. 我可以毫不夸张地说,他是我最好的朋友。

exam /ɪg'zæm/

考试 (*C*) = examination, test: Did you pass your English exam this morning? 今天上午你通过英语考试了吗?

examination /ɪg'zæmɪ'neɪʃən/

检查 (*C*) = checkup: Before getting

married, you should have a medical examination. 你应做一次婚前健康检查。

examine /ɪg'zæmɪn/

① 检查 (*vt*) = check: The police examined the house for fingerprints. 警方为寻找指纹而检查了这幢房子。

② 考(某人),对...进行考试 (*vt*) = test: On Tuesday, I will be examined on biology. 星期二我要考生物。

◆ 同源词 **examinee** (*C*) 应考者。**examiner** (*C*) 主考人。

example /ɪg'zɑ:mpl/

① 榜样 (*C*): The mother set a good example to her children. 这位当妈妈的为她的孩子们树立了一个好榜样。

② 例证 (*C*) = instance: Vegetables cost too much lately. The price of broccoli, for example, has doubled since March. 近来蔬菜很贵,例如,花椰菜的价格自三月份以来就涨了一倍。

exceed /ɪk'si:d/

超过 (*vt*): Lucy was caught exceeding the speed limit, but the police officer let her off. 露西因超速行驶而被拦下,但警察放过了她。

◆ 同义词 **proceed** (开始进行)。**succeed** (取得成功)。

excel /ɪk'sel/

擅长 (*vi*): Paul excel at/in sports. 保罗擅长体育运动。

excellence /'eksələns/

卓越,优秀,杰出 (*U*): We all admire the excellence of her cooking. 我们都很佩服她高超的烹饪技术。

excellent /'eksələnt/

杰出的;极好的 (*adj*) = first-rate: The excellent portrait shows Jill just as she is. 这幅优秀的肖像画把吉儿描绘得惟妙惟肖。

except /ɪk'sept/

除...之外 (*prep*) = save: The room is quiet, except that a fly is buzzing against the window pane. 除了一只苍蝇在朝着窗玻璃嗡嗡叫之外,房间里寂静无声。

exception /ɪk'sepʃən/

例外 (C): I usually don't take checks, but I'll make an exception in your case. 我通常不接受支票,但对于你的情况我将破例。

exceptional /ɪk'sepʃənəl/

例外的,不寻常的 (adj) = unusual. extraordinary: It was an exceptional birthday party. 这是一次特别的生日聚会。

excerpt /'eksɜ:pt/

摘录,节录 (C): We are required to memorize an excerpt from a poem by Shakespeare. 我们被要求背诵莎士比亚诗歌的一个选段。

excess /ɪk'ses, 'ek-/

① 过量 (S) = surfeit: An excess of fat in one's diet can bring about heart disease. 日常饮食中如脂肪含量过高会导致心脏病。

② 过量的 (adj) = superfluous: You should cut excess fat from your diet. 你应该减少日常饮食中所含的过多脂肪。

◆ 同尾词 recess (休假期)。access (进入)。process (过程)。

excessive /ɪk'sesɪv/

过多的 (adj): Paul drank an excessive amount of liquor; as a result, he got dead drunk. 保罗酒喝得过量了,结果醉得不省人事。

exchange /ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ/

① 交换 (vt): I exchanged seats with Audrey. 我和奥黛丽交换了座位。

◆ 同源词 exchangeable (adj) 可交换的。

② 兑换 (vt): Where can I exchange my U.S. dollars for pounds? 我在哪儿能将美元换成英镑?

③ 交换 (U): He gave me an apple in exchange for my banana. 他用一个苹果来换我的香蕉。

excite /ɪk'saɪt/

使激动 (vt): The arrival of the president excited the crowd. 总统的抵达使群众激动起来。

◆ 同源词 excitement (U) 兴奋。excited (adj) 兴奋的。

exclaim /ɪk'skleɪm/

① 惊叫 (vi): The young girl exclaimed in fear when she saw a shadow outside the window. 当那个小女孩看见窗外有一个黑影子时,她惊叫了起来。

② 大声说 (vi): Peter spent all his money on that woman. I could not help exclaiming at/over his stupidity. 彼得把钱都花在了那个女人身上。我忍不住对他的愚蠢行为大声疾呼起来。

◆ 同源词 exclamation (C) 感叹词。

◆ 同尾词 请参见 acclaim。

exclude /ɪk'sklu:d/

① 拒绝...进入 (vt) = keep out, prohibit: People under 18 are excluded from entering pubs. 18岁以下的人不得进入酒吧。

② 排除 (vt) = rule out: We can not exclude the possibility that the kidnappers may have killed the man. 我们不能排除绑架者已将那男子杀掉的可能性。

◆ 同源词 exclusion (U) 排除在外。excluding (prep) 除...之外。

◆ 同尾词 include (包括)。conclude (推论出)。preclude (防止,排除)。

exclusive /ɪk'sklu:ɪv/

① 专用的 (adj) = sole: This airplane is for the President's exclusive use. 这架飞机是供总统专用的。

◆ 同源词 exclusively (adv) 专用地。

② 除外的 (adj) ⇔ inclusive: This meal cost me twelve hundred dollars, exclusive of the tip. 这顿饭花掉我 1200 美元,还不包括小费在内。

◆ 同尾词 inclusive (包括在内的)。conclusive (结论性的)。preclusive (排除的)。

excursion /ɪk'skɜ:ʃən/

远足 (C) = outing, trip: We went on an excursion to Wuzhen yesterday. 我们昨天去乌镇远足了。

excuse /ɪk'skju:ɪs/

① 借口 (C) = pretext: What's your excuse for being late this time? 你这次迟到又是什么原因?

② /ɪk'skju:z/ 原谅 (vt) = forgive: Please excuse me for interrupting your conversation. 请原谅我打断一下你们的谈话。

③ /ɪk'skjuz/ 使免除 (vt) = exempt: Can I be excused from attending the meeting tomorrow? 明天的会议我可以不参加吗?

execute /'ek ɪkjʊ:t/

① 将...处死 (vt) = put sb to death: The criminal was executed for kidnapping and murder. 那犯人因绑架和谋杀罪而被依法处死。

② 执行 (vt) = implement, carry out: The lawyer duly executed the tycoon's will/ plan. 那位律师妥当地执行了该大亨的遗嘱/计划。

execution /'ek ɪ'kjʊ:ʃən/

① 处决 (C): Over fifty executions were carried out last year. 去年处决了50多名犯人。

◆ 同源词 executioner (C) 行刑人。

② 实施 (U) = practice: His plan for traveling all over the world has never been put into execution. 他环游世界的计划从未付诸实施。

executive /ɪg' ekjʊtɪv/

① 执行官, 主管 (C): Some high-ranking business executives are blamed for lining their own pockets. 一些高级工商业主管被指责中饱私囊。

② 行政的 (adj): The Secretary of State was given full executive powers on foreign affairs. 国务卿被授予外交事务方面的完全行政权。

exempt /ɪg' empt/

① 免除 (vt): Kent's obesity exempts him from military service. 肯特因过胖而被免除了服役。

② 被豁免的 (adj) = immune: Kent is exempt from military service because of his obesity. 肯特因为过胖而免除了服役。

◆ 同源词 exemption (C, U) 免除。

exercise /'ek əsaɪz/

① 锻炼; 运动 (U): He does exercise to strengthen his heart. 他为了增强心脏功能而常常运动。

② 练习, 习题 (C): He was punished for

handing in his math exercises late. 他因迟交了数学习题而受罚。

③ 锻炼; 运动 (vi) = work out: Do you exercise every day? 你每天都运动吗?

④ 锻炼 (vt): Swimming is a good sport; it exercises the whole body. 游泳是一项很好的运动, 它能使全身得到锻炼。

⑤ 行使, 运用 (vt) = use: You can exercise your rights as a citizen by voting. 你可以通过投票来行使你的公民权。

exert /ɪg'zɜ:t/

① 用(力); 运用 (vt) = use: I couldn't lift the bag, even by exerting all my strength. 我即使用尽力气也提不起这个袋子。

② 施加 (vt) = force: You should not exert pressure on yourself by trying to do everything yourself. 你不必事必躬亲以给自己施加压力。

◆ 同源词 exertion (C, U) 努力, 尽力。

exhaust /ɪg'zɔ:t/

① 废气 (U): Automobile exhaust pollutes the air. 汽车排出的废气污染空气。

② 用尽 (vt) = use up: I've exhausted my money. 我把钱都花光了。

③ 使精疲力竭 (vt) = tired out: I'm exhausted. Can we take a rest? 我累极了, 我们能休息一下吗?

◆ 同源词 exhaustion (U) 用尽。

exhibit /ɪg'zɪbɪt/

① 展览 (vt) = display, show: I have exhibited my Chinese calligraphy in Korea and Japan. 我在韩国和日本都展出过我的书法作品。

② 展览品 (C): Many of the exhibits were flown here from China. 许多展品是从中国空运来的。

exhibition /,ekʃɪ'bjʃən/

展出 (U) = display: Two mummies from Egypt are now on exhibition at the National History Museum. 从埃及运来的两个木乃伊现在国家历史博物馆展出。

exile /'eksəl, 'egz-/

① 流放;流亡 (*U*): After living in exile for years, Khomeini returned to rule Iran again. 在过了多年的流亡生活后,霍梅尼又主掌了伊朗政权。

② 流放 (*vt*) = **banish, expel**: Napoleon was exiled from his country to the island of St. Helena. 拿破仑曾被从祖国流放到圣赫勒拿岛。

exist /ɪg'zɪst/

① 存在 (*vi*): Do you believe that ghosts exist? 你相信有鬼吗?

② 生存,生活 (*vi*) = **live**: The only survivor of the earthquake existed on water for fifteen days. 地震中唯一的幸存者靠喝水生存了15天。

existence /ɪg'zɪstəns/

存在 (*U*): Mandy doesn't believe in the existence of God. 曼蒂不相信有上帝存在。This law came into existence in 1983. 这项法律从1983年起就存在了。

◆ 同源词 **existing** (*adj*) 目前的,现存的。

exit /'eksɪt, 'egzɪt/

① 出口 (*C*) ⇔ **entrance**: How many exits are there in this theater? 这家影院有几个出口?

② 离去 (*C*): Sue made a quick exit when she saw her father coming. 苏见到父亲过来时就迅速离开了。

③ 离去 (*vi*) = **leave**: He exited quickly when he heard the police coming. 当他听到警察来时,就很快离开了。

exotic /ɪg'zɒtɪk/

外国来的;引进的;外国风味的 (*adj*) = **foreign**: Exotic foods such as Thai cuisines and Mexican cuisines are popular in China these years. 这些年来,泰国和墨西哥菜等外国风味的食品在中国非常流行。

expand /ɪk'spænd/

① 膨胀 (*vi*) ⇔ **contract**: Metals expand when they are heated. 金属受热时会膨胀。

② 扩大 (*vt*) = **enlarge**: To expand your vocabulary, you have to do a lot of reading. 要扩大词汇量,就必须大量阅读。

expand on

详述 (*vt, u*) = **elaborate/enlarge on**: You should expand on your argument. 你应详述你的论点。

expansion /ɪk'spænjən/

① 扩展 (*U*): The market for computers allows room for the expansion of the factory. 市场对计算机的需求使工厂有了扩展的空间。

② 扩充 (*S*): The movie is an expansion of a play by Shakespeare. 这部影片是根据莎士比亚的一部剧本的内容扩充而成的。

expect /ɪk'spekt/

① 预料 (*vt*): I expect him to pass the exam. 我估计他能通过考试。

◆ 同源词 **expectant** (*adj*) 期待的;怀孕的。

② 等待 (*vt*): Who are you expecting? 你在等谁?

expectation /ɪk'spekt'eɪʃən/

① 希望 (*U*): She has little expectation of passing the exam. 她不大有望通过考试。

② 期望 (*C*): The sales fell short of her expectations. 销售量未达到她的期望值。

expedition /ɪk'sprɪ'dɪʃən/

探险 (*C*) = **exploration**: Jerry went on an expedition to the North Pole last year. 去年,杰瑞去北极探险了。

expel /ɪk'spel/

① 开除 (*vt*) = **dismiss**: The boy was expelled from school for setting fire to the school office. 那男孩因放火烧学校的办公室而被开除了。

◆ 同源词 **expulsion** (*U*) 开除;驱逐。

② 驱逐 (*vt*) = **evict**: It's reported that two American reporters were expelled from France. 据报导,有两名美国记者被驱逐出了法国。

◆ 同义词 请参见 **compel**。

expense /ɪk'spens/

① 代价 (*U*) = **cost**: She finished the job at the expense of her health. 她以牺

牲健康为代价完成了任务。

② **费用 (P)**: My company sent me to New York and paid all my expenses. 公司派我去了纽约而且为我支付了全部费用。

expensive /ɪk'spensɪv/

昂贵的 (adj) = costly; ⇔ inexpensive: An Omega watch is a very expensive present. 欧米加手表是件很贵重的礼物。

experience /ɪk'spɪəriəns/

① **经验 (U)**: He is a man of great experience in teaching math. 他在数学教学方面有很丰富的经验。

◆ **同源词** **experienced (adj)** 有经验的。

② **经历 (C)**: Our journey by elephant was quite an experience. 我们那次骑着大象的旅行真算得上是一次不凡的经历。

③ **经历 (vt)**: I know how you feel; I have experienced similar problems last month. 我明白你的感受。上个月我也经历过同样的问题。

experiment /ɪk'spɪrɪmənt/

① **实验 (C)** = test: They conducted an experiment on the rabbit to test the new drug. 为了试验这种新药,他们在兔子身上做了个实验。

◆ **同源词** **experimental (adj)** 实验的。

② **做实验 (vi)**: Isn't it cruel to experiment on animals? 用动物做实验难道不残忍吗?

expert /'ɛkspɜ:t/

① **擅长的 (adj)** = skillful: She's expert at hiding her true feelings. 她擅长掩饰自己的真实感受。

② **专家 (C)** = specialist: She's an expert in psychology. 她是心理学专家。

expertise /'ɛkspɜ:tɪz/

专业知识 (U) = knowledge: Mary displayed considerable expertise in the field of literary criticism. 玛莉在文学评论方面显示了相当高的专业知识。

expiration /ɪk'spɪ'reɪʃən/

截止期 (U) = expiry: Before going

abroad, check the expiration date on your passport. 出国前先看清楚你护照上的有效期截止日。

expire /ɪk'spaɪə(r)/

截止, 到期, 失效 (vi) = come to an end: The refrigerator broke down two days before the warranty had expired. 这台冰箱在保修期截止前两天坏掉了。

explain /ɪk'spleɪn/

解释 (vt) = account for: The father explained the complicated situation to his children. 父亲向孩子们解释了复杂情况。

explain away

把...解释过去, 为...辩解 (vt, s): Tony tried to explain away the scar on his arm. 汤尼试图把手臂上的那道疤痕解释过去。

explanation /ɪk'splə'neɪʃən/

① **解释 (C)**: She offered no explanation for her absence from the meeting. 她没有对缺席会议一事作任何解释。

◆ **同源词** **explanatory (adj)** 解释性的。

② **辩解 (U)**: He said nothing in explanation of his behavior. 他对自己的行为未作任何辩解。

explicit /ɪk'splɪt/

明确的 (adj) = clear; ⇔ implicit, vague: I gave Joe explicit instructions not to fiddle with the wires. 我明确指示过乔不要乱动电线。

◆ **同尾词** **implicit (隐含的)**。 **complicit (有同谋关系的)**。

explode /ɪk'spləʊd/

① **爆炸 (vi)** = blow up: The bomb exploded at 9:45 pm. 炸弹于晚上九点四十五分爆炸了。

② **引爆 (vt)** = blow up: The police took the bomb away to a safe place and exploded it. 警察把炸弹转移到安全地点后将它引爆了。

◆ **同源词** **explosion (C)** 爆炸。 **explosive (adj, C)** 爆炸性的; 炸药。

exploit /ɪk'splɔɪt/

① 剥削 (vt) = take advantage of: The boss was accused of exploiting his workers. 老板被控剥削工人。

② 利用 (vt) = use, utilize: Our country should exploit our natural resources more effectively. 我们的国家应该更有效地利用自然资源。

◆ 同源词 **exploitation** (U) 剥削; 利用。

③ /'eksplɔɪt/ 壮举 (P) = feat: He performed many daring exploits, such as swimming across the British Channel. 他有过许多大胆壮举, 比如说, 横渡英吉利海峡。

exploration /'eksplə'reɪʃən/

探险; 探索 (U) = expedition: Kathryn Thornton was the first woman to join a voyage of exploration into outer space. 凯瑟琳·桑顿是第一位参与外层空间探索之行的女性。

explore /ɪk'splɔ:(r)/

① 在...探险 (vt): It's dangerous to explore the jungle alone. 独自在丛林中探险是很危险的。

◆ 同源词 **explorer** (C) 探险者。

② 探索 (vt) = examine: Dr. He is exploring every possibility for the treatment for AIDS. 何医生在探索治疗艾滋病的每一种可能性。

explosion /ɪk'spləʊʒən/

① 爆炸(声) (C) = blast: The explosion was heard five miles away. 爆炸声在五英里外都能听得见。

② 爆发 (C) = outburst: He let out an explosion of anger for his son's talking back. 他对儿子的顶嘴大发雷霆。

◆ 同源词 **explode** (vi) 爆炸。

explosive /ɪk'spləʊsɪv/

① 爆炸性的 (adj): Never smoke when handling explosive materials. 处理易爆物品时千万不能吸烟。

② 爆炸物 (C): Dynamite is a powerful explosive used mostly in mining. 达那炸药是采矿业中最常使用的一种强力爆炸物。

export /ɪk'spɔ:t/

① 出口 (vt) ⇔ import: What goods does your country export to other countries? 你们国家向其他国家出口哪些物品?

② /'eksɔ:t/ 出口 (U); 出口货 (C) ⇔ import: Sugar is one of the chief exports of this country. 食糖是这个国家的主要出口货物之一。

expose /ɪk'spəʊz/

① 使暴露; 使曝露 (vt): Stay indoors and don't expose yourself to the scorching sun. 待在屋里, 别在烈日下曝晒。

◆ 同源词 **exposed** (adj) 无遮蔽的。

② 揭发 (vt) = make known: She threatened to expose him to the police. 她威胁说要向警察告发他。

exposure /ɪk'spəʊʒə(r)/

① 暴露 (C): After only a short exposure to sunlight, she began to turn red. 她刚刚在太阳下晒了一会儿, 皮肤就发红了。

② 暴露 (U): Through TV, kids have regular exposure to sex and violence. 看电视使孩子们经常处于性和暴力的影响下。

express /ɪk'spres/

① 表达 (vt) = show: I could hardly express how grateful I was. 我简直难以表达自己的感激之情。He expressed himself well in English. 他的英语表达能力很强。

② 快速的 (adj) = prompt: I sent the letter by express delivery. 我用快递寄出了那封信。

expression /ɪk'spreʃən/

① 感情 (U): His voice lacks expression. 他的嗓音缺乏感情。

◆ 同源词 **expressive** (adj) 富有表情的。

② 表达 (C): He ended his letter with expressions of sincere thanks. 他在信的结尾处表达了真诚的谢意。

exquisite /'ekskwɪzɪt.ɪk's-/

精美的, 精致的; 敏锐的 (adj) = sensitive, delicate: Emily has exquisite taste in music. 爱美莉具有敏锐的音乐鉴赏力。

extend /ɪk'stend/

① 延伸 (vi) = **continue**: The river extends as far as Lake Green. 这条河流一直延伸到格林湖。

② 延伸; 延长 (vt): Our teacher agreed to extend the deadline. 我们的老师答应延长最后期限。

extension /ɪk'stɛnʃən/

① 延长 (C): I plan an extension of my stay on the farm. 我打算在农场再多待一阵子。

② (电话的) 分机 (C): My extension number is 301. 我的分机号码是 301。

extensive /ɪk'stɛnsɪv/

广泛的 (adj) ⇔ **intensive**: Extensive reading is necessary to enlarge your vocabulary. 广泛的阅读对扩大词汇量是必要的。

extent /ɪk'stɛnt/

程度 (S) = **degree**: I agree with what he said to some extent. 从某种程度上讲我同意他说的话。

exterior /ɪk'stɪəriə(r)/

① 外部的, 外面的 (adj) = **outer**; ⇔ **interior**: The exterior wall of the prison is tall and thick. 监狱的外墙又高又厚。

② 外部, 外表 (C, U): The earthquake damaged the exterior of the building. 地震破坏了建筑物的外表。

③ 外表 (C, U): Charles's calm exterior concealed his fury. 查尔斯的平静外表掩藏了他的怒气。

external /ɪk'stɜ:nəl/

① 外部的, 外面的 (adj) ⇔ **internal**: This medicine is only for external use. Don't swallow it. 这种药只能外用, 切勿口服。

② 外观的 (adj): Sue is actually very shy, despite her external appearance. 苏实际上是很害羞的, 尽管她的外表看起来不是这样。

◆ 同义词 请参见 **eternal**。

extinct /ɪk'stɪŋkt/

绝种的 (adj): Some animals such as dinosaurs and dodos have been extinct for millions of years. 像恐龙和渡渡鸟之类的一些动物已灭绝几百万年了。

◆ 同源词 **extinction** (U) 绝种。

extinguish /ɪk'stɪŋgwɪʃ/

使熄灭 (vt) = **put out, stub out**: Please extinguish your cigarette; this is a non-smoking area. 请你把烟熄掉, 这里是非吸烟区。

◆ 同源词 **extinguisher** (C) 灭火器。

◆ 同义词 **distinguish** (区别)。

extra /'ɛkstrə/

① 额外的 (adj) = **additional, more**: Do you need some extra money? 你需要些额外的钱吗?

② 另外 (adv): They don't charge extra for bread. 他们这里的面包是不另外收费的。

③ 另外收费的项目 (C): At this hotel, cable TV is an extra. 这家饭店里的有线电视是另外收费的。

④ 临时演员 (C): They need at least 500 extras for the big crowd scene. 为拍摄这个群众性场面, 他们至少需要 500 名临时演员。

extract /ɪk'strækt/

① 榨取 (vt): The seeds are crushed to extract oil from them. 种子被压碎后可用来榨油。

② 设法得到, 套出 (vt) = **elicit**: I finally managed to extract the truth from my brother. 我终于设法从弟弟口中套出了实情。

③ 拔出 (vt) = **pull out, remove**: I had my wisdom tooth extracted yesterday. 我昨天去把智齿拔掉了。

◆ 同源词 **extraction** (C, U) 取出, 拔出。

④ /'ɛkstrækt/ 摘录 (C) = **excerpt**: Jill read me a few extracts from the novel. 吉尔给我读了几个那本小说里的选段。

◆ 同义词 请参见 **detract**。

extracurricular /'ɛkstrəkə'rɪkjʊlə(r)/

课外的 (adj): There are many extracurricular activities you can choose from. 有许多课外活动可供你选择。

extraordinary /ɪk'strə:dənəri/

异常的, 不平凡的 (adj) = **unusual, special**: Maggie is a girl of extraordinary

beauty. 麦琪是个非常漂亮的小姑娘。

extraterrestrial /ˌɛkstrəˈtɛrɪˈrɛstriəl/

(来自)地球外的 (*adj*): Many people believe that extraterrestrial life does exist. 许多人相信外星人的确存在。

◆同首词 **extraordinary** (不平凡的)。 **extramarital** (婚外的)。

extravagant /ɪkˈstrævəɡənt/

浪费的 (*adj*) = **lavish, wasteful**: Don't be too extravagant with electricity. Turn on the air conditioner only when the temperature is above 28°C. 别太浪费电, 当气温高于 28 度时再开空调。

◆同源词 **extravagance** (*U*) 奢侈; 浪费。

extreme /ɪkˈstri:m/

① 极度的; 极端的; 格外的 (*adj*): You must take extreme care when you drive in such heavy rain. 雨下得这么大, 你开车得格外小心。

② 极端 (*C*): Don't force him to go to

extremes. 别逼他走极端。

eye /aɪ/

眼睛 (*C*) (请参阅附录“身体”)

eyebrow /ˈaɪbrəʊ/

眉毛 (*C*) (请参阅附录“身体”) = brow

eyelash /ˈaɪlæʃ/

睫毛 (*C*): How could Maggie sit there without batting an eyelash? 美姬怎能安坐在那里连眼睛(睫毛)也不眨一眨?

eyelid /ˈaɪlɪd/

眼睑 (*C*): Sheila fluttered her eyelids at her boss. 希拉朝老板眨了眨眼睛(眼睑)。

eyesight /ˈaɪsaɪt/

视力 (*U*) = **vision**: My grandpa has good/poor eyesight. 我祖父视力极佳/不佳。

F

fable /'feɪbl/

寓言 (C): Have you heard of any story from *Aesop's Fables*? 你听过《伊索寓言》中的故事吗?

fabric /'fæbrɪk/

织物 (C): The texture of the man's trousers felt like a man-made fabric. 那男士的裤料摸上去像是人造织物。

fabulous /'fæbjʊləs/

①极好的 (adj) = wonderful, marvelous: You look fabulous in this evening gown. 你穿这套晚礼服看上去棒极了。

②巨大的 (adj) = very great: Paul inherited a fabulous sum of wealth from his father. 保罗从父亲那里继承了一笔巨额财产。

face /feɪs/

①脸 (C) (请参阅附录“身体”): He wore a surprised expression on his face. 他脸上露出惊讶的神色。

②面子, 尊严 (U): She was afraid of failure because she didn't want to lose face with her colleagues. 她害怕失败, 因为她不想在同事面前丢脸。

③面向 (vt): My house faces a beautiful park. 我的房子面向一座美丽的公园。

④面临 (vt) = confront: The main difficulty that faces us is the shortage of money. 我们面临的主要困难是资金短缺。

face down

①趴下 (vi): On hearing the gunfire, everyone faced down instinctively. 一听到枪声, 大家都本能地趴了下去。

②把... 压倒 (vt, s): The president faced down his opponents. 总统击败了对手。

face off

对抗; 辩论 (vi): The two candidates will face off in the run-off election in December. 两名候选人将在十二月决选中对抗。

face out

勇敢面对, 直面 (vt, s) = deal with bravely: I know the situation is rather difficult, but I am determined to face it out. 我知道情况不妙, 但我还是决心勇敢面对。

face up to

面对, 正视 (vt, u) = square/shape up to: We must face up to the fact that we have lost the election. 我们必须面对竞选失败这一事实。

facial /'feɪʃəl/

脸部的 (adj): He bears a strong facial resemblance to his father. 他的相貌与他父亲极为相似。

facilitate /fə'sɪlɪteɪt/

使便利 (vt): The new high-speed railway line will facilitate north-south traffic. 这条新建的高速铁路将使南北向的交通大为便利。

◆同源词 **facilitator** (C) 援助者。 **facilitation** (U) 便利。

facility /fə'sɪlətɪ/

①能力, 技能 (S) = faculty: He has a facility for (learning) languages; he speaks eight languages. 他有语言天赋, 会讲八种语言。

②设施 (P): Our house is well-situated in reach of good transport facilities. 我家位于一个交通设施便利的地段。

fact /fækt/

① 事实 (C): Don't give me a long explanation. Just tell me the facts. 别跟我没完没了地解释了, 只要把事实说给我听就行。

◆ 同源词 **factual** (*adj*) (基于) 事实的, 真实的。

② 事实 (U) = **reality, truth**: I don't like her; in fact, I hate her. 我不喜欢她; 事实上, 我讨厌她。

faction /'fæksjən/

派系 (C): There are several factions within the ruling party. 执政党内有好几个派别。

factor /'fæktə(r)/

① 因素 (C): Your support is an important factor in the success of the project. 你的支持是这项计划成功的一个重要因素。

② 因数 (C): 2 and 3 are factors of 6. 二和三都是六的因数。

factory /'fæktəri/

工厂 (C) = **plant**: He works in a car factory. 他在一家汽车制造厂工作。

factual /'fæktʃʊəl/

真实的 (*adj*) = **exact**: Reporters should strive to provide an account as factual as possible. 记者应力求作尽可能如实的报导。

◆ 同源词 **fact** (C, U) 事实。

faculty /'fækəlti/

① 官能 (C): Todd has lost the use of his limbs in the explosion, but he is still in full possession of his faculties. 陶德在一次爆炸中失去了四肢的活动能力, 但他的官能仍然健全。

② 技巧 (C) = **skill, knack**: He has a great faculty for flattering girls. 他讨好女孩子很有技巧。

③ 全体教职员 (C): The faculty has reached an agreement on prohibiting smoking on campus. 全体教职员工一致同意禁止在校园内吸烟。

fad /fæd/

狂热, 时尚 (C) = **craze**: Her interest in knitting is only a passing fad. 她对编织

的兴趣不过是一时的狂热罢了。

fade /feɪd/

① 枯萎 (*vi*) = **wither**: The flowers will soon fade if they are cut. 花如被剪下会很快凋谢。

② 使褪色 (*vt*): The sun has faded the curtains. 太阳光把窗帘晒得褪色了。

fade away

① 消失 (*vi*) = **fade out, die away**: Childhood memories are beginning to fade away. 童年的记忆开始逐渐消失了。

② 离去 (*vi*) = **disappear, fade out**: When darkness/night fell, the crowd faded away. 夜幕降临, 人群散去了。

③ (人) 慢慢死去 (*vi*): Mrs. White has faded away to nothing. 怀特夫人病弱得不成样子了。

Fahrenheit /'færənhat/

华氏温度的, 华氏的 (*adj*): The temperature today is ninety degrees Fahrenheit. 今天的气温是华氏 90 度。

fail /feɪl/

① 没有通过(考试) (*vt*) ⇔ **pass**: Did he fail his road driving test again? 他这次路考又没通过吗?

② 未能 (*vi*) ⇔ **succeed (in)**: She failed to persuade her mother. 她未能说服母亲。

failure /'feɪljə(r)/

① 失败 (U) ⇔ **success**: Our plan ended in failure. 我们的计划以失败告终。

② 失败者 (C) ⇔ **success**: As a politician, he was a complete failure. 作为一位政治家, 他是个彻底的失败者。

faint /feɪnt/

① 模糊不清的 (*adj*) = **weak**: He spoke in a faint voice. 他的话语含糊不清。

② 发晕的 (*adj*) = **giddy**: I felt faint with hunger. 我饿得发晕。

③ 微弱的 (*adj*) = **dim**: They saw a faint light in the distance. 他们看到远处有一线微光。

④ 些微的 (*adj*) = **slight, vague**: I haven't the faintest idea what he is talk-

ing about. 我一点都弄不懂他在说什么。

⑤ 昏倒 (vi) = **pass out**: The girl fainted in the hot sun. 那女孩昏倒在烈日下。

⑥ 昏倒 (C): She fell down to the ground in a faint. 她晕倒在地。

fair /feə(r)/

① 公平的 (adj) ⇔ **unfair**: You must be fair to all your children. 你必须对孩子公平 (一视同仁)。

② 晴朗的 (adj) = **clear**: It'll be fair and warm tomorrow. 明天的天气将会是晴朗而又温暖。

③ 公正地 (adv): You must play fair and square in whatever you do. 你不论做什么都得公正诚实。

④ 商品展览会 (C): The book fair will be held in the city hall for a whole month. 这个书展将在市政厅举行, 为期一个月。

fairly /'feəli/

① 公平地 (adv) ⇔ **unfairly**: Are all the students treated fairly? 所有的学生都受到了公平对待吗?

② 相当 (adv) = **rather**, **quite**: It's fairly cold today. 今天相当冷。

fairy /'feəri/

① 神话的 (adj): Do you know any fairy tale in which there are good witches? 你听到过哪个童话故事中有善良的女巫吗?

② 小精灵, 小仙子 (C)

faith /feɪθ/

① 信任 (U) = **trust**: I've got great faith in her. 我对她绝对信任。

② 信仰 (U) = (**religious**) **belief**: He has lost his faith in God. 他已不再相信上帝。

faithful /'feɪθf(ʊ)l/

忠实的 (adj) = **loyal**; ⇔ **faithless**: He is a faithful friend. 他是一位忠实的朋友。

fake /feɪk/

① 假的 (adj) = **false**; ⇔ **genuine**: He was caught for using a fake passport. 他因为使用假护照而被捕。

② 赝品 (C) = **replica**: The antique vase turned out to be a fake. 那只古董花瓶后来被发现是个赝品。

③ 伪造 (vt) = **copy**, **imitate**: He faked her signature to get money from her bank. 他通过伪造她的签名而从她存钱的银行里取款。

fall /fɔ:l/, fell (pt), fallen (pp)

① 落下 (vi) ⇔ **rise**: He fell off the tree and broke his leg. 他从树上掉下来摔断了腿。

② 下跌 (vi) = **drop**: Interest rates fell sharply last week. 上周利率急剧下跌。

③ 掉落 (C) = **drop**: He had a bad fall and broke his leg. 他摔得很厉害, 把腿都摔断了。

④ 下降 (C): There was a sudden fall in temperature yesterday. 昨天气温骤降。

fall apart

崩溃, 解体 (vi): With its debts mounting up, the company is falling apart. 公司债台高筑, 即将破产。

fall away

减少 (vi) = **drop/fall off**, **drop away**: Students numbers have been falling away in the countryside. 农村的学生人数一直在减少。

fall back

后退 (vi) = **draw/pull back**: Under heavy fire, our enemy fell back. 在猛烈的炮火下, 敌人撤退了。

fall back on

转而求助于 (vt, u): Some people will fall back on herbal medicine when modern medicine does not work. 当现代医学无能为力的时候, 有些人会转而求助于用草药治疗。

fall behind

① 拖欠 (vi) = **get/lag behind**: If your payment of the gas bill falls behind, your gas will be disconnected. 如果你拖欠不付煤气账, 煤气就会被切断。

② 落后 (vi) = lag/trail behind: I fell behind halfway through the race and came in last. 我在赛跑的中途就落在了后面, 结果得了最后一名。

③ 落在…的后面 (vt, u): The manufacturers have fallen behind schedule. 生产商已落后于进度。Your work has fallen behind that of the other colleagues. 你的工作比其他同事落后了。

fall down

① 倒塌 (vi) = tumble down: The old building fell down in the storm. 那栋旧楼在暴风雨中倒塌了。

② 有闪失 = fail (in): Work hard. Don't fall down on the entrance examination. 用功点, 别把入学考试考砸了。

fall for

① 上…的当, 受…的骗 (vt, u) = be tricked into believing: The salesgirl told Jack that the coat was made in England and he fell for it! 售货小姐对杰克说那件外套是英国货, 他受骗上当了!

② 迷上 (vt, u) = fall in love with: Nora fell for a man half her age. 娜拉爱上了一个年龄小她一半的男人。

fall off

下降 (vi) = drop off; ⇔ pick up: Business fell off in the first two quarters, but it picked up again later on. 生意在头两个季度中变得清淡, 不过后来又好转了。

fall out

① 脱落 (vi): His teeth and hair began to fall out when he was only forty. 他才40岁, 但牙齿和头发就开始脱落了。

② 吵架 (vi) = quarrel: Tony fell out with his girlfriend last week, but now they have made up with each other. 上个星期汤尼和他的女朋友吵嘴了, 不过现在已经言归于好。

fall through

失败, 告吹 (vi) = drop through, fall flat. fall down: The deal/plan fell through at the last minute. 那笔生意/那个计划在最后一分钟告吹了。

false /fə:ls/

① 假的 (adj) = fake: Is it true that he traveled on a false passport? 他旅行时用了假护照是真的吗? It costs a lot to get a set of false teeth. 装一付假牙费用昂贵。

② 错误的 (adj) = incorrect, wrong: She was given false information. 她得到的消息是错误的。

falter /'fɔ:ltə(r)/

① 蹒跚 (vi) = totter: The old woman faltered down the stairs. 老妇步履蹒跚地下了楼。

② 结结巴巴说; (声音) 颤抖 (vi) = waver: Her voice faltered as she was trying to speak to the stranger. 她与那陌生人讲话时嗓音发抖。

③ 畏缩不前 (vi) = hesitate: You must not falter in your resolve to learn English well. 你既已下决心要学好英语, 就绝不可畏缩不前。

fame /fem/

名声 (U) = reputation, renown: He won overnight fame with his first movie. 他的首部影片使他一夜成名。

◆ 同源词 famous (adj) 闻名的。

familiar /fə'miljə(r)/

熟悉的 (adj) = well-acquainted: I'm not really familiar with him. 我同他并不很熟。

familiarity /fə'milr'ærəti/

① 熟悉, 通晓 (U) = knowledge (of): Her familiarity with soccer rules impressed us all. 她对足球规则的熟悉令我们大家印象深刻。

② 亲密 (U): They greeted each other with such familiarity that we thought they must be husband and wife. 他俩相互打招呼时的亲热样子使我们觉得他

们肯定是夫妻。

◆同源词 **familiarize** (vt) 使熟悉。

family /'fæmɪli/

① 家庭 (C) (请参阅附录“亲属”) : My family is very large. 我家是个大家庭。

◆同源词 **familial** (adj) 家庭的。

② 家人 (C) : My family are all very tall. 我的家人个个都长得很高。

famine /'fæmɪn/

饥荒 (C) : Many people in underdeveloped countries die of starvation during famines every year. 在不发达国家里, 每年都会有许多人在闹饥荒时饿死。

famous /'feɪməs/

闻名的 (adj) = well-known, noted: Ms. Rowling is famous for her Harry Potter book series. 罗琳女士以其创作的哈里·波特系列小说而闻名于世。

fan /fæn/

① 风扇 (C) : Turn on the electric fan; it's hot here. 请打开电风扇, 这里很热。

② 迷 (C) : She's a faithful Andy Lau fan; she's joined his fan club. 她是刘德华的忠实歌迷, 还加入了他的歌迷俱乐部。

◆同源词 **fanatic** (C) 狂热者。

③ 扇 (vt) : We fanned the fire to make it burn brighter. 我们把火扇得更旺。

fan out

① 呈扇形展开 (vi) = spread out: The rescue workers fanned out and walked into the jungle to search for the missing trekker. 救援人员呈扇形散开, 进入丛林搜寻那位失踪的旅行者。

② 使呈扇形展开 (vt, s) = spread out: Fan the cards out, and then pick one of them. 把牌展开成扇形, 然后从中挑选一张。

fanatic /fə'nætɪk/

狂热分子 (C) = zealot: I am not a religious fanatic. 我不是一个宗教狂热分子。

◆同源词 **fanatical** (adj) 狂热的。

fancy /'fænsɪ/

① 花哨的 (adj) = elaborate: The hat is too fancy for me; I prefer a plain one. 这顶帽子对我来说太花哨了点, 我喜欢素净些的。

② 爱好 (C) = liking: I have a fancy for detective stories. 我喜欢读侦探小说。

③ 设想, 幻想, 幻觉 (U) = imagination: Did I really hear a baby crying, or was it just fancy? 我是真的听到了婴儿的哭声了呢, 还是只是幻觉?

◆同源词 **fanciful** (adj) 爱幻想的。

④ 想像 (vt) = imagine: Fancy getting married at 16! 想像一下 16 岁就结婚吧!

fantastic /fæn'tæstɪk/

① 极好的 (adj) = wonderful: What a fantastic meal it is! 多么丰盛的一餐饭!

② 异想天开的, 不切实际的 (adj) = impractical: His proposal is utterly fantastic; I couldn't possibly afford it. 他的建议完全是异想天开, 我根本负担不起。

fantasy /'fæntəsi/

① 幻想 (U) = imagination: She lives in a world of fantasy. 她生活在一个充满幻想的世界中。

② 幻想 (C) : Helen used to indulge in fantasies about being a movie star. 海伦以前常沉迷于当一名电影明星的幻想中。

far /fɑ:(r)/

① 远的, 遥远的 (adj) = distant (from): Let's walk back home; it's not far away from here. 我们走回家去吧, 反正离这儿不远。

② 远 (adv) : He traveled far from home. 他到离家很远的地方旅行去了。

③ 非常, ...得多 (adv) = much, even: He did far better than you did. 他做得比你好得多。

fare /feə(r)/

车费, 票价 (C) : Are bus fares going up next month? 下个月公共汽车票价会上涨吗?

farewell /,feə'wel/

① 再见 (*interj*) = **goodbye, so long**: Farewell! See you next year. 再见! 明年见。

② 道别, 告别 (*C*): We bid our farewells to him and left. 我们与他道别后就离开了。

farfetched /'fɑ:fetʃt/

不大可信的 (*adj*) = **improbable; ⇔ true**: He told us a farfetched story about his adventure in Africa. 他跟我们讲的有关他在非洲的冒险故事很难使人信服。

farm /fɑ:m/

① 农场 (*C*): Mr. Lee keeps a chicken farm in the countryside. 李先生在乡下拥有一个养鸡场。

② (在...上) 经营农场; 种(田) (*vt, vi*)

farm out

把(工作)包出去 (*vt, s*) = **contract out, outsource**: Most of the assembling is farmed out to local workers. 大部分装配工作都包给了当地工人。

farmer /'fɑ:mə(r)/

农夫 (*C*): He's a hard-working farmer, working in the field from sunrise to sun-down. 他是个勤劳的农夫, 一天到晚在田里忙着。

fart /fɑ:t/

① 放屁 (*vi*) = **break wind**: Jerry has been farting all night. 杰瑞一整夜都在放屁。

② 屁 (*C*): James felt embarrassed after letting out a loud fart. 詹姆斯放了个响屁后感到很难为情。

farther /'fɑ:ðə(r)/

① 更远地 (*far* 的比较级) (*adv*): I'm too tired to walk any farther. 我太累了, 再也不能往前走了。

② 较远的 (*adj*): On the farther side of the street there is a big department store. 在街的那一边有一家大的百货公司。

◆ 相关词 请参见 **further**。

fascinate /'fæsɪneɪt/

使着迷 (*vt*): I was fascinated to see

how gracefully she danced. 看到她的优雅舞姿, 我心醉神迷。

fascination /'fæsɪ'neɪʃən/

入迷 (*S*): Helen always has a fascination for fairy tales. 海伦对童话故事一直很着迷。

fashion /'fæʃən/

① 时髦, 时尚 (*U*) = **vogue**: I like to keep up with fashion, but I won't be a slave to fashion. 我喜欢赶时髦, 但决不会成为时尚的奴隶。

② 流行款式 (*C*) = **style**: High heels are this year's fashion. 高跟鞋是今年的流行款式。

fashionable /'fæʃənəbl/

时髦的 (*adj*) ⇔ **unfashionable**: It is fashionable to have hair dyed nowadays. 如今染发已成时尚。

fast /fɑ:st/

① 快的 (*adj*) = **swift**: He's a fast runner. 他是个飞毛腿 (他跑得很快)。

② 快 (*adv*) = **quickly, swiftly**: He runs fast. 他跑得很快。

fasten /'fɑ:sən/

① 系牢 (*vt*) ⇔ **unfasten, undo**: Fasten your seat belt. 请系好安全带。

② 扣上 (*vi*): I've gained too much weight recently. My skirt won't fasten. 近来我体重增加了许多。我的裙子都扣不上了。

fat /fæt/

① 肥胖的 (*adj*) = **overweight; ⇔ thin**: Christina is worried about getting fat. 克莉斯蒂娜担心自己会发胖。

◆ 相关词 **overweight** (过重的)。 **plump** (丰满的)。 **chubby** (胖嘟嘟的)。 **stout** (胖而粗壮的)。 **tubby** (矮胖的)。 **obese** (肥胖的)。

② 大量的 (*adj*) = **hefty**: It's said that he has a fat bank account. 据说他有大笔的银行存款。

② 脂肪; 肥肉 (*U*): Please cut off all the fat on the pork chop. 请把猪排上的肥肉都去掉。

◆ 同源词 **fatty** (*adj*) 肥胖的; 脂肪(似)的。 **fat-**

ten (vt) 使变肥胖;使长肥。

fatal /'fɛtəl/

致命的 (*adj*) = **deadly**: He died of a fatal illness, liver cancer. 他死于不治之症——肝癌。

◆同源词 **fatality** (U) 致命性。

fate /fet/

① 命运 (U) = **destiny**: It is fate that brought/drew us together. 是命运使我们走到了一起。

② 命运 (C): Nobody can decide our fate for us. 没人可以替我们决定我们的命运。

◆同源词 **fated** (*adj*) 命中注定的。

father /'fɑ:ðə(r)/

① 父亲 (C) (请参阅附录“亲属”)

② 神父 (C) (请参阅附录“职业”)

fatigue /fə'ti:g/

劳累, 疲劳 (U) = **exhaustion**: Thomas was pale with fatigue after two sleepless nights. 汤姆斯两夜没睡, 累得脸色也苍白了。

fatigued /fə'ti:gd/

劳累的, 疲劳的 (*adj*) = **exhausted**: After a long journey, I felt fatigued and fell into a deep sleep. 长途旅行后我感到很累, 倒头就沉睡起来。

faucet /'fə:sɪt/

水龙头 (C) = **tap**: Please turn on/off the faucet. 请把水龙头打开/关掉。

fault /fə:lt/

① 错误 (C) = **mistake**: It's my fault that we missed the train. 因为我的错, 我们没能赶上火车。

② 缺点 (C) = **weakness, flaw**: Your only fault is that you are careless. 你唯一的缺点就是粗心大意。

favor /'feɪvə(r)/

① 好感; 宠爱; 赞同 (U): She did all she could to win/gain favor with her father. 她竭尽全力去博取父亲的好感。

② 善行 (S) = **service**: Would you do me a favor and turn on the light? 请帮忙把灯打开, 行吗?

③ 赞同, 支持 (vt) = **support**: Most people favor gun control laws. 大多数人

都支持枪支控制法。

④ 偏袒 (vt): My mother favors my younger brother over me. 我母亲在我和我弟弟之间偏袒我弟弟。

favorable /'feɪvərəbl/

优惠的, 有利的 (*adj*) = **advantageous**;

⇔ **unfavorable**: The company will lend him money on very favorable terms. 这家公司将以非常优惠的条件借钱给他。

favorite /'feɪvərɪt/

① 最受喜爱的 (*adj*): Who's your favorite singer? 谁是你最喜欢的歌手?

② 最受喜爱的人(或物) (C): I like all sports, but swimming is my favorite. 我喜欢所有的体育运动, 但最喜欢游泳。

fax /fæks/

① 传真 (vt): Can you fax it to me? 你能把它传真给我吗?

② 传真 (U): You can send the application by fax. 你可以把申请书传真过来(或传真过去)。

FBI /ef bi: 'aɪ/

美国联邦调查局 (U): Federal Bureau of Investigation

fear /fiə(r)/

① 害怕 (U) = **fright, horror**: The boy trembled with fear. 那男孩害怕得发抖。

② 令人害怕的事 (C) = **worries**: The announcement that 200 people would be laid off confirmed our worst fears. 将裁员 200 人的公告证实了我们心中最担心的事。

◆同源词 **fearless** (*adj*) 无畏的, 大胆的。

③ 害怕 (vt) = **be afraid of**: Most people fear death. 绝大多数人都怕死。

fearful /'fiəfʊl/

害怕的 (*adj*) = **afraid**: She was fearful of snakes. 她怕蛇。

feasible /'fi:zəbl/

可行的 (*adj*) = **practicable**: His plan is not economically feasible. 他的计划从经济上考虑是行不通的。

◆同源词 **feasibility** (U) 可行性。

feast /fi:st/

① 盛宴 (C) = **banquet**: The newly-weds held a marvelous wedding feast. 新婚夫妇举办了一个很棒的婚宴。

② 尽情地吃, 饱餐 (vi): Two crows are feasting on the berries. 两只乌鸦在大吃浆果。

feather /'feðə(r)/

羽毛 (C): Birds of a feather flock together. 同一种羽毛的鸟聚集在一起 (物以类聚)。

◆ 同源词 **feathery** (adj) 覆盖着羽毛的。

feature /'fi:tʃə(r)/

① 容貌的一部分 (C): Her mouth is her best feature. 嘴巴是她容貌中最好看的部位。

② 专题报导 (C): Did you read the feature on PCs in today's newspaper? 今天报上有关个人计算机的那篇专题报导你看过没有?

③ 特点 (C) = **trait, characteristic**: Wet weather is a feature of life in that city. 天气潮湿是那座城市生活的一个特点。

February /'februəri/

二月 (C, U)

federal /'fedərəl/

① 联邦(制)的 (adj): Germany is a federal republic. 德国是一个联邦共和国。

② 联邦政府的 (adj): My uncle works in the Federal Bureau of Investigation. 我叔叔在联邦调查局工作。

federation /'fedə'reiʃən/

① 联邦(政府) (C): Some politicians proposed to form a federation. 有些政客提议组建一个联邦政府。

② 联盟 (C) = **association**: Mandy is a member of the National Federation of Teachers. 曼迪是全国教师联盟的成员。

fee /fi:/

(服务)费 (C): The tuition fees have been greatly raised. 学费上涨了许多。

feeble /'fi:bl/

① 虚弱的 (adj) = **weak, frail**: ⇔ **strong**: My great grandmother is too feeble to sit

up in bed by herself. 我的曾祖母虚弱得无法独自坐在床上。

② 站不住脚的, 无说服力的 (adj) = **weak, flimsy**: He made a feeble excuse for being late. 他为迟到编造了一个站不住脚的借口。

feed /fi:d/, fed (pt), fed (pp)

① 喂 (vt): Don't forget to feed the cat before you go out. 出门前别忘了喂猫。

② (动物或婴儿的)一餐 (C)

③ 吃东西, 用餐 (vi): Sheep feed on grass. 羊以草为食物(羊吃草)。

be fed up with

对...极其厌烦 (vt) = **be bored with, be sick/tired/weary of**: I'm really fed up with these boring business dinners. 我对这些生意上的无聊饭局厌烦透了。

feedback /'fi:dbæk/

反馈(的信息) (U) = **response**: We've received lots of positive feedback from the audience. 我们从观众那里得到了许多肯定的反馈信息。

feel /fi:l/, felt (pt), felt (pp)

① 触摸 (vt) = **touch**: The nurse felt my forehead to see if I had a fever. 护士摸了摸我的前额, 看我是不是在发烧。

② 觉得, 感到 (vt): He felt his heart beating faster. 他感觉到自己的心跳加快了。

③ 以为, 认为 (vt) = **consider**: I felt it my honor to work with you. 我认为能与你一起工作是我的荣幸。

④ 觉得, 感到 (vi): Are you feeling better? 你感觉好点了吗?

⑤ 摸索 (vi) = **grope**: She felt in her handbag for her cell phone. 她在手提包里摸索着她的手机。

⑥ 摸 (S): Can I have a feel of it? 我能摸它一下吗?

feel for

同情 (vt, u) = **feel sympathy for**: I really feel for you, Joe, but I don't know how to help you out. 我对你深表同情, 乔, 但是却不知道怎么帮你摆脱困境。

feel out

试探…的意见 (vt, s): I can feel Tina out about the roller-coaster ride. 我可以去了解一下蒂娜坐过山车的感受。

feel up to

觉得能对付 (vt, u): I don't really feel up to the long journey. 这样的长途旅行我确实力不从心了。

feeling /'fi:liŋ/

① 感觉 (S): I had a feeling that we were being followed. 我感觉我们被人跟踪了。

② 感情 (P): You'll hurt her feelings if you forget her birthday. 如果你忘记了她的生日,那你会伤害她的感情的。

feet /fi:t/

① 脚 (pl) (foot 的复数形式)

② 英尺 (C) (foot 的复数形式)

fellow /'feləʊ/

① 男人; 家伙 (C) = man, guy: See if those fellows want something to drink. 看看那些家伙是否要喝些什么。

② 会员 (C) = member: He was a fellow of the Royal Society. 他是皇家学会会员。

③ 同伴的; 同类的 (adj): He is a fellow student of mine. 他是我同学。

◆ 同源词 **fellowship** (C) 团体; (U) 会员资格。

female /'fi:meil/

① 女性的 (adj) = woman; ⇔ male: That company only employs female workers. 那家公司只雇用女工。

② 女人; 雌性动物(或植物) (C): Is your kitten a female or a male? 你的那只小猫是雌的还是雄的?

feminine /'femɪnɪn/

① 女人的 (adj) ⇔ masculine: David dressed himself in feminine clothes and wore his hair in pigtails. 大卫穿着女人的衣服, 并把头发梳成了辫子。

② 阴性的 (adj) ⇔ masculine: Actress and hostess are feminine nouns. “女演员”和“女主人”都是阴性名词。

fence /fens/

① 篱笆; 围栏 (C) (请参阅附录“房子”): Don't sit on the fence. Say what you really think. 别骑墙了, 把你真实的想法说出来吧。

② 用篱笆把…围起 (vt): The rose garden was fenced from the public. 那座玫瑰花园被用篱笆围了起来, 公众无法进入。

ferry /'ferɪ/

① 渡船 (C): You can cross the river by ferry. 你可以乘渡船过河。

② 渡运 (vt)

◆ 相关词 **boat**(小船)。 **ship**(船)。 **canoe**(独木舟)。 **steamer**(汽船)。 **ocean liner**(远洋邮轮)。

fertile /'fɜ:taɪl/

① 肥沃的 (adj) = rich; ⇔ barren: The soil in this area is extremely fertile. 这个地区的土壤非常肥沃。

② 能生育的 (adj) = prolific: Most fish are fertile; they lay hundreds of eggs. 大部分的鱼类都能繁殖, 产的卵数以百计。

③ 丰富的, 主意多的 (adj): She has a fertile imagination. 她具有丰富的想像力。

fertility /fɜ:'tɪlətɪ/

① 肥沃; 肥力 (U): Experts claim that growing ginger often leads to loss of soil fertility. 专家们声称: 种植姜常常会导导致土壤的肥力丧失。

② 生殖力 (U): Lisa wanted a child so much that she took special drugs to increase her fertility. 莉莎很想要个孩子, 于是服用特殊药物来增强生育力。

fertilizer /'fɜ:taɪlaɪzə(r)/

肥料 (C, U): Is organic fertilizer better than artificial ones? 有机肥料比人造肥料好吗?

◆ 同源词 **fertilize** (vt) 施肥于; 使受精。

festival /'festəvəl/

节日 (C): Christmas and Easter are Christian festivals. 圣诞节和复活节都是基督教的节日。

fetch /fetʃ/

(去)拿来;(来)拿去 (vt): Can you fetch me today's newspaper? 你能帮我去把今天的报纸取来吗?

feud /fju:d/

① 夙怨,世仇 (C): There is a long-standing feud between the Wangs and the Huangs. 王家和黄家之间夙怨很深。

② 结仇 (vi): The Wangs feuded with the Huangs over the land along the river. 王家与黄家为河边的土地而结仇。

fever /'fi:və(r)/

① 发烧 (U): Flu is an infectious disease often characterized by fever, aches, and exhaustion. 流行性感是一种传染性疾病,其症状是发烧、浑身酸疼和四肢乏力。

◆ 同源词 **feverish** (adj) 发烧的。

② 发烧 (C): I had a slight fever this morning. 今天早晨我有点发烧。

③ 极度兴奋 (S) = **frenzy**: Everyone was in a fever of excitement when the local team won the championship. 当本地的球队获得冠军时,所有的人都极度兴奋。

few /fju:/

① 很少的,几乎没有的 (adj): He has very few friends there. 他在那里几乎没有朋友。

② 有些,几个 (adj): We invited a few friends to dinner last evening. 昨晚我们邀请了几个朋友来吃饭。

③ 几个 (pron): He invited many friends but only a few came. 他邀请了许多朋友,但只来了几个人。

fiancé /fr'ɒnsei/

未婚夫 (C): Peter is my fiancé. 彼得是我的未婚夫。

fiancée /fr'ɒnsei/

未婚妻 (C): Amy is my fiancée. 爱咪是我的未婚妻。

fiber /'faɪbə(r)/

① 纤维素 (U): We need fiber in our diet—eating fruit and vegetables every day

is a must. 我们的日常饮食里得有纤维素,每天吃些水果和蔬菜是必须的。

② 纤维 (C): Cotton fibers are natural while nylon fibers are man-made. 棉花的纤维是天然的,而尼龙的纤维是人造的。

fiction /'fɪkʃən/

① 小说 (U) ⇔ **nonfiction**: I enjoy reading science fiction. 我爱看科幻小说。

② 虚构的东西 (C): His account of the murder was a complete fiction. 他对谋杀的描述纯属虚构。

◆ 同源词 **fictional** (adj) 虚构的。 **fictitious** (adj) 虚构的。

fiddle /'fɪdl/

① 小提琴 (C) = **violin**: The fiddle he was playing was very old. 他在拉的那把小提琴很有些年代了。

◆ 同源词 **fiddler** (C) 提琴手。

② 摆弄 (vi): Never fiddle around with that gun—it may go off. 别乱弄那支枪——可能会走火的。

③ 游荡 (vi) = **idle, fool**: He's always fiddling around/about, doing nothing. 他总是到处游荡,无所事事。

fidelity /fr'ɪdeltɪ/

① 忠贞 (U) = **loyalty, faithfulness**; ⇔ **infidelity** (U): Philip's fidelity to his wife was never in question. 菲利普对他妻子的忠诚从来都无可怀疑。

② 精确 (U) = **exactness**: That novel was translated with the greatest fidelity. 那部小说被译得最为确切。

field /fi:ld/

① 田地 (C) = **sphere**: Several farmers are working in the fields: 有几个农民在田里干活。

② 领域 (C): He is an expert in the field of linguistics. 他是语言学领域的一位专家。

fierce /fɪəs/

① 凶猛的 (adj) = **savage**: The warehouse is guarded by a fierce dog. 那个仓库由一只凶猛的狗把守着。

② 激烈的 (adj) = **intense, bitter**: Be-

cause of the economic recession, competition for jobs is fierce nowadays. 由于经济衰退, 如今的就业竞争十分激烈。

③ 强烈的 (*adj*) = **violent, strong**: The fierce storm made many people homeless. 那场强烈的暴风雨造成许多人无家可归。

fifteen /ˌfɪf'ti:n/

十五 (*adj, C*)

fifth /fɪθ/

第五 (*adj, C*)

fifty /'fɪftɪ/

五十 (*adj, C*)

fight /faɪt/, fought (pt), fought (pp)

① 斗争; 奋斗 (*vi*) = **struggle, battle**: We will fight for/against abortion. 我们要为堕胎而斗争/要与堕胎作斗争。

② 搏斗 (*vi*) = **struggle**: She is now fighting with death in the hospital. 她现在正在医院里与死神搏斗。

③ 与...搏斗 (*vt*): The firemen fought the fire bravely. 消防队员勇敢地与大火搏斗。

◆ 同源词 **fighter** (*C*) 战士; 奋斗者。

④ 打架 (*C*): Can you stop the fight between the two brothers? 你能阻止这兄弟俩打架吗?

◆ 相关词 **quarrel** (争吵)。 **argue** (争论)。 **dispute** (争论, 辩论)。 **wrangle** (争吵)。 **bicker** (吵嘴)。

fight off

击退 (*vt, s*): Tom used to take herbal medicine to fight off his cold. 过去, 汤姆常吃中药以防治感冒。

figure /'fɪgə/

① 人物 (*C*) = **person**: He's an important political figure in that country. 在那个国家里他是一个举足轻重的政治人物。

② 身材 (*C*): After getting married for 20 years, she still has a slender figure. 她在结婚 20 年后依然身材苗条。

③ 数字 (*C*) = **number**: Can you imagine his income is in seven figures? 你想

得到他的收入是七位数吗?

④ 想出; 理解 (*vt*): I can't figure out how to do it. 我想不出这事该怎么做。

figure on

① 把...估计(或计划)在内 (*vt, u*): With traffic so heavy, we'd better figure on an extra hour. 因为交通繁忙, 我们最好多预估一个小时的途中时间。

② 指望 (*vt, u*) = **depend/count/reck-on on**: We cannot figure on the weather being fine for our hike. 我们不能指望远足的时候天气会好。

figure out

① 计算出 (*vt, s*) = **work out**: I am trying to figure out my income tax. 我正设法计算出我的所得税。

② 想出; 理解(某人) (*vt, s*) = **make/puzzle out**: I cannot figure out how the fight broke out. 我弄不懂怎么会打起来的。

file /faɪl/

① 文件夹; 档案 (*C*): I'll keep your report stored in a file. 我将把你的报告存放在文件夹里。

② 把...归档 (*vt*): I have filed all the exam papers away in my office. 我已把所有的考卷归档放在我的办公室里了。

fill /fɪl/

① 装满 (*vt*): Can you fill the teapot with boiling water. 你可否把茶壶灌满开水?

② 足以充满某物之量 (*S*): Do you want another fill of vodka? 你要不要再来一杯伏特加酒?

fill in

① 填写 (*vt, s*): In the next part of the test, fill in each blank with an appropriate preposition. 测验的下一部分是用恰当的介词填空。

② 为...提供信息 (*vt, s*): I'll fill you in on what happened last night. 我来告诉你昨天晚上发生了什么事。

fill in for

暂代…工作 (vt, u) = stand in for:
Could you fill in for Henry while he is in hospital. 你能在亨利住院期间暂代一下他的工作吗?

fill out

填写 (vt, s) = make/write out: Fill out the application form right now. 请你现在就把申请表填写一下。

fill up

① 使变满 (vt, s): Shall I fill up your glass? 我帮你把杯子倒满好吗?
② 变满 (vi): The pond is filling up after the heavy rain. 大雨之后池塘里涨满了水。

film /film/

- ① 电影 (C) = movie: Have you seen any good films lately? 你最近看过什么好电影吗?
② 胶卷 (C): Please help me load a film into the camera. 请帮我在照相机里装上胶卷。
③ 把…拍成电影 (vt): They plan to film one of her novels. 他们打算把她的一部小说拍成电影。

filter /'fɪltə(r)/

- ① 过滤器 (C): The water in the reservoir passes through a filter before it is piped to our homes. 蓄水池里的水在通过管道输送到家家户户之前先要经过过滤器。
② 使过滤 (vt) = purify: After the flood, you need to filter the drinking water. 洪水过后,你得把饮用水过滤一下。
③ 慢慢传开 (vi): News of his scandal slowly filtered through to everyone in the company. 他的丑闻慢慢传到了公司里的每一个人耳中。

filthy /'fɪlθi/

- ① 肮脏的 (adj) = dirty; ⇔ clean: Take your filthy shoes off! 把你的脏鞋脱下来!
② 下流的 (adj) = obscene: Martin was

telling us a filthy joke when his mother walked in. 正当马丁在给我们讲一个下流笑话时,他妈妈走了进来。

◆ 同源词 **filth** (U) 污秽。

fin /fn/

鳍 (C): Chinese people can make a very delicious dish with shark fins. 中国人能用鲨鱼的鳍做出极为味美的菜肴。

final /'faɪnəl/

- ① 最后的 (adj) = last: He was knocked out in the final round. 他在最后一个回合中被击倒了。
② 决赛 (C): There were six contestants getting through to the finals. 共有六名参赛者进入了决赛。

finally /'faɪnəli/

终于 (adv) = eventually, at last, in the end: After several delays, the plane finally left at five o'clock. 几经延误,飞机终于在五点钟起飞了。

finance /'faɪnæns, fi'næns/

- ① 金融, 财政 (U): Mr. Cambell is an expert in finance. 坎贝尔先生是一位金融专家。
② 资金 (U) = money: Unless we can get more finance, we'll have to close the factory. 除非我们能得到更多的资金, 否则的话就只好把工厂给关掉了。

◆ 同源词 **finances** (P) 财源。

- ③ 资助 (vt): The concert was financed by the school. 这场音乐会是由学校资助的。

financial /faɪ'nænsjəl, fi-/

- ① 金融的 (adj): The City of New York is a great financial center. 纽约市是一个著名的金融中心。

◆ 同源词 **financially** (adv) 在财政上。

- ② 财政的 (adj): His financial help made the plan possible. 他在财政上提供的帮助使这一计划成为可能。

find /faɪnd/, found (pt), found (pp)

- ① 找到 (vt): The police finally found the lost child in a deserted house. 警方最后在一所被废弃的房子里找到了那个迷路的小孩。

◆同源词 **findings** (C) 调查(或研究)的结果。

②觉得,认为 (vt) = **feel, think**: I find it hard to communicate with him. 我觉得很难与他沟通。

fine /fam/

①好的 (adj) = **good**: She's a very fine woman. 她是个很好的女子。

◆同源词 **fineness** (U) 好。

②健康的 (adj) = **healthy, well**: My mother is fine. 我母亲身体很好。

③细微的 (adj) = **subtle**: There's often a very fine line between genius and madness. 天才和疯子之间的界线微乎其微。

④罚款 (C): You'll have to pay a \$1,800 fine for speeding. 你要为超速行驶支付罚款 1800 美元。

⑤处...以罚款 (vt): He was fined heavily for drunken driving. 他因酒后驾车被课以重罚。

finger /'fɪŋgə(r)/

手指 (C) (请参阅附录“身体”)

◆相关词 **thumb**(大拇指)。**forefinger/index finger**(食指)。**middle finger**(中指)。**ring finger/fourth finger**(无名指)。**little finger**(小指)。**ingernail**(指甲)。**fingerprint**(指纹)。

finish /'fɪnɪʃ/

①完成 (vt): Can I borrow the novel when you've finished reading it? 这本小说你读完后能借给我吗?

②结束 (vi) ⇔ **start**: At what time will the meeting finish? 会议什么时候能结束?

③油漆(或抛光等)后的外观(或状况) (S, U): The antique table has a beautiful finish. 这张古董桌子的外观加工得很漂亮。

finish off

①吃完 (vt, s) = **finish up**: Finish off the cake and then pack your suitcase. 把蛋糕吃完,然后再打点行装。

②杀死 (vt, s) = **kill, murder, polish off, rub out**: The police suspected that Anderson had finished off the old woman. 警方怀疑安德逊已经把那个老太太给杀了。

③结束,完成;击败 (vt, s) = **polish off, defeat**: I must finish off two more players before I can win the game. 我必须再击败两个对手才能赢得比赛。

finite /'faɪnɪt/

有限的 (adj) ⇔ **infinite**: We have finite resources on earth. 我们地球上的资源是有限的。

◆同尾词 **infinite** (无限的)。**definite** (明确的)。

fire /faɪə(r)/

①火 (U): The pile of papers couldn't catch fire by itself; there must be someone who set fire to it/set it on fire. 这堆文件是不会自己着火的,肯定是有人放了火。

◆同源词 **fiery** (adj) 似火的;激烈的。

②射击,炮火 (U): The lieutenant ordered his soldiers to open fire. 中尉命令士兵们开火。

③炉火 (C): The campers made/built a fire to boil up some water. 野营者生火烧了些水。

④开(枪) (vi, vt) = **shoot**: Don't fire (your gun) until I tell you. 我叫你开枪时再开枪。

⑤激起 (vt) = **inspire, excite**: Her story fired my imagination. 她的故事激起了我的想像力。

⑥开除 (vt) = **dismiss, sack, discharge**: Get out! You are fired! 出去! 你被开除了!

fire away

开始讲话(或提问) (vi): The journalists fired away at the spokesman as soon as he stopped talking. 发言人一讲完话,记者就向他发问。

firecracker /'faɪəkrækə(r)/

鞭炮 (C): It's customary for the Chinese to let/set off firecrackers during the Chinese New Year. 中国人在过春节时有燃放鞭炮的习俗。

fireplace /'faɪəpleɪs/

壁炉 (C): We used to chat beside the fireplace. 我们以前常在壁炉旁闲谈。

fireproof /'faɪəpru:f/

防火的 (*adj*): The walls are made of fireproof materials. 墙壁是用防火材料做的。

fireworks /'faɪəwɜ:kz/

烟火 (*P*): The display of fireworks on National Day was splendid. 国庆节的烟火表演真是精彩。

firm /fɜ:m/

① 坚固的 (*adj*) = **strong**: I don't think that table is firm enough to stand on. 我觉得那张桌子不够坚固,不能站上去。

② 商行,公司 (*C*) = **company**: She works at a law firm. 她在一家律师事务所工作。

firmly /'fɜ:mlɪ/

坚定地 (*adv*) = **deeply**: I firmly believe that he is innocent. 我坚信他是清白的。

first /fɜ:st/

第一 (*adv, adj*): Janet arrived first; she was the first person to arrive. 珍妮第一个到达;她是第一到的人。

fish /fɪʃ/

① 鱼 (*C*): We caught several fish in that lake. 我们在那个湖里抓到了几条鱼。

◆ 同源词 **fishing** (*U*) 捕鱼。

② 鱼肉 (*U*): We had fish for dinner tonight. 我们今天晚饭吃了鱼。

◆ 同源词 **fishy** (*adj*) 鱼的;可疑的。

③ 捕鱼;钓鱼 (*vi*): We are fishing for trout. 我们在钓鳟鱼。

◆ 同源词 **fisherman** (*C*) 渔夫。

④ 掏出 (*vt*): She fished out a handkerchief from her pocket. 她从口袋里掏出一块手帕。

fishery /'fɪʃəri/

渔场 (*C*): Studies are being made to develop coastal fisheries. 开发近海渔场的研究正在进行。

fist /fɪst/

拳头 (*C*) (请参阅附录“身体”)

fit /fɪt/

① 适合的 (*adj*) = **suitable**: I don't

think he's really fit for the job. 我觉得他并不十分适合做这份工作。

② 健康的 (*adj*) = **healthy**: He swims every day to keep fit. 他每天游泳以保持健康。

◆ 同源词 **fitness** (*U*) 身体健康;适合。

③ 适合;合身 (*S*): The dress is a beautiful fit. 这件衣服非常合身。

④ 一阵 (*S*) = **outburst**: I hit him in a fit of anger. 我在一怒之下打了他。

◆ 同源词 **fitful** (*adj*) 间歇的,一阵一阵的。

⑤ 适合 (*vt*) = **suit**: This coat fits me, but the skirt is too tight. 这件上衣我穿很合身,不过那条裙子太紧了些。

⑥ 安装 (*vt*) = **set up**: I fitted a new lock on the door. 我在门上装了把新锁。

fit in

① 适应 (*vi*): Newcomers to the show business all had a hard time fitting in. 娱乐性行业的新人都有一段困难的适应期。

② 安排时间见(某人);安排时间做(某事) (*vt, s*) = **find a time for, squeeze in**: Professor Lee can fit me in on Tuesday at 2:30 p. m. 李教授可以安排在星期二下午两点半见我。

fit in with

① 配合 (*vt*): I must change my schedule to fit in with Julia. 我必须改变我的日程以便配合朱丽亚。

② 使与...一致 (*vt*): I must fit my holidays in with my wife's. 我必须把我的假期和妻子的安排在同一时间。

fit into

适应 (*vt, u*): I am afraid I might have trouble fitting into the club. 要适应俱乐部的生活我恐怕有困难。

fit out

装备 (*vt, s*): We must fit the children/the boat out for the voyage. 我们必须为孩子们/为那只船作好出航的准备。

five /faɪv/

五 (*adj*, *C*)

fix /fiks/

①使固定 (*vt*) = **fasten**: I fixed the painting to the wall with nails. 我用钉子将画固定到墙上。

②安排 (*vt*) = **arrange**: If you want to meet her, I can fix it. 如你想见她,我可以安排。

③修理 (*vt*) = **repair**: My washing machine doesn't work; it needs fixing. 我的洗衣机坏了,需要修理一下。

fix up

①修理;装修 (*vt, s*) = **repair, renovate**: It took me a week to get my apartment fixed up. 我花了一个星期把我的公寓房修缮一新。

②(把...)介绍给 (*vt, s*): Mr. Hall keeps trying to fix me up with his daughter. 霍尔先生老是想把她的女儿介绍给我。

③安排 (*vt, s*) = **arrange**: Can you fix up a meeting with our boss? 你能安排和我们老板见一次面吗?

④为...安排;安顿 (*vt, s*) = **fit up**: I will fix you up for the holiday/in a hotel nearby. 我会为你安排这次休假的/我将把你安顿在附近的一家旅馆里。

flag /flæg/

①旗子 (*C*): The crowd waved their flags as the president appeared. 总统出现时,群众挥动着旗子。

②用旗标示 (*vt*)

flake /fleɪk/

①薄片 (*C*) (请参阅附录“量词”)

②碎片 (*C*): I often have corn flakes for breakfast. 早餐我常吃玉米片。

③成片剥落 (*vi*) = **peel**: The paint began to flake off the walls. 油漆开始从墙上剥落下来。

flame /fleɪm/

①火焰 (*C*) = **blaze**: By the time the firemen came, the whole building was in

flames. 消防队员赶来时,整幢房子已成火海。

②变得通红 (*vi*) = **blaze**: Her cheeks flamed with embarrassment. 她窘得满脸通红。

flame up

①燃烧起来 (*vi*) = **blaze/flare/burn up, flame out**: The fire flamed up when every one of us thought it was out. 当我们每个人都以为火已经熄灭时,它又燃烧了起来。

②(感情)爆发 (*vi*) = **blaze/fire/flare/blow up**: My father's anger flamed up when he learned that I failed the exam. 父亲得知我没有通过考试时大发雷霆。

③(脸)变红 (*vi*) = **flush/color up**: Jane's cheeks flamed up when I praised her writing. 当我称赞珍的作品时,她羞得脸都红了。

flap /flæp/

①拍动 (*vt*) = **flutter**: The mother bird flapped its wings to drive away the weasel. 鸟妈妈拍动着翅膀来赶跑黄鼠狼。

②飘扬 (*vi*) = **flutter**: The flags are flapping in the wind. 旗帜在风中飘扬。

③垂下的片状物 (*C*): In winter, you should wear a cap with flaps to cover your ears. 冬天时你应该戴上有护耳的帽子来保护你的双耳。

flare /fleə(r)/

①闪耀 (*vi*) = **blaze, burst into flame**: The torch flared (up) in the darkness. 火把在黑暗中闪耀着。

②张开 (*vt*): When the bull saw the red cloth, it flared its nostrils and charged. 当公牛看见红布时,它张大着鼻孔向前冲去。

③信号弹 (*C*) = **signal light**: When the ship began to sink, the sailors fired off flares in the hope that someone would come and rescue them. 当船开始下沉时,船员们发射了信号弹,以期有人来救他们。

flare up

突然爆发 (vi) = **break out**: Trouble/Violence/The flu flared up again in the city. 城市里又爆发了动乱/暴力事件/流行性感冒。

flash /flæʃ/

① 闪光 (C): Did you see the flash of lightning? 你看见闪电了吗?

◆ 同源词 **flashy** (adj) 浮华的, 艳俗的。

② 使闪光 (vt): Don't flash the headlights at me. 别把大灯对着我闪。

③ 闪亮; 闪现 (vi): Childhood memories flashed across my mind. 童年的记忆在我脑海中一闪而过。

flash across/through

① 在...掠过 (vt, u): Lightning flashed across the sky. 闪电掠过长空。

② 闪现在 (vt, u) = **come across**: Memories of Huangshan flashed through/across my mind. 黄山的回忆闪现在我的脑海里。

flash around

到处炫耀 (vt, s) = **show off, flaunt**: Susan kept flashing her money and jewelry around. 苏珊老是到处炫耀她的金钱和珠宝。

flash back

突然回想起 (vi): My mind flashed back to my childhood. 我的思绪一下子回到了童年。

flashlight /'flæʃlaɪt/

手电筒 (C): Take your flashlight when you go camping. 你去露营时要带上手电筒。

flat /flæt/

① 平的 (adj) = **level**: I need something flat to put the food on. 我要一块平的东西来放食品。

◆ 同源词 **flatten** (vt) 把...弄平。

② 断然的 (adj) = **complete, firm**: Her request was met with a flat refusal. 她的请求遭到断然拒绝。

③ 平直地 (adv): The boy lay flat on the floor. 那男孩平躺在地板上。

④ 直截了当地 (adv) = **directly, definitely**: My mother told me flat that I could not stay out after midnight. 我母亲直截了当地告诉我午夜以后不准逗留在外。

⑤ 爆胎 (C): Oh no! We've got a flat! 噢, 天哪, 我们的车爆胎了!

⑥ 公寓套间 (C) = **apartment**: They're building a block of flats over there. 他们正在建造一幢公寓大楼。

flatter /'flætə(r)/

奉承 (vt): He flattered her on her beautiful eyes. 他向她讨好, 说她有一双美丽的眼睛。

◆ 同源词 **flattery** (U) 恭维话。

flavor /'fleɪvə(r)/

① 滋味, 味道, 味 (C) = **taste**: What flavor of ice cream do you like best? 你最喜欢哪种口味的冰淇淋?

② 味道 (U): The soup doesn't have much flavor. 这汤没什么味道。

③ 给...调味 (vt): She flavored the cake with vanilla. 她在蛋糕里加了些香草的味道。

◆ 同源词 **flavoring** (C, U) 调味品。

flaw /flɔ:/

瑕疵 (C) = **defect**: The flaw in this diamond ring makes it less valuable. 这枚钻戒上的瑕疵使它跌了价。

◆ 同源词 **flawless** (adj) 完美无瑕的。

flea /fli:/

跳蚤 (C) (请参阅附录“动物”)

flee /fli:/, fled (pt), fled (pp)

① 逃离 (vt) = **escape from**: He was forced to flee his country. 他被迫逃离祖国。

② 逃走 (vi) = **escape**: He fled without taking anything. 他什么东西都没拿就逃走了。

fleet /fli:t/

舰队 (C): A fleet was cruising along the Turkish Straits. 有一舰队在土耳其海峡巡弋。

fleeting /'fli:tɪŋ/

飞逝的 (*adj*) = **brief**: I caught a fleeting glimpse of that man as he rode by. 当那男子骑车经过时我飞快地朝他瞥了一眼。

flesh /fleʃ/

① 肉 (*U*): The lion is a flesh-eating animal. 狮子是食肉动物。

② 果肉 (*U*): Cut the papaya in half and scoop out the flesh. 把木瓜切成两半, 然后把瓜肉挖出来。

flexible /'fleksɪbl/

有弹性的 (*adj*) ⇔ **inflexible**: We can visit you this week or next week; our plans are fairly flexible. 我们可在这星期或者下个星期来看你, 我们的计划是相当有弹性的。

flick /flɪk/

① 轻弹 (*vt*): Sharon flicked the dandruff off her shoulders. 雪伦把头皮屑从肩上轻轻弹掉。

② 轻弹 (*C*): Joan tested the crystal wine glass with a flick of the thumb and middle finger. 琼用拇指和中指在水晶酒杯上弹了一下以作试验。

flicker /'flɪkə(r)/

① 摇曳 (*vi*): The candle light flickered in the wind. 烛光在风中摇曳。

② 闪现 (*C*): A flicker of excitement appeared across her face. 她脸上闪过一阵兴奋。

flight /flaɪt/

① 飞翔 (*U*): He photographed the birds in flight. 他拍下了飞鸟的照片。

② 航班 (*C*): There are several flights a day from Shanghai to Shenzhen. 从上海到深圳每天有好几个航班。

◆ 同源词 **fly** (*vi, vt*) (使)飞行。

③ 一段楼梯 (*C*): He fell down a whole flight of stairs and broke his arm. 他从一整段楼梯上摔了下来, 把胳膊给摔断了。

fling /flɪŋ/, flung (*pt*), flung (*pp*)

① 扔 (*vt*) = **throw, hurl**: Dissatisfied

spectators flung bottles and cans at the lost team. 心怀不满的观众朝失利的球队投掷了瓶子和罐子。

② 猛然伸出 (*vt*): Henry flung his arms around his son and kissed him. 亨利猛然伸出双臂抱住儿子, 并吻了他。

flip /flɪp/

① 抛, 扔 (*vt*) = **toss**: It's not fair to flip a coin to decide who is the winner. 用抛硬币的方法来决出谁是胜者是不公平的。

② 翻转 (*vt*) = **turn**: I flipped the egg over in the pan. 我将平底锅里的蛋翻了个面。

③ 轻抛; (跳水的)空翻 (*C*)

flirt /flɜ:t/

调情 (*vi*) = **dally**: I don't like Joseph because he always flirts with every girl at the party. 我不喜欢约瑟夫, 因为他总在餐会上与每一个女孩打情卖俏。

◆ 同源词 **flirtation** (*U, C*) 调情。 **flirtatious** (*adj*) 爱调情的。

float /fləʊt/

① 漂浮 (*vi*): Do all types of wood float on the water? 各种木头都能浮在水上吗?

◆ 同源词 **floating** (*adj*) 浮动的。

② 飘浮 (*vi*) = **drift**: Dark clouds are floating across the sky. 乌云在天空中飘过。

flock /flɒk/

① 畜群, 鸟群 (*C*) (请参阅附录“量词”)

② 聚集 (*vi*) = **gather** (*vi*): Birds of a feather flock together. 同一种鸟聚在一起 (物以类聚)。

flood /flʌd/

① 洪水 (*C*) = **deluge**: The village was totally destroyed by the floods after the typhoon. 台风过后整座村庄被洪水冲毁了。

② 使泛滥, 淹没, 从...中溢出 (*vt*) = **overflow**: The river has flooded its banks several times. 河水已数次从河岸溢出。

③ 充满 (*vt*) = **fill**: My room was flooded with sunshine. 我的房间里洒满了阳

光。

flood out

(因洪水)迫使...流离失所 (vt, s) = **drown out**: Many people were flooded out in the storm. 暴风雨使许多人流离失所。

floor /flɔ:(r)/

①地板 (C): I must clean my bedroom floor. 我得打扫我卧室的地板了。

②楼,层 (C): Her office is on the 23rd floor. 她的办公室在23楼。

floss /flɒs/

牙线 (U): After each meal, she always use dental floss to clean her teeth. 她饭后都要用牙线清洁牙齿。

flour /'flaʊə(r)/

面粉 (U): We use flour to make bread. 我们用面粉做面包。

flourish /'flaʊrɪʃ/

兴旺发达 (vi) = prosper, thrive: Few businesses flourish without good management. 没有优质的管理就没有企业的兴旺发达。

flow /fləʊ/

①流 (S): The swift flow of this stream is very suitable for rafting. 这条小溪中的急流很适合漂流。

②流出 (vi): Tears flowed from his eyes. 他的眼泪夺眶而出。

flower /'flaʊə(r)/

①花 (C): My mother grows flowers in the front garden and vegetables in the back. 我母亲在前面的园子里种花,在后面的园子里种菜。

②开花 (vi)

flu /flu:/

流行性感冒 (U) = influenza: Jack came down with the flu last week. 杰克上周得了流行性感冒。

fluency /'flu:ənsi/

流利 (U): Jessie speaks French with great fluency. 杰西的法语说得非常流利。

fluent /'flu:ənt/

流利的 (adj): It's amazing that he is fluent in six languages. 他可真是了不起,能流利地说六种语言。

fluid /'flu:ɪd/

①流质 (C): The boy is very weak and must only be fed fluids. 那男孩非常虚弱,只能给他喂些流质。

②流质 (U): The doctor told me to drink at least one liter of fluid a day. 医生告诉我一天至少要喝一升流质。

flunk /flʌŋk/

①未通过...的考试 (vt): He flunked physics and chemistry. 他的物理和化学考试都不及格。

②给...打不及格分数 (vt) = fail: The professor flunked one third of the class in English. 教授给全班三分之一学生的英语打了不及格分数。

flush /flʌʃ/

①冲洗 (vt): Don't forget to flush the toilet after using it. 便后请别忘了冲洗马桶。

②(脸)发红;脸红 (vi) = blush: Mr. Wu flushed with embarrassment when he broke wind in the middle of the meeting. 吴先生因为在开会时放了个屁而窘得满脸通红。

③冲洗 (C): The toilet smells; give it a good flush. 这个马桶有气味,应好好地冲洗一下了。

④脸红 (S): The sick girl has an unhealthy flush on her cheeks. 那个生病的女孩脸上有一种病态的潮红。

flute /flu:t/

长笛 (C) (请参阅附录“乐器”)

flutter /'flʌtə(r)/

①拍打 (vt) = flap: The mother bird fluttered its wings, trying to scare away the cat from the eggs. 鸟妈妈拍打着翅膀试图把猫从鸟蛋旁吓走。

②使颤动 (vt): Maria fluttered her eyelashes at me at the party. 玛莉亚在宴会上朝我眨了眨眼睛。

③飘动 (vi) = flap: The flags are flut-

tering in the wind. 旗帜在风中飘舞。

④紧张,不安(S): The president's surprise visit to the factory put the workers in a flutter. 总统对这家工厂的意外造访使工人们兴奋不已。

fly /flaɪ/, flew (pt), flown (pp)

①飞(vi): Most birds fly. 大多数鸟都会飞。

◆同源词 **flight** (U) 飞翔。

②乘飞机(vi): He flew from Shanghai to Hong Kong last night. 他昨晚从上海乘飞机去了香港。

③使飞;放(风筝)(vt): Many children are flying their kites in the park. 许多孩子正在公园里放着风筝。

④苍蝇(C) (请参阅附录“动物”)

fly at

突然袭击(vt, u): Helen flew at Tony in rage when she thought that he had told on her. 当海伦以为汤尼打了她的小报告时,她愤怒地向他扑了过去。

FM /,ɪf 'em/

调频(U) frequency modulation

foam /fəʊm/

①泡沫(U) = froth: The breaking waves left the beach covered with foam. 飞溅的浪花在海滩上留下一大片泡沫。

②起泡沫,吐泡沫(vi)

focus /'fəʊkəs/

①焦点(S): He always wants to be the focus of attention. 他老是想成为公众关注的焦点。

②(使)集中,(使)聚焦(vi, vt) = concentrate: He was very tired and couldn't focus (his attention) at all. 他非常累,根本无法集中注意力。

foe /fə(ʊ)/

仇敌(C) = enemy; ⇔ friend: Because of his ruthlessness, he made a lot of foes. 他由于冷酷无情而树敌很多。

fog /fɒg/

①雾(C): Don't drive in a thick fog. 别在浓雾中驾车。

②使模糊(vt) = cloud: The steam

from the hot tea fogged my glasses. 热茶升起的水汽模糊了我的眼镜。

③使困惑(vt) = confuse: I was completely fogged by your question. 你的问题使我如坠五里雾中。

foggy /'fɒgi/

①有雾的(adj): It was foggy this morning. 今天上午有雾。

②朦胧的(adj) = unclear, vague: I have only a foggy idea what it was all about. 这到底是怎么回事我也只是朦胧地知道一些。

foil /fɔɪl/

①(锡)箔(纸)(U): Wrap the chicken in foil and then bake it in the oven. 先把鸡用箔纸包起来,然后放到烤炉中去烤。

②衬托物,陪衬者(C) = contrast: His uninterested silence is a perfect foil to his wife's energetic enthusiasm. 他那漠不关心的沉默是他妻子活力无限的热情之最佳陪衬。

③挫败(vt) = thwart: Josh's attempt to bully us was foiled. 乔希想欺负我们的企图落空了。

fold /fəʊld/

①折叠(vt) ⇔ unfold: Fold the paper into quarters. 把这张纸折四折。

◆同源词 **folder** (C) 文件夹。

②交叉(vt) = cross: He sat on the sofa with his arms folded, doing nothing. 他交叉着双臂坐在沙发上,什么事都不干。

③褶(子)(C): Each fold in the curtain should be exactly the same width. 窗帘上每道褶子的宽度应该完全一样。

fold up

①把...折起来(vt, s) = double up/back/over: Be sure to fold up the ironing board when you're finished. 你用完时一定要把烫衣板折起来。

②倒闭(vi) = fall apart: With all these increasing costs, many companies are in danger of folding up. 随着成本的增加,许多公司都面临倒闭。

③ 崩溃 (vi) = break down: When his father passed away, Bob simply folded up. 父亲去世后鲍勃就完全垮掉了。

folk /fɔ:k/

① 家人 (P) = family: They are my folks. 他们是我的家人。

② 民间的, 民俗的 (adj): He is a popular folk singer. 他是一名很受欢迎的民歌手。

folklore /'fɔ:klɔ:(r)/

民间传说 (U) = legend, old wives' tales: According to Chinese folklore, there were once nine suns in the sky. 按照中国的民间传说, 天上曾有过九个太阳。

follow /'fɒləʊ/

① 跟随 (vt) = go after: My sister follows me wherever I go. 无论我走到哪里, 我妹妹都要跟着。

② 明白, 理解 (vt) = understand: I didn't quite follow what he said. 我不大明白他说的话。

③ 听从, 遵照 (vt) = take, obey: Why didn't she follow my advice? 她为何不听从我的劝告?

follow out

执行 (vt, s) = carry out: It is important to follow out the principal's instructions down to the last detail. 不折不扣地执行校长的指示是很重要的。

follow through (with)

将...进行到底 (vt, u) = complete: Henry was trained as a lawyer, but he never followed through with it. 亨利曾受过律师培训, 但他从没有坚持到底过。

follow up

① 追究 (vt, s): You had better follow up your letter with a phone call. 你最好在信发出后再打一个电话问问。

② 追查 (vt, s): The police are following up any clue that they can find. 警方正在追查他们所能发现的一切线索。

follower /'fɒləʊə(r)/

追随者 (C) = supporter: Don't be a blind follower. 不要做盲目的追随者。

following /'fɒləʊɪŋ/

① 接着的 (adj) = next: She gave birth to a baby girl in the following year. 在第二年她生下一个女婴。

② 下列 (S): The following is a summary of her speech. 她的讲话归纳如下。

folly /'fɒli/

① 愚蠢, 愚笨 (U) = stupidity: He laughed at his own folly. 他对自己的愚蠢觉得很好笑。

② 蠢事 (C): He laughed at the follies he had committed when he was young. 他对自己年轻时做下的荒唐事报以一笑。

fond /fɒnd/

喜欢的 (adj): We're all very fond of her. 我们都非常喜欢她。

◆ 同源词 fondness (U) 喜爱。

food /fu:d/

食物, 食品 (U): Milk is the natural food for babies. 牛奶是婴儿的天然食品。

◆ 同源词 f d (vt) 喂。

fool /fu:l/

① 傻瓜 (C): What a fool I was to think that he really loved me. 我真是傻瓜, 还以为他是真的爱我呢。

② 欺骗 (vt) = deceive, trick: He fooled the old woman into believing he was a rich man. 他骗得那个老太太相信他是个有钱人。

③ 开玩笑 (vi) = joke, kid: Don't worry; I was just fooling. 别担心, 我只是开玩笑而已。

fool about/around

① 干蠢事; 乱弄 (vi) = mess/play around: Stop fooling around with that knife before you hurt yourself! 别拿着刀子耍弄; 要不, 你会伤着自己的!

② 闲逛 (vi) = **idle/mess about/around**: We spent the day fooling around in the downtown area. 我们花了一天时间在市中心闲逛。

③ 厮混 (vi) = **mess around**: Mark is fooling around with an unmarried woman. 马克正和一个未婚女子厮混。

fool away

虚度(光阴) (vt, s) = **fiddle/loaf/idle away**: A lot of students regret having fooled away their school years. 许多学生对他们在学校里虚度了年华感到后悔。

foolish /'fu:lɪʃ/

傻的 (adj) = **unwise, stupid**: It would be foolish to spend money on something you don't need. 花钱买不需要的东西那就太傻了。

◆ 同源词 **foolishness** (U) 傻。

foot /fʊt/

① 脚 (C) (请参阅附录“身体”)

② 英尺 (C)

◆ 相关词 请参见 **kilometer**。

football /'fʊtbɔ:l/

足球 (C) (请参阅附录“运动”)

for /fə(r); fɔ:(r)/

① 作...用, 为 (prep): The knife is for cutting steak. 这把刀是用来切牛排的。

② 计, 达 (prep): I haven't seen Oliver for at least ten years. 我至少有10年未见到奥利佛了。

③ 赞同, 支持 (prep) = **in favor of, in support of**: Are you for or against abortion? 你赞成还是反对堕胎?

④ 因为 (conj) = **because**: It looks like rain, for there are lots of dark clouds. 好像要下雨了, 因为天上乌云密布。

forbid /fə'brɪd/, forbade (pt), forbidden (pp)

禁止 (vt) = **prohibit, ban**: Smoking is forbidden in public places. 公共场所禁止吸烟。

◆ 同源词 **forbidden** (adj) 禁止的。

force /fɔ:s/

① 力; 力量 (U) = **power, strength**: The force of the explosion did great damage to this building. 爆炸力使这幢建筑受到了严重损坏。

◆ 同源词 **forceful** (adj) 强有力的。

② 武力 (U) = **violence**: I object to using force to settle the dispute. 我反对用武力来解决争端。

③ 军队, 部队 (C): He's determined to join the air force. 他决心加入空军。

④ 强迫 (vt) = **compel**: He forced me to go with him. 他强迫我与他一起去。

force down

硬是吞下 (vt, s): I forced the bread down with difficulty. 我好不容易把那块面包吞了下去。

forecast /'fɔ:kɑ:st/

forecast/forecasted (pt), forecast/forecasted (pp)

① 预报, 预测 (vt) = **predict**: I can not forecast what the outcome will be. 我无法预测结果会如何。

② 预报, 预测 (C): The weather forecast said there would be heavy rain. 天气预报说将有大雨。

forefather /'fɔ:fɑ:ðə(r)/

祖先 (C): = **ancestor, forebear**; ⇔ **descendant, offspring**: One of his forefathers was a famous poet. 他的一位祖先是位著名诗人。

forego /fɔ:'gəʊ/, forewent (pt), foregone (pp)

放弃 (vt) = **forgo, give up**: Monks and nuns are required to forego earthly pleasures. 和尚和尼姑被要求摒弃世俗的享乐。

foregoing /'fɔ:gəʊɪŋ/

上述的, 刚提到的 (adj) = **preceding, previous**; ⇔ **following**: The foregoing statement is my personal opinion. 前面的说法是我个人的观点。

forehead /'fɔrɪd, -red; 'fɔ:hed/

额头 (C) (请参阅附录“身体”)

foreign /'fɔrən/

外国的 (adj): He learned a second for-

eign language, French, in college. 他在大学里学了第二种外国语言——法语。

◆同源词 **foreigner** (C) 外国人。

foresee /fɔ:'si:/, foresaw (pt), foreseen (pp)

预见到 (vt) = **predict**, **forecast**: It's hard to foresee how much time the job would take. 这件工作耗时多少很难预料。

◆同源词 **foreseeable** (adj) 可预见到的。

◆同首词 **foretell** (预言)。 **foretaste** (预尝)。 **forestall** (先发制人)。 **foreshadow** (预示)。 **foreword** (前言)。 **forehead** (额头)。 **forelimb** (前肢)。 **foresight** (远见)。 **forewarn** (预先警告)。

forest /'fɒrɪst/

森林 (C, U): The northern part of that country is made up of lots of thick forest(s). 那个国家的北方是由大片密林构成的。

foretell /fɔ:'tel/, foretold (pt), foretold (pp)

预言 (vt) = **predict**, **prophesy**: The fortune-teller foretold the man's success. 算命先生预言了那人的成功。

forever /fə'revə/

永远 (adv) = **for good**: I'll love you forever. 我将永远爱你。

forget /fə'get/, forgot (pt), forgotten (pp)

忘记 (vt): Don't forget to give me a ring when you get there. 你别忘了到那儿后给我打个电话。

forgetful /fə'getful/

健忘的 (adj): My grandma has become rather forgetful in her old age. 我祖母晚年时已变得很健忘。

◆同源词 **forgetfulness** (U) 健忘。

forgive /fə'grɪv/, forgave (pt), forgiven (pp)

原谅 (vt) = **pardon**, **excuse**: Will you forgive her for what she said about you? 你能原谅她说你的那些话吗?

◆同源词 **forgiveness** (U) 原谅, 宽恕。 **forgiving** (adj) 宽容的。

fork /fɔ:k/

① 叉; 餐叉 (C) (请参阅附录“工具”)

② 岔路 (C) = **diverge**: You'll see her house on the right just before the road forks. 你会在这条路的岔口前右侧看到她的房子。

③ 叉起 (vt)

④ 分叉 (vi)

◆同源词 **forked** (adj) 叉状的。

fork out/up

交出 (vt, s) = **pay unwillingly**: I had to fork out a large sum of money to the insurance company. 我得给保险公司交一大笔钱。

form /fɔ:m/

① 形状, 样子 (C) = **shape**: That restaurant was built in the form of a castle. 那家饭店被建成了城堡的模样。

② 种类; 形式 (C) = **kind**, **type**: I dislike any form of exercise. 我讨厌任何形式的锻炼。

③ 表格 (C): Please fill in/up/out this application form. 请把这份申请表填写一下。

④ 形成 (vi) = **develop**: A plan began to form in my mind. 一个计划开始在我脑海里形成。

⑤ 使成形; 形成 (vt) = **develop**: School helps to form a child's character. 上学有助于孩子性格的形成。

formal /'fɔ:məl/

正式的 (adj) ⇔ **informal**: As it's a formal dinner party, you'll have to wear formal dress. 由于这是个正式的晚宴, 所以你要穿正规的服装。

◆同源词 **formally** (adv) 正式地。

format /'fɔ:mæt/

① (出版物的) 版式, 开本 (C) = **layout**, **arrangement**: They had a new format for the magazine. 他们为杂志设计了一种新版式。

② 为... 编排格式 (vt)

formation /fɔ:'meɪʃən/

形成 (U): School life has a great influ-

ence on the formation of a child's character. 学校生活对孩子性格的形成具有很大的影响。

◆同源词 **formative** (*adj*) (有助于) 形成的。

former /'fɔ:mə(r)/

① 以前的 (*adj*): In former times women were not allowed to vote. 从前, 妇女是不允许参加选举的。

◆同源词 **formerly** (*adv*) 以前, 从前。

② 前者 (*pron*) ⇔ **latter**: Of leopards and tigers, the former run faster than the latter. 豹和老虎相比, 前者比后者跑得快。

formidable /'fɔ:mɪdəbl/

① 难对付的, 艰巨的 (*adj*) = **difficult**: Jean took on a formidable task of repaying debts for her father. 琼担当起了为她父亲还债的艰巨任务。

② 令人畏惧的 (*adj*) = **frightening**: His mother is a formidable person. 他母亲是个令人望而生畏的人。

formula /'fɔ:mjələ/

① (分子) 式; 公式, 方程式 (*C*): The chemical formula for water is H₂O. 水的化学分子式是 H₂O。

② 模式 (*C*) = **method**: What is his formula for success? 他成功采用的是什么模式?

formulate /'fɔ:mjuleɪt/

制订 (*vt*) = **work out**: The Ministry of Education is formulating a new education policy. 教育部正在制订一项新的教育政策。

◆同源词 **formulation** (*C, U*) 公式化。

forsake /fə'seɪk/, forsook (*pt*), forsaken (*pp*)

① 放弃 (*vt*) = **relinquish**: Sherry forsook her right to claim the ownership of the land and left. 雪莉放弃了认领那块土地的所有权并离开了。

② 抛弃 (*vt*) = **desert, abandon, give up**: Forsaking his family and possessions, Alex left home and became a monk in the temple on the mountain top. 阿历克斯抛弃了他的家庭和财产, 离家出走到山顶上的那个寺庙中当了和尚。

forth /fɔ:θ/

向前 (*adv*) = (**backward and**) **forward**; ⇔ **back**: He walked back and forth, waiting for the result. 他来回踱步, 等待着结果。

forthcoming /,fɔ:θ'kʌmɪŋ/

① 即将到来的 (*adj*) = **upcoming**: On the bulletin board was a list of forthcoming activities of this month. 布告栏里有一张本月将举办的活动的清单。

② 乐于提供消息的 (*adj*) (用于否定句): Betty was never very forthcoming about her love life. 贝蒂对自己的爱情生活从不愿多说。

fortify /'fɔ:tɪfaɪ/

① 在...修筑防御工事 (*vt*): All the villagers fortified their village against the invasion of the bandits. 全体村民在他们的村子里修筑了防御工事以抵御匪徒的侵袭。

◆同源词 **fort** (*C*) 要塞, 堡垒。 **fortification** (*U*) 防御工事。

② 增强 (*vt*) = **strengthen**: The basketball game fortified their team spirit. 篮球比赛增进了他们的团队精神。

fortnight /'fɔ:tnaɪt/

两星期 (*S*): I visit my grandparents about once a fortnight. 我大概每两星期去看望祖父母一次。

fortunate /'fɔ:tʃənət/

幸运的 (*adj*) = **lucky**: She's fortunate to have/in having a good job. 她真幸运, 有一份很好的工作。

fortunately /'fɔ:tʃənətli/

幸运地 (*adv*) = **luckily**: Fortunately, they came and helped us in time. 幸运的是他们及时赶到并帮助我们了。

fortune /'fɔ:ʃən/

① 大笔的钱 (*C*): Tarry won a fortune in a lottery. 泰利买彩票赢了一大笔钱。

② 命运 (*C*) = **destiny, fate**: I had my fortune told last night by a well-known fortune-teller. 昨晚我请一个有名的算命先生给我算了命。

forty /'fɔ:tɪ/

四十 (*adj.*, *C*)

forum /'fɔ:rəm/

论坛:讨论会 (*C*) = **meeting**: We are holding an international forum on the environmental conservation. 我们即将举办一个国际论坛,就环境问题展开对话。

forward /'fɔ:wəd/

① 位于前面的 (*adj.*) = **front**: Let's move to the forward part of the train; there are more vacant seats there. 我们挪到火车前面的车厢去吧,那里空位多一些。

② 转寄 (*vt.*): I'll forward the letter to you immediately. 我将马上把信转寄给你。

forward(s) /'fɔ:wədz/

向前 (*adv.*) ⇔ **backward(s)**: I walked forward to have a better look. 我走上前去以便看得清楚些。

fossil /'fɒsəl/

化石 (*C*): They found some fossils of early reptiles. 他们发现了一些早期爬行动物的化石。

◆ 同源词 **fossilize** (*vi.*, *vt.*) (使)变成化石。

foster /'fɒstə(r)/

① 收养 (*vt.*): We fostered a Vietnamese girl for a few months because her parents had a serious car accident. 我们曾收养过一个越南女孩几个月,因为她父母发生了严重的车祸。

◆ 比较 **foster** 指暂时收养在家里,收养者并不成为有法律地位的父母。**adopt** 指有法律定位的领养关系,被领养者被视为是领养者的家庭一员。

② 培养 (*vt.*) = **promote**, **develop**: The new chairman tried hard to foster a sense of unity among all the members. 新任的主席竭力想在所有成员中培养一种团结观念。

③ (孩子)收养的;(父、母)收养孩子的 (*adj.*): It's sometimes difficult for a foster child to get along well with his/her foster parents. 要做到让一个收养的孩

子与其养父母和睦相处有时是很难的。

foul /faʊl/

① 难闻的 (*adj.*) = **bad**, **unpleasant**: There's a foul smell in your room. 你房间里有一股难闻的气味。

② 下流的 (*adj.*) = **obscene**, **offensive**: Don't you ever use such foul language again! 不许你再讲这种粗话!

③ 犯规 (*C*): That was a foul—he grabbed her by the arm. 那是犯规——他拉了她的手臂。

④ 污染 (*vt.*) = **pollute**: A thick column of black smoke rose from the exploded building, fouling the air. 一股黑色的浓烟从爆炸的建筑物内升起,污染了空气。

⑤ 把…搞糟 (*vt.*) = **spoil**, **ruin**: The heavy rain fouled up my plan for the picnic. 那场大雨把我的野餐计划搞乱了。

foul up

污染 (*vt.*, *s.*) = **dirty**/**mess up**: The river has been fouled up with industrial waste. 这条河已受到工业废料的污染。

found /faʊnd/

创立 (*vt.*) = **establish**, **set up**: Our school was founded in 1897. 我校创立于1897年。

foundation /faʊn'deɪʃən/

① 创建 (*U*) = **establishment**: The foundation of the hospital took place over 100 years ago. 这座医院创建于100多年前。

② 基金会 (*C*) = **organization**: They built up a foundation to help the homeless. 他们创建了一个基金会来帮助无家可归的人。

③ 根据 (*U*) = **basis**: The rumor has no foundation. 这种谣传毫无根据。

founder /'faʊndə(r)/

创始人 (*C*): The founder of the company has just passed away. 该公司的创始人刚去世。

fountain /'faʊntɪn/

喷泉 (*C*): There are spectacular fountains in Buchart Garden. 布查花园里有

几处壮观的喷泉。

four /fɔ:(r)/

四 (*adj.*, *C*)

fourteen /ˌfɔ:'ti:n/

十四 (*adj.*, *C*)

fowl /faʊl/

家禽 (*C*) = **chicken**: My grandpa kept quite a lot of fowls on the farm. 我祖父在农场里养了许多家禽。

fox /fɒks/

狐狸 (*C*) (请参阅附录“动物”)

fraction /'frækʃən/

① 分数 (*C*): $1/3$ and $1/2$ are examples of fractions. 三分之一和二分之一都是分数。

◆ 同源词 **fractional** (*adj.*) 微小的, 极少的。

② 一点点 (*C*) = **bit**: Could you move a fraction farther? 你能否再移过去一点点?

fracture /'fræktʃə(r)/

① 裂缝 (*C*) = **break**, **crack**: The release of the gas was caused by a fracture in the gas pipe. 煤气泄漏是由煤气管上的裂缝引起的。

② (使) 断裂 (*vi*, *vt*) = **break**, **crack**: Jay's leg (was) fractured as a result of a fall from the ladder. 杰伊从梯子上摔了下来, 造成腿部骨折。

fragile /'frædʒaɪl/

① 易碎的 (*adj.*) = **delicate**: Be careful. The glasses are fragile. 当心, 玻璃杯是易碎物品。

② 虚弱的 (*adj.*) = **weak**, **feeble**: ⇔ **strong**: Old Mrs. Werner was very fragile after the operation. 年迈的沃纳太太手术后身体很虚弱。

fragment /'frægmənt/

① 碎片 (*C*) = **piece**, **scrap**: Little John dropped the vase and it broke into tiny fragments. 小约翰把花瓶打了, 它已砸得粉碎。

② 打碎 (*vt*): The whole morning was fragmented by interruptions and phone calls. 整个上午被不断的打扰和电话弄

得支离破碎。

fragrance /'freɪgrəns/

芳香; 香味; 香气 (*U*): Did you smell the fragrance of those roses? 你闻到那些玫瑰花的香味了吗?

◆ 同源词 **fragrant** (*adj.*) 芬芳的, 香的。

frail /freɪl/

虚弱的 (*adj.*) = **weak**, **fragile**: Old Mr. Bond is now 90, too frail to live alone. 邦德老先生现已 90 岁了, 虚弱得已无法独立生活。

◆ 同源词 **frailty** (*U*) 虚弱; 弱点 (*C*, *U*)。

frame /freɪm/

① 框架 (*C*): I broke the frames of my glasses while playing basketball. 我在打篮球时把眼镜框给打碎了。

② 骨架 (*C*) = **structure**: There was nothing wrong with the frame of the chair. 这把椅子的骨架没问题。

③ 给...装框 (*vt*): I'd like to frame this picture and hang it on the wall. 我想给这幅画配上框, 挂到墙上去。

④ 拟定 (*vt*) = **devise**, **draw up**: Together we framed a plan. 我们一起拟定了一个计划。

framework /'freɪmwɜ:k/

① 构架 (*C*) = **structure**: The workers have just finished the framework of the building. 工人们刚完成建筑物的构架。

② 架构 (*C*): We are working within the framework of our financial aims. 我们正按财政目标的架构进行工作。

frank /fræŋk/

坦白的 (*adj.*) = **honest**, **candid**: To be frank with you, I don't think your plan will work. 坦白告诉你, 我认为你的计划行不通。

frantic

发疯似的 (*adj.*) = **distraught**: Pete's mother has been frantic with worry; she hasn't had any news from him over a whole month. 皮特的母亲担心得快疯了。她已整整一个月没得到他任何消息了。

fraud /frɔ:d/

① 欺诈行为 (C) = con man, swindler: Paul was arrested for committing tax frauds. 保罗因税收中的欺诈行为而被捕。

◆ 同源词 **fraudulent** (adj) 欺诈的。

② 骗子 (C): She discovered that the salesman was an absolute fraud. 她发现那推销员是个十足的骗子。

freak /fri:k/

① 狂热爱好者, 迷 (C): Joyce is a typical health-food freak—she eats only organic vegetables and fruits. 乔伊斯是个典型的保健食品狂热者——她只吃有机蔬菜和水果。

② 反常的, 奇怪的 (adj)

③ 畸形的人(或动、植物) (C): One of the frogs was a freak—it has six legs. 其中一只青蛙是畸形的——它长有六条腿。

④ 怪癖 (U): So far as I know, Dick did it out of mere freak. 据我所知, 狄克这么做仅仅是出于他的怪癖。

⑤ 极度兴奋 (vi): Beth freaked (out) when she learned that her former boyfriend was coming to her wedding. 当贝丝得知她以前的男朋友要来参加她的婚礼时, 她极其兴奋。

free /fri:/

① 自由的 (adj): Is America a free country? 美国是一个自由国家吗?

② 免费的 (adj): She gave me two free tickets for the concert. 她给了我两张免费的音乐会入场券。

③ 空闲的 (adj): As a third-year student in senior high school, I have very little free time for recreation. 身为一个高中三年级的学生, 我几乎没空娱乐。

④ 大方的 (adj) = generous: My brother is free with his money. 我弟弟花起钱来很大方。

⑤ 释放 (vt): The hijackers agreed to free a further ten hostages. 劫持者同意再释放十个人质。

freedom /'fri:dəm/

① 自由 (U): You have complete free-

dom to decide what to do. 你完全有自由决定做什么。

② 解脱, 免除 (U): They enjoy their freedom from anxiety there. 他们很喜欢那里无忧无虑的气氛。

freelance /'fri:lɑ:ns/

自由职业的 (adj): George is a freelance writer for the *Times*. 乔治是《泰晤士报》的自由撰稿人。

freeway /'fri:wei/

高速公路 (C): Watch for the speed limit while driving on the freeway. 在高速公路上驾车要注意车速限制。

freeze /fri:z/, froze (pt), frozen (pp)

① 结冰 (vi) ⇔ boil: Water freezes at 0°C. 水在摄氏零度时结冰。

② 呆住, 突然停住 (vi) = stop: The thief froze when he heard footsteps approaching. 那小偷听到逐渐走近的脚步声时呆住了。

③ 冷冻 (vt) ⇔ defrost, thaw: Freeze the fish in the refrigerator. 把鱼放在冰箱里冷冻起来。

freeze out

① 阻止 (vt, s) = discourage, prevent: Microsoft was accused of freezing out the competition by unfair means. 微软被控使用不正当手段阻止竞争。

② 把…冻死 (vt, s): Many old people were frozen out in the cold waves. 许多老人在寒潮中被冻死了。

freeze up

① 冻结 (vi) = freeze completely: The temperature dropped to ten degrees below zero, and the river froze up. 气温下降到摄氏零下10度, 河水也冻住了。

② 变呆板 (vi): I froze up completely when I was on stage. 我一上台就完全呆住了。

freezing /'fri:ziŋ/

结冰的 (adj): It's cold today; the temperature must have dropped to freezing

point. 今天很冷,气温肯定已降至冰点了。

frequency /'fri:kwənsi/

频率 (U): Accidents on that road are happening with increasing frequency. 那条路上事故的发生频率正在不断上升。

frequent /'fri:kwənt/

频繁的 (adj) = common: Sudden thunderstorms are frequent in that area in summer. 在那个地区的夏天突如其来的雷雨是很常见的。

fresh /frefʃ/

① 新鲜的 (adj) ⇔ stale: I like the fresh air in the countryside. 我喜欢乡下的新鲜空气。

② (水) 淡的 (adj) ⇔ salt: I prefer swimming in sea water to fresh water. 和在淡水中游泳相比,我更喜欢在海水中游泳。

freshman /'frefʃmən/

一年级学生 (C): Most freshmen in the English Department are girls. 英语系的大部分一年级学生都是女孩子。

fret /fret/

烦恼 (vi) = fretful (adj): Nico is always fretting over/about her pimples. 尼可总是为她脸上的丘疹而烦恼。

friction /'frɪkʃən/

① 摩擦力 (U) = discord, conflict: Oil is applied to machinery to reduce friction. 为减少摩擦力,得给机器上油。

② 摩擦 (U): Disagreement on the household expenses caused some friction in the family. 在家庭开支问题上的意见不合引起了一些家庭摩擦。

Friday /'fraɪdi/

星期五 (C, U)

fridge /frɪdʒ/

冰箱 (C) = refrigerator: Put the milk in the fridge in case it gets sour. 把牛奶放进冰箱以防变质。

friend /frend/

朋友 (C) ⇔ enemy: He's not easy to make friends with. 与他交朋友可不容

易。

friendly /'frendli/

友好的 (adj) ⇔ unfriendly, hostile: She's always friendly to newcomers. 她对新来的人总是非常友好。

◆ 同源词 **friendliness** (U) 友好。

friendship /'frendʃɪp/

① 友好 (U): The players shook hands in friendship at first. 球员们首先友好地握了握手。

② 友谊 (C): Emily and I struck up a friendship immediately. 艾蜜莉和我就很快建立起了友谊。

fright /fraɪt/

惊吓 (U) = fear, terror: When he saw a bear, he trembled with fright. 他看到一头熊时吓得浑身发抖。

◆ 同源词 **frightful** (adj) 可怕的;令人不愉快的。

frighten /'fraɪtn/

① 使惊恐 (vt) = scare: The thought of losing his job frightened him. 一想到会失去工作就使他感到害怕。

② 吓唬 (vt): They frightened him into going with them. 他们把他唬得只好跟他们一起去。

frisbee /'frɪzbi:/

飞盘,飞碟 (C, U): They are playing (with a) frisbee in the park. 他们在公园里玩飞盘。

frog /frɒg/

青蛙 (C) (请参阅附录“动物”)

from /frəm; frɒm/

① 自,从 (prep): I come from China. 我来自中国。

② 免于,离开 (prep): I think we ought to keep the bad news from Tercsa. 我想我们不应该让泰莉莎知道这个坏消息。

front /frʌnt/

① 前面的 (adj) ⇔ back: Please come in from the front door; the back door is locked. 请从前门进来,后门被锁上了。

② 正面 (C) ⇔ back: The front of the postcard shows a picture of our school. 明信片的正面是我们学校的一张照片。

◆同源词 **frontal** (*adj*) 正面的,前面的。

frontier /'frʌntiə(r)/

① 边境 (*C*) = **border**: The fugitive was caught when he was trying to cross the frontier. 逃犯在试图越过边境线时被抓获。

② 新领域 (*C*): The frontiers of medical knowledge are being pushed back with every passing year. 医学知识的新领域每年都有所拓展。

frost /frɒst/

① 霜 (*U*): The lawn was covered with frost in the early morning. 清晨的草地上覆盖着白霜。

◆同源词 **frosty** (*adj*) 严寒的;不友善的。

② 结霜于 (*vt*): The cold has frosted the windows. 严寒使窗子上结了霜。

③ 结霜 (*vi*): The windows frosted over during the night. 窗子于夜间结了霜。

frown /fraʊn/

① 皱眉头 (*vi*): Nora frowned at her son as she read his school report. 诺拉看了儿子的成绩单后对他皱起了眉头。

② 皱眉 (*C*)

◆同源词 **frowning** (*adj*) 皱眉头的,不悦的。

frown on/upon

对...皱眉头,对...表示不赞成 (*vt, u*): Even though abortion is legal, it's often frowned upon. 虽然堕胎是合法的,但还是经常遭人反对。

fruit /fru:t/

① 水果 (*U*): I always have some fruit after dinner. 我饭后总要吃些水果。

◆同源词 **fruitful** (*adj*) 有成效的。

② 水果 (*C*): This drink is made from five tropical fruits. 这种饮料是用五种热带水果制成的。

◆同源词 **fruitless** (*adj*) 无成效的。

③ 结果 (*C*) = **result**, **fruits** (*P*): His success was the fruit of hard work. 他的成功是努力的结果。

frustrate /frʌ'streɪt/

① 使沮丧 (*vt*) = **disappoint**: I felt rather frustrated in my performance yester-

day. 我对自己昨天的表现感到很沮丧。

② 挫败 (*vt*) = **thwart**: The bad weather frustrated our hopes of going on a picnic. 恶劣的天气使我们要去野餐的希望落空了。

frustration /frʌ'streɪʃən/

① 沮丧 (*U*) = **disappointment**: Richard watched in frustration as his son lost again. 看着儿子再次失败,理查极为沮丧。

② 受挫;挫折 (*C*): Life is full of frustrations. 人生充满着挫折。

fry /fraɪ/

① 油炸;油煎 (*vt*): I'll fry the fish for dinner. 我来把晚餐吃的鱼炸一炸。

② 被放在油里炸(或煎) (*vi*): The eggs were frying in the pan. 鸡蛋在锅里煎着。

fuel /'fju:əl/

① 燃料 (*U*): We are running out of fuel. 我们的燃料快用完了。

② 燃料 (*C*): Gas is a convenient fuel. 煤气是一种用起来很方便的燃料。

③ 给...加燃料;激化 (*vt*): His indifference only fueled my resentment. 他的冷漠态度只能加深我的怨恨。

④ 加油 (*vi*): Airplanes sometimes fuel up in midair. 飞机有时在空中加油。

fulfill /fʊl'fɪl/

履行 (*vt*) = **carry out**: Everyone has his duties to fulfill. 每个人都有自己要履行的职责。

◆同源词 **fulfillment** (*U*) 实现,完成。

full /fʊl/

① 充满的 (*adj*) ⇔ **empty**: The classroom was full of a pleasant atmosphere. 教室里洋溢着令人愉快的气氛。

② 完全的 (*adj*) = **complete**: You'll have my full support. 你将得到我的全力支持。

◆同源词 **fully** (*adv*) 充分地,完全地。

fumes

烟气 (*P*): Exhaust fumes from car engines pollute the air. 汽车引擎释放出的废气污染了空气。

fun /fʌn/

乐趣 (U): It's fun to swim in the sea. 在海里游泳很有趣。

◆同源词 **funny** (adj) 有趣的; 奇怪的。

function /'fʌŋkʃən/

① 功能 (C): What functions does the liver perform? 肝脏具有哪些功能?

② 发挥作用 (vi) = work, operate: The washing machine functions well. 洗衣机运转良好。

functional /'fʌŋkʃənəl/

在起作用的; 在工作的 (adj): After repairs, the machine is functional again. 这台机器经修理后又能正常运转了。

fund /fʌnd/

① 基金 (C): We set up a fund for the disabled. 我们为残疾人设立了一项基金。

② 为...提供资金, 资助 (vt) = finance: The research is partly funded by the government. 这项研究的部分经费是由政府提供的。

fundamental /'fʌndə'mentəl/

① 基本的, 根本的 (adj) = basic: There's a fundamental difference between your viewpoint and mine. 你我之间的看法有着本质的不同。

② 最重要的 (adj) = essential: Diligence is fundamental to his success. 勤奋是他成功的最重要因素。

funeral /'fju:nərəl/

葬礼 (C): Mr. Lee's funeral will be held at the local church. 李先生的葬礼将在当地的教堂内举行。

funnel /'fʌnəl/

① 漏斗 (C): Use a funnel to pour sesame oil into the bottle. 用漏斗把芝麻油倒入瓶子。

② 用漏斗把...倒入 (vt): She funneled sesame oil into the bottle. 她用漏斗把芝麻油倒入瓶子。

funny /'fʌni/

① 有趣的 (adj) = amusing: What a funny story it is! 这故事多么有趣啊!

② 奇怪的 (adj) = strange, odd: It's funny that he disappeared suddenly. 他突然就不见了, 真奇怪。

fur /fɜ:(r)/

毛皮 (C): A mink's fur feels soft and warm. 貂皮摸上去既柔软又暖和。

◆同源词 **furry** (adj) 毛皮的; 毛茸茸的。

furious /'fjʊəriəs/

狂怒的 (adj) = angry: He was furious to find that they had gone without him. 发现他们没带他一起去, 他气得发狂。

◆同源词 **fury** (C, U) 盛怒。

furnish /'fɜ:nɪʃ/

① 给...配备家具 (vt): It cost them a fortune to furnish their new house. 他们花了一大笔钱给新居配备家具。

② 装备 (vt): My office will be furnished with a new computer. 我的办公室将装备一台新计算机。

furniture /'fɜ:nɪʃə(r)/

家具 (U): That old French table is a very valuable piece of furniture. 那张古旧的法国桌子是件很值钱的家具。

further /'fɜ:ðə(r)/

① far 的比较级 (adj) = more, additional

② 进一步的 (adj): I need further help. 我需要更多的帮助。

③ 更远地 (adv) = farther: I'm too tired to walk any further. 我实在太累了, 再也走不动了。

④ 在更大程度上, 进一步地 (adv) = more: I can't help you any further. 我不能更多地帮你了。

◆相关词 请参见 **farther**。

⑤ 促进 (vt) = advance, promote: The foundation is dedicated to furthering the cause of world peace. 该基金会致力于促进世界和平事业。

furthermore /'fɜ:ðə'mɔ:(r)/

此外 (adv) = besides, in addition, moreover: The house is too small; furthermore, it is in a bad location. 这房子太小了; 此外, 它所在的位置也不好。

fury /'fjʊəri/

① 盛怒 (U) = rage, anger: Dale's fa-

ther was speechless with fury. 戴尔的父亲气得连话也说不出。

◆同源词 **furious** (*adj*) 狂怒的。

② 盛怒 (C) = **rage**: On hearing the news, Dick flew into a fury. 狄克一听到这消息便勃然大怒。

fuse /fju:z/

① 保险丝 (C): You'll blow a fuse if you have too many appliances plugged into the same socket. 如果你把太多的电器都插到同一个插座上, 保险丝就会烧毁。

② 因保险丝烧断而(使...)停止工作

◆同尾词 **confuse** (混淆)。 **defuse** (卸除...的引信)。 **refuse** (拒绝)。 **interfuse** (混合)。 **infuse** (注入)。 **profuse** (大量的; 挥霍的)。 **transfuse** (输血)。

fuss /fʌs/

① 声张; 忙乱 (U): They wanted a quiet funeral without any fuss. 他们想毫不声张地办一个低调的葬礼。

◆同源词 **fussy** (*adj*) 瞎忙的; 喜欢挑剔的。

② 大惊小怪 (S): Why are you always making a fuss about nothing? 你为何总是小题大做、无事自扰呢?

③ 过分爱护 (vi): Simon is always fussing over his son. 赛门总是娇惯自己的儿子。

fuss about/around

瞎忙 (vi): My mother fusses around all the time, which nearly drives me crazy. 我母亲老是瞎忙, 简直要把我逼疯了。

fuss about/over

大惊小怪, 过分操心 (vt, u): My mother is always fussing over an ordinary cold/us children. 我母亲老是对普通感冒大惊小怪/为我们这些孩子过分操心。

fuss up

打扮得太夸张 (vi): Sherry tends to fuss up for a party. 雪莉参加派对时总是打扮得太夸张。

future /'fju:tʃə(r)/

① 将来 (*the + S*): At some time in the future, more people may work at home. 将来有一天会有更多的人可以在家上班。

② 前途 (C): She has a great future ahead of her as an actress. 作为一个演员, 她前途无量。

fuzz /fʌz/

细毛, 茸毛 (U): Kiwis are covered with fuzz. 猕猴桃长满着细毛。

◆同源词 **fuzzy** (*adj*) 毛茸茸的; 模糊的。

G

gain /geɪn/

- ① 增加 (C) ⇔ loss: The baby boy showed a considerable gain in weight last month. 这个男婴的体重上个月有明显增加。
- ② 利润, 收益 (U) = profit: I didn't make any gain when I sold my house. 我卖房子时并未获利。
- ③ 获得 (vt) = obtain: Joseph gained a fortune from the deal. 约瑟夫在那笔交易中大赚了一笔。
- ④ 增加 (vt) ⇔ lose: I've been gaining weight recently. 近来我体重在增加。

gal /gæl/

女孩 (C) = girl: Linda is a great gal. 琳达是个出色的女孩。

galaxy /'gæləksɪ/

- ① 星系 (C): A new galaxy was found near the Jupiter last week. 上周在木星附近发现了一个新的星系。
- ② 一批 (C) = array, multitude: A galaxy of world renowned scientists attended the seminar. 一批世界知名的科学家出席了那次研讨会。

gallery /'gæləri/

美术馆 (C): Her paintings are on display at the art gallery on Main Street. 她的画作正在梅恩街上的美术馆里展出。

gallon /'gælən/

加仑 (C): I need a gallon of gasoline. 我需要一加仑的汽油。

gallop /'gæləp/

- ① (马的) 飞奔 (S): Suddenly, the horse broke into a gallop and vanished in no time. 那匹马突然飞奔起来, 片刻间就消失不见了。
- ② 匆匆, 仓促 (S): I ate my lunch at a

gallop in order to hurry back to work. 为了赶回去工作, 我以最快的速度吃了午餐。

③ 奔驰 (vi): The horses galloped down the hill. 马儿飞奔着下了山。

◆ 相关词 canter (慢跑)。trot (小跑)。

gamble /'gæmbl/

- ① 赌掉, 输光 (vt): He gambled away the fortune his father left him. 他把父亲留给他的财产都给赌光了。
- ② 赌博; 投机, 冒险 (S): The surgery may succeed, and it may not; it's a bit of a gamble. 这次手术可能会成功, 但也可能失败, 有点像赌博。

gamble away

- ① 赌掉, 输光 (vt, s): Ted gambled away all his money. 泰德把他所有的钱都输光了!
- ② 赌博 (vi): Susan has been gambling away all night. 苏珊一整夜都在赌博。

gamble on

- ① 把(钱)押在 (vt, u) = bet/wager on: I am going to gamble (all my money) on the dark horse? 我将(把所有的钱)押在那匹黑马上。
- ② 怀着投机的心理指望 (vt, u) = depend/figure on: We're gambling on the weather being nice for our trip. 我们是怀着天气会好的投机心理冒险出行的。

game /geɪm/

- ① 游戏 (C): Is hide-and-seek a popular game among children nowadays? 现在的孩子还爱玩捉迷藏的游戏吗?
- ② 一盘, 一场, 一局 (C): Ken and I had another game of chess, but I lost just the same. 肯和我又下了一盘棋, 但我还是

照样输了。

③ 运动会 (P): Olympic Games are held every four years. 奥林匹克运动会每四年举办一次。

④ 猎物 (U): It's unlawful to shoot game in this season. 在这个季节狩猎是违法的。

gang /gæŋ/

① (歹徒等的) 一帮, 一伙 (C): The gang was/were planning a kidnap. 那一帮歹徒在筹划一次绑架。

② 结伙 (vi): He feels that everyone's ganging up on him. 他觉得大家在合伙对付他。

gang up with

与... 结成一伙 (vt, u): I am a little worried about my daughter ganging up with those tomboys. 我有点担心我女儿会和那些野丫头结成一伙。

gangster /'gæŋstə(r)/

歹徒 (C): The gangster in the movie finally killed himself. 影片中的那个歹徒最后自杀了。

gap /gæp/

差距, 鸿沟, 裂缝 (C): They're trying to fill the gap between the rich and the poor in that country. 在那个国家里, 他们正试图缩小贫富间的差距。

garage /'gærɑ:ʒ/

① 汽车间, 车库 (C): Our garage is not big enough for two cars. 我们的车库停不下两辆汽车。

② 汽车修理厂 (C): My car is at the garage for routine maintenance. 我的汽车正在汽车修理厂进行例行保养。

garbage /'gɑ:bidʒ/

① 垃圾 (U) = trash, rubbish: It's my job to take the garbage out every day. 我的任务就是每天把垃圾拿出去。

② 废话 (U) = rubbish: Don't talk such a load of garbage, Bill. 比尔, 别说这么多废话。

garden /'gɑ:dən/

① 花园 (C) (请参阅附录“房子”):

She's out in the rose garden, pulling out weeds. 她在外面的玫瑰园里拔草。

② 从事园艺 (vi): She's gardening in the backyard. 她在后院里栽培花卉。

◆ 同源词 **gardening** (U) 园艺。 **gardener** (C) 园丁。

gargle /'gɑ:gl/

① 漱口 (vi): Gargling with salt water is good for your sore throat. 用盐水漱口对喉咙痛有好处。

② 漱口 (S): He advised me to have a gargle with salt water to relieve the pain in my throat. 他建议我用盐水漱口来减轻喉咙痛。

garlic /'gɑ:lɪk/

蒜 (U) (请参阅附录“食物”)

◆ 同源词 **garlicky** (adj) 有大蒜味的。

garment /'gɑ:mənt/

衣服 (C): Pearl wore a beautiful garment for the party. 珀尔穿了件漂亮衣服去参加聚会。

gas /gæs/

① 气体 (C): Oxygen and hydrogen are gases. 氧和氢都是气体。

◆ 相关词 **solid**(固体)。 **liquid**(液体)。

② 瓦斯 (U): The police used tear gas to drive the crowd away. 警察用催泪瓦斯来驱散人群。

③ 汽油 (U) = **gasoline, petrol**: I have to go to the filling station; my car is running out of gas. 我得去加油站, 我的汽车快没有汽油了。

gasp /gɑ:sp/

① 倒抽气 (vi): The audience gasped with/in amazement when the magician sawed the girl into halves. 当魔术师将那女孩锯成两半时, 观众们都惊奇地倒抽了一口气。

② 喘息 (vi) = **pant**: She came out of the water gasping for breath/air. 她从水里冒出来时大口地喘着气。

gate /geɪt/

(大)门 (C) (请参阅附录“房子”): Our flight is boarding at Gate 22. 我们的航班在二十二号门登机。

gather /'gæðə(r)/

① 把…集拢 (*vt*): He gathered up his books and left. 他收好自己的书后就离开了。

② 逐渐增加 (*vt*) = gain: The train gathered speed as it left the station. 火车出站后就开始加速。

③ 聚集 (*vi*) ⇔ disperse: The children gathered around the teacher. 孩子们聚集在老师周围。

gather in

收割 (*vt, s*) = reap: We must hire some workers to gather in the crops. 我们得雇几个工人来收割庄稼。

gather up

① 把…集拢 (*vt, s*) = pick up: Gather up your scattered toys and put them in your drawers. 把你散在地上的玩具收起来放到抽屉里去。

② 鼓起 (*vt, s*) = pluck, summon screw/muster up: You should gather up your courage and face up to reality. 你应该鼓起勇气面对现实。

gathering /'gæðərɪŋ/

聚会 (*C*) = reunion, get-together: We have a class gathering next Saturday. 下周六我们班将有一个聚会。

gay /geɪ/

① 同性恋的 (*adj*) = homosexual: Bobby and his gay lover have strived for gay rights for years. 鲍皮和他的那个同性恋恋人多年来一直在为争取同性恋的权利而努力。

② 愉快的 (*adj*) = cheerful, happy; ⇔ sober, grave: She announced the good news in a gay voice. 她用愉快的嗓音宣布了这个好消息。

③ 同性恋者 (*C*): Many gays now come out of the closet. 现在,许多同性恋者已不再保密了。

◆ 相关词 **lesbian** (女性同性恋者)。

gaze /geɪz/

① 凝视 (*vi*): She sat gazing at the picture in the album. 她坐在那儿凝视着相

册里的那张照片。

◆ 相关词 **gaze**(指因赞赏、高兴或兴趣而注视某物)。**stare**(指因吃惊、好奇、害怕或生气而盯着看)。**glare**(怒视)。

② 凝视 (*S*): She turned her head away to avoid his gaze. 她转过头去避开他的注视。

gear /gɪə(r)/

① (排)挡 (*C*): Most cars have four forward gears. 大多数汽车都有四个前进挡。

② (排)挡 (*U*): She changed gear to drive up the steep slope. 她驱车上陡坡时换了个挡。

③ 使作好准备 (*vt*): The party is all geared up for the coming election. 该政党已为即将来临的选举作好了充分准备。

gel /dʒel/

凝胶 (*U*): Your hair will look better with some hair gel. 抹上些发胶会让你的头发更好看些。

gender /'dʒendə/

性别 (*U*) = sex: Human beings should be treated equally regardless of gender and race. 人类应不分性别和种族平等相待。

gene /dʒi:n/

基因 (*C*): Her genes are good. Both her parents are doctors. 她的基因不错,父母都是医生。

◆ 同源词 **genetic** (*adj*) 基因的;遗传学的。**genetics** (*U*) 遗传学。

general /'dʒenərəl/

① 大体的,一般的,大致的 (*adj*) = main: Did you get the general idea of the work? 你对这项工作是否有了大致的概念?

② 笼统的 (*adj*) ⇔ specific: I want a specific description, not a general one. 我要一个具体的描述,而不是笼统的。

③ 将军 (*C*): His father is a general in the army. 他父亲是一名陆军将军。

generalize /'dʒenərəlaɪz/

作归纳 (*vi*): Try to generalize from these examples. 试着根据这些例子作个归纳。

generally /'dʒenərəli/

普遍地 (*adv*) = **commonly**: It's generally believed that smoking is bad for health. 人们普遍认为吸烟有害健康。

generate /'dʒenəreɪt/

① 引起 (*vt*) = **cause, give rise to**: The accident generated a lot of public concern about workplace safety. 这次事故引起了公众对工作场所安全问题的关注。

② 发(电); 产生 (*vt*) = **produce**: We can use flowing water to generate electricity. 我们可利用水流来发电。

◆ 同源词 **generation** (*U*) 产生。

generation /'dʒenə'reɪʃən/

代 (*C*): There are three generations in my family: my grandparents, my parents, and myself. 我家三代同堂: 我的祖父母、父母以及我。

generator /'dʒenəretə(r)/

发电机 (*C*): The coal-powered generator has broken down. 火力发电机坏了。

generosity /'dʒenə'rɒsəti/

大方, 慷慨 (*U*): She showed generosity with her money. 她花钱大方。

generous /'dʒenərəs/

大方的, 慷慨的 (*adj*): = **liberal**; ⇔ **stingy, miserly, mean**: It's very generous of you to forgive him his debt. 你真大方, 免除了他欠你的债。

genetic /dʒi'netɪk/

遗传学的 (*adj*): Scientists have used genetic engineering to protect many fruits and vegetables against the effects of freezing. 科学家们已利用遗传工程来抵御冰冻对多种水果和蔬菜的影响。

◆ 同源词 **gene** (*C*) 基因。

genetics /dʒi'netɪks/

遗传学 (*U*): He majored in genetics in graduate school. 他在研究生院里主修过遗传学。

◆ 同源词 **geneticist** (*C*) 遗传学家。

genie /'dʒi:ni/

妖怪 (*C*): Rub the kettle, and a genie will appear. 摩擦一下水壶妖怪就会显现。

genius /'dʒi:njəs/

① 才华 (*U*): Einstein was a man of genius. 爱因斯坦是个才华横溢的人。

② 天才人物 (*C*) = **talent, gift**: We all regard him as a genius. 我们都认为他是位天才。

③ 天赋 (*S*): She has a genius for music. 她具有音乐天赋。

gentle /'dʒentl/

温和的 (*adj*) = **tender**: Prof. Rough is always gentle with his students. 罗夫教授对待学生一贯温和。

◆ 同源词 **gently** (*adv*) 温和地。

gentleman /'dʒentlmən/

男士, 绅士 (*C*) ⇔ **lady**: My father is a real gentleman. 我爸是个地道的绅士。

genuine /'dʒenjʊɪn/

① 真正的 (*adj*) = **real**; ⇔ **fake**: This is a genuine Ming vase, not a fake. 这是个真正的明代花瓶, 不是赝品。

② 真诚的 (*adj*) = **sincere**: My mother is a very genuine person. 我妈是个非常真诚的人。

geography /dʒɪ'ɒgrəfi/

① 地理 (*U*): My brother majored in geography in college. 我弟弟在大学里主修地理。

◆ 同源词 **geographer** (*C*) 地理学家。

② 地形 (*S*): The tour guide knew the local geography well. 这位导游对当地的地形了如指掌。

◆ 同源词 **geographical** (*adj*) 地理(学)的。

geometry /dʒɪ'ɒmɪtri/

几何 (*U*): I am interested in analytical geometry. 我对解析几何很有兴趣。

◆ 同源词 **geometric** (*adj*) 几何学的。

◆ 同首词 **geology** (地质学)。 **geography** (地理学)。 **geophysics** (地球物理学)。 **geopolitics** (地理政治学)。 **geomorphology** (地貌学)。 **geomagnetism** (地磁学)。

germ /dʒɜ:m/

细菌 (*C*) = **bacterium**: Will rotten fruit spread germs? 腐烂的水果会传播细菌吗?

gesture /'dʒestʃə(r)/

① 示意动作, 手势 (*C*): Philip made a

menacing gesture with his fist. 菲利浦用拳头做了个威胁性动作。

②表示(C): It was a kind gesture to offer to drive me home. 提出用车送我回家是一种友好的表示。

③打手势(vi) = beckon: She gestured to the waiter to bring some more tea. 她向服务员做了个再要些茶的手势。

get, got (pt), got/gotten (pp)

①得到(vt) = receive, obtain: I got a present I'd longed for. 我得到了一份梦寐以求的礼物。

②变得(vi) = become: The soup is getting cold. 汤在变冷。

③懂,理解,明白(vt) = understand, grasp: I didn't quite get what you said. 你说的话我不大明白。

④使变得;使得(vt) = have: Get it done in five minutes! 五分钟内把它做好!

get across

使被理解(vt, s) = get through: It is obvious that you haven't got your idea across to the committee. 很显然你还是没能让委员会明白你的想法。

get ahead

成功(vi) = succeed: Work hard, and you will get ahead in your job. 努力工作,你就一定能在自己的岗位上有所成就。

get along with

①与...和睦相处(vt, u) = get on with: Rachel doesn't get along with Linda at all. 蕾切尔根本无法和琳达和睦相处。

②在...方面取得进展(vt, u): How are you getting along with your English? 你的英语学得怎样了?

get around

①绕过,回避(vt, u) = circumvent: Businessmen are always looking for ways to get around the tax laws. 做生意的人总是在想办法避开税法。

②传开(vi) = circulate, get about:

The news has been getting around that several public figures have got involved in the bedroom scandal. 有消息说一些公众人物已牵涉到这件性丑闻中。

get around to

抽出时间做(vt, u) = find time for, come around to: I meant to go to the department store, but I never got around to it. 我本打算到百货公司去,但就是抽不出时间。

get at

①查明(vt, u) = discover: The police officer asked the man a few questions to try to get at the truth, but he seemed to get nowhere. 警察问了那个人几个问题以查明真相,但好像问不出什么名堂来。

②意指(vt, u) = mean, drive at: I couldn't understand what that speaker was getting at? 我搞不懂那人讲的是什么意思。

③触及(vt, u) = reach: I could see the eraser stuck under there, but I couldn't get at it. 我能看到黑板擦卡在那儿下面,可就是够不着。

④数落,指责(vt, u) = criticize, nag: Jane is always getting at her husband for one thing or another. 珍总是为这事或那事数落她丈夫。

get away with

①做了(错事)而未受惩罚(vt, u) = go unpunished for: That woman was found guilty of speeding, but the police officer just let her get away with it! 那女子被发现超速行驶,可是警察却让她蒙混过去了。

②得到...的从轻发落(vt, u) = get off with: Joe cheated on the test, but he got away with a slap on wrist. 乔考试作弊,但他只受到了轻微的惩罚。

get back at

向…报复 (vt, u) = take revenge on, get even with, pay sb back: Hanna is trying to think of ways to get back at Paul for abandoning her. 汉娜正想办法为保罗抛弃她一事寻求报复。

get back to

再给(某人)答复 (vt, u) = speak to sb again: I'll try to get back to you after I finish my work. 我干完活后再给你答复。

get behind

拖欠 (vi) = fall/lag behind: They make you pay extra if you get behind with your rent. 如果你拖欠房租,他们就会要你付罚金。

get by

① 过日子 (vi) = squeeze/scrape/squeak by, scrape/rub along: How can I get by on such a small income? 这么少的收入我怎么过日子?

② 过得去 (vi): Though your work will get by, there is still room for improvement. 尽管你做的工作还过得去,不过仍有改进的余地。

get down

① 使沮丧 (vt, s): You can't let the defeat get you down, or you won't stage a comeback. 你不能为失败而灰心;否则,你就不可能东山再起了。

② 记下 (vt, s) = write/take/put down: Let me get your phone number down before I forget it. 让我把你的电话号码记下来,以免忘了。

get down to

开始认真做 (vt, u) = come down to: By the time we finally got down to business/work/studies/details, it was already 11:00. 等到我们终于开始谈正事/工作/学习/谈细节时,已经是11点了。

get even with

向…报复 (vt, u) = get back at pay sb back: I would like to get even with the person who killed my dog. 我要向杀死我狗的那个人进行报复。

get in on

参加 (vt, u) = take part in: They saw us playing tennis and wanted to get in on the match. 看到我们在打网球,他们也想要参加比赛。

get off

① 下(班) (vt, u; vi): When you get off (work), will you join us for a drink? 你下班后和我们一起去喝一杯,好吗?

② 使得到…的从轻发落,使没受惩罚 (vt, s): I can't believe his lawyers managed to get him off with only a fine. 我无法相信的是:他的律师居然设法只让他交了些罚款。

③ 下(车) (vi; vt, u) ⇔ get on: I will get off (the bus) at the next stop. 我将在下一站下车。

④ 让…下车 (vt, s) = let off; ⇔ let on: The bus pulled in to get the passengers off. 公共汽车开进了站以让乘客下车。

get on

① 继续 (vi) = go/carry on, continue: Don't gossip. Get on with your work. 别说闲话了,继续干活。

② 和睦相处 (vi) = get along: I get on with Jane very well. 我和珍相处得很好。

③ 上(车) (vi; vt, u) ⇔ get off: We got on (the bus) one after another. 我们一个接一个地上(公共汽车)。

get out

出版 (vt, s) = publish: They are going to get the book out next month. 他们将在下个月出版这本书。

get over

①从…中恢复过来 (*vt, u*) = **recover from**: My doctor said it will take at least a week to get over a cold. 医生说感冒至少要一个星期才能康复。

②结束 (*vt, s*) = **finish**: When I get my exam over (with), I will contact you. 我考完试后再和你联系。

get through

①把…讲清楚 (*vt, s*) = **get across**: I finally got my message through to my grandson. 我终于让孙子听明白了我的意思。

②使通过 (*vt, s*) = **put through**: It is difficult to get the bill through (Congress). 该法案很难(在国会)通过。

③使通过(考试) (*vt, s*) = **put through**: I got all my students through (the mid-term exam). 我让所有的学生都通过了(期中考试)。

④通过(考试) (*vt, u*) = **pass**: I don't think Chris will ever get through the mid-term exam. 我认为克莉丝怎么也通不过期中考试。

⑤熬过 (*vt, u*) = **go through**: I don't know how the salaried workers get through the economic downturn on such a small income. 我不知道拿薪资的工人靠那么一点收入怎么挨过经济衰退期。

get through to

打通…的电话 (*vt, u*) = **reach sb by telephone**: I have trouble getting through to Mr. White; the lines are all busy. 我打不通怀特先生的电话,线路一直很忙。

get through with

完成 (*vt, u*) = **finish**: When will you get through with the wash? 你什么时候能洗好衣服?

get to

使烦恼影响 (*vt, u*) = **upset, annoy**: Don't let him get to you. He's just laughing at you. 不要生他的气,他只是在拿你开心。

ghost /gəʊst/

鬼 (*C*): Do you believe in ghosts? 你相信有鬼吗?

◆同源词 **ghostly** (*adj*) 鬼的,像鬼的。

giant /'dʒaɪənt/

①巨大的 (*adj*) = **huge**: It's a giant watermelon, weighing 25 kilos. 这是个巨大的西瓜,有 25 公斤重。

②巨人 (*C*): The giant in the fairy tale is very rude. 这个童话故事中的巨人十分粗鲁。

◆同源词 **gigantic** (*adj*) 巨大的。

gift /gɪft/

①礼物 (*C*) = **present**: I gave him a cook book as his Christmas gift. 我送了一本烹饪书给他做圣诞礼物。

②天赋 (*S*) = **talent, genius**: Terry has a gift for learning languages. 泰利有学习语言的天赋。

gifted /'gɪftɪd/

才华横溢的 (*adj*) = **talented**: Mozart was a very gifted musician. 莫扎特是位才华横溢的音乐家。

gigantic /dʒaɪ'gəntɪk/

巨大的 (*adj*) = **huge**: A gigantic shopping mall is being put up/constructed over there. 一家规模巨大的购物中心正在那里建起。

giggle /'gɪɡl/

①傻笑 (*vi*): Stop giggling at what I said, Sue. This is a serious matter. 苏,别为我说的话傻笑了,这可是件正经事。

②傻笑 (*C*)

◆相关词 **laugh**(出声的笑)。**giggle**(咯咯地笑)。**smile**(微笑)。**grin**(咧着嘴笑)。**titter**(窃笑)。**chuckle**(暗笑)。**smirk**(得意地笑)。

gill /gɪl/

鳃 (*C*): A fish breathes through gills. 鱼用鳃呼吸。

ginger /'dʒɪndʒə(r)/

姜 (*U*) (请参阅附录“蔬菜”)

giraffe /dʒɪ'ra:f/

长颈鹿 (*C*) (请参阅附录“动物”)

girl /gɜ:l/

女孩 (*C*) ⇔ **boy**: A girl is physically weaker than a boy. 女孩在身体上比男

孩弱些。

give /gɪv/, gave (pt), given (pp)

给 (vt): Our math teacher gave us a lot of homework last week. 我们的数学老师上周给我们留了大量的家庭作业。

give away

① 送, 捐赠 (vt, s): I gave my old clothes away to the orphanage. 我把旧衣服捐赠给了孤儿院。

② 透露 (vt, s) = divulge: We promise each other not to give away where we have been these days. 我们相互许诺, 对谁也不透露这些天我们去了哪里。

give in

让步 (vi) = yield. give way. cave in: Andy had been asking Rose out for weeks, so she finally gave in and agreed to go out with him. 好几个星期以来安迪一直在约罗丝外出, 最后她终于让步并同意和他一起出去了。

give off

散发出 (vt, u) = give forth, emit: The bread gave off a bad smell. 面包发出一股臭味。

give out

① 分发 (vt, s) = distribute. hand/dish/pass out: She gave copies of her paper out to the audience. 她把她的论文复印件分发给了听众。

② 发出 (vt, u) = give off: The lamp gives out dim light. 灯发出暗淡的光。

give over

交 (vt, s) = turn/hand over. give up: They gave the thief over to the police. 他们把小偷交给了警方。

give up

① 停止(做某事) (vt, s) = stop: Vincent has given up trying to win back Sue's heart. 文森特已经放弃了赢回苏的芳心的努力。

② 放弃 (vt, s) = quit: She gave up a steady job, and started a business herself. 她放弃了一份稳定的工作, 自己做起生意来。

③ 供出 (vt, s) = turn in: The robber refused to give himself up (to the police); instead he committed suicide. 那名盗贼拒绝(向警方)自首, 而是选择了自杀了。

glacier

 /'glæsjə(r), 'glɛɪʃə/

冰河, 冰川 (C): Antarctica is covered by a vast continental glacier which is nearly 4,000 meters deep. 南极洲被一巨大的大陆冰川所覆盖, 其厚度近 4000 米。

◆ 同源词 **glacial** (adj) 冰(川)的; 冰川期的。

glad

 /glæd/

高兴的 (adj) = happy: I'm glad about her new job. 我为她的新工作感到高兴。

glamour

 /'glæmə(r)/

魅力, 诱惑力 (U) = charm. attraction. enchantment. appeal: Traveling abroad has never lost its glamour for me. 出国旅行对我一直很有诱惑力。

◆ 同源词 **glamorous** (adj) 有魅力的。

glance

 /glɑ:ns/

① 看一下 (vi): He glanced at his watch and hurried out. 他看了一下手表就赶紧出去了。

② 一瞥 (C): I took/cast a quick glance at the memo pad to see if I had missed something. 我飞快地瞥了一眼记事本, 看有什么忘掉的。

glare

 /gleə(r)/

① 怒目而视 (vi): They glared at each other in anger. 他们相互怒目而视。

② 耀眼 (vi) = blaze: I put on sunglasses because the sun was glaring through the car windshield. 因为透过汽车挡风玻璃射进来的阳光很耀眼, 于是我戴上了太阳镜。

◆ 同源词 **glaring** (adj) 耀眼的, 炫目的。

③ 瞪眼 (S): She gave him a fierce glare. 她狠狠地瞪了他一眼。

④ 耀眼 (the + S): I had to wear sunglasses because of the glare of the sun. 由于阳光耀眼, 我只好戴上太阳镜。

glass

 /glɑ:s/

① 玻璃 (U): I cut my finger on some broken glass. 一些碎玻璃把我的手指割

破了。

② 玻璃杯 (C): I drink several glasses of water a day. 我每天喝好几杯水。

③ 眼镜 (P) = spectacles: I have to wear glasses because of my poor eyesight. 我视力不好, 所以要戴眼镜。

glassware /'glɑ:sweə(r)/

玻璃器皿 (U): She's interested in ornamental glassware. 她对装饰性玻璃器皿很有兴趣。

gleam /glim/

① 微光 (C) = light: They caught the gleam of a distant street lamp. 他们看到了远处一盏街灯发出的微光。

② 闪现 (S) = flicker, glimmer: A gleam of excitement came into her eyes. 她眼中流露出兴奋的神情。

③ 闪烁 (vi) = glisten: Moonlight was gleaming on the water. 月光在水面上闪烁。

④ 闪现 (vi) = shine: His face gleamed with excitement. 他脸上流露出激动。

glee /gli:/

高兴 (U) = joy: The little boy jumped up and down in glee when his father bought him a new toy gun. 当爸爸给那小男孩买了一支新的玩具手枪时, 他高兴得蹦跳起来。

◆ 同源词 **gleeful** (adj) 欢乐的, 欣喜的。

glide /glaid/

① 滑行 (vi): The dancers glided across the floor of the ballroom. 跳舞的人们在舞厅的地板上滑动。

② 滑行, 滑翔 (C)

③ 悄悄过去 (vi) = slip: The years glided by. 岁月在不知不觉地逝去。

glimpse /glimps/

① 瞥见 (vt): I glimpsed him in the crowd just before he disappeared from sight. 就在他消失不见前的一刹那我在人群中瞥见了。

② 一瞥 (C): I only caught a glimpse of the clock on the wall. 我只是瞥见了墙上有一只钟。

glisten /'glɪsən/

① 闪耀 (vi): His eyes glistened with joy. 他眼中流露出喜悦。

② 闪闪发亮 (vi): His face glistened

with sweat. 他脸上汗津津的闪着亮光。

glitter /'glɪtə(r)/

① 闪闪发亮 (vi) = sparkle, twinkle: The diamond ring glittered on her finger. 那枚钻石戒指在她手指上闪闪发光。

② 闪光 (U)

global /'gləʊbl/

① 全球的 (adj): It took him six months to take a global tour. 他花了六个月时间作了一次环球旅行。

② 总括的 (adj): His report took a global view of the company's problems. 他在报告中对公司的种种问题作了概括性的论述。

globe /gləʊb/

地球, 世界 (C) = Earth, world: He has traveled all around the globe. 他曾周游过世界。

gloom /glu:m/

① 沮丧, 郁闷 (U) = sadness: The news of his death filled all his family with gloom. 他的死讯使全家笼罩着忧伤的气氛。

② 忧愁 (S): His death cast a gloom over his family. 他的死引起家人的忧愁。

gloomy /'glu:mi/

沮丧的 (adj) = sad, despondent: When I saw his gloomy face, I knew immediately that something was wrong. 当我看见他那张沮丧的脸时, 我立刻知道他出了事。

glorious /'glɔ:riəs/

光荣的 (adj): It was a glorious victory. 那是一个光荣的胜利。

glory /'glɔ:ri/

① 荣誉, 光荣 (U) = honor, admiration: Those who died for their country earned everlasting glory. 那些为国捐躯者赢得了不朽的荣耀。

◆ 同源词 **glorify** (vt) 使光荣; 颂扬。 **glorification** (U) 颂扬。

② 辉煌 (U) = splendor, magnificence: They spent \$20 million on restoring the old theater to its former glory. 他们花费了 2000 万美元以使这家古老的剧院重

现昔日的辉煌。

glove /glʌv/

手套 (C): You need a pair of gloves in such cold weather. 这么冷的天气你需要有一副手套。

- ◆ 相关词 **glove**(有指手套)。 **mitten**(连指手套)。 **baseball mitt**(棒球手套)。 **boxing glove**(拳击手套)。

glow /gləʊ/

① 发亮 (vi) = **shine**: His eyes glowed with pride. 他的眼睛因自豪而发亮。

② 红光, 喜色 (S) = **radiance**: I was impressed by the healthy glow on the old woman's cheeks. 那老妇脸上的健康红光令我印象深刻。

glue /glu:/

① 胶水 (U): Buy me two tubes of glue at the stationer's. 帮我在文具店买两管胶水。

- ◆ 同源词 **gluey** (adj) 胶黏的, 似胶的。

② 用胶水粘 (vt): Is it possible to glue the broken pieces together? 还有可能把这些碎片粘合起来吗?

be glued to

① 被粘(贴)在 (vt, u): Make sure the stamp is glued to the envelope. 注意一定要把邮票贴在信封上。

② 把注意力全部集中在; 紧附在...上 (vt, u) = **fix one's eyes on**: Many children are glued to the computer all day long. 许多孩子整天都盯着电脑看。

GMO /ˌdʒi: em 'əʊ/

基因改良生物 (C) **genetically modified organism**

GMT /ˌdʒi: em 'ti:/

格林尼治标准时间 (U) **Greenwich Mean Time**

gnaw /nɔ:/

① 咬 (vi): Whenever Beth gets nervous, she gnaws at her fingers. 贝丝只要一紧张就会咬手指。

② 啃 (vi, vt): The dog is gnawing (away on) the bone you gave him. 那狗

正在啃你给它的骨头。

go /gəʊ/, went (pt), gone (pp)

① 走, 去, 离去 (vi) = **leave**; ⇔ **stay**: He wanted to go, but she wanted to stay. 他想走了, 但她却要留下来。

② 成为, 变成 (vi) = **become**: He went blind at a young age. 他年纪很轻时就双目失明了。

go about

① 流传(于) (vi; vt, u) = **go around**: There is a rumor going about (the office) that Jane is having an affair with her boss. (办公室里) 有传言说珍和她老板有婚外情。

② (在...) 传播 (vi; vt, u) = **go around**: The flu is going about (the school). 流行性感冒正在(学校里) 扩散。

go after

① 寻求 (vt, u) = **aim for**: We should go after tax cuts. 我们应该寻求减税。

② 追求 (vt, u) = **try to get**: I intend to go after that job/prize/girl. 我打算去争取那份工作/争取那个奖项/追求那个女孩。

go ahead

① 进行 (vi) = **continue**: In spite of the protest, the conference went ahead as planned. 虽然有抗议, 会议仍按计划进行。

② 前进 (vi): We will go ahead with our plan even though we might run into difficulties. 尽管有可能遇到困难, 我们仍将继续按计划执行。

go along

连续 (vi) = **continue**. **go on**: I went along mistaking Jill for Linda for days. 我一连好几天都把吉儿错当成是琳达。

go along with

同意 (vt, u) = **agree with**: You'll never get Dad to go along with us. 你决不可能让爸爸同意我们。

go around

① 足够分配 (*vi*): Are there enough apples to go around? 有足够的苹果来分给大家吗?

② 流传 (*vi*) = *go about, get around*: The rumor is going around that he has contracted AIDS. 有传闻说他感染了艾滋病。

go at

攻击 (*vt, u*) = *attack*: The two dogs went at each other as soon as we let go. 我们一松手, 这两条狗就厮打起来。

go back on

违背 (*vt, u*) = *renege on*: He was voted out of office because he went back on his promises. 因为他违背诺言, 所以落选了。

go by

① 被轻易放过 (*vi*) = *pass*: I cannot afford to let any chance go by. I will jump at it whenever it comes. 我不能错过任何机会, 当它出现时我会立刻抓住。

② 遵守 (*vt, u*) = *abide by*: We must go by the rules; no one is above the law. 我们必须遵守规则, 没有人能凌驾于法律之上。

go down

① 被写下, 被记录下 (*vi*) = *be recorded*: He will go down in history as a great musician. 他将作为一名伟大的音乐家而被载入史册。

② 受欢迎, 被接受 (*vi*) = *go over*: Robert's jokes didn't go down very well with us. 我们对罗伯特笑话的反应不是很好。

③ 被咽下 (*vi*): The pill just won't go down very nicely. 这种药丸很难下咽。

go for

① 喜欢 (*vt, u*) = *like*: I think you should go for the yellow dress. It matches the color of your shoes. 我想你应该选这件黄色的连衣裙, 它和你鞋子的颜色很配。

② 力争 (*vt, u*) = *strive for*: Ted is going for first place in the 100 meter dash. 泰德将在百米赛跑中力争第一。

go in for

① 爱好 (*vt, u*) = *like*: I have gone in for mountain climbing for a long time. 我爱好爬山已有很久了。

② 参加 (*vt, u*) = *enter for*: We are all going in for the speech contest. 我们都将参加演讲比赛。

go off

① 爆炸; 被发射; (爆竹) 被燃放 (*vi*) = *explode*: Fireworks went off all over the town all night. 全城放了一整夜爆竹。

② 响起 (*vi*): I set my alarm clock for six o'clock, but it didn't go off. 我把闹钟定在六点钟, 但是它没有响。

③ 消失 (*vi*) = *go away, wear/pass off*: The pain went off after I applied some ointment over the wound. 我在伤口上涂了一些药膏后就不疼了。

④ 进行 (*vi*) = *come*: The attempt to rescue the hostages didn't go off as well as we had hoped. 解救人质的行动进行得不尽如人意。

⑤ 变质 (*vi*): The juice/meat has gone off. 果汁/肉馊掉了。

go on

① 继续 (*vi*) = *carry on*: We cannot go on spending like this! 我们不能再像这样花钱了!

② 发生 (*vi*) = *happen*: What's going on down there? 那里出什么事了?

③ 继续说下去 (*vi*) = *continue talking*: Go on, I'm listening. 说下去, 我听着呢。

go on at

① 对...唠叨 (*vt, u*) = *keep/get after/at, repeatedly ask*: Ted was going on at me to let him go swimming. 泰德没完没了地要求我让他去游泳。

② 责怪 (vt, u) = get after/at, find fault with: Why are you always going on at your children? 你干吗老是责怪你的孩子?

go on with

继续 (vt, u) = carry on with: After a minute, she stopped crying and went on with the story. 过了一会儿,她不哭了,继续讲那故事。

go out

熄灭 (vi): The lights went out all over the city. 整个城市的灯都熄灭了。

go out with

与...交好 (vt, u): Chris is going out with a new boyfriend. 克丽丝正和一位新男朋友谈恋爱。

go over

① 复习 (vt, u) = review, look/read over: I went over my notes again before the speech. 演讲前我把笔记又看了一遍。

② 检查 (vt, u) = search for faults: The police will go over the department store before it is allowed to open. 警方将对百货商店进行搜查后才会允许它开门营业。

③ 受欢迎 (vi) = go down: Your joke didn't go over well with the teenager. 你讲的笑话青少年不爱听。

go through

① 经历 (vt, u) = pass through, experience: She's just gone through a hard time. 她刚经历了一段困难时期。

② 重复 (vt, u) = repeat: Let's go through the song one more time. 我们来把这首歌再唱一遍。

③ 检查 (vt, u) = examine: I have gone through the account books and found nothing irregular. 我已查过账册,没发现什么违规的东西。

④ 用完;吃(或喝)掉 (vt, u) = use/eat/drink up: I have gone through all the money/milk. 我把钱都用完了/把牛奶都喝完了。

⑤ 被通过 (vi) = be approved: My car loan has finally gone through. 我的汽车贷款已被核准。

go through with

完成 (vt, u) = carry out: We have gone through with our project. 我们已经完成了项目。

go under

① 失败,破产 (vi) = fail, go broke: Many small companies have gone under in the past two years. 许多小公司在过去两年内破产了。

② 失去知觉 (vi): The patient went under after he was anaesthetized. 病人在麻醉之后失去了知觉。

go with

与...相配 (vt, u) = match, blend with: Your tie goes well with your white shirt. 你的领带和你的白衬衫很配。

go without

没有...也行 (vt, u) = do/manage without: I can go without a car in the city. 我在城里没有汽车也行。

goal /gəʊl/

① 目标 (C): The company has achieved all its sales goals this year. 这家公司已完成今年的全部销售目标。

② 球门;得分 (C): He kicked the ball into the goal, and they beat the visiting team by two goals to one. 他将球踢进了球门,从而,他们以二比一的比分战胜了客队。

goat /gəʊt/

山羊 (C) (请参阅附录“动物”)

gobble /'gɒbl/

狼吞虎咽地吃 (vt) = devour. wolf down: Donald gobbled his lunch as if he

was starving. 唐纳德狼吞虎咽地吃着午餐,好像饿坏了似的。

god /gɒd/

神 (C) ⇔ goddess: Apollo is the god of the sun in Greek mythology. 阿波罗是希腊神话中的太阳神。

goggles /'gɒglz/

护目镜 (P): You must put on your goggles while swimming. 你游泳时一定要戴上护目镜。

gold /gəʊld/

① 金(子), 黄金 (U): This ring is made of pure gold. 这枚戒指是纯金的。

② 黄金的 (adj): He bought a gold necklace for his wife. 他为妻子买了一条金项链。

golden /'gəʊldən/

极好的 (adj): He missed a golden chance/opportunity to make a fortune. 他失去了发财的一个绝佳机会。

golf /gɒlf/

高尔夫球运动 (U) (请参阅附录“运动”)

good /gʊd/

① 好的; 优秀的 (adj): He is both a good husband and a good father. 他既是个好丈夫, 又是个好父亲。

② 有益的 (adj) = beneficial; ⇔ bad: Milk is good for children. 喝牛奶对儿童有益。

③ 灵巧的 (adj) = skillful; ⇔ awkward, clumsy: She is good with her hands. 她有双巧手。

④ 健康的, 正常的 (adj) = healthy, well: I don't feel good now. 我现在感到不大舒服。

⑤ 好处 (U) ⇔ harm: Exercise does you more good than harm. 锻炼身体对你是利大于弊。

good-bye /'gʊd'baɪ/

再见 (U): Say good-bye to your mother, Johnny. 强尼, 跟你妈妈说再见。

goods /gʊdz/

商品; 货物 (P): Some frozen goods are on sale today. 今天有些冷冻商品在降

价出售。

goof /gu:f/

闲荡 (vi): Denial did nothing but goof around all day. 丹尼尔整天什么也不做, 只是闲逛。

goof around/off

闲荡 (vi) = mess/fool/idle about/around: Teenagers like to goof around downtown. 小青年们喜欢在城里闲荡。

goof up

把...弄糟, 把...搞砸 (vt, s) = mess/foul/botch up: To my dismay, Lisa goofed up her driving test again. 让我失望的是, 莉莎的驾驶执照考试又考砸了。

goose /gu:s/

鹅 (C) (请参阅附录“动物”)

gorge /gɔ:dʒ/

① 峡谷 (C): Toroko Gorge is famous for its steep mountains and deep valleys. 太鲁阁峡谷以其陡峭的群山和深谷而闻名。

② 使塞饱; 狼吞虎咽地吃 (vi, vt): They gorged (themselves) on peaches. 他们大口吃水蜜桃。

gorgeous /'gɔ:dʒəs/

极好的 (adj) = wonderful: What a gorgeous dinner it is! 多么丰盛的晚餐啊!

gorilla /gə'ri:lə/

大猩猩 (C): He is good at imitating a gorilla. 他很会模仿大猩猩。

gospel /'gɒspəl/

① 福音 (the + S): Mr. Wilson devoted all his life preaching the Gospel. 威尔逊先生毕生致力于传播福音。

② 真理 (U) = truth: Don't take everything the newspaper says as gospel. 别把报纸上讲的都当成真理。

gossip /'gɒsɪp/

① 流言, 闲话 (U): People love hearing or reading gossip about movie stars. 关于电影明星的小道消息人们喜欢听或读。

◆同源词 **gossipy** (*adj*) 爱说闲话的。

② 闲聊 (*C*): Frieda had a gossip with Lisa right in the street. 费利达与莉莎就在街上闲聊了起来。

③ 闲聊 (*vi*): They are gossiping about Julia and her boss's affair. 他们正聊着有关朱莉亚与其老板之间的风流韵事。

govern /'gʌvən/

① 统治 (*vt*) = **rule**: Britain is governed by the Prime Minister and the Cabinet though the queen is the formal head of state. 虽然女王是正式的国家元首,但事实上英国是由首相和内阁统治的。

② 决定 (*vt*) = **control, determine**: The prices of goods are usually governed by supply and demand. 物价通常是由供需关系决定的。

government /'gʌvənmənt/

① 治理 (*U*): It seems that some African countries have not always had fair government. 看来有些非洲国家的治理并非一贯公正的。

② 政府 (*C*): The government is/are planning/formulating new foreign policies. 政府正在规划新的外交政策。

◆同源词 **governmental** (*adj*) 政府的。

governor /'gʌvənə(r)/

州长 (*C*): The former American president Ronald Reagan was once the governor of the state of California. 美国前总统罗纳德·里根曾当过加利福尼亚州的州长。

gown /gaʊn/

女礼服 (*C*) = **evening dress**: She wore an elegant gown at her son's wedding. 她在儿子的婚礼上穿了件很高雅的礼服。

GPA /'dʒi: pi: 'eɪ/

(学生各科成绩的)平均积分点 (*C*)
grade point average

grab /græb/

① 抓住 (*vt*) = **take hold of, seize, grasp**: They grabbed him by the arm and forced him into the car. 他们抓住他的手臂将他强行塞进汽车内。

② 抓住; 抢夺 (*C*): The robber made a

grab at her bag and ran off. 那抢劫犯抢了她的皮包,然后逃之夭夭。

grace /greɪs/

① 优雅 (*U*) = **elegance**: She skated with such grace that we all stopped and watched. 她溜冰的姿态如此优雅,以致我们都驻足观看。

② 恩典 (*U*): By the grace of God, he came home safely. 承蒙上帝的恩典,他平安回家了。

③ 情理 (*U*): She had the grace to admit that Peter had been right. 她通情达理地承认:彼得是对的。

graceful /'greɪsf(ʊ)l/

优美的 (*adj*) = **elegant**; ⇔ **graceless**: She's a graceful ballet dancer. 她是个舞姿优美的芭蕾舞演员。

gracious /'greɪʃəs/

有礼貌的 (*adj*) = **kind, polite**: Busy as he was, he was gracious enough to show us around the factory. 尽管他非常忙,还是很有礼貌地带我们参观了工厂。

◆同源词 **graciously** (*adv*) 有礼貌地。 **graciousness** (*U*) 彬彬有礼。

grade /greɪd/

① 等级 (*C*) = **level**: She's not in the first grade as a musician. 作为一个音乐家,她算不上顶级。

② 年级 (*C*): My little brother is in the second grade in elementary school. 我的弟弟现在上小学二年级。

③ 成绩 (*C*): She got very good grades in high school. 她在高中时成绩优异。

④ 给...分等级 (*vt*): These apples have been graded according to size and quality. 这些苹果按大小和质量被分成了几个等级。

gradual /'grædʒʊəl, -dʒʊəl/

逐渐的 (*adj*) ⇔ **sharp**: There has been a gradual decrease in the death rate. 死亡率已有所下降。

◆同源词 **gradually** (*adv*) 逐渐地。

graduate /'grædʒʊət, -dʒʊ-/

① 毕业 (*vi*): He graduated with honors from Harvard. 他以优异的成绩毕业于

哈佛大学。

② 毕业生 (C): He was a law graduate from Harvard University. 他是哈佛大学法律系的毕业生。

③ 研究生的 (adj) = **postgraduate**: He's studying in graduate school, majoring in linguistics. 他正在研究生院就读, 主修语言学。

graduation /ˌɡrædʒʊ'eɪʃən, -dʒu-/

毕业 (U): After graduation, he got a job as an electronic engineer. 毕业后他得到了一份电子工程师的工作。

grain /ɡreɪn/

① 颗粒 (C): He never wastes food; he eats up every grain of rice. 他从不浪费食物, 他会把每一粒米饭都吃干净。

② 一丁点 (C) = **bit**: There isn't a grain of truth in his story. 他的说法毫无真实性。

gram /ɡræm/

克 (C) (请参见 kilogram)

grammar /'ɡræmə(r)/

语法 (U) = **syntax**: Her pronunciation is good, but her grammar is terrible. 她的发音很不错, 但语法却糟透了。

◆ 同源词 **grammarian** (C) 语言学家。

grammatical /ɡrə'mætɪkəl/

语法(上)的 (adj): "He go to home" is not a grammatical sentence. "He go to home." 这个句子在语法上是不对的。

grand /ɡrænd/

壮观的 (adj) = **magnificent**: How grand the pyramid is! 金字塔是多么壮观啊!

grandchild /'ɡræntʃaɪld/

孙子(或孙女); 外孙(女) (C) (请参阅附录“亲属”)

granddaughter /'ɡrændɔ:tə(r)/

(外)孙女 (C) (请参阅附录“亲属”)

grandfather /'ɡræn(d)fɑ:ðə(r)/

(外)祖父 (C) (请参阅附录“亲属”)
= grandpa

grandmother /'ɡræn(d)mʌðə(r)/

(外)祖母 (C) (请参阅附录“亲属”)
= grandma

grandson /'ɡræn(d)sʌn/

孙子; 外孙 (C) (请参阅附录“亲属”)

grant /ɡrɑ:nt/

① 同意, 准予 (vt) = **accede**: At last I granted his request for a loan. 我最终同意了他的贷款请求。

② 承认 (vt) = **admit**: I cannot but grant the truth of what you said. 我只能承认你说的没错。

③ 补助金; 政府拨款 (C): We have got a grant from the government for research into the causes of cancer. 我们已经得到一笔用于研究癌症起因的政府拨款。

grape /ɡreɪp/

葡萄 (C) (请参阅附录“水果”)

grapefruit /'ɡreɪpfru:t/

葡萄柚 (C) (请参阅附录“水果”)

graph /ɡrɑ:f/

图表 (C) = **chart, diagram**: This graph shows the statistics of traffic accidents in this week. 这张图表显示出本周交通事故的各种数据。

◆ 相关词 请参见 **chart**。

graphic /'ɡræfɪk/

(描述) 生动的 (adj) = **vivid**: Terry gave a graphic account of his war time experience. 泰瑞生动地讲述了他在战争时期的经历。

grasp /ɡrɑ:sp/

① 抓住 (vt) = **grab, seize, take hold of**: You have to grasp the rope with both hands. 你得用双手抓住绳子。

② 领会 (vt) = **understand**: I think I grasped the main idea of this article. 我觉得我已经领会了这篇文章的要义。

③ 抓住 (S): Take a firm grasp on the rope. 牢牢抓住绳子。

④ 理解力 (S) = **understanding, comprehension**: The complicated account is beyond my grasp. 这样复杂的解释我听不懂 (超出我的理解力)。

grass /ɡrɑ:s/

① 草(地) (U): Please don't walk on the grass. 请勿践踏草坪。

②大麻 (U) = marijuana: You should never ever smoke grass. 你千万不能抽大麻。

grasshopper /'grɑ:ʃɒpə(r)/

蚱蜢 (C) (请参阅附录“动物”)

grassy /'grɑ:si/

有草的 (adj): Let's have a barbecue on the grassy knoll. 让我们到有草的土丘上去吃烤肉餐吧。

◆同源词 **grass** (U) 草。

grateful /'grɛtɪf(ʊ)l/

感激的 (adj) = thankful, indebted; ⇔ ungrateful: I'm most grateful to you for lending me your car. 我十分感激你把汽车借给我用。

gratify /'grætɪfaɪ/

使满足, 使满意 (vt) = please, satisfy: I was gratified to hear how much they liked my performance. 我很高兴听到他们有多么喜欢我的表演。

◆同源词 **gratification** (C, U) 喜悦, 满足。

gratitude /'grætɪtju:d/

感激 (U): She showed no gratitude for their help. 对于他们的帮助, 她没有表露任何感激之情。

grave /greɪv/

①严肃的 (adj) = serious, solemn: They all looked grave after hearing the bad news. 听到那个坏消息后他们全都神情严肃。

②坟墓 (C) = tomb: He visited his mother's grave very often. 他常去探视母亲的坟墓。

gravity /'grævəti/

重力, 地心吸力 (U) = gravitation: Anything that is dropped falls towards the ground because of the force of gravity. 任何掉下的东西都因有地心吸力而往地上落。

gravy /'greɪvi/

肉汁 (U): The boiled spinach will taste better with some gravy on it. 煮菠菜如在上加些肉汁会更好吃。

gray/grey

①灰色的 (adj) (请参阅附录“颜色”)

②苍白的 (adj) = pale: Her face turned gray when she heard the bad news. 她听到那个坏消息时脸色变得惨白。

graze /greɪz/

①吃草 (vi): The sheep are grazing in the field. 绵羊在田野里吃草。

②擦伤 (vt) = scrape: Wally grazed his knee when he fell. 华利摔倒时擦伤了膝盖。

grease /greɪs/

①油脂 (U): My dress was smeared with grease. 我的连衣裙被油污弄脏了。

②在...上涂油脂 (vt) = oil: Grease the pan before you pour the pancake batter in. 先在平底锅上涂些油, 然后再倒入做薄煎饼的面糊。

greasy /'greɪsi, -zi/

①油腻的 (adj) = oily: Take off the dirty, greasy coat. 把那件肮脏、油腻的外套脱下来。

②滑的 (adj) = slippery: The path is greasy after the rain. 这条小路雨后很滑。

great /greɪt/

①大的; (数量)极大的, 高度的 (adj): You must take great care when you deal with the situation. 你处理这种局面时须十分小心。

②伟大的 (adj) = important: She's a great novelist. 她是一位伟大的小说家。

greed /greɪd/

贪心 (U) = avarice: His greed for power and money led him to enter for elections again and again. 他对权力和金钱的贪得无厌驱使着他一次又一次地参加选举。

greedy /'greɪdi/

①贪吃的; 贪心的 (adj) = avaricious: The greedy little boy ate up all the ice cream. 那个贪吃的小男孩把所有的冰淇淋都吃光了。

②渴望的 (adj) = desirous: Mr. Lee is greedy for power. 李先生的权力欲极强。

green /grɪn/

① 绿色 (U) (请参阅附录“颜色”)

② 缺乏经验的 (adj) = inexperienced: It's my first week in this department. I'm still green at my job. 这是我在这个部门工作的第一个星期;我对自己的工作还缺乏经验。

greenhouse /'grɪnhaʊs/

温室 (C): The plants grow well in the greenhouse. 这些植物在温室中长得很好。

greet /gri:t/

给...打招呼;迎接 (vt) = welcome: He greeted me with a loving kiss on my cheek. 他在我脸上充满爱意地吻了一下以表示欢迎。

◆ 同源词 **greeting** (C) 问候;招呼;致意。

grief /grɪf/

悲伤 (U) = sorrow, sadness: She went nearly mad with grief after her son died. 儿子死后,她伤心得几乎要发疯了。

grieve /grɪ:v/

① 感到悲痛 (vi) = mourn: She is still grieving for her dead son. 她仍在为死去的儿子悲痛。

② 使伤心 (vt) = sadden: It grieves me to see him begging for food on the street. 看到他在街上讨饭使我极其伤心。

grill /grɪl/

① 烤 (vt) = broil: Grill the hot dog for two minutes on each side. 把热狗的两面各烤两分钟。

② 烤架 (C)

③ 盘问 (vt) = interrogate: Sandy was grilled by customs officers for a whole hour. 珊蒂被海关官员盘问了整整一个小时。

grim /grɪm/

① 严厉的;令人害怕的 (adj) = serious, stern: I noticed a fleeting grim expression on his face when he came in. 他进来时我注意到了他脸上闪过的严厉表情。

② 阴森森的 (adj) = gloomy: He would never forget the grim walls of the prison. 他永不会忘记监狱里那一面面阴森森的墙壁。

grin /grɪn/

① 咧着嘴笑 (vi): The boy grinned with pleasure when I gave him the sweets. 当我给那男孩糖吃的时候,他高兴得咧着嘴笑。

② 咧嘴的笑 (C): Maria stood there with an embarrassed grin on her face. 玛莉亚站在那里,脸上露出尴尬的笑容。

◆ 相关词 请参见 **giggle**。

grind /graɪnd/, ground (pt), ground (pp)

① 把...磨成粉 (vt): You can grind coffee beans in a coffee grinder. 你可用咖啡研磨机磨咖啡豆。

② 磨 (vt): Some people grind their teeth while sleeping. 有些人睡觉时会磨牙。

grip /grɪp/

① 紧握 (C) = clasp, grasp: On seeing the policemen, the mugger finally let go his grip on my handbag. 当看到警察时,那抢劫犯终于把紧抓着我手提包的手松开了。

② 抓住 (vt) = hold, grasp: The little girl gripped her mother's hand in fear. 那小女孩吓得紧抓着母亲的手。

groan /grəʊn/

① 呻吟 (vi) = moan: The truck driver who had an accident sat groaning behind the wheel. 出了事故的卡车司机坐在方向盘后呻吟着。

② 呻吟声 (C)

grocer /'grəʊsə(r)/

杂货商 (C): I bought some eggs at the grocer's shop. 我在杂货店里买了些鸡蛋。

grocery /'grəʊsəri/

① 食品杂货 (C): Can you give me a box to hold the groceries? 你能给我一个盒子放杂货吗?

② 杂货店 (C) = grocery store.

grocer's: I bought these spices at the grocery on the next street. 我是在隔壁那条街上的杂货店里买的这些香料。

grope /grəʊp/

① 暗中摸索 (vi) = **fumble**: Celia groped about in her purse for the car key. 茜莉亚在她的钱包里摸着车钥匙。

② 摸索 (vt) = **feel**: We groped our way downstairs when the lights were out. 灯熄掉后我们摸索着下楼梯。

③ 摸索 (C)

gross /grəʊs/

① 总的 (adj) = **total**: The gross weight of the cookie box is more than that of the cookies. 饼干盒子的重量超过了饼干的重量。

② 粗鲁的 (adj) = **rude, coarse, vulgar**: I was shocked by her gross language at the party. 我为她在宴会上的粗鲁言语感到震惊。

③ 获得…总收入 (vt) = **earn, bring in, rake in**: This movie grossed over 200 million dollars. 这部影片获得了超过两亿美元的总收入。

ground /graʊnd/

① 地 (U): A drunkard was lying on the ground. 一个醉汉在地上躺着。

② 理由 (P) = **reason**: He has no grounds for fear. 他没有理由害怕。

③ 使停飞 (vt): All aircraft have been grounded because of the typhoon. 因为有台风,所有的飞机都被迫停飞。

④ 使(孩子)不准外出 (vt): My mother grounded me for misbehaving. 因为我行为不端母亲罚我不准出去。

group /gru:p/

① 群;小组;群体 (C) (请参阅附录“量词”): A group of children are playing hide-and-seek. 一群孩子在玩捉迷藏。

② (使)聚集 (vi, vt) = **gather**: The children grouped (themselves) around their teacher. 孩子们聚集在他们老师的周围。

grove /grəʊv/

① 树丛;小树林 (C): My uncle owns an

orange grove in the countryside. 我叔叔在乡下有一片桔林。

grow /grəʊ/, grew (pt), grown (pp)

① 生长 (vi): Some flowers grow better in a greenhouse. 有些花卉在温室里长得更好。

② 种植 (vt) = **plant**: We grow vegetables in our backyard. 我们在后院里种了些蔬菜。

grow out of

① 因年龄增长而不再 (vt, u): Tina used to bite her fingernails, but now she has grown out of the habit. 蒂娜过去常常咬指甲,但现在已不再有那习惯。

growl /graʊl/

① (狗等) 嗥叫 (vi) = **snarl**: The dog growls at any stranger that passes by. 这条狗对每个路过的陌生人都要狂吠。

② (人) 咆哮 (vi) = **snarl**: We shouldn't growl at our parents. 我们不应该对父母吼叫。

③ 咆哮声;隆隆声 (C)

growth /grəʊθ/

① 生长 (U): Has your cat reached its full growth? 你养的那只猫已长足了吗?

② 增加 (S, U) = **increase**: There has been a sudden growth in the number of unemployed people these two years. 这两年来失业人数突然增加了。

grudge /grʌdʒ/

① 不愿;不愿给 (vt) = **resent**: I really grudge paying so much money for such poor service. 我实在不愿为如此低劣的服务支付这么多钱。

② 妒忌 (vt) = **envy**: I never grudge Cheryl her success. 我从不嫉妒雪洛取得的成功。

③ 怨恨 (C) = **grievance**: I feel he has had a grudge against you ever since you were promoted. 我觉得自从你得到提升后他就对你怀恨在心。

grudging /'grʌdʒɪŋ/

① 勉强的 (adj) = **reluctant, unwilling**: Sam was looking at the legislator with a

certain grudging respect. 山姆带着一种有些勉强的敬意看着那位立法成员。

◆同源词 **grudgingly** (*adv*) 勉强地。

grumble /'grʌmbl/

① 发牢骚, 抱怨 (*vi*) = **complain, gripe**: Gary is always grumbling about the low pay. 盖瑞一直在抱怨工资太低。

② 发隆隆声 (*vi*) = **rumble**: Listen to the thunder grumbling. It will rain soon. 听那雷声隆隆——马上要下雨了。

grumpy /'grʌmpɪ/

脾气暴躁的 (*adj*) = **bad-tempered**: Newman is very grumpy when his tooth aches. 纽曼牙疼时脾气很暴躁。

guarantee /'gærən'ti:/

① 保证; (商品的) 保单 (*C*): The computer has a one-year guarantee. 这台计算机保修一年。

② 担保 (*vt*): This insurance guarantees you against loss in case of a fire. 这份保险保你免受火灾造成的损失。

guard /gɑ:d/

① 警卫(员) (*C*): There were many security guards at the scene of the strike. 罢工的现场有许多安全保卫员。

② 守卫 (*U*): Several military policemen stood guard outside the president's house day and night. 几个军警昼夜守卫在总统府的外面。

③ 守护 (*vt*) = **protect**: Several dogs guard the house against intruders. 几条狗守护着该房子以防闯入者。

④ 保护 (*vi*): Brush your teeth regularly to guard against tooth decay. 经常刷牙以防牙蛀掉。

guardian /'gɑ:dʒən/

监护人 (*C*): Mr. Newman is the legal guardian of the two brothers, whose parents were killed in the fire. 纽曼先生是这两兄弟的法定监护人, 他们的父母在一次火灾中丧生了。

◆同源词 **guardianship** (*U*) 监护权。

guava /'gwa:və/

番石榴 (*C*) (请参阅附录“水果”)

guess /ges/

① 猜测 (*vt*): You'll never guess how much this skirt cost. 你怎么也猜不出这条裙子的价钱。

② 猜测 (*C*): Wilson made a wild guess at her age. 威尔逊对她的年龄乱猜了一下。

guest /gest/

客人 (*C*) ⇔ **host**: Some uninvited guests came to the party. 有些不速之客也来参加聚会。

guidance /'gɑ:dəns/

指导 (*U*) = **direction**: Under the guidance of my father, I managed to sort out. 我在父亲的指导下设法理出了头绪。

guide /gɑ:d/

① 向导; 导游 (*C*): The tour guide showed us around the city. 导游带着我们参观了该城市。

② 准则 (*C*): Opinion polls are not necessarily a reliable guide to the way people are likely to vote. 民意测验并不一定是人们投票意向的可靠依据。

③ 给... 领路 (或导游); 引导 (*vt*) = **lead**: He guided us through the narrow streets to the museum. 他领我们穿过狭窄的街道去参观博物馆。

guidelines /'gɑ:dlainz/

方针 (*P*) = **instructions (on)**: The government has drawn up new guidelines for handling the energy crisis. 政府已拟订出处理能源危机的新指导方针。

guilt /gɪlt/

① 犯罪, 有罪 (*U*) ⇔ **innocence**: The judge let him go free because his guilt could not be proved. 因无法证明他有罪, 法官将他释放了。

② 过失 (*U*) = **fault, blame**: The guilt sometimes lies with the parents when children behave badly. 造成孩子行为不端的过失有时在父母。

guilty /'gɪltɪ/

① 有罪的 (*adj*) ⇔ **innocent**: The jury found him guilty of murder. 陪审团认定他犯有谋杀罪。

② 内疚的 (*adj*) = *ashamed (of)*: I feel guilty about having lied to her. 我因为对她说了谎而感到内疚。

guitar /gɪ'tɑ:(r)/

吉他 (*C*) (请参阅附录“乐器”): He plays the guitar in the band. 他在乐队里演奏吉他。

gulf /gʌlf/

海湾 (*C*): Have you been to the Gulf of Mexico? 你去过墨西哥湾吗?

gulp /gʌlp/

① 大口地喝 (*vt*) = *guzzle*: He gulped down his milk and rushed out for the school bus. 他一口气把牛奶喝下, 随后冲出去赶校车。

② 一大口 (*C*): Eric took a few gulps of milk and rushed to school. 艾瑞克喝了几大口牛奶后就匆匆赶去上学了。

gum /gʌm/

黏胶 (*U*): These stickers have gum on the back. 这些标签的背面有黏胶。

◆ 同源词 *gummy* (*adj*) 黏性的, 涂胶的。

gun /gʌn/

枪; 炮 (*C*): It's unlawful for a civilian to own a gun. 老百姓拥有枪支是违法的。

gust /gʌst/

① 阵风 (*C*) = *blast*: A sudden gust of wind blew my hat off. 一阵突如其来的

阵风把我帽子给吹走了。

◆ 同源词 *gusty* (*adj*) 多阵风的。

② 一阵 (*C*) = *burst*: A loud gust of laughter came from the next classroom. 隔壁教室里传来了一阵大笑声。

gut /gʌt/

破坏…的内部 (*vt*): The whole warehouse was gutted by the fire. 整座仓库的内部被大火焚毁了。

guts /gʌts/

① 胆量, 勇气 (*P*) = *courage*: It takes a lot of guts for a person to stand up to his boss. 一个人敢和老板顶撞是需要很大胆量的。

② 内脏 (*P*)

guy /gaɪ/

人 (*C*) = *man*: Alex is a nice guy. 亚力克斯是个好人。

gymnasium /dʒɪm'neɪzɪəm/

健身房, 体育馆 (*C*) = *gym*: The basketball game will be held in the gymnasium. 篮球比赛将在体育馆内举行。

◆ 同源词 *gymnast* (*C*) 体操运动员。

gypsy /'dʒɪpsɪ/

吉卜赛人 (*C*): It is said that gypsies are born fortune tellers. 据说吉卜赛人是天生的算命者。

H

habit /'hæbit/

① 习惯 (C) = **practice, rule**: Judy has made it a habit to get up early. 茱蒂已经养成早起的习惯。

② 习惯 (U): She bites her fingernails only out of habit; I wish she could break the bad habit. 她咬手指甲是出于习惯, 我希望她能改掉这个坏习惯。

habitat /'hæbitæt/

栖息地 (C) = **home**: The icy waters of the Arctic are the natural habitat of the polar bears. 冰冷的北极海域是北极熊的天然栖息地。

habitual /hə'bitjuəl/

习惯性的 (*adj*) = **regular**: I'm a habitual coffee drinker—I get through about ten cups a day. 我喝咖啡已成习惯了, 每天要喝 10 杯左右。

◆ 同源词 **habitually** (*adv*) 习惯地。

hack /hæk/

① 劈, 砍 (*vt*) = **cut, chop, hew**: He hacked the stool to pieces with an ax. 他用斧头把凳子劈成碎片。

② 非法进入他人计算机系统 (*vi*): He hacked into a bank computer network. 他非法进入了一家银行的计算机网络。

hacker /'hækə(r)/

(计算机) 黑客 (C): The hacker who changed the information in the bank computer system hasn't been caught yet. 篡改银行计算机系统信息的黑客尚未被抓获。

◆ 同源词 **hacking** (*U*) 黑客行为。

hail /heil/

① 冰雹 (U): Hail suddenly fell yesterday afternoon and damaged some farm houses. 昨天下午忽然下起冰雹, 一些农

舍遭到损坏。

② 一阵 (S) = **torrent**: A hail of abusive/angry words came out of his mouth after he was teased. 他遭人取笑后随即发出了一阵恶骂/怒骂。

③ 下冰雹 (*vi*): I can't believe it is hailing outside. 我不相信外面在下冰雹。

④ 招呼 (*vt*) = **call**: The doorman of the hotel hailed a taxi for us. 旅馆的门卫给我们叫来了一辆出租车。

⑤ 为...欢呼 (*vt*) = **acclaim**: Dr. Ho's discovery was hailed as a great step forward in finding the cure for AIDS. 何医生的发现被誉为在寻找艾滋病疗法方面向前迈出的一大步。

hair /heə(r)/

① 毛发; 头发 (C): She found a curly hair on her husband's shirt. 她在丈夫的衬衫上发现了一根鬃发。

◆ 同源词 **hairy** (*adj*) 多毛的; 惊险的。

② 头发 (U): I had my hair cut yesterday. 我昨天理了发。

◆ 同源词 **hairless** (*adj*) 无毛的; 秃头的。

haircut /'heəkʌt/

① 理发 (C): Where do you usually go for a haircut? 你通常上哪儿去理发?

② 发型 (C) = **hairstyle**: Do you like my new haircut? 你喜欢我这个新发型吗?

hairdresser /'heədresə(r)/

美发师 (C): I've got an appointment with my hairdresser at four. 我和美发师在四点钟有个约会。

◆ 同源词 **hairdressing** (*U*) 美发。

◆ 相关词 **barber** (以男性为服务对象的理发师)。
barber's shop (理发店)。
beauty shop/parlor (美容院)。
hairdresser's shop (美容院)。

hairstyle /'heəstail/

发型 (C) = **hairdo**: I like your new hairstyle. It is very modern. 我喜欢你的新发型, 非常时髦。

half /ha:f/

① 一半的 (adj): The students stood in a half circle. 学生们站成半圆形。

② 一半地, 部分地 (adv): The little boy was half crying, half laughing. 那小男孩在半哭半笑。

③ 一半 (pron): Half of the students are near-sighted. 半数的学生是近视眼。

④ 一半 (C): My brother is in the bottom half of the class. 我弟弟在班上的名次处于后半部分。

hall /hɔ:l/

① 门厅 (C) = **hallway**: Please leave your raincoat in the hall. 请把雨衣放在门厅里。

② 大厅, 礼堂 (C): The orchestra will play at the National Concert Hall. 管弦乐队将在国家音乐厅演出。

hallway /'hɔ:lwei/

门廊, 走道 (C) = **hall**: Take off your shoes and leave them in the hallway. 请把鞋子脱下并把它们放在过道里。

halt /hɔ:lt/

① 停止 (vi) = **stop, pause**: The project halted for lack of money. 工程因资金不足而停止了。

② 使停止 (vt) = **stop**: The striking workers sat on the street and halted traffic. 罢工工人坐在大街上以阻止过往的车辆和行人。

③ 停止 (S) = **stop**: Our car came to a halt just in time to prevent an accident. 我们的汽车及时停了下来, 从而避免了一次事故。

ham /hæm/

火腿 (C, U) (请参阅附录“食物”)

hamburger /'hæmbɜ:gə(r)/

汉堡包 (C) (请参阅附录“食物”) = **burger**

hammer /'hæmə(r)/

① 锤子, 榔头 (C) (请参阅附录“工具”)

② 用榔头敲, 用锤子击 (vt): Don't hammer any nails into the wall. 别在墙上钉钉子。

hammer away at

埋头于, 致力于 (vt, u) = **work hard at, keep at**: Tina is in her office, hammering away at a pile of work. 蒂娜在办公室里努力地做着一大堆工作。

hammer out

推敲出; 终于达成(协议等) (vt, s): After six hours of haggling, they still could not hammer out an agreement. 经过六个小时的争论, 他们还是未能达成协议。

hamper /'hæmpə(r)/

① 阻碍 (vt) = **impede, hinder**: The search for the victims' bodies was hampered by high waves. 由于浪太大, 寻找遇难者尸体的工作受阻了。

② 盖篮; 脏衣服存放篮 (C) = **basket**: Put your dirty clothes into the laundry hamper. 把你的脏衣服放在洗衣篮内。

hand /hænd/

① 手 (C) (请参阅附录“身体”)

◆ 同源词 **handy** (adj) 手巧的; 手边的。

◆ 相关词 **finger** (手指)。 **knuckle** (指关节)。 **palm** (手掌)。 **hand back** (手背)。 **wrist** (手腕)。

② 指针 (C): The second hand is longer than the minute hand and the hour hand. 秒针比分针和时针要长。

③ 方面 (C): Our economy is picking up, but, on the other hand, pollution is getting serious. 我们的经济在好转, 但在另一方面, 污染也在加剧。

④ 递给 (vt) = **give**: Hand me the pen, please. 请把钢笔递给我。

◆ 同源词 **handful** (C) 一把。

hand down

① 把...传下来 (vt, s) = **pass down**: These stories have been handed down from generation to generation. 这些故事是一代一代传下来的。

② 宣布 (vt, s): The judge handed down a guilty verdict. 法官宣布了有罪的判决。

hand in

交进; 提交 (vt, s) = turn/give/pass in: Please hand your application in to my secretary by Tuesday. 请你们在星期二之前把申请书交给我的秘书。

hand on

① 传递 (vt, s): The flame is handed on from runner to runner. 火种由选手接力传递。

② 转交, 转送, 转告 (vt, s) = pass on: Can you hand the good news on to the other workers? 你能把这个好消息转告其他工人吗?

hand out

分发 (vt, s) = give/pass out: They were handing out free T-shirts on the street. 他们在街上分发免费 T 恤衫。

hand over

① 交出 (vt, s) = turn over, give up: The thief was caught and handed over to the police. 小偷被抓起来交给了警方。

② 移交 (vt, s) = hand on: Mrs. Smith won't hand over the directorship to anyone. 史密斯夫人是不会把董事的职位移交给任何人的。

handcuff /'hæn(d)kʌf/

① 给...上手铐 (vt): The police handcuffed the suspect to the railings. 警察将嫌疑犯铐在围栏上。

② 手铐 (P) = manacles: Mr. Leonardo shed tears when his son appeared with handcuffs on him. 当儿子戴着手铐出现在他面前时, 李奥纳多先生掉下了眼泪。

handful /'hæn(d)ful/

一把 (C): The boy picked up/grasped a handful of candy out of the jar. 那男孩从罐子里抓了一满把糖果。

handicap /'hændikæp/

① 残疾 (C) = disability (U, C): Blindness is a great handicap to anyone. 对任何人来说, 双目失明都是一种严重的残疾。

◆ 同源词 **handicapped** (adj) 残废的。

② 不利条件 (C) = disadvantage: Not being able to drive is quite a handicap if you live in America. 如果你住在美国而不会开车, 那会很不方便。

③ 妨碍 (vt) = obstruct, frustrate: Our project was handicapped for lack of money. 我们的计划因缺乏资金而受阻。

handicraft /'hændikraft/

手工艺品 (C): Linda makes a living by selling handicrafts to tourists. 琳达靠向观光客出售手工艺品维生。

handkerchief /'hæŋkətʃif/

手帕 (C): Wipe your face clean with your handkerchief. 用手帕把你的脸擦干净。

handle /'hændl/

① 把手 (C): Pick up the computer case by the handle. 抓住把手以提起电脑箱。

② 处理 (vt) = deal with: It was a difficult situation but she handled it very well. 那时处境很困难, 但她处理得相当不错。

handout /'hændaut/

讲义; 传单 (C): The teacher wanted us to read the handout at home. 老师要我们回家后看讲义。

handsome /'hænsəm/

① 英俊的 (adj) = good-looking: My brother is a handsome young man. 我弟弟是个英俊的年轻人。

② 可观的 (adj) = great, large, considerable: They made a handsome profit by selling the old house. 他们靠卖旧房子赚了一大笔钱。

handwriting /'hændraɪtɪŋ/

笔迹 (U): I can't read/recognize Dick's handwriting. 我辨认不出迪克的笔迹。

handy /'hændi/

① 手巧的 (*adj*) ⇔ **clumsy**: Maggie is very handy with a screwdriver. 玛姬很会使用螺丝起子。

◆ 同源词 **handyman** (*C*) 手巧的人。

② 方便的 (*adj*) = **useful**: Credit cards are handy—we don't have to carry large sums of cash with us. 信用卡使用起来很方便,它使我们不必再随身携带大笔现金。

③ 近便的 (*adj*) = **near**: Our house is quite handy for the post office. 我们家的房子就在邮局附近,很方便。

hang /hæŋ/ , hung (*pt*), hung (*pp*)

① 挂 (*vt*): Hang your raincoat on the hook. 把你的雨衣挂在钩子上。

② 悬挂 (*vi*): The lights were hanging from the ceiling. 灯悬挂在天花板上。

③ 吊死,绞死 (*vt*): He hanged himself on impulse. 他一时冲动上吊自杀了。

◆ 说明 当本义解时,动词三态为 **hang, hanged, hanged**。

◆ 同源词 **hanging** (*U*) 绞刑,绞死。

hang about/around

① 闲荡 (*vi*): I hung around for about an hour and then left. 我闲荡了约一个小时后就走了。

② 在...附近闲荡 (*vt, u*): There were some teenagers hanging around the gate of the school. 学校大门口有几个十几岁的孩子在闲荡。

hang around with

与...长时间呆在一起 (*vt, u*) = **spend a lot of time with sb**: Tim hung around with Jack all the night. 提姆整夜和杰克厮混在一起。

hang on

① 紧抓不放 (*vi*) = **hold on**: Hang on to the handle, everybody, the road is pretty bumpy. 请大家拉好扶手,这条路很颠。

② (打电话时)稍等 (*vi*) = **wait (on the telephone)**: Hang on, I'll be with you in a minute! 请别挂断电话,我马上就来!

③ 坚持 (*vi*) = **last out, hold on**: Do you think our team can hang on until the end of the competition? 你认为我们队能坚持到比赛最后吗?

hang out

闲逛 (*vi*): The kids often hang out at the shopping mall. 孩子们经常在购物中心闲逛。

hang up

挂断电话 (*vi*) ⇔ **hang/hold on**: Don't hang up! I have something important to tell you. 不要挂断电话,我有重要的事情要告诉你。

hanger /'hæŋə(r)/

衣架 (*C*): Put your shirt on a hanger. 把你的衬衫挂在衣架上。

happen /'hæpən/

① 发生 (*vi*) = **occur, take place**: When did the earthquake happen? 地震什么时候发生的?

② 出事,出现情况 (*vi*) = **become (of)**: What would happen to him if he did not show up? 他如果不来的话会出什么事呢?

③ 碰巧 (*vi*) = **chance**: I happened to be there at that time. 那时我恰好在那里。

happen on

偶然发现(或遇到) (*vt, u*) = **chance/blunder/tumble/stumble on, come across**: We just happened on the cabin when we were hiking one day. 有一天,我们在徒步旅行的时候偶然发现了这个小屋。

happy /'hæpi/

高兴的,快乐的 (*adj*) = **pleased**: We were all very happy with the good news. 那个好消息使我们大家都很高兴。

◆ 同源词 **happily** (*adv*) 高兴地。 **happiness** (*U*) 高兴,幸福。

harass /'hærəs/

骚扰 (*vt*) = **irritate**: She quit because

she'd constantly been harassed by her boss. 她因不断受到老板的骚扰而辞职了。

harassment /'hærəsmənt/

骚扰 (U): Mr. Cop was accused of sexual harassment. 卡普先生因性骚扰而被指控。

harbor /'hɑ:bə(r)/

① 港; 港口 (C) = seaport: It is a natural/an artificial harbor. 那是个天然 / 人工港。

② 怀有 (vt) = nurse: Why did he harbor a hatred against his own father? 他为何对自己的父亲心怀仇恨呢?

hard /hɑ:d/

① 硬的 (adj) ⇔ soft: This ice bar is as hard as rock. 这块冰硬得像块石头。

② 困难的 (adj) = difficult; ⇔ easy: Your question is too hard for me to answer. 你的问题太难, 我回答不了。

③ 努力的 (adj) = diligent: My mother is a hard worker. 我母亲是个努力工作的人。

④ 严厉的 (adj) = tough; ⇔ soft: You're too hard on your children. 你对你的孩子太过严厉了。

⑤ 努力地 (adv) = diligently: He's working harder than before. 他工作比以前努力了。

⑥ 猛烈地 (adv) = heavily: It rained hard yesterday afternoon. 昨天下午雨下得很大。

◆ 同源词 **hardy** (adj) 吃苦耐劳的。

hardback /'hɑ:dbæk/

精装本 (C, U): A book in hardback/A hardback looks more valuable than one in paperback/a paperback. 精装本的书看上去比平装本的要更值钱些。

◆ 相关词 **paperback** (平装本)。

harden /'hɑ:dən/

① 使变得坚硬 (或坚强、冷酷) (vt) = steel: He hardened his heart/himself not to take any pity on beggars. 他心肠变得更硬了, 对乞丐也不表任何同情。

② 变硬 (vi) ⇔ soften: You have to give

the paint enough time to dry and harden. 你要给油漆足够的时间去让它变干变硬。

③ 绷紧 (vi) ⇔ relax: His face hardened when he heard the news. 他听到那个消息后脸马上沉了下来 (脸立刻绷紧了)。

hardly /'hɑ:dlɪ/

① 几乎不 (adv): I could hardly believe my eyes. 我几乎不能相信自己的眼睛。

② 刚刚 (adv) = scarcely: Hardly had we entered the house when it began to rain heavily. 我们刚进屋天就下起了大雨。

hardship /'hɑ:dʃɪp/

困苦, 艰难 (C, U) = difficulty: They are facing economic/financial hardship(s). 他们正面临经济 / 财政困难。

hardware /'hɑ:dweə(r)/

硬件 (U) ⇔ software: In computer systems, hardware refers to the machines themselves as opposed to the programs. 在计算机系统中, 硬件相对于程序而言指的是机器设备本身。

hare /heə(r)/

野兔 (C): Have you heard of a fable about a tortoise and a hare? 你有没有听过一个关于乌龟和野兔的寓言故事?

harm /hɑ:m/

① 伤害 (U): Staying up late every day does harm to your health. 每天熬夜对你的健康是有害的。

② 伤害 (vt) = hurt: Don't be afraid of the dog—it won't harm you. 别怕那条狗, 它不会伤害你的。

harmful /'hɑ:mf(ʊ)l/

有害的 (adj) ⇔ harmless: Smoking is harmful to health. 吸烟有害健康。

harmonica /hɑ:'mɒnikə/

口琴 (C) (请参阅附录“乐器”)

harmony /'hɑ:məni/

① 和谐 (U) = peace: My cat and dog never fight; they live in harmony. 我的猫和狗从不打架, 它们和睦相处。

◆ 同源词 **harmonious** (adj) 和谐的。

② 一致 (U) = agreement, concord: His

ideas were no longer in harmony with ours. 他的想法和我们的已不一样了。

③ 协调 (U): They sang in perfect harmony. 他们唱得十分协调。

harness /'hɑ:nɪs/

① 马具 (C, U): Be sure to put the harness on the horse before you ride it. 骑马前你一定要给马套上马具。

② 把…套上挽具 (vt): Mr. Robinson harnessed his horse to the wagon. 罗宾逊先生把马套到了马车上。

③ 利用 (vt) = utilize, use: They worked out a new scheme to generate electricity by harnessing the power of the wind. 他们研发出一项利用风力来发电的新计划。

harsh /hɑ:ʃ/

① 刺耳的 (adj) = unpleasant: Her voice is harsh to the ear. 她的声音很刺耳。

② 严厉的 (adj) = strict: Ms. Hagan is harsh with her students. 海根女士对学生非常严厉。

harvest /'hɑ:vɪst/

① 收成 (C): We had a good/poor harvest this year. 我们今年的收成很好/不好。

② 收割 (vt)

haste /heɪst/

匆忙 (U): He packed his baggage in haste. 他匆忙地打点行李。

hasten /'heɪsən/

① 匆忙 (vi) = hurry: Jenny hastened home. 珍妮匆匆忙忙赶回家。

② 加速 (vt) = accelerate, speed up: The strike hastened the shutdown of the factory. 那次罢工加速了工厂的倒闭。

hasty /'heɪstɪ/

匆忙的 (adj) = rash: She soon regretted her hasty decision to get married. 她很快就为自己匆忙结婚的决定而后悔了。

hat /hæt/

帽子 (C) (请参阅附录“衣物”)

hatch /hætʃ/

① 孵化 (vi): Four eggs have already

hatched. 四只蛋已经孵化了。

② 使孵化 (vt): We hatched the eggs by keeping them under a light bulb. 我们把蛋放在一个灯泡下使其孵化。

hate /het/

① 讨厌 (vt) = dislike; ⇔ love: I hate carrots and green peppers. 我讨厌胡萝卜和青椒。

② 对…感到抱歉 (vt) = be sorry, regret: I hate to tell you that I must go now. 很抱歉告诉你, 我必须现在就走。

③ 憎恨 (U) = resentment: She looked at him with hate in her eyes. 她用憎恨的目光看着他。

◆ 同源词 **hateful** (adj) 可恨的, 可憎的。

hatred /'heitrɪd/

憎恶 (U, S): My father holds hatred/an intense hatred for/of dishonesty. 我父亲对不诚实深恶痛绝。

haul /hɔ:l/

① 拉 (vt) = pull, draw: The old fisherman hauled in/up the fishing nets again and again. 那个老渔夫一次又一次地将渔网拉上来。

② 一网次渔获量 (C) = catch: They made a bumper/good/big haul of fish. 他们捕到了满满一网鱼。

haunt /hɔ:nt/

① (鬼魂) 出没于 (vt): The castle was said to be haunted by the ghost of its former owner. 据说这城堡原先主人的鬼魂经常在城堡内出没。

② 常去的地方 (C)

③ 萦绕在…的心头 (vt) = plague: Carol was haunted by the fear that her husband was having an affair with another woman. 担心自己丈夫与另一女人有私情的事经常萦绕在卡罗尔的心头。

◆ 同源词 **haunted** (adj) 闹鬼的; 惶恐的。 **haunting** (adj) 萦绕于心头的。

have /hæv, əv; hæv/, had (pt), had (pp)

① 与过去分词连用构成完成式 (aux): Have you ever been to New York? 你去

过纽约吗?

②有 (vt): I have many good friends. 我有许多好朋友。

③患 (病) (vi) = suffer from: Ann has a bad cold. 安得了重感冒。

④吃 (vt) = eat: What did you have for lunch today? 你今天午饭吃了什么?

have on

穿着;戴着 (vt, s) ⇔ have off: Susan had a bikini on. 苏珊穿了一件比基尼式泳装。

hawk /hɔ:k/

鹰 (C) (请参阅附录“动物”)

hay /hei/

干草 (U): In winter, they feed their cattle with hay. 在冬季他们用干草喂牛。

hazard /'hæzəd/

①危险 (C): During the drought period, we must reduce the fire hazard to the utmost. 在旱季,我们必须把火灾的危险降到最低程度。

◆同源词 **hazardous** (adj) 危险的。

②冒…的危险 (vt) = risk, endanger: Those mountain climbers hazarded their lives trying to reach the top of Mt. Qomolangma. 那些登山者为爬上珠穆朗玛峰不惜冒着生命危险。

he /hi;hi:/

①他 (pron) ⇔ she: “Where is John?” “He’s in the bathroom.” “约翰在哪儿?” “他在浴室里。”

②任何人,一个人 (pron): He who respects others will be respected in return. 凡尊重别人的人自己也会受人尊重。

head /hed/

①头 (C) (请参阅附录“身体”)

②头脑 (S) = talent: Jessie has a good business head. 杰希很有商业头脑。

③脑筋 (C) = brains, intelligence: Use your head. 动一动脑筋。

④首脑,首长,头头,主管 (C) = chief: Prof. Klemp is the head of the English Department. 克伦普教授是英语系主任。

⑤走在…的前头 (vt) = lead: The general manager headed the procession. 总经理走在游行队伍的前头。

⑥朝特定方向行进 (vi) = go: He is heading for the market. 他正朝着市场走去。

head for

①朝…而去 (vt, u) = depart for: The boat is heading for the shore. 船正在朝岸边驶去。

②走向 (vt, u): They’re heading for trouble. 他们正在自找麻烦。

head off

①转移…的注意力 (vt, s): I didn’t want Jim to mention Mary’s divorce, so I tried to head him off onto another subject. 我不想让吉姆提起玛丽离婚的事,所以我尽量把他引到另一个话题上去。

②防止…的发生 (vt, s) = prevent, stave off: The president has headed off the financial crisis. 总统防止了金融危机的发生。

headache /'hedeɪk/

①头疼 (C): I have a bad headache. 我头疼得很。

②棘手的事 (C): The naughty boy is a real headache to his mother. 那个顽皮的男孩令他母亲头痛不已。

headline /'hedlan/

①大(字)标题 (C): The New York Times carried the headline: No Work, No Pay. 《纽约时报》上刊登了这样一个大字标题:不工作就没薪水。

②新闻提要 (P): Don’t make noise. I’m listening to the news headlines. 别作声,我正在听新闻提要。

headphones /'hedfəʊnz/

耳机 (P): If you wear headphones, you’ll find the sound effect even better. 要是戴上耳机,你会觉得声音的效果甚至更好。

headquarters /,hed'kwɔ:təz, '---/

总部 (P): The company's headquarters is/are in L.A. 该公司的总部在洛杉矶。

heal /hi:l/

① 愈合 (vi): The cut will soon heal up/over. 伤口很快就会愈合。

② 使愈合 (vt) = cure: It takes time to heal a broken leg. 治愈骨折是需要时间的。

health /helθ/

健康 (U): My great grandpa is in good/poor health. 我曾祖父的健康状况很好/不好。

healthful /'helθf(ʊ)l/

有益健康的 (adj) = wholesome, healthy: Does your school cafeteria provide a healthful diet? 你们学校自助餐厅提供的饮食有益于健康吗?

healthy /'helθi/

健康的 (adj) ⇔ unhealthy: I keep healthy by taking exercise every day. 我每天锻炼身体以保持健康。

heap /hi:p/

堆 (C) = pile: There's a heap of dirty clothes waiting to be washed. 有一大堆脏衣服等着要洗。

hear /hiə(r)/, heard (pt), heard (pp)

① 听到 (vt): I heard her singing in the bathroom. 我听到她在浴室里唱歌。

② 听说 (vt) = be told: I heard that Peggy had married a man who was old enough to be her grandfather. 我听说佩姬嫁了个老得足可以当她爷爷的男人。

hear from

收到(某人)的来信(或电话等) (vt, u): I have never heard from Jane since she left. 自从珍离开后我就再也没有收到过她的来信。

hear of

听说 (vt, u) = hear about, learn of/about: "Do you know a girl named Sherry Lee?" "I've never heard of her." "你知道一个叫雪莉·李的女孩吗?" "我从没听说过。"

hear out

听(某人)把话说完 (vt, s): Look, I know you're mad, but at least hear me out. 听着,我知道你很恼火,但至少要听我把话讲完。

heart /hɑ:t/

① 心,心脏;心地,心肠 (C): Her heart beat faster when she saw her idol. 当她看到自己的偶像时,心突突地跳得快了起来。He has a kind/warm/cold/broken heart. 他有一颗善良/热诚/冷漠/破碎的心。

◆ 同源词 **hearty** (adj) 热诚的。 **heartless** (adj) 冷酷的。

② 感情 (U) = feelings: I hope that you can put more heart into your singing. 我希望你在唱歌时再投入些感情。

hearty /'hɑ:ti/

热诚的 (adj) = cordial, warm; ⇔ cold, indifferent: We appreciate the hearty welcome you gave us. 我们很感激你对我们的热诚欢迎。

heat /hi:t/

① 热 (U): The heat from the fire dried our wet clothes. 来自炉火的热量把我们的湿衣服烤干了。

◆ 同源词 **hot** (adj) 热的。

② 激烈;激动 (U): The issue of abortion generates a lot of heat. 堕胎问题引得群情激奋。

◆ 同源词 **heated** (adj) 热烈的;激烈的。

③ 给...加热 (vt) = warm: Becky heated up a pie for her son. 贝琪热了一个馅饼给儿子吃。

④ 变热 (vi) ⇔ cool (down): The room will soon heat up. 房间很快就会热起来。

heater /'hi:tə(r)/

加热器 (C): Remember to turn the electric heater off. 别忘了把电热器关掉。

◆ 同源词 **heating** (U) 供热(或供暖)系统。

heave /hi:v/

发出(叹息等) (vt) = breathe: Know-

ing that he was safe, we all heaved a sigh of relief. 在得知他仍安全后,我们都舒了口气。

heaven /'hevən/

① 老天爷,上帝 (U) = God: Heaven helps those who help themselves. 天助自助者。

② 天空 (P) = sky: I walked out to the garden, looking up at the moon in the heavens. 我走到了花园里,抬头望着天上的月亮。

heavenly /'hevənli/

① 天(空)的 (adj): The sun, the moon, stars and planets are heavenly bodies. 太阳、月亮、恒星和行星都是天体。

② 美好的 (adj) = pleasant: What heavenly weather! Let's take a walk. 多好的天气! 我们散步去吧。

heavy /'hevi/

① 重的 (adj) = weighty: The bag is too heavy for the little girl to lift. 这个提包太重了,那小女孩提不动的。

② 繁忙的 (adj) = busy; ⇔ light: The traffic is heavy in rush hours. 在高峰时段,交通很拥挤。

③ 大量的,多的 (adj): Mr. Hartman is a heavy smoker. 哈特曼先生是个烟瘾很大的人。

◆ 同源词 **heavily** (adv) 重重地;大量地。

hedge /hedʒ/

① 树篱 (C) = shrubbery: Andy was trimming the hedge in front of the house. 安迪在修剪屋前的树篱。

② 防卫手段 (C): I agree that buying real estate is a hedge against inflation. 我同意购置房产是对付通货膨胀的一种防范手段。

③ 回避(回答)问题 (vi) = beat about the bush: Stop hedging and tell me what you really think. 不要闪烁其词,把你的真实想法告诉我。

heed /hi:d/

① 留心,注意;听从 (vt) = pay attention to, take notice of: He didn't heed my advice and failed. 他没有听从我的劝告,

结果失败了。

② 注意 (U): Pay heed to/Take heed of my advice. 听听我的劝告吧。

◆ 同源词 **heedful** (adj) 注意的。**heedless** (adj) 不注意的。

heel /hi:l/

① 脚后跟 (C) (请参阅附录“身体”)

② 后跟 (C): The heels of my shoes are worn down. 我的鞋跟磨损了。

height /haɪt/

① 高,高度 (C): What's the height of the Statue of Liberty? 自由女神像有多高?

② 身高 (U): The model is two hundred centimetres in height. 那个模特儿身高有200公分。

◆ 同源词 **high** (adj) 高的。

heighten /'haɪtən/

增加,增大,加强 (vt) = boost, raise: The principal's appearance heightened their spirits. 校长的出现提高了他们的士气。

heir /eə(r)/

继承人 (C) ⇔ heiress: Mr. Ford adopted the boy and made him his legal heir to his real estate. 福特先生收养了那男孩并让他成为自己房地产的法定继承人。

helicopter /'helɪkɒptə(r)/

直升机 (C) (请参阅附录“交通工具”)

hell /hel/

① 地狱 (U) ⇔ heaven: Will bad people go to hell after they die? 坏人死后会下地狱吗?

② 究竟,到底 (用以加强语气) (the + S): What the hell is that in your hand? 你手里拿的到底是什么东西呀?

hello /hə'ləʊ, he-/

喂,哈罗 (招呼语) (C): I don't know his name but he always says hello to me when we meet. 我不知道他叫什么名字,但每次见面时他都跟我打招呼。

helmet /'helmit/

钢盔,头盔 (C): Be sure to put your helmet on wherever you go by motorcycle. 无论你骑摩托车上哪儿都要戴好头

盗。

help /help/

①帮助 (U) = assistance: I hope I can be of some help to you. 我希望我能帮上你的忙。

②救命 (U): Help! A man is drowning in the river! 救命! 有人掉进河里去啦!

③有帮助的人(或物) (C): My wife has been a great help to me. 我妻子对我帮助很大。

④帮助 (vt): Thank you for helping me with my math. 谢谢你帮助我学数学。

help out

给...帮忙,帮助(某人)摆脱困境 (vt, s): They did everything they could to help us out. 他们尽其所能来帮助我们摆脱困境。

helpful /'helpf(ʊ)l/

有帮助的 (adj) = useful: This dictionary is very helpful to me when I study English. 这本词典对我学英语很有帮助。

hemisphere /'hemɪsfiə(r)/

①(地球或天体的)半球 (C): Australia is in the southern hemisphere. 澳大利亚位于南半球。

②大脑半球 (C): It's said that the left-handed use more of their right hemisphere of the brain. 据说左撇子更多地使用大脑的右半球。

◆同义词 **sphere** (球体;领域)。 **atmosphere** (大气;气氛)。 **stratosphere** (同温层)。 **biosphere** (生物圈)。

hen /hen/

母鸡 (C) (请参阅附录“动物”) ⇔ cock, rooster

hence /hens/

因此 (adv) = therefore, as a result: He worked hard, and hence came his success. 他努力工作,因此获得了成功。

her /ɜ:(r), hə(r), ə(r); hɜ:(r)/

①她 (she的宾格)

②她的 (she的所有格) (pron)

herald /'herəld/

①预示...的来临 (vt) = usher in: The talks may herald a breakthrough in the peace between Israelis and Palestinians. 会谈可能预示着以色列人和巴勒斯坦人之间的和平有了突破。

②预报者 (C) = forerunner, harbinger: Cuckoo birds are viewed as the herald of spring. 布谷鸟被看作是春天的预报者。

herb /hɜ:b/

药草 (C): As the saying goes, "No herb will cure love." 正如谚语所言:“治爱无良药。”

herbal /'hɜ:bəl/

草药的 (adj): Whenever he doesn't feel well, he seeks out herbal remedies. 他只要一感到不舒服就去找草药的治疗办法。

◆同源词 **herbalist** (C) 草药医生;药草商。

◆同首词 **herbicide** (除草剂)。 **herbivore** (食草动物)。 **herbivorous** (食草的)。

herd /hɜ:d/

①畜群;群 (C) (请参阅附录“量词”) = group: A herd of cattle are grazing on the meadow. 一群牛在草原上吃草。

②把...赶(或集合)在一起 (vt): The tourists were herded into their bus. 游客们被集合进了他们乘坐的大巴里。

here /hɪə(r)/

这里 (adv) ⇔ there: Come over here immediately, please. 请马上到这里来。

hereafter /,hɪər'ɑ:ftə(r)/

①今后 (adv) = from now on: Hereafter I will remember the lesson I've learned. 我以后会记住得到的教训。

②来世 (S) = afterlife: Some people believe in the hereafter. 有些人相信来世。

heredity /hɪ'redətɪ/

遗传 (U): Some diseases like diabetes and hepatitis are caused by heredity. 有些疾病,如糖尿病和肝炎,是由遗传引起的。

◆同源词 **hereditary** (adj) 遗传(性)的;祖传的。

heritage /'herɪtɪdʒ/

遗产 (U): We should do our best to preserve our cultural heritage. 我们应尽

最大力量来保存我们的文化遗产。

hermit /'hɜ:mɪt/

隐士 (C): I can't see why a person likes to become a hermit, living away from people and society. 我不明白为何会有人喜欢成为隐士,过着远离人群和社会的生活。

- ◆ 同尾词 **admit** (承认)。**commit** (犯;使承担义务)。**remit** (汇寄;宽恕)。**permit** (允许)。**summit** (山巅)。**omit** (省略)。**vomit** (呕吐)。**transmit** (传染)。**emit** (喷射)。**submit** (提交;使服从)。**limit** (限制)。

hero /'hɪərəʊ/

英雄 (C) ⇔ **heroine**: The real hero of the match was Roger, the goalkeeper of the team. 这场比赛中真正的英雄是罗杰——球队的守门员。

- ◆ 同源词 **heroic** (adj) 英勇的。**heroine** (C) 女英雄。

heroic /hɪ'rəʊɪk/

英勇的 (adj) = **courageous, brave**; ⇔ **cowardly**: Jim was awarded for his heroic deeds in battle. 吉姆因在战斗中的英勇事迹而受到奖励。

- ◆ 同源词 **heroism** (U) 英勇行为;英勇精神。

heroin /'herəʊɪn/

海洛因 (U): He was caught trafficking in heroin. 他在贩卖海洛因时被逮捕。

hers /hɜ:z/

她的 (her 的物主代词绝对形式) (pron)

herself /hɜ:'self/

她自己 (she 的反身代词) (pron)

hesitate /'hezɪteɪt/

犹豫,迟疑 (vi): Don't hesitate to ask questions if you are in doubt. 如果你有疑问,尽管提,不要犹豫。

- ◆ 同源词 **hesitatingly** (adv) 犹豫地。

hesitation /,hezɪ'teɪʃən/

迟疑 (C, U) = **indecision**: Without a moment's hesitation, he jumped into the pond to save the drowning boy. 他毫不迟疑地跳进池塘去救那溺水的男孩。

- ◆ 同源词 **hesitant** (adj) 迟疑的,犹豫的。

heterosexual /,hetərə(ʊ)'seksjuəl,-kʃu-/

异性恋的 (adj) = **straight**; ⇔ **homosexual**: Most people are heterosexual. 大多数人都是异性恋者。

- ◆ 同源词 **heterosexuality** (C) 异性恋。
- ◆ 相关词 **bisexual** (双性恋的)。**transsexual** (变性人)。

hibernate /'hɪbənert/

冬眠 (vi): Such animals as snakes and bears hibernate. 蛇和熊这类动物是冬眠的。

- ◆ 同源词 **hibernation** (U) 冬眠。

hiccup /'hɪkʌp/

打嗝 (C) = **hiccough**: Don't eat so fast; you'll get/have hiccups. 别吃得这么快,你会打嗝的。

hide /haɪd/ , hid (pt), hidden (pp)

隐藏;隐瞒 (vt) = **conceal**: You don't have to hide your true feelings from your family. 你不必对家人隐瞒自己的真实感情。

high /haɪ/

① 高的 (adj) ⇔ **low**: Mt. Jade, the highest mountain in North Asia, is almost 4,000 meters high. 玉山是亚洲北部最高的山,差不多有 4000 米高。

② 高高地 (adv): He threw the ball high into the air. 他把球高高地抛入空中。

③ 高点 (C): The index of the stock market reached a new high this week. 股票市场的交易指数本周达到了一个新高。

highlight /'haɪlaɪt/

① 强调,使突出 (vt) = **emphasize**: The TV program highlighted the problems of the unemployed. 这档电视节目突出报道了失业问题。

② 最精彩的部分 (C): The performance last night was definitely the highlight of the workshop. 昨晚的表现无疑是该车间的最精彩之举。

highly /'haɪli/

高度地 (adv): Your boss speaks very highly of your work. 你的老板对你工作评价很高。

highway /'haɪweɪ/

公路 (C): The new highway will reduce the driving time to the harbor. 这条新建的公路将缩短到港口去的行车时间。

hijack /'haɪdʒæk/

① 劫持 (vt) = **hijack**: An American Airlines aircraft was hijacked by two terrorists on its flight to Pakistan. 一架美国航空公司的飞机在飞往巴基斯坦途中被两名恐怖分子劫持了。

◆ 同源词 **hijacker** (C) 劫持者。

② 劫车; 劫机 (C)

hike /haɪk/

① 徒步旅行 (vi): I enjoy going hiking in the countryside. 我喜欢在乡间徒步旅行。

② 提高 (vt) = **raise**: We made a protest against the landlady's hiking rents, but in vain. 我们对女房东提高房租提出了抗议, 但未能奏效。

③ 远足 (C): Let's go on/take a hike to Xiangshan tomorrow. 我们明天去香山远足吧。

④ 提高, 抬高 (C) = **increase**: I cannot afford another rent hike. 租金再涨的话我可承受不起了。

hill /hɪl/

小山(丘) (C): The temple stands on a hill overlooking the town. 这座寺庙坐落在一座能俯瞰整个城镇的小山上。

him /ɪm; hɪm/

他 (he 的宾格) (*pron*)

himself /hɪm'self/

他自己 (he 的反身代词) (*pron*)

hind /haɪnd/

后面的 (*adj*) = **back**, **rear**; ⇔ **front**, **fore**: My dog Lucky can walk on its hind legs. 我的狗“Lucky”会用它的两条后腿行走。

hinder /'hɪndə(r)/

阻止, 妨碍 (vt) = **prevent**: Low interest rates will hinder people from saving money. 低利率将阻止人们存款。

◆ 同源词 **hindrance** (U) 妨碍, 阻碍。

hint /hɪnt/

① 暗示 (C) = **cue**: Thelma dropped/made/gave a few hints about her birthday, to make sure that no one would forget it. 塞尔玛为了确保没人忘掉她的生日而作了一些暗示。

② 作暗示 (vi): Josh frequently hints at his wealth to me. 乔希经常向我暗示他的富有。

hip /hɪp/

臀部 (C) (请参阅附录“身体”)

hippopotamus /'hɪpə'pɒtəməs/

河马 (C) (请参阅附录“动物”) = **hippo**

hire /'haɪə(r)/

① 租, 租用 (vt) = **rent**: We hired a car for a week when we were in France. 我们在法国时租了一星期汽车用。

② 雇, 雇用 (vt) = **employ**: We hired an interior designer to help decorate our new house. 我们请了一个室内设计师来帮助我们装修新房子。

③ 租用; 雇用 (U) = **rent**: Are there any cars for hire in this little town? 这个小镇里有供出租的小汽车吗?

his /ɪz; hɪz/

他的 (he 的所有格) (*adj*); (he 的物主代词绝对形式) (*pron*)

hiss /hɪs/

① 发出嘶嘶声 (vi): The snake hissed at the raccoon. 那条蛇朝浣熊嘶嘶叫着。

② 嘶嘶声 (C)

③ 对... 发出嘘声 (vt): The crowd hissed the speaker off the stage. 人们发出嘘声将演讲人轰下台去。

historian /hɪ'stɔ:riən/

历史学家 (C) (请参阅附录“职业”)

historic /hɪ'stɔ:ɪk/

历史性的 (*adj*): Olympia is a historic place in Greece. 奥林匹亚是希腊的一个历史遗址。

historical /hɪ'stɔ:ɪkəl/

历史的; 历史上的 (*adj*): Confucius is a very important historical figure in Chi-

nese history. 孔子是中国历史上一位很重要的历史人物。

history /'hɪstəri/

① 历史 (U) (请参阅附录“学科”): Neil Armstrong made history when he stepped on the moon. 当尼尔·阿姆斯特朗踏上月球的那一刻,他创造了历史。

② 史 (C): The English language has an interesting history. 英语有一部趣史。

③ 纪录 (C) = record: People are afraid of him because he has a history of violent assaults against women. 人们怕他是因为他曾有过暴力袭击妇女的犯罪纪录。

hit /hɪt/ , hit (pt), hit (pp)

① 打, 击 (vt) = strike: James hit his roommate in the stomach. 詹姆斯打了室友的胃部。

② 碰撞 (vt) = bump into: His car hit a lamppost last night. 昨晚,他的汽车撞上了灯柱。

③ 袭击 (vt) = strike: The whole island was hit by the severe typhoon. 整座岛屿遭到了台风的猛烈袭击。

④ 击打 (C) = blow: How unlucky I was to receive a hit on the head from a flying stone. 我有多倒霉啊,头上竟被飞石打了一下。

⑤ 成功 (C) = success: A-mei's new album made a hit with the people here and even the people in Singapore. 阿妹的新专辑不仅在这儿,甚至在新加坡,都大获成功。

hit back at

反击 (vt, u) = strike back at: I have swallowed a lot of insults. Now I have decided to hit back at my critics. 我已经忍受了许多侮辱,现在我决定对我的批评者予以反击。

hit (up) on

突然想到(或找到) (vt, u) = strike on: I think Turner may have hit on a way out of our difficulty. 我想特纳可能已找到了使我们摆脱困境的方法。

hitchhike /'hɪtʃhaɪk/

搭便车旅行 (vi): It's not safe for a girl to travel by hitchhiking. 对女孩子来说,靠搭便车旅行是不安全的。

◆ 同源词 hitchhiker (C) 沿途搭便车旅行者。

HIV /'eɪtʃ aɪ 'vi:/

(引起艾滋病的)人体免疫缺损病毒 (U) human immunodeficiency virus

hive /haɪv/

蜂箱; 蜂巢 (C): How many bees will there be in a hive? 一个蜂巢里将会有多少只蜜蜂呢?

hoard /hɔ:d/

① 贮藏 (vt) = store: Squirrels hoard (up) nuts for the winter. 松鼠为过冬而贮藏坚果。

② 贮藏物 (C)

hoarse /hɔ:s/

嘶哑的 (adj) = husky: His voice was hoarse from shouting. 他的嗓子喊得都嘶哑了。

hobby /'hɒbi/

爱好, 嗜好 (C): Marvin has pursued his hobby of collecting ancient pottery for many years. 马文多年来一直保持着收集古代陶器的爱好。

hockey /'hɒki/

曲棍球运动 (U) (请参阅附录“运动”): I like to play ice hockey in winter. 我喜欢在冬天打冰球。

hoist /hɔɪst/

① 升起 (vt) = raise; ⇔ lower: Hoist the flag up to the top of the pole. 把旗子升到旗杆的顶部。

② 升起, 举起; 起重机 (C)

hold /həʊld/ , held (pt), held (pp)

① 抓住, 握住 (vt) = grasp, grab: Maureen held her daughter's hand as they crossed the street. 莫琳在过马路时抓住女儿的手。

② 保持 (vt) = last, continue: How long will his good mood hold? 他这种好心情能维持多久呢?

③ 使保持某种状态 (vt) = keep: Don't hold us in suspense. 别让我们牵挂。

④ 容纳 (vt) = contain: Can this box hold all these books? 这箱子装得下所有这些书吗?

⑤ 举办 (vt) = arrange: Denny's mother held a birthday party for him. 丹尼的母亲为他举办了一个生日晚会。

⑥ 抓, 握 (U): I got/took/grabbed hold of the soup bowl in both hands and put it onto the table. 我用双手捧住了汤碗并将它放到桌子上。

hold back

① 抑制, 控制 (vt, s) = keep back, control: I couldn't hold my laughter/anger back any longer. 我忍不住笑了起来/我气得再也忍不住了。

② 阻挡 (vt, s) = keep back: The police couldn't hold the crowds back. 警察无法阻止人群的前进。

hold by

坚持 (vt, u) = adhere/stick/cling/cleave to, stand by: We must hold by our principles. 我们必须坚持原则。

hold down

① 限制, 控制 (vt, s) = keep down: We're going to hold down these prices until the New Year. 我们将在新年之前控制住这些价格。

② 压制 (vt, s) = bring/hold/keep under, keep down: You can't hold a good man down. 好人是压制不了的。

③ 保持住 (vt, s): Peter has never held down a job for longer than three months. 彼得从来也没有把一份工作保持住三个月以上的。

④ 不让(吃下的食物)呕出 (vt, s) = keep down: I am sick and haven't been able to hold my food down. 我恶心, 吃什么呕什么。

hold off

推迟, 拖延 (vt) = delay: We held off making the decision for a month. 我们推迟了一个月才下决定。

hold on

① 等着 (vi) = hang on: Hold on a minute/second. Let me put this luggage in my car. 等一会儿, 让我把这行李放到车上去。

② 坚持住 (vi) = hang on, last out: The Rangers held on to win the game in the final period. 流浪者队挺住了, 在最后一局时赢得了比赛。

hold on to

① 抓住 (vt, u) = hold tightly, seize: I was so scared that I held on to the reins as tightly as I could. 我吓得拼命抓住了缰绳。

② 把...留着 (vt, u): I think you should hold on to the ring. After all, your mother gave it to you. 我想你应该留着这枚戒指, 毕竟这是你母亲给你的。

hold out

① 伸出 (vt, s) = stretch forward: Hold out your hand/tongue. 伸出你的手/舌头。

② 抵抗 (vi) = hang/hold on: The gunmen are holding out in the old building, and refuse to yield. 那个持枪歹徒在破旧的大楼里负隅顽抗, 拒绝投降。

③ 维持 (vi) = hold/keep up, hang/last out: Will the water supply hold out until Monday? 供水能维持到星期一吗?

hold out for

坚持要求 (vt, u) = hang/stand/stick out for: We expected him to hold out for more money, but he just signed the contract. 我们预料他一定会索取更多的钱, 但他就这样签了合同。

hold over

推迟 (vt, s) = put off, lay/leave over: The game was held over until Saturday because of rain. 因为下雨比赛被推迟到星期六举行。

hold under

镇压 (*vt, s*) = **hold down**: The tyrant used cruel means to hold his people under. 那个暴君为镇压人民使用了残酷的手段。

hold up

① 延误, 耽搁 (*vt, s*) = **delay**: Sorry, I didn't mean to hold everybody up. 对不起, 我不是有意耽搁大家。

② 抢劫 (*vt, u*) = **rob**: Brad is in jail for holding up a bank. 布拉德因为抢劫银行而正在坐牢。

holder /'həʊldə(r)/

① 持有人 (*C*): The ticket holders were disappointed that the concert was canceled. 持票者因音乐会取消而感到失望。

② 支托物 (*C*): My birthday present from Katrina was a beautiful candle holder. 卡翠娜送给我的生日礼物是一个漂亮的蜡烛架。

hole /həʊl/

① 洞; 坑 (*C*): The road workers dug a big hole in the middle of the road. 筑路工人在路中间挖了个大坑。

② 漏洞; 缺陷 (*C*) = **fault, weakness, fallacy**: We found a lot of holes in her theory. 我们在她的理论中发现了许多漏洞。

③ 打洞于 (*vt*)

hole up

藏匿 (*vi*) = **hide**: Three convicts escaped from prison and holed up in an old building. 三名罪犯从监狱里逃跑后躲进了一栋破旧的大楼。

holiday /'hɒlədeɪ, -deɪ/

① 假日, 节日 (*C*): May Day is a national holiday. 五一节是一个国定假日。

② 假期 (*U*) = **vacation**: The Glens are away on holiday in Hawaii. 葛伦一家去夏威夷度假了。

hollow /'hɒləʊ/

① 中空的 (*adj*) ⇔ **solid**: The columns

look solid, but in fact they're hollow. 那些柱子看起来是实心的, 但实际上是空心的。

② 虚假的 (*adj*) = **false**: Don't take his hollow compliments seriously. 别把他的那些虚假奉承话当真。

③ 挖空 (*vt*): He hollowed out a log to make a canoe. 他把一根圆木挖空后做了一只独木舟。

holy /'həʊli/

神圣的 (*adj*) = **sacred**: The Bible is the holy book of the Christians. 《圣经》是基督教徒的圣书。

home /həʊm/

① 家 (*U*): Their son George lives at college during the week and at home on the weekends. 他们的儿子乔治平时住在大学里, 周末则回家过。

◆ 同源词 **homely** (*adj*) 家常的。

② 住宅 (*C*) = **house**: We have a comfortable home in the suburbs of Shanghai. 我们在上海的郊外有一所舒适的房子。

③ 回家; 在家 (*adv*): My mother wants me to go home directly after school. 我母亲要我放学后直接回家。

home in on

(导弹等) 自动寻(的), 自动导向(目标) (*vt, u*) = **zero in on**: Our plane homed in on the enemy's airport and destroyed it with one bomb. 我们的飞机瞄准了敌人的机场, 然后用一颗炸弹就把它炸毁了。

homeland /'həʊmlænd, -lənd/

故乡 (*C*) = **native land, fatherland**: The Wang family are planning to return to their homeland. 王家正打算回到故乡去。

homemaker /'həʊmmeɪkə(r)/

家庭主妇 (*C*) (请参阅附录“职业”) = **housewife**

homesick /'həʊmsɪk/

思乡的; 想家的 (*adj*): While studying in America, I was homesick for Hang-

zhou. 在美国求学期间,我很思念家乡杭州。

◆同源词 **homesickness** (U) 思乡病。

homework /'həʊmwɜ:k/

家庭作业 (U) = **assignment**: The homework our math teacher gave us yesterday was too much for us to do in one night. 昨天数学老师给我们布置的家庭作业多得一晚上都做不完。

homosexual /,hɒmə(ʊ)'seksjuəl,-kʃu-/

① 同性恋的 (*adj*) = **gay**; ⇔ **heterosexual**: John and Peter are often seen to walk hand in hand. They must be homosexual. 约翰和彼得常被人看见手拉手一起走。他俩一定是同性恋。

② 同性恋者 (C)

honest /'ɒnɪst/

诚实的 (*adj*) = **frank**; ⇔ **dishonest**: To be honest with you, I don't see eye to eye with you. 说实话,我与你的看法并不完全一致。

◆同源词 **honestly** (*adv*) 诚实地。

honesty /'ɒnɪstɪ/

坦诚,诚实 (U) = **candor**: I will answer your question with complete honesty. 我会十分坦诚地回答你的问题。

honey /'hʌni/

蜂蜜 (U): Bees gather honey from flowers. 蜜蜂在花丛中采蜜。

honeymoon /'hʌnɪmu:n/

蜜月 (C): Where did you spend your honeymoon? 你们是在哪儿度的蜜月?

honk /hɒŋk/

① 按响 (*vt*): Don't honk the horn while driving past the school. 开车经过学校时不要按响喇叭。

② 鸣响 (*vi*): Horns honked incessantly when traffic backed up for no obvious reasons. 当交通莫名其妙地堵塞时,喇叭就会不停地鸣响。

honor /'ɒnə(r)/

① 荣誉 (U): Patty is a girl with no sense of honor. 帕蒂是个缺乏荣誉感的女孩。

◆同源词 **honorary** (*adj*) 名誉的。

② 荣幸 (U) = **pleasure**: It's my great honor to introduce the president of the company to you. 我非常荣幸地向您介绍公司的董事长。

③ 荣幸 (S): It is a great honor to have the president here today. 今天董事长能光临此地,此乃莫大的荣幸。

④ 优异的成绩 (P): Helen Keller graduated with honors from college. 海伦·凯勒以优异的成绩从大学毕业。

⑤ 使荣幸 (*vt*): Today the president honored us with his presence. 今天总裁的出席使我们深感荣幸。I feel honored to introduce the president to you. 我很荣幸地把董事长介绍给您。

honorable /'ɒnərəbl/

光荣的;体面的;诚实的 (*adj*): Gary is too honorable a man to cheat on exams. 葛瑞是个非常老实的人,不可能在考试时作弊。

honorary /'ɒnərəri/

名誉的 (*adj*): Mr. Hoover is the honorary chairman of our club. 胡佛先生是我们俱乐部的名誉主席。

hood /hʊd/

① 引擎盖 (C): Raise the hood of the car and check what that noise is. 把汽车的引擎盖掀起来,检查一下杂音是怎么回事。

② 兜帽 (C): In Alaska, you have to wear a coat with a fur-lined hood. 在阿拉斯加,你得穿上有毛皮兜帽的外套。

hoof /hu:f/

蹄 (C): The horse's hoofs clattered over the stony road. 马蹄在石子路上得得作响。

hook /hʊk/

① 钩子 (C): You can hang your coat on the hook behind the door. 你可以把外套挂在门背后的钩子上。

◆同源词 **hooked** (*adj*) 钩状的;成瘾的。

② 用钩挂起 (*vt*): Todd hooked his hat on the nail. 托德把帽子挂到钉子上。

be/get hooked on

① 完全依赖于, 离不开 (*vt, u*) = (be) addicted to: Some people are hooked on drugs. 有些人吸毒成瘾。

② 迷上 (*vt, u*) = fall in love with: King has got hooked on that blonde. 金迷上了那位金发姑娘。

hook up

使被连接 (*vt, s*) = connect: Is the video hooked up to the TV? 把录像机和电视机接上了吗?

hoop /hu:p/

箍; 铁环; 篮圈 (*C*): The basketball hoop was too high for me to even touch though I jumped as hard as I could. 篮圈太高了, 我尽力往上跳也碰不到它。

hop /hɒp/

① 跳 (*vi*) = jump: A yellow bird hopped onto my windowsill this morning. 今天上午一只黄色的鸟跳到了我的窗台上。

② 跳跃 (*C*) = jump: The rabbit got up, took three hops and turned around. 那只兔子起身跳了三下并转过身来。

③ 一段航程 (*C*) = flight: It's only a short hop from Shanghai to Nanchang. 从上海到南昌只是一次短途飞行。

hope /həʊp/

① 希望 (*vi*) = wish: I hope for an increase in my salary. 我希望能加薪。

② 希望 (*U*): The situation looks bad, but don't give up hope. 情况看来不妙, 但别放弃希望。

③ 希望 (*C*): Mrs. Nowak expressed high/great/strong hopes of her son's recovery. 诺瓦克太太强烈希望儿子能恢复健康。

hopeful /'həʊpf(ʊ)l/

抱有希望的; 有希望的 (*adj*) ⇔ hopeless: Mrs. Nowak is hopeful of her son's recovery. 诺瓦克太太对儿子的康复抱有希望。

◆ 同源词 **hopefully** (*adv*) 抱有希望; 但愿。

horizon /hə'raɪzən/

① 地平线 (the + *S*): The setting sun disappeared below the horizon. 落日消失在地平线下。

② 眼界, 视野 (*C*): Traveling can broaden our horizons. 旅行可以拓宽我们的眼界。

horizontal /,hɒrɪ'zɒntəl/

水平的 (*adj*) ⇔ vertical: Draw a horizontal line on the blackboard. 在黑板上画一条水平线。

hormone /'hɔ:məʊn/

荷尔蒙, 激素 (*C*): My mother had hormone replacement therapy during menopause. 我母亲在更年期期间接受了荷尔蒙取代疗法。

horn /hɔ:n/

① (牛等的) 角 (*C*): The horns of rhinoceroses are often used as medicine in China. 犀牛角在中国常用作药物。

◆ 同源词 **horned** (*adj*) 有角的。

② (汽车等的) 喇叭 (*C*): The driver honked/blew/sounded the horn when a boy stepped in front of his car. 司机在看到有一个男孩走到他的汽车前面时按了喇叭。

horoscope /'hɒrəskəʊp/

天宫图 (*C*): I'm interested both in western zodiac and in Chinese horoscope. 我对西方的黄道十二宫图和中国的天宫图都感兴趣。

horrible /'hɒrəbl/

① 恐怖的 (*adj*) = frightful, dreadful, terrible: A horrible shriek broke the silence of the night. 一声恐怖的尖叫刺破了夜的宁静。

② 令人不快的 (*adj*) = disgusting, rude: What a horrible man Josh is! 乔希这人真让人倒胃口!

③ 糟透的 (*adj*) = bad, unpleasant: I have a horrible feeling that my application for the job will be rejected. 我有一种不祥的感觉, 即: 我的求职申请会被拒绝。

horrify /'hɒrɪfaɪ/

使恐怖;使震惊(*vt*) = **shock**: We were horrified at the news of Mr. Wu's being murdered. 吴先生被谋杀的消息使我们深感震惊。

horror /'hɒrə(r)/

恐怖;震惊(*U*) = **shock, terror**: The news of Mr. Wu being murdered filled us with horror. 吴先生被谋杀的消息让我们深感震惊。

horse /hɔ:s/

马(*C*) (请参阅附录“动物”)

hose /həʊz/

① 软管(*U*): I bought 30 feet of plastic hose for watering in the garden. 我买了一根用来给花园浇水的30英尺长的塑料软管。

② 用软管淋浇(或冲洗)(*vt*): It's my job to hose the garden every day. 每天给花园浇水是我的工作。

hose down

用软管冲洗(*vt, s*): I am hosing down my car. 我正用软管冲洗汽车。

hospitable /'hɒspɪəbl/

热情友好的,好客的(*adj*) ⇔ **inhospitable**: Tina and Andy are always very hospitable to their guests. 蒂娜和安迪对待客人总是很热情友好。

hospital /'hɒspɪtəl/

医院(*C*): Janice was admitted to/discharged from (the) hospital yesterday. 昨天珍妮丝入/出院了。

hospitality /'hɒsprɪ'tæləti/

殷勤,好客(*U*): During my visit in America, I accepted Kent's hospitality and stayed over in his home for three days. 我在美国访问期间受到了肯特的殷勤款待,并在他家里住了三天。

hospitalize /'hɒspɪtəlaɪz/

使入院治疗(*vt*): Joe had a stroke and was hospitalized for a month. 乔患了中风,住了一个月的医院。

host /həʊst/

① 主人,东道主(*C*): At the end of the party we thanked our host and hostess.

宴会快结束时我们感谢了男女主人。

② 主持人(*C*) ⇔ **guest**: Jacky is the host of a TV show. 杰基是一档电视节目的主持人。

◆ 同源词 **hostess** (*C*) 女主人;女主持人。

③ 当…的主人(*vt*): Last night Julie hosted a banquet for 30 guests. 昨晚茱莉设宴招待了30个客人。

④ 当…的东道主,主办(*vt*): Do you know which country is going to host the next World Cup? 你知道下一届世界杯赛将由哪个国家主办吗?

hostage /'hɒstɪdʒ/

人质(*C*): The bank robber held/took a woman hostage/kept a woman as a hostage. 银行抢劫犯将一名妇女扣作人质。

hostel /'hɒstəl/

招待所(*C*): Most of the time we stayed at youth hostels while traveling in Europe. 我们在欧洲旅行期间大部分时间都是住青年招待所。

hostile /'hɒstail/

怀有敌意的(*adj*) = **antagonistic**: ⇔ **friendly, cordially**: He is always hostile to/towards strangers. 他对陌生人总是怀有敌意。

hostility /hɒ'stɪləti/

敌意(*U*): Never do or say anything to provoke hostility among them. 别做也别说什么会在他们之中引起敌意的事情。

hot /hɒt/

① 热的;烫的(*adj*) ⇔ **cold**: If you are hot, take your coat off. 如果你觉得热,就把外套脱掉。

② 辣的(*adj*) = **spicy**; ⇔ **mild**: The soup is hot; I put too much pepper in it. 这汤很辣,我在汤里放了太多辣椒。

③ 热衷的(*adj*) = **interested (in)**: Many people are hot on Japanese products. 许多人都对日本货很热衷。

hotel /hə(ʊ)'tel/

旅馆(*C*): How much do they charge for staying one night in that hotel? 在那家旅馆里住一夜收费多少?

hound /haʊnd/

① 猎狗 (C): My grandpa used to hunt with hounds. 我祖父以前常带猎狗来打猎。

② 侵扰 (vt): The lawmaker was hounded relentlessly by the press for his scandal. 该立法者因丑闻而受到报界的无情烦扰。

hour /aʊə(r)/

小时 (C): They are paid by the hour. 他们按小时支取酬劳。

hourly /'aʊəli/

① 每一小时的 (adj): There's an hourly train to Hangzhou. 每小时有一班到杭州去的火车。

② 每小时 (adv): Take one tablet hourly. 每小时服用一片。

house /haus/

房屋, 住宅 (C) (请参阅附录“房屋”)

household /'haʊshəʊld/

① 家庭的 (adj) = domestic: All my family members take turns doing the household chores. 我们家每个人轮流做家务事。

② 一家人 (C) = family: The whole household gets/get up early. 一家人都起得早。

housekeeper /'haʊski:pə(r)/

管家 (C) (请参阅附录“职业”)

housewife /'haʊswaɪf/

家庭主妇 (C) (请参阅附录“职业”)

housework /'haʊswɜ:k/

家务劳动 (U): All my family members share the housework, and I always do the dishes after dinner. 我们家每个人都分担家务劳动, 我总是负责在饭后洗碗。

housing /'haʊzɪŋ/

住房 (U): During these two years, the number of people in poor housing has been increasing. 这两年来, 住房条件差的人数在增加。

hover /'hɒvə(r)/

① 盘旋 (vi): A hawk was hovering over its nest. 一只鹰在它的巢穴上方盘旋着。

② 徘徊 (vi) = linger: He's so ill that he seems to be hovering between life and death. 他病得很重, 看上去正徘徊在生死之间。

how /haʊ/

多少 (表示数量或程度); 怎样 (adv): How far is it from here to the park? 从这里到公园有多远?

however /'haʊ'evə(r)/

① 无论怎样 (adv) = no matter how: However hard he tried, he couldn't persuade his father to buy him a motorcycle. 无论他怎么努力都无法说服他父亲给他买辆摩托车。

② 可是 (adv) = nevertheless: My room is small; however, it is very comfortable. 我的房间虽小, 但很舒适。

③ 不管用什么方法 (conj) = in whatever way: You may solve the problem however you like. 你可用你喜欢的任何方式来解决这个问题。

howl /haʊl/

① 嗥叫 (vi): The dogs howled all night. 狗嗥叫了一夜。

② 嗥叫; 号叫 (C)

huddle /'hʌdl/

① 挤作一团 (vi): The girls huddled together on the sofa. 女孩们在沙发上挤作一团。

② 缩成一团 (vi): Mary huddled under the blanket. 玛丽在毯子下缩成一团。

③ 一堆 (C): They sat around in huddles, watching TV. 他们一群群围坐着看电视。

hug /hʌg/

① 拥抱 (C) = embrace: Doug gave me a big/quick hug when we met. 我们相遇时道格紧紧地 / 匆匆地拥抱了我。

② 拥抱 (vt, vi) = embrace: They hugged (each other) like long-lost lovers. 他俩拥抱在一起, 一如久别重逢的情侣。

huge /hju:dʒ/

巨大的 (adj) = enormous, tremendous: It cost my parents a huge amount of

money to buy a bigger house. 买一幢更大的房子花去了我父母一笔巨款。

hum /hʌm/

① 哼唱 (*vt, vi*): I often unconsciously hum (songs) to myself while I'm working. 我在工作时常会不知不觉地独自哼唱。

② 嗡嗡声 (*S*)

human /'hju:mən/

① 人的 (*adj*) ⇔ *mechanical*: The accident was caused by human error—the driver fell asleep. 那起事故是人为造成的——司机睡着了。

② 人 (*C*) = *human being*: Compared to some other creatures, humans have been on the Earth for a relatively short time. 与别的一些生物相比,人类在地球上存在的时间相对要短得多。

humane /'hju:'mem/

人道的 (*adj*) = *kind*; ⇔ *inhumane*: Is there any humane method of killing livestock? 有没有宰杀牲畜的人道一点的方法?

humanitarian /'hju:mæni'teəriən/

① 人道主义的 (*adj*): The prisoner has been released for humanitarian reasons. 出于人道的原因,该囚犯被释放了。

② 人道主义者 (*C*)

humanity /'hju:'mænəti/

① 爱心 (*U*): Miss Cruise is a person of great humanity—she's been keeping stray dogs for years. 克鲁斯小姐充满爱心,多年来她一直在收养流浪狗。

② 人类 (*U*) = *human beings*: Advances in science help all humanity. 科学的进步给全人类带来福音。

humble /'hʌmbl/

① 卑微的 (*adj*) = *low*: Mr. Wang rose from humble origins to become an entrepreneur. 王先生出身寒微,后来成了一名企业家。

② 谦虚的 (*adj*) ⇔ *proud, arrogant*: Lisa is a humble and courteous girl. 莉莎是一个谦虚而又有礼貌的女孩。

humid /'hju:mɪd/

潮湿的 (*adj*) = *damp, moist*: The climate of Guangzhou is hot and humid. 广州的气候炎热而潮湿。

humidity /'hju:'mɪdəti/

潮湿,湿气 (*U*) = *moisture*: It's not the heat but the humidity that makes summer here so uncomfortable. 这儿的夏天如此令人不舒服不是因为炎热,而是因为太潮湿。

humiliate /'hju:'mɪliet/

使蒙羞 (*vt*) = *shame, disgrace*: The girl humiliated her parents by behaving badly in front of the guests. 那女孩因为在客人面前表现欠佳而使父母感到丢脸。

◆ 同源词 *humiliation* (*U*) 蒙羞,丢脸。 *humiliating* (*adj*) 丢脸的。

humor /'hju:mə(r)/

① 幽默 (*U*): Mason hasn't got much of a sense of humor. 梅森不大有幽默感。

② 心情 (*S*) = *mood*: Ellen came home in a very bad humor; her wallet was stolen on the bus. 爱伦回家时心情很糟糕,她的钱包在公共汽车上被偷了。

humorous /'hju:mərəs/

幽默的 (*adj*): Mark Twain was a humorous writer and he made humorous remarks all the time. 马克·吐温是位很幽默的作家,字里行间总是妙语不断。

hunch /hʌntʃ/

① 预感 (*C*) = *intuition*: Josh, acting on a hunch, ran home to see if his mother had a heart attack. 乔希凭着预感直奔家中,看看母亲是否心脏病发作了。

② 使弓起 (*vt*): He hunched his shoulders and bent lower over his work. 他干活时耸着肩猫着腰。

hundred /'hʌndrəd/

一百 (*adj, C*)

hunger /'hʌŋgə(r)/

① 饥饿 (*U*): Mario satisfied his hunger with a big bowl of beef noodles. 马里欧吃了一大碗牛肉面以充饥。

②渴望 (S) = desire, craving: Lewis has a great hunger for riches. 路易斯对财富渴望至极。

③渴望 (vi) = long, yearn, crave, pine: The orphan child hungered for affection. 那个孤儿渴望得到关爱。

hungry /'hʌŋgrɪ/

①饥饿的 (adj) = starving, starved: If you get hungry between meals, eat an apple. 如果你在两顿饭之间感到饥饿, 就吃一个苹果。

②渴望的 (adj) = desirous (of): Rita is hungry for a chance to work. 丽塔渴望得到一个工作的机会。

hunt /hʌnt/

①打猎, 猎 (vi, vt): Jay and Owen are out hunting (wild geese). 杰伊和欧文出去打猎(猎野鹅)了。

②狩猎 (C)

③搜寻 (vi) = search: I've hunted high and low for my credit card. 我已到处找过了我的信用卡。

hunt down

找寻到; 追捕到 (vt, s) = track/hound down: The police are determined to hunt down the murderer. 警方下决心要把凶手缉拿归案。

hunt out

找到, 找出 (vt, s) = search/seek out: I must try and hunt out the old photographs. 我必须尽力把那些旧照片找出来。

hunter /'hʌntə(r)/

①猎人 (C) = huntsman: The hunter set several traps for the bear. 猎人设下了几处陷阱来捕熊。

②搜寻者 (C): The employment agency was full of job hunters. 职业介绍所内挤满了求职的人。

◆相关词 poacher (偷猎者), prey (猎物), predator (捕食者)。

hurdle /'hɜ:dl/

①跨栏赛跑; 栏架 (C): David won the 200m hurdles in the school athletic meet.

大卫在校运动会上获得了200米跨栏赛冠军。

◆同源词 hurdler (C) 跨栏运动员。

②困难, 障碍 (C) = obstacle: Patty overcame many hurdles to become a ballet dancer. 佩蒂克服了无数困难才成为一名芭蕾舞演员。

③跳过, 跨过 (vt) = jump over: Dale hurdled the bush and ran into the street. 戴尔跳过灌木丛奔到了街上。

hurl /hɜ:l/

①投掷 (vt) = throw, fling: The angry demonstrators hurled eggs at the policemen. 愤怒的示威者朝警察投掷了鸡蛋。

②口出(恶言) (vt): How would you act if he hurled abuse at you? 如果他对你口出恶言, 你怎么办?

hurricane /'hʌrɪkən/

飓风 (C): A violent hurricane struck Florida and did serious damage. 一场强烈的飓风袭击了佛罗里达州, 并造成了严重损失。

hurry /'hʌrɪ/

①匆忙, 急忙 (U) = rush: There's no hurry making the decision; take your time. 别忙着作决定, 慢慢来。

◆同源词 hurried (adj) 匆忙的。

②匆忙 (S) = rush: You make mistakes if you do things in a hurry. 你如果匆忙行事就会犯错误。

③(使)急忙 (vi, vt) = rush: My mother hurried (me) across the street. 我母亲急急忙忙(催我)穿过马路。

hurt /hɜ:t/ , hurt (pt), hurt (pp)

①使受伤 (vt): He hurt his leg when he fell. 他跌倒时摔伤了腿。

②感到疼痛 (vi) = ache: His leg hurt bitterly. 他的腿很痛。

③伤痛 (U) = pain: Your sympathy eased my hurt. 你的同情减轻了我的伤痛。

④伤害 (C) = injury: A scrape is not a serious hurt. 擦破点皮算不上重伤。

husband /'hʌzbənd/

丈夫 (C) (请参阅附录“亲属”) ⇔ wife

hush /hʌʃ/

① 使安静 (vt): The boy was noisy in church, but his mother hushed him up. 那男孩在做礼拜时吵吵闹闹, 不过他妈妈让他安静了下来。

② 寂静 (S) = **silence**: When the curtain went up, a hush fell over the room. 帷幕升起时房间里变得一片寂静。

hush up

掩盖 (vt, s) = **cover up**: The legislator tried to hush the political scandal up. 该议员试图掩盖那桩政治丑闻。

hustle /'hʌsl/

① 猛推; 催促 (vt): The police hustled the drunkard into the police car. 警察把醉汉推上了警车。

② 奔忙 (U): I've got used to the hustle and bustle of city life. 我已经对忙忙碌碌的城市生活习以为常了。

hut /hʌt/

棚屋 (C): They built a bamboo hut at the foot of the hill. 他们在山脚下搭了个竹棚。

hydrogen /'haɪdrədʒən/

氢 (U): Hydrogen becomes water when it combines with oxygen. 氢与氧结合后就成了水。

hygiene /'haɪdʒi:n/

卫生 (U): Be careful about your personal hygiene. 你要注意个人卫生。

◆ 同源词 **hygienic** (adj) 卫生的。

hymn /hɪm/

赞美诗 (C): I like singing hymns. 我喜欢唱赞美诗。

hypertension /,haɪpə'tenʃən/

高血压 (U): My father has suffered hypertension for years. 我父亲患高血压已有多多年了。

◆ 同首词 **hypersonic** (超音速的)。 **hypersensitive** (过敏的)。

hyphen /'haɪfən/

连字符 (C): “Co-ed” can be written with or without a hyphen. “Co-ed (男女同校的)”一词在书写时加不加连字符都可以。

hypnosis /hɪp'nɒsɪs/

催眠状态 (U): Under hypnosis, the man acted as if he were a superman. 那名男子在催眠状态下表现得好像他是个超人。

◆ 同首词 **hypnotize** (vt) 使进入催眠状态。 **hypnotist** (C) 催眠师。

hypocrisy /hɪ'pɒkrɪsi/

虚伪 (U) ⇔ **sincerity**: We discerned his hypocrisy and distanced ourselves from him. 我们觉察到了他的虚伪并远离了他。

hypocrite /'hɪpəkrɪt/

伪君子 (C): It takes courage to blow the whistle on a hypocrite. 揭露伪君子是需要些勇气的。

◆ 同源词 **hypocritical** (adj) 虚伪的。

hypothesis /haɪ'pɒθɪsɪs/

假设 (C) = **supposition, theory**: The manufacturer put forward different hypotheses to explain why GM food is better. 生产商提出种种假设来解释为何基因改良食品更佳。

◆ 同源词 **hypothesize** (vt) 假设。 **hypothetical** (adj) 假设的。

hysterical /hɪ'sterɪkəl/

歇斯底里的 (adj): She suffered bouts of hysterical depression after her only son died in a traffic accident. 她的独生子死于车祸后她就患上了间歇性歇斯底里忧郁症。

◆ 同源词 **hysteria** (U) 歇斯底里, 癡病。

I /aɪ/

我 (主格) (*pron*)

ice /aɪs/

冰 (*U*): The hot sun soon melted the ice into water. 灼热的阳光很快就把冰融化成了水。

◆同源词 **icy** (*adj*) 冰冷的; 结冰的。 **iced** (*adj*) 冰镇的, 冰过的。

iceberg /'aɪsbɜːg/

冰山 (*C*): The Titanic hit/struck an iceberg and sank. “泰坦尼克”号撞上冰山后沉没了。

icon /'aɪkɒn, -kən/

图标 (*C*): Click on the icon at the bottom of the screen to open a new file. 点击一下屏幕底部的图标便可以打开一个新的文件。

icy /'aɪsi/

① 结冰的, 冰封的 (*adj*) = ice-covered: You must be very careful when driving on an icy road. 在结冰的路面上开车你得格外小心。

② 冷淡的 (*adj*) = cold; ⇔ hearty: Vicky received an icy welcome. 维琪受到冷淡的接待。

ID /'aɪ 'di:/

身份证 (*C*) ID card; an identity card

idea /aɪ'diə/

思想, 观念 (*C*): It will take a long time to persuade my father to accept/adapt to/adopt new ideas. 要说服我父亲接受新观念是要花很长时间的。

ideal /aɪ'diəl/

① 理想的 (*adj*) = perfect: These picture books are ideal for children. 这些图画书是理想的儿童读物。

② 理想 (*C*): Ruby found it difficult to fulfill/attain/realize her ideals. 茹比发现要实现她的理想是很困难的。

◆同源词 **idealize** (*vt*) 把…理想化。 **idealist** (*C*) 理想主义者。

identical /aɪ'dentɪkəl/

完全相同的 (*adj*) = the same (as): Your fingerprint can never be identical to mine. 你的指纹与我的绝不可能相同。

identification /aɪ'dentɪfɪ'keɪʃən/

辨认 (*U*): The man had been badly burned, so identification was difficult to make. 那人已被严重烧伤, 所以很难辨认。

identify /(a)ɪ'dentɪfaɪ/

① 辨认 (身份) (*vt*) = recognize: The body was identified as the owner of the pawn shop. 那具尸体已被鉴定为当铺老板。

② 使等同 (*vt*): While reading novels, I tend to identify myself with the main character in the story. 我在读小说时经常会把自己等同于故事中的主角。

identity /(a)ɪ'dentɪtɪ/

身份 (*U*): He changed his name to conceal/disguise/veil his real identity. 他改名换姓以掩盖其真实身份。

idiom /'ɪdɪəm/

习语, 成语 (*C*): “Giving someone the sack” is an English idiom, meaning dismissing someone from a job. “Giving someone the sack” 是一个英语成语, 意为“开除或解雇某人”。

◆同源词 **idiomatic** (*adj*) 合乎惯用法的。

idiot /'ɪdɪət/

白痴 (*C*) = fool, dummy: What an idiot

I was to have believed him! 我真是白痴,竟会相信他!

idle /'aɪdl/

① 闲散的; 闲置的 (*adj*): Irving is always busy; he can't bear to be idle. 爱尔兰总是很忙,他闲不住。

② 消磨 (*vt*) = *while, fool*: Maggie and I idled away the whole afternoon talking. 玛姬和我闲聊着打发了整个下午。

③ 闲逛 (*vi*): Bob spent the whole morning idling around. 鲍勃闲逛了整整一个上午。

idle away

① 消磨 (*vt, s*) = *fiddle/fool/loaf/fritter away*: Julia regrets having idled away her youth. 朱丽亚后悔浪费了自己的青春。

② 空转 (*vi*): Don't leave your car idling away outside the office. 不要让汽车停在办公室外面空转。

idol /'aɪdəl/

偶像 (*C*): Many young people make an idol of their favorite singer or movie star. 许多年轻人都把自己最喜爱的歌手或影星当成偶像。

◆ 同源词 **idolize** (*vt*) 把...当偶像崇拜。

i. e. /'aɪ 'i:, 'ɪdæt 'ɪz/

即; 那就是 (*adv*) (Latin) *id est* = *that is, in other words*

if /ɪf/

① 假如, 如果, 要是 (*conj*) = *suppose, provided supposing*: Just give me a ring if you need any help. 假如你需要帮忙, 给我打个电话就行。

② 是否 (*conj*) = *whether*: I wonder if Anne is at home now. 我在想, 现在安妮在不在家。

ignorance /'ɪgnərəns/

① 无知 (*U*) = *stupidity*: Ian's argument with the policeman about speeding only exposed/displayed/exhibited his ignorance. 伊恩与警察为超速行驶的事争吵只能说明他的无知。

② 不知 (*U*): We are in complete ignorance of his financial situation. 我们对他的经济状况一无所知。

ignorant /'ɪgnərənt/

不知道的; 无知的 (*adj*) = *unaware*: I was totally ignorant of their presence. 我一点也不知道他们也在场。

ignore /ɪg'nɔ:(r)/

不顾; 不理; 忽视 (*vt*) = *pay no attention to*: Ignore little John and he'll soon stop misbehaving. 别去理睬小约翰, 他一会儿就会停止捣蛋的。

ill /ɪl/

① 有病的 (*adj*) = (*get*) *sick/unwell*: Matthew suddenly fell ill, so he didn't go to the meeting. 马修忽然生病了, 所以没去开会。

◆ 同源词 **illness** (*C, U*) 疾病; 生病。

② 令人不快的 (*adj*) = *bad*: There's a lot of ill feeling about his being promoted. 他的提升令许多人感到不快。

③ 坏的 (*adv*): I've never heard Dinah speak ill of others. 我从没听到黛娜说过别人的坏话。

illegal /ɪ'li:ɡəl/

违法的, 非法的 (*adj*) = *unlawful*; ⇔ *legal*: It's illegal for people under 17 to ride a motorcycle or drive a car here. 在这里, 17岁以下的人骑摩托车或开汽车是违法的。

illiterate /ɪ'litərət/

① 文盲的 (*adj*): I am musically illiterate. 我是个音盲。

② 文盲 (*C*)

illuminate /ɪ'l(j)u:mɪneɪt/

① 照明 (*vt*) = *light up*: His room is well/poorly illuminated. 他的房间照明很好/很差。

② 阐明 (*vt*) = *clarify*: His explanation illuminated the mystery surrounding the girl's disappearance. 他的解释解开了那个女孩失踪的谜团。

◆ 同源词 **illumination** (*U*) 照明; 阐明。

illusion /ɪ'l(j)u:ʒən/

幻想 (*C*) = *delusion*; ⇔ *disillusion*: Colin

cherished an illusion that Erin would be his bride. 柯林抱着一个幻想:艾琳有一天会成为他的新娘。

illustrate /'iləstreɪt/

① 给…配插图 (vt): Her book is richly illustrated with a lot of beautiful pictures. 她的书配有许多漂亮的插图。

② 说明 (vt) = exemplify, explain: Each word in this dictionary is illustrated with a sentence. 这本辞典中的每个词都配有用作说明的例句。

illustration /'ilə'streɪʃən/

① 插图 (C) = picture: There are some hair-raising illustrations of World War II in this book. 这本书中配有一些有关第二次世界大战的令人毛骨悚然的插图。

② 例证 (C) = example: You need to give/add/furnish more illustrations to explain the theory. 你需要再多举些例证来解释这一理论。

image /'ɪmɪdʒ/

① 概念 (C) = mental picture, idea: I have a clear image of how I will look in twenty years of time. 我对自己 20 年后会有怎样一个模样有一个清晰的概念。

② 形象 (C): The government will have to improve its image if it wants to win the next election. 政府如果想在下次大选中获胜就必须改善自身的形象。

③ 酷似的人(或物), 翻版 (C) = copy: Grace is the very image of her mother. 格蕾丝长得和她母亲一模一样。

imaginable /'ɪmædʒ(ə)nəbl/

可想像的 (adj) ⇔ unimaginable: I tried every means imaginable, but I couldn't convince her to go with us. 我把所有能想到的办法都试过了, 但就是无法说服她跟我们同去。

imaginary /'ɪmædʒɪnəri/

虚构的 (adj) = made-up: All the characters in this story are imaginary. 这个故事中的全部人物都是虚构的。

imagination /'ɪmædʒɪ'neɪʃən/

① 想像(力) (U): Stories of adventure often stir up/excite/ stimulate children's

imagination. 冒险故事常常会激发儿童的想像力。

② 想像力 (C): Novelists usually have very good/vivid/lively imaginations. 小说家通常都具有极好的/生动的/活泼的想像力。

imaginative /'ɪmædʒ(ə)nətɪv/

想像力丰富的, 充满想像力的 (adj) = creative; ⇔ unimaginative: Philip is an imaginative boy, who often gives imaginative answers to others' questions. 菲利普是个想像力丰富的男孩, 对别人提出的问题常常作出充满想像力的回答。

imagine /'ɪmædʒɪn/

想像 (vt): I can hardly imagine Lily marrying a man younger than her by 30 years! 我怎么也想像不到莉莉竟然会和一个比她小 30 岁的男人结婚!

imitate /'ɪmɪteɪt/

模仿 (vt) = mimic, copy: Nicole can imitate her English teacher perfectly. 尼科尔能够很逼真地模仿她的英语老师。

imitation /'ɪmɪ'teɪʃən/

① 模仿 (C): Nicole does a good/brilliant imitation of her English teacher. 尼科尔模仿起她的英语老师来可为惟妙惟肖。

② 仿制品 (C) = copy, counterfeit: It's not real leather; it's only an imitation. 那不是真皮, 而只是仿制品。

③ 仿造 (U): The museum was built in imitation of an ancient Chinese palace. 这座博物馆是按一座古代的中国宫殿仿造的。

immature /'ɪmætʃʊə(r), -'tʃʊə(r)/

未成熟的 (adj) ⇔ mature: I think David is rather immature for a man of 40. 我觉得大卫作为一个已 40 岁的男人是相当不成熟的。

immediate /'ɪmɪ:diət/

立即的 (adj) = prompt: We must take immediate action to prevent mudslides. 我们必须立刻采取行动以防止泥石流。

immediately /'ɪmɪ:diətli/

① 马上,立刻 (*adv*) = *at once, right away*: I called him immediately after I got home. 我回家后马上给他打了电话。

② 一...(就...)(*conj*) = *as soon as*: I came immediately I got the news. 我一得到消息就来了。

immense /ɪ'mens/

极大的 (*adj*) = *great*: Judy has made immense progress in English. 茱蒂的英语有了长足的进步。

immerse /ɪ'mɜ:s/

① 使浸泡 (*vt*) = *bathe*: I enjoy immersing myself in the hot spring. 我喜欢把自己泡在温泉里。

② 使沉浸 (*vt*) = *absorb*: Hubert immersed himself totally in his work. 休伯特忘我地投身于工作。

◆ 同源词 *immersion* (*U*) 浸入。

immigrant /'ɪmɪgrənt/

移民 (*C*) ⇔ *emigrant*: California has many illegal immigrants from Mexico. 加利福尼亚州有大量来自墨西哥的非法移民。

◆ 相关词 *immigrant* (外国移入的移民)。 *emigrant* (移居他国的移民)。

immigrate /'ɪmɪgrət/

移入,移居 (*vi*) ⇔ *emigrate*: Some Americans immigrate to China. 一些美国人移居中国。

immigration /ɪ'mɪ'grɛɪʃən/

移居;移民 (*U*) ⇔ *emigration*: There are strict controls on immigration into that country. 那个国家有严格的控制移民的手段。

immoral /ɪ'mɔrəl/

不道德的 (*adj*) ⇔ *moral*: It is immoral to wiretap other people's telephones. 窃听别人的电话是不道德的。

immortal /ɪ'mɔ:təl/

不朽的 (*adj*) ⇔ *mortal*: *Romeo and Juliet* is one of Shakespeare's immortal plays. 《罗密欧与茱丽叶》是莎士比亚的不朽剧作之一。

◆ 同源词 *immortality* (*U*) 永存,不朽。

immune /ɪ'mju:n/

① 有免疫力的 (*adj*): Marcos is immune to hepatitis as a result of vaccination. 马可斯接种过疫苗,所以对肝炎有免疫力。

◆ 同源词 *immunity* (*U*) 免疫(力);豁免(权)。

② 不受影响的 (*adj*): Confucius seemed to be immune to criticism. 孔夫子好像是不为批评所动的。

③ 免除的 (*adj*) = *exempt*: That guy bought off the judge and was immune from prosecution. 那个家伙买通了法官,因而不会受到起诉。

impact /'ɪmpækt/

① 影响 (*U, S*) = *influence, effect*: The computer has (a) great/notable/tremendous impact on our life. 计算机对我们的生活产生着巨大的影响。

② 撞击力 (*U, S*) = *force*: The powerful impact of the car cracked the traffic island. 汽车巨大的撞击力把安全岛都给撞毁了。

impair /ɪm'peə(r)/

损伤;削弱 (*vt*) = *damage, weaken*: Loud music may impair your hearing. 刺耳的音乐可能会损伤你的听力。

◆ 同源词 *impairment* (*U*) 损害。

◆ 同尾词 *repair* (修理)。 *despair* (绝望)。

impatient /ɪm'peɪjənt/

没有耐心的,不耐烦的 (*adj*) ⇔ *patient*: Don't be impatient with your students. 别对你的学生缺乏耐心。

◆ 同源词 *impatience* (*U*) 不耐烦。

imperative /ɪm'perətɪv/

① 紧急的;必要的 (*adj*) = *urgent, vital*; ⇔ *unimportant*: It's imperative that he take immediate action to stamp out crime. 他有必要立即采取行动来终止犯罪。

② 急事 (*C*): Job creation has become an imperative for the new government. 创造就业机会已成为新政府的当务之急。

imperial /ɪm'pɪəriəl/

帝国的 (*adj*): Britain's imperial expansion culminated in the 19th century. 大英帝国的扩张在19世纪时达到了顶峰。

- ◆ 同源词 **imperialism** (U) 帝国主义。 **imperialist** (C) 帝国主义者。

implant /im'plɑ:nt/

① 植入 (vt): The surgeon implanted an artificial knee-joint in him. 外科医生在他体内植入了一副人造膝关节。

② 灌输 (vt) = instill: We should implant a deep sense of patriotism in children while they are still young. 我们应该在孩子们尚年幼时就给他们灌输强烈的爱国主义思想。

③ /'implɑ:nt/ 植入 (片) (C) **implantation** (U) 注入。

- ◆ 同尾词 **transplant** (移植)。 **supplant** (代替)。

implement /'implimənt/

① 工具 (C) = tool: Primitive people made implements by carving stone and bone. 原始人用切削石块和骨头的方法来制作工具。

② 贯彻, 执行, 实施 (vt) = carry out, fulfill, put into practice: I've decided to implement the plan/policy/ proposal in full. 我已决定全面实施这项计划 / 政策 / 建议。

- ◆ 同源词 **implementation** (U) 贯彻, 执行, 实施。

- ◆ 同尾词 请参见 **complement**。

implication /,impli'keɪʃən/

含意, 暗指 (C): He misinterpreted the implications of my remark and thus misunderstood my intention. 他误解了我话的含意, 因此误解了我的意图。

- ◆ 同源词 **imply** (vt) 暗示。

- ◆ 同尾词 请参见 **complication**。

implicit /im'plɪsɪt/

含蓄的, 未言明的 (adj) = tacit; ⇔ explicit: His words contained an implicit acknowledgement that he had made a blunder. 他的话含蓄地承认了自己犯了大错。

- ◆ 同尾词 请参见 **explicit**。

imply /im'plai/

暗示 (vt) = suggest: His failure to call back seemed to imply a lack of interest. 他不回电看来意在暗示他缺乏兴趣。

- ◆ 同源词 **implication** (C) 含意。

impolite /,ɪmpə(u)'laɪt/

失礼的 (adj) = rude; ⇔ polite, courteous: It was very impolite of you to shout at the old man. 你朝一位老人喊叫是非常失礼的。

import /'ɪmpɔ:t/

① 进口货 (C) ⇔ export: According to the statistics, our exports fall short of our imports. 统计数字表明: 我们的出口少于进口。

② /ɪm'pɔ:t/ 进口 (vt) ⇔ export: We import wheat from America. 我们从美国进口小麦。

importance /ɪm'pɔ:təns/

重要性 (U): Don't ignore/exaggerate the importance of being modest. 别忽视 / 夸大谦虚的重要性。

important /ɪm'pɔ:tənt/

重要的 (adj) = crucial, major; ⇔ unimportant: The mother plays an important role in a family. 母亲在家庭中扮演着重要的角色。

impose /ɪm'pəʊz/

① 征收 (vt) = levy: The government imposed a new tax on cigarettes. 政府对香烟开征了一项新税。

② 把...强加于 (vt): Some parents tend to impose their own moral values on their children. 有些父母倾向于将自己的道德观强加在孩子身上。

- ◆ 同源词 **imposition** (U) 征收; 强加。

- ◆ 同尾词 请参见 **dispose**。

imposing /ɪm'pəʊzɪŋ/

气势雄伟的 (adj) = stately, grand: The Grand Hotel is an imposing building. 圆山大饭店是一幢气势雄伟的建筑。

impossible /ɪm'pɒsəbl/

不可能的 (adj) ⇔ possible: It's absolutely impossible for me to get there before two o'clock. 我绝对不可能在两点以前赶到那儿。

impress /ɪm'pres/

① 使印象深刻 (vt): Betty impressed me with her moral courage. 贝齐的正义感给我留下了深刻的印象。

②使铭记 (vt): My mother impresses on me the importance of being polite. 我母亲要我牢记有礼貌的重要性。

impression /ɪm'preʃən/

印象 (C): My boyfriend made a good impression on my parents at their first meeting. 我男友与我父母初次见面时给他们留下了良好的印象。

◆同源词 **impressionist** (C) 印象派画家。

impressive /ɪm'presɪv/

感人的,令人印象深刻的 (adj): Glen delivered/made an impressive speech at the closing ceremony. 葛伦在闭幕典礼上作了一次感人的演说。

imprison /ɪm'prɪzən/

监禁 (vt) = intern, incarcerate: The man was imprisoned for smuggling guns. 那名男子因走私枪支而遭监禁。

◆同源词 **prison** (C, U) 监狱。 **prisoner** (C) 犯人。

imprisonment /ɪm'prɪznmənt/

监禁 (U): He was sentenced to life imprisonment for murder. 他因谋杀罪被判终身监禁。

impromptu /ɪm'prɒmptju:/

①即兴的 (adj): Jerry made an impromptu speech at the party. 杰瑞在聚会上作了即兴演说。

②即兴地 (adv): He insisted on my speaking impromptu. 他坚持要我作即兴发言。

improve /ɪm'pru:v/

①改进,改善 (vt) = better, make better: I want to improve my English. 我想提高我的英语水平。

②好转 (vi) = get better: The situation will not improve by waiting. 等待是不会使情况好转起来的。

improvement /ɪm'pru:vmənt/

①改进 (U) = progress: My English is getting better, but there is still room for improvement. 我的英语有进步,但尚有改进的余地。

②改进 (C): There is a considerable/slight/gradual improvement in your exam

results. 你的考试成绩有了显著的/些许的/逐步的提高。

impulse /'ɪmpʌls/

①冲动 (C) = urge, drive: When I saw some of the beautiful campuses shown on TV, I had/felt a sudden impulse to study abroad. 当我看到电视上播放的一些美丽校园时,我突然产生了去国外留学的冲动。

②冲动 (U): Terry bought the motorcycle on impulse. 泰利凭一时冲动买下了那辆摩托车。

◆同源词 **impulsive** (adj) 冲动的。

◆同尾词 **pulse** (脉搏)。 **repulse** (击退)。

in /ɪn/

①在...里面 (prep): There is nothing in the box. 盒子里什么都没有。

②在...期间;在(若干时间)后 (prep): I enjoy swimming most in hot summer. 我最喜欢在炎热的夏天游泳。

③进,入 (adv): I opened my purse and put my wallet in. 我打开皮包,将皮夹子放了进去。

inaugurate /ɪn'ɔ:ɡjʊreɪt/

使就职 (vt): Bush was inaugurated as President in 2000. 布什在2000年就任总统。

◆同源词 **inauguration** (C, U) 就任。

inborn /ɪn'bɔ:n/

与生俱来的 (adj) = innate; ⇔ acquired: Mother birds have an inborn ability to take care of their baby birds. 雌鸟照顾雏鸟的能力是与生俱来的。

incense /'ɪnsens/

①香 (U): People burn incense in religious services. 人们常常在宗教仪式上焚香。

②/ɪn'sens/激怒 (vt) = enrage, infuriate: The spectators, incensed by the referee's partiality, threw cans and bottles into the field. 观众被裁判的不公正所激怒,纷纷把罐头和瓶子扔进了球场。

incentive /ɪn'sentɪv/

刺激 (C) = inducement: The promise of

a bonus gave the workers an incentive to greater effort. 发奖金的许诺激起了工人人们的更大劲头。

inch /ɪntʃ/

英寸 (C): I am five feet and ten inches tall. 我身高五英尺十英寸。

incident /'ɪnsɪdənt/

附带事件;小事;事情 (C): Losing keys is quite a common incident to Joan. 丢钥匙对琼来说是家常便饭的事。

incidental /ɪnsɪ'dentəl/

① 附带的 (adj): You must take up the responsibility that are incidental to the job. 你必须承担起这个任务的附带责任。

② 非主要的,次要的 (adj): You should keep a record of any incidental expenses on your trip. 你应该把旅途中的所有杂费(小额花费)都记录下来。

③ 有关事情;杂费 (P)

incinerate /ɪn'sɪnəreɪt/

焚烧 (vt) = burn: All the contaminated clothing must be incinerated. 所有受到污染的衣服都必须焚烧掉。

◆ 同源词 **incinerator** (C) 焚化炉。

inclined /ɪn'klaɪnd/

易于...的 (adj) = apt, prone, disposed: Wendy is inclined to lose her temper. 温蒂很容易发火。

include /ɪn'klu:d/

包括 (vt) = count in; ⇔ exclude: There are five of us in the family, or seven if you include the cat and the dog. 我们家共五口子,如果包括猫和狗的话也可算七口子。

included /ɪn'klu:dɪd/

包括在内的 (adj) ⇔ excluded: It is \$580, the service and the tip included. 一共是 580 美元,包括服务费和小费在内。

including /ɪn'klu:dɪŋ/

包括...在内 (prep) = inclusive of: Your total expenses, including the tip and the service, are \$1,580. 你总共花去了

1580 美元,其中包括小费和服务费。

inclusive /ɪn'klu:sɪv/

包括的 (adj) ⇔ exclusive: The hotel rate is 2,500 dollars per night, inclusive of breakfast. 旅馆的住宿费是每晚 2500 美元,包括早餐在内。

◆ 同源词 **include** (vt) 包括。 **inclusion** (U) 包括。

◆ 同义词 请参见 **exclusive**。

income /'ɪnkʌm/

① 收入 (U) = earnings: I hope I can find a way to increase my income without increasing my outgoings. 我希望能找到一种能提高收入却不增加开支的方法。

② 收入 (C) = salary: People on fixed incomes are hurt by inflation. 靠固定收入生活的人常会受到通货膨胀的危害。

◆ 相关词 请参见 **pay**。

incorporate /ɪn'kɔ:pəreɪt/

使纳入,包含;体现 (vt) = include (in): Many environmentally-friendly features are incorporated into the design of the new building. 这幢新大楼的设计纳入了许多有利于环境的特色。

◆ 同源词 **incorporation** (U) 合并;包含。

increase /ɪn'kri:s/

① 增加 (vi) ⇔ decrease: Smoking among young people is increasing to a worrisome extent. 青年人吸烟的人数已上升到令人忧虑的程度。

◆ 同源词 **increasingly** (adv) 越来越多地。

② 提高 (vt) ⇔ decrease, reduce: The company increased Amy's salary from \$30,000 to \$35,000. 公司将艾咪的工资从 30,000 美元提高到了 35,000 美元。

③ /'ɪnkri:s/ 增加 (C) = raise; ⇔ decrease: The strikers demanded a 30% wage increase. 罢工者要求增加百分之三十的工资。

④ /'ɪnkri:s/ 增长 (U) /'ɪnkri:s, 'l--/: Increase in juvenile delinquency is a serious problem. 青少年犯罪率的增长是一个严重的问题。

incredible /ɪn'kredəbl/

难以置信的 (*adj*) = **unbelievable**: The news that the ten-year-old boy was admitted to Harvard University sounded incredible to me. 那则关于一个十岁男孩被哈佛大学录取的新闻让我听起来觉得难以置信。

indecision /ˌɪndɪ'sɪʒən/

优柔寡断 (*U*) = **vacillation**: Her indecision lost her the chance of a new job. 她的优柔寡断使她失去了一个获得新工作的机会。

◆同源词 **indecisive** (*adj*) 非决定性的; 犹豫不决的。

indeed /ɪn'di:d/

确实 (*adv*): I enjoyed the concert very much indeed. 我实在很喜欢这场音乐会。

indent /ɪn'dent/

缩格书写; 使缩排 (*vt*): The first line of a new paragraph is often indented. 新段落的第一行通常都要缩格书写(或缩排)。

independence /ˌɪndɪ'pendəns/

独立 (*U*): India gained independence from Britain in 1947. 1947年印度脱离英国而获得独立。

independent /ˌɪndɪ'pendənt/

独立的 (*adj*) ⇔ **dependent** (*on*): Winnie is independent of her parents by working part time in a supermarket. 温妮靠在一家人超市做钟点工而不再依赖父母。

index /'ɪndeks/

①索引 (*C*): The index is arranged in alphabetical order. 索引按字母顺序排列。

②(为…)编索引 (*vi, vt*)

③指数 (*C*): The Dow-Jones Index is expected to show an increase. 道琼斯指数有望呈现上扬势头。

④标志 (*C*) = **sign, indication**: The number of new houses being built is a good index of a country's prosperity. 在建新房的数量是一个国家繁荣的很好标志。

indicate /'ɪndɪkeɪt/

表示, 表明 (*vt*) = **disclose, reveal, show**: Adam clearly indicated his intention of becoming a lawyer. 亚当明确表明了他想成为一名律师的意愿。

indication /ˌɪndɪ'keɪʃən/

表征, 迹象 (*C*) = **sign**: Jeremy's face gave every indication of his disappointment. 杰里米的脸色表明他很失望。

◆同源词 **indicative** (*adj*) 表明…的, 表示…的。

indifference /ɪn'dɪfərəns/

冷淡 (*U*) ⇔ **concern** (*about*): Tommy showed complete indifference to what his wife said. 汤米对妻子的话显得若无其事。

indifferent /ɪn'dɪfrənt/

不感兴趣的, 冷淡的 (*adj*) = **lukewarm** (*about*), **uninterested** (*in*): Many girls are indifferent to politics. 许多女孩子对政治毫无兴趣。

indignant /ɪn'dɪgnənt/

气愤的 (*adj*) = **furious, incensed**: Jean was indignant at the rumor that she had secretly got married. 琼对说她已秘密结婚的谣言感到非常气愤。

◆同源词 **indignation** (*U*) 愤慨。

indirect /ˌɪndɪ'rekt/

间接的 (*adj*) ⇔ **direct**: He didn't directly tell me what he liked; he only gave me an indirect answer about what he didn't like. 他没有直接告诉我他喜欢什么, 只是间接地回答我说他不喜欢什么。

indiscriminate /ˌɪndɪ'skrɪmɪnət/

不加区别的 (*adj*): The indiscriminate use of chemicals is damaging to the environment. 不加选择地使用化学制品会对环境造成破坏。

indispensable /ˌɪndɪ'spensəbl/

不可缺少的 (*adj*) = **essential**; ⇔ **dispensable**: The computer is as indispensable to me as the nose on my face. 对我来说, 计算机就像我脸上的鼻子, 是必不可缺少的。

◆同源词 **dispense** (*vi*) 省掉, 不用。

individual /ˌɪndɪ'vɪdʒuəl, -dʒuəl/

①个别的; 个人的 (*adj*): Every child

needs individual attention. 每个孩子都需要给予个别关心。

② 个人,个体 (C): All students want to be treated as individuals. 每个学生都想被当成独立的个人来对待。

indoor /'ɪndɔ:(r)/

室内的 (adj) ⇔ outdoor: We have an indoor swimming pool in our school. 我们学校有一个室内游泳池。

indoors /ɪn'dɔ:z/

在室内;往室内 (adv) ⇔ outdoors: It has started raining. Let's go indoors. 天已开始下雨,我们进屋去吧。

induce /ɪn'dju:s/

引诱;劝使 (vt) = persuade, influence: Nothing could induce me to trust him again. 没有什么东西能诱使我再相信他了。

◆ 同源词 **inducement** (C, U) 诱因。

◆ 同尾词 **reduce** (减少)。 **produce** (生产)。 **seduce** (勾引)。 **deduce** (演绎)。 **conduce** (导致)。

indulge /ɪn'dʌldʒ/

(使)沉溺 (于) (vi, vt): Don't indulge (yourself) in gambling. 不要让自己沉溺于赌博。

◆ 同源词 **indulgence** (U) 沉溺。

industrial /ɪn'dʌstriəl/

工业的 (adj): Japan is an industrial country. 日本是一个工业国。

industrialize /ɪn'dʌstriəlaɪz/

使工业化 (vt): The government is trying hard to industrialize its agricultural regions. 政府正在努力使农业地区工业化。

industry /'ɪndəstri/

① 行业,业 (U): There has been a decline in manufacturing industry for a few years. 制造业的衰退已经有好几年了。

② 工业;产业 (C): Hainan is a beautiful island, suitable to develop industries such as tourism. 海南岛是一个美丽的岛屿,适合于发展旅游业之类的产业。

③ 勤劳 (U) = diligence: A country's greatest wealth is the industry of its peo-

ple. 一个国家的最大财富是其国民的勤劳。

◆ 同源词 **industrious** (adj) 勤劳的。

inevitable /ɪn'evɪtəbl/

不可避免的 (adj) = unavoidable: Death is inevitable; all of us will die sooner or later. 死亡是不可避免的;人迟早都是要死的。

infant /'ɪnfənt/

婴儿 (C) = baby: My son is only six months old; he's still an infant. 我儿子才六个月大;他还是个婴儿。

infect /ɪn'fekt/

使感染 (vt): Brenda was infected with flu from her husband. 布伦达从她丈夫那里感染上了流行性感冒。

infection /ɪn'fekʃən/

① 感染 (U): All the needles must be sterilized to keep off/prevent infection. 所有(注射用)针头都必须消毒以防感染。

② 感染 (C): Heidi got a serious lung infection and was hospitalized for a month. 海蒂因肺部受到了严重感染而在医院里住了一个月。

infectious /ɪn'fekʃəs/

① 传染(性)的 (adj) = contagious: Dengue fever is an infectious disease. 登革热是一种传染病。

② 有感染力的 (adj) = catching: Yawning can be infectious. 打哈欠是可以传播给别人的。

◆ 比较 请参见 **contagious**。

infer /ɪn'fɜ:(r)/

推断 (vt) = deduce: What can we infer from her refusal to see us? 我们能从她拒绝与我们见面这件事中推断出什么呢?

◆ 同尾词 请参见 **confer**。

inference /'ɪnfərəns/

① 推断结果,结论 (C): We drew an inference from the experiment. 我们根据实验得出了一个结论。

◆ 同源词 **inferential** (adj) 推断的。

② 推理 (U) = reasoning, deduction:

Don't jump to a conclusion just by inference. 别单凭推理就迫不及待地下结论。

- ◆同义词 **reference** (参考)。**conference** (会议)。**preference** (偏爱)。**deference** (听从)。

inferior /ɪn'fɪəriə(r)/

低于(或次于)…的 (*adj*) = worse (than); ⇔ **superior**: I'm inferior to Leslie in math, but I'm superior to her in English. 我的数学不如莱斯利,但我的英语却比她强。

- ◆同源词 **inferiority** (*U*) 下等,劣等。

infinite /ɪn'fɪnət/

①无边际的,无限的 (*adj*) = limitless, boundless; ⇔ **finite**: The universe is infinite. 宇宙是无边际的。

②极大的 (*adj*) = great: Karen took care of her parents-in-law with infinite patience. 凯伦以极大的耐心来照料她的公婆。

- ◆同源词 **infinity** (*U*) 永恒,无垠。

- ◆同义词 请参见 **finite**。

inflate /ɪn'fleɪt/

①给…充气 (*vt*) = blow up, puff up; ⇔ **deflate**: To inflate the life jacket, just pull the cord. 要给救生衣充气的话只需拉一下绳子。

②使膨胀 (*vt*): Expectations are often unduly inflated. 期望常常会被过度地夸大。

- ◆同义词 **deflate** (放气; 紧缩通货)。**conflate** (合并)。

inflation /ɪn'fleɪʃən/

通货膨胀 (*U*) ⇔ **deflation**: The government should take measures to fight/tame/control/check/reduce inflation. 政府应采取措施来控制通货膨胀。

influence /ɪnfluəns/

①影响 (*S, U*) = effect, impact: His doctor's degree has a great influence on his career. 他的博士学位对他的事业有很大影响。

- ◆同源词 **influential** (*adj*) 有影响的。

②影响 (*vt*) = affect: Owen is easily influenced by bad examples. 欧文很容易

受坏榜样的影响。

inform /ɪn'fɔ:m/

告知;通知 (*vt*) = **notify**: Please inform me of how you are getting on with your new job. 请把你新工作的进展情况告诉我。

inform on

告发,检举 (*vt, u*) = **inform against, tell on**: The police tried to persuade that guy into informing on his accomplices in the armed robbery. 警方试图说服那个家伙供出武装抢劫案中的同伙。

informal /ɪn'fɔ:məl/

非正式的 (*adj*) ⇔ **formal, official**: It's an informal party, so you can dress yourself casually. 这是一次非正式的聚会,你可以穿得随意些。

information /ɪnfə'meɪʃən/

消息;信息;情况 (*U*) = **news**: The information about the kidnapping of the tycoon was confirmed/received/reported/ leaked/released. 那位大亨被绑架的消息已得到证实/已收到/已得到报导/被泄漏/已发布。

- ◆同源词 **informative** (*adj*) 增长见识的;提供消息的。

ingenious /ɪn'dʒɪnjəs/

巧妙的 (*adj*) = **innovative**: The peeler is an ingenious gadget. 这种削皮器真是个小巧妙的小玩意儿。

- ◆比较 **ingenuous** (坦诚的)。

ingenuity /ɪndʒɪ'nju:əti/

巧思 (*U*) = **inventiveness**: It requires some ingenuity to solve the puzzle. 要解决这个难题是需要一些奇思妙想的。

ingredient /ɪn'grɪdʒənt/

①配料,成分 (*C*): You'd better check if we've got all the ingredients for the cake. 你最好检查一下我们是否把做蛋糕所需的配料都准备好了。

②因素 (*C*) = **quality, element, factor**: Vivid imagination is an important ingredient of the success of J. K. Rowling's

novels. 生动的想像力是 J. K. 罗琳的小说得以成功的很重要因素。

inhabit /ɪn'hæbɪt/

居住于 (vt) = **populate**: That city is densely/sparingly inhabited. 那座城市的人口很密集/稀少。

◆同义词 **habit** (习惯)。 **cohabit** (同居)。

inhabitant /ɪn'hæbɪtənt/

居民 (C) = **resident**: The inhabitants were forced to evacuate from the flooded village. 居民们被迫从被洪水淹没的村子里撤离。

inhale /ɪn'heɪl/

吸入 (vt) = **breathe in**; ⇔ **exhale**: Some people commit suicide by inhaling the exhaust fumes from their cars in an enclosed area. 有些人是在一个密闭的地方通过吸入自己汽车排出的废气来实现自杀的。

inherit /ɪn'hɛrɪt/

继承 (vt): Johnson inherited the farm from his father. 强生从父亲那里继承了农场。

initial /ɪ'nɪʃəl/

① 最初的, 开始的 (adj): Kelly overcame her initial shyness and really enjoyed the party. 凯莉克服了最初的羞怯后在聚会上着实痛快了一把。

② (姓名等的) 首字母 (P): My initials are JJB; they stand for Jay John Bramblett. 我姓名的首字母缩写是 JJB, 分别代表 Jay John Bramblett。

◆同源词 **initially** (adv) 最初, 在开始时。

initiate /ɪ'nɪʃɪeɪt/

① 使开始; 开始实施; 发起 (vt): The government has initiated a massive new house building program. 政府已开始实施一个新的大规模住房建造计划。

② 使入门 (vt): Mr. King initiated us into the use of the English dictionary. 金先生把使用英语词典的初步知识传授给了我们。

initiative /ɪ'nɪʃɪ(ə)tɪv/

① 主动权 (the + S) = **lead**: Jessie always takes the initiative in donating

blood. 杰西总是带头献血。

② 主动行动 (C): It is hoped that the government's initiative will help exporters. 希望政府的主动行动将有助于出口商。

inject /ɪn'dʒekt/

① 注射 (vt): The drug is injected directly into the vein. 这种毒品(或药物)是直接注射进静脉的。

② 注入 (vt): The adoption of a child may inject new life into their marriage. 孩子的领养也许会给他俩的婚姻注入新的生命。

◆同义词 **abject** (悲惨的)。 **reject** (拒绝)。 **project** (计划; 突出)。 **deject** (使灰心)。 **subject** (科目)。 **object** (反对; 物体)。 **eject** (喷出)。

injection /ɪn'dʒɛkʃən/

① 打针, 注射 (C) = **shot**: The nurse gave him an injection on the hip. 护士在他的屁股上给打了一针。

② 注射 (U): This drug can't be swallowed; it is taken by injection. 这药不能口服, 它是供注射用的。

◆同义词 **rejection** (拒绝)。 **projection** (突出)。 **dejection** (颓丧)。 **objection** (反对)。 **ejection** (喷出)。 **subjection** (服从)。

injure /ɪn'dʒʊə(r)/

使受伤 (vt) = **hurt**: Scott injured his ankle while practicing gymnastics. 史考特在练习体操时弄伤了踝关节。

injury /ɪn'dʒʊəri/

伤, 损伤 (C): Scott suffered/sustained severe injuries to the ankle and leg. 史考特的脚踝和腿部受了重伤。

injustice /ɪn'dʒʌstɪs/

① 不公正行为 (C) ⇔ **justice**: It would be doing Robert an injustice by calling him a liar. 称罗伯特为骗子那是冤枉了他。

② 非正义 (U): We'll do our best to fight injustice. 我们将尽全力与非正义作斗争。

ink /ɪŋk/

墨水 (U): The letter was written in ink. 那封信是用墨水写的。

inland /'ɪnlænd/

① 内地的, 内陆的 (*adj*): Chengdu is an inland city in China. 成都是中国的一座内陆城市。

② /ɪn'lænd/ 在内地; 向内地 (*adv*): Our car turned away from the coast and headed inland. 我们的汽车调头离开海岸向内陆驶去。

inn /ɪn/

客栈; 小酒店 (*C*): I stayed at the Holiday Inn for three days while I was visiting a friend in Seattle. 在西雅图探望朋友期间, 我在假日酒店住了三天。

inner /'ɪnə(r)/

① 内部的 (*adj*) ⇔ *outer*: Tony is talking with his girlfriend in the inner room. 汤尼正在里屋与女友交谈。

② 内心的; 隐晦的 (*adj*) = *connotative*, *concealed*: He suspected her comment had an inner meaning. 他怀疑她话里有话。

innocent /'ɪnəsənt/

① 无辜的 (*adj*) ⇔ *guilty*: Mr. Robinson was proved innocent of the crime of blackmailing. 罗宾逊先生被证实是无辜的, 没有犯敲诈罪。

② 天真的 (*adj*) = *naive*, *simple-minded*: Don't be so innocent as to believe everything he tells you. 别相信他所说的一切, 否则你就太天真了。

◆ 同源词 **innocence** (*U*) 天真, 单纯。

innovation /ɪnə'vɪʃən/

① 革新, 创新 (*U*) = *novelty*: We must encourage innovation if the company is to earn profits. 如果公司要盈利就必须鼓励创新。

◆ 同源词 **innovate** (*vi*) 变革; 革新, 创新。

② 革新, 创新 (*C*): With technical innovations in medication, people live much longer than before. 药物的革新使人们的寿命比过去大为延长。

◆ 同尾词 **renovation** (修缮)。

innovative /'ɪnəvətɪv/

创新的 (*adj*) = *ingenious*: The company needs a manager with innovative ideas. 公司需要一位具有创新思想的管理者。

innumerable /ɪ'nju:mərəbl/

无数的 (*adj*) = *countless*: The singer received innumerable letters and presents from his fans. 那位歌手从他的歌迷那里收到了无数的来信和礼物。

input /'ɪnpʊt/

① 输入 (*vt*): Did you input the new data to/into my computer? 你把新数据输入到我的计算机里去了吗?

② 输入的信息 (*U*) ⇔ *output*: The more input your computer has, the more resources there are for you to use. 计算机里输入的信息越多, 可供你使用的信息来源也就越丰富。

inquire /ɪn'kwaɪə(r)/

询问 (*vi*, *vt*) = *ask*: Make a phone call to inquire (about) the new product. 有关这种新产品的情况, 请打电话询问。

◆ 同尾词 **acquire** (获得)。 **require** (要求)。

inquire about

询问…的情况 (*vt*, *u*) = *ask about*: I am writing to inquire about your advertisement in *The New York Times*. 今致函询问贵公司在《纽约时报》上所登广告的情况。

inquire after

问候 (*vt*, *u*) = *ask after*: My father inquired after you. 我父亲向你问好。

inquire for

求见 (*vt*, *u*) = *ask for*: There is a man at the gate, inquiring for Professor Lee. 门口有人要见李教授。

inquire into

调查 (*vt*, *u*) = *look/see into*, *investigate*: The police are inquiring into the death of the salesgirl. 警方正在就女销售员之死进行调查。

inquire of

向…打听 (*vt*, *u*): You can inquire of the storekeeper where the bank is. 你可以向那位店主打听银行在哪里。

inquiry /ɪn'kwɪəri/

① 问题; 疑问 (C) = question: The teacher answered all our inquiries. 老师回答了我们的所有问题。

② 调查 (C) = investigation: They launched an official inquiry into the incident. 他们对该事进行了一次官方调查。

insane /ɪn'seɪn/

疯狂的 (adj) = crazy, mad; ⇔ sane: What he had done almost drove me insane. 他做的事差一点把我逼疯。

◆ 同源词 **insanity** (U) 疯狂。

insect /'ɪnsekt/

昆虫 (C) (请参阅附录“动物”)

insecticide /ɪn'sektɪsaɪd/

杀虫剂 (U) = pesticide: Don't spray insecticide toward people. 别把杀虫剂对着人喷。

◆ 同义词 **herbicide** (除草剂)。 **homicide** (杀人)。 **suicide** (自杀)。 **genocide** (种族灭绝)。 **patricide** (弑父)。 **matricide** (弑母)。 **fratricide** (杀害兄弟姐妹)。 **germicide** (杀菌剂)。 **regicide** (弑君)。

insert /ɪn'sɜ:t/

插入 (vt): Insert the key in/into the lock, and then the door will open. 把钥匙插入锁内, 门就会开了。

◆ 同源词 **insertion** (U) 插入。

inside /ɪn'saɪd/

① 在...里面 (prep) = in; ⇔ outside: There was nobody inside the office. 办公室里没有人。

② 内部 (S) ⇔ outside: The inside of the house needs painting. 房屋的内部需要粉刷了。

insight /'ɪnsaɪt/

① 洞察力 (U): The teacher had unusual insight into her students' emotions. 那位教师对学生的情感具有非凡的洞察力。

② 深入了解 (C): This article gave me a good insight into the political background of that candidate. 这篇文章使我很好地了解了那位候选人的政治背景。

insist /ɪn'sɪst/

坚持 (vi): Melody insisted on my staying there for dinner. 梅洛迪坚持要我留下来吃晚饭。

◆ 同源词 **insistent** (adj) 坚持的。

◆ 同义词 请参见 **assist**。

insistence /ɪn'sɪstəns/

坚持 (U) = persistence (in): Jennifer came for dinner at my insistence. 在我的坚决要求下珍妮佛来参加了晚宴。

◆ 同义词 **persistence** (坚持)。 **consistence** (一致)。

inspect /ɪn'spekt/

检查 (vt) = examine, check up: The customs officer inspected Stuart's suitcases carefully. 海关官员仔细地检查了斯图亚特的手提箱。

◆ 同义词 请参见 **prospect**。

inspection /ɪn'spekʃən/

① 检查 (C) = examination, check: I gave the car a thorough inspection before I bought it. 我在买这辆车之前对它进行了彻底检查。

② 检查 (U) = examination: On closer inspection, the painting was found to be fake. 经进一步仔细检查后, 那幅画被发现系赝品。

inspector /ɪn'spektə(r)/

检查员; 督察 (C): Nick works as a ticket inspector at the train station. 尼克在火车站当验票员。

inspiration /ɪnspə'reɪʃən/

① 灵感 (U): Many poets have drawn their inspiration from nature. 许多诗人都从大自然中获得灵感。

② 鼓舞 (C): Her hard work and optimism are a constant inspiration to/for everyone around her. 她的勤劳和乐观对周围的每一个人都是—种不断的鼓舞。

inspire /ɪn'spaɪə(r)/

鼓舞 (vt) = encourage: Ms. Van's praise inspired me to (make) more efforts. 凡女士的赞扬鼓舞了我去作出更大的努力。

◆ 同义词 请参见 **aspire**。

install /ɪn'stɔ:l/

① 设置 (vt) = **set up, fit**: We need to install a new shower in the bathroom. 我们有必要在浴室里再添置一个淋浴器。

② 安装 (vt): Install the program in/in-to your computer. 把这个程序安装到你的计算机里去。

installation /ˌɪnstəˈleɪʃən/

① 安装 (U): For Eric, the installation of a computer is a piece of cake. 对艾瑞克来说,安装一台计算机是件轻而易举的事。

② 设备 (C): This fishing boat carries a wireless radio installation. 这艘渔船配备有无线电设备。

installment /ɪnˈstɔ:lmənt/

① 分期付款 (C): They let me pay for the car by installments. 他们让我以分期付款的方式支付购车款。

② (连载故事等的) 一集 (C) = **episode**: I look forward to the next installment in tomorrow's newspaper. 我迫切地想读到明天报上连载故事的下一集。

instance /ˈɪnstəns/

实例 (C) = **example**: Let me give you some instances about Stanley's misbehavior. 关于史坦利的不端行为,我来给你举几个例子。

instant /ˈɪnstənt/

① 立即的 (adj) = **immediate**: The new diet was an instant success; Austin lost three kilos in a week. 那种新的减肥饮食收到了立竿见影的效果,奥斯汀的体重在一周内减轻了三公斤。

② 瞬间 (S) = **moment**: I'll be back in an instant. 我马上就回来。

instead /ɪnˈsted/

作为替代 (adv): If he doesn't want to go, I'll go instead. 如果他不想去,我将代替他去。

instill /ɪnˈstɪl/

灌输 (vt) = **implant, inculcate**: Parents should instill a sense of responsibility in/into their children at an early age. 父母应在孩子年幼时就给他们灌输责任感。

◆ 同源词 **instillation** (U) 灌输。

instinct /ˈɪnstɪŋkt/

① 直觉 (C) = **intuition**: Follow your instincts and do what you think is right. 凭着你的直觉去做你认为正确的事。

② 本能 (U): Birds migrate by instinct. 鸟类凭本能迁徙。

institute /ˈɪnstɪtju:t/

① 学院 (C) = **organization**: The university plans to establish an institute for Contemporary Arts. 这所大学计划建立一所当代艺术学院。

② 开始;着手 (vt) = **start**: The police instituted an inquiry into the causes of the murder. 警方着手对谋杀的原因进行调查。

◆ 同尾词 **constitute** (构成)。**destitute** (贫困的)。

institution /ˌɪnstɪˈtju:ʃən/

① 机构 (C) = **organization**: Genesis Foundation is a charity institution. 创世记基金会是一家慈善机构。

② 订立,制定 (C) = **establishment**: Most legislators did not approve of the institution of the new law. 大部分立法成员不赞成制定这条新法规。

◆ 同尾词 **constitution** (宪法)。**restitution** (归还)。**destitution** (贫困)。

instruct /ɪnˈstrʌkt/

① 命令,吩咐 (vt) = **order**: We were instructed to wait in the classroom until the bell rang. 我们被命令在铃响之前等在教室里。

② 教;指导 (vt): The coach instructed us in the best ways of playing basketball. 教练教我们打篮球的最佳方法。

instruction /ɪnˈstrʌkʃən/

① 命令,指示 (C) = **order**: Soldiers must obey instructions. 士兵必须服从命令。

② 教学 (U) = **education**: We obtain/receive regular instruction by going to school. 我们通过上学来接受正规教育。

◆ 同源词 **instructive** (adj) 有教育意义的。

③ 使用说明 (P) = **directions**: You must follow the instructions (labeled) on the

bottle to take your medicine. 你必须按瓶子上(标签所示)的使用说明来服药。

instructor /ɪn'strʌktə(r)/

教练;教员(C) = teacher, coach: Martin is an experienced driving instructor. 马丁是一位经验丰富的驾驶教练。

instrument /'ɪnstrʊmənt, -trə-/

器具;仪器;乐器(C): It is essential that all surgical instruments must be sterilized before use. 所有的外科手术器具在使用前都必须消毒,这是基本常识。

insult /ɪn'sʌlt/

①侮辱(C) = abuse: You can't shout/hurl insults at your brother. 你不可以侮辱自己的兄弟。

②侮辱,羞辱(vt): I seldom insult others in vulgar/abusive language. 我很少用粗俗的/侮辱性的言语来羞辱别人。

◆同源词 **insulting** (adj) 羞辱(性)的。

insurance /ɪn'fʊərəns/

①保险(U): All drivers in the country must have third-party insurance. 该国的驾驶员都必须保第三者责任险。

②保险赔偿金(U): When his car was damaged, he received/got \$50,000 in insurance. 他在汽车损坏后得到了50,000美元的保险赔偿金。

③预防措施(S) = protection: I fitted another lock on the door as an additional insurance against thieves. 作为补充防盗措施,我在门上加装了一把锁。

insure /ɪn'fʊə(r)/

给...保险,给...投保(vt): It would be wise to insure your house against fire. 为你的住房保火险是明智的做法。

◆同尾词 **sure** (确定的)。**ensure** (确保)。**assure** (向...保证)。

intact /ɪn'tækt/

未触动的,完好无损的(adj) = unimpaired, undamaged: The parcel of glassware arrived intact. 那个玻璃器皿的包裹到来时完好无损。

◆同尾词 **contact** (接触)。**tact** (圆滑)。

integrate /'ɪntɪɡreɪt/

①成为一体;结合起来;合并(vi) ⇔

segregate: The new student soon integrated into his new class. 那名新生很快就融入了新班级。

②使成为一体;使结合;使合并(vt) = **combine**: Our school integrates all the subjects with computer studies. 我们学校把所有的学科与计算机学习都结合了起来。

◆同源词 **integrated** (adj) 融为一体的。

integration /ˌɪntɪ'ɡreɪʃən/

融合,结合;取消种族隔离(U) ⇔ **segregation**: Martin Luther King advocated racial integration. 马丁·路德·金提倡取消种族隔离。

integrity /ɪn'tegreɪtɪ/

①正直(U) = **uprightness**: Mr. Burrow is a man of absolute integrity. 伯罗先生是位绝对正直的人。

②完整性(U) = **completeness, unity**: Removing this episode will destroy the integrity of the story. 删去这一插曲会破坏故事的完整性。

◆同源词 **integral** (adj) 完整的。

intellect /'ɪntələkt/

①智力(U) = **mind**: Constant reading sharpened his intellect. 不断阅读使他的才智更趋敏锐。

②才子(-C): Some of the greatest intellects in the world of science will attend the annual convention. 一些在国际上最杰出的科学界才子将出席这次年度大会。

intellectual /ˌɪntɪ'lektʃʊəl, -tʃʊ-/

①有智力的(adj): Emery is good at math and physics; he's regarded as an intellectual giant in our class. 埃默里擅长数学和物理,被认为是我们班上的智力巨人。

②知识分子(C)

intelligence /ɪn'telɪdʒəns/

①智力(U): What food can increase our intelligence? 吃什么样的食物才能增进我们的智力?

◆同源词 **intellect** (U) 智力。

②情报(U) = **information**: He was

found guilty of revealing/leaking military intelligence to the press. 他被判决犯有向报界透露/泄漏军事情报罪。

intelligent /ɪn'telɪdʒənt/

聪明的 (*adj*) = *clever, brilliant*: Debby is an intelligent student and always gives intelligent answers to teachers' questions. 黛比是个聪明的学生,对老师的提问总是能作出精彩的回答。

intend /ɪn'tend/

打算;意思是 (*vi*) = *plan, mean*: I intended to go hiking with them, but I overslept. 我本打算与他们同去远足的,但我睡过头了。

intense /ɪn'tens/

激烈的 (*adj*) = *fierce, hot, keen*: There was intense competition among the candidates. 候选人之间的竞争非常激烈。

intensify /ɪn'tensɪfaɪ/

加强 (*vt*) = *step up*: Police have intensified their search for the missing mountaineers. 警察加强了对失踪登山者的搜寻工作。

intensity /ɪn'tensətɪ/

强度;强烈 (*U*): The pain increased in such intensity that I could not but go and see a doctor. 疼痛愈来愈剧烈,以致我只得去看医生了。

intensive /ɪn'tensɪv/

加强的,集中的 (*adj*) ⇔ *extensive*: I took a one-week intensive course in English. 我参加了一个为期一周的英语强化班。

intent /ɪn'tent/

① 意图 (*U*) = *intention*: The man went to the art gallery with burglarious intent. 那名男子怀着盗窃的目的去了美术馆。

② 一心一意的 (*adj*) = *keen*: Maria is intent on studying in England. 玛莉亚一心想去英国读书。

intention /ɪn'tenʃən/

① 意图 (*C*) = *plan, aim*: Sharon finally declared/accomplished/abandoned her

intention of becoming a lawyer. 雪伦终于表明/实现/放弃了她要当一名律师的意图。

◆ 同源词 **intentional** (*adj*) 故意的,有意的。

② 目的 (*U*) = *goal, aim*: Mary works in that private club with the intention of marrying a rich man. 玛丽在那家私人俱乐部工作的目的是想嫁一个有钱人。

interact /ɪntər'ækt/

互相作用;互相影响;互相交流 (*vi*): The professor interacts with his students well. 那位教授与学生们互相交流得很好。

interaction /ɪntər'æksjən/

互相作用;互相影响;互相交流 (*C*): There is a very good interaction between the teacher and her students. 那位老师与她的学生之间有很好的交流。

intercept /ɪntə'sept/

截获,截取 (*vt*): An illegal shipment of drugs was intercepted at the harbor. 一批非法装运的毒品在港口被截获。

◆ 同源词 **interception** (*U, C*) 截获,截取。

interest /'ɪnrɪst/

① 兴趣 (*U*): The experiments on rabbits aroused my interest in genetics. 用兔子做的实验引起了我对遗传学的兴趣。

② 利息 (*U*): Dolly lent me the money at 5% interest. 多莉以五厘的利息借钱给我。

③ 兴趣 (*C*): Tarry showed an interest in painting at a young age. 泰瑞在小时候就显示出了对绘画的兴趣。

④ 好处,权益 (*C*) = (*to one's*) *profit/advantage*: You may not like my advice, but it would be in your interest(s) to follow it. 也许你不喜欢我的忠告,但你若照着去做对你会有好处。

⑤ 引起...的兴趣 (*vt*): Baseball doesn't interest me at all. 我对棒球一点都不感兴趣。

◆ 同源词 **interested** (*adj*) 感兴趣的。 **interesting** (*adj*) 有趣的。 **uninterested** (*adj*) 不感兴趣的。 **disinterested** (*adj*) 公正的。

interfere /ˌɪntə'fiə(r)/

干涉 (vi) = **meddle**: It's unwise to interfere in other people's affairs. 干涉别人的事是不明智的。

interfere with

① 妨碍 (vt, u) = **interrupt**: Don't let sports interfere with your schoolwork. 不要让体育运动妨碍你的课业。

② 乱弄, 乱摸 (vt, u) = **meddle with**, **mess about with**: My five-year-old son often interferes with my papers on the desk. 我那个五岁的儿子经常乱动我桌上的文件。

interference /ˌɪntə'fiərəns/

干涉 (U) = **intervention**: I resented my mother's interference in my affairs all the time. 我讨厌母亲老是干涉我的事。

interior /ɪn'tiəriə(r)/

① 内部 (S) ⇔ **exterior**: The interior of the house is tastefully decorated. 房子内部装饰得品味高雅。

② 内部的 (adj): She has all the interior walls painted white. 她让人把内墙全刷成了白色。

intermediate /ˌɪntə'mi:djət/

中等的 (adj): This English book is suitable for students at an intermediate level. 这本英语书适合中等程度的学生使用。

internal /ɪn'tɜ:nəl/

内部的; 体内的 (adj) ⇔ **external**: The doctor x-rayed Simon to see if there were any internal injuries. 医生给赛门做了 X 光检查以确定是否有内伤。

international /ˌɪntə'næʃənəl/

国际的 (adj) = **worldwide**: Yo-yo Ma is a cellist with an international reputation. 马友友是国际知名的大提琴家。

Internet /'ɪntənət/

互联网 (U): You can get almost any information on the Internet. 你在互联网上几乎可以找到任何信息。

interpret /ɪn'tɜ:prɪt/

① 做口译, 当翻译 (vi) = **translate**: We

need somebody to interpret from Korean into Chinese. 我们需要一位韩汉口译员。

② 解释, 说明 (vt) = **explain**: Some people can interpret dreams. 有些人会解梦。

interpretation /ɪn'tɜ:prɪ'teɪʃən/

① 解释, 说明 (U) = **understanding**, **comment**: What's your interpretation of the current political situation? 你对当前的政治形势怎么看?

② 解释 (C): Can you put/place an accurate interpretation on the survey results? 你能对调查结果准确解释一下吗?

interpreter /ɪn'tɜ:prɪtə(r)/

翻译, 口译员 (C) = **translator**: The minister brought an interpreter along when he visited Brazil, where Portuguese is spoken. 部长访问巴西时带了一名翻译, 巴西讲的是葡萄牙语。

interrupt /ˌɪntə'rʌpt/

打断 (vi, vt) = **cut in (on sb/sth)**: Don't interrupt (me) with silly questions. I have an important exam tomorrow. 请不要拿一些愚蠢的问题来打扰我, 我明天有一场重要的考试。

◆ 同义词 请参见 **abrupt**。

interruption /ˌɪntə'rʌpʃən/

① 打扰 (C): Constant interruptions prevented me from concentrating (my attention) on my study. 不断的打扰使我无法集中注意力念书。

② 中断 (U): I failed to finish my report in time because of the interruption of electric service. 由于断电我未能按时完成报告。

intersection /ˌɪntə'sekʃən/

十字路口 (C) = **crossroads**, **junction**: An old woman was hit by a taxi at the intersection of Zhonghua Road and Zhongshan Road. 一位老妇人在中华路和中山路的十字路口被一辆出租车撞了。

interval /'ɪntəvəl/

间隔 (C): They planted trees on both sides of the road at an interval of ten meters. 他们在道路两旁每隔 10 米种一棵树。

intervene /,ɪntə'veɪn/

干涉;介入 (vi) = **interfere**: I don't like to intervene in disputes between husband and wife. 我不喜欢介入夫妻纠纷。

◆同尾词 **convene** (召集)。 **contravene** (违反)。

intervention /,ɪntə'veɪnjən/

干涉;介入 (C, U): This chapter is about U. S. intervention(s) in Latin America and the Caribbean. 这一章讲的是美国对中美洲与加勒比海地区的干涉。

◆同尾词 **convention** (代表大会;习俗)。 **contravention** (违反)。

interview /'ɪntəvju:/

① 面试 (C): Besides the exam results, the interview is also very important for the admission to that school. 要进入那所学校就读除了考试成绩外,面试也非常重要。

② 采访 (C): The movie star refused all TV interviews on her love affair with a fashion designer. 那位电影明星拒绝了所有电视台关于她与一位时装设计师之间恋情的采访。

③ 采访 (vt): A reporter from CNN interviewed the president about his foreign policy. CNN 新闻网的一名记者就外交政策对总统进行了采访。

④ 对...进行面试 (vt): Ruth is being interviewed for the job. 茹斯正为取得那份工作接受面试。

intimacy /'ɪntɪməsɪ/

① 亲密 (S): Daniel gradually established/formed an intimacy with Eunice. 丹尼尔与尤尼斯逐渐建立了亲密的关系。

② 亲密的行为 (P): There have even been closer intimacies between Daniel and Eunice. 丹尼尔与尤尼斯之间甚至已经有了更为亲密的行为。

intimate /'ɪntɪmət/

亲密的,密切的 (adj) = **close**: Tiffany only told a few intimate friends that she was divorced. 蒂芬妮只对几个关系密切的朋友说过她离婚了。

intimidate /ɪn'tɪmɪdeɪt/

恐吓 (vt) = **frighten, bully**: The kidnapper intimidated the victim's family into not reporting the kidnapping to the police. 绑架者恐吓受害者家属不许向警方报告绑架事件。

◆同源词 **intimidation** (U) 恫吓。

into /'ɪntə/

进,入 (prep) ⇔ **out of**: Arnold took two thousand-dollar bills out of his wallet and put them into his pocket. 阿诺德从皮夹子中拿出两张千元大钞并放入了口袋。

intonation /,ɪntə(ʊ)'neɪʃən/

① 语调 (U): English intonation is not hard to learn. 英语的语调并不难学。

② 声调;音调 (C): Questions are spoken with a rising intonation. 提问时要用升调。

introduce /,ɪntrə'dju:s/

① 介绍 (vt) = **present**: The chairman introduced the speaker to the audience. 主席向听众介绍了演讲者。

② 引进 (vt) = **bring ... into use**: Potatoes were introduced into Europe from South America in the 16th century. 马铃薯是在 16 世纪由南美洲引入欧洲的。

introduction /,ɪntrə'dʌkʃən/

① 介绍 (C): The host made brief introductions as the guests arrived at the party. 当客人们来到聚会的场所时,主人作了简短的介绍。

② 序言,引言 (C) = **preface**: Can you write a short/general introduction to the book for me? 你能否为我的这本书写个简短的/总的序言吗?

intrude /ɪn'tru:d/

侵入;侵扰 (vi): I'm sorry to have intruded on you when you were busy. 很抱歉在你正忙的时候打扰你了。

◆同源词 **intruder** (C) 闯入者。 **intrusion** (U) 侵扰;侵入。 **intrusive** (adj) 侵入的;侵

扰的。

◆同义词 **protrude** (伸出, 突出)。

intuition /ɪntju:'ɪʃən, -tʃu-/

① 直觉 (C) = **instinct**: I have an intuition that there is trouble brewing. 我有一种麻烦即将到来的直觉。

② 直觉 (U): A woman's intuition is an amazingly accurate tool when accessing a situation or person. 在试图了解一种情况或一个人时, 女人的直觉是惊人准确的利器。

◆同源词 **intuitive** (adj) 直觉的。

invade /ɪn'veɪd/

① 入侵 (vt): Hitler invaded Poland in 1939. 1939年, 希特勒入侵了波兰。

◆同源词 **invasion** (C, U) 侵略, 入侵。

② 入侵 (vi): The enemy armies invaded at dawn. 敌军拂晓时开始入侵。

invaluable /ɪn'veljəʊəbl/

非常珍贵的, 无价的 (adj) = **priceless**; ⇔ **worthless**: Your advice is invaluable to me. 你的建议对我是非常宝贵的。

invariably /ɪn'veəriəblɪ/

不变地 (adv) = **always**: Henry was, as he invariably is, late for the meeting this morning. 像往常一样, 今天上午的会议亨利又迟到了。

◆同源词 **vary** (vi) 变化。 **variable** (adj) 易变的。

invasion /ɪn'veɪʒən/

① 入侵, 侵略 (C): Germany made/launched an invasion of Italy. 德国曾入侵过意大利。

② 侵犯 (C) = **violation**: Reading my diary without my permission is an inexcusable invasion of privacy. 未经允许看我的日记是一种不可饶恕的隐私侵犯。

invent /ɪn'vent/

① 发明 (vt) = **devise**: Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone in 1876. 亚历山大·格雷汉·贝尔在1876年发明了电话。

② 捏造, 虚构 (vt) = **make up**: The excuse Leah invented was not convincing at

all. 利亚编造的借口一点都不可信。

◆同源词 **inventor** (C) 发明家。

invention /ɪn'venʃən/

① 发明 (U): The invention of the telephone brought about great convenience to human life. 电话的发明为人们的生活带来了极大的便利。

◆同源词 **inventive** (adj) 有发明能力的。

② 捏造 (C): Her story is a complete invention. 她说的事纯粹是胡编乱造。

inventory /'ɪnvəntəri/

清单 (C) = **list**: Make an inventory of your loss and apply for the government subsidies. 把你的损失列一份清单, 然后向政府申请补助。

invest /ɪn'vest/

投(资) (vt): Don't hastily invest all your savings in stocks and shares. 不要草率地把所有积蓄都投资到债券和股票上去。

◆同源词 **investment** (C, U) 投资。

investigate /ɪn'vestɪgeɪt/

调查 (vt) = **look into**: The police are comprehensively investigating the kidnapping case. 警方正在全面调查那起绑架案。

investigation /ɪn'vestɪ'geɪʃən/

调查 (C) = **inquiry**: The police are conducting an investigation into the robbery. 警方正对那起抢劫案进行调查。

◆同源词 **investigative** (adj) 调查的。

investigator /ɪn'vestɪgeɪtə(r)/

调查员 (C): Aaron is an experienced investigator of juvenile delinquency. 阿隆是青少年犯罪方面的资深调查员。

invisible /ɪn'vɪzəbl/

看不见的 (adj) ⇔ **visible**: Germs are invisible to the naked eye. 细菌是肉眼所看不见的。

invitation /ɪnvi'teɪʃən/

邀请 (C): My husband and I have accepted/declined the invitation to tomorrow's reception. 我先生和我接受了/拒绝了出席明天招待会的邀请。

invite /ɪn'vaɪt/

① 邀请 (vt): Alison invited all her relatives and friends to her daughter's wedding. 艾莉森邀了她所有的亲戚朋友来参加女儿的婚礼。

② 招致 (vt) = ask for: You're just inviting trouble if you leave without getting any permission. 你未经许可就擅自离开是在自找麻烦。

involve /ɪn'vɒlv/

使卷入 (vt) = entangle: Please don't involve me in your personal problems. 请别把我卷入到你的个人问题中去。

◆ 同源词 involvement (U) 卷入。

involved /ɪn'vɒlvd/

① (与...)有亲密关系的 (adj) = intimate: Steve is said to be involved with another woman. 据说史蒂夫与另一个女人过从甚密。

② 有牵连的,有关的 (adj) = implicated: Stanley is said to be involved in the murder of a policeman. 据说史坦利涉嫌谋杀了一名警察。

inward /ɪn'wəd/

内心的 (adj) ⇔ outward: She sobbed with inward panic. 她因内心惊慌而抽泣了起来。

inwards /ɪn'wədz/

向内 (adv) ⇔ outwards: The wind blew the curtains inwards. 风把窗帘向里吹。

IQ /ɪəɪ 'kju:/

智商 (C) intelligence quotient

iron /ɪəɪn/

① 铁 (U): Heat will melt iron. 高温可以将铁熔化。

② 熨斗 (C): My electric iron didn't work, so I bought a new one. 我的电熨斗坏了,所以我买了个新的。

③ 熨,烫 (vt) = press: Would you like me to iron your shirts for you? 要我帮你把衬衫烫一烫吗?

iron out

① 把...烫平 (vt, s): I have ironed out the folds in my shirt. 我已经把衬衫上的皱褶烫平了。

② 消除 (vt, s) = smooth out: Jim and Sharon are ironing out their differences. 吉姆和莎朗正在消除他们之间的分歧。

ironic /aɪ'rɒnɪk/

讽刺的 (adj): Peter often makes ironic remarks. 彼得常说一些冷嘲热讽的话。

◆ 同源词 ironically (adv) 讽刺地。

irony /'aɪərəni/

嘲讽 (U) = sarcasm: He said with heavy irony that Pearl was "very smart." 他冷嘲热讽地说帕尔是“非常聪明的”。

irritable /'ɪrɪtəbl/

易怒的,急躁的 (adj) = touchy, fretful: I wonder why he was in such an irritable mood today. 我不明白他今天的情绪为何如此急躁。

irritate /'ɪrɪteɪt/

① 激怒;使烦躁 (vt) = annoy: I felt irritated at/by the delay. 我对延误感到愤怒。

② 使不适,使刺痛 (vt): The smoke irritated my eyes. 烟雾把我的眼睛熏得发痛。

irritation /ɪrɪ'teɪʃən/

① 生气,恼怒 (U) = annoyance: He didn't show any irritation at my mistake. 他对我的错误没有表现出丝毫的恼怒。

② 发炎,疼痛 (C): The mosquito bite caused a skin irritation. 蚊虫的叮咬引得皮肤发炎。

island /'aɪlənd/

岛屿 (C): Taiwan is a beautiful island. 台湾是一个美丽的岛屿。

isle /aɪl/

小岛 (C) = island: Have you been to the British Isles? 你到过不列颠群岛吗?

isolate /'aɪsəleɪt/

使隔绝,使孤立 (vt) = separate: Several villages were isolated by the flood. 好几个村庄因被洪水围困而与外界隔绝了。

isolation /ɪəɪsə'leɪʃən/

① 孤独 (U) = solitude: The old man

lived in isolation and poverty after his wife and children were killed in the earthquake. 妻子与孩子在地震中遇难后,那位老人就一直生活在孤独与贫困之中。

② 孤立,隔离 (*U*): You can't consider one sentence in isolation; the context matters a lot. 你不能把句子孤立起来理解,上下文是很重要的。

issue /'ɪʃ(j)u:, 'ɪʃju:/

① 问题,议题 (*C*): Don't complicate the issue. 不要使问题复杂化。

② (刊物的)期 (*C*): The October issue of the magazine had the president's picture on its cover. 那本杂志在其10月份那一期的封面上刊登了总统的照片。

③ 争议 (*C, U*): What is at issue is his ability, not his age. 有争议的是他的能力,而非他的年龄。

④ 发行 (*U*): The government controls the issue of stamps. 政府掌控着邮票的发行。

⑤ 发行 (*vt*) = **publish**: This magazine is issued monthly. 这本杂志每月发行。

⑥ 发表 (*vt*) = **send out**: Fanny issued a statement denying involvement in the affair. 芬妮发表了声明,否认自己卷入那件事。

⑦ 发给,分配,配给 (*vt*) = **provide, supply**: All the firemen were issued with breathing equipment. 所有消防队员都配备有呼吸装置。

it /ɪt/

它 (主格;宾格) (*pron*)

itch /ɪtʃ/

① 发痒 (*vi*): The wound itched all the time. 伤口一直在发痒。

② 渴望 (*vi*) = **long, yearn**: I'm itching to go to Japan with you. 我渴望着能与你同去日本。

③ 痒 (*S*): Don't ignore the itch you're suffering. Go to see a doctor. 不要忽视你患的那个痒病,应该去找医生看一看。

④ 渴望 (*S*) = **desire, longing, yearning**: I have an itch to travel abroad. 我很想出国旅游。

itch for

渴望 (*vi, u*) = **long/yearn/sigh/pine/ crave/ache for**: I am itching for a peaceful life. 我渴望过宁静的生活。

item /'aɪtəm/

项目 (*C*): You'd better check the items in the bill before paying. 付账之前你最好核对一下账单上的项目。

its /ɪts/

它的 (*it* 的所有格) (*pron*)

ivory /'aɪvəri/

① 象牙 (*U*): This chop is made of ivory. 这块官印是象牙制成的。

② 象牙制品 (*C*): He has a small collection of ivories. 他收藏了一些象牙制品。

ivy /'aɪvi/

常春藤 (*U*): The ivy has grown upon the roof. 常春藤已长到屋顶上了。

J

jack /dʒæk/

① 千斤顶 (C): I lifted the car with a jack to change the flat tire. 我用千斤顶把汽车顶起以更换瘪了的轮胎。

② 杰克 (扑克牌) (C) = knave: I wish I had the jack of diamonds so I can complete my royal flush. 我希望摸到一张方块杰克, 这样我就可配成同花大顺了。

③ 用千斤顶顶起 (vt): Jack the car up so that I can get the tire off. 用千斤顶把汽车托起来, 这样我可以把轮胎拆下来。

jacket /'dʒækt/

夹克, 短上衣 (C) (请参阅附录“衣物”)

jade /dʒeɪd/

玉 (U): My mother gave me a jade bracelet as my birthday gift. 我母亲送给我一只玉手镯作为生日礼物。

jail /dʒeɪl/

① 监狱 (U): It's reported that four prisoners broke jail yesterday. 报道说, 昨天有四名囚犯越狱逃跑了。

② 监狱 (C): The castle was once used as a jail. 这座城堡一度被用作监狱。

③ 使入狱 (vt)

jam /dʒæm/

① 果酱 (U) (请参阅附录“食物”) = jelly

② 堵塞 (S): Jack was caught in a traffic jam and was late for the date with Shirley. 杰克因遇交通堵塞而受阻, 所以没能及时赶上与雪莉的约会。

janitor /'dʒænɪtə(r)/

(大楼) 管理员, 门卫 (C): After retirement, he worked as a janitor in that office building. 他退休后做了那幢办公大楼的管理员。

January /'dʒænjʊəri/

一月 (C, U)

jar /dʒɑ:(r)/

罐子 (C) (请参阅附录“容器”)

jasmine /'dʒæsmɪn; 'dʒæz-/

茉莉 (花) (C, U): I ordered a pot of jasmine tea. 我要了一壶茉莉花茶。

jaw /dʒɔ:/

① 颌; 颌 (C) (请参阅附录“身体”)

② 口部 (C): How I wish Sheila could hold/stop her jaws. She's too nagging. 我真希望希拉能闭上嘴, 她太唠叨了。

jaywalk /'dʒeɪwɔ:k/

乱穿马路 (vi): It's dangerous to jaywalk. 乱穿马路很危险。

◆ 同源词 jaywalking (U) 乱穿马路。

jazz /dʒæz/

爵士乐 (U): I like jazz more than rock 'n' roll. 比起摇滚乐来, 我更喜欢爵士乐。

jealous /dʒeləs/

妒忌的 (adj) = envious: Why is Raymond so jealous of Nancy's success? 雷蒙为何要如此妒忌南茜的成功呢?

jealousy /'dʒeləsi/

妒忌 (U) = envy: Does Nancy's success arouse/excite/raise your jealousy? 南茜的成功让你妒忌吗?

jeans /dʒi:nz/

牛仔裤 (P) (请参阅附录“衣物”)

jeep /dʒi:p/

吉普车 (C) (请参阅附录“交通工具”)

jeer /dʒiə(r)/

嘲笑 (vi, vt) = laugh, sneer: He danced awkwardly. No wonder the crowd jeered (at) him. 他笨拙地跳着

舞,难怪大家要嘲笑他。

jelly /'dʒelɪ/

① 肉冻 (S): The juices from the cooked beef have solidified into a jelly. 煮牛肉的肉汁结成了肉冻

② 果冻 (U): Most children like to eat jelly and ice cream. 大多数小孩都爱吃果冻和冰淇淋。

③ 软 (U): Wally was so nervous that his legs turned to jelly. 华利紧张得两腿都发软了。

jerk /dʒɜ:k/

① 笨蛋 (C) = idiot, fool: Allen is such a jerk! He always says the wrong thing. 艾伦真是个笨蛋!他总是讲错话。

② 猛拉 (vt): Tommy jerked the fishing rod out of the water. 汤米把钓鱼竿猛拉出水面。

③ 猛动 (vi): The bus jerked to a stop/halt. 那辆公共汽车突然一震,停了下来。

Jesus /'dʒi:zəs/

耶稣 (U) = Christ: Jesus was the founder of the Christian religion. 耶稣是基督教的创始人。

jet /dʒet/

① 喷流 (C): The pipe burst and jets of oil shot across the street. 管子爆裂了,一股股油的射流直喷到了街对面。

② 喷气式飞机 (C) = airplane: It will save you a lot of time if you go there by jet. 如果你乘喷气式飞机去那儿,可以节省许多时间。

jewel /'dʒu:əl/

珠宝首饰 (C) = gem: Caroline never goes out without wearing jewels. 卡洛琳不戴首饰从不出门。

jewelry /'dʒu:əlɪ/

珠宝首饰 (U): This diamond ring is my most valuable piece of jewelry. 这枚钻石戒指是我最值钱的首饰。

◆ 同源词 jeweler (C) 珠宝商。

jigsaw /'dʒɪɡsɔ:/

拼图游戏板,七巧板 (C): Doing a jigsaw (puzzle) helped me killing a lot of

boring time. 做拼图板帮我消磨了大量的无聊时光。

jingle /'dʒɪŋɡl/

① 丁当作响 (vi) = clink: The coins in my pocket jingled when I ran. 我奔跑时口袋里的硬币丁当作响。

② 丁当声 (S)

③ 使丁当作响 (vt) = clink: Please stop jingling those coins in your pocket. 请别把你口袋里的硬币摇得丁当作响。

job /dʒɒb/

工作 (C) = employment: The factory closed down and Sharon lost her job. 工厂关闭后雪伦丢掉了工作。

jog /dʒɒɡ/

① 慢跑 (vi): My father goes jogging every morning before going to work. 我父亲每天上午上班前都要出去慢跑。

② 慢跑 (S)

join /dʒɔɪn/

① 连接 (vt) = connect: The two towns are joined by a highway. 一条公路将两个城镇连接了起来。

② 加入 (vt): Please join me in welcoming the president. 请和我一起去欢迎总统。

join in with

① 与...一起参加(活动) (vt, u): Mary asked me to join in with her on her holiday abroad. 玛丽叫我和她一起去国外度假。

② 和...联手 (vt, u) = share a cost with: I joined in with Chris to buy the bicycle. 我和克莉丝合买了这辆自行车。

joint /dʒɔɪnt/

① 关节 (C): His mother had an artificial hip joint fitted. 他母亲装了一个人造髋关节。

② 共同的 (adj): They did it together; it was a joint effort. 这件事是他们一起做的;这是他们共同努力的结果。

joke /dʒəʊk/

① 笑话 (C): He used to tell/make/

crack some very funny jokes. 他过去常说些很有趣的笑话。

② 开玩笑 (*vi*): They often joke about the crazy things they did before. 他们常常拿自己过去做的一些疯狂事来开玩笑。

jolly /'dʒɒli/

① 愉快的 (*adj*) = happy, cheerful: Molly was in a jolly mood when she came in. 莫莉进来时心情愉快。

② 非常 (*adv*) = very: We had a jolly good time during the trip. 我们在旅行中玩得非常开心。

③ 劝诱 (*vt*) = persuade: We jollied him into going with us to the zoo. 我们劝他和我们一起去动物园。

journal /'dʒɜːnl/

① 日记; 日志 (*C*) = diary: Jane kept a journal during her visit to mainland China. 珍在访问中国大陆期间记了日记。

② 期刊 (*C*): Dr. Wang reads medical journals on a regular basis to enhance his professional knowledge. 王医生定期阅读医学期刊以增加专业知识。

journalism /'dʒɜːnəlɪzəm/

新闻业 (*U*): He pursued journalism as a profession after he graduated from college. 他大学毕业后从事新闻工作。

journalist /'dʒɜːnəlɪst/

新闻记者 (*C*) = reporter: He's a brilliant journalist at *The New York Times*. 他是《纽约时报》一名出色的新闻记者。

◆ 相关词 请参考 correspondent.

journey /'dʒɜːni/

旅行; 旅程 (*C*): It was years since she had made the journey to England. 从她到英格兰旅行以来已经几年过去了。

joy /dʒɔɪ/

喜悦 (*U*) = happiness, delight: She was filled with joy at the thought of seeing her son. 一想到马上要见到自己的儿子, 她心中充满了喜悦。

joyful /'dʒɔɪf(ʊ)l/

快乐的 (*adj*) = happy; ⇔ joyless:

Imagine the joyful scene when she reunited with her lost son. 想像一下她与失散的儿子重新团聚时的快乐场面吧。

joyous /'dʒɔɪəs/

欢乐的 (*adj*) = happy, joyful: On that joyous occasion, she shed tears of joy. 在那欢乐的场合, 她流下了喜悦的泪水。

◆ 同源词 joy (*U*) 喜悦。

judge /dʒʌdʒ/

① 判断 (*vi*): Judging by what everyone says about her, I'd say she has a good chance of winning. 根据大家对她的评价来判断, 我敢说她获胜的几率很大。

② 评定, 判断 (*vt*): Don't judge others by appearances. 不要以貌取人。

③ 审判 (*vt*): Who will judge the murder case? 谁审理这桩谋杀案?

④ 法官 (*C*) (请参阅附录“职业”)

⑤ 裁判(员) (*C*): Five judges will judge this speech contest. 评定这次演讲比赛的裁判员有五名。

judgment /'dʒʌdʒmənt/

判断 (*U*): He didn't decide for his daughter; instead, he asked her to use her own judgment. 他没有代替女儿作决定, 而是要她自己作出判断。

jug /dʒʌg/

壶, 水罐 (*C*) = jugful: Vincent spilled a whole jug of water on the rug. 文森把整整一壶水泼在了地毯上。

juice /dʒuːs/

汁, 果汁 (*U*): She drinks a glass of tomato juice before each meal. 她每次吃饭前都要喝一杯番茄汁。

juicy /'dʒuːsi/

多汁的 (*adj*): Juicy steak usually tastes more delicious. 带汁的牛排吃起来通常更味美。

July /dʒuː'laɪ/

七月 (*C, U*)

jumbo /'dʒʌmbəʊ/

特大的 (*adj*) = huge: I bought a jumbo

(-sized) packet of laundry detergent because it was on sale. 我买了一包特大包装的洗涤剂,因为它正在降价出售。

jump /dʒʌmp/

① 跳跃 (*vi*) = leap: The thief jumped over the wall/out of the window/into the river. 小偷从墙上跳了过去 / 从窗口跳了出去 / 跳进了河里。

② 突然改变(或转移),跳 (*vi*) ⇔ skip: Her speech was difficult to follow because she kept jumping from one subject to another. 她的讲话思路很难跟上,因为她不断地从一个话题跳到另一个话题。

jump at

欣然接受;抓住 (*vt, u*) = be eager to accept: Ruth jumped at the chance to study at Harvard. 鲁斯抓住了到哈佛读书的机会。

jump on

斥责 (*vt, u*) = find fault with. tell sb off, scold: Dad jumps on Jeff for every little mistake. 爸爸常常为一点小小的错误而斥责杰夫。

junction /'dʒʌŋkʃən/

交叉口 (*C*) = intersection, crossroads: They met at the junction of Oak Street and Park Road. 他们是在橡树街和公园路的交叉口相遇的。

June /dʒu:n/

六月 (*C, U*)

jungle /'dʒʌŋɡl/

丛林 (*C*): The two explorers went through strange adventures in the jungles of South America. 这两个探险者在南美洲的丛林里经历了一些奇遇。

◆ 相关词 forest (森林)。wood (树林, 比 forest 小, 常用复数 woods)。

junior /'dʒu:njə(r)/

① 年少者 (*C*) ⇔ senior: He is my junior

by two years. 他比我小两岁。

② 年少的 (*adj*) ⇔ senior: He is junior to me by two years. 他比我小两岁。

junk /dʒʌŋk/

废旧物品 (*U*): The box is filled up with junk. Throw it away. 这只箱子塞满了废物,把它扔掉吧。

jurisdiction /,dʒʊərɪs'ɪdʒɪʃən/

司法权 (*U*): The prisoner finally accepted the jurisdiction of the court. 这名囚犯终于承认了法庭的司法权。

jury /'dʒʊəri/

陪审团 (*C*): The jury held that the suspect was guilty. 陪审团认为那个嫌疑犯有罪。

◆ 说明 the jury 为集合名词,其后可接单数或复数动词。

just /dʒʌst/

① 公正的 (*adj*): I don't think you were just in punishing him. 我认为你对他的惩罚是不公正的。

② 正好,恰好 (*adv*): That is just what your mother wants. 那正是你母亲想要的。

③ 刚刚 (*adv*): You are too late; the plane just left. 你来得太晚了,飞机刚离开。

justice /'dʒʌstɪs/

正义,公道 (*U*) ⇔ injustice: To do her justice, I must say that she is really beautiful. 说句公道话,她的确非常漂亮。

justify /'dʒʌstɪfaɪ/

为...辩护 (*vt*): How can you justify the decision to call off the game? 你如何为取消比赛的决定来辩护呢?

juvenile /'dʒu:vɪnaɪl/

青少年的 (*adj*): We are all worried about the increase in juvenile delinquency. 我们都对青少年犯罪率的上升感到担忧。

K

kangaroo /kæŋgə'ru:/

袋鼠 (C) (请参阅附录“动物”)

keen /ki:n/

① 激烈的; 强烈的 (*adj*) = *fierce, intense*: There has been keen competition for the first prize. 争夺头奖的竞争异常激烈。

② 热心的; 渴望的 (*adj*) = *eager, anxious*: She is out of hospital and keen to get back to work. 她出院了, 渴望着重返工作岗位。

③ 热衷的 (*adj*) = *fond (of), interested (in)*: He was keen on (playing) tennis. 他很热衷于打网球。

keep /ki:p/, kept (pt), kept (pp)

① 保留 (*vt*): You can keep the book if you want it. 如果你想要这本书的话就留着吧。

② (使) 保持 (*vt*): This sweater will keep you warm. 这件羊毛衫能帮你保暖。

③ 阻止 (*vt*) = *prevent, stop*: Please keep your dog from coming into my garden. 请别让你的狗到我的花园里来。

◆ 同源词 **keeper** (C) 保管人; 饲养员。

keep abreast of

使不落后来于, 赶上 (*vt, u*) = *remain fully informed about*: We read newspapers to keep abreast of the latest information. 我们看报纸以了解最新情况。

keep after

① 缠, 紧跟着 (*vt*) = *go on at, keep at, get after/at*: My daughter kept after me for one hour to buy her a Teddy bear. 我女儿缠了我一个小时, 要我给她买一个泰迪熊。

② 向... 不断唠叨, 挑... 的毛病 (*vt*) = *go on at, scold, find fault with*: My teacher is always keeping after us and never let us have a minute's peace. 老师老是挑我们的毛病, 从来不让我们有片刻安宁。

keep at

继续做, 坚持干 (*vt, u*) = *work hard at, hammer away at*: Just keep at your work until you finish it. 你只管做你的事, 直到完成为止。

keep back

抑制, 阻止 (*vt, s*) = *keep down/in hold back/in*: Amy was unable to keep back her anger/tears/laughter. 艾美控制不住她的火气/泪水/大笑。

keep clear of

与... 保持一定距离 (*vt, u*) = *stay/steer clear of*: Keep clear of stray dogs, which may have rabies. 别去碰流浪狗, 它们可能有狂犬病。

keep down

抑制 (*vt, s*)。请参见 *hold down* 及 *keep back*。

keep from

① 忍住 (*vt, u*) = *avoid, prevent oneself from*: It was hard to keep from telling him to shut up. 简直忍不住要叫他闭嘴。

② 制止 (*vt, u*) = *prevent/stop from*: The US government is trying hard to keep the dollar from falling in value. 美国政府正在努力制止美元的贬值。

keep in with

与...友好相处 (vt, u) = remain friendly/familiar with: If you want to get a promotion, try to keep in with Mr. White, who has a lot of influence around here. 如果你想得到提升,你就要和怀特先生搞好关系,他在这里很有影响力。

keep off

① 避开 (vt, s): Wear a hat to keep the sun off your head. 戴顶帽子,以防太阳晒到你的头。

② (雨、雪等) 不下 (vi) = be delayed: The rain may well keep off until after the ceremony. 这场雨很有可能拖到庆典结束后才下。

keep on

① 继续下去 (vi) = continue: Keep on with your work however hard it may seem. 坚持做你的工作,尽管这看起来有些难。

② 不停 (vi) = go/carry on: The girls kept on talking even though their teacher had entered the classroom. 尽管老师已经进了教室,但那些女孩子还在不断地讲话。

keep up

① 使保持良好状态 (vt, s) = keep sth in good condition: I can't keep up a house as large as this without help. 如果没人帮忙,这么大的房子我是照料不过来的。

② 使继续下去 (vt, s) = continue: Keep up your work! 继续做你的活!

③ 使睡不着 (vt, s): The noise next door kept us up all night. 隔壁人家的吵闹声使得我们整夜都没能睡着。

keep up with

跟上 (vt, u) = catch/come up with: Pan isn't keeping up with the rest of the class in writing. 潘在写作方面跟不上班里的其他同学。

kernel /'kɜ:nəl/

① 核 (C): Without a proper tool, it's hard to get the kernel out of the hard almond shell. 如果没有合适的工具,想把杏核从其坚硬的壳里取出来是很难的。

② 核心,要点 (C): I think there may be a kernel of truth in what she said. 我觉得她说的话有一定的真实性。

ketchup /'kɛtʃəp/

番茄酱 (U) = catsup: Would you like to add some ketchup to your steak? 您要在牛排上加些番茄酱吗?

kettle /'kɛtl/

茶壶,水壶 (C) (请参阅附录“容器”)

◆ 相关词 lid(壶盖)。handle(把手)。spout(壶嘴)。teapot(茶壶)。coffeepot(咖啡壶)。

key /ki:/

① 钥匙 (C): To open the door, put the key in the lock and turn it. 如要开门,把钥匙插入锁内并将其转动。

② 答案 (C) = answer: Nobody knows the key to this question. 没人知道这个问题的答案。

③ 极重要的,关键性的 (adj) = important: Mr. Wang holds a key position in this company/firm. 王先生在这家公司里担任着一个极其重要的职务。

keyboard /'ki:bɔ:d/

键盘 (C): When we write with our computer, we input what we want to write by typing on the keyboard. 当我们用电脑写作时,我们以在键盘上打字的方式来输入想要写的东西。

kick /kɪk/

① 踢 (vt): The boy kicked the door open. 那男孩把门踢开。

② 踢 (C): The horse was shocked and it gave his trainer a kick. 那马因受惊而把驯马人踢了一脚。

kick about/around

① 非正式地讨论 (vt, s) = talk about, toss around: They are kicking around your proposal now. 他们现在正在谈论你的提议。

② 对...发号施令 (*vt, s*) = **order/push/boss about/around**: He won't be kicking me around anymore! 他再也不会对我发号施令了!

③ 虐待 (*vt, s*) = **bash/knock/batter about/around**: The teacher was accused of kicking around the mentally-retarded child. 那位老师被指控虐待那个智障儿。

kick back

给回扣 (*vt, u*): They won the bidding because they agreed to kick back 10% of the profit to the official. 他们之所以中标是因为答应给那位官员利润的百分之十作回扣。

kick off

开始 (*vi*) = **start**: The festivities will kick off with a parade. 庆祝活动将以游行方式开始。

kick out

开除 (*vt, s*) = **throw out**: Jack has been kicked out of school. 杰克被学校开除了。

kid /kɪd/

① 小孩子 (*C*) = **child**: They are taking the kids to the zoo this afternoon. 今天下午他们要带孩子们去动物园。

② 开玩笑 (*vi*) = **joke**: Don't take it too seriously; he is just kidding. 那事不必太认真对待,他只不过开开玩笑而已。

kidnap /'kɪdnæp/

绑架 (*vt*) = **abduct**: The terrorists tried to kidnap the president, but in vain. 恐怖分子企图绑架总统,但未能得逞。

◆ 同源词 **kidnapper** (*C*) 绑匪。

kidney /'kɪdnɪ/

肾脏 (*C*) (请参阅附录“身体”)

kill /kɪl/

① 杀死,死亡 (*vt*): His father was killed in the air crash. 他父亲在空难中身亡。

② 打发,消磨 (*vt*): I usually read novels to kill time. 我通常用看小说的办法来消

磨时间。

kill off

消灭 (*vt, s*): Foot-and-mouth disease nearly killed off all the pigs on the farm. 口蹄疫差点让农场里所有的猪都送命。

kilogram /'kɪlə(ʊ)græm/

公斤 (*C*) = **kg**: The box weighed 110 kilograms. 这箱子重 110 公斤。

◆ 相关词 **gram/g** (克)。 **pound/lb** (磅, 等于 16 ounces 或 454g)。 **ounce/oz** (盎司, 等于 28.35g)。

kilometer /'kɪlə(ʊ)mɪtə(r), kɪ'lɒmɪtə(r)/

公里 (*C*) = **km**: This highway is about 400 kilometers long. 这条公路长约 400 公里。

◆ 相关词 **meter/m** (公尺)。 **centimeter/cm** (公分)。 **mile/m** (英里, 等于 1.6 kilometers)。 **yard/yd** (码, 等于 3 feet 或 91.44 centimeters)。 **foot/ft** (英尺, 等于 12 inches)。 **inch/in** (英寸, 等于 2.54 centimeters)。

kin /kɪn/

亲戚 (*P*) = **relatives, kindred**: We are near kin; he's my cousin. 我们是近亲; 他是我堂(或表)兄。

kind /kaɪnd/

① 好心的 (*adj*): It was very kind of you to visit me when I was sick. 我生病时你来看望我,你真是太好了。

② 种类 (*C*) = **type, sort**: What kind of person is Mr. Wu? 吴先生是哪一类人?

kindergarten /'kɪndəɡɑ:tən/

幼儿园 (*C*): Her daughter is in the kindergarten now. 她女儿现在在幼儿园里。

◆ 相关词 **nursery school** (幼儿园)。 **preschool** (美式英语, 等于 nursery school)。 **day-care center** (日间托儿所)。

kind-hearted /'kaɪnd'hɑ:tɪd/

心地善良的 (*adj*): He was a warm, generous and kind-hearted man. 他是个热心、慷慨和心地善良的人。

kindle /'kɪndl/

① 点燃;引燃 (*vt*) = **ignite, set light to**: The cigarette butt kindled the dry grass.

烟头引燃了干草。

②引起 (vt) = **arouse**: Their performance of pantomime kindled much interest among the public. 他们的哑剧表演引起了公众的极大兴趣。

king /kɪŋ/

国王 (C): He was a good king and was loved by his people. 他是个好国王, 深受国民的爱戴。

◆相关词 **queen** (王后; 女王)。 **prince** (王子)。 **princess** (公主; 王妃)。 **emperor** (皇帝)。 **empress** (女皇)。 **monarch** (君主, 帝王)。 **ruler** (统治者)。 **tyrant** (暴君)。

kingdom /'kɪŋdəm/

王国 (C): They have no kingdoms to rule, or lands to conquer. 他们无王国可治理, 无领土可征服。

kiss /kɪs/

①吻 (C): She gave him a kiss on the cheek. 她在他的脸颊上吻了一下。

②吻 (vt): He kissed his daughter goodbye/goodnight. 他亲吻了女儿, 和她道再见 / 晚安。

kit /kɪt/

成套用具 (C): She puts a survival kit in her backpack whenever she goes mountain climbing. 每次去爬山时她都会在背包里放上一个救生用品包。

kitchen /'kɪtʃɪn/

厨房 (C) (请参阅附录“房屋”): Their apartment is too small, so they often eat in their kitchen. 他们的公寓套间很小, 所以常常在厨房里吃饭。

kite /kaɪt/

风筝 (C): All of their kids are flying kites on the hillside. 他们的孩子都正在山坡上放风筝。

kitten/kitty /'kɪtən/'kɪtɪ/

小猫 (C): “Here, kitty, kitty,” called the little boy to the black kitten. “来, 猫咪, 猫咪,” 小男孩对那只小黑猫唤道。

knack /næk/

诀窍 (S) = **ability** (to + v); **skill** (at/in): The clown has a knack of saying funny things. 那个小丑有讲滑稽事的本领。

knead /ni:d/

揉 (vt): Knead the dough for about five minutes. 把面团揉捏约五分钟。

knee /ni:/

膝盖 (C): John fell off the bike and had his knees scraped. 约翰从自行车上跌了下来, 把膝盖给擦破了。

kneel /ni:l/ , knelt (pt), knelt (pp)

跪下 (vi): She knelt down on the mat and began to cry. 她跪在垫子上哭了起来。

knife /naɪf/

刀 (C): Westerners eat with knives and forks, while the Chinese people eat with chopsticks. 西方人吃东西用刀叉, 而中国人则用筷子。

knight /naɪt/

武士, 骑士 (C): Do you remember how many round-table knights King Arthur had? 你记得亚瑟王有几个圆桌骑士吗?

knit /nɪt/

编织 (vt): Grandma has knitted two scarves for me. 祖母给我编织了两条围巾。

knob /nɒb/

球形把手 (C): I turned the knob and opened the door. 我转动把手将门打开。

knock /nɒk/

①敲 (vi): You had better knock on/at the door before entering. 进门前你最好先敲敲门。

②使碰撞 (vt): She accidentally knocked the vase off the shelf and it shattered to pieces. 她不小心将花瓶从架子上碰了下来, 它被摔成了碎片。

knock about/around

虐待 (vt, s) 请参见 kick about/around 第三句。

knock down

①拆除 (vt, s) = **tear/pull down**, **demolish**: The old theater will be knocked down to make way for a hotel. 旧剧院将被拆掉, 以便腾出地方来建造酒店。

② 击倒, 撞倒 (vt, s): Ali knocked his opponent down three times in the first round. 阿里在第一回合里把对手击倒了三次。

③ 降低(价格) (vt, s) = beat/mark down: Originally the storekeeper was going to charge me \$500 for the coat, but he knocked it down to \$350. 这件衣服店主最初开价 500 美元, 不过后来他把价格降低到了 350 美元。

knock off

① 停工, 中断工作 (vi) = stop work; ⇔ knock on: It's late; let's knock off for the day. 不早了, 我们下班吧。

② 从(价格)中减去 (vt, s): I got him to knock \$10 off the regular price. 我让他从正常价格中减掉了 10 美元。

knock out

① 把... 击倒 (vt, s) = defeat: David knocked out his opponent in the second round. 大卫在第二回合中击倒了对手。

② 使筋疲力尽 (vt, s) = tire/wear out, do in: I really knocked myself out to finish the essay on time. 为了能按时完成这篇论文我实在是筋疲力尽了。

③ 使震惊 (vt, s): Jane's beauty knocked me out. 珍的美貌令我倾倒。

knock over

① 打翻 (vt, s) = kick over: Jim knocked over the kettle, and the water spilt all over the floor. 吉姆打翻了水壶, 水泼了一地。

② 撞倒 (vt, s) = knock down: Scott was knocked over by a car. 史考特被一辆汽车撞倒了。

③ 击败 (vt, s) = knock out: The other team is hard to knock over. 另一支球队可不是那么容易被击败的。

knot /nɒt/

① 结 (C): Can you help me undo this knot? 你能帮我解开这个结吗?

② 在... 上打结; 把... 用结连接 (vt): All you need to do now is knot the ends of the rope together. 现在你所要做的事就是将绳子的两头结起来。

know /nəʊ/, knew (pt), known (pp)

知道 (vt): She said she didn't know where her boss was. 她说她不知道老板在哪儿。

knowledge /'nɒlɪdʒ/

知识 (U): Knowledge is power. 知识就是力量。

knowledgeable /'nɒlɪdʒəbl/

知识丰富的 (adj) = well-read, (adj) well-informed: My father is very knowledgeable about wines. 我父亲对葡萄酒很在行。

knuckle /'nʌkl/

指关节 (C): He bruised his knuckles. 他把指关节给碰伤了。

koala /kəʊ'ɑ:lə/

树袋熊 (C) (请参阅附录“动物”)

Ku Klux Klan /'ku: klʌks 'klæn/

(美国的) 三 K 党 (以白人至上而歧视其他有色人种的秘密组织) (the + S)

kung fu /'kʌŋ'fu:/

功夫 (中国拳术) (U)

L

label /'leɪbl/

① 标签 (C) = **mark**: The bottle got wet and the label came off. 瓶子被弄湿了, 标签掉了下来。

② 在...上贴标签 (vt): Please label all the red bottles "poison." 请在所有的红瓶子上都贴上“毒物”的标签。

③ 把...称为 (vt) = **describe, classify**: People who dare not fight for their own rights are often labeled (as) cowards. 那些不敢为自己争取权利的人常被称为懦夫。

labor /'leɪbə(r)/

① 劳动 (U) = **toil**: Nowadays few people enjoy manual labor. 如今, 爱做体力劳动的人已很少。

② 劳动, 苦干, 努力工作 (vi) = **toil, work hard**: They labored for years to build this memorial. 他们为建造这座纪念碑苦干了好几年。

laboratory /lə'brɒrətəri/

实验室 (C) = **lab**: Scientists use laboratories to do experiments. 科学家们用实验室来做实验。

lace /leɪs/

① 饰边, 花边 (U): She especially loves a tablecloth edged with lace. 她特别喜欢饰有花边的桌布。

② 带子 (C): Make sure you have tied your shoe-laces. 你一定要系好鞋带。

lack /læk/

① 缺乏 (vt): What she lacks is not knowledge but confidence. 她缺乏的不是知识而是自信。

② 缺乏 (U) = **shortage**: The plants die for/through lack of water. 植物因缺水而死亡。

◆ 同源词 **lacking** (adj) 不足的, 缺乏的。

lad /læd/

少男 (C) = **boy**; ⇔ **lass**: The city has changed a lot since I was a lad. 这城市比我小时候有了很大的变化。

ladder /'lædə(r)/

梯子 (C): Jimmy climbed up the rungs of the ladder to paint the ceiling. 杰米爬上梯子去油漆天花板。

lady /'leɪdi/

女士 (C) = **woman**: Those ladies enjoy reading poetry together. 那些女士喜欢聚在一起读诗。

ladybug /'leɪdɪbʌg/

瓢虫 (C) = **ladybird**

lag /læg/

落后 (vi) = **trail**: John lagged behind the rest of the boys because he tripped and sprained his ankle. 约翰因为绊了一跤并扭伤了脚踝而落在了其他男孩的后面。

lake /leɪk/

湖 (C): Let's go for a stroll around the lake. 我们沿湖边溜达一下吧。

◆ 相关词 **pond** (池塘)。 **pool** (水池)。 **puddle** (雨水坑)。

lamb /læm/

① 羔羊, 小羊 (C) (请参阅附录“动物”)

② 羔羊肉, 小羊肉 (U) (请参阅附录“食物”)

lame /leɪm/

跛的 (adj) = **crippled**: He is lame in the left leg. 他的左腿是跛的。

lament /lə'ment/

① 恸哭; 哀悼 (C): I could hear her laments in her room. 我能听到她在房间

里恸哭。

◆同源词 **lamentation** (C, U) 哀伤。 **lamentable** (adj) 令人痛惜的。

② 哀悼 (vt): She deeply lamented the death of her husband. 她为丈夫的去世悲痛不已。

③ 哀悼, 悲痛 (vi) = **mourn, grieve**: They lamented for their dead son. 他们为死去的儿子而悲痛。

lamp /læmp/

灯; 台灯 (C): A miner's lamp is fixed onto his helmet. 矿工用的灯是固定在他们的头盔上的。

◆相关词 **lamppost**(灯杆)。 **lampshade**(灯罩)。

land /lænd/

① 陆地 (U): After working at sea for two years, he got a job on land. 在海上工作了两年后他得到了一份陆地上的差事。

② 国家 (C) = **nation, country**: People from many lands came to attend Mother Teresa's funeral. 许多国家的人都来参加泰瑞莎修女的葬礼。

③ 降落, 着陆 (vi) ⇔ **take off**: Her plane landed at eight-ten. 她乘坐的飞机于八点十分降落。

④ 使降落, 使着陆 (vt): The pilot landed the plane very skillfully. 驾驶员很熟练地驾机着陆。

landlady /'lænd(d)leɪdɪ/

女房东 (C): His landlady keeps complaining about his pet dog. 他的女房东不断地抱怨他的那条宠物狗。

landlord /'lændlɔ:d/

房东 (C) ⇔ **tenant**: The apartment landlord looks as if everybody owed him rent. 这套公寓的房东看上去就像人人都欠了他房租似的。

landmark /'lændmɑ:k/

① 地标 (C): The China Hotel used to be the landmark of Beijing. 中国大饭店过去常常成为北京的地标。

② 里程碑 (C) = **milestone**: The discovery of penicillin was a landmark in the history of medicine. 青霉素的发现是医药史上的一个里程碑。

landscape /'lænd(d)skeɪp/

风景 (C): The house is set in a beautiful landscape of lush green hills. 那房子坐落在风景如画、郁郁葱葱的群山之中。

landslide /'lænd(d)slaɪd/

① 山崩 (C): Landslides caused by Typhoon Toraji seriously damaged eastern and central Taiwan. 台风“桃芝”引起的山崩严重破坏了台湾的东部和中部。

◆相关词 **mudslide**(泥石流)。 **avalanche**(雪崩)。

② 压倒性的 (adj) = **overwhelming**: The ruling/opposition party won a landslide victory. 执政党/反对党获得了压倒性的胜利。

lane /leɪn/

① 巷, 胡同 (C): Her house is in Maple Lane. 她的房子在枫树胡同内。

② 车道 (C): He changed lanes in order to make a right turn. 他换了车道以便右转弯。

◆相关词 **alley** (巷, 弄)。 **path/trail** (小径)。 **track** (山径)。 **drive** (私用车道)。 **street**(街道)。 **road**(大马路)。 **avenue** (大道)。 **boulevard** (林荫大道)。 **highway** (公路)。 **freeway/super-highway**(高速公路)。

language /'læŋgwɪdʒ/

① 语言 (U): Experts disagree about the origins of language. 专家们对语言的起源各持己见。

② 语言 (C): English isn't my first/native language; Chinese is. 英语不是我的第一语言/母语, 我的母语是汉语。

lantern /'læntən/

灯笼 (C): Can you see sky lanterns being launched? 你看见放天灯(灯笼)了吗?

lap /læp/

(坐下时的) 膝部 (C): The man was sitting on the chair with a cat on his lap. 那个男子坐在椅子上, 膝上躺着一只猫。

large /lɑ:dʒ/

大的 (adj) ⇔ **small**: His company is too small to manufacture hats on a large scale. 他的公司太小, 无法大规模地生产帽子。

largely /'lɑ:dʒli/

在很大程度上; 主要地 (*adv*) = *mainly, mostly, chiefly*: Her success is largely due to her hard work. 她的成功主要归功于她的努力工作。

lark /lɑ:k/

云雀 (*C*) (请参阅附录“动物”) = *sky-lark*

lasagna /lə'zænjə/

(意大利) 卤汁面条 (*U*) (请参阅附录“食物”)

laser /'leɪzə/

激光器 (*C*): Lasers are widely used in medical operations. 激光在医疗手术中被广泛应用。

last /lɑ:st/

① 前一个的 (*adj*) ⇔ *next*: When did you see him last week? 你上星期是什么时候看到他的?

② 最后的 (*adj*) = *final*; ⇔ *first*: I saw the last minutes of the movie. 我只看到了那部电影的最后几分钟。

③ 上次 (*adv*): It's a long time since we last saw each other. 自从我们上次见面以来已有很长时间了。

④ 最后 (*adv*): John arrived after Mary, and Henry arrived last. 约翰是在玛莉之后到达的, 亨利则是最后到达的。

⑤ 结局 (*pron*): We shall never hear the last of it. 我们可能永远也听不到那事的结局了。

⑥ 持续 (*vi*) = *continue*: The cold weather lasted for the whole month of December. 严寒的天气整整持续了十二月份一整月。

last out

① 挨过 (*vt, s*) = *see out*: Mr. Wang is seriously ill. I don't think he can last out another month. 王先生病得很重, 我看他已不可能再拖一个月了。

② 保持良好状态 (*vi*) = *hang/hold on*: Do you think our team can last out until the end of the competition? 你认为我们队能把这种良好状态保持到比赛结束吗?

late /leɪt/

① 迟的, 晚的 (*adj*) ⇔ *early*: Hurry, or you will be late for the train. 快点, 不然你就赶上火车了。It's getting late, you had better go home now. 天色晚了, 你最好现在就回家。

② 已故的 (*adj*) = *deceased, departed*: A memorial was built to commemorate the late president. 他们修建了一座纪念碑来纪念这位已故总统。

③ 晚 (*adv*): She stayed up late to finish her history report. 为了完成历史报告她熬夜到很晚。

④ 迟 (*adv*) ⇔ *early*: The plane arrived half an hour late. 这架飞机迟到了半小时。

lately /'leɪtli/

近来 (*adv*) = *recently*: He hasn't heard from his best friend Larry lately. 他近来没有收到过他最要好的朋友赖瑞的信(或电话)。

later /'leɪtə(r)/

① *late* 的比较级

② 后来 (*adv*) = *afterwards*: He lied at first, but later (on) he told us the truth. 他开头说了谎, 但后来他把真相告诉了我们。

latest /'leɪtɪst/

① *late* 的最高级

② 最新的 (*adj*) = *newest, most, recent*: Her latest album is selling very well. 她的最新专辑卖得很好。

latitude /'læɪtɪju:d/

① 纬度 (*C, U*): The latitude of the island is 23.5 degrees north. 该岛的纬度是北纬二十三点五度。

◆ 相关词 **longitude** (经度)。

② 纬度地区 (*P*): At these latitudes you often have snow in October. 在这个纬度地区, 十月份常下雪。

③ 自由 (*U*) = *freedom*: Students in our school are given complete latitude in deciding what club they want to join. 我们校的学生在决定加入哪个社团时享有完全的自由。

◆同尾词 请参见 **altitude**。

latter /'lætə(r)/

① 后者的 (*adj*) ⇔ **former**: The novel was made into a movie in 1961 and again in 1988. The latter version was better than the former one. 这部小说于1961年和1988年两次改编成了电影。后一版本比头一个版本要好。

② 后者 (*C*) ⇔ **former**: Though Robert and Alan are brothers, they are very different. The former is shy, while the latter is outgoing. 虽然罗伯特和爱伦是兄弟俩,但他们很不相同。前者很害羞,而后者却很外向。

laugh /lɑ:f/

① 笑 (*C*): He hugged her and gave a (happy) laugh. 他搂抱了她,开心地笑了笑。

② 发笑 (*vi*): None of us laughed at the joke Kate told; it wasn't funny at all. 我们中没有一个人因为凯特讲的笑话而发笑;它一点也不好笑。

laugh off

对...一笑置之 (*vt, s*) = **laugh away**: I laughed off that woman's insults. I just turned the other cheek. 我对那女人的辱骂一笑置之,装得若无其事。

laughter /'lɑ:ftə(r)/

笑声 (*U*): After the speaker told a joke, the audience roared with laughter. 演讲者讲完笑话后听众哄堂大笑。

launch /lɔ:ntʃ/

① 发射 (*vt*): A satellite was launched into orbit. 一颗人造卫星被发射入轨道。

② 使(船)下水 (*vt*): The president is to launch a new warship today. 总统将在今天亲自主持一艘新军舰的下水典礼。

③ 发起 (*vt*) = **start**: She launched a campaign against second-hand smoke. 她发起了一个反对被动吸烟的运动。

launderette /'lɔ:ndə'ret/

自助洗衣店 (*C*) = **laundromat**: You can have your clothes washed in the launderette on the street corner. 你可到

街角上的自助洗衣店去洗衣服。

laundry /'lɔ:ndri/

① 已洗(或待洗)的衣物 (*U*): The washing machine usually takes about one hour to do my laundry. 这台洗衣机洗一次衣服通常需要约一个小时。

◆同源词 **launder** (*vt*) 洗熨(衣物)。

② 洗衣店 (*C*): Send the dress to the laundry. Dry clean it. 把连衣裙送到洗衣店去,要干洗。

◆相关词 **launderette/laundromat**(自助洗衣店)。
laundry basket/hamper (放脏衣物的)洗衣篮。

lava /'lɑ:və/

熔岩,岩浆 (*U*): The stream of lava from the volcano looked scary. 火山喷出的熔岩看上去挺吓人的。

lavatory /'lævətəri/

厕所 (*C*) = **toilet, restroom, washroom**: I need to go to the lavatory. 我要去上厕所。

law /lɔ:/

法律 (*U*): If you break the law, you'll be punished. 如果你违法就会受到惩罚。

lawful /'lɔ:f(ʊ)l/

合法的 (*adj*) = **legal, legitimate**: Gambling is not lawful. 赌博是不合法的。

lawmaker /'lɔ:meɪkər/

立法者 (*C*) = **legislator**: Lawmakers are discussing the bill. 立法者正在讨论该法案。

lawn /lɔ:n/

草坪 (*C*): After they did the mowing, they had tea on the lawn. 他们割完草后在草坪上喝起茶来。

lawyer /'lɔ:jə(r)/

律师 (*C*) (请参阅附录“职业”)

lay /leɪ/ , laid (pt), laid (pp)

① 置放 (*vt*) = **put, place**: The cards are laid face up on the table. 扑克牌被正面朝上地放在桌子上。

② 产(卵);下(蛋) (*vt*): Last week the hen only laid one egg. 这只母鸡上星期

只下了一个蛋。

lay aside

①把…放在一旁 (vt, s) = lay away/by, put/set aside/by: Jane laid her reading aside when the telephone rang. 电话铃响了, 珍放下了正在看的书。

②把…搁置起来 (vt, s) = put/set/place aside: I laid aside my new project for a month. 我把新计划搁置了一个月之久。

③积蓄 (vt, s) = put/set/place aside: I have to lay some money aside for my lunch. 我必须留下点钱用作吃午饭。

lay down

制订 (vt, s) = set down: We must lay down rules for the students' behavior. 我们必须为学生们制订一个行为守则。

lay off

暂时解雇 (vt, s) = let go: If business continues to be slow, we will have to lay off some workers. 如果生意还是这么清淡, 我们就得暂时解雇一些工人。

lay out

①摊开; 摆出; 展现; 陈列 (vt, s) = spread/set out: Betty laid her dress/dishes out properly. 贝蒂把她的连衣裙摊得/把她的碗碟摆得整整齐齐。

②花(钱) (vt, s) = put out: We've just laid out \$1,000 on a new fridge. 我们刚刚花了1000美元买了台新冰箱。

lay over

使延期 (vt, s) = put off, leave/hold over; ⇔ put forward: The game had to be laid over for several days because of rain. 因为下雨, 比赛不得不延期几天。

layer /'leɪ(r)ə(r)/

层 (C): There's a thick layer of dust on everything in that deserted house. 那幢被废弃的房子里的每一样东西上都积着厚厚的一层灰。

layman /'leɪmən/

门外汉 (C) ⇔ expert: These technical terms are all Greek to a layman like me. 这些专业术语对像我这样的门外汉来说简直是天书。

layout /'leɪaʊt/

①布局 (C) = arrangement: The architect studied the layout of the whole building. 那个建筑师对整幢大楼的布局进行了研究。

②版面设计 (C): The book designer has done the page layouts beautifully. 该书的设计者把版面设计得很漂亮。

lazy /'leɪzi/

①懒惰的 (adj) = indolent, idle: He is a lazy student; he seldom studies. 他是个懒惰的学生, 很少花时间读书。

②慢吞吞的 (adj) = relaxed: He has a lazy way of talking. 他说起话来慢吞吞的。

◆同源词 lazily (adv) 懒惰地; 缓慢地。

LCD /'el si: 'di:/

液晶显示 (C) liquid crystal display

lead /li:d/ , led (pt), led (pp)

①领导 (vt): Winston Churchill led his people to victory in World War II. 第二次世界大战期间, 温斯顿·丘吉尔领导英国人民走向胜利。

◆同源词 leader (C) 领导者。leadership (U) 领导; 领导能力; 领导地位。

②通往 (vi): This path leads to a Japanese garden. 这条小路通向一个日本式的花园。

③过(…生活) (vt) = live: We all hope to lead an enriched and colorful life. 我们都希望能过一种丰富多彩的生活。

④领导 (C): They will follow your lead. 他们将追随你的领导。

⑤/led/ 铅 (U): He likes pencils with soft lead. 他喜欢用软铅芯的铅笔。

lead on

①诱使 (vt, s): David kept bad company and was led on to steal. 大卫一直结交坏朋友, 结果被诱导走上了行窃的道路。

②使上当 (vt, s): I was led on to believe that I would be given a pay raise in three months. 我上当受骗了,以为三个月后就能涨工资。

lead up to

导致 (vt, u): All this talk about business opportunities is leading up to a request for more investment in the company. 有关商机的种种讨论都会导致对公司追加投资的要求。

leader /'li:də(r)/

领导者 (C) ⇔ follower: Learning how to be a follower is as important as learning how to be a leader. 学会如何做一名追随者与学会如何做一名领导者是同等重要的。

leadership /'li:dəʃɪp/

领导地位 (S, U): Britain has lost her leadership in the shipbuilding industry. 英国已丧失了造船工业的主导地位。

leaf /li:f/

①叶子,叶 (C): It is not common to see leaves turn red or yellow in winter in Taiwan. 在台湾的冬天里树叶变红或变黄的景象并不常见。

◆同源词 leafy (adj) 叶茂的。

②(书刊的)一张纸 (C)

leaf through

翻(书) (vt, u) = thumb/browse through: I was leafing through an old magazine when I came across the singer's photo. 我在翻阅一本旧杂志时偶然看到了那位歌手的照片。

league /li:g/

①同盟 (C) = alliance: The two countries formed a league for mutual defense. 这两个国家结成了协作防御同盟。

②(使)结盟 (vi, vt)

leak /li:k/

①漏 (vi): The roof is leaking. 屋顶渗漏了。

②泄漏 (vt) = reveal: Someone in this department has leaked the story to the

press. 这个部门里的某个人将此事透露给了报界。

③漏洞;裂缝 (C): You had better repair the leak in the oil pipe. 你最好将油管上的裂缝修补好。

lean /lin/, /leaned/leant (pt), leaned/leant (pp)

①倾斜;俯身 (vi) = bend: We leaned/leant forward to hear what she said. 我们俯身向前去听她在说些什么。

②瘦的 (adj) = slim, slender, thin: Joyce is lean and athletic-looking. 乔伊斯瘦瘦的,看上去像个运动员。

③瘦的,无脂肪的 (adj) ⇔ fat: To keep in shape, she only eats lean meat. 为保持体形,她只吃瘦肉。

lean on

依赖 (vt, u) = depend/rely on: You must make your own way, and not lean on your parents for the rest of your life. 你必须自食其力,不要一辈子依赖父母。

leap /li:p/, leapt/leaped (pt), leapt/leaped (pp)

①跳 (vi) = jump: The thief leapt over the fence and ran away. 小偷跃过篱笆逃走了。

②跳跃 (S) = jump: She got over the stream with a single leap. 她只一跳就跃过了小溪。

learn /lɜ:n/

①学习 (vi): Children are usually very quick at learning. 小孩子学东西通常都很快。

◆同源词 learner (C) 学习者。

②学会 (vt): April has a talent for language; she can learn a new language within months. 艾璞具有语言天赋,她短短几个月内就能学会一门新语言。

learned /'lɜ:nɪd/

博学的 (adj) = knowledgeable, well-informed: Mr. Chen is wise and learned. 陈先生既聪明又博学。

◆同源词 learning (U) 学问,知识。

least /li:st/

① little 的最高级

② 最少的 (*adj*) ⇔ *most*: Amy is the least beautiful girl in this room. 艾美是这房间里相貌最不漂亮的女孩。

③ 最不 (*adv*) ⇔ *most*: The patient died just when they least expected it. 这位病人就在他们最没有想到去世了。

leather /'leðə(r)/

皮革 (*U*): Shoes are made of leather. 鞋子是用皮革制成的。

leave /li:v/ , left (pt), left (pp)

① 离开 (*vi*) = *depart, set out*; ⇔ *arrive*: We gave him a farewell party before he left. 在他离开前我们为他举行了一个欢送会。

② 离开 (*vt*): His father left Shanghai for New York last night. 他父亲昨晚离开上海去纽约了。

③ 遗忘 (*vt*): He left his umbrella in the café? 他把雨伞遗忘在小餐馆里了。

④ 使处于某种状态 (*vt*) = *keep*: Don't leave your boyfriend waiting in the rain. Invite him in. 别让你男友在雨里等着, 请他进来吧。

⑤ 假期, 休假 (*S*): Helen was granted a week's sick leave. 海伦被批准请一星期的病假。

leave off

① 停止 (*vi, vt*) = *let up*: If only the rain would leave off for several minutes. 雨哪怕是停几分钟也好。

② 戒除 (*vt, s*) = *stop*: It is time you left off that bad habit of biting your fingers. 现在你该把啃手指的坏习惯改掉了。

leave out

遗漏 (*vt, s*) = *miss out*: You've left out the date in this check. 这张支票上的日期你漏填了。

leave over

使延期 (*vt, s*) = *hold over, put off*; ⇔ *bring forward*: The meeting will be left over until next week. 会议将延期到下个星期举行。

lecture /'lektʃə(r)/

① 演讲 (*C*) = *speech, talk*: Prof. Wang will give a lecture on modern art on Saturday. 这星期六王教授要作一个有关现代艺术的演讲。

② 讲课 (*vi*) = *teach*: She lectures at Fudan University. 她在复旦大学任教。

◆ 同源词 **lecturer** (*C*) 讲师。

③ 训斥 (*vt*) = *scold*: His teacher lectured him about being late. 他的老师因他迟到而训斥了他。

left /left/

① 左侧的 (*adj*) ⇔ *right*: Take a left turn at the intersection. 在十字路口向左转。

② 左侧 (*U*) ⇔ *right*: Keep to the left. 靠左边走。

leg /leg/

腿 (*C*) (请参阅附录“身体”)

legal /'li:gəl/

法律(上)的; 合法的 (*adj*) = *lawful*; ⇔ *illegal*: The best way to solve the problem is to take legal action against him. 解决这个问题的最佳方法就是对他采取法律行动。

legend /'ledʒənd/

① 传奇故事 (*C*): People here are not familiar with Celtic legends. 这里的人们不熟悉凯尔特人的传奇故事。

② 传奇 (*U*): Legend has it that the Greeks got into the city of Troy by hiding in a wooden horse. 有传奇这样记载: 希腊人是靠藏在木马里进入特洛伊城的。

◆ 相关词 **fable**(寓言)。 **fairy tale**(童话)。 **folk tale**(民间故事)。 **myth**(神话)。

legendary /'ledʒəndəri/

传奇的 (*adj*): Don Juan is a legendary character. 唐璜是个传奇式的人物。

legislation /'ledʒɪs'leɪʃən/

立法; 法律, 法规 (*U*): The government will introduce legislation against computer-related crime. 政府将推行打击计算机相关犯罪的法规。

◆ 同源词 **legislate** (*vi*) 立法。

legislative /'ledʒɪslətɪv/

立法的 (*adj*): A legislative institution has the power to make laws. 立法机构有权制订法律。

legislator /'ledʒɪslətə(r)/

立法者; 立法成员 (*C*) = **lawmaker**: It's said that some legislators are involved with gangsters. 据说有些立法成员与歹徒有勾结。

legislature /'ledʒɪslɛtʃə(r), -lɛtʃ-/

立法机关 (*C*): Only the legislature has the power to make or change laws. 唯有立法机关才有权制订或修改法律。

legitimate /lɪ'dʒɪtɪmət/

合法的 (*adj*) = **legal, lawful**; ⇔ **illegitimate, illicit**: Some underworld gangs use legitimate business operations as a front. 一些在地下活动的黑帮常打着合法商业活动的旗号来作掩护。

◆同源词 **legitimize** (*vt*) 使合法化。 **legitimacy** (*U*) 合法性。

leisure /'leɪʒə(r)/

闲暇 (*U*): What do you enjoy most at your leisure? 你闲暇时最爱做什么事?

leisurely /'leɪʒəli/

悠闲的 (*adj*): He had a leisurely stroll along the beach. 他悠闲地漫步在海滩上。

◆同源词 **leisurely** (*adv*) 悠闲地。

lemon /'lemən/

柠檬 (*C*) (请参阅附录“水果”)

lemonade /,lɛmə'neɪd/

柠檬汽水 (*U*) (请参阅附录“饮料”)

lend /lend/ , lent (pt), lent (pp)

把...借给; 借出 (*vt*) = **loan**; ⇔ **borrow** (*from*): She lent Jim 1,000 dollars/lent 1000 dollars to Jim. 她借给吉姆1000美元。

◆比较: Jim borrowed 1,000 dollars from her. 吉姆向她借了1000美元。

length /lɛŋθ/

长, 长度 (*U*): The length of this table is three feet; it is three feet in length. 这张桌子的长度是三英尺; 它三英尺长。

◆比较: It is three feet long. 这张桌子长三英尺。

◆同源词 **long** (*adj*) 长的。

◆相关词 **breadth/width** (宽度)。 **height** (高度)。

depth (深度)。

lengthen /'lɛŋθən/

① 变长 (*vi*) ⇔ **shorten**: The days lengthen as summer approaches. 夏天来临时白天会变长。

② 加长 (*vt*): Her mother lengthened the skirt for her. 她母亲为她把裙子放长了。

lengthy /'lɛŋθi/

长的; 冗长的 (*adj*) = **long**; ⇔ **brief**: The students became impatient with the lengthy speech. 学生们对那冗长的讲话变得不耐烦起来。

lens /lenz/

镜片 (*C*): He wears contact lenses. 他戴着隐形眼镜。

leopard /'lepəd/

豹 (*C*) (请参阅附录“动物”)

less /les/

① little 的比较级

② 较少的 (*adj*) ⇔ **more**: Statistics show that people drink less beer now. 统计资料表明, 如今人们啤酒喝得少些了。

③ 较少地; 较不 (*adv*) ⇔ **more**: I hope the next bus will be less crowded than this one. 我希望下一辆公共汽车不像这辆那样拥挤。

lessen /'lesən/

① 便减少, 便减轻 (*vt*) = **decrease, reduce**: Recent scientific studies indicate that garlic lessens the risk of cancer. 最近的科学研究显示大蒜可降低患癌症的危险。

② 减少, 减轻 (*vi*) = **abate**; ⇔ **mount**: The noise began to lessen. 噪声开始减小。

lesson /'lesən/

① 课 (*C*): She gives piano lessons three times a week. 她一周教三堂钢琴课。

② 教训 (*C*): That accident taught me a lesson; I won't run (through) a red light again. 那次事故给了我一个教训, 我再也不会闯红灯了。

lest /lest/

以免, 免得 (*conj*) = **in case**: Sue hid

herself behind the curtain lest anyone (should) see her. 苏藏在门帘后面以免被人看到。

let /let/ , let (pt), let (pp)

① 让 (vt) = permit, allow (sb to V): Her father won't let her go out with boys. 她父亲不会让她与男孩子一起出去的。

② 出租 (vt) = rent, lease: She let the house to him for \$2,000 a month. 她把这房子以每月 2000 美元的价格出租给他。

let down

使失望 (vt, s) = disappoint: George really let me down when he refused to give me a lift. 乔治拒绝让我搭车, 使我十分失望。

let sb in on sth

向某人透露某事 (vt, s): Jane was annoyed because we refused to let her in on our plan for the picnic. 因为我们不让她知道我们的野餐计划, 珍非常恼火。

let off

① 让...下车 (vt, s) = get off; ⇔ let on: The bus stopped at the corner to let passengers off. 公共汽车在街角停了下来让乘客下车。

② 允许...不做... (vt, s): Since you did the household chores yesterday, I'll let you off (the chores) today. 因为你昨天做了家务事, 我今天就不让你做了。

③ 让...下班 (vt, s): My boss let us off early today. 老板今天让我们提早下班。

④ 对...从轻发落 (vt, s): The teacher let the boy off (with only a reprimand). 老师对那男孩从轻发落了(只是训斥了他一顿)。

⑤ 放(枪、烟火等); 使爆炸 (vt, s) = set off: They are letting off bombs/fireworks. 他们正在引爆炸弹/燃放烟火。

let on

泄露 (vt, u) = reveal, divulge: They asked me not to let on to Jill that we are planning the birthday party. 他们叫我不要向吉尔透露我们正在筹办生日派对的事。

let out

① 泄漏 (vt, s) = leak out: Tina accidentally let out our plan to hold a party. 蒂娜无意间把我们要举行派对的计划泄漏了出去。

② 放大(衣服) (vt, s) ⇔ take in: Jane is growing so fast that her mother has to let out all her clothes, especially at the waist. 珍长得很快, 她妈妈不得不把她的所有衣服都放大, 尤其是腰部。

let up

停止; 变弱 (vi) = stop, abate, leave off: If the rain doesn't let up soon, we won't be able to have our picnic. 如果雨不能很快停下来, 我们就没法野餐了。

letter /'letə(r)/

① 信 (C): He got/received four letters this morning. 今天上午他收到了四封信。

② 字母 (C): "A" is a capital letter while "a" is a small letter. "A" 是大写字母, 而 "a" 是小写字母。

lettuce /'letɪs/

莴苣, 生菜 (C, U) (请参阅附录“蔬菜”)

level /'levəl/

① 水平面; (高度的) 层面 (C): Hold out your arms at the same level as your shoulders. 把手臂平举到齐肩的高度。

② 水平, 程度 (C) = amount: You'd better move out of this building at once because high levels of radiation were found in it. 你最好马上搬出这幢房子, 因为房子里发现有高水平的辐射。

③ 层次, 级别 (C): Students at this level are encouraged to take advanced-level courses. 这层次的学生被鼓励去修一些高级课程。

④ 使成水平;把…弄平(或夷平)(*vt*)。

level off

趋缓(*vi*): Inflation has begun to level off. 通货膨胀已经开始趋缓。

liable /'laɪəbl/

① 易于…的(*adj*) = likely, apt: He's liable to lose his temper when he is hungry. 他肚子一饿就容易发火。

② 应负责的(*adj*) = responsible: Manufacturers are liable for any defects in their products. 生产商对自己产品的任何缺陷都应负责。

◆ 同源词 liability (*U*) 倾向;责任。

liar /'laɪə(r)/

说谎者,骗子(*C*): Don't believe him; he is a liar. 别相信他;他是个骗子。

◆ 同源词 lie (*vi, C*) 说谎;谎言。

liberal /'lɪbərəl/

① 心胸开阔的,开明的(*adj*) = open, tolerant: People today take more liberal attitudes towards women. 如今人们对女性的态度更开放了。

② 大方的,慷慨的(*adj*) = generous; ⇔ stingy, mean: Mr. Johnson is liberal with money. 约翰逊先生花钱很大方。

liberate /'lɪbəreɪt/

解放,释放,使自由(*vt*) = free, release, set free: The president-elect announced he would liberate some dissidents from prison after his inauguration. 当选总统宣布他将在就职典礼后释放一些持不同政见者。

liberation /,lɪbə'reɪʃən/

解放,释放(*U*) = release: A terrorist organization demanded the liberation of prisoners, or else they would blow up the city hall. 一个恐怖组织要求释放囚犯,不然他们就要炸掉市政厅。

liberty /'lɪbətɪ/

自由(*U*) = freedom: The oppressed people cried out for their liberty. 被压迫的人们呼吁自由。

librarian /laɪ'breəriən/

图书馆管理员(*C*) (请参阅附录“职业”)

library /'laɪbrəri/

图书馆(*C*): You can borrow books from a public library. 你可以从公共图书馆里借书。

license /'laɪsəns/

① 执照(*C*): You need to have a driving license before you can drive. 你须拥有一张驾驶执照后才能开车。

② 许可(*U*) = permission: They run a day-care center under license from the city hall. 他们经市政府批准后开设了一家日间托儿中心。

③ 批准(*vt*): The bar is licensed to sell alcohol. 那家酒吧获准出售酒类。

lick /lɪk/

① 舔(*S*): Can I have a lick of your ice cream? 我能舔一口你的冰淇淋吗?

② 舔(*vt*): Her pet dog jumped up and licked her face. 她的宠物狗跳起来舔了舔她的脸。

lid /lɪd/

盖子(*C*): Jasmine covered the jar with a lid. 贾斯敏用盖子盖住了罐子。

◆ 相关词 请参见 kettle。

lie /laɪ/ , lay (pt), lain (pp)

① 躺,平卧(*vi*): They just lie on the beach sunbathing all day. 他们只是在海滩上躺着,全天沐浴在阳光下。

② 坐落在,位于(*vi*): The castle lies about one mile to the south of us. 那座城堡坐落在我们南面一英里处。

③ 说谎(*vi*): He lied to them about his age in order to get the job. 为了得到那份工作,他对他们谎报了自己的年龄。

◆ 说明 当本义解时,三态为 lie, lied, lied。

④ 谎话(*C*): It's not true; you are telling a lie. 那不是真的,你在说谎。

◆ 同源词 liar (*C*) 骗子。

lie behind

是…的原因(*vt, u*): I wonder what lies behind Sherry's decision to leave her job. 我不知道雪莉决定辞去工作的背后原因是什么。

lie in

在于 (*vt, u*) = *consist/reside in*:
Mary's glamour lies in her looks. 玛丽的魅力在于她的容貌。

lieutenant /le(f)'tenənt/

中尉 (*C*): Lieutenant Newman ordered Sergeant Barton to scout around for enemy troops. 纽曼中尉命令巴顿中士到四周侦察敌军。

life /laɪf/

① 生命 (*力*) (*U*): The rose looks dry and withered, but there is still life in it. 这朵玫瑰看起来干枯凋谢了,但它仍有着生命力。

② 活力 (*U*) = *vitality, liveliness*: Anne is so full of life. 安妮充满了活力。

③ 性命, 生命 (*C*): Five lives were lost in the car accident. 那次汽车事故中有五人丧失生命。

④ 一生 (*C*): Many people spend their lives worrying about money. 许多人一生都在为钱操心。

lifeboat /'laɪfbəʊt/

救生艇 (*C*) (请参阅附录“交通工具”)

lifeguard /'laɪfgɑ:d/

救生员 (*C*) (请参阅附录“职业”)

lifelong /'laɪflɒŋ/

毕生的 (*adj*) = *permanent*: I've always regarded Maria as a lifelong friend. 我一直把玛利亚当作我毕生的朋友。

lifetime /'laɪftaɪm/

一生 (*C*) = *life*: During her lifetime, she had witnessed two world wars. 她一生中亲眼目睹了两次世界大战。

lift /lɪft/

① 抬 (*C*): One more lift and the box will be up. 再抬一下这箱子就起来了。

② 电梯 (*C*) = *elevator*: He took a lift to the tenth floor. 他乘电梯到了10楼。

③ 搭便车 (*C*) = *ride*: Can I give you a lift home? 你搭我的便车回家好吗?

④ 提 (*vt*) = *raise*; ⇔ *lower, put down*: I can't lift this box; it's too heavy. 我提不动这个箱子,太重了。

⑤ 解除 (禁令等) (*vt*) = *revoke, end*: The prime minister lifted the ban on the import of beef. 首相解除了对牛肉进口的禁令。

light /laɪt/, lighted/lit (pt), lighted/lit (pp)

① 照亮 (*vt*) = *illuminate*: The room was lit/lighted by a small, dim bulb. 那房间仅用一只昏暗的小灯泡照明。

② 轻的 (*adj*) ⇔ *heavy*: The box is so light that even a small child can lift it. 这箱子轻得连小孩都能拎起来。

③ 轻微的 (*adj*) ⇔ *severe*: I got Jack to clean the toilet as a light punishment for breaking the window. 我让杰克去打扫厕所,以此作为对他打碎窗玻璃的轻微处罚。

④ 浅色的 (*adj*) ⇔ *dark*: The room is painted light blue. 这房间被漆成淡蓝色。

⑤ 光线 (*U*): It's getting dark. The light isn't good/strong enough to take a picture. 天色渐暗,光线的强度已不足以拍照。

⑥ 灯 (*C*) = *lamp*: Turn off the lights before you go to bed. 你上床之前先把灯关掉。

light up

① (脸)露喜色 (*vi*): Amy's face/eyes light up with joy when Tony gave her a bouquet of roses. 当汤尼给艾美送去一束玫瑰时,艾美的脸上/眼睛里显露出了喜悦的神色。

② 照亮 (*vt, s*): Fireworks were lighting up the night sky. 烟火照亮了夜空。

lighten /'laɪtən/

① 减轻 (*vt*): After hiring a secretary, her workload was lightened. 自从雇了一名秘书后,她的工作量减轻了。

② 变得轻松愉快 (*vi*) = *reduce, lessen*: Her mood lightened after she finished the paper. 她完成论文后心情变得轻松愉快了。

lighthouse /'laɪthaʊs/

灯塔 (*C*): A lighthouse was of great help

to sailors before. 在过去,灯塔为水手们提供了极大的帮助。

lightning /'laɪtnɪŋ/

闪电 (U): The tower was struck by the lightning again. 那座塔又一次遭到了闪电的袭击。

like /laɪk/

① 像 (prep) = in the same way as; ⇔ unlike: She cried like a baby when she heard the bad news. 她听到那个坏消息后像婴儿般哭了起来。

② 例如 (prep) = such as: There are several people interested, like Mr. Smith and Mr. Johnson. 有好几个人颇感兴趣, 比如史密斯先生和强生先生等。

③ 同类的人(或事物) (the + S): She is interested in sports, such as swimming, running and the like. 她对体育感兴趣, 如游泳、跑步以及诸如此类的运动。

④ 喜欢 (vt) = be fond of; ⇔ dislike: She is friendly; that's why everyone likes her. 她待人友善, 所以人人都喜欢她。

likelihood /'laɪklɪhʊd/

可能性 (U) = probability: Eating less meat might help reduce the likelihood of heart disease. 少吃些肉有助于降低得心脏病的可能性。

likely /'laɪkli/

可能的 (adj): He is likely to arrive a little bit late. 他可能要晚到一会儿。

likewise /'laɪkwəz/

同样地 (adv) = in the same way: The mother put on a shawl and told her daughter to do likewise. 母亲披上了一条披肩并叫女儿也同样做。

lily /'lɪli/

百合花 (C) (请参阅附录“植物”)

limb /lɪm/

① (四)肢 (C): His limbs are trembling with cold. 他的四肢因寒冷而发抖。

② (树的)大枝, 主枝 (C): The biggest limb of the tree fell from the weight of snow. 那棵树上最大的一根树枝因雪的重压而断了下来。

lime /laɪm/

酸橙 (C): I ordered a glass of lime juice. 我点了一杯酸橙汁。

◆ 同源词 limeade (U) 酸橙汽水。

limit /'lɪmɪt/

① 限度 (C): I'll do whatever I can do to help you, but there is a limit to my ability. 我将尽我所能来帮你, 但我能力有限。

② 限制 (vt) = confine, restrict: You had better limit yourself to thirty minutes when you play video games. 你若玩电子游戏最好把时间限制在 30 分钟之内。

limitation /,lɪmɪ'teɪʃən/

① 限制 (U) = restriction: The mayor resisted any limitation of his power. 那位市长反抗一切对他权力的限制。

② 限制 (C) = restriction: To help its farmers, the Japanese government imposed limitations on imports of rice from abroad. 为了帮助本国农民, 日本政府对进口稻米施加了限制。

③ 局限, 弱点 (C): It's important to know our own limitations. 重要的是我们要了解自身的弱点。

limousine /'lɪmʊzɪn/

大型豪华轿车 (C) = limo, sedan: I have never seen any six-door limousine. 我从未见过六门的大型豪华轿车。

limp /lɪmp/

① 跛行 (S): He sprained his ankle and walked with a limp. 他扭伤了脚踝, 走路时一瘸一拐。

② 跛行 (vi) = hobble: His ankle being sprained, Bill limped down the hill. 因为扭伤了脚踝, 比尔一瘸一拐地走下了山。

line /laɪn/

① 线 (C): She drew a wavy line on the piece of paper. 她在那张纸上画了一条波浪形的线。

② 行 (C): Pay attention to the phrase in line 15. 请注意第 15 行的那个词组。

③ 电话线 (S): I'm sorry, but the line is busy/engaged. Would you call back lat-

er? 很抱歉电话占线了。过一会儿再打过来,好吗?

④沿...排列成行(vi): His fans lined the streets waiting for him to show up. 影迷(或歌迷等)们沿着街道排成队等着他的出现。

⑤排队(vi): The students lined up to get into the auditorium. 学生们列队进入礼堂。

line up

①排队(vi) = form a line, queue up: The moviegoers lined up in front of the theater. 看电影的人在电影院门前排起了队。

②使排成行(vi, s): We lined the books up on the shelf. 我们把书排成一行放在书架上。

③安排(vi, s): They've lined up some dancers for the show. 他们已为演出安排好了几个舞蹈演员。

linen /'lɪnɪn/

①亚麻布(U): This handkerchief is made of linen. 这种手帕是由亚麻布做的。

②内衣裤(U) = underwear: Few people like to wash their dirty linen in public. 很少有人喜欢当众洗自己的内衣裤。

liner /'laɪnə(r)/

班机;班轮,邮轮(C): They went to the Bahamas by taking a luxurious ocean liner. 他们乘一艘豪华邮轮去了巴哈马群岛。

linger /'lɪŋgə(r)/

①留连(vi) = loiter: Margaret often lingered about/around the park, doing nothing. 玛格丽特常在公园里闲荡,什么也不做。

②停留(vi): I couldn't help letting my eyes linger on the beautiful girl's face. 我忍不住把眼睛停留在那美丽姑娘的脸上。

linguist /'lɪŋgwɪst/

语言学家(C): What an amazing lin-

guist Prof. Ing is! He speaks nine languages fluently. 英教授是位多么了不起的语言学家啊!他能流利地讲九种语言。

◆同源词 **linguistics** (U) 语言学。 **linguistic** (adj) 语言(学)的。

link /lɪŋk/

①联系,关系(C) = connection: Research has established a link between smoking and lung cancer. 研究表明吸烟与肺癌之间有联系。

②联系(vi) = relate: The police said the two murders are linked. 警方说两起谋杀案之间有联系。

③连接(vi) = connect: He linked his PC with our network via modem. 他经由调制解调器将他的个人计算机与我们的网络相连接。

lion /'laɪən/

狮子(C)(请参阅附录“动物”)

lip /lɪp/

唇(C)(请参阅附录“身体”)

lipstick /'lɪpstɪk/

①唇膏,口红(U): The actress applied an enormous amount of bright-red lipstick to her lips. 那个女演员在嘴唇上涂了大量鲜红的唇膏。

②唇膏(C): I envy the girls who have natural looking lips without the need to apply a lipstick. 我羡慕那些唇色自然而无需上唇膏的女孩。

liquid /'lɪkwɪd/

液体(C): Water is a liquid. 水是一种液体。

◆相关词 **gas**(气体)。 **solid**(固体)。

liquor /'lɪkə(r)/

烈酒(U): He seldom drinks liquor. 他很少喝烈酒。

◆相关词 **liqueur**(甜露酒)。 **spirits**(烈酒;蒸馏酒)。 **wine**(葡萄;酒)。 **beer**(啤酒)。 **cider**(苹果酒,苹果汁)。 **alcohol**(酒精)。

list /lɪst/

①表,名单,清单(C): How many items are there on the shopping list? 购物单上

有多少项待购物品？

② 列出 (*vt*): Every morning, she spends a few minutes listing all the things she has to do that day. 每天上午她都要花上几分钟时间来把那天要做的全部事情开个单子。

listen /'lɪsən/

听 (*vi*): They sat there listening to a ghost story on the tape. 他们坐在那里听磁带里讲的一个鬼故事。

listen in

① 收听 (*vi*) = **tune in**: I often listen in to BBC for news. 我经常收听 BBC 的新闻。

② 偷听, 窃听 (*vi*) = **eavesdrop**: I am afraid someone is listening in on my telephone conversation. 恐怕有人在偷听我的电话。

listener /'lɪsənə(r)/

听众 (*C*): If you have got problems and need a good listener, I am one. 假如你遇到了困难又需要一个好听众, 那就是。

liter /'lɪtə(r)/

升 (*C*): The tank of the car can hold about 45 liters of gasoline. 这辆汽车的油箱能装大约 45 升汽油。

literacy /'lɪtərəsi/

识字 (*U*): The literacy rate of cities is much higher than that of countryside. 城市的识字率要比农村高得多。

literal /'lɪtərəl/

① 字面的 (*adj*) ⇔ **figurative**: The literal meaning of “green” is a color, but it can also mean “inexperienced.” “green”一词的字面意思是绿色, 但也有“缺少经验”的意思。

② 逐字的 (*adj*) = **word-for-word**: A literal translation is not always true to the original meaning. 逐字翻译不一定是忠实于原义的。

literate /'lɪtərət/

有读写能力的 (*adj*) ⇔ **illiterate**: It's estimated that about half of the adult pop-

ulation are not fully literate in that country. 据估计, 那国家近半数的成年人不具备完备的读写能力。

literature /'lɪtərəʃə(r)/

文学 (*U*): She has a great interest in American literature. 她对美国文学非常感兴趣。

◆ 同源词 **literary** (*adj*) 文学(上)的。

litter /'lɪtə(r)/

① 垃圾 (*U*) = **trash, garbage**: The park was full of litter. 公园里到处是垃圾。

② 乱扔垃圾于, 使零乱 (*vt*): The park was littered with old cans and plastic bags. 公园里被扔满了空罐子和塑料袋。

little /'lɪtl/

① 小的 (*adj*) = **small**: They lived in a little hut near the woods. 他们住在树林附近的一间小屋里。

② 少, 很少, 极少 (*adv*): They knew little about the facts. 他们对事实的真相知道得极少。

live /lɪv/

① 活的 (*adj*) = **living**; ⇔ **dead**: They are against experiments on live animals. 他们反对用活的动物做实验。

② 现场直播的 (*adj*) ⇔ **recorded**: This is a live TV show. 这是一个现场直播的电视节目。

③ /lɪv/ 住 (*vi*): They live in London. 他们住在伦敦。

live on

① 靠...过活 (*vt, u*) = **live off/by**: You can not live on your writing. It does not provide a good enough income. 你不能靠写作过活, 那赚不了几个钱。

② 继续活着 (*vi*): He lived on until 1989, when he died aged 78. 他一直活到 1989 年才去世, 享年 78 岁。

③ 继续存在 (*vi*): His memory still lives on even though he died in 1989. 尽管他早在 1989 年已去世, 但至今人们仍在怀念着他。

live out

活过 (vt, u): I would like to live out the rest of my life in peace and comfort. 我很想平静而舒适地过完余生。

live through

① 经历过 (vt, u): My parents have lived through two wars. 我父母经历过两次战争。

② 活过, 挨过 (vt, u) = last/see out: He is seriously ill. I doubt if he will live through the night. 他病得很重, 我怀疑他是否能活过今夜。

live up to

做到; 不辜负 (vt, u) = match/measure up to: I work hard to live up to my parents' expectations. 我努力学习, 以免辜负父母的期望。

lively /'laɪvli/

活泼的 (adj) = active, energetic: John is a bright and lively child. 约翰是个聪明而又活泼的孩子。

liver /'lɪvə(r)/

肝脏 (C) (请参阅附录“身体”)

livestock /'laɪvstɒk/

家畜 (P): The plague killed hundreds of livestock. 那场瘟疫使成百上千头牲畜丧生。

lizard /'lɪzəd/

蜥蜴 (C): William kept two lizards as his pets. 威廉养了两只蜥蜴当宠物。

load /ləʊd/

① 装载量 (C): Carry this load of wood to the basement, please. 请把这一车木头搬到地下室去。

② 装(货); 给...装货 (vt) ⇔ unload: It took them two hours to load the truck with oranges. 他们花了两小时把橙子装上卡车。

loaf /ləʊf/

① 一条(面包) (C) (请参阅附录“量词”): We need to buy two loaves of bread today. 我们今天想买两条面包。

② 游荡 (vi)**loaf about/around**

游荡 (vi) = fool/goof/mess around: Tom just loafed around, playing video games and watching television. 汤姆整日游荡, 不是玩电子游戏就是看电视。

loaf away

混(日子), 消磨(时间) (vt, s) = idle/fool/loiter away: You loafed away the whole day instead of doing your homework. 你整天闲混而不做功课。

loan /ləʊn/

① 贷款 (C): I am repaying the bank loan over a ten-year period. 我打算用10年时间还清银行贷款。

② 借 (U): This picture is on loan from the Louvre to the National Gallery. 这幅画是从罗浮宫借到国家美术馆来的。

③ 出借 (vt) = lend: Would you loan me \$500? 你能借我500美元吗?

lobby /'lɒbi/

大堂; 门厅 (C): Let's meet at the hotel lobby in ten minutes. 我们10分钟以后在酒店大堂碰头吧。

lobster /'lɒbstə(r)/

龙虾 (C, U) (请参阅附录“动物”)

◆ 相关词 shrimp(小虾)。prawn(明虾, 大虾)。

local /'ləʊkəl/

① 当地的, 地方的 (adj): The local government is responsible for the building of this bridge. 这座桥由地方政府负责建造。

② 本地人 (C): In general, the locals here are friendly to strangers. 总的来说, 这儿的当地人对陌生人很友好。

locate /lə(ʊ)'keɪt/

① 找出...的位置 (vt) = discover: They have located the town on a map. 他们已在地图上找到了这座城镇的位置。

② 使坐落于 (vt) = situate: The temple is located on the hilltop. 那座寺庙坐落在小山顶上。

location /lə(ʊ)'keɪʃən/

地点 (C) = *site, place*: This is a suitable location for camping. 这是一个理想的野营地点。

lock /lɒk/

① 锁 (C): If you turn the key in the lock, the door will open. 只要你把钥匙在锁孔中转一下, 门就会打开。

② 锁; 把...锁起来藏好 (vt): He locked his valuables in the safe. 他将值钱的东西锁进了保险柜。

locker /'lɒkə(r)/

寄物柜 (C): They put their personal belongings in the lockers. 他们把私人物品放入了寄物柜。

locksmith /'lɒksmiθ/

锁匠 (C): I locked myself out accidentally, so I sent for a locksmith to unlock the door for me. 我不小心把自己锁在了门外; 因此, 我只好请了个锁匠来帮我把门打开。

◆ 同源词 **lock** (C, vt) 锁。

◆ 同尾词 请参见 **blacksmith**。

locomotive /'ləʊkə'məʊtɪv/

① 机车 (C): The coal-burning locomotive has been out-of-date. 燃煤机车已过时了。

② 机车的; (动物)有运动力的 (adj)

locust /'ləʊkəst/

蝗虫 (C): A great swarm of locusts came and destroyed the crop. 一大群蝗虫飞来毁掉了庄稼。

lodge /lɒdʒ/

① 小屋 (C): The Smiths had a hunting lodge in the mountains. 史密斯家在山里有一栋供狩猎用的小屋。

② 投宿 (vi) = *stay*: I lodged at a friend's house while visiting Seattle. 我在访问西雅图时借住在一位朋友的家里。

◆ 同源词 **lodging** (C, U) 寄宿。

③ 卡住 (vi) = *be stuck*: A fishbone lodged in her throat. 一根鱼骨头卡在她喉咙里了。

④ 提出 (vt) = *make, file*: They lodged a complaint against the saleswoman for

her rude attitude. 他们就那位女销售员的粗鲁态度投诉了她。

lofty /'lɒftɪ/

① 高耸的 (adj) = *towering*: They plan to build a lofty apartment building with 50 stories. 他们计划建造一幢 50 层的高层公寓大楼。

② 崇高的 (adj) = *noble*: Joe is a young man with lofty ideals. 乔是一位怀有崇高理想的青年。

③ 傲慢的 (adj) = *haughty, proud*: Don't treat your subordinates in such a lofty manner. 别对下属采取这样傲慢的态度。

log /lɒg/

圆材, 原木 (C) = *wood*: The man is chopping logs for the fire. 那男子在劈生火用的柴片。

logic /'lɒdʒɪk/

逻辑 (U): Her logic is hard to follow. 她的逻辑很难理解。

logical /'lɒdʒɪkəl/

合理的, 符合逻辑的 (adj) = *reasonable*; ⇔ *illogical*: Isn't it logical that people who earn more should pay higher taxes? 收入越高的人纳税越多难道不合理吗?

◆ 同源词 **logically** (adv) 合理地。

logo /'ləʊgəʊ.'lɒ-/

标志 (C): The logo, a small sailing boat, is on the cover of each Longman book. 每一本朗文版书的封面上都有一艘小帆船模样的标志。

lollipop /'lɒlɪpɒp/

棒棒糖 (C): The little girl offered a lick of her lollipop. 小女孩同意给人舔一下她的棒棒糖。

lonely /'ləʊnli/

孤独的, 寂寞的 (adj): He has been very lonely since his wife died. 妻子去世后他一直觉得很孤单寂寞。

◆ 同源词 **loneliness** (n) 寂寞。 **lone** (adj) 孤单的。

lonesome /'ləʊnsəm/

孤单的, 寂寞的 (adj) = *lonely*: With children leaving home one by one, Joyce

felt lonesome sometimes. 随着子女一个个离家而去, 乔伊斯有时会感到孤单。

long /lɒŋ/

① 长的 (*adj*) ⇔ *short*: She likes to wear long skirts. 她爱穿长裙。

② 长久的 (*adv*): You can stay as long as you like. 你爱住多久就住多久。

③ 渴望 (*vi*) = *yearn, desire, crave*: He longed to see you. 他渴望见到你。

long for

渴望 (*vt, s*) = *itch/yearn/sigh/crave for*: It is freezing outside. I am longing for a cup of hot tea. 外面冷得要命, 我很想喝杯热茶。

longevity /lɒn'dʒevəti/

长寿 (*U*) = *long life*: Mr. Anderson attributed his longevity to exercise and light meals. 安德森先生把他的长寿归因于运动和清淡的饮食。

longitude /'lɒndʒɪtju:d/

经度 (*C, U*): The typhoon is at longitude 130° east. 那个台风位于东经 130 度。

◆ 同义词 请参见 *altitude*。

look /lʊk/

① 看 (*S*): She took another look at the coat and then bought it. 她又看了看那件外套, 随后就把它买下了。

② 表情 (*C*) = *expression*: From the look on her face, I knew she was worried. 从她脸上的表情看, 我知道她在担忧。

③ 看, 注视 (*vi*): He looked at the old photos, lost in thought. 他看着那些旧照片, 陷入沉思中。

④ 看上去, 显得 (*vi*) = *appear, seem*: She looks friendly and kind. 她显得很友好和善良。

look after

照顾 (*vt, u*) = *take care of, see after*: My sister often looks after my baby when I go shopping. 我妹妹常在我出去购物时帮我照顾宝宝。

look ahead

展望 (*vi*) ⇔ *look back*: Looking ahead to the future, we can imagine a time when medical operations are performed through the Internet. 展望未来, 我们可以想像: 一个通过互联网来动手术的时代。

look back on

回想 (*vt, u*) ⇔ *look ahead to*: We tend to look back on the old days with fondness. 我们往往会回想起过去甜蜜的时光。

look down on

看不起 (*vt, u*) = *despise*; ⇔ *look up to*: You cannot look down on Peter just because his family is poor. 你不能因为彼得家里穷就看不起他。

look for

寻找 (*vt, u*) = *search for*: I have spent over an hour looking for the ring that I lost. 我已经花了一个多小时来找那只丢失的戒指。

look forward to

盼望 (*vt, u*): I am really looking forward to seeing you again. 我确实在盼望着能再次见到你。

look in

顺道看望 (*vi*) = *drop/call in (on)*: Tina looked in on me while she was passing. 蒂娜路过时来看了我一下。

look into

调查 (*vt, u*) = *inquire/see into, investigate*: The police are looking into the cause of the fire. 警方正在调查失火的原因。

look on

观看 (*vi*): Hundreds of people were looking on as the fire-fighters rescued the passengers in the wrecked train. 数以百计的人驻足观看消防队员营救失事火车上的乘客。

look out

当心 (vi) = **watch out**: Look out for reckless drivers whenever you cross the street. 你无论何时穿马路时都要提防着点鲁莽的驾驶员。

look out on

面朝 (vt, u) = **face, overlook**: My new apartment looks out on a park. 我的新公寓面向一个公园。

look over

① 仔细检查 (vt, s) = **go/read/check over, examine**: You should never sign a contract without looking it over. 你千万不能在没有仔细阅读一个合同前就把它签下。

② 把...看一遍 (vt, u) = **go over/through**: I have looked over this lesson three times. 这一课我已看过三遍了。

look through

① 仔细查看 (vt, u/s) = **check through, examine**: Look through your composition for any spelling mistakes before you turn it in to your teacher. 在把作文交给老师之前要仔细查看一下拼写有没有错误。

② 对...视而不见 (vt, u): I said hello, but Jack looked straight through me and worked on. 我说了声哈啰, 但杰克对我视而不见, 继续做着他的工作。

③ 识破 (vt, u) = **see through**: Don't make a fool of me, I can look through you/your tricks. 不要作弄我, 我能识破你(的诡计)。

look to

① 指望 (vt, u) = **depend on**: The refugees are looking to the Red Cross for relief supplies. 难民们指望着红十字会发放救援物资。

② 放眼 (vt, u): We need to look to the future and put the past behind us. 我们需要抛开过去放眼未来。

look up

查 (vt, s): Look the word up in your dictionary. 在词典里查一查这个单词。

look up to

尊敬 (vt, u) = **hold...in high esteem**; ⇔ **look down on**: We look up to the director of our department because he is a kind and forgiving man. 我们对部门主管很尊重, 因为他是一个善良而宽容的人。

loop /lu:p/

圈, 环 (C) = **circle**: To make a knot, you should make a loop first and then pass one end of the rope through it. 要打成结, 你得先做个圈, 然后将绳子的一端穿过去。

loophole /'lu:phəul/

漏洞, 空子 (C): Tax loopholes should be closed so that no one would exploit them. 税收漏洞应封住, 才不会有人去钻。

loose /lu:s/

① 松的 (adj) ⇔ **fixed**: The doorknob is loose and rattles. 门把手松动了, 还格格作响。

② 宽松的 (adj) = **baggy**; ⇔ **tight**: Many teenagers like to wear loose pants nowadays. 如今许多青少年都爱穿宽松的裤子。

loosen /'lu:sən/

① 使松开 (vt) = **unfasten**: He loosened his safety belt. 他松开了安全带。

② 放松 (vi) ⇔ **tighten**: The government's control over the press has loosened in recent years. 近年来, 政府对新闻界的控制放松了。

lord /lɔ:d/

① 上帝, 主 (S) = **God**: "Oh, Lord, please give me strength to hold on," he prayed. "噢, 上帝, 请给我力量坚持下去吧," 他祈求道。

② 贵族 (C) = **nobleman**: Dukes, earls, and barons are all lords. 公爵、伯爵和男爵都是贵族。

lose /lu:z/ , lost (pt), lost (pp)

① 遗失 (vt) ⇔ find: He lost his passport the day he arrived in London. 他在抵达伦敦的那一天把护照给丢失了。

② 减轻 (体重) (vt) ⇔ gain, put on: She is trying to lose some weight. 她正设法减轻些体重。

③ 迷失 (vt): They lost their way and had to ask a policeman. 他们迷了路, 只得去问警察。

④ 输掉 (vt, vi) ⇔ win: They lost (the game) to the Brazil by two goals. 他们 (在比赛中) 以两球之差输给了巴西队。

lose out

① 输掉 (vi): Television is losing out to the Internet. 电视正在输给互联网。

② 遭受损失 (vi): We lost out on this deal. 我们在这笔交易中遭受了损失。

loser /'lu:zə(r)/

失败者 (C) ⇔ winner: Nobody is a born loser. 没有人生来就是个失败者。

loss /lɒs/

① 丧失 (U) = death: The loss of his father was a great blow to him. 失去父亲对他是个重大的打击。

② 丢失, 遗失 (U): Did they report the loss of their jewelry to the police? 他们有没有向警方报告珠宝失窃的事?

③ 损失 (C): Prof. Smith's retirement is a great loss to our university. 史密斯教授的退休对我们大学来说是一大损失。

lot /lɒt/

① 许多 (C): A lot of/Lots of people attended the meeting yesterday. 昨天有许多人出席了会议。

② (有特定用途的) 一块地 (C): The children are playing on an empty lot. 孩子们在空地上玩着。

③ 签 (C): They drew lots to decide who would do the dishes. 他们用抽签的方式来决定由谁来洗碗。

lotion /'ləʊʃən/

乳液 (U): She always puts some lotion on before she goes outdoors. 她出门前

总要搽些乳液。

lottery /'lɒtəri/

① 抽彩给奖法 (C): I bought a lottery ticket. I wish I could hit the jackpot. 我买了张彩票, 希望能中到奖。

② 难以捉摸的事 (S) = gamble: Some people think that marriage is a lottery. 有些人认为婚姻全靠碰。

lotus /'ləʊtəs/

莲花, 荷花 (C): Lotus flowers/blossoms usually bloom in early summer. 莲花常在初夏开放。

loud /laʊd/

① 大声的; 响的 (adj): The radio is too loud; would you please turn it down? 收音机的声音太大了。请关小声点, 行吗?

② 大声地; 响亮地 (adv)

◆ 同源词 loudly (adv) 大声地。

loudspeaker /,laʊd'spi:kə(r)/

扩音器 (C): The news was broadcast through a loudspeaker. 新闻是通过扩音器广播的。

lounge /laʊndʒ/

① 候机厅, 休息室 (C): We waited in the departure lounge before boarding the airplane. 我们登机前在出发休息室内等候。

② 闲逛 (vi) = idle: During summer vacation, some students just lounge about/around all day. 暑假期间有些学生只是整天闲逛。

lousy /'ləʊzi/

糟糕的 (adj) = bad: What lousy weather we are having today! 今天的天气糟透了!

love /lʌv/

① 爱 (U) ⇔ hate, hatred: Parent's love for children can never be measured. 父母对子女的爱是无法估量的。

② 爱好, 喜爱的事物 (C): Music is one of her greatest loves in life. 音乐是她一生中最大的爱好之一。

③ 爱 (vt) ⇔ hate: I love my husband

and children. 我爱我的丈夫和孩子。

lovely /'lʌvli/

可爱的 (*adj*) = **cute, beautiful, attractive**: What a lovely young lady Helen is! 海伦是个多么可爱的姑娘啊!

lover /'lʌvə(r)/

情人 (*C*): She is his lover. 她是他的情人。

low /ləʊ/

低的,矮的 (*adj*) ⇔ **high**: It is easy for him to jump over the low fence. 对他来说,跳过这个矮篱笆是轻而易举的事。

lower /'ləʊə(r)/

① 下面的 (*adj*) ⇔ **higher**: She found the dictionary on the lower shelf. 她在书架的下层找到了这本词典。

② 降低 (*vt*): The baby is sleeping, please lower your voice. 婴儿正在睡觉,请降低你的说话声音。

③ 下降 (*vi*): The temperature lowered after dark. 天黑后气温下降了。

loyal /'lɔɪəl/

忠诚的,忠心的 (*adj*) = **faithful**: Maggie is loyal to her friends. 美姬对朋友很忠诚。

loyalty /'lɔɪəlti/

忠诚 (*U*) = **faithfulness**: No one could ever doubt her loyalty. 她的忠诚是无可置疑的。

luck /lʌk/

运气 (*U*) = **good fortune**: Luck was with them and they won the game with ease. 运气在他们一边,他们轻而易举地赢得了这场比赛。

lucky /'lʌki/

运气好的,幸运的 (*adj*) = **fortunate**: We were lucky to escape injury in the car accident. 我们的运气真好,车祸中没有受伤。

luggage /'lʌgɪdʒ/

行李 (*U*) = **baggage**: Put the luggage in the trunk. We are leaving. 把行李放到行李箱中去,我们要出发了。

lukewarm /,lʌ:k'wɔ:m/

冷淡的 (*adj*) = **cool, tepid**; ⇔ **enthusiastic, warm**: His plan got only a lukewarm response from his wife. 他的计划仅得到了他太太的冷淡回应。

lullaby /'lʌləbaɪ/

摇篮曲 (*C*): Do you still remember the lullaby your mother sang to you? 你还记得母亲唱给你听的摇篮曲吗?

lumber /'lʌmbə(r)/

① 隆隆地行进; 缓慢吃力地移动 (*vi*) = **trundle**: The van lumbered up the hill. 那辆厢式汽车笨重地朝山上开去。

② 拖累 (*vt*) = **saddle**: Last weekend I got lumbered with the job of babysitting with my sister's three sons. 上周末,我被赶鸭子上架,被迫照顾姐姐的三个儿子。

③ 木材 (*U*) = **timber**: It's against the law to fell/cut down lumber at will. 随意砍伐树木是违法的。

lump /lʌmp/

一块; 肿块 (*C*): She felt a lump in her left breast. 她在左边的乳房里摸到了一个肿块。

lunacy /'lu:nəsi/

疯狂行为 (*U*): It's sheer lunacy to jog in the rain. 雨中慢跑,简直疯狂。

lunar /'lu:nə(r)/

月亮的 (*adj*) ⇔ **solar**: A lunar eclipse happened last week. 上周发生了月蚀。

◆ 相关词 **lunar calendar** (阴历)。

lunatic /'lu:nətɪk/

① 疯子 (*C*): They sent the violent lunatic to a psychiatric institution. 他们把那个狂暴的疯子送进了精神病院。

② 蠢货 (*C*) = **dummy, fool**: You lunatic—you nearly drop the antique vase on the floor. 你这个蠢货——差点把这个古董花瓶打翻在地。

③ 疯狂的 (*adj*) = **crazy, foolish**: Be careful of his lunatic behavior. 要当心他的疯狂行为。

lunch /lʌntʃ/

午餐 (*U*) ⇔ **luncheon**: They usually have

lunch at twelve-thirty. 他们通常在 12 点 30 分吃午饭。

lung /lʌŋ/

肺 (C) (请参阅附录“身体”): His lungs were damaged by years of smoking. 他的肺因长年吸烟而受到了损害。

lure /l(j)ʊə(r)/

① 诱惑 (vt) = entice: The hunter tried to lure a fox into the trap. 猎人试图把一只狐狸诱人陷阱。

② 诱惑 (the + S) = temptation: The lure of money caused him to take the bribe. 金钱的诱惑使得他受贿了。

lush /lʌʃ/

茂盛的 (adj): The cattle were grazing on the lush meadows. 牛群正在繁茂的草地上吃草。

luxury /'lʌkʃəri/

① 奢华 (U): They live in luxury. 他们过着奢华的生活。

◆ 同源词 **luxurious** (adj) 奢华的。 **luxuriously** (adv) 奢华地。

② 奢侈事; 奢侈品 (C): Eating in a fancy restaurant is a luxury I can't afford now. 在豪华的饭店用餐是件奢侈的事, 我现在可负担不起。

lyric /'lɪrɪk/

① 抒情的 (adj): Wordsworth was one of the greatest lyric poets in English literature. 华兹华斯是英国文学史上最杰出的抒情诗人之一。

② 歌词 (P): The melody of the song was familiar but I forgot the lyrics. 这首歌的曲调我很熟悉, 但我已忘记了歌词。

lyrical /'lɪrɪkəl/

诗情画意的 (adj): Jack gave a lyrical description of his home in the countryside. 杰克对他乡下的那个家作了非常富有诗意的描述。

M

machine /mə'ʃi:n/

机器 (C): You can operate this machine by using a remote control. 这种机器可用遥控器操作。

machinery /mə'ʃi:nəri/

机器 (U): To keep our factory at the cutting edge, new machinery needs to be installed immediately. 为我们厂保持领先的地位, 需要立即安装新机器。

mad /mæd/

① 发疯的, 发狂的 (adj) = insane ⇔ sane: He went mad after his mother's sudden death. 他在母亲突然去世后就发疯了。

② 狂怒的 (adj) = angry, furious: I was mad with her for her irresponsible attitude towards work. 她对工作不负责任的态度把我气得快要发疯了。

③ 狂热的 (adj) = enthusiastic, crazy: Those teenagers are mad about hip-hop music. 那些青少年对说唱音乐十分狂热。

④ 疯狂的 (adj) = crazy: No one would be mad enough to go out in the storm. 没人会疯狂到在这样的暴风雨中还想要出去。

madam /'mædəm/

女士; 夫人 (S) = ma'am: If you like the dress, you can try it on, madam. 夫人, 假如你喜欢这条连衣裙, 你可以试穿一下。

madly /'mædli/

发疯似地 (adv) = wildly: At the sound of gunfire, people rushed madly in all directions for cover. 一听到枪声, 人们发疯似地四处奔逃以寻找藏身处。

magazine /'mægə'zi:n/

杂志 (C): He subscribed to "Time"

magazine. 他订阅了《时代》杂志。

magic /'mædʒɪk/

① 魔法的; 魔术的 (adj): After the witch cast a magic spell on the mice, they turned into horses. 女巫对老鼠施了魔法后, 它们就变成了马。

② 魔法; 魔术 (U): A magician will perform magic at Kate's fifth birthday party. 一位魔术师将在凯特的五岁生日派对上表演魔术。

magical /'mædʒɪkəl/

① 魔法的; 法术的 (adj): People used to believe witches and wizards had magical powers. 人们过去常相信女巫和男巫确有法术。

② 迷人的, 浪漫的 (adj) = romantic: The beautiful island of Cyprus is a magical place to get married. 美丽的塞浦路斯岛是人们喜结良缘的浪漫之地。

magician /mə'dʒɪʃən/

魔术师; 魔法师 (C): The magician pulled a rabbit from his empty hat. 魔术师从空帽子里拿出了一只兔子。

magnet /'mæɡnɪt/

① 磁铁 (C): A magnet attracts iron. 磁铁能吸住铁。

◆ 同源词 magnetic (adj) 有磁性的。

② 有吸引力的人(或物) (C): The Palace Museum is a great magnet for tourists. 故宫博物院对游客来说是个具有巨大吸引力的地方。

magnificent /'mæɡ'nɪfɪsənt/

壮丽的 (adj) = splendid: The view from the summit was magnificent. 从山顶上望下去的景色十分壮丽。

magnify /'mæɡnɪfaɪ/

① 放大 (vt) = enlarge: The microscope

magnified the paramecia by 1,000 times. 显微镜将草履虫放大了1000倍。

② 夸大 (vt) = **exaggerate**: The effectiveness of aspirin is magnified out of proportion. 阿司匹林的效能被过度夸大了。

magnitude /'mægnɪtju:d/

① 强度 (C) = **intensity** (U): The earthquake's magnitude was such that hundreds of houses were destroyed and thousands of people killed. 地震的强度如此之大,以致数以百计的房屋被毁、成千上万的人死亡。

② 重要(性) (U) = **importance**: Betty didn't seem to appreciate the magnitude of the problem. 贝蒂似乎还不明白该问题的重要性。

◆ 同尾词 请参见 **altitude**。

maid /meɪd/

女仆 (C): A maid brought me breakfast at eight. 一个女仆于八点钟给我送来了早餐。

maiden /'meɪdən/

① 未婚女子, 处女 (C) = **girl**: The prince fell in love with a country-bred maiden. 王子爱上了一位在乡间长大的少女。

② 首次的 (adj) = **first**: The new president is scheduled to make his maiden speech to all the faculty tomorrow. 新校长按计划将于明天向对全体教职员发表首次演说。

mail /meɪl/

① 邮件 (U): Mr. Brown is the postman who delivers mail in this neighborhood. 布朗先生是这个街道送邮件的邮差。

② 邮寄 (vt): He mailed the new contract to me. 他将新合约寄给了我。

main /meɪn/

① 主要的, 最重要的 (adj) = **chief, primary**: My main concern now is to protect the children. 我现在主要关心的事是保护儿童。

② (供水或供气等的) 总管 (C): The workers are repairing the broken water

main. 工人们正在修理破裂了的总水管。

mainland /'meɪnlænd, -lənd/

大陆 (S): A ferry runs regularly between the islands and the mainland. 一艘渡船在大陆与岛屿之间定期航行。

mainly /'meɪnli/

主要地 (adv) = **chiefly, primarily**: My money comes mainly from business investments. 我的钱主要来源于商业投资。

mainstream /'meɪnstri:m/

主流 (the + S): Their views lie outside the mainstream of the current economic theory. 他们的观点与现行经济理论的主流有悖。

maintain /meɪn'teɪn/

① 维持, 保持 (vt) = **keep**: Our company maintains good relationships with our suppliers. 我们公司与供货商保持着良好的关系。

② 维修, 保养 (vt): Cars have to be regularly maintained. 汽车需要定期维修保养。

◆ 同源词 **maintenance** (U) 维持; 维修, 保养。

maintenance /'meɪntənəns/

维修, 保养 (C): James plans to take car maintenance lessons every evening after work. 詹姆斯打算在每天晚上下班后去上汽车维修保养课。

majestic /mə'dʒestɪk/

壮观的 (adj) = **spectacular**: Niagara Falls is the most majestic view I've ever seen. 尼亚加拉瀑布是我所见过的最为壮观的景观。

majesty /'mædʒɪsti/

雄伟, 壮丽 (U) = **grandeur**: I marveled at the awesome majesty of the snow-capped Rocky mountains. 我不由得为冰雪覆盖的落基山脉的雄伟壮观而深感惊叹。

major /'meɪdʒə(r)/

① 主要的 (adj) = **primary** ⇔ **minor**: The major reason for Mr. Zhang's staying in Paris is that it is a romantic and beautiful city. 张先生在巴黎逗留的主要原因是因为它是一个浪漫而又美丽

的城市。

② 主修学生; 主修科目 (C) ⇔ minor: She is an English major. Her major is literature. 她是主修英语的学生, 主修科目为文学。

③ 主修 (vi) ⇔ minor: He majored in finance at Claremont Men's College in California. 他在加州的克莱蒙男子学院就读, 主修财务管理。

majority /mə'dʒɔrəti/

多数 (C) ⇔ minority: The Democrats have/hold a slim majority in Congress. 民主党人在国会中稍占多数。

make /meɪk/, made (pt), made (pp)

① 制作, 制造, 建造 (vt): The desks are made of wood. 这些书桌是木头做的。

② 使, 致使 (vt): Eating too much raw fish made him ill. 他因吃了太多的生鱼而生病了。

③ 强迫, 迫使 (vt): If you won't sweep your room willingly, Mother will make you do it. 如果你不自觉地打扫自己的房间, 妈妈也会强迫你打扫的。

make away/off

逃了 (vi) = escape: At the sight of the police officer, the vendor made away in a hurry. 小贩一看到警察就赶紧逃掉了。

make away/off with

偷走 (vt, u) = get/run away with: The thief made off with Chris's bracelets and rings. 小偷偷走了克莉丝的手镯和戒指。

make for

有利于 (vt, u): The warm climate makes for good health. 温暖的气候有利于身体健康。

make out

① 理解, 明白 (vt, s) = figure/puzzle/work out, understand: I cannot make out what you are trying to say. 我不明白你想要说什么。

② 写出, 开出, 填写 (vt, s) = write/fill out: I have made out a check/shopping list/bill/tax return. 我已开好了支票/开好了购物单/开好了账单/填写好了纳税申报表。

③ 成功 (vi) = succeed: The company isn't making out as well as was expected. 这家公司不如预期的那么成功。

make over

① (合法地) 转让...的所有权; 移交 (vt, s) = pass over: I intended to make over the apartment to my son. 我打算把这套公寓的所有权转让给我儿子。

② 重做, 改做 (vt, s) = remake: Tina has made that yellow dress over into a skirt. 蒂娜把那条黄色的连衣裙改成了一条裙子。

make up

① 编造, 虚构 (vt, s) = invent: The story David made up is incredible. 大卫编造的那个故事令人难以置信。

② 为...化妆 (vt, s): It took Amy one hour to make up her daughter/face. 艾美花了一个小时给她女儿化妆/在脸上涂脂抹粉。

③ 心平气和地解决(分歧等) (vt, s) = patch/stitch up: My parents usually make up their quarrel the same day. 一般来说, 我父母吵架后当天就能和好。

④ 构成, 组成, 形成 (vt, s): Rocks and minerals make up the earth's outer layer. 岩石和矿物构成了地球的表层。

⑤ 弥补; 偿还 (vt, s): Tim has to leave early, but he'll make up the time/work next week. 提姆得提早下班, 不过他下个星期会把时间/工作补足的。

⑥ 化妆 (vi): Sherry used to make up before going out on a date. 雪莉以前外出约会前常常要化妆一番。

⑦ 和好, 和解 (vi): The couple kissed and made up (with each other). 那对夫妻(互相)亲吻了一下就和好了。

make up for

补偿; 弥补 (vt, u) = **compensate for**: Her enthusiasm makes up for her inexperience. 她的热情弥补了经验上的不足。

make-up /'meɪkʌp/

① 化妆品 (U) = **cosmetics**: She wears (puts on) / removes (takes off) her make-up every day. 她每天都要化妆/卸妆。

② 组成, 构成 (U): The make-up of the team should include young and experienced players. 那支球队应由年轻的和经验丰富的选手共同组成。

malaria /mə'leəriə/

疟疾 (U): He was stricken with malaria in Vietnam 20 years ago. 他 20 年前曾在越南得过疟疾。

male /meɪl/

① 男性的, 雄性的 (adj) ⇔ **female**: Most of the demonstrators were white and male. 大部分游行示威者为男性白人。

② 男子, 男性 (C) ⇔ **female**: She described the robbers as young males in their teens and twenties. 她把抢劫者说成是一些十几到二十几岁的年轻男子。

mall /mɔ:l/

步行街 (C): She works at a shopping mall. 她在步行街工作。

mammal /'mæməl/

哺乳动物 (C): Horses and cattle are mammals; lizards and frogs are not. 马和牛是哺乳动物, 蜥蜴和青蛙则不是。

◆ 相关词 **reptile** (爬行动物)。 **amphibian** (两栖动物)。

man /mæn/

① 人 (C): I have always regarded him as a man of integrity. 我一直把他看作是一个很正直的人。

② 人类 (U) = **human beings, mankind, humankind**: Many people are wondering if cloning really benefits man. 许多人都在怀疑克隆技术是否真能给人类带来好处。

manage /'mænɪdʒ/

① 管理 (vt): My husband manages his company very well. 我丈夫把他的公司管理得很好。

② 设法 (vt) = **succeed (in)**: Somehow she managed to see the mayor in person and discussed the new traffic rules with him. 她总算设法见到了市长本人, 并与他讨论了新的交通法规。

◆ 同源词 **manageable** (adj) 可控制的, 能对付的。

manage without

没...也行 (vi; vt, u) = **do without**: Even if you are not willing to lend me your car, I still can manage without (it). 纵使你不愿把车借给我, 我也行。

management /'mænɪdʒmənt/

管理 (U): The company's failure was mainly due to bad management. 这家公司的失败主要是由管理不善造成的。

manager /'mænɪdʒə(r)/

经理 (C): The chef, the staff and the general manager in this restaurant are all Chinese females. 这家餐馆的厨师长、员工和总经理都是女性华人。

◆ 同源词 **managerial** (adj) 经理的; 管理方面的。

Mandarin /'mændərɪn/

普通话 (U): Mandarin is the official language of China. 普通话是中国的官方语言。

mango /'mæŋgəʊ/

芒果 (C) (请参阅附录“水果”)

mania /'meɪniə/

狂热, 癖好 (C) = **fever**: She has a mania for Flamingo dance. 她疯狂地爱上了佛朗明哥舞。

◆ 同源词 **maniac** (C) 疯子, 狂人。

manifest /'mænɪfest/

① 明显的 (adj) = **obvious, evident**: It is a manifest error of judgment. 那是个明显的判断错误。

② 显示, 表明 (vt) = **show**: She manifested a total indifference to our con-

cerns. 她对我们关心的事表现得十分冷漠。

◆同源词 **manifestation** (*U, C*) 表明, 显示; 表现(形式)。

manipulate /mə'nɪpjʊlət/

操纵, 控制 (*vt*) = **control**: The government was accused of manipulating stocks behind the scenes. 政府被指控在幕后操纵股票。

◆同源词 **manipulation** (*U*) 操纵, 控制。

◆同尾词 **stipulate** (规定)。

mankind /,mæ'nkaɪnd/

人类 (*U*) = **humankind, man, human beings**: We are educated to work for the good of mankind. 我们受教育是要为人类的利益而工作。

manner /'mænə(r)/

态度; 举止; 方法, 方式 (*C*): Prof. Lee is popular with his students because he always treats them in a gentle and friendly manner. 李教授因对待学生和蔼可亲而深受学生欢迎。

manners /'mænəs/

礼貌, 规矩 (*P*): It is bad manners to speak with your mouth full of food. 说话时满口食物是不礼貌的。

mansion /'mænjən/

宅第, 公馆, 大厦, 豪宅 (*C*): Michael owns a palatial mansion in Canada. 麦可在加拿大有一幢富丽堂皇的宅第。

manual /'mænjʊəl/

① 手的; 手工的 (*adj*): It takes fine manual skills to repair that delicate antique chair. 修理那把精致的古董椅子需要精细的手艺。

② 手册 (*C*): Read the instruction manual carefully before you operate the machine. 操作机器前请先阅读说明书。

manufacture /,mænjʊ'fæktʃə(r)/

① 制造 (*U*): The manufacture of computer chips requires a clean, dust-free environment. 制造计算机芯片需要一个清洁、无尘的环境。

② (大量) 制造, 生产 (*vt*) = **produce, make**: Ford is a company that manufac-

tures cars. 福特公司是一家生产汽车的公司。

manufacturer /,mænjʊ'fæktʃərə(r)/

制造商(或厂、公司) (*C*): The washing machine didn't work, so we sent it back to the manufacturer. 洗衣机坏了, 所以我们把它退还给了厂商。

manuscript /'mænjʊskript/

手稿 (*C*) = **draft**: Joan felt frustrated because her manuscript was rejected. 琼因为自己的稿件被退而感到很失意。

many /'meni/

① 许多的 (*adj*) = **a lot of, lots of**: There are many ways for you to improve your English. Listening to BBC is one of them. 提高英语的方法很多; 收听 BBC 就是其中之一。

② 许多 (*pron*): The vegetables had been stored so badly that many (of them) had rotted. 因为贮藏得不当, 许多蔬菜已烂掉了。

map /mæp/

① 地图 (*C*): If you don't know where England is, consult a map. 如果你不知道英格兰在哪里, 请查看一下地图。

② 绘制...的地图 (*vt*): Scientists have mapped the surface of the moon. 科学家们已绘制出了月球表面的地图。

map out

筹划, 详细制订 (*vt, s*): I have mapped out a plan to remodel my apartment. 我已经制定了一个翻修公寓套间的详细计划。

maple /'meɪpl/

枫树 (*C*): Canada is famous for flaming maples in autumn. 加拿大以秋季有火红的枫树而闻名。

mar /mɑ:(r)/

损害, 糟蹋 (*vt*) = **disfigure**: A scar on his right cheek marred his nice appearance. 右脸颊上的一块伤疤毁损了他的英俊外貌。

marathon /'mæərəθɒn/

马拉松赛跑 (*C*): I have never run a

marathon. 我从未参加过马拉松赛跑。

marble /'mɑ:bl/

大理石 (U): The place is famous for marble. 那个地方以出产大理石而闻名。

March /mɑ:tʃ/

三月 (C, U)

march /mɑ:tʃ/

① 行军; 行进 (vi): As the victorious soldiers marched into town, they were greeted with cheers. 当胜利之师列队进城时, 他们受到了人们的欢呼。

② 行程 (C): They started up their long march to the castle. 他们开始了去城堡的漫长行程。

margin /'mɑ:dʒɪn/

页边空白处 (C): Mary has the habit of scribbling notes in the margin of her book. 玛丽有一个喜欢在书页边空白处涂写注释的习惯。

marginal /'mɑ:dʒɪnəl/

① 页边空白处的 (adj): You can find a further explanation in the marginal notes. 你可从页边空白处的注释中找到进一步的解释。

② 很小的, 微小的 (adj) = slight: There is only a marginal difference in the two statistics. 在这两个统计资料之间仅有很小的区别。

marine /mə'ri:n/

① 海洋的 (adj): Bella majored in marine biology in college. 贝拉在大学里主修海洋生物学。

② 海军陆战队士兵 (C): My grandfather was a marine when he was young. 我祖父年轻时是一名海军陆战队士兵。

③ 海军陆战队 (P): He served in the Marines. 他在海军陆战队服过役。

marital /'mæritəl/

婚姻的 (adj): What is his marital status, single or married? 他的婚姻状况如何? 单身还是已婚?

◆ 同源词 marry (vt) 和...结婚, 嫁, 娶。marriage (C, U) 结婚; 婚姻。

mark /mɑ:k/

① 斑点, 痕迹 (C): The mug left a wet mark on the table. 杯子在桌上留下了一个湿斑。

② (考试的) 分数; 成绩; 等第 (C) = grade: After a year's hard work, her marks have been much higher this semester. 经过一年的努力, 她这学期的成绩提高了许多。

③ 在...上做记号 (vt): We are told to mark each of our books with our names. 我们被告知说要在每一本书上写上自己的名字以作记号。

④ 标志 (vt): The winning of the speech contest marked an important stage in Helen's life. 演讲比赛的获胜标志着海伦人生中的一个重要阶段。

⑤ 批阅, 给...评分 (vt): I have eighty-eight exam papers to mark tonight. 我今晚要批阅 88 份考卷。

mark down

① 记下 (vt, s) = write down: I marked down the name of each student in my class. 我记下了班上每一位学生的姓名。

② 降低...的售价 (vt, s) = knock/beat down ⇔ mark up: All items in this store have been marked down by as much as 20%. 这家店里所有商品的价格都降低了, 降价的幅度最高达百分之二十。

mark out

标出 (vt, s): They marked out a parking lot with white paint. 他们用白漆标出了一个停车区。

mark up

提高...的售价 (vt, s) ⇔ mark down: Some CDs have been marked up unfairly. 有些 CD 的价格被不正当地抬高了。

market /'mɑ:kɪt/

① 市场 (C): Instead of shopping at a supermarket, people here often go to a traditional market to buy what they want. 这里的人常去传统市场购买所需

商品,而不是去超市购物。

② 行销地区(或国家)(C): The sales manager wants to open up new markets in China. 那个销售经理想在中国开辟新的市场。

③ 推销(vt): We need somebody to market our dairy products to retailers in Japan. 我们需要有人向日本的零售商推销我们的乳制品。

marriage /'mæriʒ/

婚姻,结婚(U, C); 婚礼(C) = wedding ⇔ divorce: Their marriage was held in St. John's Church. 他们的婚礼是在圣约翰教堂举行的。

married /'mæriɪd/

① 结婚的(adj): Janet is married to an Englishman. 珍妮特嫁给了一个英国人。

② 已婚的(adj) ⇔ divorced: Helen has two daughters. One is married, and the other is divorced and single again. 海伦有两个女儿,一个已婚,另一个离了婚又成了单身。

marry /'mæri/

① 和...结婚,嫁,娶(vt): Rick married the rich lady not for money, but for love. 瑞克和那个富婆结婚不是为钱,而是为了爱。

② 结婚(vi): Henry didn't marry until he found his true love, Connie. 亨利直至找到了他的真爱康妮才结婚。

marry off

把...嫁出去,给...娶妻(vt, s): Mr. Wang married his daughter off to a doctor. 王先生把他女儿嫁给了一个医生。

martial /'mɑ:ʃəl/

军事的(adj): The president is empowered to declare/lift martial law. 总统有权宣布/解除戒严令。

marvel /'mɑ:vəl/

① 感到惊奇(vi): I marveled at the vastness of the lake. 我为这个湖的广阔无边而感到惊奇。

◆ 同源词 marvelous (adj) 奇妙的,极好的。

② 令人称奇的人(或事物)(C) = wonder: Miraculously, the medicine worked/did marvels. 这种药奇迹般地产生了惊人的效果。

marvelous /'mɑ:vələs/

奇妙的,极好的(adj) = wonderful, great: It is absolutely marvelous to have a hot-spring bath in winter. 冬天能洗个温泉澡那就太好了。

mascot /'mæskət/

吉祥物(C): The baseball team's mascot was a squirrel. 那支棒球队的吉祥物是一只松鼠。

masculine /'mæskjulɪn/

① 有男子气概的(adj) = manly ⇔ feminine: Little John looked very masculine in his judo uniform. 小约翰穿着柔道服看上去很有男子气。

② 阳性的(adj): "Actor" is the masculine word for "actress". "Actor" 是 "actress" 的阳性词。

mash /mæʃ/

① 把...捣成泥状(vt) = crush: Mash (up) the potato with a spoon. 用汤匙把马铃薯捣成泥。

② 马铃薯泥,糊状物(C, U): Beat the potatoes into a mash and then add broth to it. 把马铃薯捣成泥后掺些肉汤进去。

mask /mɑ:sk/

① 面罩,口罩,面具(C): Finally, the bank robber wearing a stocking mask was arrested. 最后,那名头戴袜统管面罩的银行劫匪被抓住了。

② 掩盖(vt) = conceal: Tina masked her sufferings with a cheerful smile. 蒂娜欢笑了一下以掩饰她内心的痛苦。

mass /mæs/

(大)团,块,堆(C): Masses of dark clouds are gathering in the sky; soon it will rain. 大团大团的乌云在空中聚集起来;天马上就要下雨了。

massacre /'mæsəkə(r)/

① 大屠杀 (C, U) = **slaughter**: The bloody massacre is horrible. 那次血腥的大屠杀令人发指。

② 屠杀 (vt) = **slaughter**: They set fire to the village and massacred all the villagers. 他们放火把村子烧了,并屠杀了全部村民。

massage /'mæsɑ:ʒ/

① 按摩,推拿 (C): Can you give me a massage to relax my stiff muscles? 你能给我按摩一下以放松我僵硬的肌肉吗?

② 按摩,推拿 (U): Massage helps ease the pain of your back. 按摩有助于减轻你的背痛。

③ 给...按摩(或推拿) (vt) = **rub**: Judith massaged my aching back. 茱迪斯给我按摩了发痛的背部。

massive /'mæsɪv/

① 高大的,庞大的 (adj) = **huge**: It's hard for anyone to climb over the prison's massive walls. 任何人想要翻越监狱的大墙都是极为困难的。

◆ 同源词 **mass** (C) 团,块,堆。

② 巨大的,大量的 (adj): They made massive efforts to combat AIDS. 他们为抗击艾滋病作出了巨大的努力。

master /'mɑ:stə(r)/

① 主人 (C) ⇔ **slave**: The slaves rebelled against their masters for freedom. 奴隶们为获得自由而奋起反抗他们的主人。

② 大师 (C): This painting is the work of a master. 这幅画是一位大师的作品。

③ 硕士 (C): Mary earned her master's degree in Fudan University and now she is a Master of Arts/Science. 玛丽在复旦大学获得了硕士学位,现在她是文科/理科硕士了。

④ 精通;掌握 (vt) = **be good at**: It takes hard work and determination to master a second language. 想掌握一门第二语言需要努力和决心。

masterpiece /'mɑ:stəpi:s/

杰作 (C): Many people visit the Louvre to appreciate the masterpiece "Mona Lisa". 许多人参观罗浮宫是为了能欣赏到《蒙娜·丽莎》这一杰作。

mastery /'mɑ:stəri/

① 精通;掌握 (U) = **skill** (in/at): Sean shows complete mastery of chess. 萧恩展现出了他对象棋棋艺的熟练掌握。

◆ 同源词 **master** (vt) 精通。

② 控制 (U) = **control** (over): Finally he acquired/gained mastery of/over his stage fright. 他终于克服了紧张害怕心理而不再怯场了。

◆ 同源词 **masterful** (adj) 熟练的。

mat /mæt/

垫子 (C): Put the hot dish down on the mats, so you don't burn the table. 把热菜盘放在垫子上,以免烫坏桌子。

match /mætʃ/

① 比赛 (C) = **game**: The football match was canceled because of the typhoon. 因为有台风,足球赛被取消了。

② 火柴 (C): She struck a match and lit (up) all the candles on the birthday cake. 她划了一根火柴,点燃了生日蛋糕上的所有蜡烛。

③ 对手,敌手 (S): I am no match for Peter when it comes to mathematics. 说到数学,我可不是彼得对手。

④ 相配(或相似)的人(或物) (S): The new curtains are a perfect match for the carpet. 新窗帘与地毯完全相匹配。

⑤ 和...相配(或相似) (vt): The new curtains match the color of the carpet. 新窗帘与地毯的颜色很匹配。

⑥ 相配 (vi): The new curtains and the color of the carpet match perfectly. 新窗帘和地毯的颜色非常相配。

match up

使相属(或相配) (vt, s): I can hardly match up the torn pieces of the letter. 我几乎无法把这封信的碎片拼凑起来。

match up to

比得上,敌得过 (vt, u) = **measure/live up to**: I work hard, but I still cannot match up to my parents' expectations/hopes. 我很努力,但仍然达不到父母的期望。

mate /meɪt/

① 配偶, 伴侣 (通常指动物) (C): The zoo is looking for a mate for its female panda. 该动物园正在为其雌熊猫找配偶。

② 交配 (vi): Dogs do not mate with cats. 狗不能与猫交配。

material /mə'tɪəriəl/

① (写作等所用的) 素材 (U): The writer is collecting material for her new novel. 那位作家正在为她的新小说收集素材。

② 原料, 材料; 资料 (C): That company imports raw materials from Indonesia. 那家公司从印尼进口原材料。

materialism /mə'tɪəriəlɪzəm/

物质主义 (U): The government is working hard to rectify the rampant materialism in the society. 政府正在努力纠正社会上盛行的物质主义。

◆ 同源词 **materialistic** (adj) 物质主义的。 **materialist** (C) 唯物主义者。

materialize /mə'tɪəriəlaɪz/

实现 (vi) = **come true**: Their plans did not materialize. 他们的计划没有实现。

mathematics /ˌmæθɪ'mætɪks/

数学 (U) = **math**: Joy's mathematics is weak; that's why she doesn't like it. 乔伊的数学不行, 所以她不喜歡它。

◆ 同源词 **mathematical** (adj) 数学(上)的。

matter /'mætə(r)/

① 事情, 问题 (C): She never discussed her private matters with her classmates. 她从来没有与同学谈论过自己的私事。

② 麻烦事, 毛病 (the + S): What's the matter with Kate? Why is she crying? 凯特出了什么事? 她为何在哭?

③ 重要, 要紧 (vi): It doesn't matter (to me) if I miss the bus, because there is another later. 我赶不上这班车也没关系, 因为稍后还有另一班车。

mattress /'mætrɪs/

床垫 (C): I need to buy a new mattress because the springs in the old one have gone. 我要买一张新床垫, 因为旧床垫

里面的弹簧都没弹性了。

mature /mə'tjʊə(r), -'tʃʊə(r)/

① 成熟的 (adj) ⇔ **immature**: Christine is very mature for her age. 克莉斯汀就她的年龄来说已算很成熟。

② (使) 成熟, (使) 成长 (vi, vt)

maturity /mə'tjʊərəti, -'tʃʊə-/

成熟(度) (U): Only one third of the young birds may live to reach maturity. 只有三分之一的幼鸟能存活到成熟期。

maximal /'mæksɪməl/

最大限度的 (adj) ⇔ **minimal**: If you study hard, you can obtain maximal benefit from this course. 如果你学习够用功的话, 就可以从这门课程中得到最大的收益。

maximize /'mæksɪmaɪz/

使增至最大限度 (vt) ⇔ **minimize**: They work hard to maximize their profit. 他们努力工作以求利润的最大化。

maximum /'mæksɪməm/

① 最大的, 最多的, 最大限度的 (adj) ⇔ **minimum**: The car has a maximum speed of 100 mph. 这辆汽车的最快速度是每小时 100 英里。

② 最大量; 最大程度 (或限度) (C): Forty-five students per class is the maximum. 每个班级的最高限额是 45 名学生。

◆ 同源词 **maximal** (adj) 最大限度的。

May /meɪ/

五月 (C, U)

may /meɪ/

① 可能, 也许 (aux): "Do you know whose coat this is?" "I'm not sure, but it may be John's." "你知道这件外套是谁的吗?" "我不太清楚, 也许是约翰的吧。"

② 可以 (aux) = **can**: "May I leave now?" "Yes, you may." "我现在可以离开了吗?" "可以。"

maybe /'meɪbi:/

可能, 也许, 大概 (adv) = **perhaps**: Maybe she is in love. 她可能恋爱了。

mayonnaise /ˌmeɪəˈneɪz/

蛋黄酱 (U): Spread a thin layer of mayonnaise on your bread. 在面包上薄薄地涂上一层蛋黄酱。

mayor /meə(r)/

市长 (C): Anyone who is elected as mayor is entitled to serve a four-year term. 无论谁当选为市长都有权任职四年。

me /mi; mi:/

我 (I 的宾格) (pron)

meadow /ˈmedəʊ/

草原 (C): While I was traveling in New Zealand, I often saw cattle grazing in the meadows. 我在新西兰旅行时常会看到牛在草原上吃草。

meal /mi:l/

一顿饭, 一餐 (C): Though she is a busy career woman, she manages to cook/make a hot meal for her children almost every evening. 虽然她是个工作繁忙的职业妇女, 她依然在每天晚上想办法为孩子们烧一顿热菜热饭。

mean /mi:n/, meant (pt), meant (pp)

① 代表, 表示 (vt): The flashing red light means that there is a construction site ahead. 闪烁的红灯表示前方有建筑工地。

② 意欲, 打算, 抱有…的目的 (vt) = intend: I didn't mean to hurt your feelings. 我并不想伤害你的感情。

③ 小气的, 吝啬的 (adj) = stingy, cheap ⇔ generous: Though he is rich, he is mean with his money. 他虽然有钱, 但用起钱来却很小气。

④ 刻薄的, 卑鄙的 (adj) = nasty, unkind: Nobody wants to be friends with her because she is mean to everyone. 由于她对每个人都刻薄, 所以没人想跟她做朋友。

meaning /ˈmi:nɪŋ/

① 意思, 意义, 含意 (C) = definition: If you don't know the meaning of the new word, look it up in your dictionary. 如

果你不知道这个生词的意思, 可在你的辞典中查一查。

② 价值, 意义 (U): Since her husband died, her life has lost meaning. 自从她先生死后, 她的生活就失去了意义。

meaningful /ˈmi:nɪŋf(ʊ)l/

有意义的 (adj) = significant ⇔ meaningless: It was very meaningful to them to attend their granddaughter's graduation ceremony. 参加孙女的毕业典礼对他们而言很有意义。

means /mi:nz/

方法, 手段 (C) = way, method: Use whatever means you can to persuade him to come to my party, will you? 不论用什么方法你都要劝他来参加我的聚会, 好吗?

meantime /ˈmi:ntaɪm/

(与此) 同时 (U): They'll soon be here. In the meantime, let's have some coffee. 他们马上就会来的。趁这段时间我们喝点咖啡吧。

meanwhile /ˈmi:nwaɪl/

与此同时, 在此期间 (adv) = in the meantime: They'll soon be here. Meanwhile, let's have some coffee. 他们马上就会来的, 趁此时我们喝点咖啡吧。

measure /ˈmeʒə(r)/

① 测量; 给…量尺寸 (vt): I want you to measure me for a new dress. 我想请你替我量一下尺寸做件新衣服。

◆ 同源词 measurable (adj) 可以测量的。

② 评估 (vt) = evaluate, assess: It is hard to measure her ability because we haven't seen her performance. 因为我们没看到过她的演出, 因此很难评估她的能力。

③ 测量 (vi): The earthquake measured 7.3 on the Richter scale. 那次地震被测定为里氏七点三级。

④ 措施, 办法 (P) = steps: The government has promised to take immediate measures to help the homeless. 政府已许诺会即刻采取措施来帮助无家可归者。

measure up to

达到…的标准 (*vt, u*) = *match up to*:
I'm afraid you just didn't measure up to
the job. 恐怕你还不够格做那项工作。

measurement /'meʒəmənt/

(量得的)尺寸,大小,长度,高度 (*C*):
The tailor took my measurements carefully
before he made a coat for me. 裁缝
在为我做外套之前仔细地为我量了尺
寸。

meat /mi:t/

肉 (*U*): The meat has gone bad; don't
eat it. 那肉已变质,不能吃了。

mechanic /mi'kænik/

机修工 (*C*) (请参阅附录“职业”)

mechanical /mi'kænikəl/

机械的 (*adj*): Most mechanical devices
require oil as a lubricant. 大多数机械设
备需要油作润滑剂。

mechanics /mi'kæniks/

机械学 (*U*): I took some courses in me-
chanics in college. 我在上大学时读过几
门机械学课程。

mechanism /'mekənɪzəm/

机械装置,机构 (*C*): The brake mecha-
nism needs to be adjusted. 煞车装置需
要调整一下。

medal /'medəl/

奖牌,奖章 (*C*): Tim came in first in
the marathon and won a gold medal. 提
姆在马拉松比赛中跑了第一名,赢得了一
块金牌。

media /'mi:diə/

媒体 (*P*): The media have launched a
sharp attack on the terrorists. 媒体对恐
怖分子展开了猛烈的抨击。

◆同源词 **medium** (*C*) 媒介,传播媒介。

mediate /'mi:diət/

斡旋,调停 (*vi*) = *arbitrate*: The union
attempted to mediate between the work-
ers and the employer. 工会试图在工人
和雇主间进行斡旋。

◆同源词 **mediation** (*U*) 调停,斡旋。 **mediator**
(*C*) 调停者。

medical /'medɪkəl/

医疗的,医学的 (*adj*): Several police
officers received medical treatment for
cuts and bruises. 好几名警官因割伤和
淤伤接受了诊疗。

medication /,ɪmɪ'di'keɪʃən/

药物 (*U*) = *medicine*: The doctor pre-
scribed some medication for my stomach-
ache. 医生开了些药物来治我的胃痛。

medicine /'meds(ɪ)n,-dɪs(ɪ)n/

药 (*U*): Remember to take the medicine
three times a day. 切记此药一日服用三
次。

◆同源词 **medicinal** (*adj*) 药用的。

medieval /,ɪmɪ'di:vəl/

中世纪的,中古时代的 (*adj*): Sherry is
interested in medieval history. 雪莉对中
世纪的历史颇感兴趣。

meditate /'medɪteɪt/

① 静思,沉思 (*vi*) = *muse, contem-
plate*: Every day before going to bed, I
try to meditate for half an hour. 我每天
上床之前都试着静思半小时。

② 冥想 (*vi*) = *ponder*: I sat quietly,
meditating on your advice. 我默默地坐
着,考虑你的建议。

meditation /,ɪmɪ'di'teɪʃən/

沉思;冥想 (*U*) = *contemplation*: I'm
sorry to have interrupted your meditati-
on. 很抱歉打断了你的沉思。

medium /'mi:diəm/

① 中等的 (*adj*): He was of medium
height with blond hair and light blue
eyes. 他中等身材,金发碧眼。

② 媒介,手段 (*C*): English is the only
medium of instruction in this school. 在
这所学校里,英语是唯一的教学语言。

③ 传播媒介 (*C*): Most of the politicians
in this country prefer to use the medium
of television to gain massive publicity.
这个国家的大部分政客都喜欢以电视
作为媒介来获得知名度。

◆同源词 **media** (*pl*) 媒体,媒介。

meet /mi:t/, met (pt), met (pp)

遇见 (vt) = **encounter**: I have just met the man I want to spend the rest of my life with. 我刚刚遇上了那个我想与之一同度过余生的男子。

meeting /'mi:tɪŋ/

会议 (C): The meeting was held in Shanghai last week. About 300 people attended it. 会议是上周在上海举行的, 约有 300 人参加了会议。

melancholy /'melənkəli/

① 忧郁 (U) = **sadness, gloom, despondency**: All at once I sank into a mood/state of deep/profound melancholy. 我突然陷入了深深的忧思之中。

② 忧郁的 (adj) = **sad**: I noticed a melancholy expression on her face. 我注意到她脸上那种忧郁的神情。

mellow /'meləʊ/

① 柔和的 (adj) = **smooth**: I like the mellow sound of a saxophone. 我喜欢萨克斯管的柔和声音。

② 成熟的 (adj): Chris has become more mellow after having children of her own. 克莉丝自从自己有了孩子后变得更成熟了。

③ 变得成熟 (vi): Tom has mellowed over the years. 这些年来汤姆变得成熟了。

④ 使...变得成熟 (vt): The years have mellowed Tom. 岁月使汤姆变得成熟了。

melody /'melədi/

歌曲; 旋律 (C): The melody you hummed/played/sang yesterday is haunting. 你昨天哼/弹/唱的歌曲令人难忘。

melon /'melən/

甜瓜, 香瓜 (C) (请参见附录“水果”)

melt /melt/

① 使融化 (vt) = **thaw**: The sun melted the snow. 阳光将雪融化了。

② 融化 (vi) = **thaw**: The snow melted in the sun. 雪在阳光下融化了。

③ (心) 软化 (vi): He shouted at his daughter, but his heart melted when he saw her crying. 他冲着女儿吼叫; 但是,

当他看见她哭起来时, 心又软了。

melt away

① 融化 (vi): When the sun rose, the ice began to melt away. 太阳升起后冰开始融化了。

② 消散, 消失, 减少, 减小 (vi) = **gradually disappear**: Dole's anger/doubt/weight slowly melted away. 多尔的气/疑虑慢慢消失了/体重慢慢减轻了。

melt down

熔化 (vt, s): The workers are melting down iron to make knives. 工人们在把铁熔化掉以打制刀具。

member /'membə(r)/

成员, 会员 (国) (C): Britain is a full member of NATO. 英国是北大西洋公约组织的正式成员。

membership /'membəʃɪp/

会员资格 (U): He has to renew his membership of the sailing club by paying the membership fee before October 1. 他在十月一日前付清会费后才能恢复其航海俱乐部的会员资格。

memorial /mɪ'mɔ:riəl/

① 纪念性的 (adj): A memorial service was held for Princess Diana at St. Paul's Cathedral last week. 黛安娜王妃的纪念仪式上周在圣保罗大教堂内举行。

② 纪念碑 (C) = **monument**: They put up/erected/built a war memorial in honor of those who died for their country. 他们修建了一座战争纪念碑以缅怀那些为国捐躯的烈士。

memorize /'meməraɪz/

记住 (vt) = **learn sth by heart**: He studied his map, trying to memorize the way to Rose Street. 他研究了一下地图, 试图记住去罗斯大街的路。

memory /'meməri/

① 纪念 (U): The ceremony is held in memory of the earthquake. 这个仪式是为纪念那次地震而举行的。

◆同源词 **memorable** (*adj*) 值得回忆(纪念)的。

②留在记忆中的人(或事物),回忆(*C*): We had many happy memories of our graduation trip to Hangzhou. 去杭州的毕业旅行给我们留下了许多美好的回忆。

②记性(*C*): I've got a good/bad memory for faces and names. 对别人的长相和姓名我都记得很牢/差。

menace /'menɪs/

①威胁(*C*) = **threat**: The heavy traffic constitutes a menace to the children's safety. 繁忙的交通对儿童的安全构成了威胁。

②威胁(*vt*) = **threaten**: The bank robber menaced the clerks with a gun. 那个银行抢劫犯用枪威胁着职员。

◆同源词 **menacing** (*adj*) 构成威胁的。

mend /mend/

修理,修补(*vt*) = **repair, fix**: The sink is leaking. I should have it mended. 水槽漏水了,我该请人把它修理一下。

mental /'mentəl/

精神的,心理的,心智的(*adj*) ⇔ **physical**: Her mental illness resulted from her son's sudden death. 她的精神病是由她儿子的猝死引起的。

mentality /men'tæləti/

①心态(*C*): Using the term "non-white" promotes an "us and them" mentality. 使用“非白人”一词提升了一种“我们与他们”的心态。

◆同源词 **mental** (*adj*) 心理的,精神的。

②心态(*C*) = **mindset**: I can't understand the mentality of that woman who always goes on a shopping spree. 我无法理解那个狂购乱买的女人的心态。

②智力(*U*): It takes lots of love and patience to teach a person of weak mentality to learn. 教导弱智者学习需要有极大的爱心与耐心。

mention /'menʃən/

①提到(*C*): I just had a meeting with the president, but he made no mention of your proposal. 我刚和总裁一起开过

会,但他没有提到你的建议。

②提到(*vt*): Did John mention to you that he would bring a guest speaker to the meeting this Saturday? 约翰是否跟你提到过他将于本星期六带一个特邀演讲人来参加会议?

menu /'menju:/

菜单(*C*): Before Sally read the menu, she asked the waiter if there was fish on it today. 莎莉在看菜单之前问了服务员今天这上面是否有鱼。

merchandise /'mɜ:tʃəndaɪz/

①商品(*U*) = **goods**: The merchandise is reasonably priced. 商品的定价很合理。

②买卖(*vt*) = **buy and sell**: Almost everything can be merchandised through the Internet. 几乎所有的东西都可以通过互联网来买卖。

merchant /'mɜ:tʃənt/

商人(*C*) = **trader**: It's no use bargaining with that merchant; he will not give you any discount. 跟那个商人讨价还价是白费口舌,他才不会给你任何折扣呢。

mercy /'mɜ:si/

怜悯;仁慈(*U*) = **pity (for)**: The terrorists showed no mercy to the hostages and killed them one by one. 恐怖分子对人质毫不怜悯,将他们一个个地杀害了。

◆同源词 **merciful** (*adj*) 仁慈的,宽大的。 **merciless** (*adj*) 无情的,冷酷的。

mere /mɪə(r)/

仅仅的(*adj*): He lost the election by a mere 30 votes. 他仅以30票之差落选。

◆同源词 **merely** (*adv*) 仅仅,只不过。

merge /mɜ:dʒ/

①使合并(*vt*): They decided to merge the two small companies into a larger one. 他们决定将那两个小公司合并成一个大公司。

◆同源词 **merger** (*C*) 合并。

②合并;结合(*vi*): Many rivers merge into the Yangtze River. 许多条河流汇

入长江。

◆同义词 **emerge** (出现)。**submerge** (淹没)。

merit /'merɪt/

优点 (C) = **strength** ⇔ **demerit**: The committee will judge each plan on its merits. 委员会将根据每项计划的优点对其进行评判。

mermaid /'mɜːmeɪd/

美人鱼 (C): There are several stories about mermaids in all countries. 所有国家都流传着几个不同版本的美人鱼故事。

merry /'merɪ/

愉快的 (adj) = **happy**: She is an optimist and always wears a merry smile on her face. 她是个乐天派, 脸上总是挂着愉快的笑容。

◆同源词 **merrily** (av) 愉快地。**merriment** (U) 愉快。

mess /mes/

① 杂乱状态 (S): "Your room is in a mess. Clean it up now," the mother said. "你的房间杂乱不堪, 现在就把它打扫干净。" 母亲说道。

◆同源词 **messy** (adj) 杂乱的。

② 把(东西)弄得又乱又脏; 把(事情)搞糟 (vt, vi)

mess about/around

① 闲逛 (vi) = **fool/idle about/around**: We spent our vacation messing around on the beach. 我们的假期是在海滩上闲逛度过的。

② 乱弄 (vi) = **fool around (with), meddle (with)**: Don't mess around with matches. 别乱弄火柴。

③ (与异性)发生性关系, 鬼混 (vi) = **fool around (with), meddle (with)**: King often messes around with married women. 金常常和有夫之妇鬼混。

mess up

① 把...弄得又脏又乱 (vt, s) = **dirty/foul up**: Don't mess up your shirt/hair/kitchen. 别把你的衬衫/头发/厨房弄得脏乱不堪。

② 把...弄糟 (vt, s) = **botch/goof up, spoil**: John messed up his driving test/life/plan. 约翰把他的驾驶执照考试/生活/计划搞得非常糟糕。

message /'mesɪdʒ/

(口信等)信息, 消息 (C): Let's leave John a message to meet us at the airport. 我们给约翰留个条子吧, 让他到机场与我们碰面。

messenger /'mesɪndʒə(r)/

信使, 使者 (C): The messenger has already sent the document to your lawyer. 信使已将那个文件给你的律师送去了。

messy /'mesi/

① 脏乱的 (adj): I hate to see a messy kitchen. 我很讨厌看到又脏又乱的厨房。

② 造成脏乱的 (adj): It is a messy business repairing a car. 修汽车是件脏活。

metal /'metəl/

① 金属 (U): The gate is made of metal. 这扇门是金属做的。

② 金属 (C): Metals expand when heated. 金属受热时会膨胀。

metaphor /'metəfə(r)/

① 比喻(说法) (C): In poetry, the rose is often a metaphor for love. 在诗歌中, 玫瑰常常被用来比喻爱情。

② 隐喻 (U): Emily's poetry was brought alive by her masterful use of metaphor. 爱美莉的诗由于巧妙地使用隐喻而妙趣横生。

◆相关词 **simile** (明喻)。

meter /'mi:tə(r)/

表, 计, 仪, 仪表 (C): The gasman comes and reads the gas meter every other month. 燃气抄表员每隔一个月来抄一次燃气表。

method /'meθəd/

方法 (C): A problem can be solved very quickly if we apply/adopt/use the right method. 如果我们采用正确的方法, 问题就能很快解决。

◆同源词 **methodical** (adj) 有条不紊的。meth-

odology (U, C) 方法学, 一套方法。

metropolitan /ˌmetrəˈpɒlɪtən/

大都会的, 大城市的 (*adj*): The metropolitan area of Los Angeles is densely-inhabited. 洛杉矶的大都会区是个人口密集地区。

◆同源词 **metropolis** (C) 大都会, 大城市。

microphone /ˈmaɪkrəfəʊn/

麦克风 (C) = **mike**: The speaker used a microphone so that the audience could hear him clearly. 演讲者为使听众听清楚而使用了麦克风。

microscope /ˈmaɪkrəskəʊp/

显微镜 (C): The student is examining bacteria under a microscope. 那个学生正在显微镜下观察细菌。

microwave /ˈmaɪkrə(ʊ)weɪv/

微波 (C): It's a good idea to use a microwave oven to defrost frozen food. 用微波炉给冷冻食品解冻是个好主意。

middle /ˈmɪdl/

① 中间的, 中央的, 居中的 (*adj*): On the middle finger of her left hand, she wore a gold ring. 她左手的中指上戴了一只金戒指。

② 中间, 中央, 中部 (*the + S*): Here's a photo of her together with her high school classmates; she is the one in the middle. 这是一张她和她高中同班同学的合影, 中间的那个人就是她。

③ (正在...的) 当儿 (*the + S*): Can I call you back later? I'm in the middle of a meeting. 我过一会儿给你回电行吗? 这会儿我正在开会。

midst /mɪdst/

中间, 中央, 当中 (*the + S*) = **middle**: We walked into the midst of the forest. 我们走入了密林深处。

might /maɪt/

① 可能 (*aux*): Without his parents' financial support, he might have gone bankrupt. 要不是他父亲经济上的资助, 他可能都已经破产了。John said that he might not be able to finish his paper on Wednesday. 约翰说他星期三可能完不

成论文。

② 力量; 势力 (U) = **strength**: Linda was so angry that she threw the book at Mike's head with all her might. 琳达气愤至极, 将书朝着麦克的头上全力扔去。

mighty /ˈmaɪti/

强大的, 强有力的 (*adj*) = **powerful, strong**: It thundered. First came a flash and then a mighty bang. Many people got scared. 天打着雷。先是一下闪电, 然后一声巨响, 许多人受到了惊吓。

migrant /ˈmaɪgrənt/

① 流动的; 移居的, 迁移的 (*adj*): Because of recession, migrant workers are found everywhere. 因为经济萧条, 流动工人随处可见。

② 候鸟; 移居者 (C): Scores of migrants fly to the place each winter. 每年冬天都有几十种候鸟飞到那个地方去。

◆相关词 请参见 **emigrant**。

migrate /maɪˈɡreɪt/

迁徙 (*v*) = **move**: Most birds have to fly long distances to migrate to warmer places. 大多数鸟类都要飞行很长的距离以迁徙到较温暖的地方去。

◆相关词 请参见 **emigrate**。

migration /maɪˈɡreɪʃən/

迁徙; 移居; 洄游 (C): Drought often causes great animal migrations. 长期的干旱常导致动物大迁徙。

◆同源词 **migratory** (*adj*) 流动的; 移居的, 迁移的。

mild /maɪld/

① 温和的 (*adj*) = **gentle, kind**: She has so mild a nature that everyone finds it easy to get along with her. 她生性温和, 大家都觉得很容易与她相处。

◆同源词 **mildly** (*adv*) 温和地。 **mildness** (U) 温和。

② 暖和的; 不严重的, 轻微的 (*adj*): The weather was mild last winter; people didn't need to wear heavy clothes. 去年冬天不太冷, 人们不必穿上厚重的衣服。

③(烟、酒等)淡味的(*adj*) ⇔ **strong**: This is a very mild cheese; it has a delicate taste and hardly has any smell. 这种奶酪的味道非常清淡,吃起来很可口,也没有怪味。

mile /maɪl/

英里(*C*): She lives just half a mile away. 她住在离这里仅半英里的地方。

mileage /'maɪlɪdʒ/

①行驶里程;英里数(*S*): Does it really pay to buy a used car with a low mileage? 买一辆低行驶里程的二手车真的值得吗?

②益处,好处(*U*) = **benefit, profit**: The company got a lot of mileage out of the advertisement promoting their new product. 公司从推广新产品的广告中获益匪浅。

milestone /'maɪlstəʊn/

里程碑(*S*) = **landmark**: The invention of the airplane was a milestone in human history. 飞机的发明是人类历史上的一个里程碑。

militant /'mɪlɪtənt/

①好战的(*adj*) = **warlike, trigger-happy, belligerent**; ⇔ **peace-loving**: The more militant leaders there are, the more wars there will be. 好战的领袖人物越多,战争也会越频繁。

②好战分子(*C*)

military /'mɪlɪtəri/

①军事的(*adj*): The US government has decided to take military action against the terrorists. 美国政府决定对恐怖分子采取军事行动。

◆同源词 **militarism** (*U*) 军国主义。

②军人;军方(*the + S*): Did you serve in the military? 你服过兵役吗?

milk /mɪlk/

①牛奶(*U*): He bought a bottle of whole/low-fat/skim milk. 他买了一瓶全脂/低脂/脱脂牛奶。

◆同源词 **milky** (*adj*) 乳制的;乳白色的。

②挤(奶);挤...的奶(*vt*): The farmer milks the cows twice a day with a milk-

ing machine. 农夫用挤奶器一天给牛挤两次奶。

mill /mɪl/

①磨坊;工厂(*C*) = **factory**: The flour/lumber/steel mill was built 30 years ago. 那家面粉厂/木材厂/钢铁厂建于30年前。

②碾磨(*vt*) = **grind**: The wheat is milled into flour. 小麦被磨成面粉。

miller /'mɪlə(r)/

磨坊主(*C*): The miller used a donkey to grind corn for him. 磨坊主用一头驴子为他磨玉米。

million /'mɪljən/

百万(*C*): Over three million people live in the place. 有300多万人住在这里。

◆说明 接在数字之后时, **million** 与 **hundred** 或 **dozen** 一样不加“s”,但若指数百万,则用“**millions of**”+名词。

millionaire /,mɪljə'neə(r)/

百万富翁(*C*): Ben worked very hard and spent very little. That was how he became a millionaire before 25. 本工作努力、花钱又省,他就是这样在不到25岁时就成为百万富翁的。

mimic /'mɪmɪk/

①模仿(*vt*) = **imitate, copy, mime**: Debby is good at mimicking our English teacher. 黛比很善于模仿我们的英语老师。

②善于模仿的人(或动物)(*C*)

③伪装的(*adj*): The mimic coloring of this insect protects them from predators. 这种昆虫的伪装色能保护其免遭食肉动物的攻击。

mind /maɪnd/

①头脑;意图,意向(*C*): They have made up their minds to study English for an hour a day. 他们决心每天花一个小时来学英语。

②介意(*vt*): Do you mind my opening the window? 我把窗户打开你在意吗?

mine /maɪn/

①矿,矿山,矿井(*C*): The coal mine

has been closed down. 那个煤矿被关闭了。

②地雷;水雷(C): The tank was destroyed by a buried mine. 那辆坦克被埋在地下的地雷炸毁了。

③在...开矿;开采(vt): They mined the hillside for gold. 他们在山坡上开采金子。

④在...布雷(vt): All the roads leading to the city have been heavily mined. 所有通往该城的道路都已布满了地雷。

⑤我的(pron): May I borrow your CD player? Mine is broken. 我可以借用一下你的CD唱机吗?我的那个坏了。

miner /'maɪnə(r)/

矿工(C)(请参阅附录“职业”)

mineral /'mɪnərəl/

矿物(C): They dug out quite a few minerals such as coal, copper, and iron in this area. 他们在这一地区挖出了不少矿物,如煤、铜和铁。

mingle /'mɪŋɡl/

①混合起来;相混合(vi): The pick-pocket mingled in/with the crowd and was soon out of sight. 扒手混入人群后随即消失了。

②使混合,使相混(vt) = mix: He made a wonderful speech containing praise mingled with blame. 他作了一次既有表扬又有责备的精彩发言。

miniature /'mɪniətʃə(r)/

①缩影(U): Jody's face is her mother's in miniature. 乔迪的脸简直就是她母亲的脸的缩影。

②袖珍画(C)

③微型的(adj) = diminutive, tiny: Stanley bought a miniature train set for his son. 斯坦利给儿子买了一套微型火车。

minimal /'mɪnɪməl/

最小的,最少的(adj) = slight ⇔ maximal: The typhoon caused only minimal damage. 那个台风仅造成轻微损失。

minimize /'mɪnɪmaɪz/

①将...减至最少(或最小),使最小化

(vt) ⇔ maximize: The bank installed a good alarm system to minimize the risk of burglary. 银行安装了一个优良的警报系统以便将遭盗窃的风险降到最低。

②极度轻视(vt) = belittle, play down: The manager minimized Mary's contribution to the company. 经理极力贬低玛利对公司所作出的贡献。

minimum /'mɪnɪməm/

①最低限度(S) ⇔ maximum: Staffing levels at this school have been slashed to a bare minimum. 这所学校的员工数已被削减到最低。

②最低的(adj): The minimum requirements for the job are a bachelor's degree, three years' experience, and an advanced level of English. 做这份工作的最低要求是有学士学位、三年的工作经验以及高级的英语水平。

minister /'mɪnɪstə(r)/

①部长(C): The Interior Minister is doing everything she can to help the flood survivors to rebuild their homes. 内政部长正尽一切努力来帮助水灾的幸存者重建家园。

◆同源词 **ministry** (C) (政府的)部。

②牧师(C) = priest: They were married by a minister at a church in this neighborhood. 他俩是由本区教堂的一位牧师主持婚礼的。

minor /'maɪnə(r)/

①较小的,较少的,次要的(adj) ⇔ major: He made some minor changes to his original design after he discussed it with his adviser. 他和他的顾问讨论过后对原设计作了些小改动。

②未成年人(C): The bar doesn't serve minors, so you can't go there. 那家酒吧不为未成年人提供服务,所以你不能去那里。

③副修科目(C) ⇔ major: Alan added a minor of computer graphics to his major, English literature. 爱伦在主修科目英国文学之外加修了一门计算机图形学的副修科目。

④ 副修 (vi) ⇔ major: He minored in economics. 他副修经济学。

minority /maɪ'nɔrəti/

少数民族 (C) ⇔ majority: They finally succeeded in passing a bill to protect the religious minorities in their country. 他们最后成功地通过了一个保护国内少数宗教族群的法案。

mint /mɪnt/

① 薄荷 (U): I ordered roasted lamb with mint sauce. 我要了薄荷酱烤羊肉。

② 铸造 (硬币) (vt): I've not seen the recently minted 50-dollar coins. 我还没见过新铸的面值 50 元的硬币。

minus /'maɪnəs/

① 减去 (prep): 20 minus 5 is/equals 15. 20 减 5 等于 15。

② 零以下的 (adj): The temperature went as low as minus 10. 气温降到了零下 10 度。

③ 减号 (C) ⇔ plus: He got an A for his last essay, but only a B minus for this one. 他上次的论文得了个 A, 但这次只得了 B⁻。

④ 不利条件 (C) = disadvantage ⇔ plus: Traffic noise is one of the minuses of living in the city. 交通噪音是城市生活的缺点之一。

minute /'mɪnɪt/

(一) 分钟 (C): It takes ten minutes to walk from the post office to the bus stop. 从邮局走到公共汽车站需要 10 分钟。

miracle /'mɪrəkl/

奇迹 (C): It's a miracle that you survived the plane crash. 你能在飞机坠毁事件中幸存下来简直是个奇迹。

miraculous /mɪ'rækjʊləs/

奇迹般的 (adj) = wondrous: It was amazing that she made a miraculous recovery from leukemia. 令人惊奇的是, 她从白血病中奇迹般地康复了。

◆ 同源词 miraculously (adv) 奇迹般地。

mirror /'mɪrə(r)/

① 镜子 (C): He checked his side mirrors and saw a dark colored van behind him. 他朝侧视镜里看去, 只见一辆深色的厢式汽车跟随其后。

② 反映 (vt) = reflect: Do you think these opinion polls really mirror what people are thinking about? 你觉得这些民意测验真能够反映出人们的想法吗?

mischief /'mɪstʃɪf/

恶作剧 (U): The naughty boy was a real pain in the neck. He was always up to mischief. 这个调皮的男孩子真讨厌, 他老是捣蛋。

mischievous /'mɪstʃɪvəs/

顽皮的 (adj) = naughty, impish: The little boy looked at me with a mischievous expression. 那个小男孩用顽皮的神情看着我。

miser /'maɪzə(r)/

吝啬鬼 (C): He is a typical miser; he's mean and hates spending money. 他是个典型的吝啬鬼。他生性小气, 舍不得花钱。

◆ 同源词 miserly (adj) 吝啬的。

miserable /'mɪzərəbl/

不幸的, 痛苦的, 悲惨的 (adj) = unhappy: Having nothing to eat, the poor girl went to bed, feeling hungry and miserable. 因为没什么东西可吃, 那个可怜的女孩上床去了, 觉得又饿又悲伤。

misery /'mɪzəri/

① 苦难 (U): Many people in Africa still live in misery. 许多非洲人仍然生活在苦难之中。

② 痛苦的事, 巨大的不幸 (P) = sufferings: Don't turn a deaf ear to the miseries of the homeless. 别对无家可归者的痛苦采取充耳不闻的态度。

misfortune /mɪs'fɔ:tʃən/

① 不幸, 厄运 (U) = bad luck: He had the misfortune to have his driver's license taken away for a minor offense. 他真倒霉, 因为一个小小的过失而被没收了驾照。

② 不幸事故, 灾难, 灾祸 (C): The

earthquake victims bore their misfortunes bravely. 地震受害者勇敢地承受了灾难。

mislead /ˌmɪsˈli:d/, misled (pt), misled (pp)

误导, 使产生错误想法(或印象) (vt): Jack was furious with his doctors for having misled him into thinking his illness was not so serious. 杰克对他的医生很生气, 因为他们令他误以为自己的病情不很严重。

◆同源词 **misleading** (adj) 使人误解的, 误导性的。

Miss /mɪs/

小姐 (C): Miss Brazil was voted Miss World in 1986. 巴西小姐在 1986 被选为世界小姐。

miss /mɪs/

① 想念, 思念 (vt): Her son has gone to America for further study; she misses him very much. 她的儿子去美国深造了, 她很想念他。

② 没打中, 错过 (vi, vt): The hunter shot at the deer, but missed (it). 猎人向鹿开了一枪, 但没打中。

miss out

① 错过机会 (vi): Mimi got married very young and now she feels she is missing out on life. 咪咪在很年轻的时候就结婚了, 她现在觉得自己没有把握好生活。

② 遗漏 (vt, s) = **leave out**: His account of his early life misses out one or two important facts. 他在叙述自己的早年生活时漏掉了一两项重要事实。

missile /ˈmɪsaɪl, -sl/

导弹 (C): The government troops launched missiles at the rebels. 政府军向叛乱者发射了导弹。

missing /ˈmɪsɪŋ/

找不到的, 丢失的, 失踪的 (adj) = **lost**: After the typhoon, several people were reported missing, presumed dead. 台风过后, 据报道有数人失踪, 可能已

死亡。

mission /ˈmɪʃən/

任务 (C): Without a moment of hesitation, the brave soldiers accepted the bombing mission. 勇敢的战士们毫不犹豫地接受了轰炸任务。

missionary /ˈmɪʃənəri/

传教士 (C): The missionary went to Japan to convert people to Christianity. 那个传教士到日本去劝说人们改信基督教了。

◆同源词 **mission** (C) 传教(活动)。

mist /mɪst/

薄雾 (U): The mountains were hidden in mist. 群山掩映在薄雾中。

◆同源词 **misty** (adj) 多雾的, 被雾笼罩的。

mistake /mɪˈsteɪk/

错误 (C) = **error**: The police officer made a big mistake in letting the real murderer go. 警官犯了一个大错误, 把真正的杀人犯给放跑了。

mister /ˈmɪstə(r)/

先生 (C): The little boy said, "Please, mister, can I have my ball back?" 那个小男孩说: "求求你, 先生, 把球还给我吧。"

mistress /ˈmɪstrɪs/

情妇 (C): Alex's wife left him when she discovered he had a mistress. 艾力克斯的妻子发现他有情妇后就离他而去了。

misunderstand /ˌmɪsʌndəˈstænd/

misunderstood (pt), misunderstood (pp)
误解 (vt): They simply misunderstood what I said. 他们根本就是误解了我的话。

◆同源词 **misunderstanding** (C, U) 误解。

mix /mɪks/

① 使混合 (vt) = **combine**, **blend**: You can mix blue and yellow paint to make green. 把蓝色和黄色颜料混合起来会变成绿色。

② 相处 (vi) = **get along**: Kelly is easy-going. She often mixes well with people around her. 凯莉为人随和, 她常与周围

的人相处融洽。

mixture /'mɪkstʃə(r)/

混合物 (C) = **blend**: This tobacco is a mixture of three different sorts. 这种烟草是由三种不同烟草混合而成的。

mix up

① 搞混, 使混淆 (vt, s): The twins look so much alike that I often mix one up with the other. 这对双胞胎长得太像了, 我经常把他们搞混。

② 使混乱 (vt, s) = **jumble/muddle/scramble up**: My note cards are all mixed up. I have to put them in order. 我的便笺全给搞乱了, 我得把它们整理一下。

③ 使困惑 (vt) = **confuse**: Don't mix me up by asking so many questions at the same time. 不要一下子问那么多问题, 我快被你弄糊涂了。

moan /məʊn/

① 呻吟 (C) = **groan**: The wounded soldier lay on the ground, uttering moans of pain. 那位伤兵躺在地上, 痛得一直在呻吟。

② 呻吟 (vi) = **groan**: The sick man was moaning (away) all night. 这个病人呻吟了一整夜。

③ 抱怨 (vi) = **complain, gripe, grumble**: Lisa never stopped moaning about her marriage. 莉莎对自己的婚姻从未停止过抱怨。

mob /mɒb/

乌合之众, 暴民 (C): An angry mob is attacking the palace. 一群愤怒的暴民正在攻击王宫。

◆ 同源词 **mobster** (C) 犯罪集团的成员, 歹徒。

mobile /'məʊbaɪl/

移动(式)的 (adj): Mobile phones are very useful, especially in emergencies. 移动电话很有用, 尤其在紧急情况下更是如此。

◆ 同源词 **mobility** (U) 移动性, 流动性。

mobilize /'məʊbaɪlaɪz/

调动, 动员 (vt) = **muster**: Oscar was

trying to mobilize support for the upcoming election. 奥斯卡正试图为即将来临的选举争取支持。

mock /mɒk/

① 嘲笑 (vt) = **poke fun at**: You should not mock other people's appearances. 你不该嘲笑别人的外表。

② 嘲笑 (vi) = **laugh**: It's wrong to mock at his fear of height. 嘲笑他的恐高症是不对的。

③ 假装的 (adj) = **pretended, feigned**: I glared at him in mock indignation. 我假装气愤地瞪着他。

④ 仿制的; 模拟的 (adj) = **simulated**: My father had given me a mock interview before I went to see the personnel manager. 在我去见人事经理之前父亲给我做了一次模拟面试。

mockery /'mɒkəri/

嘲笑 (U) = **derision**: He continued with his plans to build a talking computer in spite of the mockery of his colleagues. 他不顾同事们的嘲笑, 继续实施着造一台会说话的计算机的计划。

mode /məʊd/

方式 (C) = **way, style**: The death of his only son changed his whole mode of life. 他独子的去世改变了他的整个生活方式。

model /'mɒdəl/

① 模特儿 (C): His wife served as the model for many of his early paintings. 他的许多早期画作都是由他妻子充当模特儿的。

② 模范的 (adj): Linda is considered a model student; she is diligent, polite and willing to help other students. 琳达被视为是个模范学生; 她勤奋, 有礼貌, 并且愿意帮助其他同学。

moderate /'mɒdərət/

① 温和的; 有节制的 (adj) ⇔ **excessive**: The employees made moderate wage demands; they only asked for a 3% wage increase. 雇员们提出了温和的加薪要求, 他们只要求增加百分之三的工资。

② 温和的, 稳健的, 不走极端的 (*adj*)
 ⇔ *extreme*: His views on abortion represent the moderate wing of the party. 他在堕胎问题上的观点代表了党内温和派的想法。

modern /'mɒdən/

现代的, 近代的 (*adj*) ⇔ *ancient*: In modern times, the data is often analyzed by computer. 在现代, 数据通常是由计算机进行分析的。

modernization /,mɒdənəɪ'zeɪʃən/

使现代化 (*U*): They embarked on the modernization of the post office. 他们着手进行邮局的现代化工作。

modernize /'mɒdənəɪz/

使现代化 (*vt*): The government decided to modernize its military forces. 政府决定使军队现代化。

modest /'mɒdɪst/

谦虚的 (*adj*) ⇔ *proud (of)*: The young writer is modest about her success. 那位年轻作家对自己的成功表现得很谦虚。

modesty /'mɒdɪstɪ/

谦逊 (*U*): Modesty helps one to get ahead in one's career. 谦虚使人在事业上取得进步。

modify /'mɒdɪfaɪ/

① 修改 (*vt*): The law has recently been modified to reflect the changes in the modern society. 该法律已于最近作了修改以反映现代社会的变化。

② 修饰 (*vt*): In the phrase "sit quietly", the adverb "quietly" modifies the verb "sit". 在词组 "sit quietly" (安静地坐着) 中, 副词 "quietly" (安静地) 修饰动词 "sit" (坐)。

◆ 同源词 **modification** (*U, C*) 修改; 修饰。

moist /mɔɪst/

潮湿的 (*adj*) = *wet, damp* ⇔ *dry*: In the early morning, you will find grass often moist with dew. 清晨时分你会发现青草经常被露水打湿。

moisture /'mɔɪstʃə(r)/

潮气, 湿气 (*U*): The servant wiped off

the moisture from the windowpanes. 仆人将窗玻璃上的水汽擦去。

mold /məʊld/

① 霉 (*U*) = *mould*: Throw the bread away; it is covered with mold all over. 把这面包扔了, 上面全发霉了。

② 模子 (*C*) = *mould*: I made the mousse in the jelly molds shaped like a heart. 我在心形的果冻模子里做了奶油冻。

③ 模式 (*C*) = *mould*: Prof. Santos doesn't fit into the traditional mold of a university professor. 桑托斯教授与大学教授的传统模式不符。

④ 用模子制作 (*vt*): She molded a dog in/from/out of clay. 她用黏土在模子里压出了一条狗。

◆ 同源词 **molding** (*C*) 模制件。

⑤ 塑造 (*vt*) = *shape*: I enjoy working with students and helping mold their characters. 我喜欢和学生一起工作, 并帮助他们塑造性格。

molecule /'mɒlɪkjʊ:l/

分子 (*C*): A molecule of water consists of two atoms of hydrogen and one atom of oxygen. 水分子由两个氢原子和一个氧原子组成。

◆ 同源词 **molecular** (*adj*) 分子的。

moment /'məʊmənt/

一会儿, 片刻, 瞬间, 一刹那 (*C*): I will be ready in a moment. 我一会儿就好了。

◆ 同源词 **momentary** (*adj*) 瞬间的, 短暂的。

momentum /mə(u)'mentəm/

冲力, 动力 (*U*) = *impetus*: As the hill got steeper, the sled gained momentum. 随着山坡越来越陡, 雪橇的冲力越来越大。

mommy /'mɒmi/

妈妈 (*C*) = *mummy, mom, mamma, ma*: "Mommy, will you take us to the zoo this weekend?" asked the little girl. "妈妈, 这个周末你带我们去动物园玩好吗?" 小女孩问道。

monarch /'mɒnək/

帝王,君主(C) = king: They crowned the little prince monarch after the king's sudden death. 国王突然驾崩后他们将小王子加冕为王。

◆同源词 **monarchy** (U) 君主政体。

Monday /'mʌndɪ/

星期一(C, U)

money /'mʌni/

钱(U): He makes/earns enough money to live comfortably. 他挣的钱足以使他过得很舒适。

monitor /'mɒnɪtə(r)/

① 监视器,监护仪(C): The heart monitor showed that the patient was at risk. 心脏监视器显示病人情况危急。

② 监听(vt): They monitor the enemy's radio broadcasts for political information. 他们监听敌台广播以收集政治情报。

monk /mɒŋk/

和尚(C) ⇔ nun: A Buddhist monk, not a Catholic father, built this orphanage. 修建这所孤儿院的是一位佛教僧人,而不是天主教神父。

monkey /'mʌŋki/

猴子(C) (请参阅附录“动物”)

monopoly /mə'npɒləi/

专卖权(C): The government holds a monopoly on the sale of tobacco and wine. 政府拥有烟草和酒类的专卖权。

◆同源词 **monopolize** (vt) 独占;专卖。 **monopolization** (U) 独占;专卖。

monotonous /mə'nɒtənəs/

单调的(adj) = tedious, boring: He quit his monotonous job on the assembly line at the car factory. 他辞去了在汽车厂装配线上的单调工作。

monotony /mə'nɒtəni/

单调(U) = boredom: Many retired people do some voluntary work to relieve the monotony of everyday life. 许多退休人员愿当义工以打发单调的日常生活。

◆同首词 **monolingual** (单语的)。 **monograph** (专论)。 **monomania** (单狂,偏狂)。

monogamy (一夫一妻制)。 **monolog** (独白)。 **monocular** (单目望远镜)。

monster /'mɒnstə(r)/

怪物;恶魔(C): Last night, Henry dreamed that a monster with sharp teeth was chasing him. 亨利昨晚梦见了一个长着尖利牙齿的怪物在追他。

monstrous /'mɒnstərəs/

令人发指的,极可恶的(adj) = shocking, abhorrent: He should be hanged for the monstrous crime he committed. 他因犯下了可怕的罪行而应该被吊死。

month /mʌnθ/

月(份)(C): I haven't seen him for months. 我有好几个月没见着他了。

monthly /'mʌnθli/

① 每月的(adj): The speech club issues a monthly newsletter to each member. 该演讲社每月都向其会员发一份时事通讯。

② 每月(adv): They meet monthly to discuss the progress they have made. 他们每月见一次面以讨论他们的进展情况。

monument /'mɒnjumənt/

纪念碑(C): They built a monument to commemorate those firefighters who died saving others. 他们建造了一座纪念碑以纪念那些为救人而捐躯的消防人员。

◆同源词 **monumental** (adj) 纪念物的,纪念碑的;雄伟的。

mood /mu:d/

心情(C): The sunny morning put him in a good mood. 阳光明媚的早晨使他心情舒畅。

◆同源词 **moody** (adj) 喜怒无常的,情绪多变的。

moon /mu:n/

月亮,月球(C): Look, there is a crescent/full moon just above the horizon. 看,地平线上挂着一弯新月/一轮满月。

mop /mɒp/

① 用拖把拖(地板)(vt): The maid mops the kitchen floor twice a week. 女仆每周两次拖厨房的地板。

② 拖把(C) (请参阅附录“工具”)

mop up

用布把…擦去 (*vt, s*): Please mop up the pool of water on the floor. 请把地上的这摊水拖干净。

moral /'mɒrəl/

① 道德(上)的 (*adj*): You don't know why Jack and Jean were divorced, so don't make moral judgments about it. 你并不知道杰克和珍的离婚原因,所以不要对这事作道德评判。

◆ 同源词 **morality** (*U*) 道德。

② 寓意;(事件等给人的)教训 (*C*): The moral of the fable "The Hare and the Tortoise" is that being slow and steady will win you the race. 《龟兔赛跑》这则寓言故事给我们的启示是:不急不躁助你赢得比赛。

morale /mɒ'reɪl/

士气 (*U*): The visit of the president did a great deal to boost/raise/heighten the morale among the troops. 总统的访问极大地鼓舞了部队的士气。

morality /mə'reɪləti/

道德 (*U*) ⇔ **immorality**: The minister called upon the public to make efforts to preserve traditional morality. 部长号召公众努力维护传统的道德规范。

◆ 同源词 **moral** (*adj*) 道德(上)的。

more /mɔ:(r)/

① 另外的 (*adj*): We stayed in Danville two more days. 我们在丹维尔又多逗留了两天。

② 更多的,较多的 (*adj*) ⇔ **fewer**: More tourists visit the place in summer than in winter. 夏天去那里游览的游客比冬天多。

③ 更;较;更多 (*adv*) ⇔ **less**: His illness was more serious than we had expected. 他的病比我们原先估计的更严重。

④ 另外;再 (*pron*): A lot of houses are being built, but many more are needed. 大量的住房已在建造,但还存在更多的需求。Read it once more. 请再念一遍。

moreover /mɔ:'rəʊvə(r)/

再者 (*adv*) = **besides, furthermore**:

This room commands a good view, and moreover, the rent is reasonable. 这个房间看出去景观不错,再者,租金也很合理。

morning /'mɔ:niŋ/

上午;早晨 (*C*): He goes jogging every morning. 他每天早晨都去慢跑。

mortal /'mɔ:təl/

① 终有一死的 (*adj*) ⇔ **immortal**: All human beings are mortal; they'll die sooner or later. 人终有一死,只是迟早的问题。

◆ 同源词 **mortality** (*U*) 死亡性;死亡人数。

② 致命的 (*adj*) = **fatal**: He got a mortal wound in the heart. 他的心脏受了致命伤。

③ 凡人 (*C*) = **human**: We are all mortals, with strengths and weaknesses. 我们都是凡人,有优点也有缺点。

mosquito /mə'skitəʊ/

蚊子 (*C*) (请参阅附录“动物”)

moss /mɒs/

苔藓;地衣 (*U*): A rolling stone gathers no moss. 滚石不生苔。(转业不聚财。)

most /məʊst/

① 大部分的 (*adj*): Most high school students in Shanghai wear uniforms. 上海的大部分中学生都穿校服。

② 最多的 (*adj*) ⇔ **fewest**: The president himself won the most votes. 总统本人得票最多。

③ 最 (*adv*) ⇔ **least**: What she feared most was failing to pass the entrance exam. 她最害怕的就是通不过入学考试。

④ 大部分 (*pron*): Some apples have been picked, but most are still on the trees. 苹果已摘了一些,但大部分仍挂在树上。

mostly /'məʊstli/

大部分,主要地,多半,通常 (*adv*) = **generally, usually**: Sometimes he takes a taxi, but mostly he drives to work. 他有时乘出租车,但通常是自己开车去上班。

motel /məʊ'tel/

汽车旅馆 (C): They checked in/out of the motel near the highway. 他们在公路附近的那家汽车旅馆办理好了入住/离开手续。

mother /'mʌðə(r)/

母亲 (C) (请参阅附录“亲属”)

motherhood /'mʌðəhʊd/

母亲身份 (U): Scarlet shouldn't have had children; motherhood doesn't suit her. 斯嘉莉不该有孩子。她不适合为人母。

◆ 相关词 **brotherhood** (兄弟关系)。 **fatherhood** (父亲身份)。 **parenthood** (父母身份, 家长身份)。 **sisterhood** (姐妹关系)。

motion /'məʊʃən/

① 动, 运动, 移动 (U): Denny set the engine of his car in motion. 丹尼发动了汽车的引擎。

② 动作, 手势 (C) = **movement**: With a motion of her hand, she summoned the waiter. 她挥了挥手招呼侍者过来。

◆ 同源词 **motionless** (*adj*) 静止的, 不动的。

③ 提议, 动议 (C): The committee passed a motion to reduce income tax. 委员会通过了一项降低所得税的动议。

◆ 同源词 **move** (*vt*) 提议。

motivate /'məʊtɪveɪt/

激励; 使产生动机 (*vt*): A special bonus is set up to motivate the staff to work harder. 为了鼓励员工更努力地工作, 特设了一笔奖金。

motivation /'məʊtɪ'veɪʃən/

动机 (U): The stronger motivation you have, the better you will learn a foreign language. 你的动机越强, 你就越能学好外语。

motive /'məʊtɪv/

① 动机 (C) = **motivation** (C): He may have an ulterior motive for being kind and hospitable to me. 他对我如此友善和殷勤也许别有用心。

② 引起运动的 (*adj*) = **activating**: The wind provides the motive power to operate machinery. 风为开动机器提供了动

力。

motor /'məʊtə(r)/

马达, 发动机 (C): This lawn mower is driven by a small electric motor. 这种割草机是靠一个小型电动机驱动的。

motorcycle /'məʊtəsaɪkl/

摩托车 (C) = **motorbike**: My sister rides a motorcycle to work every day. 我妹妹每天骑摩托车上班。

motto /'mɒtəʊ/

格言, 箴言, 座右铭 (C) = **maxim**: He's good at quoting fitting mottos in his speeches. 他很善于在演讲中引用恰当的格言。

mound /maʊnd/

土堆 (C) = **pile, heap**: The bulldozer piled up a huge mound of dirt on the roadside. 推土机在路边堆起了一个大土堆。

mount /maʊnt/

① 登上, 爬上, 骑上 (*vt, vi*) = **get on** ⇔ **dismount** (*vt, vi*): I mounted (my bicycle) and rode off. 我骑自行车一路而去。

② 增加 (*vi*) = **increase**: The tension began to mount as we waited for the result. 我们在等待结果时紧张气氛开始加剧。

◆ 同尾词 **surmount** (战胜; 克服)。 **paramount** (至高无上的)。

mount up

增加 (*vi*) = **increase**: His debts continued to mount up; in fact, he was teetering on the brink of bankruptcy. 他的债务在持续增加; 事实上, 他已经濒临破产。

mountain /'maʊntɪn/

山 (C): They climbed (up) to the top of the mountain to admire the grand view. 他们登上了山顶, 以观赏壮丽的景色。

◆ 同源词 **mountaineer** (C) 登山运动员。

mountainous /'maʊntɪnəs/

多山的 (*adj*): The typhoon caused great damage to many mountainous areas. 台

风给许多山区造成了重大损失。

mourn /mɔ:n/

① 哀悼 (vi) = **grieve**: All the flags in that country were at half-mast, as a sign of mourning for the deceased president. 该国的所有旗帜均降半旗以哀悼去世的总统。

② 为…哀痛; 向…致哀 (vt): We mourned our friend's death. 我们为朋友的去世而哀痛。

◆ 同源词 **mourning** (U) 哀痛, 哀悼。

mournful /'mɔ:nfʊl/

悲哀的 (adj) = **sad, sorrowful**: I discovered a mournful expression on her face. 我发现她脸上有一种悲哀的神情。

mouse /maʊs/, mice (pl)

老鼠 (C) (请参阅附录“动物”)

mouth /maʊθ/

口, 嘴 (C): My mouth waters at the thought of ice cream. 一想到冰淇淋我就要流口水。

◆ 同源词 **mouthful** (C) 一口之量。

mouthpiece /'maʊθpi:s/

① (乐器的) 吹口 (C): Please clean the mouthpiece of the clarinet. 请把单簧管的吹口清洁一下。

② 发言人, 代言人 (C) = **spokesperson**: Miss Chang is the official mouthpiece of the Department of Foreign Affairs. 张小姐是外交部的官方发言人。

movable /'mu:vəbl/

可移动的; 活动的 (adj) ⇔ **immovable**:

The wooden fence is movable. 这个木栅栏是可移动的。

move /mu:v/

① 移动; 动; 行进 (vi) ⇔ **stop**: Don't get off the bus while it is still moving. 别在公共汽车还在行进时下车。

② 搬家 (vi): Their house is too small, so they've decided to move to a bigger one. 他们的住房太小了, 因此他们决定搬到一栋大些的房子里去。

③ 搬动, 移动 (vt): Let's move this table to the dining room. 让我们把这张桌子搬到餐厅去吧。

④ 感动 (vt): It was such a touching story that many people were moved to tears. 这故事如此感人, 以致许多人都被感动得落泪。

⑤ 提议 (vt) = **propose**: I move that we form a committee to study the effect of GM food on health. 我提议成立一个委员会来研究转基因食品对健康的影响。

⑥ 行动 (C) = **action**: I'm still thinking about my next move. 我还在考虑下一步的行动。

movie /'mu:vɪ/

电影, 影片 (C): The old man never goes to the movies, but he enjoys watching a movie on TV. 那位老人从不出去看电影, 但他喜欢看电视中播放的电影。

mow /məʊ/

割(草); 割…上的草 (vt): Mr. Kale is mowing his lawn. 凯尔先生正在自家的草坪上割草。

mower /'məʊə(r)/

割草机 (C): Can you fix/repair my (lawn) mower? It broke down this morning. 你能给我修一下割草机吗? 今天上午它坏了。

MRT /'em ɑ: 'ti:/

大众捷运系统 (C) = **mass rapid transit, subway**: More and more residents take the MRT to work or to school. 越来越多的居民乘坐大众捷运系统去上班或上学。

MSG /'em es 'dʒi:/

味精 (U) **monosodium glutamate**

much /mʌtʃ/

① 很多的, 大量的 (adj): Hurry up! We don't have much time. 赶快! 我们的时间不多了。

② 在很大程度上 (adv): My hairstyle hasn't changed much since I was five. 我的发型从我五岁起就没有多大变化。

③ 很多 (pron): We didn't believe much of what he said; we found him dishonest. 我们不太相信他说的话; 我们发觉他不老实。

mud /mʌd/

泥,烂泥 (*U*): Their truck got stuck in the mud. 他们的卡车陷在泥地里了。

◆ 相关词 **mudslide** (*C*) 泥流。

muddle /'mʌdl/

瞎忙 (*vi*): I have been muddling around all day, and got nothing done. 我一整天都在瞎忙,什么事也没做成。

muddy /'mʌdi/

沾满泥的,泥泞的,多泥的 (*adj*): Take off your muddy shoes before you enter. 进门前先把你满是泥污的鞋子脱掉。

mug /mʌg/

马克杯,大杯子 (*C*): He spooned instant coffee into two of the mugs. 他把速溶咖啡舀进两个马克杯内。

mule /mju:l/

骡子 (*C*) (请参阅附录“动物”)

multiple /'mʌltɪpl/

① 由多个部分(或多人)组成的;涉及多个部分(或多人)的 (*adj*): Oliver was rushed to the hospital with multiple injuries. 奥利佛因多处受伤而被急速送往医院。

② 倍数 (*C*): $3 \times 5 = 15$, so 15 is a common multiple of 3 and 5. 3 乘以 5 等于 15, 因此 15 是 3 和 5 的公倍数。

◆ 同首词 **multilingual** (多语的)。 **multipurpose** (多用途的)。 **multicolored** (多色的)。 **multifold** (多的)。 **multimedia** (多媒体的)。

multiply /'mʌltɪplaɪ/

① 乘 (*vt*): If you multiply 4 by 6, you'll get 24. 你如果用 4 去乘以 6 的话,就会得到 24。

② 增加 (*vi*) = **increase**: Our chances of success have greatly multiplied. 我们的成功机会大大增加了。

③ 繁殖 (*vi*) = **breed**: When animals have more food, they tend to multiply faster. 动物在食物较多时通常会繁殖得更快。

mumble /'mʌmbl/

① 咕哝 (*vt, vi*) = **mutter, grumble**: Go find out what your son is mumbling

about. Is he mumbling something about his birthday present? 去看看你儿子在咕哝什么。是不是在咕哝他生日礼物的事?

② 咕哝 (*S*)

mummy /'mʌmi/

木乃伊 (*C*): An Egyptian mummy is on display in the museum. 一具古埃及的木乃伊正在博物馆里展出。

municipal /mju:'nɪsɪpəl/

市政的;市的 (*adj*): The mayor is busy with municipal affairs. 市长正忙于市政公务。

◆ 同源词 **municipality** (*C*) 市政当局;自治市。

murder /'mɜ:də(r)/

① 谋杀 (*U, C*) = **kill**: He was charged with the cold-blooded murder of two young boys. 他被指控残杀了两个小男孩。

② 谋杀 (*vt*) = **kill**: Jack murdered his sister for her money. 杰克为得到姐姐的钱财而将她谋杀了。

murderer /'mɜ:dərə(r)/

凶手 (*C*): The witness was helping the police to identify who the real murderer was. 目击者在协助警方指认谁是真正的凶手。

murmur /'mɜ:mə(r)/

① 低声(细语) (*C*): The teacher asked Cindy a question, but Cindy replied in a low murmur. 老师问了辛蒂一个问题,但辛蒂只是咕哝了几下就算是回答了。

② 低声埋怨,咕哝 (*vi*) = **complain (about), grumble (about)**: With the economic downturn, more and more people murmured against the government. 随着经济的下滑,越来越多的人对政府发起牢骚来。

muscle /'mʌsl/

肌肉 (*C*): My brother develops his arm muscles by lifting weights. 我弟弟通过举重来锻炼其臂部的肌肉。

muscular /'mʌskjʊlə(r)/

肌肉的;肌肉发达的 (*adj*): Look at his

powerful muscular arms. 瞧他的臂部肌肉有多发达。

muse /mju:z/

① 冥想, 沉思 (*vi*) = ponder: She used to sit musing on/over the meaning of life for hours. 她以前常会连续几小时地坐在那儿沉思默想着生活的意义。

② 灵感 (*C*) = inspiration: I sat down to write my essay, but found my muse had deserted me. 我坐下来写随笔, 但发觉我的灵感已不见了踪影。

museum /mju:ˈziəm/

博物馆 (*C*): They visited the Palace Museum last Sunday. 上个星期天他们去参观了故宫博物院。

mushroom /ˈmʌʃrʊm, -ru:m/

① 蕈, 伞菌, 蘑菇 (*C*) (请参阅附录“蔬菜”)

② 迅速发展 (*vi*): New housing developments have mushroomed on the outskirts of the city over the past decade. 在过去的十年中, 新住宅区在那个城市的郊区迅速发展。

music /ˈmju:zɪk/

音乐 (*U*): He has the habit of listening to classical music while having dinner with his family. 他习惯于在同家人一起用餐时听古典音乐。

musical /ˈmju:zɪkəl/

① 音乐的 (*adj*): I'm glad to know that we share the same musical tastes. 我很高兴地发现我们有相同的音乐喜好。

② 音乐剧 (*C*): I saw the musical “Miss Saigon” when I was in London last year. 我去年在伦敦时去看了音乐剧《西贡小姐》。

musician /mju:ˈzɪʃən/

音乐家 (*C*) (请参阅附录“职业”)

must /mæst, məs; mʌst/

① 必须 (*aux*) = have to: All drivers must wear safety belts while driving. 所有驾驶员都必须在开车时系上安全带。

② 一定 (*aux*): He looks very old. He must be over sixty years old. 他看起来

年纪很大了, 一定已年过 60 了。

③ 必需品; 必须做的事 (*S*): Warm clothes are a must when you visit Canada in winter. 冬天访问加拿大时, 保暖的衣服是必备的。

mustache /məˈstɑ:ʃ/

小胡子 (*C*) = moustache: He has shaved off his mustache. 他把小胡子剃掉了。

◆ 相关词 请参见 beard.

mustard /ˈmʌstəd/

芥末 (*U*): I want more mustard in my hot dog. 我的热狗还要些芥末。

mute /mjut/

① 不出声的, 缄默的 (*adj*): I glared at Helen in mute anger. 我怒视着海伦, 气得连话都说不出来。

② 哑巴 (*C*)

③ 消除 (或减弱) … 的声音 (*vt*) = silence: The man placed a hand across my mouth to mute my screams. 那男士将手堵着我的嘴以减弱我的尖叫声。

mutter /ˈmʌtə(r)/

① 低声说 (*vt*) = mumble: Is he muttering a threat at us? 他是在低声威胁我们吗?

② 嘀咕, 低声埋怨 (*vi*) = complain, grumble: Some law-makers began to mutter about the premier. 有些议员开始私下里埋怨起总理来。

③ 嘀咕, 咕哝, 私下抱怨 (*S*)

mutton /ˈmʌtən/

羊肉 (*U*): My mother cooked my favorite dish today—stewed mutton. 我母亲今天烧了我最爱吃的菜——炖羊肉。

◆ 相关词 pork (猪肉)。beef (牛肉)。chicken (鸡肉)。venison (鹿肉)。

mutual /ˈmju:tʃʊəl/

相互的; 共同的 (*adj*): We should work together for our mutual benefit. 为了共同的利益我们应携手合作。

my /maɪ/

我的 (*I* 的所有格) (*adj*)

mysterious /mɪˈstɪəriəs/

① 诡秘的 (*adj*) = secretive: Helen is

very mysterious about her future plans.
 海伦对她的未来计划非常诡秘。

②神秘的 (*adj*): My brother's mysterious disappearance upset everyone. 我弟弟的神秘失踪使大家都很难过。

mystery /'mɪstəri/

谜,神秘的事物,难以理解的事物 (C)
 = puzzle: The general's sudden death remains a mystery. 将军的突然死亡仍是一个谜。

myth /mɪθ/

神话;编造的故事 (C): The research exploded the myth of racial superiority. 该项研究戳穿了种族优越的骗人鬼话。

mythology /mɪ'θɒlədʒi/

神话;虚构的故事(或理论、信念等) (U): My mother is interested in Greek and Roman mythology. 我母亲对希腊和罗马神话很有兴趣。

◆同源词 **mythological** (*adj*) 神话(中)的;神话学(上)的。**mythologist** (C) 神话学家。

N

nag /næg/

对…唠叨 (vt): Linda's been nagging her husband to fix the faucet. 琳达不断地对丈夫唠叨着要修水龙头。

◆同源词 nagging (adj) 唠叨不休的。

nail /neɪl/

① 钉子 (C): To fix the door, I need a hammer and some nails. 修理这扇门我需要一把锤子和一些钉子。

② 指甲 (C) = fingernails: Amy was so nervous that she kept biting her nails. 艾米紧张得不停地咬着指甲。

③ 钉; 用钉子把…钉住 (vt) = pin, tack: Please nail this notice to the bulletin board. 请把这张告示钉到布告牌上去。

④ 捉住 (vt) = catch: The police finally nailed the thief. 警方最终捉到了那个贼。

nail down

① 把…钉住 (vt, s): Nail the lid down lest the children get it off. 用钉子把盖子钉牢, 以免小孩将它揭开。

② 使(某人)明确表态 (vt, s) = tie/pin/peg down: I must nail him down to his promise/contract. 我必须使他遵守诺言/合同。

③ 弄清楚 (vt, s) = pin down: I have trouble nailing down the main idea of his paper. 我很难弄清楚他的论文主旨。

naive /na:'i:v, naɪ'-/

天真的 (adj) = simple-minded: ⇔ sophisticated: She was so naive as to believe a politician. 她竟会天真得相信一个政客的话。

◆同源词 naivety (U) 天真, 幼稚。

naked /'neɪkɪd/

裸体的; 裸露的 (adj) = nude, unclothed: Scott enjoyed swimming naked in the pool. 史考特喜欢赤身裸体地在游泳池中游泳。

◆同源词 nakedness (U) 裸体。

name /neɪm/

① 姓名 (C): May I have your name? 请告诉我你的姓名好吗?

② 声誉 (S) = reputation: The restaurant has a good name. 这家餐馆享有良好的声誉。

③ 给…取名 (vt) = call: She named the baby Jean. 她给婴儿起名叫“珍”。

④ 任命 (vt) = choose, appoint: Helen was named as the new director. 海伦被任命为新董事。

◆相关词 family name/last name/surname(姓). first name/given name(名)。

name after

以…的名字命名 (vt, u) = name for: The ship was named after Queen Mary. 这艘船是以玛丽女王的名字命名的。

namely /'neɪmlɪ/

也就是, 即 (adv) = that is (to say): Only one person can solve the problem, namely, Joe. 只有一个人能解决这个问题, 他就是乔。

nap /næp/

① 小睡 (C) = snooze, doze: I usually take/have a nap after lunch. 我午饭后通常要小睡一会儿。

② 打盹 (vi) = snooze, doze: Mother was napping in front of the television. 妈妈在电视机前打起盹来。

nape /neɪp/

颈背,项(S): Hubert kissed Miki on the nape of her neck. 休伯特亲吻了米基的颈背。

napkin /'næpkɪn/

餐巾(C): The waiter handed each of us a napkin. 侍者递给我们每人一块餐巾。

narrate /nə'reɪt/

讲(故事),讲述,叙述(vt) = recount, describe: Martha vividly narrated the story of Little Red Hood to her kids. 玛莎生动地给孩子们讲了小红帽的故事。

narration /nə'reɪʃən/

讲述(U) = description: She did the narration of the trip vividly. 她生动地讲述了那次旅行的经过。

narrative /'nærətɪv/

① 叙述(C) = description, account: Jason gave a vivid narrative of his journey in Greece. 贾森生动地讲述了他的希腊之旅。

② 叙述的;叙事(体)的(adj)

narrator /nə'reɪtə/

解说员(C): Su Hua, the narrator of the documentary, speaks fluent English. 纪录片解说员苏华说得一口流利的英语。

narrow /'nærəʊ/

① 狭窄的(adj) ⇔ wide: The tunnel is too narrow for a truck to get through. 这条隧道窄得连一辆卡车都无法通过。

② 狭隘的(adj) = restricted, limited: I am afraid that you are taking too narrow a view on this subject. 恐怕你对这个问题的看法太狭隘了。

③ 变窄(vi): The road narrows at this point. 道路在这里变窄了。

④ 使变狭窄;使缩小(vt): She narrowed her eyes against the sun. 她对着阳光眯起了眼睛。

narrow down

缩减(vt, s): We narrowed the list of candidates down to just three. 我们把候选人名单压缩到了只剩三个人。

NASA /'næsə/

[美国] 国家航空和航天局(U): National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

nasty /'nɑ:sti/

① 严重的(adj) = *evere*: Being fired without reason gave me a nasty shock. 无缘无故就被辞退使我极为震惊。

② 恶意的,卑鄙的(adj) = *unkind, mean, malicious*: Don't be nasty to your own sister. 不要对你自己的妹妹那么凶。

③ 难闻的(adj) = *bad, unpleasant*: This place has a nasty smell. 这地方有股难闻的气味。

nation /'neɪʃən/

国家(C) = *country*: All across the nation people are doing what they can to help clean the rivers and lakes. 全国上下的人们都在尽其所能清理河流和湖泊。

national /'næʃənəl/

① 国家的(adj): We stand with respect when we hear the national anthem playing. 当听见国歌奏响时,我们都崇敬地站立着。

◆ 同源词 **nationally** (adv) 在全国范围内。

② 国民;侨民(C): American nationals were advised to stay home. 美国侨民被告知要呆在家中。

nationalism /'næʃənəlɪzəm/

① 国家主义(U) = *patriotism*: They preached nationalism, which helped them win the war. 他们鼓吹国家主义,并以此帮助他们打赢了战争。

② 民族主义(U): The rising tide of Scottish nationalism is hard to stem. 苏格兰民族主义的高涨潮流势不可挡。

◆ 同源词 **nationalist** (C, adj) 民族主义者;民族主义的。**nationalistic** (adj) 民族主义(者)的。

nationality /'næʃə'næləti/

① 国籍(C): The staff are of different nationalities but all of them can speak

English. 员工们的国籍各不相同,但大家都会说英语。

② 国籍 (U): Anyone who has dual nationality is not allowed to run for office. 具有双重国籍的人是不允许参加竞选的。

native /'neɪtɪv/

① 出生地的 (adj): English isn't my native language. 英语不是我的母语。

② 当地人;本地人 (C): He is a native of New York, not a visitor. 他是土生土长的纽约人,不是游客。

③ 土人,土著 (P): The natives were forced to leave their fertile land. 土著居民被迫离开了他们的肥沃土地。

natural /'nætʃərəl/

① 天然的,自然的 (adj) ⇔ manmade: Typhoons are natural disasters. 台风是自然灾害。

② 天生的 (adj) = born: She is a natural leader. 她是个天生的领袖人物。

③ 生就的 (adj) = innate, inherent: He has a natural talent for music. 他有音乐天分。

④ 自然而然的,平常的 (adj) = normal; ⇔ unnatural, abnormal: It is natural to feel nervous when you are in a new environment. 当你身处一个全新的环境时,感到紧张是很自然的。

naturalist /'nætʃərəlist/

博物学家 (C): Dr. Chuck is a renowned naturalist in the academic world. 查克博士在学术界是一位知名的博物学家。

nature /'neɪtʃə(r)/

① 自然 (U): We stopped to admire the beauty of nature. 我们驻足欣赏着大自然的美景。

② 特性,本质,性质 (C) = quality: It is the nature of fire to burn. 燃烧是火的特性。

③ 性格,性情 (C) = disposition, temperament: Maria has a sweet nature. 玛丽亚具有一种讨人喜欢的性情。

naughty /'nɔ:tɪ/

调皮的 (adj) = rude, disobedient: Tom is so naughty a boy that few people like him. 汤姆这男孩太调皮了,没有几个人喜欢他。

naval /'neɪvəl/

海军的 (adj): Mr. Hamilton was a naval officer. 哈密尔顿先生是一位海军军官。

◆ 同源词 navy (C) 海军。

navel /'neɪvəl/

肚脐 (C) = belly button: My mother often warned me not to dig in my navel with my fingers when I was young. 我小时候母亲经常告诫我不要用手指抠肚脐眼。

◆ 相关词 umbilical cord (脐带)。

navigate /'nævɪgeɪt/

① 驾驶 (vt) = steer: The captain navigated the ship to the nearest port for food and supplies. 为了添加食物和补给品,船长把船开到了离他们最近的一个港口。

② 横渡 (vt) = sail over: I have no idea who first navigated the Pacific Ocean. 我不知道是谁首次横渡太平洋的。

③ 导航,领航 (vi): Without any map, early explorers navigated by the stars. 早期的探险家们没有地图,他们靠星辰导航。

◆ 同源词 navigator (C) (船或飞机的) 领航员。

navigation /,nævɪ'geɪʃən/

航行 (U): It seems impossible to establish/resume aerial navigation between these two cities. 在这两个城市之间开通/恢复空中航行似乎是不可能的。

navy /'neɪvɪ/

海军 (C): Her only son is serving in the Navy. 她的独生子在海军里服役。

NBA /,en bi: 'eɪ/

(美国) 全国篮球协会 (U): National Basketball Association.

near /nɪə(r)/

① 不久的;近的 (adj) = closest: Jane will be promoted to senior manager in the near future. 珍在不久的将来就要被

提升为高级经理了。

② 亲近的 (*adj*) ⇔ *distant*: She is one of his nearest relatives. 她是他最近的亲戚之一。

③ 近 (*adv*) = *close*: She stood near enough to hear what they said. 她站得离他们很近,足以听到他们所说的话。

④ 接近,靠近 (*prep*) = *close to*: He was so angry with her that he wouldn't even sit near her. 他对她很生气,甚至不愿靠近她坐。

⑤ (时间或空间上) 接近,靠近,临近 (*vi*) = *approach*, *draw near*: He became happier and happier as the day of his wedding neared. 随着婚期的临近,他变得越来越开心了。

nearby /'niəbaɪ/

① 附近的 (*adj*): Arthur knows everything about the nearby village. 亚瑟对附近那座村子的情况一清二楚。

② 在附近 (*adv*): A basketball match was played nearby last week. 上周,附近举行了一场篮球赛。

nearly /'niəli/

几乎,差不多,接近 (*adv*) = *almost*: I've nearly finished the songs for your new album. 我已快完成你新专辑中的歌曲了。

nearsighted /,niə'saɪtɪd/

近视的 (*adj*) = *shortsighted*, *myopic*; ⇔ *longsighted*, *farsighted*: I am nearsighted and have to wear glasses for driving. 我是近视眼,开车时得戴眼镜。

neat /ni:t/

整洁的 (*adj*) ⇔ *messy*, *sloppy*: Ann likes to keep her room neat and tidy. 安喜欢将自己的房间弄得非常整洁。

◆ 同源词 *neatly* (*adv*) 整洁地。 *neatness* (*U*) 整洁。

necessary /'nesəsəri/

必需的;必不可少的 (*adj*) = *essential*; ⇔ *unnecessary*: Air and water are necessary for life. 空气和水是生命所必需的。

◆ 同源词 *necessarily* (*adv*) 必定,必然。

necessity /nə'sesəti/

① 必要;需要 (*U*) = *need*: They won't buy a car unless necessity arises. 除非有必要,他们是不会去买汽车的。

② 必需品 (*C*) = *must*: A computer is a necessity for this job. 计算机对做这项工作是不可少的。

neck /nek/

脖子,头颈 (*C*): The girl threw her arms around her father's neck and hugged him warmly. 那女孩将双臂搂住父亲的脖子,热情地拥抱着他。

necklace /'neklɪs/

项链 (*C*): She bought a diamond necklace for herself. 她给自己买了一条钻石项链。

necktie /'nekti/

领带 (*C*) = *tie*: Terry bought his father a necktie on Father's Day. 泰利在父亲节那天为他父亲买了一条领带。

need /ni:d/

① 需要 (*vi*): You need patience to teach young children. 教小孩子读书需要耐心。

② 须要,必须,必定 (*aux*): Need we go there? (= Do we need to go there?) 我们须要去那里吗? You needn't go there. (= You don't need to go there.) 你们不必去那里。

③ 必要;需要 (*U*): Charles has never felt the need to compete with anyone. 查尔斯从未感到有必要去与他人竞争。

needle /'ni:dl/

针 (*C*): I need some thread and a needle for sewing. 我需要一些线和一根针来缝衣物。

needy /'ni:di/

贫穷的 (*adj*) = *poor*: The charity is distributing food and medicine to the needy. 那个慈善机构正在给穷人发放食品和药物。

negative /'negətɪv/

① 否定的 (*adj*) ⇔ *affirmative*: She gave a negative answer to their request. 她否

定了他们的请求。

② 负面的 (*adj*) = **harmful**: Today many TV programs have a negative effect on the teenagers. 如今的许多电视节目对青少年有负面影响。

③ 消极的 (*adj*) ⇔ **positive**: His negative attitude really annoyed me. 他的消极态度实在使我恼火。

neglect /nɪ'glect/

① 忽视, 忽略 (*vt*) = **ignore**, **pay no attention to**: They neglected their duties/students/children/health. 他们忽略了自己的责任/学生/孩子/健康。

② 漏做(某事) (*vt*): George neglected to lock the door when he left. 乔治出门时忘记锁门了。

③ 疏忽; 忽略; 玩忽 (*U*) = **negligence**: His neglect of his homework caused trouble for him. 他未做家庭作业而给他带来了麻烦。

◆ 同源词 **neglectful** (*adj*) 疏忽的, 不在意的。

negligence /'neglɪdʒəns/

疏忽 (*U*) = **neglect**: The accident was caused by the taxi driver's negligence. 那次意外事故是由出租车司机的粗心大意造成的。

negligent /'neglɪdʒənt/

玩忽的; 疏忽的; 粗心大意的 (*adj*) = **careless**, **neglectful**: I heard that he was negligent of his duties. 我听说他曾玩忽职守。

negligible /'neglɪdʒəbl/

可忽略不计的, 微不足道的, 无关紧要的 (*adj*) = **slight**: The damage that the earthquake has done to the bridge is negligible. 地震对那座桥梁造成的损坏微不足道。

negotiate /nɪ'gəʊʃieɪt/

谈判 (*vi*): The government refused to negotiate with the terrorists for release of the hostages. 政府拒绝与恐怖分子就释放人质进行谈判。

◆ 同源词 **negotiable** (*adj*) 可谈判的, 可协商的。

negotiation /nɪ'gəʊʃɪ'eɪʃən/

谈判 (*C, U*): To resolve the employees'

wage grievances, the employer entered into/started negotiation(s) with them. 为了解决员工对工资不满的问题, 雇主开始和他们进行谈判。

◆ 同源词 **negotiator** (*C*) 谈判的人。

neighbor /'neɪbə(r)/

邻居 (*C*): David often chats with his next-door neighbor. 大伟常与隔壁邻居闲聊。

◆ 同源词 **neighborly** (*adj*) 友好的, 睦邻的。
neighboring (*adj*) (地点) 邻近的, 相邻的。

neighborhood /'neɪbəhʊd/

① 街坊, 街道, 地段 (*C*): Sue lives in a quiet neighborhood with beautiful parks. 苏居住在一个有几个美丽公园的安静社区里。

② 附近地区 (*S*): Excuse me, is there a gas station in this neighborhood? 对不起, 请问这附近有加油站吗?

neither /'neɪðə(r)/

① 两者都不的 (*adj*): Neither parent cares about what happens to the child. 父母对发生于孩子身上的事均不关心。

② 也没, 也不 (*adv*) = **nor**: Tom hasn't been to Paris and neither has Bill. 汤姆没去过巴黎, 比尔也没有。

③ (两者之中) 无一个 (*pron*): Both students were told to come, but neither showed up. 两个学生都被告知要来, 但两人都没来。

④ 既不... (也不...) (*conj*) (与 **nor** 连用): The food there is neither fresh nor delicious. 那里的食品既不新鲜也不可口。

neon /'ni:ɒn/

氖 (*U*): The neon lights of Las Vegas are dazzling. 拉斯维加斯的霓虹灯(氖灯)令人目眩。

nephew /'nefju:/

侄子 (*C*) (请参阅附录“亲属”) ⇔ **niece**

nerd /nɜ:d/

笨蛋 (*C*) = **jerk**: What a nerd he is! He's always rubbing me up the wrong way. 他是个何等的笨蛋啊! 他老是惹

我生气。

nerve /nɜ:v/

① 胆量, 勇气 (U) = **courage**: I don't have the nerve to tell him the truth. 我没有勇气把真相告诉他。

② 神经紧张, 焦虑不安 (P) = **nervousness, anxiety**: Before the speech, I drank some water to steady my nerves. 发言前, 我喝了些水, 以稳定一下紧张的心情。

nervous /'nɜ:vəs/

紧张的 (adj): Mr. Wilson felt very nervous before the interview. 面试前威尔逊先生感到非常紧张。

◆ 同源词 **nervousness** (U) 紧张。 **nervously** (adv) 紧张地。

nest /nest/

① 巢 (C): The eagle made/built a nest on the rocks. 那只老鹰在岩石上筑了个巢。

② 筑巢 (vi): Most birds nest in trees. 大部分鸟都在树上筑巢。

net /net/

① 网 (C): They are weaving a fishing net. 他们正在织一张渔网。

② 用网捕 (vt) = **bring in**: John netted a small fish and then let it go. 约翰用网捕到了一条小鱼, 然后把它放了。

③ 净赚 (vt): The deal has already netted half a million dollars. 那笔生意已经净赚了 50 万美元。

network /'netwɜ:k/

网状系统, 网 (C): It's easy to travel in Shanghai because it has a network of MRT and public buses. 在上海旅游很方便, 因为上海拥有由大众捷运系统和公共汽车组成的交通网。

neutral /'nju:trəl/

① 中立的 (adj) = **impartial**: You'd better remain neutral in their argument. 你最好在他们的争论中保持中立。

② 中立国 (C): Switzerland is noted as a neutral. 瑞士以中立国著称。

◆ 同源词 **neutrality** (U) (尤指战争时的) 中立, 中立地位。

never /'nevə(r)/

永不 (adv) ⇔ **always**: The golden rule is never to turn a deaf ear to your elders. 有一条金科玉律, 那就是任何时候不要拒不听取长辈的话。

nevertheless /'nevəðə'les/

但是, 然而, 不过 (adv) = **however, nonetheless**: She is young; nevertheless, she is rather experienced in this field. 她虽然年轻, 但是在这一领域她已相当有经验了。

new /nju:/

① 新的 (adj) ⇔ **old**: Their new house is located on the hilltop. 他们的新房子坐落在山顶上。

② 不熟悉的, 没经验的, 陌生的 (adj) ⇔ **familiar**: As a beginner, everything is new to me. 作为初学者, 一切对我来说都是新的。

newlywed /'nju:lɪwed/

新婚的 (adj): Mr. and Mrs. Glen are a newlywed couple. 格伦先生和格伦太太是一对新婚夫妇。

newlyweds

新婚夫妇 (P): Mr. and Mrs. Glen are newlyweds. 格伦先生和格伦太太是新婚夫妇。

news /nju:z/

消息; 新闻 (U): Jenny burst into tears when she heard the news of her father's death. 听到父亲去世的消息, 珍妮顿时哭了起来。

newscast /'nju:zka:st/

新闻广播 (C): Quiet! We are watching the newscast. 别吵! 我们在看新闻联播。

newscaster /'nju:zɪkæstə/

新闻播音员 (C) = **newsreader**: She works as a newscaster on TV. 她是电视台的新闻播音员。

◆ 相关词 请参见 **correspondent**。

newspaper /'nju:spɛɪpə(r)/

报纸 (C): They put an advertisement in the newspaper. 他们在报上登了一则广

告。

next /nekst/

① 下一个的,紧接着的 (*adj*): The man in the next chair was sound asleep. 坐在隔壁座位上的男子酣睡着。

② 然后;接下去;下次 (*adv*) = **then**: My son swept the floor. Next, he mopped it. 我儿子先是扫地,然后拖了地。

③ 其次 (*adv*) = **second**: To me, swimming in this river is the next best thing to do in summer. 对我来说,在这条河里游泳是我夏天要做的第二件最令人愉快的事。

nibble /'nɪbl/

① 啃 (*vt*) = **gnaw**: The rabbit has nibbled the whole carrot away. 兔子把整根胡萝卜都啃光了。

② 啃 (*C*)

③ 啃,小口小口地吃 (*vi*): Since I was not hungry, I nibbled at my sandwich. 因为我不饿,所以就小口小口地啃着吃三明治。

nice /naɪs/

令人愉快的;友好的;好的 (*adj*): It is nice of you to say so. 你这么说真是太客气了。

◆同源词 **nicely** (*adv*) 令人愉快地;很好地。

nickel /'nɪkəl/

① 镍 (*U*): Coins are made from an alloy of nickel and other metals. 硬币是用镍和其他金属的合金铸成的。

② 五分镍币 (*C*): This piece of candy costs only a nickel. 这种糖只卖五分钱一块。

nickname /'nɪkneɪm/

① 绰号 (*C*): Red got his nickname for his red hair. “红毛”的绰号是因他的红头发而得名的。

② 给...起绰号 (*vt*): They nicknamed Peter “Monkey” because he loved eating bananas. 他们给彼得起了一个“猴子”的绰号,因为他特别爱吃香蕉。

niece /ni:ɪs/

侄女 (*C*) (请参阅附录“亲属”)

night /naɪt/

夜(晚);晚上 (*C*) ⇔ **day**: Denis took Catherine to dinner the following night. 第二天晚上,丹尼斯带凯瑟琳出去吃一顿饭。

nightingale /'naɪtɪŋgeɪl/

夜莺 (*C*): The nightingale my grandmother kept sang beautifully. 我奶奶养的那只夜莺叫声很动听。

nightmare /'naɪtmeə(r)/

噩梦 (*C*): I often have nightmares about falling off a cliff. 我常常做从悬崖上摔下来的噩梦。

nine /naɪn/

九 (*adj, C*)

nineteen /'naɪn'ti:n/

十九 (*adj, C*)

ninety /'naɪntɪ/

九十 (*adj, C*)

no /nəʊ/

① 没有 (*adj*): No words can express my gratitude. 没有言语能表达我的感激之情。

② 没有 (*adv*) = **nope**; ⇔ **yes**: “Is it raining?” “No, it isn't.” “天在下雨吗?” “没有。”

noble /'nəʊbl/

① 高尚的 (*adj*) ⇔ **mean**: It was noble of him to save his enemy's daughter. 他很高尚,救了敌人的女儿。

② 贵族的 (*adj*): Although he was not of noble birth, he lived like a king. 他虽非贵族出身,却生活得像个国王。

◆同源词 **nobly** (*adv*) 高尚地。

③ 贵族 (*C*) = **nobleman, aristocrat**: Many nobles make London their home. 许多贵族选择在伦敦安家。

nobody /'nəʊbədɪ/

① 没有人 (*pron*) = **no one**: Nobody in the neighborhood helped the poor family. 这个街坊里没有人帮助过那个贫困家庭。

② 无名小卒,小人物 (*C*) ⇔ **somebody**: He was nothing but a nobody before he

met Mr. White. 他在遇上怀特先生之前只不过是那个无名小卒。

nod /nɒd/

① 点头 (C): He gave Sabina a nod as she passed. 他在莎宾娜经过时朝她点了一下头。

② 点(头); 点头表示 (vi): She nodded her head/approval. 她点了点头/点头表示同意。

③ 点头 (vi): Our neighbor nodded to us as he walked by. 我们的邻居走过时朝我们点点头。

nod off

打瞌睡 (vi) = doze/drop off: Many children nodded off in the middle of Mr. Wang's speech. 在王先生的演讲过程中,许多孩子打起了瞌睡。

noise /nɔɪz/

声音,响声;喧闹声;噪声 (C, U): She tried not to make a noise because the baby was sleeping. 她设法不发出声音,因为小宝宝在睡觉。The noise of thunder kept me awake. 雷声让我无法入睡。

noisy /'nɔɪzi/

喧闹的;吵闹的 (adj) ⇔ quiet: His daughter was very noisy in the morning. 他女儿闹腾了一上午。

◆ 同源词 **noisily** (adv) 吵闹地。

nominate /'nɒmɪneɪt/

任命;指定;提议 (vt) = appoint: The President nominated the Minister of Finance as his representative at the conference. 总统任命财政部长代表他出席会议。

nomination /'nɒmɪ'neɪʃ(ə)n/

(被)任命;(被)提名 (C): Bill Clinton got the nomination for President in 1993. 1993年比尔·克林顿被提名竞选总统。

nominee /'nɒmɪ'ni:ə/

被任命(或提名)的人 (C): Whoopi Goldberg was one of the Academy Award nominees for the best leading actress. 琥碧·戈柏是奥斯卡金像奖最佳

女主角被提名人之一。

none /nʌn/

没有一个人 (pron) = nobody, no one: The boy cried out for help but none came to his rescue. 那个男孩哭叫着求救,但没有一个人过来帮他。

nonetheless /'nʌnðə'les/

然而,不过 (adv) = nevertheless, however: Xihu is not the best holiday destination, but is worth considering nonetheless. 西湖并不是最好的度假去处,不过仍然值得考虑。

nonsense /'nɒnsəns/

胡说,废话 (U) = rubbish: You are talking nonsense. 你在胡说八道。

nonviolent /'nɒn'vaɪələnt/

非暴力的 (adj) ⇔ violent: Gandhi took nonviolent action to seek India's independence. 甘地采取非暴力行动来寻求印度的独立。

◆ 同源词 **nonviolence** (U) 非暴力(政策)。

noodle /'nu:dl/

面条 (C): Her favorite food is beef noodles. 她最爱吃的食物是牛肉面。

noon /nu:n/

中午;正午 (U): They will hold a meeting at noon tomorrow. 明天中午他们将开个会。

nor /nɔ:(r)/

也不,也没有 (conj): They can neither read nor write. 他们既不会读也不会写。

norm /nɔ:m/

准则;标准,规范 (C) = standard, criterion: We must adapt to the norms of the society we live in. 我们必须遵循我们所生活的这个社会的行为准则。

normal /'nɔ:məl/

① 发育正常的 (adj) ⇔ abnormal: Don't worry. Your daughter is a normal child in every way. 别担心,你女儿从各方面看都是个正常的孩子。

② 正常的 (adj) ⇔ unusual: It is normal for you to want a steady job. 你想找份

稳定的工作,这是正常的。

north /nɔ:θ/

① 在北方的;北部的 (*adj*) ⇔ *south*:

They entered the palace from the north gate. 他们是从北面的那扇门进入王宫的。

② 向北,朝北 (*adv*) ⇔ *south*: Anita drove north up Pacific Highway. 安妮塔沿太平洋公路驾车北上。

③ 北;北方;北部 (*U*) ⇔ *south*: Birds usually migrate from north to south. 鸟儿通常都由北向南迁徙。

northern /'nɔ:ðən/

北方的,北部的 (*adj*) ⇔ *southern*: The temperature dropped to 10°C in several northern cities. 在一些北方的城市里,气温降至摄氏10度。

nose /nəʊz/

鼻(子) (*C*) (请参阅附录“身体”)

nostril /'nɒstrɪl/

鼻孔 (*C*): In order not to inhale the dust into my lungs, I pinched my nostrils together for at least twenty seconds. 为了不让灰尘吸入肺部,我把鼻孔捏住了至少有20秒钟。

not /nɒt/

不,没,不是 (*adv*): I'm not satisfied with his job. 我对他的工作不满意。

notable /'nəʊtəbl/

① 明显的 (*adj*) = *remarkable*: Kevin made a notable improvement in English. 凯文的英语有了明显的进步。

② 显要人物 (*C*)

note /nəʊt/

① 字条 (*C*) = *message*: Joe left a note for Karen before he went to work. 乔在出去上班前给凯伦留了一张字条。

② 纸币 (*C*) = *bill*: He gave me a twenty-dollar note. 他给了我一张20美元的纸币。

③ 笔记 (*C*): You don't need to take notes. I'll give you a handout at the end. 你不必记笔记。结束时我会给你一份讲义的。

④ 注意 (*vt*) = *notice*: Please note that you need to pay the bill before Friday. 请注意,你得在周五前付账单。

note down

把...写下(或记下) (*vt, s*) = *write/take/put/mark down*: I noted down every word my teacher said. 我把老师说的每一句话都记了下来。

notebook /'nəʊtbʊk/

笔记本 (*C*): He took out his notebook and started taking notes. 他取出了笔记本,开始记笔记。

nothing /'nʌθɪŋ/

没有事情(或东西) (*pron*): He enjoys reading novels, but nothing gives him more pleasure than reading a thriller. 他喜欢看小说;但是,没有任何事情能比看恐怖小说给他带来更多快乐。

notice /'nəʊtɪs/

① 通知,布告,启事 (*C*): There is a notice saying, "Beware of Flooding." 有张布告上写着:"小心有洪水"。

② (解雇等的)预先通知 (*U*) = *warning*: She was transferred to the branch office in Seattle without notice. 她未经预先通知就被调到了西雅图的分公司。

③ 注意到 (*vt*) = *observe*: If you notice anything strange, please inform me at once. 如你注意到有什么不正常情况,请马上通知我。

④ 注意到 (*vi*): She was wearing a new dress, but her husband didn't even notice. 她穿了一条连衣裙,但她丈夫竟然都未注意到。

noticeable /'nəʊtɪsəbl/

显著的 (*adj*) = *perceptible, conspicuous*: There is a noticeable drop in crime rates. 犯罪率显著下降。

notify /'nəʊtɪfaɪ/

通知 (*vt*) = *inform, advise*: Please notify me of any changes in the contract. 合同内容如有变更,请通知我。

◆ 同源词 *notification* (*C, U*) 通知。

notion /'nəʊʃən/

观念;概念 (C) = *idea, concept*: Val disapproved of the old notion that human beings are basically good. 瓦尔不赞成人性本善这个老观念。

◆同源词 **notional** (*adj*) 概念上的,理论上的。

notorious /nəʊ'tɔ:riəs/

臭名远扬的 (*adj*) = *infamous*; ⇔ *famous*: That area is notorious for muggings. 那个地区以行凶抢劫而臭名远扬。

◆同源词 **notoriety** (C, U) 臭名远扬。

noun /naʊn/

名词 (C): Words such as “plant” and “animal” are nouns. 像“plant”和“animal”之类的词都是名词。

nourish /'nʌrɪʃ/

给…提供营养;养育;施肥于 (*vt*): The food we eat nourishes us. 我们吃的食物为我们提供营养。

◆同源词 **nourishing** (*adj*) 富有营养的。

nourishment /'nʌrɪʃmənt/

营养物;食物 (U): Plants obtain nourishment from soil. 植物从土壤中汲取养分。

novel /'nɒvəl/

① 新的;新奇的 (*adj*) = *new, innovative*: Dr. He found a novel way to treat AIDS. 何医生找到了一种治疗艾滋病的新方法。

◆同源词 **novelty** (U, C) 新颖;新奇事物。

② 小说 (C): He wrote many historical novels about Egypt. 他写了许多本有关埃及的历史小说。

novelist /'nɒvəlɪst/

小说家 (C) (请参阅附录“职业”)

November /nə(ʊ)'vembə(r)/

十一月 (C, U)

novice /'nɒvɪs/

新手 (C) = *beginner*: Jill was a novice at skiing then. 那时,吉儿还是个滑雪新手。

now /naʊ/

① 现在 (*adv*): If I don't do it now, I am afraid I won't have another chance to

do it. 如果我现在不做这事,恐怕我就不会再有机会做了。

② 既然 (*conj*): Now (that) everyone is here, we can start the meeting. 既然大家都到了,我们可以开会了。

nowadays /'naʊədəɪz/

现今 (*adv*) = *at present*; ⇔ *in the past*: Nowadays, children prefer watching TV to reading. 现今,孩子们宁愿看电视也不看书。

nowhere /'nəʊweə(r)/

① 没有地方 (*adv*) = *no place*: The poor old woman has nowhere to live. 那个可怜的老太太没有地方可住。

② 不知哪里 (*adv*): A bear appeared from nowhere. 一头熊不知从哪里冒了出来。

③ 无处 (*adv*): Taking that kind of attitude will get you nowhere. 采取那种态度对你没好处。

nuclear /'nju:kliə(r)/

使用核能的,核的 (*adj*): They disapproved of building another nuclear power plant. 他们不同意再建一座核电厂。

nucleus /'nju:kliəs/

① (原子)核 (C): The nucleus of an atom is made up of protons, neutrons, and other elementary particles. 原子核由质子、中子和其他基本粒子构成。

◆同源词 **nuclei** (*pl*) (原子)核。

② 核心 (C) = *core, foundation*: The family is the nucleus of the community. 家庭是社区的核心。

nude /nju:d/

① 赤裸的 (*adj*) = *naked*: He was nude to the waist. 他赤裸着上身。

◆同源词 **nudity** (U) 裸露,裸体。

② 裸体状态,赤裸身体 (*the + S*): Mike enjoys swimming in the nude. 迈克喜欢裸泳。

◆同源词 **nudism** (U) 裸体主义。 **nudist** (U) 裸体主义者。

nuisance /'nju:səns/

骚扰行为,妨害行为 (S) = *annoyance*: Sonia caused a nuisance to her neighbors

with her stereo on at full volume. 桑妮亚因为把音响开到最大音量而构成了对邻居的骚扰行为。

numb /nʌm/

①麻木的 (*adj*): My fingers were so numb that I could hardly grip the pen. 我的手指麻木得差点连笔也握不住了。

②不能动弹的 (*adj*): She sat there speechless, numb with terror. 她坐在那里一言不发,吓得目瞪口呆。

③使失去知觉,使麻木 (*vt*): My fingers were numbed with cold. 我的手指冻僵了。

④使动弹不得 (*vt*) = **stun**: She was completely numbed by the shock of her son's death. 儿子去世的打击使她呆若木鸡。

number /'nʌmbə(r)/

①号码,编号 (*C*): My phone number is 23236758. 我的电话号码是 23236758。

②给...编号 (*vt*): We will number the candidates from one to twenty. 我们将给候选人按 1 到 20 编号。

③计有 (*vt*) = **add up to**: The tourist group numbered 150 in all. 这个旅行团总共有 150 人。

numerous /'nju:mərəs/

很多的,许多的 (*adj*) = **many**: Despite numerous attempts to diet, her weight soared. 虽然她多次试图节食,但体重依然骤增。

nun /nʌn/

修女;尼姑 (*C*) ⇔ **monk**: Mr. Thomas was taught by Catholic nuns. 汤姆斯先生受到过天主教修女的教育。

◆同源词 **nunnery** (*C*) 女修道院;尼姑庵。

nurse /nɜ:s/

①护士 (*C*) (请参阅附录“职业”)

②给...喂奶 (*vt*) = **breastfeed**: The woman was nursing her baby. 那女人在给她的宝宝喂奶。

③照料 (*vt*): She nursed her daughter back to health. 女儿在她的照料下恢复

了健康。

④搂,抱 (*vt*) = **hold**: The child nursed the kitten all evening. 那孩子整个晚上都搂抱着小猫。

⑤心怀 (*vt*) = **harbor**: He is nursing a hatred in the heart. 他心中怀着怨恨。

nursery /'nɜ:səri/

托儿所 (*C*): Her company ran its own workplace nursery. 她的公司办有自己的托儿所。

nurture /'nɜ:tʃə(r)/

①培养,教养,培育 (*vt*): Children nurtured in an overprotected family may not adapt to a competitive society. 在过分宠爱孩子的家庭里培养出来的孩子不一定适应得了竞争激烈的社会。

②教养,培育 (*U*)

nut /nʌt/

坚果 (*C*): Nuts and seeds are rich in vitamin E. 坚果和种子富含维生素 E。

nutrient /'nju:trɪənt/

养分 (*C*): Plants absorb nutrients from the soil. 植物从土壤中吸取养分。

nutrition /nju:'trɪʃən/

营养 (*U*) = **nourishment**: A balanced diet provides nutrition for our bodies. 均衡的饮食为我们的身体提供营养。

nutritious /nju:'trɪʃəs/

有营养的,滋养的 (*adj*) = **nourishing**: Milk is nutritious to bodies. 牛奶对人体很有营养。

nuts /nʌts/

发疯的,发狂的 (*adj*) = **mad, crazy**: I'll go nuts if I have to go out with him again. 如果我不得不再次和他一起出去,我会发疯的。

nylon /'naɪlɒn/

①尼龙 (*U*): This dress is 70 % nylon. 这种连衣裙的成分百分之七十是尼龙。

②尼龙袜 (*P*): She put on a new pair of nylons. 她穿了一双新的尼龙袜。

O

oak /əʊk/

橡树 (C); 橡木 (U): We have several oaks in our yard and all our furniture is made of oak. 我们的园子里有好几棵橡树, 而且我们的所有家具也都是用橡木做的。

oar /ɔ:(r)/

桨 (C): Carl can't swim but pulls a good oar. 卡尔不会游泳, 但划得一手好桨。

oasis /əʊ'eɪsɪs/, oases(pl)

① 绿洲 (C): They stopped for the night at an oasis. 他们停留在一片绿洲上过了夜。

② 令人欣慰的地方(或事物等) (C): The library is an oasis of calm in this noisy city. 在这个喧闹的城市里, 图书馆可谓宁静之一隅。

oath /əʊθ/

誓言, 誓词; 宣誓 (C) = vow: All the ministers took an oath of loyalty to their country. 所有部长都宣誓要效忠自己的国家。

oatmeal /'əʊtmil/

燕麦片(或粥) (U): I often have oatmeal porridge for breakfast. 我早餐经常吃燕麦粥。

obedience /ə(u)'bi:diəns/

服从 (U): The general expected blind/unquestioning obedience from his men. 那位将军希望部下对他盲目/绝对服从。

obedient /ə(u)'bi:diənt/

顺从的, 服从的 (adj) ⇔ disobedient: The child is obedient to his parents. 这孩子对父母很顺从。

obey /ə(u)'beɪ/

① 遵守 (vt) = follow, observe; ⇔ violate. break: To have better traffic, it is everybody's business to obey traffic regulations. 为使交通更顺畅, 人人都有责任遵守交通规则。

② 听话; 服从 (vi, vt) ⇔ disobey: Soldiers are expected to obey (their orders/their officers) without question. 毫无疑问, 士兵应服从(命令/长官)。

object /'ɒbdʒɪkt/

① 物体 (C): UFOs are mysterious objects seen in the sky. 飞碟是出现在空中的神秘物体。

② 目的 (C) = aim, goal, intention: He came with the object of better understanding the needs of the children there. 他来的目的是为了更好地了解那里孩子们的需要。

③ 宾语 (C) ⇔ subject: In the sentence "John kicked the dog", "the dog" is the object. 在 "John kicked the dog" 这句话里, "the dog" 是宾语。

④ /əb'dʒekt/ 反对 (vi) = be opposed: Many people objected to building another nuclear power plant. 许多人都反对再建一座核电厂。

objection /əb'dʒekʃən/

反对 (C): If anyone has any objection to their marriage, voice it now. 任何人如对他俩的婚姻有反对意见, 请现在就说出来。

objective /əb'dʒektɪv/

① 客观的 (adj) ⇔ subjective: You definitely need some objective advice from someone who is not involved in this case. 你绝对需要有个不涉及此案的人来提供些客观的建议。

② 目标 (C) = aim, goal: He finally succeeded in achieving his objective of being a Nobel Prize winner in literature. 他终于成功地实现了自己的目标, 荣获了诺贝尔文学奖。

obligation /ˌɒblɪˈɡeɪʃən/

义务 (C): The employees were asked to meet/fulfill their contractual obligations. 员工们被要求履行合同规定的义务。

◆ 同源词 **obligatory** (adj) 有义务的。

oblige /əˈblɪdʒ/

迫使, 使有义务 (vt) = force: As a result of falling profits, they were obliged to declare bankruptcy. 由于利润下降, 他们被迫宣布破产。

◆ 同源词 **obliging** (adj) 热心的, 乐于助人的。

obliged

表示感谢的, 感激的 (adj) = grateful, thankful: I'm much obliged to you for your support. 我非常感谢你给我的支持。

oblong /'ɒblɒŋ/

① 长方形的 (adj) = rectangular: Put the vase in the middle of the oblong table in the dining room. 把花瓶放在餐厅里长方形桌子的中央。

② 长方形 (C) = rectangle: The math teacher drew an oblong on the blackboard and taught us how to find its area. 数学老师在黑板上画了一个长方形, 教我们如何求其面积。

obscure /əbˈskjʊə(r)/

① 不清楚的 (adj) = indistinct, unclear: The exact meaning of what he said is still obscure to me. 他的话到底是什么意思我还是不清楚。

② 使变暗; 遮掩 (vt) = blur: Thick clouds obscured the moon. 厚厚的云层遮住了月亮。

③ 使混淆; 掩盖 (vt) = hide, conceal: His eloquence obscured the fact that he did make a mistake. 他的雄辩掩盖了他确实犯了错误的事实。

◆ 同源词 **obscurity** (C, U) 费解(的事物); 晦涩(的文字)。

observation /ˌɒbzə'veɪʃən/

① 观察 (U) = perception: He has keen powers of observation. 他具有敏锐的观察力。

◆ 同源词 **observant** (adj) 观察力强的。

② 观察 (U): Raymond was kept/put under observation in the hospital. 雷蒙德被留在医院里进行观察。

③ 观察报告(或情况) (C): The doctor examined the patient and wrote down his observations. 医生对病人进行检查之后写下了观察报告。

④ 评论 (C) = comment, remark: He made some valuable observations on the recent style of management. 他就近来的管理方式作了一些很有价值的评论。

observe /əbˈzɜ:v/

① 观察 (vt) = watch: The team spent weeks observing the path of the comet. 观测组费了数周时间来观察彗星的路径。

② 看到, 注意到 (vt) = see, notice: Did you observe anything unusual in these monkeys' behavior? 你注意到这些猴子的异常行为了吗?

③ 遵守, 奉行(法律、习俗等) (vt): Do people here still observe Lantern Festival? 这里的人们还庆祝元宵节吗?

◆ 同源词 **observance** (U) 遵守, 奉行。

observer /əbˈzɜ:və(r)/

观察者 (C) = watcher: Ms. Lee is a keen observer of the current political scene. 李女士是当前政治局面的敏锐观察者。

obstacle /'ɒbstəkl/

① 障碍物 (C): Bats can sense the obstacles in their way by using their noses. 蝙蝠能用鼻子感觉出前面路上的障碍物。

② 障碍 (C) = hindrance: He didn't think his family were an obstacle to his success; instead, he thought them a booster. 他不认为自己的家人是他成功的障碍; 相反, 他认为他们是积极的推动者。

obstinate /'ɒbstɪnət/

固执的, 顽固的, 倔强的 (*adj*) = stubborn, persistent; ⇔ pliable: Janice is always obstinate in her conduct—she never listens to others. 贾妮丝做事总是很固执——她从来不听别人的话。

◆同源词 **obstinacy** (*U*) 顽固, 倔强。

obtain /əb'teɪn/

获得 (*vt*) = get: You can obtain further information from our headquarters through the Internet. 你可以通过互联网从我们的总部获得更多的信息。

obvious /'ɒbvɪəs/

明显的, 显然的, 显而易见的 (*adj*) = apparent, evident: It was obvious that she was disappointed in you. 显然, 她对你感到失望。

◆同源词 **obviously** (*adv*) 明显地, 显而易见地。

occasion /ə'keɪʒən/

① (特殊的) 场合 (*C*): I have met that woman on several occasions. 我在几个不同的场合见过那位女士。

② 机会, 时机 (*S*) = time: Be serious! This is not an occasion for jokes. 严肃点, 这不是开玩笑的时候。

occasional /ə'keɪʒənəl/

偶尔的 (*adj*): Occasional rain will be possible in the place. 此地可能偶尔有雨。

◆同源词 **occasionally** (*adv*) 偶尔。

occupation /'ɒkjʊ'peɪʃən/

① 职业 (*C*): Please state your occupation on the form. 请在表格上填写上你的职业。

◆同源词 **occupational** (*adj*) 职业的。

② 占领 (*U*): England didn't come under German occupation during World War II. 第二次世界大战期间英国未被德国占领。

occupy /'ɒkjʊpaɪ/

① 占用, 占住 (*vt*) = live in: His family has occupied that house for years. 他们家在那栋房子里已居住多年了。

② 担任 (某种职务) (*vt*): My father occupies a senior position in this compa-

ny. 我父亲在这家公司里担任高级职务。

③ 占领 (*vt*) = take over, seize: The enemy occupied the city. 敌人占领了该城市。

④ 使忙碌 (*vt*) = busy (oneself with): For most of the day, he occupied himself in writing letters. 那天的大部分时间他都在忙于写信。

occupied

① 被占用的 (*adj*) ⇔ vacant: I saw three chairs, two of which were occupied. 我看见三张椅子, 其中两张已有人占了。

② 忙碌的 (*adj*) = busy: The woman was occupied with her two children. 那女子忙于管她的两个孩子。

occur /ə'kɜ:(r)/

发生 (*vi*) = happen, take place: Many accidents occur in the kitchen or the bathroom. 许多事故都发生在厨房或浴室里。

occurrence /ə'kʌrəns/

发生 (*U*); 发生的事情 (*C*) = happening: So far nobody can predict precisely the occurrence of an earthquake. 迄今为止, 无人能准确预报地震的发生。

◆同尾词 **recurrence** (复发)。 **concurrence** (同意, 一致)。 **incurrence** (蒙受)。

ocean /'əʊʃən/

大海, 海洋 (*the + U*): She stood on the beach, gazing at the ocean. 她站立在海滩上, 凝望着大海。

o'clock /ə'klɒk/

…点钟 (*adv*): What time is it? It's ten o'clock. 几点了? 10点钟了。

October /'ɒk'təʊbə(r)/

十月 (*C, U*)

octopus /'ɒktəpəs/

章鱼 (*C*) (请参阅附录“动物”) : An octopus uses its eight tentacles to hold things. 章鱼用它的八个触手抓东西。

odd /ɒd/

① 异常的, 古怪的, 奇特的 (*adj*) =

strange, unusual, peculiar: Before an earthquake, some animals are said to have odd behavior. 据说,地震前一些动物会出现异常行为。

② 奇数的,单数的 (*adj*) ⇔ *even*: One, three, five and seven are odd numbers. 一、三、五和七都是奇数。

odds /ɒdz/

① 机会;(成功的)可能性 (*P*): Though the odds were against him, he won an overwhelming victory in the election. 尽管起初成功可能性不大,他还是在选举中取得了压倒性的胜利。

② 极大困难 (*P*) = *difficulties, disadvantages*: Philip has overcome enormous odds to get where he is today. 菲利浦能取得今天这样的成就是克服了巨大的困难的。

③ 赔率 (*P*): I'll lay/give odds of three to one that our team will win. 我给出三比一的赔率打赌我们队会获胜。

④ 不和(用于 *at odds* 中) = *at loggerheads*: Ruby and Crystal are always at odds with each other about some little things. 鲁比和克丽丝特总是为一些小事闹不和。

odor /'ɒdə(r)/

气味,臭气 (*C*) = *smell, stench*; ⇔ *aroma*: The rotten fish give out/give off/emit a foul odor. 腐烂的鱼散发出一股臭味。

◆ 同源词 *odorous* (*adj*) 有气味的;臭的。

of /əv;ɒv/

(属于...)的 (*prep*): The color of your hair is black. 你头发的颜色是黑色。

off /ɒf/

① 从...离开 (*prep*) = *away from*: The local police warned visitors to keep off the beach at night. 当地的警察告诫游客在夜间要远离海滩。

② 离开 (*adv*): They got into the car and then drove off. 他们进了汽车,然后驾车离去。

③ (尤指机器或电气)切断;停止;中止 (*adv*) ⇔ *on*: Turn off the TV if you

don't want to watch any more. 如果你不想再看了,就把电视机关掉。

offend /ə'fend/

① 使生气,触怒 (*vt*): Cruelty to stray dogs offends many people. 对流浪狗的虐待引起了许多人的愤怒。

② (与...)有违 (*vi, vt*): His behavior offended (against) common decency. 他的行为有失体面。

◆ 同源词 *offense* (*C*) 违法行为;罪行。

offense /ə'fens/

① 讨厌的东西;令人不快的事物 (*C*) = *offence, annoyance*: The shabby old hat is an offense to the eye. 那顶破旧的帽子看着实在刺眼。

② 冒犯,得罪;受到感情的伤害 (*U*): My wife takes offense at everything I say. 我说什么都会让我老婆生气。

offensive /ə'fensɪv/

① 冒犯的 (*adj*) = *unpleasant*: His remarks were offensive to women. 他的一番话得罪了妇女。

② 进攻(性)的 (*adj*) ⇔ *defensive*: The troops took offensive position. 部队占据攻击位置。

offer /'ɒfə(r)/

① 提议 (*C*): He accepted/declined/refused my offer. 他采纳/婉拒/拒绝了我的提议。

② 报价,出价 (*C*): Mr. Smith made a reasonable offer for their house. 史密斯先生为他们的房子报了个合情合理的价格。

③ 提议 (*vi*) = *volunteer*: He offered to drive her to the airport. 他主动提出开车送她去机场。

④ 提供,给予 (*vt*) = *give*: The booklet offers practical advice to people with financial problems. 这本小册子为遇到经济问题的人提供有用的建议。

offering /'ɒfərɪŋ/

供品,祭品 (*C*) = *tribute*: He presented a pious offering to his ancestors. 他虔诚地向祖先祭献了供品。

office /'ɒfɪs/

① 办公室 (C): Both of them work in the same office. 他俩在同一间办公室工作。

② 营业所; 办事处 (C): They set up a new branch office in New York. 他们在纽约新设立了一个分支机构。

officer /'ɒfɪsə(r)/

官员, 军官, 警官 (C): He works as a police officer. 他的职业是一名警官。

official /ə'fɪʃəl/

① 官方的, 正式的 (adj) ⇔ unofficial: The official language of America is English. 美国的官方语言是英语。

◆ 同源词 **officially** (adv) 正式地; 以官方身份。

② 官员 (C): A senior UN official hopes to visit Tokyo this month. 一名联合国高级官员希望本月访问东京。

offspring /'ɒfsprɪŋ/. offspring (pl)

后代 (C) = **descendant**: He is the offspring of a physicist and an artist. 他是一位物理学家和一位画家的后代。

often /'ɒfən, -ftən/

常常 (adv) = **frequently**: Typhoons often happen in summer in Taiwan. 台湾的夏天常常刮台风。

oil /ɔɪl/

油; 石油 (U): The price of olive oil has gone up again. 橄榄油的价格又上涨了。

O.K. /OK /ɪəʊ 'keɪ/

可以, 行, 好 (adj) = **okay**: The plan for the outing is OK with me. 这个出游计划我看可以。

old /əʊld/

年老的 (adj) ⇔ **young**: He was too old for the job. 他做这工作太老了些。

olive /'ɒlɪv/

橄榄 (C): I use olive oil in a salad instead of thousand-island dressing. 我在色拉里放的是橄榄油, 而不是千岛色拉酱。

omit /ə(ʊ)'mɪt/

① 遗漏 (vt) = **leave out**: We apologize to David for omitting his name from the guest list. 因为我们在来宾名单里漏掉

了大卫的名字, 我们在此特向他致歉。

◆ 同源词 **omission** (U) 遗漏。

② 忘记; 疏忽 (vt) = **forget, fail**: She omitted to tell me when the guests would arrive. 她忘了告诉我客人何时到达。

on /ɒn/

① 在...上 (prep): The curtains were light blue to match the Chinese rug on the floor. 为了与地板上的中国式地毯相配, 窗帘的颜色选用了淡蓝色。

② (穿、连接、登等)上 (adv) ⇔ **off**: We showed our tickets to the conductor and got on. 我们向售票员出示了车票后上了车。

once /wʌns/

① 一次, 一回, 一趟 (adv): They come to see me once a week. 他们每周来看我一次。

② 曾经, 一度 (adv): This house once belonged to Mr. Wang. 这栋房子曾经是王先生的。

③ 一旦 (conj) = **as soon as**: Once she arrives, we can start the meeting. 她一来, 我们就可以开会了。

one /wʌn/

① (任何) 一个的 (adj): They had three sons and one daughter. 他们有三个儿子和一个女儿。

② 一个 (pron) (用于代替群体中的一分子或上文中的名词): Do you have any books on birds? I'd like to borrow one. 你(们)有关于鸟类的书吗? 我想借一本。

③ (...之) 一 (pron): One of my regrets is that I didn't spend enough time studying English. 我的憾事之一就是没有多花些时间学习英语。

onion /'ɒnjən/

洋葱 (C) (请参阅附录“蔬菜”)

only /'ɒnli/

① 只; 仅仅; 才 (adv): Only in Taiwan can you eat this kind of fruit. Black Pearl. 你只有在台湾才能吃得到这种名叫“黑珍珠”的水果。

② 唯一的 (adj): You are the only per-

son I can turn to. 你是我唯一能求教(或求助)的人。

③可是,不过(*conj*) = **but**: I want to go, only I don't have enough money. 我想去,只是钱不够。

onto /'ɒntə; 'ɒntu:/

到...上;向...上(*prep*): He put the dictionary onto the shelf. 他把辞典放到了书架上。

open /'əʊpən/

①开(着)的(*adj*) ⇔ **closed**: Please leave the door (wide) open. 请把门(敞)开着。

②开(*vi*): This door opens outwards, not inwards. 这门是向外开的,而不是向内开的。

③开(*vt*) ⇔ **close**, **shut**: It was cold outside, but Sally still opened the window a crack/bit/little to let some fresh air in. 外面很冷,但莎莉还是把窗开了条缝,以让一些新鲜空气进来。

④开始(*vt*) = **start**: As the chairperson, she opened the conference with a welcoming speech. 她以主席的身份为会议开幕致了欢迎词。

◆同源词 **opening** (*C*) 开口;开头部分;开张;空缺。

open up

①开(*vt, s*): We have decided to open up a new retail outlet in this town. 我们已决定在这个镇上开一家新的零售店。

②开拓,开发(*vt, s*): Some businessmen entertain a hope that a move to China will open up all kinds of opportunities. 有些商人抱着这样的希望,即:进入中国市场将会带来各种机会。

③出现(*vi*): We must examine all possibilities that are opening up in foreign affairs. 我们必须仔细考虑外交事务中会出现的各种可能性。

opera /'ɒpərə/

歌剧(*C, U*): Government subsidies help to stage the opera. 这出歌剧靠政

府津贴搬上了舞台。We're very fond of opera. 我们非常喜爱歌剧。

◆相关词 **musical** (音乐剧)。 **soap opera** (肥皂剧)。 **Chinese opera** (中国戏曲)。

operate /'ɒpəreɪt/

①操作(*vt*): Only Sam knows how to operate this heating system. 只有山姆知道怎样操作这个供热系统。

②动手术(*vi*): The surgeon operated on her for appendicitis. 外科医生为她做了阑尾切除手术。

operation /'ɒpə'reɪʃən/

①操作(*U*): It takes about a week to learn the operation of the new machine. 学会操作这台新机器大约需要一周时间。

②手术(*C*): She had/underwent an operation for appendicitis. 她接受了阑尾切除手术。

◆同源词 **operational** (*adj*) 操作上的;业务上的。

operational /'ɒpə'reɪʃənəl/

可随时投入使用的(*adj*): The new studio is fully operational and open for business. 新摄影棚已可全面投入使用并开始拍片。

operator /'ɒpəreɪtə(r)/

接线员(*C*): In this hotel, you have to dial 100 for the operator if you need room service. 在这家旅馆里你如果需要客房服务得拨打100找接线员。

opinion /ə'pɪnjən/

意见,看法,主张(*C*): What is your opinion of/about the new economic policies? 你对新的经济政策有什么看法?

opponent /ə'pəʊnənt/

①对手(*C*) = **competitor**, **rival**, **a versary**: The boxer beat/defeated his opponent easily. 那位拳击手轻而易举地击败了对手。

②反对者(*C*) ⇔ **proponent**, **supporter**: Jay is a fierce opponent of any nuclear power plant. 杰伊是核电厂的强烈反对者。

◆同尾词 请参见 **component**。

opportunity /'ɒpə'tju:nəti/

机会 (C) = **chance**: As a member of the debate club, Joan has a great opportunity to polish her public speaking skills. 作为辩论社的成员, 琼有很好的机会提高她公开演讲的技巧。

oppose /ə'pəʊz/

反对 (vt) = **object to**: Many residents strongly oppose building an incinerator in this neighborhood. 许多居民强烈反对在本社区建造焚化炉。

◆同源词 **opposition** (U) 反对。

opposed /ə'pəʊzd/

反对的 (adj) = **averse**: Many environmentalists are opposed to the use of pesticides. 许多环境保护主义者反对使用杀虫剂。

opposite /'ɒpəzɪt/

① 相反的 (adj): Leo turned and walked in the opposite direction. 利奥转身朝着相反的方向走去。

② 在...的对面 (prep): The Lins' House is opposite ours. 林家的房子在我们家对面。

③ 反义词 (C): Black is the opposite of white. 黑是白的反义词。

opposition /'ɒpə'zɪʃən/

① 反对 (U) = **disagreement**: The appointment of the new minister met with fierce opposition from all the lawmakers. 新部长的任命遭到所有立法成员的强烈反对。

② 对手 (the + S) = **rivals, competitors**: Gary passed the ball to the opposition by mistake. 盖瑞把球误传给了对手。

◆同义词 **position** (立场; 位置)。 **imposition** (征收)。 **supposition** (假设)。 **composition** (作文)。 **preposition** (介词)。 **proposition** (建议, 提议)。 **presupposition** (预先的假定)。

oppress /ə'pres/

迫害 (vt) = **persecute**: The Jews were oppressed by the Nazis during the Second World War. 第二次世界大战期间犹太人遭到了纳粹分子的迫害。

◆同义词 请参见 **compress**。

oppression /ə'pres(ə)n/

迫害 (U): They fled in an attempt to escape political/religious oppression. 他们以逃跑来逃避政治/宗教迫害。

◆同源词 **oppressive** (adj) 暴虐的, 残酷的。 **oppressor** (C) 压迫者, 压制者。

◆同义词 **impression** (印象)。 **expression** (表达; 表情)。 **repression** (压制)。 **compression** (压缩)。 **suppression** (镇压, 压制)。 **depression** (抑郁症; 沮丧)。

optimism /'ɒptɪmɪzəm/

乐观(主义) (U) ⇔ **pessimism**: Her optimism blinded her to many problems. 她的乐观使她看不到许多问题。

◆同源词 **optimist** (C) 乐观主义者。

optimistic /'ɒptɪ'mɪstɪk/

乐观的 (adj) ⇔ **pessimistic**: He is optimistic about his future. 他对自己的未来持乐观态度。

option /'ɒpʃən/

① 选择权; 选择自由 (U) = **choice**: Because of the snowstorm, I had no option but to stay overnight. 由于暴风雪, 我没有选择余地, 只得留下来过夜。

② 可供选择的的东西, 选择 (C) = **choice**: There are many options open to me. 我有很多选择。

◆同源词 **opt** (vi) 选择, 作出抉择。

optional /'ɒpʃənəl/

供选择的, 非强制性的 (adj) = **elective**; ⇔ **compulsory**: A second foreign language such as German or French is an optional subject at school. 德语或法语之类的第二外语是学校里的选修课。

or /ə(r); ɔ:(r)/

① 或, 还是 (conj): He said he would either write to Helen or call her as soon as he reached London. 他说他一到伦敦就会给海伦写信或给她打电话。

② 要不然, 否则 (conj): Hurry up, or you will miss the train. 赶快, 不然你就要赶不上火车了。

oral /'ɔ:ɪəl/

① 口头的, 口述的 (adj): Our history teacher gave us an oral test on the Tang

Dynasty. 历史老师就唐朝的历史对我们进行了口试。

② 口腔的 (*adj*): Brush your teeth after each meal to ensure good oral hygiene. 每顿饭后都要刷牙,以保证口腔卫生。

③ 口试 (*C*): Fortunately, I passed my oral. 我幸运地通过了口试。

◆ 相关词 **aural** (听觉的)。 **acoustic** (声学的)。 **visual** (视觉的)。 **verbal** (词语的; 口头的)。

orange /'ɒrɪndʒ/

橘子 (*C*); 橘黄色 (*U*) (请参见附录“水果”; “颜色”)

orbit /'ɔ:brɪt/

① 绕...作轨道运行 (*vt*) = **move around**: In 1957 the former Soviet Union launched the first satellite to orbit the earth. 1957年,前苏联发射了第一颗绕地球运行的人造卫星。

② 轨道 (*U*): The planet is probably (moving) in orbit around a small star. 那颗行星也许在环绕一颗小恒星的轨道上(运行)。

③ 绕轨道运行的一圈 (*C*): The US spaceship made five orbits around/ of the moon. 那艘美国的宇宙飞船绕月球轨道运行了五圈。

orchard /'ɔ:tʃəd/

果园 (*C*): My uncle owns an apple orchard in the mountains. 我的叔叔有一个山间苹果园。

orchestra /'ɔ:kɪstrə/

管弦乐队 (*C*): He conducts a symphony orchestra. 他指挥一个交响乐团。

ordeal /'ɔ:'di:l/

痛苦经历,严峻考验,磨难 (*C*) = **tribulation**: The Simpsons went through a terrible ordeal when their daughter was seriously hurt in a traffic accident. 女儿在车祸中严重受伤后辛普森一家经历了一场痛苦的磨难。

order /'ɔ:də(r)/

① 次序,顺序 (*U*): The names of the guests are listed in alphabetical order. 客人的姓名按字母顺序排列。

② 秩序 (*U*): Some teachers find it hard to keep order in class. 有些教师觉得很难维持班上的秩序。

③ 命令 (*C*) = **command**: Many Jews were arrested and executed on the orders of Hitler during World War II. 第二次世界大战期间,许多犹太人依照希特勒的命令被逮捕并处决。

④ (为...)点(菜) (*vt*): I ordered myself coffee, but tea for Peter. 我为自己点了一杯咖啡,但为彼得点了茶。

⑤ 下令 (*vt*) = **command**: The king ordered that the prisoner (should) be hanged at once. 国王下令立即将那囚犯处以绞刑。

orderly /'ɔ:dəli/

① 井然有序的 (*adj*) = **neat, tidy**; ⇔ **disorderly, untidy**: We all thank our mother for an orderly household. 家里井然有序,我们都得感谢母亲。

② 勤务兵; 通讯员 (*C*): The general's orderly delivered a message to you. 将军的勤务兵给你送信来了。

ordinary /'ɔ:dɪnəri/

平凡的,普通的 (*adj*) = **usual**; ⇔ **extraordinary**: Yesterday was another ordinary day for us. 对我们来说,昨天只是又一个平凡的日子而已。

organ /'ɔ:gən/

① 器官 (*C*): The surgeon removed the affected organ. 外科医生将受感染的器官切除了。

② 风琴 (*C*): She used to play the organ in church. 她以前常在做礼拜时弹奏风琴。

organic /'ɔ:'gænik/

有机体的,生物的; 有机的 (*adj*): After realizing how chemicals do harm to our environment, more and more people buy organic fruits and vegetables. 在认识到了化学制品对环境的危害后,购买有机水果和蔬菜的人越来越多了。

organism /'ɔ:gənɪzəm/

生物 (*C*): They are studying the minute organisms in water. 他们正在研究水里

的微生物。

organization /ˌɔ:ɡənai'zeɪʃən/

① 组织(工作);安排(U): Thanks to her good organization, several projects were efficiently carried out. 多亏她的组织工作做得好,几个计划才得以有效实施。

② 机构,团体,组织(C): After days of hard work, they founded/ established/ set up a charitable organization for the needy. 经过多天的辛勤工作,他们建立了一个旨在帮助穷人的慈善机构。

organize /'ɔ:ɡənaɪz/

① 使条理化,组织(vt) = arrange: To make yourself better understood, you'd better organize your thoughts before you speak. 为了使人听得更加明白,你最好在开讲前把自己的思路组织一下。

◆ 同源词 **organized** (adj) 有组织(或条理)的。

② 组织;安排;筹办(vt) = make preparations for: Jim is ordered to organize the annual Christmas party. 吉姆受命筹办一年一度的圣诞晚会。

organizer /'ɔ:ɡənaɪzə(r)/

组织者,筹办人(C): The organizer of the conference did a good job. 这次会议组织者的工作做得很好。

orient /'ɔ:riənt/

① 东方(国家)(the + S) = East: You can find a lot of spices from the Orient in this store. 在这家店里,你可以买到许多来自东方的调味品。

② 东(部)的(adj)

◆ 相关词 **Occident** 西方(国家)。

③ /'ɔ:riənt/ 给...定向(或定位)(vt) = orientate: They stopped to orient themselves before ascending the mountain. 他们在登山前停下来确定自己所在的位置。

④ /'ɔ:riənt/ 以...为目的(或方向)(vt) = orientate: Many colleges offer language courses oriented towards the needs of businessmen. 许多学校都开设了针对商业人士需求的语言课程。

◆ 同源词 **orientation** (C, U) 定向,定位;方向,

倾向。

oriental /'ɔ:ri'entəl/

东方(国家)的(adj) ⇔ occidental: Mr. Chaplan is very interested in oriental culture. 查普兰先生对东方文化非常感兴趣。

origin /'ɔ:riʒɪn/

起源;起因(C, U): The origins of life are unknown. 生命的起源是个谜。Kowtow is a word of Chinese origin. “Kowtow”(叩头)一词源自汉语。

◆ 同源词 **originate** (vi) 来源;产生。

original /ə'riʒɪnəl/

① 原先的(adj) = earliest: The original plan was to hold the concert in Shanghai this July. But now it is postponed to next March. 原先的计划是今年七月份在上海举行这场音乐会;但是现在,它被推迟到了明年三月份。

◆ 同源词 **originally** (adv) 原先,最初。

② 富有创意的(adj) = creative: Her design is highly original. 她的设计极富创意。

③ 原作;原件(C) ⇔ fake, copy, replica: The copy is seldom as good as the original. 复制品很少有比得上原作的。

originality /ə'riʒɪ'næləti/

独创性(U) = creativity: His new novel displays/lacks originality. 他的新小说具有/缺乏独创性。

originate /ə'riʒɪneɪt/

① 来源(于),产生(自)(vi): The quarrel between Mary and John originated in a misunderstanding. 玛丽和约翰的争吵由误会引起。

② 开创;创始,发明(vt) = initiate, start,: Ms. Skidmore originated a new style of writing. 斯基德莫尔女士开创了一种新的写作风格。

◆ 同源词 **originator** (C) 创始人,发明者。

ornament /'ɔ:nəmənt/

① 装饰品(C) = decoration: Whenever you see her, she's always wearing ornaments such as earrings, a necklace, a ring, and the like. 无论你看

到她,她总是戴着饰品,如耳环啦,项链啦,戒指啦等等。

◆同源词 **ornamental** (*adj*)装饰(用)的。

②增光添彩的人(或东西)(*C*): Dr. Lee, a Nobel prize winner in chemistry, is a bright ornament to his family. 诺贝尔化学奖得主李博士是一个为他家里增了不少光的人。

③ /'ɔ:nəment/ 装饰(*vt*) = **decorate**, **embellish**: Her dress is ornamented with gold beads. 她的连衣裙饰有金珠子。

orphan /'ɔ:fən/

①孤儿(*C*): Oliver was an orphan and he was brought up by his aunt. 奥利佛是个孤儿,由他姑妈抚养成人。

②使成为孤儿(*vt*)

orphanage /'ɔ:fənɪdʒ/

孤儿院(*C*): The church set up an orphanage for the children who lost their parents in the earthquake. 教会为在地震中失去双亲的儿童办了一个孤儿院。

ostrich /'ɒstrɪtʃ/

鸵鸟(*C*): You should never bury your head in the sand like an ostrich. 你永远也不该像鸵鸟一样把头埋在沙里。

other /'ʌðə(r)/

①另一个(的)(*det*): She held a pen in one hand and a ruler in the other (one). 她一手拿钢笔,另一手拿尺。

②另外的人(或物)(*pron*): Some of these methods will work. Others will not. 这些方法中有些是可行的,其他的就行不通了。

otherwise /'ʌðəwaɪz/

①否则(*adv*): You'd better go now; otherwise, you will miss your train. 你最好现在就走,否则要赶不上火车了。

②除此之外,在其他方面(*adv*) = **apart from that**: The soup was too salty, but otherwise the meal was excellent. 汤太咸了;除此之外,饭菜做得非常好。

ought to

应该(*aux*) = **should**: You ought to be ashamed of having lied to your parents. 你该为对自己的父母撒谎而感到羞愧。

ounce /aʊns/

①盎司(*C*): Cheese is sold by the ounce in some traditional stores. 在一些传统老店里,乳酪是按盎司出售的。

②少量,一点点(*S*) = **bit**: There isn't an ounce of truth in what he said. 他的话里没有一点点的实话。

our /aʊə(r)/

我们的(*we*的所有格)(*adj*)

ours /aʊəz/

我们的(*we*的物主代词绝对形式)(*pron*)

out /aʊt/

在(或到)户外(*adv*): Sam went out (of the house) for some fresh air. 山姆走出(屋子)去透透新鲜空气。

outbreak /'aʊtbreɪk/

爆发(*C*): The filthy surroundings in that area led to a typhoid outbreak. 那地区肮脏的环境导致了伤寒病的爆发。

outcome /'aʊtkʌm/

结果(*C*) = **result**: It is too early to know the outcome of her illness. 要知道她这场病的结果还为时尚早。

outdo /'aʊt'du:/, outdid (*pt*), outdone (*pp*)

胜过(*vt*) = **surpass**: James made up his mind to outdo his father at work. 詹姆士下决心要在工作上胜过他父亲。

outdoor /'aʊt'dɔ:(r)/

户外的,露天的(*adj*): There were outdoor cafés on almost every block. 几乎每个街区都有露天咖啡馆。

outdoors /'aʊt'dɔ:z/

在户外(*adv*): Their wedding ceremony was held outdoors. 他俩的婚礼是在户外举行的。

outer /'aʊtə(r)/

外面的(*adj*) ⇔ **inner**: The outer walls collapsed in the earthquake. 外墙在地震中倒塌了。

outfit /'aʊtfɪt/

全套装备,全套用品(*C*): Danny bought a white tennis outfit for his sister

as her birthday present. 丹尼买了一套白色的网球装备给妹妹作生日礼物。

outgoing /'aʊtɡəʊɪŋ/

① 外向的 (*adj*): Mandy has a warm, outgoing personality. 曼迪的个性热情外向。

② 即将离任的 (*adj*) ⇔ *incoming*: They held a farewell party for the outgoing president. 他们为即将离任的总统举行了欢送会。

outing /'aʊtɪŋ/

外出; 出行; 出游 (*C*) = *excursion*: We went on an outing to the beach last Saturday. 上个星期六我们去海滨游玩了。

outlaw /'aʊtlɔ:/

① 不法分子 (*C*) = *fugitive*: They organized a posse to track down the gang of outlaws. 他们组织了一个搜索队来搜寻那伙不法分子。

② 宣布(某事)不合法 (*vt*): The government outlaws the sale of "happy pills". 政府把出售“快乐丸”定为不法行为。

outlet /'aʊtlet/

① 出口; (感情或精力等的) 宣泄途径 (*C*) = *channel*: He killed himself because he couldn't find an outlet for his suppressed feelings. 他因为找不到宣泄其受压抑的情绪的途径而自杀了。

② 经销商店 (*C*): President has retail outlets in every town. 统一公司在每个镇上都有零售商店。

outline /'aʊtlaɪn/

① 轮廓 (*C*): In the twilight, I could only see the outlines of the mountains. 在暮色中, 我只看到了群山的轮廓。

② 大纲 (*C*): He spent about ten minutes preparing an outline for his speech. 他花了大约十分钟准备了一份演讲大纲。

③ 概述 (*vt*): They outlined their plan for the trip. 他们概述了出行的计划。

outlook /'aʊtlʊk/

① 看法, 观点 (*C*) = *view*, *perspective*: His father profoundly affected his outlook on life. 他父亲在很大程度上影响

了他的人生观。

② 前景 (*C*) = *prospect*: Miranda's encouragement gave me an optimistic outlook upon life. 米兰达的鼓励使我看到了生活的乐观前景。

③ 景色 (*C*) = *view*: The skyscraper affords a magnificent outlook of the whole city. 这幢摩天大楼使我们能够看到整个城市的壮丽景色。

outnumber /'aʊt'nʌmbə(r)/

在数量上超过, 比...多 (*vt*): It is estimated that in the teaching profession, women still outnumber men by three to one. 据估计, 在教书这一职业中, 女子在人数上仍以三比一超过男子。

output /'aʊtpʊt/

① 产量 (*U*) = *production*: The shoe factory hopes to increase its output by 20% next year. 该鞋厂希望明年的产量能增加百分之二十。

② 产量 (*C*): Mass-production resulted in an increased output and a decreased cost. 批量生产使得产量提高, 成本下降。

outrage /'aʊtreɪdʒ/

① 愤慨, 义愤 (*U*) = *resentment*, *indignation*: His boss's bias against him filled him with a sense of outrage. 老板对他的偏见令他心中充满愤慨。

② 暴行 (*C*) = *cruelty*: The escaped prisoner committed several outrages on innocent people. 那个在逃犯多次对无辜民众犯下暴行。

③ 使满腔怒火, 激怒 (*vt*) = *incense*: People were outraged at the idea of the rapist being released. 一想到那个强奸犯被释放, 人们就满腔怒火。

outrageous /'aʊ'treɪdʒəs/

① 得罪人的 (*adj*) = *violent*, *offensive*, *shocking*: His outrageous language towards his wife shocked everybody. 他对太太说的那些恶言恶语令每个人震惊。

② 古怪的 (*adj*) = *unusual*: Molly has a large collection of outrageous hats. 茉莉收藏了许许多多奇形怪状的帽子。

outright /'aʊtraɪt/

①坦率地,率直地 (*adv*) = *honestly*, *frankly*, *openly*: Tell her outright what you want. 你想要什么就跟她直说。

②彻底地 (*adv*) = *completely*: The twin towers were destroyed outright. 那座双塔大楼彻底被毁。

③立即 (*adv*) = *instantly*: The bank teller was killed outright by a single gunshot. 那个银行出纳员当即被一枪打死。

④断然的 (*adj*) = *flat*, *absolute*: Esther gave Kent an outright refusal. 埃丝特断然拒绝了肯特。

outset /'aʊtset/

开始 (*the + S*) = *beginning*: It was clear at/from the outset that he was a trouble maker. 很清楚,他从一开始就是个麻烦制造者。

outside /'aʊt'saɪd/

①在(或向)…的外面 (*prep*) ⇔ *inside*: He stood in the narrow hallway just outside the door. 他就站在门外的那条狭窄过道上。

②/'aʊtsaɪd/ 外面的;外部的 (*adj*) ⇔ *inside*: We can't do it ourselves; we must get outside help. 这事我们自己做不了,我们必须得到外援。

③在外面;向外面 (*adv*) ⇔ *inside*: She heard the dog barking outside. 她听见狗在外面吠叫。

④外面;外部 (*C*) ⇔ *inside*: Peace cannot be imposed from the outside by anyone else. 和平是不能由别人从外部强加的。

outsider /'aʊt'saɪdə(r)/

①(局)外人 (*C*) = *stranger*: It is wrong to discriminate against outsiders without grounds. 毫无理由地歧视外人是错误的。

②外行,门外汉 (*C*) ⇔ *insider*: To everyone's surprise, the job went to an inexperienced outsider. 令大家吃惊的是,这份工作给了一个没有经验的外行。

outskirts /'aʊtskɜ:ts/

郊区 (*P*): They live on the southern outskirts of Seattle. 他们住在西雅图的南郊。

outstanding /'aʊt'stændɪŋ/

杰出的,出色的 (*adj*) = *excellent*, *wonderful*: Her outstanding performance impressed us all. 她的出色表演给我们大家留下了深刻的印象。

outward /'aʊtwəd/

①外面的,表面的,外表的 (*adj*) ⇔ *inward*: In spite of my outward calm, I was very nervous at heart. 尽管我表面上很镇静,内心其实非常紧张。

◆同源词 *outwardly* (*adv*) 表面上,外表地。

②出外的,往外的,向外的 (*adj*) = *outwards*: ⇔ *homeward*: The ship was outward bound. 这船是驶往国外的(或是出海的)。

outwards /'aʊtwədz/

朝外,往外,向外 (*adv*) ⇔ *inwards*: The door opens outwards. 这门是朝外开的。

oval /'əʊvəl/

①椭圆形的,卵形的 (*adj*): He was a man in his late thirties, with fine, dark hair and a pale oval face. 他是个近40岁的人,长着细软的黑发和一张苍白的鹅蛋脸。

②椭圆形(物) (*C*): The table is a large oval. 这是一张大椭圆形的桌子。

oven /'ʌvən/

炉,灶;烤炉,烤箱 (*C*): Put the salmon steaks in the oven and let them roast for thirty minutes. 把鲑鱼排放进烤箱内烤30分钟。

over /'əʊvə(r)/

①从…的一边到另一边;(越)过 (*prep*): The horse jumped over the fence/bush/stream. 那匹马跳过了栅栏/灌木丛/小溪。

②超过,多于 (*prep*) = *more than*: They have lived in Shanghai for over ten years. 他们在上海住了十多年了。

③(掉或倒)下;向下 (*adv*): The strong wind blew the vase over. 一阵疾风把花瓶吹倒了。

④ 翻转过来 (从一边到另一边) (*adv*): Remember to turn the steak over after five minutes. 记住五分钟后要把牛排翻个面。

⑤ 结束的, 完了的 (*adj*) = finished, ended: It's all over between them. 他们之间的关系全完了。

overall /'əʊvər'ɔ:l/; *adv.*

① 包括一切的; 总的; 全面的 (*adj*) = all-inclusive: The overall cost of the repair is extremely high. 总的修理费非常贵。

② 总的来说 (*adv*) = generally, on the whole: Overall, the economic conditions are still worsening. 总的来说, 经济状况仍在恶化。

③ /'əʊvərɔ:l/ 罩衫, 工作服, 防护服 (*C*): Theodore wore a white overall when conducting experiments. 西奥多在做实验时穿白大褂。

④ 工作裤 (*P*): Whenever you see him, he's wearing a pair of blue overalls. 你每次看到他, 他都穿一条蓝色的工作裤。

overcoat /'əʊvəkəʊt/

大衣 (*C*) (请参阅附录“衣物”)

overcome /'əʊvə'kʌm/, overcame (*pt*), overcome (*pp*)

克服, 战胜 (*vt*): Don't just cry! Find a way to overcome your difficulties/problems. 别只管哭! 想办法克服困难/解决问题。

overdo /'əʊvə'du:/, overdid (*pt*), overdone (*pp*)

把...做过头 (*vt*): Don't overdo your preparations. 不要把准备工作做过了头。

overeat /'əʊvər'i:t/, overate (*pt*), overeat (*pp*)

吃得太多 (*vi*): Shelly has gained a lot of weight lately because she can't stop overeating. 雪莉因为忍不住吃得过多而在最近增加了不少体重。

overflow /'əʊvə'fləʊ/

① (从...中) 外溢 (*vi, vt*): Turn the faucet off. The bath is overflowing (the

edge). 把水龙头关掉, 浴缸里的水(从边上)溢出来了。

② 充满, 洋溢 (*vi*): My heart overflowed with gratitude for your kindly help. 我对你的热心帮助满怀感激。

③ /'əʊvə'fləʊ/ 溢出; 溢出物 (*U*): The overflow from the bath ran to the floor. 从浴缸里溢出的水流到了地上。

④ /'əʊvə'fləʊ/ 泛滥, 充斥 (*C*) = flood: There is an overflow of cheap watches on the market. 市场上充斥着廉价的手表。

overhead /'əʊvə'hed/

① 高架的 (*adj*): They plan to build an overhead railway. 他们计划造一条高架铁路。

② /'əʊvə'hed/ 在头顶上方 (*adv*): A helicopter was hovering overhead. 一架直升机在头顶上方盘旋。

overhear /'əʊvə'hɪə(r)/, overheard (*pt*), overheard (*pp*)

无意中听到 (*vt*): I overheard part of their gossip about you. 我无意中听到了一些他们说你的闲话。

◆ 相关词 请参见 eavesdrop.

overlap /'əʊvə'læp/

① 部分重叠 (*vi*): Some subjects such as sociology and economics overlap with each other. 有些学科, 如社会学和经济学, 有部分内容是相互重叠的。

② 与...部分重叠 (*vt*): Your responsibility overlaps mine, so we'll be sharing some of the work. 你的责任和我的有部分重叠, 所以我们可以互相分担些。

③ /'əʊvə'læp/ 重叠部分 (*C*): There is a large overlap between the two subjects. 这两个学科有很大一部分内容是重叠的。

overlook /'əʊvə'lʊk/

① 眺望, 俯视, 俯瞰 (*vt*): The temple overlooks the bay. 人们可从这座庙宇看到整个海湾。

② 忽视; 看漏, 没注意到 (*vt*) = neglect, ignore: He overlooked all sorts of warning signs about his health. 他忽视

了各种有关他健康的警示信号。

overnight /ˌɔʊvəˈnaɪt/

一夜之间 (*adv*): The writer became famous overnight. 这位作家一夜间成名了。

overpass /ˈəʊvəpɑ:s/

天桥 (*C*): It is safer for pedestrians to take an overpass or an underpass when crossing a street. 行人过马路时走天桥或地道较安全。

overseas /ˌəʊvəˈsi:z/

① 在海外的, 在国外的 (*adj*): He made a profit by investing in overseas stocks and shares. 他靠投资于海外公债和股票赚了钱。

② 在海外, 在国外 (*adv*): More and more Japanese students travel overseas. 到海外去旅行的日本学生越来越多了。

oversleep /ˌəʊvəˈsli:p/, overslept (*pt*), overslept (*pp*)

睡过头 (*vi*): I overslept that morning and was late for school. 那天早上我睡过了头, 上学迟到了。

overtake /ˌəʊvəˈteɪk/, overtook (*pt*), overtaken (*pp*)

① 超车 (*vi*): It's dangerous to overtake on a bend. 在拐弯处超车是危险的。

② 超越, 超过 (*vt*): We overtook some slow hikers on the way up the hilltop. 我们在爬向山顶的途中超过了一些速度慢的徒步旅行者。

overthrow /ˌəʊvəˈθrəʊ/, overthrew (*pt*), overthrown (*pp*)

推翻 (*vt*): That government was overthrown in a military coup three years ago. 那个政府在三年前的一次军事政变中被推翻了。

overturn /ˌəʊvəˈtɜ:n/

① 倾覆; 翻到 (*vi*): The boat overturned, and two of them fell into the water. 船翻了, 他们中有两个人落进了水里。

② 推翻 (*vt*) = **overrule**, **override**: The decision was overturned by the president. 这个决定被总统推翻了。

overwhelm /ˌəʊvəˈhwelm/

① 打败, 压倒 (*vt*) = **defeat**: The opposition party overwhelmed the ruling party in the presidential election. 在总统竞选中, 反对党击败了执政党。

◆ 同源词 **overwhelming** (*adj*) 巨大的; 势不可挡的。

② 淹没; 使产生强烈感情; 使不知所措 (*vt*): They were overwhelmed by/with grief. 他们陷入了悲痛之中。

overwork /ˌəʊvəˈwɜ:k/

① 工作过度 (*vi*): Take a day off; you've been overworking these days. 休息一天吧, 最近你工作过度了。

② 使工作过度 (*vt*): The boss overworked his employees mercilessly. 老板无情地让雇员超负荷工作。

③ 工作过度 (*U*): Overwork brought on his heart attack. 工作过度导致他心脏病发作。

owe /əʊ/

① 欠(债等) (*vt*): He owed the garage 1,000 dollars for the new tire. 他因换新轮胎而欠了那家汽车修理厂 1000 美元。

② 把... 归功于 (*vt*) = **attribute**: She owed her success to her parents' support. 她把自己的成功归功于父母亲的支持。

owl /aʊl/

猫头鹰 (*C*) (请参阅附录“动物”)

own /əʊn/

① 自己的 (*det*): Mind your own business! 管好你自己的事吧! (别多管闲事!)

② 拥有 (*vt*): His father owns a local pub. 他父亲拥有一家地方小酒馆。

own up

承认 (*vi*) = **admit/confess (to)**: Peter owned up to smashing my car. 彼得承认他砸坏了我的汽车。

owner /ˈəʊnə(r)/

业主, 所有人 (*C*): He is now a rightful owner of the mansion. 他现在是这幢大厦的合法业主了。

ownership /'əʊnəʃɪp/

所有权 (U): The restaurant is under new ownership. 这家饭店的所有权已易手了。

ox /ɒks/

(阉)牛 (C) (请参阅附录“动物”)

oxygen /'ɒksɪdʒən/

氧 (U): The man died from lack of oxygen. 那男子因缺氧而死。

oyster /'ɔɪstə(r)/

牡蛎 (C): We can eat oysters either cooked or uncooked. 牡蛎可以煮了吃, 也可以生吃。

ozone /'əʊzəʊn/

臭氧 (U): Ozone can screen the earth from harmful ultraviolet rays from the sun. 臭氧能保护地球使其不受来自太阳的有害紫外线的照射。

P

pace /peɪs/

① 步速; (进展等的) 速度, 速率 (*S*) = rate, speed: I like to work at the pace that suits me. 我喜欢以自己觉得适宜的进度来工作。

② (一) 步, 步子 (*C*) = step: To stand side by side with him, I moved forward a couple of paces. 为了与他并排站立, 我就向前移动了几步。

③ 踱步 (*vi*) = walk: Joey paced nervously up and down the hospital, waiting for the news. 乔伊在医院里焦虑地来回踱步, 等候着消息。

④ 步测 (*vt*): I think the auditorium is 50 meters long; I'll pace it out. 我想这礼堂约 50 米长, 我来步测一下。

pacific /pə'sɪfɪk/

爱好和平的 (*adj*) = peaceful: The Conservatives were traditionally viewed as the more pacific party. 保守党在传统上被视为是一个较爱好和平的党派。

◆ 同源词 **pacify** (*vt*) 使平静。 **pacifier** (*C*) (哄婴儿用的) 橡皮奶头。

pack /pæk/

① (小) 包; (野生动物的) 一群; (纸牌的) 一副 (*C*) (请参阅附录“量词”)

② (给...) 打包, (给...) 装箱 (*vt, vi*) ⇔ **unpack**: I'm off to China tomorrow and I haven't even started packing (my suitcase) yet. 我明天要去中国, 但我甚至还没有开始打点行装呢。

③ 挤 (*vi*) = crowd: When the door was opened, people began to pack onto the bus. 车门一打开, 人们开始挤到公共汽车上去。

◆ 同源词 **packed** (*adj*) 挤满人的。

④ 用... 包裹; 把... 包起来 (*vt*) = wrap:

Pack the tissue paper around the dish so that it won't break. 用绵纸把盘子包起来, 以免碰碎。

⑤ 挤满 (*vt*) = crowded: The stadium was packed with thousands of spectators watching the football game. 体育场内挤满了数以千计的看足球比赛的观众。

pack off

把... 打发走 (*vt, s*): Some parents cannot wait to pack their children off to bed/school. 一些家长习惯于迫不及待地给孩子们打发上床/去上学。

pack up

① 收拾 (*vt, s*): I have packed up my belongings, ready to leave. 我已收拾好行李, 作好了出发的准备。

② (人或汽车等) 停止工作 (*vi*) = finish work: It is getting darker and darker. Let's pack up and go home. 天越来越黑了, 我们收拾收拾回家吧。

package /'pækɪdʒ/

① 包; 包裹 (*C*) = parcel: I gave her a large package of clothes which I've outgrown. 我给了她一大包我已经穿不下的衣服。

② 一揽子, 一整套 (*C*): The bank is offering a special financial package for teachers. 这家银行正在为教师提供一整套特别的金融服务。

③ 把... 打包 (或装箱、装袋、装盒等) (*vt*): I packaged (up) some clothes to send to my sister. 我把一些衣服打成一个包以便给我妹妹送去。

packet /'pækt/

① 小包, 小盒 (*C*) = pack: He's a heavy smoker; he smokes two packets of ciga-

rettes a day. 他烟瘾很重,一天要抽两包香烟。

② 一大笔钱 (S): The house cost me a pretty packet. 这房子花去了我的一大笔钱。

pact /pækt/

条约 (C) = **treaty, agreement**: The two countries made/signed a non-aggression pact last week. 两国于上周缔结/签署了互不侵犯条约。

◆ 相关词 请参见 **accord**。

pad /pæd/

① (护)垫 (C): When you skate, be sure to put pads on your knees. 溜冰时一定要在膝盖上套一个护垫。

② 加垫子于 (vt)

③ 便条簿,拍纸簿 (C): John scribbled a note on the pad by the telephone and left hurriedly. 约翰在电话机边的便条簿上草草地写了张条子,然后匆匆离去。

paddle /'pædl/

① 桨 (C) = **oar**: He used a piece of driftwood as a paddle to push himself across the river. 他用一块漂流木当桨把自己划过了河。

② 用桨划(船) (vi, vt) = **row**: We paddled (the boat) slowly across the lake. 我们用桨把船慢慢地划过湖面。

page /peɪdʒ/

① (书)页 (C): You should never rip/tear any page out of the books borrowed from the library. 你千万不能从图书馆借来的书上撕下任何一页。

② 版 (C): The headline "AMERICA UNDER ATTACK" was on the front page of almost every newspaper. "美国遭到攻击"的大字标题出现在几乎每一家报纸的头版上。

pain /peɪn/

① 痛苦 (U) = **suffering**: Her behavior caused her parents a great deal of pain. 她的行为给她的父母造成了巨大的痛苦。

② 痛 (C) = **ache**: I've got a terrible pain in my chest. 我胸口很痛。

③ 辛苦 (P) = **effort**: The factory owner gave some of the workers a bonus for their pains. 作为对部分工人所付出的辛劳的回报,工厂老板给他们发了奖金。

④ 讨厌的人(或事物) (S): That naughty boy is really a pain in the neck. 那个顽皮的男孩真是个讨厌鬼。

painful /'peɪnfəl/

痛苦的 (adj) ⇔ **painless**: It was a painful decision to turn off their father's life support system. 切断他们父亲的生命维持系统是一个痛苦的决定。

paint /peɪnt/

① 油漆;涂料 (U): There is a "Wet Paint" sign on the bench. 那张长凳上有一块“油漆未干”的牌子。

② 油漆;把...漆成 (vt): Sherry had the walls of her bedroom painted pink. 雪莉让人把她的卧室墙壁漆成了粉红色。

③ 画画 (vi): My daughter paints nicely in water colors. 我女儿水彩画画得很不错。

painter /'peɪntə(r)/

画家 (C) (请参阅附录“职业”)

painting /'peɪntɪŋ/

① 绘画 (U): Louis has a talent for painting. 路易斯具有绘画的天分。

② (油)画 (C) = **picture**: I've always admired Monet's paintings. 我一直很欣赏莫内的画。

pair /peə(r)/

① 一双 (C): I bought a new pair of shoes yesterday. 我昨天买了一双新鞋。

② 密切相关的两个人 (C): The happy pair is/are going to France for their honeymoon. 这幸福的一对将去法国度蜜月。

pajamas /pə'dʒɑ:məz/

睡衣裤 (P) (请参阅附录“衣物”)

pal /pæl/

朋友 (C) = **friend**: Joseph and I are pen pals. 约瑟夫和我是笔友。

palace /'pælɪs/

宫殿 (C): The queen of the United

Kingdom lives in Buckingham Palace. 英国女王住在白金汉宫。

pale /peɪl/

苍白的 (*adj*) = *bloodless, white*: His face is deadly pale with fear. 他吓得脸色如死人般苍白。

palm /pɑ:m/

① 棕榈树 (*C*) (请参阅附录“植物”)

② 手掌 (*C*) (请参阅附录“身体”)

pamphlet /'pæmfɪlt/

手册 (*C*): They issued several propaganda pamphlets during the election. 选举期间他们分发了好几种宣传手册。

pan /pæn/

平底锅 (*C*) (请参阅附录“工具”)

pancake /'pæŋkeɪk/

薄煎饼 (*C*) (请参阅附录“食物”)

panda /'pændə/

(大)熊猫, 猫熊 (*C*) (请参阅附录“动物”)

pane /peɪn/

窗玻璃 (*C*): He broke a pane of glass accidentally. 他不小心打破了一块窗玻璃。

panel /'pæneɪl/

(专门或专家)小组 (*C*) = *team*: An advisory panel of experts was organized to solve the financial problems. (他们)成立了一个专家顾问小组来解决金融问题。

panic /'pænik/

① 惊慌, 恐慌 (*S*): The audience was thrown into a panic when the theater caught fire. They fled out in a panic. 剧院着火时观众惊慌失措。他们慌乱地往外逃。

② 感到惊慌 (*vi*): The crowd panicked at the sound of the explosion. 人群听到爆炸声时个个惊慌失措。

③ 使惊慌失措 (*vt*) = *frighten, scare*: The financial crisis panicked the manager into taking rash measures. 财务上的危机使经理惊慌失措而采取了轻率的措施。

pants /pænts/

短衬裤; 裤子 (*P*) (请参阅附录“衣物”)

= *trousers*

papaya /pə'paɪə/

番木瓜 (*C*) (请参阅附录“水果”)

paper /'peɪpə(r)/

① 纸 (*U*): The present was wrapped in red paper. 礼品用红纸包着。

② 报纸 (*C*) = *newspaper*: Jason has made it a habit to clip papers. 杰生养成了剪报的习惯。

③ 论文 (*C*): Prof. Zhang will give/read a paper on her latest research. 张教授将递交/宣读一篇有关她最新研究成果的论文。

④ 考卷 (*C*): The teacher wanted his students to hand in their papers after class. 老师要求学生下课后把考卷交上来。

paper over

掩饰, 掩盖 (*vt, s*): We can't just paper over the problem. 我们不能只是把问题掩盖起来。

parachute /'pærəʃu:t/

降落伞 (*C*): Their colorful parachutes opened almost at the same time and made a beautiful scene in the sky. 他们的彩色降落伞几乎同时打了开来, 在空中构成了一幅美丽的景色。

parade /pə'reɪd/

① 队列 (*C*) = *procession*: The athletics meet began with a parade of all the competing teams. 运动会以所有参赛队列队进场拉开序幕。

② 炫耀 (*C*) = *display*: I hate the way Paula makes a parade of her wealth. 我很讨厌宝拉炫耀其财富的那种样子。

③ 游行; 列队行进 (*vi*): The circus paraded through the town to advertise its forthcoming performance. 马戏团在镇上列队行进, 为其即将举行的演出做宣传。

④ 炫耀, 夸耀 (*vt*) = *show off, flaunt*: I dislike the way Mark parades his success. 我不喜欢马克夸耀其成功的样子。

paradise /'pærədəis/

① 天堂 (U) = Heaven: After we camped in the open air for two weeks, the hotel felt like paradise. 我们在露天野营了两个星期后觉得旅馆就像天堂一样。

② 天堂般的地方, 乐土, 乐园 (S): Hong Kong is said to be a paradise for shoppers. 香港被说成是购物者的天堂。

paradox /'pærədɒks/

似非而是的说法; 自相矛盾的情况 (C): It is a paradox that the prohibition of liquor causes an increase in alcoholism. 禁酒反而使酗酒的人数增加了, 这是自相矛盾的。

◆ 同源词 **paradoxical** (adj) 似非而是的; 自相矛盾的。

paragraph /'pærəgrɑ:f/

段落 (C): Our assignment is to condense three paragraphs into one. 我们的作业是将三个段落压缩成一段。

parallel /'pærələl/

① 平行的; 并行的 (adj) = side by side (with): The highway runs parallel to/with the railway. 这条公路和铁路是并行的。

② 比拟, 比较 (C) = analogy, comparison: The prosecutor drew a parallel between the two kidnapping cases. 检察官将两宗绑架案作了个比较。

③ 与...相似 (vt) = be similar to: His story closely paralleled what she told me. 他的说法和她告诉我的十分相似。

paralyze /'pærəlaɪz/

① 使瘫痪, 使麻痹 (vt) = disable: Mr. Wang has been paralyzed from the neck down since the accident last year. 自从去年的事故以来, 王先生自颈部以下就瘫痪了。

◆ 同源词 **paralysis** (C, U) 麻痹; 瘫痪。

② 使无法运作, 使瘫痪 (vt) = cripple, disrupt: The electricity failure paralyzed the MRT service. 断电使大众捷运系统的运行瘫痪了。

parcel /'pɑ:səl/

包裹, 邮包 (C) = package: He tied up the parcel with string and then sent it to Mr. Cop. 他用绳子将包裹扎好后把它寄给了考普先生。

pardon /'pɑ:dən/

① 原谅 (U) = forgiveness: If I have offended you, I beg/ask your pardon. 如果我冒犯了您, 请您原谅。

② 原谅 (vt) = excuse: Please pardon me for interrupting you. 请原谅我打扰您了。

parent /'peərənt/

父(或母)亲 (C); 父母 (P): Do you always obey your parents? 你一向都听从父母吗?

◆ 同源词 **parental** (adj) 父母的。 **parenting** (U) (父母)对子女的抚养。

park /pɑ:k/

① 公园 (C): Let's go for a walk in the park. 我们去公园散散步吧。

② 停车场 (C) = parking lot: There's a big car park in front of the supermarket. 超市的前面有一个很大的停车场。

③ 停放(车辆) (vt, vi): You can't park (your car) here; it's private property. 你不能把汽车停在这里。这是私人地产。

◆ 同源词 **parking** (U) 停车。

parliament /'pɑ:ləmənt/

国会, 议会 (C): Ian was elected to Parliament in his early adulthood. 伊恩刚成年就被选入了国会。

◆ 同源词 **parliamentary** (adj) 议会的, 国会的。

parrot /'pærət/

鹦鹉 (C) (请参阅附录“动物”)

part /pɑ:t/

① (一)部分 (C) = portion; ⇔ whole: After retirement, Mr. Huang has devoted (a) part of his time to doing voluntary work in the community. 黄先生退休后把部分时间用来在社区里当义工。

② 角色 (C) = role: Bill played the part of Hamlet. 比尔扮演了哈姆雷特的角色。

③ 零件 (C): To fix the machine, I need some repair/spare parts to replace the

broken ones. 要修好这台机器,我需要一些换修/备用零件把这些损坏的零件换下来。

④使分开,把...拉开 (vt) = pull apart: The sunlight flooded the room when she parted the curtains. 当她把窗帘拉开时,阳光充满了整个房间。

⑤分开;分别 (vi) = separate: I hope we will never part. 我希望我们永不分离。

◆同源词 **parting** (C, U) 分别,离别。

◆相关词 **part** (零件)。**component** (组件)。**ingredient** (食品成分)。**element** (元素)。

part with

放弃 (vt, u): I am reluctant to part with my bracelets and rings, but I am strapped for cash now. 我并不愿意卖掉我的镯子和戒指,但是我现在缺乏现金。

partial /'pɑ:ʃəl/

①不完全的,部分的 (adj) = incomplete: ⇔ complete: Though he only made a partial recovery, he left the hospital. 虽然还未完全恢复健康,他还是出院了。

②偏袒的 (adj) ⇔ impartial: Patty is always partial to her little daughter. 帕蒂总是偏袒她的小女儿。

participate /pɑ:'tɪsɪpeɪt/

参加 (vi) = partake: Everyone in the class is expected to actively participate in sports activities. 班上的每个人都被要求积极参加体育活动。

◆同源词 **participation** (U) 参加。

participle /'pɑ:tsɪpl/

分词 (C): The present participle of the verb "give" is "giving", and the past participle is "given". 动词 give 的现在分词是 giving, 过去分词是 given。

particle /'pɑ:tɪkl/

①颗粒,微粒;粒子 (C): You can see dust particles floating in the sunlight. 在阳光下,你可看到飘浮的尘埃。

②极少量 (C) = bit: There isn't a par-

title of truth in her story. 她说的没有一点是真的。

particular /pə'tɪkjələ(r)/

①特别的;特定的 (adj) = special: There was nothing of particular importance in his report. 他的报告中没有什么特别重要之处。

②挑剔的,讲究的 (adj) = fussy, choosy, picky: Susan is very particular about her dressing. 苏珊对自己的服饰(或打扮)十分讲究。

partly /'pɑ:tlɪ/

部分地,有几分 (adv) = in part, partially: His problem is partly due to dishonesty. 他的问题在某种程度上是不诚实造成的。

partner /'pɑ:tənə(r)/

①伴侣,配偶,对象 (C) = spouse: You must be prudent in choosing your life partner. 你在挑选终身伴侣时必须十分审慎。

②合伙人 (C) = co-owner: Maria is a partner in an accounting firm. 玛莉是一家会计事务所的合伙人。

partnership /'pɑ:tənəʃɪp/

①合伙;合伙关系 (U) = co-ownership: Trevor's gone/entered into partnership with three of his classmates in college. 特雷弗与大学里的三位同学成为合伙关系。

②合伙,合伙企业 (C) = co-ownership: Lily has formed a partnership with Dr. Lewis to run a weight watch center. 莉莉与陆易斯医师合伙开了一家减肥中心。

party /'pɑ:tɪ/

①聚会,派对 (C): Peter gave/held/threw a party while his parents were away. 彼得在父母外出时举办了一个聚会。

②政党 (C): The ruling party lost the presidential election and now the opposition party is in power. 执政党在总统选举中失利了,现在由反对党掌权。

③一队人 (C) = team: They sent out a rescue party to bring back the injured

hiker. 他们派出了一支抢救队去找回受伤的徒步旅行者。

pass /pɑ:s/

① 通过: 考试及格 (C): Johnny was delighted with his pass in the college entrance examination. 强尼为通过了大学入学考试而感到很高兴。

② 通行证 (C): If you want to get into the military camp, you have to show your pass to the security guard. 如果你要进入军营, 你就得向警卫出示通行证。

③ 路过, 经过 (vi): A foreigner passed by and asked me about the Palace Museum. 一个外国人路过并向我打听故宫博物院。

④ 通过 (考试) (vt): I have passed my driving test. 我已通过了驾驶执照考试。

⑤ 递, 传 (vt) = hand: Pass me the pepper, please—I can't reach it. 请把胡椒粉递给我——我够不着。

pass away

去世, 过世 (vi) = pass on/over, die: My father passed away last year. 我父亲去年过世了。

pass by

① 从... 旁边走过; 经过 (vi): We lay on the lawn, looking at the clouds passing by. 我们躺在草坪上看着白云飘过。

② 对... 无影响 (或不起作用) (vt, s): I feel that life is passing me by. 我觉得生活从不眷顾我。

③ 忽视, 不理睬 (vt, s) = overlook: We'll pass that guy/matter by for the moment. 我们暂时别去理会那个家伙。

pass down

把... 传下去 (或传下来) (vt, s) = hand down: The custom of giving a red envelope to a child on New Year's Day is passed down from one generation to the next. 新年给孩子发红包的习俗是代代相传下来的。

pass off

① (事件等) 发生; 进行并完成 (vi) = come: Her performance passed off well. 她的表演很成功。

② 停止 (vi) = go/pass away, wear/go off: The storm/pain soon passed off. 暴风雨/疼痛很快就停止了。

③ 使冒充, 把... 冒充成 (vt, s) = palm off: That man tried to pass the painting off as an original. 那人试图把这幅画冒充成原作。

pass on

① 把... 传给 (或告诉) (vt, s) = hand on, pass along/down: Can you pass the message on to Mr. Lec? 你能把这个消息转告李先生吗?

② 转嫁 (vt, s): Any increase in the oil prices will be passed on to the customers. 油价的任何上涨都会转嫁到消费者头上。

pass out

① 分发 (vt, s) = give/hand/dish out, distribute: I was passing out the test papers at that time. 那时我正在发考卷。

② 晕倒 (vi) = black out, faint: Several pupils passed out in the searing sun. 有几个学生在炎炎烈日下晕倒了。

pass over

① 对 (某人) 不予考虑 (vt, s): Mr. Hall was passed over for the directorship. 霍尔先生没被考虑当董事。

② 忽视, 忽略 (vt, s) = pass by: Try to get the gist of his speech and pass over all the details. 要抓住他讲话的要点, 不要注重细节。

pass up

放弃 (vt, s) = pass over: I wonder why Gary passed up the opportunity to go to Harvard University. 我想知道盖瑞为什么放弃进哈佛大学的机会。

passage /'pæsidʒ/

① 通道 (C): The prisoner secretly dug

an underground passage. 那个囚犯偷偷地挖了一条地下通道。

②(讲话、文章、乐曲等的)一节,一段(C): The newspaper quoted a long passage from his speech. 这家报纸从他的演说中引用了一大段话。

③经过,通过(U): The bridge is not strong enough to allow the passage of heavy vehicles. 这座桥不够坚固,重型车辆不能通行。

passenger /'pæsɪndʒə(r)/

乘客(C) = **commuter, rider**: The train can accommodate hundreds of passengers at a time. 该列车一次能载客数百人。

passion /'pæʃən/

①爱情;热情,激情(U): George dare not express his burning passion for the woman he loves. 乔治不敢对自己所爱的女人表白其火热爱情。

②爱好,热爱(S) = **liking**: My sister has a passion for painting. 我妹妹热衷于绘画。

passionate /'pæʃənət/

①热情的(adj): He gave me a passionate kiss. 他给了我一个热烈的吻。

②充满爱的(adj) = **enthusiastic**: Joey is passionate about basketball. 乔伊热爱篮球运动。

passive /'pæsɪv/

消极的,被动的(adj) ⇔ **active**: If you take a passive attitude toward studying, you will never learn well. 你如果对学习采取消极态度,那你就永远也学不好。

passport /'pɑ:spɔ:t/

①护照(C): Apply to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for your passport, and then you can travel abroad. 向外交部申请一本护照,你就能去国外旅行了。

②保障;手段(C) = **key**: You are wrong to think that money is a passport to happiness. 如果你觉得金钱是获得幸福的手段,那你就错了。

password /'pɑ:swɜ:d/

口令,通行字(C): Nobody can use my

computer without knowing my password. 要是不知道我的口令,谁都无法使用我的计算机。

past /pɑ:st/

①过去的(adj) = **previous**: Judging from his past performance, I'd say Eric should do very well. 根据艾利克过去的表现,我敢说他应该能做得很好。

②前任的(adj) = **former**: Vicky is the past president of our club. 维基是我们这个俱乐部的前任主席。

③在…的更远处(*prep*): The library is just up this road about a mile past the school on your right. 图书馆就在这条路上,学校过去一英里左右,在你的右手边。

④过去;往事(S): I want to bury/forget my past and turn over a new leaf. 我想告别/忘却过去,重新做人。

pasta /'pæstə/

意大利面食(U)(请参阅附录“食物”)

paste /peɪst/

①浆糊(U): You can stick the notice with paste or glue on the bulletin board. 你可以用浆糊或胶水把通知贴到告示板上去。

②贴(*vt*) = **stick, glue**: A notice was pasted (up) on/to the door. 门上贴着一张通知。

pastime /'pɑ:stɑɪm/

消遣(C) = **amusement, recreation**: Whenever I'm free, my favorite pastime is listening to music. 每当我有空,我最喜欢的消遣就是听音乐。

pastry /'peɪstri/

油酥面团(U);油酥点心(C)(请参阅附录“食物”): You eat too much pastry. Aren't you on a diet? 你油酥点心吃得太多了。你不是在节食吗?

pat /pæt/

①轻拍(*vt*): Doris patted her daughter affectionately on the back. 多丽丝充满深情地轻轻拍了拍她女儿的背。

②轻拍(C): Doris gave her daughter a gentle pat on the back. 多丽丝在她女儿

的背上轻轻拍了一下。

patch /pætʃ/

① 补丁 (C): He had a patch at the knee of his jeans. 他牛仔裤的膝部有一块补丁。

② 一小块土地 (C): My mother had a potato patch in the backyard. 我母亲在后院曾有一小块马铃薯地。

③ (困难或不幸的) 时期 (C): Tourism is going through a bad/difficult patch right now. 眼下, 旅游业正处在困难时期。

④ 修补 (vt): She's patching up her husband's trousers which were torn on a nail. 她正在给丈夫补一条被钉子钩破的裤子。

⑤ 解决 (vt): You should patch up your quarrels as soon as possible. 你们应该尽快解决争吵。

patch together

拼凑 (vt, s): A new plan to merge with the company was quickly patched together. 与那家公司合并的一个新计划被很快拼凑出来了。

patch up

① 解决 (vt, s) = make/stitch up: We finally patched up our quarrel/differences. 我们终于解决了争吵/分歧。

② 仓促做成, 拼凑成 (vt, s): Mrs. Wang patched up a costume for the play. 王太太为演出仓促做了件戏服。

patent /'peɪənt, 'pænt-/

① 专利(权); 专利证 (C): He took out/obtained a patent on/for the new peeling gadget. 他拿出了这种新削皮器的专利证/获得了这种新削皮器的专利(权)。

② 明显的 (adj) = obvious, noticeable: His patent lack of dishonesty disgusted me. 他显然缺乏诚信, 这令我反感。

③ 获得...的专利权 (vt): He patented his invention lest someone steal his idea. 他获得了发明的专利权, 以免有人窃取。

path /pɑːθ/

小道 (C) = trail: The path zigzagged

up the hill. 这条小道曲曲折折地通往山上。

pathetic /pə'θetɪk/

① 可悲的, 可怜的 (adj) = pitiful, pitiable: The pathetic sight of starving children evoked the public's concern. 挨饿儿童的悲惨情景引起了公众的关注。

② 微弱的, 不足的, 无用的 (adj) = unsuccessful, fruitless, futile: I made a pathetic attempt to learn German. 我尝试过学德语, 但徒劳了。

patience /'peɪjəns/

耐心 (U): Erin doesn't have/show enough patience with her brother. 艾琳对他的弟弟缺乏耐心。

patient /'peɪjənt/

① 有耐心的 (adj) ⇔ impatient: Teachers must be patient with their students. 教师对待学生必须要耐心。

② 病人 (C): You must have patience to take care of/look after a patient. 照顾病人必须要耐心。

patriot /'pætriət, 'per-/

爱国者 (C) ⇔ traitor: Barney was praised as a true patriot. 巴尼被赞誉为是真正的爱国者。

◆ 同义词 compatriot (同胞)。

patriotic /,pætri'ɒtɪk/

爱国的 (adj): We sang "There Are Chinese Worldwide" and other patriotic songs. 我们唱了《四海都是中国人》及其他爱国歌曲。

◆ 同源词 patriotism (U) 爱国心, 爱国主义。

patrol /pə'trəʊl/

① 巡查, 巡逻 (C): During the night, security guards carry out/make regular patrols in the community. 夜间, 安全保卫人员在社区里进行例行巡查。

② 巡查, 巡逻 (U): The policemen are now on patrol. 警察现在在巡逻。

③ 在...巡查, 在...巡逻 (vt): Armed policemen with dogs patrolled the mountain area to search for the escaped criminal. 武装警察携狗在山区巡逻以搜捕逃犯。

patron /'petrən/

① 赞助人 (C) = **benefactor, sponsor**: Nora was lucky enough to find a wealthy arts patron for her concert. 萝拉的运气很好, 为她的音乐会找到了一位有钱的艺术赞助人。

◆ 同源词 **patronage** (U) 赞助。

② (老) 顾客 (C) = **customer**: This store is giving a special offer for their regular patrons these days. 这家商店最近在为老顾客提供特惠服务。

pattern /'pætən/

① 模式 (C) = **format, mold**: Romantic novels tend to follow a set/fixed pattern. 浪漫小说通常都有一套固定的模式。

② 图案 (C) = **design**: The carpet has a pretty pattern. 那地毯的图案非常好看。

③ 图样, 纸样 (C) = **example**: Meg is good at paper cutting; she can cut almost any object without a pattern. 梅格擅长剪纸; 她在没有图样的情况下能剪出几乎任何东西来。

pause /pəʊz/

① 停顿 (C) = **stop**: Stella made a short pause and then went on with her speech. 斯特拉停顿了一下, 然后继续往下说。

② 停顿 (vi) = **stop**: He paused for breath, almost choking with rage. 他停下来喘了一口气, 气得差点闷死。

pave /peɪv/

① 铺 (路等) (vt): My grandpa paved a path with pebbles in the garden. 我祖父用鹅卵石在花园里铺了条小道。

② 为...做准备 (vt) = **prepare**: I doubt the peace talks will pave the way for a lasting peace in the Middle East. 我怀疑这次和谈是否能为中东的持久和平铺平道路。

pavement /'peɪvmənt/

人行道 (C) = **sidewalk**: Pavements in the city are made of large paving stones. 市区的人行道是用大块的铺路石铺成的。

paw /pɔ:/

① 爪子 (C) = **claw**: Watch out for the cat's paws! She may scratch you. 当心猫

的爪子! 她可能会抓(伤)你的。

② 手 (C) = **hand**: Get your dirty paws off me! 把你的那双脏手从我身上拿开。

pay /peɪ/, paid (pt), paid (pp)

① 付(钱) (vt): Who pays the bill when you and your boyfriend eat out together? 你和男友在外面一起吃饭时谁付账?

◆ 同源词 **payment** (U, C) 报偿; 惩罚; 付款, 支付。

② 付钱; 付款; 付酬 (vi): He tried to leave the shop without paying for the CD. 他想不付光盘的钱就离开那家商店。

③ 有好处, 值得 (vi): It pays to study hard. 努力学习是会得到回报的。

④ 工资 (U): It's interesting work but the pay isn't good. 这份工作很有趣, 但工资不高。

◆ 相关词 **pay**(工资, 薪金)。 **income**(收入)。 **salary**(薪水)。 **wages**(工资)。 **fee**(费; 服务费)。

pay away

付 (vt, s): I have to pay away one third of my income per month on the house. 我每个月得拿出三分之一的收入花在房子上。

pay back

① 偿还 (欠款) (vt, s): I'll pay the money back to you in one month. 一个月之后把钱还给你。

② 向...报复 (vt, s) = **get even with, get back at, pay off**: I will pay him back for the trick he played on me. 对他的作弄, 我将进行报复。

pay down

① 用现金支付 (vt, s): Sherry paid \$1,500 down for the new dress. 雪莉付了1500美元现金买下了那条新连衣裙。

② 先付 (vt, s) = **put down**: You can buy this computer by paying 20% down and the rest over 5 years, at interest, of course. 你可以用分期付款的方式购买这台计算机, 办法是: 先付百分之二十的货款, 余下的在五年内分期付款, 当然, 这是要算利息的。

pay off

① 还清 (vt, s): It took me ten years to pay off the loan. 我花了 10 年时间还清了贷款。

② 付清工资后解雇(某人) (vt, s): Some workers were paid off because their work was unsatisfactory. 因为工作情况不令人满意, 一些工人被付清工资后解雇了。

③ 向...行贿 (vt, s): Mr. Lee was reportedly paid off with a large bribe. 据报导, 李先生收受了大笔贿赂。

④ 获利; 取得成功 (vi): It is a risk to invest in the stock market, but it might just pay off for us. 投资股票市场是有风险的, 但它也可能让我们获利颇丰。

pay out

付出(钱) (vt, s): I paid out a large sum of money for that house. 那房子是我花了很大一笔钱买下的。

pay up

结清, 付清 (vt, s): You must pay up all these debts by the end of this year. 年底前你必须把这些债务都还清。

PDA /'pi: di: 'ei/

电子笔记本 (C) personal digital assistant

pea /pi:/

豌豆 (C) (请参阅附录“蔬菜”)

peace /pi:s/

① 和平 (U) ⇔ war: The agreement brought peace between these countries. 这个协定给这些国家带来了和平。

② 宁静 (U) = quiet, tranquility: I love the peace of the countryside. 我喜欢乡村的宁静。

peaceful /'pi:sf(u)l/

① 和平的 (adj): I want my children to be brought up in a peaceful world. 我希望我的孩子在一个和平的世界里长大。

② 平静的 (adj) = quiet, calm: I long to live a peaceful life. 我渴望过平静的

生活。

peach /pitʃ/

桃子 (C) (请参阅附录“水果”)

peacock /'pi:kɒk/

孔雀 (C) ⇔ peahen: The peacock spread out its tail like a big fan. 孔雀将其尾部展开成一把大扇子的样子。

peak /pi:k/

① 山顶, 山峰 (C) = summit, top: We finally climbed to/ascended the mountain peak. 我们终于爬到/登上了山顶。

② 顶峰, 顶点 (C) = high: Sales have reached a new peak. 销售额达到了一个新的高点。

peanut /'pi:nʌt/

花生 (C) (请参阅附录“食物”)

pear /peə(r)/

梨 (C) (请参阅附录“水果”)

pearl /pɜ:l/

珍珠 (C): Genuine pearls are more expensive than cultured pearls. 真珍珠比人工养殖的要贵。

peasant /'peznt/

农民 (C): He was once a tenant peasant, but now he owns his own fields. 他曾经是一个雇农, 但现在已有了自己的田地。

pebble /'pebl/

鹅卵石 (C): The paths in the park are paved with pebbles. 公园里的小径是用鹅卵石铺就的。

peck /pek/

① 啄 (vi): Several sparrows flew down and pecked at the breadcrumbs on the ground. 几只麻雀飞下来啄食着地上的面包屑。

② 轻吻 (vi) = kiss: When we met, he pecked me on the cheek. 我们相遇时他在我脸上亲了一下。

③ 一点一点地吃 (vi): Without any appetite, I pecked listlessly at my lunch. 因为没有一点胃口, 我只是无精打采地吃了一丁点儿午饭。

④ 啄; 啄伤 (C): The hawk gave him a

sharp peck on the wrist. 老鹰在他手腕上狠狠地啄了一下。

peculiar /pɪ'kju:lɪə(r)/

① 奇怪的 (*adj*) = **strange**: The soup tastes peculiar; I hope it's all right. 这汤喝起来有股怪味,但愿它没坏。

② 特有的 (*adj*) = **unique**: The problem of racism is not peculiar to that country. 种族问题并非那个国家独有的问题。

pedal /'pedəl/

① 踏脚,踏板 (*C*): One of the pedals has come off my bicycle. Can you fix it? 我的自行车掉了一块踏脚。你能把它安装上去吗?

② 踩(…的)踏板 (*vt, vi*): I pedaled (my bicycle) slowly up the hill. 我骑着自行车缓缓地上山。

peddle /'pedl/

① 叫卖 (*vt*) = **hawk**: That girl often peddles chewing gum on the street corner. 那女孩常在街角叫卖口香糖。

② 兜售 (*vt*) = **push**: He was arrested for peddling illegal drugs in the pub. 他因为在酒馆里兜售毒品而被捕。

③ 散布 (*vt*) = **spread**: That magazine is known for peddling scandal and gossip. 那家杂志以散布丑闻和小道消息而闻名。

peddler /'pedlə(r)/

小贩 (*C*) = **vendor**: Gable is a street peddler, selling rice dumplings all year round. 盖伯是个街头小贩,常年叫卖汤团。

pedestrian /pɪ'destrɪən/

① 行人 (*C*): His car skidded and hit two pedestrians who were talking by the curb. 他的汽车打滑并撞上了两个在路缘边讲话的行人。

② 行人的;为行人的 (*adj*): No vehicles may enter the pedestrian precinct. 步行区内禁止车辆进入。

peek /pi:k/

① 偷看 (*vi*) = **peep**: They caught Neal peeking through the keyhole at what was going on in Jean's room. 他们发现尼尔

在从钥匙孔内偷看珍房内发生的事。

② 一瞥;偷看 (*C*) = **peep**: Moira took a quick peek at herself in the mirror. 莫伊拉匆匆地照了照镜子。

peel /pi:l/

① 剥(皮) (*vt*) = **strip**: The monkey peeled the skin off the banana. 那只猴子把香蕉皮剥去。

② 剥落 (*vi*): The wallpaper peeled off the wall. 壁纸从墙上剥落下来。

③ 皮 (*U*): Orange peel can be made into Chinese medicine. 柑橘皮可用来制成中药。

◆ 同源词 **peelings** (*P*) 削下的皮。

peep /pi:p/

① 偷看 (*vi*) = **peek**: Mrs. Briton often peeps at her neighbors from behind the curtains. 布里顿太太常从窗帘后偷看邻居的活动。

② 偷看 (*C*) = **peek**: Martin was caught on the spot when he took a peep at Luke's exam paper. 马丁在偷看路克的考卷时被当场抓住。

peer /piə(r)/

同龄人 (*C*): To teenagers, the opinions of their peers are more important than their parents' ideas. 对青少年来说,同龄伙伴的看法比自己父母的意见更为重要。

peg /peg/

① 钉钩 (*C*): My apron hung on a peg in the kitchen. 我的围裙挂在厨房的钉钩上。

② 帐篷桩 (*C*): The first step to pitch a tent is to hammer the tent pegs into the ground. 搭帐篷的第一步就是把帐篷桩敲进地里。

③ 用夹子夹 (*vt*): Your mother is pegging clothes on the line in the backyard. 你母亲在后院晾衣服(用夹子将衣服夹在晾衣绳上)。

pen /pen/

笔 (*C*): I threw away the pen that didn't write well and bought a new one which wrote smoothly. 我把那支不好写

的笔扔掉了,新买了一支写起来很顺畅的笔。

penalty /'penəltɪ/

惩罚, 刑罚 (C) = **punishment**: He has paid/suffered the penalty for robbery. 他因为抢劫而付出了代价(受到了惩罚)。

pencil /'pensəl/

铅笔 (C): Nora cut her finger when she sharpened her pencil with a knife. 萝拉在用小刀削铅笔时割伤了手指。

penetrate /'penɪtreɪt/

① 刺进 (vt) = **pierce**: The knife penetrated his chest. 刀子刺进了他的胸部。

② 渗入 (vt) = **infiltrate**: The secret police had penetrated several underground organizations. 秘密警察已渗透进了几个地下组织。

◆ 同源词 **penetration** (U) 穿透; 渗透。 **penetrating** (adj) 穿透性的。

③ 渗入 (vi): The rain penetrated through the cracks on the wall. 雨水从墙上的裂缝里渗了进来。

penguin /'pɛŋɡwɪn/

企鹅 (C) (请参阅附录“动物”)

peninsula /prɪ'nɪnsjələ/

半岛 (C): The peninsula juts out into the sea. 那个半岛突出入海。

◆ 同源词 **peninsular** (adj) 半岛的。

penny /'penɪ/

一文, 一分 (C) = **cent**: He doesn't have even a penny to his name. He is as poor as a church mouse. 他一文不名(名下一分钱都没有), 穷光蛋一个。

◆ 同源词 **penniless** (adj) 一文不名的。

pension /'penʃən/

① 养老金, 退休金 (C): Both of the couples are retired and live on their pensions now. 那两对夫妻都已退休, 现在靠退休金生活。

② 发给养老金使退休 (vt): Janet was pensioned off at the age of 55. 珍妮特是55岁退休的。

people /'pi:pl/

① 人们 (P): The stadium was packed with people watching the World Cup. 体育场里挤满了观看世界杯足球赛的人们。

② 民族 (C): The Chinese are a peace-loving people. 中国人民是一个热爱和平的民族。

pepper /'pepə(r)/

① 胡椒粉 (U): Pass the salt and pepper, please. 请把盐和胡椒粉递给我。

② 胡椒, 辣椒 (C) (请参阅附录“蔬菜”): I bought two green peppers and two red peppers for the salad. 我为了做色拉而买了两个青椒和两个红椒。

per /pə(r); pɜ:(r)/

每 (prep) = **for each**: My motorcycle goes about 50km per liter. 我的摩托车每消耗一升汽油大约能跑50公里。

perceive /pə'si:v/

① 察觉, 感知 (vt) = **notice, spot**: On stepping into the classroom, I perceived a change in Annette's manner. 我一走进教室就感到安妮塔的态度有了变化。

② 认为 (vt) = **regard, think of, view**: I always perceive my mother as the most important person in the family. 我一直认为母亲是家里最重要的人。

◆ 同尾词 **deceive** (欺骗)。 **receive** (接收)。 **conceive** (构想出; 怀孕)。

percent /pə'sent/

① 百分之... (U): 90 percent (90%) of the students in our school are near-sighted. 我们学校里百分之九十的学生是近视眼。

② 百分之...的 (adj): You're supposed to give the waiters a 10 percent (10%) tip. 一般情况下你应该给侍者百分之十的小费。

percentage /pə'sentɪdʒ/

百分比 (S): The liquor contains a high percentage of alcohol. 这种酒所含的酒精百分比很高。

perception /pə'sepʃən/

① 感知(能力), 察觉(能力) (U): This drug is said to alter perception. 这种药据说能改变感知能力。

- ◆ 同源词 **perceptible** (*adj*) 可感觉到的。
- ② 认识,看法 (*C*) = **understanding**: His perception of the problem was not clear. 他对这个问题理解不透彻。
- ◆ 同源词 **perceptive** (*adj*) 感觉灵敏的,有洞察力的。
- ◆ 同尾词 **deception** (欺骗)。**reception** (招待)。**conception** (概念;怀孕)。

perch /pɜ:tʃ/

- ① (鸟类的) 栖木; 栖息处 (*C*): The parrot standing on the perch was beautiful. 站在栖木上的那只鹦鹉很漂亮。
- ② 高处,高位 (*C*): From our perch on the top floor of the skyscraper, we can see the whole city. 我们从摩天楼的顶层位置可看到全市。
- ③ 栖息 (*vi*) = **rest**: Look at the pigeons perching on the TV antennas. 瞧那些栖息在电视天线上的鸽子。
- ④ 使稍坐(尤指坐在高处或狭长物上) (*vt*): Hilda perched herself on a tall stool. 希尔达坐在一张高凳上。

perfect /'pɜ:fɪkt/

- ① 完美的,理想的,极好的 (*adj*) = **best**, **ideal**: This kind of weather is perfect for a picnic. 这种天气最适合去野餐了。
- ◆ 同源词 **perfectly** (*adv*) 完美地。
- ③ /pɜ:fekt/ 使完美 (*vt*): Marian practiced hard to perfect her English. 玛莉安为使自己的英语更趋完美而勤奋练习着。

perfection /pɜ:'fɛkʃən/

- 完美 (*U*): His dancing skills have come to/attained/ reached considerable perfection. 他的舞蹈技巧已达到相当完美的地步。
- ◆ 同源词 **perfectionist** (*C*) 力求完美者,完美主义者。

perform /pɜ:'fɔ:m/

- ① 演出 (*vt*) = **present**: They will perform "Hamlet" in the National Theater next month. 他们将于下月在国家剧院演出《哈姆雷特》。
- ② 履行 (*vt*) = **fulfill**: Everybody should perform his duty. 每个人都应履行好自

己的职责。

③ 表演 (*vi*) = **act**: All of the players performed admirably. 所有的演奏者都表演得极好。

④ 表现 (*vi*) = **do**: He didn't perform well under pressure. 他在压力下表现不佳。

performer /pɜ:'fɔ:mə(r)/

演员 (*C*): The clown is the most popular performer in the circus. 那个小丑是马戏团里最受欢迎的演员。

performance /pɜ:'fɔ:məns/

- ① 演出 (*C*) = **presentation**: The orchestra will give a free performance Saturday afternoon. 那个管弦乐队将于星期六下午举行一场免费演出。
- ② 表现,成绩 (*U*) = **achievement**: Michael's performance in the exams was very disappointing. 麦可的考试成绩非常令人失望。

perfume /'pɜ:fju:m/

- ① 香味 (*U*) = **fragrance**, **scent**: I enjoy the perfume of the flowers. 我喜欢这花的香味。
- ② 香水 (*U*): Gill never wears perfume, but she sometimes puts perfume on her handkerchief to make it smell good. 吉儿从不擦香水,但她有时会倒一些在手帕上以使它好闻些。

perhaps /pɜ:'hæps/

也许 (*adv*) = **maybe**: Kelly is not in her office. Perhaps she's gone home. 凯莉不在办公室,也许她已回家去了。

peril /'perɪl/

① 危险;险情 (*U*) = **danger**: We can avert/avoid the peril of inadequacy by making preparations in advance. 我们可以通过预先做好准备工作来避免不足之虞。

◆ 同源词 **perilous** (*adj*) 危险的。

② 危险的事物 (*C*) = **danger**, **hazard**: Wet roads are a peril to motorcyclists. 潮湿的路面对骑摩托车的人来说很危险。

period /'piəriəd/

① 时期,(一段)时间,时段 (*C*): We

have had no news of him for at least a period of two years. 我们至少已经有两年的时间没有他的消息了。

◆同源词 **periodic** (*adj*) 周期(性)的, 定期的。

② 一节(课), 学时, 课时: We have four 50-minute periods of lessons every morning. 每天上午我们要上四节五十分钟的课。

perish /'perɪʃ/

① 死 (*vi*) = **die**: A large number of people perish from hunger in Africa each year. 非洲每年都有许多人死于饥饿。

② 腐烂, 腐坏 (*vi*): The rubber hose has perished with age. 这根橡胶软管因年久已腐烂了。

◆同源词 **perishable** (*adj*) (尤指食品) 易腐烂的。

perm /pɜ:m/

① 烫(发) (*C*): I had a perm yesterday. 昨天我去烫了头发。

② 烫(发) (*vt*): I usually have my hair permed at the beauty shop on that street. 我通常去那条街上的美容院烫发。

permanent /'pɜ:mənənt/

永久的 (*adj*) ⇔ **temporary**: Is this your permanent address? 这是你的永久地址吗?

permissible /pə'mɪsəbl/

可允许的, 容许的 (*adj*) = **allowable**, **admissible**: ⇔ **impermissible**: Smoking is not permissible in public places. 公共场所不允许抽烟。

permission /pə'mɪʃən/

同意, 允许; 许可 (*U*): Did your father give you permission to use his car? 你父亲同意你用他的汽车吗?

permit /pə'mɪt/

① 允许 (*vt*) = **allow**: Does your boss permit you to leave earlier? 老板会允许你提早动身吗?

② 许可 (*vi*): I'll visit London next month if my health permits. 如果健康状况许可, 下个月我将去参访伦敦。

③ /'pɜ:mɪt/ 许可证 (*C*): A migrant worker has to get a work permit to work

in this place. 外来务工者在这里工作需要有一张工作许可证。

perplex /pə'pleks/

使困惑 (*vt*) = **confuse**, **puzzle**, **bewilder**: The speaker knelt down abruptly, which perplexed the crowd. 使人群困惑不解的是, 那个演讲者突然跪了下来。

◆同源词 **perplexity** (*U*) 困惑。

◆同尾词 **complex** (复杂的)。

perseverance /,ɪpɜ:sɪ'vɪərəns/

毅力, 坚持(不懈) (*U*) = **persistence**, **determination**: Emily showed great perseverance in the face of hardship. 面对困难, 艾美莉表现出很大的毅力。

persevere /,ɪpɜ:sɪ'vɪə(r)/

坚持不懈 (*vi*) = **persist**: Terry keeps persevering in his effort to learn English. 泰利坚持不懈地努力学习英语。

persist /pə'sɪst/

坚持 (*vi*) = **persevere**, **insist (on)**: In whatever weather, Catherine persisted in going jogging in the park. 不管天气怎样, 凯瑟琳都坚持到公园慢跑。

◆同尾词 **insist** (坚持), **consist** (组成; 在于), **desist** (停止), **resist** (抵抗), **assist** (帮助)。

persistence /pə'sɪstəns/

坚持 (*U*) = **insistence**, **perseverance**: Her persistence was rewarded when her parents finally allowed her to travel alone in Europe. 她的坚持取得了效果: 父母终于同意她一个人到欧洲去旅游了。

◆同尾词 **insistence** (坚持), **consistence** (一贯性)。

persistent /pə'sɪstənt/

坚持的, 执意的 (*adj*): I don't understand why he was persistent in offering me help. 我不明白他为什么要执意帮助我。

◆同源词 **insistence** (坚持), **consistent** (一致的)。

person /'pɜ:sən/

人 (*C*) = **man/woman**: Jeff is a difficult person to work with. 杰夫是个很难共

事的人。

personal /'pɜːsənəl/

个人的; 私人的 (*adj*) = **private**: Their business is too personal to be discussed in public. 他们的事完全属于私生活, 不该公开进行讨论。

◆同源词 **personally** (*adv*) 亲自。

personality /'pɜːsə'næləti/

① 个性; 人格 (*C*) = **character**: Maureen has a strong/weak/double personality. 莫林个性很强/个性软弱/具有双重人格。

② 个性 (*U*): Hilda is different from her twin sister in personality. 希尔达与她孪生妹妹的个性不同。

personnel /'pɜːsə'nel/

① (全体) 人员, 员工 (*P*) = **staff**: Owing to a bad business environment, they decided to reduce the personnel of the company. 由于经营环境不好, 他们决定削减公司人员。

② 人事部门 (*U*): My sister works in personnel. 我姐姐做人事工作。

perspective /pə'spektɪv/

① 景观; 远景 (*C*) = **view**: On the mountain top, you can get a perspective of the whole valley. 在山顶上, 你可以看到峡谷的全景。

② (对事物的) 合理看待 (或思考) (*U*): Can't you put this defeat into perspective and see that it really is for the best? 你不能好好思考一下你的这次失败而看到它最终将实际上变为一件好事吗?

persuade /pə'sweɪd/

① 劝说, 说服 (*vt*) = **convince**: My father persuaded me to go to graduate school for advanced studies. 我父亲劝说我去上研究生院深造。

② 使相信 (*vt*) = **convince**: Ian was finally persuaded of her innocence. 伊安终于相信了她是无辜的。

persuasion /pə'sweɪʒən/

说服力 (*U*): Your argument lacked persuasion. 你的论据缺乏说服力。

persuasive /pə'sweɪsɪv/

具有说服力的 (*adj*) = **convincing**: There are many persuasive arguments in your report. 你的报告中有许多具有说服力的论点。

pessimism /'pesɪmɪzəm/

悲观态度; 悲观主义 (*U*) ⇔ **optimism**: Somehow, his pessimism affected us all. 不知怎的, 他的悲观情绪影响了我们所有人。

pessimistic /'pesɪ'mɪstɪk/

悲观(主义)的 (*adj*) ⇔ **optimistic**: There is no reason to be pessimistic about your future. 你没有理由对自己的将来抱悲观的态度。

pessimist (*C*) 悲观主义者

pest /pest/

有害动物; 害虫 (*C*): To farmers, rabbits are great garden pests. 对农民来说, 兔子是园子的大害虫。

pesticide /'pestɪsaɪd/

杀虫剂 (*C*) = **insecticide**: The farmers are spraying pesticides on their crops now. 农民们正在给庄稼喷杀虫剂。

◆同义词 请参见 **insecticide**。

pet /pet/

宠物 (*C*): It's not convenient to keep a pet in an apartment house. 在公寓大楼内养宠物是不方便的。

petroleum /prɪ'trəʊlɪəm/

石油 (*U*): Petroleum provides lights, heat, and power for automobiles, tractors, planes, and ships. 石油为汽车、牵引车、飞机和轮船提供照明、热量和动力。

petty /'petɪ/

微不足道的, 不重要的, 小的 (*adj*) = **small, unimportant**: My problem with acne seems petty when compared to her breast cancer. 我的粉刺问题和她的乳房癌相比显得微不足道。

phantom /'fæntəm/

鬼魂, 幽灵 (*C*): Have you read the novel "Phantom of the Opera"? 你读过《剧院魅影》这部小说吗?

pharmacist /'fɑ:məsɪst/

药剂师 (C) = **druggist, chemist**: The pharmacist won't get you any medicine unless you show him your prescription. 如果你不出示处方, 药剂师是不会卖药给你的。

pharmacy /'fɑ:məsɪ/

① 药房 (C) = **drugstore**: It's convenient to have an all-night pharmacy in the neighborhood. 邻近地区有一个昼夜服务的药房会很方便。

② 药剂学 (U): Margaret majored in pharmacy in medical school. 玛格丽特在医学院主修药剂学。

phase /feɪz/

① 方面 (C) = **aspect**: The general manager received a report covering all phases of the project. 总经理收到了一个涉及该项目所有方面的报告。

② 阶段 (C) = **stage**: The election campaign has entered its final phase. 竞选运动已进入到最后阶段。

③ 分阶段实施 (vt): The modernization of the industry was phased over a 20-year period. 工业的现代化是在 20 年内分阶段实现的。

phase in

逐步实行 (vt, S) ⇔ **phase out**: The government plans to phase in the new pension scheme over 15 years. 政府计划在 15 年内逐步实施新的退休金计划。

phase out

逐步停止实行 (vt, S) ⇔ **phase in**: The bus service to the mountainous areas is being phased out. 通往山区的公交车服务正被逐步取消。

phenomenon /fɪ'nɒmɪnən/, phenomena (pl)

现象 (C): Typhoons are a natural phenomenon. 台风是一种自然现象。

philosopher /fɪ'lɒsəfə(r)/

哲学家 (C): Plato and Socrates were

great philosophers of ancient Greece. 柏拉图和苏格拉底都是古希腊的伟大哲学家。

philosophy /fɪ'lɒsəfɪ/

① 哲学 (U): I enjoy reading the book which analyzes the philosophy of Aristotle. 我很喜爱读那本分析亚里士多德哲学的书。

◆ 同源词 **philosophical** (adj) 哲学的。

② 人生哲学 (C): After he recovered from his illness, he had a new philosophy of life—health goes before everything. 他病愈后抱持了一种新的人生哲学——健康重于一切。

phone /fəʊn/

① 电话 (the + S) = **telephone**: The phone was ringing so I answered it. 电话铃响了, 所以我就去接了。

② 打电话给 (vt) = **call**: Phone me when you get home. 你到家后就给我打个电话。

photograph /'fəʊtəgrɑ:f/

① 照片 (C) = **picture**: I took a photograph of my son when his mother was bathing him. 当孩子他妈在给儿子洗澡时, 我给他拍了张照片。

② 给... 拍照 (vt): I enjoy photographing the country scenery. 我喜欢拍摄乡村景色的照片。

photographer /fə'tɒgrəfə(r)/

摄影师 (C) (请参阅附录“职业”)

photographic /fəʊtə'græfɪk/

摄影 (用) 的 (adj): He bought a set of very expensive photographic equipment. 他买了一套很贵的摄影器材。

photography /fə'tɒgrəfɪ/

摄影 (U): Mike goes in for photography. 麦克喜爱摄影。

phrase /freɪz/

词组, 短语 (C): The teacher wanted his students to practice expanding phrases into clauses. 教师要学生练习把词组扩展成从句。

physical /'fɪzɪkəl/

身体的 (*adj*) ⇔ *mental*: The doctor will give you a thorough physical examination. 医生将会给你做一个全面的身体检查。

physician /fɪ'zɪʃən/

(内科) 医生 (*C*) = *doctor*: If you have any question about your stomachache, consult a physician. 你如果对自己的胃痛有什么疑问, 可以问一下医生。

physicist /'fɪzɪsɪst/

物理学家 (*C*): Newton was a great physicist. 牛顿是一位伟大的物理学家。

physics /'fɪzɪks/

物理学 (*U*) (请参阅附录“学科”)

piano /pi'ænoʊ/

钢琴 (*C*): Sally practices playing the piano every afternoon. 莎莉每天下午都要练习弹钢琴。

◆ 同源词 *pianist* (*C*) 钢琴演奏者; 钢琴家。

pick /pɪk/

① 挑选, 选择 (*vt*) = *choose, select*: The boy looked at all the cakes and picked the smallest one. 那个男孩看了所有的蛋糕后挑了一个最小的。

② 摘, 采 (*vt*): Michel is picking flowers in the backyard. 蜜雪儿在后院里摘花。

③ 挑选, 选择 (*U*) = *choice*: There are all together five different fruits—take your pick. 共有五种不同的水果, 任你挑选。

pick apart

区分 (*vt, s*) = *tell apart*: The two brothers look so much alike that few people can pick them apart. 兄弟俩长得非常像, 没有几个人能把他们区分开来。

pick at

① 挑挑拣拣地吃; 一点一点地吃 (*vt, u*) = *peck/nibble at*: Joe never eats his dinner; he just picks at it. 乔从来不好好吃饭; 他只是像鸟一样啄着吃那么一丁点儿。

② 数落 (*vt, u*) = *nag at*: Mary kept on picking at her husband until he blew up. 玛丽老是数落她丈夫, 直至把他惹得恼火。

③ 随便处理 (*vt, u*) = *peck at*: There is no point in picking at the question; it deserves special mention. 这个问题随便处理一下是没有用的, 它值得特别注意。

pick on

① 选中 (某人做某事) (*vt, u*) = *drop/fasten/pitch on*: My teacher always picks on me to answer his questions. 老师总是要我来回答他的问题。

② 对...横加指责 (*vt, u*): It is easy to pick on the weak points in your argument. 你论据中的弱点很容易被人抓住了不放。

pick out

① (精心) 挑选 (*vt, s*) = *choose, select*: Ann picked out a good necktie to give to her father as a birthday present. 安挑了一条很好的领带送给他父亲当生日礼物。

② 认出 (*vt, s*) = *recognize*: Can you pick her out in this photograph/crowd? 你能在这张照片中/人群中认出她吗?

pick up

① 驱车前去接(人); 让(人)搭车 (*vt, s*) ⇔ *let/put/drop off*: My brother will pick me up at the airport. 我哥哥会开车到机场接我。

② 使提起精神 (*vt, s*) = *liven up*: Sally often drinks coffee to pick herself up. 莎莉经常喝咖啡以提神。

③ 好转 (*vi*) ⇔ *drop off*: With economic upturn, business is picking up. 随着经济的好转, 生意也有了起色。

pickle /'pɪkl/

腌菜, 泡菜; 泡黄瓜 (*C*) (请参阅附录“食物”)

pickpocket /'pɪkpɒkɪt/

扒手 (C): Mother warned me to beware of/look out for pickpockets while on a crowded bus. 母亲提醒我在拥挤的公共汽车上要当心扒手。

- ◆ 相关词 **thief** (小偷)。 **burglar** (夜盗; 窃贼)。 **robber** (抢劫者)。 **shoplifter** (商店中顺手牵羊的商品扒手)。

picnic /'pɪknɪk/

① 野餐 (C): Let's take/have a picnic in the park this afternoon. 今天下午我们到公园里去野餐吧。

② 野餐 (vi): Let's go picnicking tomorrow. 我们明天去野餐吧。

picture /'pɪktʃə(r)/

① 图画 (C): Audrey is fond of drawing pictures. 奥黛丽喜爱画图画。

② 照片 (C) = **photograph**: Please take a picture of me and my baby. 请为我和我的宝宝拍张照片。

③ 想像 (vt) = **imagine**: I really can't picture Zheng marrying Lily, who is older than him by almost 30 years. 我实在难以想像郑会和莉莉结婚, 莉莉要比他大 30 岁呢。

picturesque /'pɪktʃə'resk/

① 景色如画的 (adj) = **attractive, quaint**: My grandparents live in a picturesque fishing village on the island. 我的祖父母住在岛上一个景色如画的渔村里。

② 有声有色的, 生动的 (adj) = **vivid, graphic**: Denise gave a picturesque account of her trip to Disneyland. 丹妮丝有声有色地讲述了她的迪斯尼乐园之行。

pie /paɪ/

馅饼, 派 (C) (请参阅附录“食物”)

piece /pi:s/

片, 张, 块, 段, 件, 首 (C) (请参阅附录“量词”)

pier /pɪə(r)/

① 突码头 (C): The floating pier was washed away when a violent typhoon struck the area. 那个浮码头在强台风袭击

该地区时被冲走了。

② 桥墩; (建筑物的) 角柱 (C): There are 16 piers supporting the bridge. 这座桥由 16 个桥墩支撑着。

pierce /pɪəs/

① 穿(洞、孔); 刺穿 (vt) = **puncture**: I pierced another hole in my belt. 我在皮带上又钻了一个洞。

② (声音) 划破 (vt): A sudden scream pierced the still air. 一声突然的尖叫划破了寂静的长空。

- ◆ 同源词 **piercing** (adj) (声音) 刺耳的, 尖厉的。

piety /'paɪəti/

虔诚 (U) ⇔ **impiety**: The reformers attached great importance to personal hygiene, industriousness and piety. 那些改革者极为重视个人卫生、勤奋及虔诚。

pig /pɪg/

猪 (C) (请参阅附录“动物”)

pigeon /'pɪdʒɪn/

鸽子 (C) (请参阅附录“动物”)

pile /paɪl/

① 堆, 叠 (C) = **stack, heap**: There's a pile of newspapers in the corner of the room. 房间的角落里有一堆报纸。

② 大量 (C) = **lot**: I've got a pile of work to do this afternoon. 我今天下午有一大堆工作要做。

③ 把...堆积, 把...堆起 (vt) = **stack**: I piled the newspapers up against the wall. 我把报纸靠着墙堆成一堆。

pilgrim /'pɪlgrɪm/

朝圣者 (C): Each year, thousands of people go as pilgrims to Jerusalem and Mecca. 每年都有成千上万的朝圣者前往耶路撒冷和麦加。

pill /pɪl/

药丸 (C): Occasionally, I had to take sleeping pills for a good night's sleep. 我偶尔得吃安眠药才能睡个好觉。

- ◆ 相关词 **tablet** (药片)。 **capsule** (胶囊)。 **drop** (滴剂)。 **liquid** (药水)。 **syrup** (糖浆)。 **ointment** (药膏)。

pillar /'pɪlə(r)/

① 柱子 (C): Twelve immense pillars

supported the cathedral roof. 十二根大柱支撑着教堂的屋顶。

② 支柱 (C): We regard our mother as the pillar of the family. 我们把母亲看成是家庭的支柱。

◆ 相关词 **beam** (横梁)。 **column** (圆柱)。

pillow /'pɪləʊ/

枕头 (C): I was so tired that I fell asleep as soon as my head touched the pillow. 我太累了, 头一碰上枕头便睡着了。

pilot /'paɪlət/

① 飞行员 (C) (请参阅附录“职业”)

② 带领 (vt) = **guide, lead**: The usher piloted the old woman through the crowd to her seat. 引座员带着那位老妇人穿过人群来到她的座位上。

pimple /'pɪmpl/

丘疹; 小脓疱 (C): He's annoyed because pimples begin to come/break out on his face. 他因为脸上长出了小脓疱而很烦恼。

◆ 同源词 **pimpled** (adj) 有丘疹的; 有小脓疱的。

pin /pɪn/

① 大头针, 别针 (C): Before cutting the cloth, Maria used several pins to fasten the pattern to the cloth, and then cut it. 在剪布之前, 玛莉亚先用几个大头针将纸样固定到布上, 然后才开始裁剪。

② 把...钉住(或别住) (vt): The map was pinned onto the wall. 地图被钉到墙上。

pin down

迫使同意 (vt, s) = **nail/tie/peg down**: We should pin the politician down to his promise. 我们应该迫使那个政客履行他的诺言。

pinch /pɪntʃ/

① 捏 (vt) = **tweak**: I hate others pinching my cheek even though they do it playfully. 我讨厌有人捏我的脸颊, 哪怕他们是闹着玩。

② 掐掉 (vt) = **nip, pluck**: She pinched the dead flowers off. 她把枯萎的花掐

下来。

③ 捏 (C) = **squeeze**: She gave the boy a playful pinch on the cheek. 她闹着玩地捏了一把那小男孩的脸颊。

④ 撮; 少量 (C): Add a pinch of pepper to the soup. 在汤里放一撮胡椒粉。

pine /paɪn/

松树 (C) (请参阅附录“植物”)

pineapple /'paɪnæpl/

菠萝 (C) (请参阅附录“水果”)

ping-pong /'pɪŋpɒŋ/

乒乓球运动 (U) (请参阅附录“运动”) = **table tennis**

pink /pɪŋk/

粉红色(的) (U, adj) (请参阅附录“颜色”)

pint /paɪnt/

品脱 (C) (请参阅附录“量词”)

pioneer /'paɪə'niə(r)/

① 拓荒者 (C): The early pioneers of the American West had a hard time living with Indians. 美国西部的早期拓荒者与印第安人处得不很愉快。

② 先驱者, 先锋 (C): Dr. Smith was a pioneer of heart transplant operations in America. 史密斯博士是美国心脏移植手术的先驱者。

③ 开发, 开创 (vt): Dr. He pioneered a new treatment for AIDS ten years ago. 何医生于10年前创导了一种艾滋病新疗法。

pious /'paɪəs/

① 笃信宗教的, 虔诚的 (adj) = **devout**: Tracy was brought up by pious parents and they were proud that she became a nun. 崔西是由笃信宗教的父母抚养成人的, 他们为她成为一名修女而自豪。

◆ 同源词 **piousness** (U) 虔诚。

② 虚情假意的 (adj) = **insincere**: What a fool you are to have believed his pious talk. 你真傻, 竟会相信他的那番鬼话。

pipe /paɪp/

① 管子 (C): They are laying new gas pipes under the road. 他们在路面下铺

设新的煤气管。

② 烟斗 (C): Mr. Wang is a pipe-smoker. Every now and then he fills his pipe and lights. 王先生抽烟斗, 他不时地把烟斗装满并点火。

③ 用管道输送 (vt): Water is piped to all the houses in town. 自来水是通过管道送往镇上的家家户户的。

pipeline /'paɪplæn/

管道 (C): They plan to build a natural-gas pipeline from the South to the northern counties. 他们打算修一条从南部通往北部各县的天然气管道。

pirate /'paɪərət/

① 海盗 (C): The pirates who robbed the fishing boat were finally arrested. 抢劫那条渔船的海盗最后被逮捕了。

◆ 同源词 **piracy** (U) 海盗行为; 剽窃(或盗版)行为。

② 非法翻印(或仿制) (vt): Jaren was sent to prison for pirating the CDs of many popular singers. 杰伦因非法复制许多名歌星的光盘而被关进监狱。

piss /pɪs/

① 撒尿 (vi) = urinate: Go piss in the men's room. 到男厕所去撒尿。

② 下大雨 (vi): It is pissing down outside. 外面正下着倾盆大雨。

③ 使大笑 (vt): When Allen slipped on banana peel, we all pissed ourselves. 当艾伦踩在香蕉皮上滑倒时, 我们都笑得不可开交。

④ 撒尿 (S): I need to have/take a piss. 我要撒尿了。

pistol /'pɪstəl/

手枪 (C) = handgun: Never aim/point/fire a pistol at people. 千万不要把手枪对着人/朝人开枪。

pit /pɪt/

坑 (C) = hole: He dug a pit and buried a box in it. 他挖了个坑, 把盒子埋了进去。

pitch /pɪtʃ/

① 搭(帐篷等) (vt) = put up; ⇔ take down: Let's pitch our tents near the riv-

er. 我们把帐篷搭在河边吧。

② 为…定音高(或定调) (vt): This song is pitched too high/low for my voice. 这首歌的音调对我的嗓子来说定得太高/太低了。

③ 掷, 投, 扔 (vt) = throw: James can pitch the ball to the other end of the field. 詹姆斯能将球掷到球场的另一端。

④ 音高 (C): Her voice has a very high pitch. 她的嗓音很高。

⑤ 顶点 (U): Our excitement reached fever pitch when our team won the game. 当我们的球队赢得比赛时, 我们兴奋到了极点。

pitcher /'pɪtʃə(r)/

① 投手 (C): The pitcher threw a curve ball. 投手投了个弧线球。

② 壶, 罐 (C) = jug, jar: The pitcher can hold two liters of water. 这个大水罐能装两升水。

◆ 相关词 **catcher** (捕手)。

pity /'pɪtɪ/

① 同情 (U) = sympathy, compassion: His miserable life aroused everybody's pity. 他的悲惨生活唤起了大家的同情。

② 可惜的事, 憾事 (S) = shame: It's a pity that you can't come to our wedding. 你不能来参加我们的婚礼真是件憾事。

◆ 同源词 **pitiful** (adj) 可怜的。

③ 对…感到同情, 怜悯 (vt) = feel sorry for: I pity Vivian having to live with her stepfather, who is very mean to her. 我很可怜薇薇安, 她不得不与待她很卑鄙的继父同住。

pizza /'pɪtsə/

饼, 皮杂饼 (U, C) (请参阅附录“食物”)

place /pleɪs/

① 地方 (C): Make sure you keep these documents in a safe place. 注意一定要将这些文件保存在一个安全的地方。

② 位置, 座位 (C) = seat: Can I change places with you? 我能与你换个位子吗?

③ 名次 (U): My sister finished/came in

second place in the race. 我妹妹在赛跑中获得第二名。

④ 放置 (vt) = put: I placed the book back on the shelf. 我把书放回书架上。

⑤ 使 (某人) 处于 (某种处境或环境) (vt) = put: Ann's request placed me in a very difficult/ embarrassing position. 安的请求使我处于很困难/尴尬的境地。

⑥ 给...定名次 (vt): She was placed second in the race. 她在比赛中获得第二名。

plague /pleɪg/

① 流行病 (C) = epidemic: The government is trying hard to stamp out/exterminate the plague of AIDS. 政府正在努力消灭艾滋病这种流行病。

② 烦扰,使烦恼 (vt) = annoy, bother, pester: Don't plague me with silly questions all the time. 别老是拿一些愚蠢的问题来烦我。

plain /pleɪn/

① 简单的 (adj) = simple: He tried to explain the theory in plain English to his students. 他试图用简单明了的英语向学生解释这一理论。

② 显而易见的,清楚的,明白的 (adj) = clear, obvious: It was plain that they were deeply moved. 显然,他们被深深地感动了。

③ 平原 (C) = prairie: On the top of the mountain, you can see cattle and sheep wandering over the plains. 在山顶上你能看到牛羊在平原上漫步。

plan /plæn/

① 计划 (C): Andy drew up a plan to study abroad to get a degree in economics in two years. 安迪拟订一个去国外留学并在两年内获得经济学学位的计划。

② 计划,安排 (vt) = arrange: I've been planning this visit for months; it's all planned out. 这次出访我已经计划了好几个月,现在一切都已安排就绪。

③ 制订计划 (vi): We're planning for a picnic next week if the weather permits.

如果天气允许,我们打算办一次野餐。

plane /pleɪn/

飞机 (C) (请参阅附录“交通工具”)

planet /'plæɪnt/

行星 (C): In addition to the Earth, people are wondering whether there's life on other planets. 除了地球以外,人们一直在猜测其他星球上是否也有生命。

plant /plɑ:nt/

① 植物 (C): Mr. Friendly waters his plants twice a day. 弗兰德利先生每天给植物浇两次水。

② 厂,工厂 (C) = factory: The villagers protested against the construction of a nuclear power plant in their neighborhood. 村民们抗议在他们的附近建造核电站。

③ 栽种,种植 (vt) = grow: Grandma has planted lots of tomatoes in the backyard. 祖母在后院种了许多番茄。

④ 播种 (vt) = sow: The rumor planted the seeds of doubt in his mind. 流言在他心中播下了怀疑的种子。

plantation /plæn'teɪʃən/

种植园: He owns a rubber plantation in Malaysia. 他在马来西亚拥有一个橡胶种植园。

plastic /'plæstɪk/

① 塑料 (U): These toys are made of plastic. 这些玩具是塑料做的。

② 塑料的 (adj): She packed her books in a plastic bag so that they wouldn't get wet. 她把书装进一个塑料袋内以免受潮。

plate /pleɪt/

盘子 (C) (请参阅附录“容器”)

platform /'plætfɔ:m/

① 讲台 (C) = podium, rostrum: Our principal climbed on to the platform and began lecturing us. 我们的校长走上了讲台,开始训诫我们。

② 月台,站台 (C): We waited on Platform Two for the train to come. 我们在二号月台上等候着火车的到来。

play /pleɪ/

① 玩耍 (U): The happy laughter of children at play reminded me of my childhood. 那些正在玩耍的孩子们发出的欢笑声使我想起了自己的童年。

② 比赛的方式(或技巧)(U): I admire Jordan's fine play throughout the game. 我佩服乔丹在整场比赛中的高超球技。

③ 戏剧 (C) = drama: The drama club of our school is going to put on/perform a play. 我校的戏剧社准备上演一出戏。

④ 打(球)(vt): Most boys enjoy playing ball. 大多数男孩子都爱打球。

⑤ 扮演 (vt) = perform: The princess was played by Audrey. 公主的角色由奥黛丽扮演。

⑥ 弹奏(vt): Molly plays the piano very well. 莫莉的钢琴弹得很好。

⑦ 与...比赛 (vt) = compete with: Italy are playing England at football tomorrow. 明天的足球比赛将由意大利队对英格兰队。

⑧ 玩 (vi): The girl is playing with her dolls. 那个女孩在玩洋娃娃。

play down

淡化,降低...的重要性 (vt, s) ⇔ play up: Robert tends to play down his own mistakes. 罗伯特往往会淡化自己的错误。

play off against

使与...相斗 (vt, U): Jane often plays one colleague off against another. 珍经常在同事之间挑拨离间。

play on

利用 (vt, u): The writer made a lot of money by playing on the public's taste for erotic stories. 这位作家利用公众对色情故事的兴趣赚了许多钱。

play up

夸大 (vt, s) ⇔ play down: Salespeople always play up the good qualities of a product and fail to mention its disadvantages. 销售人员总是喜欢夸大一个产品的优点而不提它的缺点。

play up to

讨好 (vt, u) = make/shine/suc up to: Alice is always playing up to her father in order to get more pocket money. 艾丽丝为得到更多的零用钱老是讨好她爸爸。

player /'pleɪə(r)/

运动员 (C): Charles wants to be a baseball player when he grows up. 查尔斯希望长大后当一名棒球运动员。

playground /'pleɪgraʊnd/

操场 (C): Students have their PE classes in the playground. 学生们在操场上上体育课。

playwright /'pleɪraɪt/

剧作家 (C) = dramatist: The playwright wrote several famous comedies. 那位剧作家写过几部很有名的喜剧。

plea /pli:/

恳求 (C) = request, appeal, entreaty: The missing mountaineers' parents made a plea for their rescue. 失踪登山运动员的父母们呼吁有关部门对他们进行营救。

plead /pli:d/, pleaded/pled(pt), pleaded/pled(pp)

① 请求,恳求,央求 (vi) = appeal (to): She wept and pleaded with her teacher for forgiveness. 她哭着央求老师原谅。

② 以...为借口(或理由)(vt): Jessie pleaded illness as the reason for her absence. 杰西说她是因为生病才缺席的。

pleasant /'plezənt/

令人愉快的 (adj) = nice: Her voice is pleasant to the ear. 她的嗓音非常悦耳。

please /pli:z/

使满意(或高兴、愉快)(vt) = satisfy; ⇔ displease: He who tries to please everybody pleases nobody. 谁要是想讨好每一个人,其结果一定是他谁也讨好不了。

pleasure /'pleʒə(r)/

① 快乐,满足,高兴 (U) = satisfaction, happiness: I've derived much pleasure

from books. 我从阅读中获得了许多满足。

②令人愉快的事物,乐事,乐趣(C): It's been a great pleasure to work with you. 和你一起工作真是一种乐趣。

③荣幸(S) = enjoyment, honor: May I have the pleasure of the next dance with you? 我有此荣幸和你跳下一支舞吗?

pledge /pledʒ/

①承诺,誓言,誓约(C) = promise: Not many politicians fulfill their pledges made during an election. 很少有政客能兑现其竞选时许下的诺言。

②信物(C): Take this ring as a pledge of our love. 请收下这枚戒指作为我们爱情的信物。

③使发誓(或庄严承诺)(vt) = commit: The police pledge themselves to a tough stand against crime. 警方誓言要对犯罪采取强硬立场。

plentiful /'plentɪf(ʊ)l/

丰富的,大量的(adj) = abundant: The food for the party was well cooked and incredibly plentiful. 餐会上的食物烧得很好,而且丰富得惊人。

plenty /'plenti/

大量,充足(U): The doctor advised her to drink plenty of water. 医生建议她多喝水。

plight /plaɪt/

困境(S): They established a fund trying to improve the plight of the homeless. 他们成立了一个基金会,以图改善无家可归者的困境。

plot /plɒt/

①情节(C): The plot of "Dynasty" was too complicated for me to follow. 《朝代》一剧的情节过于复杂,我看不懂。

②阴谋(C) = conspiracy, scheme: The FBI uncovered a plot to overthrow the government. 联邦调查局破获了一起企图推翻政府的阴谋。

③密谋;策划(vi): The general is plotting against the government. 那位将军正图谋反对政府。

④密谋;策划(vt) = conspire: It was said that they had plotted to blow up the Pentagon. 据说他们曾策划要炸毁五角大楼。

plow /plau/

①犁(C) = plough: He used a plow to turn over the soil and then planted the seeds. 他用犁翻土,然后播下种子。

②犁(地)(vt): He's plowing the field. 他正犁地。

pluck /plʌk/

①鼓起(vt): I finally plucked up enough courage to ask for his forgiveness. 我终于鼓起了勇气请求他的原谅。

②扯,撕(vt) = pull: Don't pluck the notice down from the bulletin board. 请不要把布告板上的通知撕下。

③采,摘,拔(vt) = pick: John plucked a rose for his girlfriend. 约翰给女朋友摘了一朵玫瑰。

④勇气(U) = courage: Harold showed a lot of pluck to propose to Jenny. 哈罗德向珍妮求婚表现出了极大的勇气。

plug /plʌg/

①插头(C): Please put/insert the plug in the socket. 请把插头插入插座内。

②塞子(C): Pull the plug out of the bath and the dirty water will drain away. 把浴缸内的塞子拔掉,脏水就会流走。

③把...塞住(vt) = block; ⇔ unplug: Use this towel to plug the hole. 用这块毛巾把洞塞住。

④用插头把...(与...)接通(vt) = connect (to): The TV was plugged into the stereo system. 电视机被接入了立体声音响。

plum /plʌm/

李子(C) (请参阅附录“水果”)

plumber /'plʌmə(r)/

水暖工,管子工(C) (请参阅附录“职业”)

plunge /plʌndʒ/

①把...伸进(vt) = dip: Gloria boldly plunged her hands into the hot water. 葛洛丽亚大胆地把手伸进了热水里。

② 猛跌 (vi) = drop: The stock market index plunged to a new low. 股市指数猛跌至新低。

③ 突然的投入; 骤降; 果断措施 (S): After going out together for only two months, they decided to take the plunge and get married. 他们只交往了两个月便断然决定结婚了。

plural /'pluərəl/

① 复数的 (adj) ⇔ singular: Most plural nouns in English end in "s". 英语中的大部分复数名词以"s"结尾。

② 复数形式(的词) (C) ⇔ singular: "Maps" is the plural of "map." "Maps" 是"map"的复数形式。

plus /plʌs/

① 加 (prep) ⇔ minus: Four plus six is/ equals ten. 四加六等于十。

② 有利因素 (C) = advantage; ⇔ minus: There are both pluses and minuses to living in the countryside. 住在乡下既有利也有弊。

pneumonia /nju:'mæniə/

肺炎 (U): He caught pneumonia and was hospitalized for two weeks. 他得了肺炎, 在医院里住了两个星期。

poach /pəʊtʃ/

① 用水煮; 隔水炖 (vi): I prefer poached eggs to boiled eggs. 和白煮蛋比起来(带壳), 我更喜欢吃水煮荷包蛋(不带壳)。

② 偷猎, 偷捕 (vi): Two men were caught poaching a baby panda. 两名男子在偷猎一头小熊猫时被捉住。

③ 窃取 (vi) = steal: It's immoral to poach ideas from others. 窃取别人的主张是不道德的。

poacher /'pəʊtʃə/

偷猎者, 偷捕者 (C): Security cameras are installed to guard against wildlife poachers. 防盗用的摄像机是为了防范野生动物偷捕者而安装的。

pocket /'pɒkɪt/

① 口袋 (C): The police officer made him empty his pockets. 警官叫他把口袋里的东西全拿出来。

② 把...放入口袋 (vi): After Bill shut the door of his car, he pocketed the key. 比尔关上车门后把车钥匙放入了口袋。

③ 侵吞, 把...据为己有 (vi) = steal: We gave Steve ten thousand dollars to buy gifts for the staff, but he pocketed one third of it. 我们给了史提夫 10,000 美金, 让他为职工购买礼物, 但他把这笔钱的三分之一装进了自己的口袋。

pocketbook /'pɒkɪtbʊk/

① 笔记本 (C): I always keep my pocketbook close to me. 我总是把笔记本放在手边。

② 钱包 (C) = wallet: After finishing my lunch, I found I had forgotten to take my pocketbook with me. 吃完午饭后, 我发现自己忘了带钱包。

poem /'pəʊɪm/

诗 (C): He told his children to recite/ memorize a poem a week. 他要孩子们每周背诵一首诗。

poet /'pəʊɪt/

诗人 (C): He was a painter and poet. 他既是画家, 也是诗人。

poetic /pəʊ'etɪk/

富有诗意的 (adj) = poetical: The diction of her readings is full of poetic feeling. 她写的读物里的措辞很有诗意。

poetry /'pəʊɪtri/

诗歌 (U): I have been interested in poetry since childhood. 我从小就对诗歌感兴趣。

point /pɔɪnt/

① 点 (C): Line X crosses line Y at point Z. 直线 X 和直线 Y 在 Z 点相交。

◆ 同源词 **pointed** (adj) 尖的; (言语) 尖锐的, 犀利的。

② 观点 (C): If you still don't understand, I will give you another example to illustrate my point. 如果你还是不明白, 我再给你举一个例子来说明我的观点。

◆ 同源词 **pointless** (adj) 无意义的; 无目标的。

③ 指 (vi): He pointed to a chair, signaling to us to sit down. 他指指椅子, 示意我们坐下。

◆同源词 **pointer** (C) (仪器等的) 指针。

④瞄准 (vt) = **aim**: Jack pointed his gun at the bird in the tree. 杰克举枪瞄准树上那只鸟。

point out

指出 (vt, s) = **indicate**: My English teacher pointed out the mistakes in my composition. 英语老师给我指出了作文中的错误。

poison /'pɔɪzən/

①毒药 (C): The farmer committed suicide by taking/ swallowing arsenic, a deadly poison. 那农夫吞下了一种叫砒霜(砒霜)的致命毒药自杀了。

②在...中投毒; 毒死; 毒害 (vt): He poisoned his wife with arsenic. 他用砒霜毒死了自己的老婆。

◆同源词 **poisoning** (C, U) 下毒; 中毒。

poisonous /'pɔɪzənəs/

有毒的 (adj): He was bitten by a poisonous snake and died a few minutes later. 他被一条毒蛇咬了, 几分钟后身亡。

poke /pəʊk/

①戳 (vt) = **jab, stick**: Be careful! Don't poke her in the eye with your pencil. 小心! 不要用铅笔戳她的眼睛。

②伸, 探(头) (vt) = **stick**: Shirley poked her head through the window. 雪莉从窗子里探出头来。

③戳 (C) = **push**: Grace gave the little boy a playful poke in the ribs. 格蕾丝开玩笑地戳了一下小男孩的肋骨。

polar /'pəʊlə(r)/

北极(或南极)的, 极地的 (adj): A polar bear is a large white bear which is found near the North Pole. 北极熊是一种体形硕大的白熊, 生活在北极附近。

◆同源词 **pole** (C) (地)极; 极端。

pole /pəʊl/

杆子; 竿子 (C): Some Indian tribes put up totem poles to commemorate their ancestors. 一些印第安部落用搭建图腾柱的方法来纪念祖先。

police /pə'li:s/

①警方 (P): Tim reported the burglary to the police. 提姆向警方报案遭窃。

②监管; 维持...的治安 (vt): The army will police this riot-torn city until order is restored. 军队将对这个受暴乱困扰的城市进行管制直至它恢复秩序。

policeman /pə'li:smən/, policeman (pl)
警察 (C) = **police officer, cop**: The brave policeman arrested the violent murderer by himself. 那位勇敢的警察单枪匹马地抓获了那个凶残的杀人犯。

policy /'pɒləsi/

①政策 (C) = **plan**: The government must adopt a firm policy on unemployment. 政府必须对失业问题采取坚定的政策。

②方针 (C) = **principle**: It is the company's established policy to pay all workers on their performance. 按劳计酬是这家公司的既定方针。

polish /'pɒlɪʃ/

①把...擦亮 (vt): He makes it a habit to polish his car with wax every other week. 他已养成了每隔一周给汽车打一次蜡的习惯。

◆同源词 **polished** (adj) 精良的, 完美的, 优雅的。
polishing (U) 擦亮。

②亮光蜡 (U): He bought a tin of polish. 他买了一罐亮光蜡。

③擦亮 (S): These shoes need a thorough polish. 这双鞋需要彻底擦一擦。

polish off

①很快地吃完; 很快地完成 (vt, s) = **finish off**: I have polished off the whole cake/a pile of letters. 我很快吃完了整个蛋糕/处理掉了一大堆信件。

②杀死 (vt, s) = **kill, murder, rub out, knock off, do away with**: That guy polished off his mistress. 那个家伙杀死了他的情妇。

③打败 (vt, s) = **finish off, defeat**: I must polish off two more players before I can win the tennis tournament. 我必须再打败两名选手才能夺得这次网球锦标赛的冠军。

polish up

①把…擦亮 (*vt, s*): Polish up the floor before our guests come. 客人来之前把地板擦亮。

②改进,改善 (*vt*) = brush/rub up: I have to polish up my English before I go on a trip to New York. 我去纽约旅行之前得补一补英语。

polite /pə'laɪt/

有礼貌的 (*adj*) = courteous; ⇔ impolite, rude: It is not polite to speak with your mouth full of food. 嘴里塞满着吃的东西讲话是不礼貌的。

◆同源词 **politeness** (*U*) 礼貌。 **politely** (*adv*) 有礼貌地。

political /pə'ltɪkəl/

政治(上)的 (*adj*): The new government is facing another political crisis. 新政府又一次面临着政治危机。

politician /,pɒlɪ'tɪʃən/

政客;政治家 (*C*) (请参见附录“职业”)

politics /'pɒlɪtɪks/

①政治 (*U*): Mr. Wang went into politics in his early thirties. 王先生 30 出头时开始从政。

②政治学 (*U*) (请参见附录“科目”)

poll /pəʊl/

①民意调查(或测验) (*C*): We are conducting a poll to find out how many people are against building a nuclear power plant. 我们在进行一项民意调查以了解有多少人反对建造核电厂。

②对…做民意调查 (*vt*): Two thirds of the people who were polled opposed the new policy. 接受民意调查的人中有三分之二反对这项新政策。

pollutant /pə'lju:tənt/

污染物 (*C*): Cars release pollutants such as carbon monoxide into the air. 汽车向空气中排放一氧化碳等污染物。

pollute /pə'lju:t/

污染 (*vt*): That factory polluted our rivers with chemical waste. 那家工厂排出的化学废料污染了我们的河流。

pollution /pə'lju:ʃən/

污染 (*U*): Drastic measures should be taken to cut pollution. 需要采取极端措施来减少污染。

pond /pɒnd/

池塘 (*C*): Several swans are swimming in the pond. 有几只天鹅在池塘中游水。

ponder /'pɒndə(r)/

①思考,想 (*vt*) = consider: I pondered what he said thoroughly. 我详细地考虑了他所说的话。

②思考 (*vi*) = think (about), brood, muse: I pondered over the whole incident, unable to figure out how it happened. 我详细地考虑了整个事件,但想不出那事是怎么发生的。

pony /'pɒni/

小型马 (*C*) (请参见附录“动物”)

pool /pu:l/

①池塘;(游泳)池 (*C*): Swimming pools are crowded with people in summer here. 夏天,这儿的游泳池内人满为患。

②(液体的)一摊 (*C*): The wounded man was lying in a pool of blood. 那个受伤的男子躺在血泊中。

poor /pʊə(r), pɔ:(r)/

①贫困的 (*adj*) ⇔ rich: He was born into a poor family, but he worked his way up from an office boy to general manager. 他出生于贫困家庭,但通过努力从一个办公室的勤杂工一直升到了总经理。

◆同源词 **poverty** (*U*) 贫穷。 **poorly** (*adv*) 很差地。

②贫乏的 (*adj*) ⇔ rich: This country is poor in natural resources. 这个国家缺少自然资源。

③差的,不佳的 (*adj*) ⇔ good: I have a poor memory for names. 我记人名的记性很差。

pop /pop/

①流行音乐(或歌曲) (*U*) = pop music: I know nothing about classical music; I prefer pop. 我对古典音乐一无所知;我比较喜欢流行音乐。

② 啪的一声 (C): The cork came out of the bottle with a loud pop. 瓶塞“啪”的一声从瓶子里跳了出来。

③ 啪啪作响 (vi): Champagne corks were popping throughout the celebrations. 在整个庆祝活动中,开香槟酒瓶塞的啪啪声不绝于耳。

④ 使发出啪的一声 (vt): Billy blew up a bag and popped it, which shocked some people around him. 比利把一个袋子吹鼓后用手一拍,啪的一下破裂声把周围的一些人吓了一跳。

popcorn /'pɒpkɔ:n/

爆玉米花 (U): He used to eat bowls of popcorn while watching TV. 他过去看电视时常常要吃好几碗爆玉米花。

popular /'pɒpjələ(r)/

① 为许多人喜爱的 (adj) ⇔ unpopular: He was not only talented but also popular with his colleagues. 他不仅很有才华,而且还深受同事们的喜爱。

② 为许多人接受的 (adj) = common: It's a popular misconception that women are weaker than men. 认为女子不如男子是一个普遍的错误观念。

popularity /,pɒpjʊ'lærəti/

受欢迎,声望;流行 (U) ⇔ unpopularity: That lawmaker enjoys widespread popularity with his voters. 那位立法成员受到选民的普遍欢迎。

populate /'pɒpjuleɪt/

在...居住(或生活) (vt) = inhabit: That area is thickly/densely/thinly/sparsely populated. 那地区人口密集/稀少。

population /,pɒpjʊ'leɪʃən/

人口 (C): The city now has a population of more than 20 million. 该市现在有2000多万人口。

◆ 同源词 **populous** (adj) 人口稠密的。

porch /pɔ:tʃ/

(上有顶棚的) 门廊 (C): They stood on the porch chatting happily. 他们站在门廊里聊得很开心。

pork /pɔ:k/

猪肉 (U) (请参阅附录“食物”)

◆ 相关词 **bacon**(熏猪肉)。 **ham**(火腿)。 **sausage**(香肠)。 **meat**(肉(总称))。 **beef**(牛肉)。 **veal**(小牛肉)。 **mutton**(羊肉)。 **lamb**(小羊肉)。 **venison**(鹿肉)。 **chicken**(鸡肉)。 **duck**(鸭肉)。

port /pɔ:t/

① 港口,港市,口岸 (C): Kaohsiung used to be a little fishing port in southern Taiwan, but now it has become a big harbor city. 高雄以前是台湾南部的一个小渔港,但如今已成为一个大的港口城市。

② 港,港口 (U) = harbor: The fishing boat finally left/reached port at sunrise. 渔船在日出时终于离港/抵港了。

portable /'pɔ:təbl/

手提式的,轻便的 (adj): I always carry a portable computer with me. 我总是随身带着便携式电脑。

◆ 同源词 **portability** (U) 轻便。

porter /'pɔ:tə(r)/

门卫;脚夫 (C) (请参阅附录“职业”)

portion /'pɔ:ʃən/

① 一部分 (C): Mr. Hanson donated a portion of his savings to the orphanage. 汉森先生把一部分积蓄拿出来捐给了孤儿院。

② 一份 (C): He was so hungry that he ordered two portions of potatoes. 他太饿了,所以要了两份马铃薯。

portrait /'pɔ:trɪt/

① 画像,肖像 (C): Vincent Van Gogh often painted portraits of himself during his lifetime. 文森特·梵高生前常常画自画像。

② 描述 (C) = description: His novel paints a very vivid portrait of life in medieval England. 他的小说十分生动地描述了中世纪英格兰的生活。

portray /pɔ:'treɪ/

描述 (vt) = describe: King Arthur was often portrayed as a brave knight. 亚瑟王常被描述成是一个勇敢的骑士。

◆ 同源词 **portrayal** (C, U) 描述。

pose /pəʊz/

① 姿势 (C): Jane adopted a relaxed pose. 珍妮摆出了一个悠闲的姿势。

② 摆姿势 (vi): After the wedding, we all posed for a photograph. 婚礼结束后,我们大家一起摆好姿势拍了张照。

③ 造成 (vt) = present: Water pollution poses a serious threat to the environment. 水污染对环境构成了严重的威胁。

position /pə'zɪʃən/

① 位置 (C) = location: Can you find our position on this map? 你能从这张地图上找到我们所在的位置吗?

② 职位 (C) = job: Mrs. Zhang applied for the position of general manager. 张太太应征了总经理的职位。

positive /'pɒzətɪv/

积极的,正面的 (adj) ⇔ negative: We should take a positive attitude toward life. 我们应对生活采取一种积极的态度。

possess /pə'zes/

持有,拥有 (vt) = own: It's illegal to possess a gun. 拥有枪支是违法的。

possession /pə'zefən/

持有,拥有 (U): That pop singer was found in possession of dangerous drugs. 那位歌星被发现拥有危险性毒品。

◆ 同源词 **possessions** (C) 私人财物,财产。
possessor (C) 拥有者,持有人。

possibility /ˌpɒsɪ'bɪləti/

① 可能性 (U) ⇔ impossibility (U): A hundred years ago few people believed in the possibility of flying. 100年前很少有人会相信人能飞上天。

② 可能的事 (C): War is now a strong possibility. 战争很可能要爆发。

possible /'pɒsɪbl/

可能的 (adj) ⇔ impossible: He promised to finish the project as soon as possible. 他答应尽快完成该项计划。

post /pəʊst/

① 邮政 (U) = mail: Martin sent the parcel by post. 马丁将包裹邮寄出去了。

◆ 同源词 **postman** (C) 邮差。 **postcard** (C) 明信片。

② 柱子 (C): The dog was chained to a post outside the house. 狗被用链条拴在屋外的一根柱子上。

③ 邮寄 (vt) = mail: I'll post the tickets to you as soon as I receive your check. 我一收到你的支票就会把票寄给你的。

postage /'pəʊstɪdʒ/

邮资 (U): How much is the postage for an airmail letter to France? 寄一封航空信到法国要多少邮资?

poster /'pəʊstə(r)/

海报 (C): They put up posters all around town advertising the circus. 他们在镇上到处张贴海报为马戏团的到来做广告。

postpone /ˌpəʊst'pəʊn/

延迟 (vt) = put off: He decided to postpone the trip until May. 他决定把外出旅行的时间推迟到五月份。

posture /'pɒstʃə(r)/

① 姿势 (C) = pose, position: The artist asked the model to take a seated posture. 画家请模特儿摆出坐姿。

② 态度; 姿态; 样子 (S) = attitude, manner, stance: Jerry is unpopular because he always assumes a posture of superiority. 杰利之所以不受欢迎是因为他老是摆出一副高人一等的样子。

③ 摆姿势 (vi) = pose: Stop posturing in front of the mirror. 别在镜子前摆姿势了。

◆ 同源词 **posturing** (C, U) 姿态。

pot /pɒt/

(陶制的) 锅, 罐, 壶, 瓶; 花盆 (C) (请参阅附录“容器”)

potato /pə'tetəʊ/

马铃薯 (C) (请参阅附录“蔬菜”)

potential /pə'tenʃəl/

① 可能的; 潜在的 (adj) = prospective: The car dealer was eager to impress the potential buyers. 汽车经销商急于打动可能(或潜在)的买主。

◆ 同源词 **potentiality** (C, U) 潜在可能性。

② 潜在的 (*adj*): Beware of the potential dangers. 小心隐患。

③ 潜能, 潜力, 潜质 (*U*): You haven't realized your full potential yet. 你还没有完全发现自己的潜能。

pottery /'pɒtəri/

陶器 (*U*): She has a very valuable collection of Japanese pottery, which consists of 99 pieces. 她收藏有一些极有价值的日本陶器, 总计有 99 件。

◆ 同源词 **potter** (*C*) 制陶工人。

poultry /'pəʊltɪ/

① 家禽 (*U*) (请参阅附录“动物”)

② 禽肉 (*U*) (请参阅附录“食物”)

pound /paʊnd/

① 磅 (*C*): This bag of sugar weighs ten pounds. 这袋糖有 10 磅重。

② 英镑 (*C*): The dictionary costs twenty pounds and thirty pennies. 这本辞典的售价为 20 英镑 30 便士。

③ (砰砰地) 敲打 (*vt*) = **hit**: Someone is pounding the door. 有人在砰砰地敲门。

④ 猛烈地跳动 (*vi*) = **beat**: His heart pounded with excitement when he saw the girl he loved. 看到自己心爱的姑娘时他的心激动得怦怦直跳。

pour /pɔ:(r)/

① 倒 (*vt*): Please pour some water into my glass. 请往我的杯里倒些水。

② (雨) 倾盆而下 (*vi*): The rain is really pouring down. You'd better stay indoors until it clears up. 雨倾盆而下, 你最好待在屋里等天晴吧。

③ 不断来到 (*vi*): After the earthquake, rescue workers and donations poured in from all over the world. 地震过后, 救援人员与捐献物资从世界各地不断涌来。

poverty /'pɒvəti/

贫困, 贫穷 (*U*): Garvey lived in poverty and died in loneliness. 加维过着贫困的生活, 最后孤寂而终。

◆ 同源词 **poor** (*adj*) 贫困的。

powder /'paʊdə(r)/

① 粉, 粉末 (*U*): On closer examination, the white powder turned out to be heroin. 再仔细一查, 那白色粉末原来是海洛因。

② 粉 (*C*): These soap powders are all the same. 这些肥皂粉都是一样的。

③ 在...上搽粉 (*vt*): Howard powdered the baby after his bath. 霍华德给婴儿洗完澡后为他擦了些爽身粉。

power /'paʊə(r)/

① 能力 (*U*) = **ability** (*to* + *V*): He was so drunk that he had lost the power of speech. 他醉得连说话的能力都没有了。

② 权力, 政权 (*U*): The Republicans came into/to power in the last election. 共和党人在上次选举中上台掌权了。

powerful /'paʊəf(ʊ)l/

强有力的 (*adj*) ⇔ **powerless** (*adj*): Children believe that their parents are powerful enough to protect them from harm. 孩子们总是相信自己的父母有足够的力量保护他们不受伤害。

practical /'præktɪkəl/

实际的 (*adj*) ⇔ **impractical**: As a green hand, he lacks practical experience. 作为一个新手, 他缺乏实际经验。

◆ 同源词 **practically** (*adv*) 实际上。

practice /'præktɪs/

① 练习 (*U*): It takes not only talent but also years of practice to play the violin well. 要把小提琴演奏得好, 不仅需要天赋还需要多年的练习。

② 实践; 实行 (*U*) ⇔ **theory**: Your idea won't work in practice. 你的主张在实践中(或实际上)是行不通的。

③ 习惯 (*C*): It is a common practice for the Chinese to eat moon cakes on Mid-autumn Festival. 中秋节吃月饼是中国人的一个共同习惯。

④ 练习 (*vt*): You need to practice parking the car in a small space. 你需要练习如何把汽车停放在一个狭小空间里。

⑤ 执业 (*vi*): My best friend has passed

her law examination and is now practicing as a lawyer. 我最要好的朋友已通过了法律考试, 现已在当律师了。

prairie /'preəri/

大草原 (C): Buffalos live on the prairie of North America. 北美野牛生活在北美的大草原上。

praise /preɪz/

① 赞扬 (U): The president received high praise for his efforts to wipe out crime. 总统因在消灭犯罪方面所作的努力而受到高度赞扬。

② 称赞 (vt): The actor was praised for his outstanding performance on the stage. 该演员因在舞台上的出色表演而受到称赞。

pray /preɪ/

祈祷 (vi): Kelly prayed to God for her husband's safety. 凯莉祈求上帝保佑她丈夫的安全。

prayer /preə(r)/

祷告 (C): He says his prayers every night before he goes to bed. 他每天晚上上床之前都要做祷告。

preach /pri:tʃ/

布(道), 讲(道) (vt): The priest preached a sermon on the need of fidelity. 牧师在布道时谈了忠贞的必要性。

precaution /pri'kə:ʃən/

预防措施 (C): It is necessary to take precautions against fire. 采取防火措施是必要的。

◆同义词 **precautionary** (adj) 预防性的。

precede /pri'si:d/

处于...之前, 先于 (vt) ⇔ follow: Mr. White's appointment as finance minister was preceded by several weeks of negotiation. 怀特先生被任命为财政部长之前经过了好几周时间的协商。

◆同义词 请参见 **concede**。

precedence /'presɪdəns/

优先(权) (U) = **priority**: Enjoying good health takes precedence over wealth. 享受健康比拥有财富更为优先。

precedent /'presɪdənt/

先例 (C) = **example**: The September 11th terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center set/created a horrible precedent. 针对世界贸易中心的“9·11”恐怖袭击开创了一个可怕的先例。

◆同义词 **antecedent** (先行词; 在先的)。

preceding /pri'si:dɪŋ/

在前(或在先)的, 前面的 (adj) ⇔ following: In the preceding chapter, the author touches on verb tenses. 在前面的一章里, 作者讲到了动词的时态。

precious /'preʃəs/

贵重的; 珍贵的; 心爱的 (adj) = **valuable**: This gold ring is precious to me because it was handed down to me by my mother. 这枚金戒指对我来说很珍贵, 因为它是我母亲传给我的。

precise /pri'saɪs/

准确的, 精确的 (adj) = **exact**: Tina gave me a clear and precise description of the accident. 蒂娜向我清楚、准确地描述了事故的经过。

precision /pri'sɪʒən/

精准; 准确性; 精确(性); 确切 (U) = **exactness, accuracy**: Paul can choose his words with great precision. 保罗讲话时能极其精确地选择用语。

◆同义词 **incision** (切开)。 **decision** (决定)。

predecessor /'pri:disəsə(r)/

前任 (C) ⇔ **successor**: The president elect inherited his financial woes from his predecessor. 新当选的总统接过了前任遗留下来的财政困难。

◆相关词 **incumbent** (现任者)。

prediction /pri'dɪkʃən/

预言; 预计; 预报 (C) = **forecast**: It is very hard to make a prediction about the results of the election. 很难对选举结果作出预测。

◆同义词 **contradiction** (矛盾)。 **diction** (措辞)。

predict /pri'dɪkt/

预言 (vt) = **forecast**: The banker predicted that interest rates would be cut again. 那位银行家预言利率将再次降

低。

◆同源词 **predictable** (*adj*) 可预言的。

preface /'prefɪs/

序言 (*C*) = **introduction, forward**: As a rule, I will write a preface to my new book. 作为惯例, 我将给我的新书写一个序言。

◆同尾词 **face** (脸)。**deface** (毁坏…的面容)。**surface** (表面)。

prefer /prɪ'fɜ:(r)/

更喜欢 (*vt*): I prefer walking in the woods to cycling along the beach. 比起沿海滩骑自行车来, 我更喜欢在林中漫步。

preferable /'prefərəbl/

更好的; 更可取的 (*adj*): A dark suit is preferable to a light one for formal occasions. 在正式场合穿深色服装比穿浅色的更合适。

preference /'prefərəns/

偏爱 (*C*): I have a preference for Chinese food. 我偏爱吃中餐。

◆同尾词 **conference** (会议)。**difference** (不同之处; 差异)。**reference** (参考)。**inference** (推论)。**deference** (遵从)。**transference** (调动)。

preferential /,ɪ'prefə'renʃəl/

优先的, 优待的; 优惠的 (*adj*): Sherry receives preferential treatment from her boss because she is his sister-in-law. 雪莉从老板那里受到了优待, 因为她是他的弟媳。

◆同尾词 **deferential** (遵从的)。

pregnancy /'pregnənsɪ/

怀孕 (*U*): She gave up smoking during her first pregnancy. 她在第一次怀孕期间戒了烟。

pregnant /'pregnənt/

怀孕的 (*adj*): Tina was pregnant with her second child. 蒂娜怀着第二个孩子。

prehistoric /,ɪ'pri:hɪs'tɔ:ɪk/

① 史前的 (*adj*): Some archaeologists take a keen interest in the prehistoric burial grounds. 一些考古学家对史前的墓地有极大兴趣。

◆同源词 **prehistory** (*U*) 史前史。

② 过时的, 陈旧的 (*adj*) = **old-fashioned**: My father's ideas about marriage are prehistoric. He adheres to the belief that an arranged marriage is better than one based on love. 我父亲的婚姻观已过时了。他坚信父母安排的婚姻要比自由恋爱的好。

prejudice /'predʒʊdɪs/

偏见 (*C*) = **bias**: Mr. Right was accused of having a prejudice against male workers. 莱特先生被控对男性员工有偏见。

prejudiced /'predʒʊdɪst/

抱有偏见的 (*adj*) = **biased**: Ben denied being prejudiced against mentally-retarded people. 本否认对弱智者抱有偏见。

preliminary /prɪ'lɪmɪnəri/

初步的 (*adj*): The preliminary draft of my speech has been finished, but more details need to be worked out. 我的演讲初稿已完成, 但还要拟订出更多细节。

premature /'premətʃʊə(r), --'-/

① 过早的 (*adj*) = **early**: Linda's premature death at the age of 23 was a great loss to her family. 琳达年方 23 岁就过早地去世了, 这对她的家人是一个重大的损失。

② (婴儿) 早产的 (*adj*) = **rash**: The baby is two months premature and is on total life support. 这孩子早产了两个月, 现在全靠维生系统存活。

premier /'premjə(r)/

① 总理, 首相 (*C*) = **prime minister**: The premier is to pay an official visit to France in August. 首相将于八月份对法国作正式访问。

◆同源词 **premiership** (*U*) 总理(或首相)职位(或职权)。

② 最成功的, 首要的, 首位的 (*adj*) = **foremost**: Irene longs to attend Japan's premier university. 爱琳很想上日本最好的大学。

preparation /,ɪ'prepə'reɪʃən/

① 准备 (*U*): Paul is studying hard in

preparation for his college entrance exam. 保罗正在刻苦准备大学入学考试。

② 准备工作 (C): We are making preparations for the opening ceremony. 我们在为开幕式作准备。

prepare /prɪ'peə(r)/

① 准备 (vt): My mother is preparing a meal for us. 我母亲正在为我们准备饭菜。

② 使作好准备 (vt): The teacher is preparing his students for the college entrance examination. 那位老师正在帮助他的学生准备大学入学考试。

prescription /prɪ'skɪpʃən/

处方 (C): A doctor writes (out) a prescription, and the pharmacist fills it. 医生开处方, 药剂师配药。

◆ 同源词 **prescribe** (vt) 开(药)。

◆ 同尾词 **description** (描述)。 **subscription** (订费; 捐赠)。 **transcription** (标音)。 **inscription** (碑文)。 **circumscription** (限制)。 **proscription** (禁止)。

presence /'prezəns/

出席; 在场; 存在 (U) ⇔ **absence**: I feel uncomfortable in the presence of strangers. 我在陌生人面前感到不自在。

present /'prezənt/

① 现在的, 目前的 (adj): I moved to another apartment last week. Here is my present address. 我上周搬到另一套公寓去了。这是我现在的地址。

② 出席的; 在场的; 存在的 (adj) ⇔ **absent**: How many people were present at their wedding ceremony? 有多少人出席了他们的婚礼?

③ 目前, 现在 (the + S) ⇔ **past**: We are working out a plan for the present. 我们目前在制订一个计划。

④ 礼物 (C) = **gift**: My husband gave me a necklace as a birthday present. 我丈夫送我一条项链作为生日礼物。

⑤ /prɪ'zent/ 提交 (vt): The research team decided to present the result of their investigation to the committee next Monday. 研究小组决定在下星期一向

委员会提交调查结果。

presentation /,prezən'teɪʃən/

① 陈述; 介绍 (C) = **report**: The sales manager will give a short presentation on the new sales campaign. 销售经理将简要介绍一下新的促销活动。

② 赠与(或发奖)仪式 (C): The presentation of the Academy Awards will begin at seven o'clock this evening. 奥斯卡金像奖的颁奖仪式将于今晚七点钟开始。

preservation /,prezə'veɪʃən/

保护; 维护 (U): The police are responsible for the preservation of law and order. 警察有责任维护法律与秩序。

preserve /prɪ'zɜ:v/

① 保护; 维护 (vt): The tribal leaders work very hard to preserve their unique traditions. 部落首领们在尽力保护他们的独特传统。

◆ 同源词 **preservative** (C, U) 防腐剂。

② 保藏, 保存(食品) (vt): In the past, people used salt and spices to preserve meat. 过去, 人们用盐和香料来保藏肉类。

preside /prɪ'zɑɪd/

① 主持 (vi): Mr. Ma will preside over the meeting/seminar. 马先生将主持这次会议/研讨会。

② 负责, 管辖, 领导 (vi): President Bush presided over the worst economic downturn in a decade. 布什总统接管的是十年来最严重的一次经济衰退。

◆ 同尾词 **aside** (到一边)。 **reside** (居住)。 **inside** (里面, 内部)。 **subside** (平息)。

presidency /'prezɪdənsɪ/

总统职务 (the + S): Bill Clinton was elected twice to the presidency of the U.S. 比尔·克林顿两次当选为美国总统。

president /'prezɪdənt/

总统 (C): The White House said the president would veto the bill. 白宫说总统将否决该项议案。

presidential /,prezɪ'denʃəl/

总统的 (adj): The Labor Party is ex-

pected to field its own candidate in the next presidential election. 工党有可能在下次总统选举中推出自己的候选人。

press /pres/

① 报刊; 新闻界 (U): The terrorist attack was widely reported in the press. 那次恐怖袭击在报刊上得到了广泛的报导。

② 使紧贴 (vt) = push: The little boy pressed his nose against the shop window to have a better look at the toy he liked. 那个小男孩把鼻子紧紧地贴在商店的橱窗上以便好好看一看他喜欢的那个玩具。

③ 竭力劝说, 敦促 (vt) = urge: She pressed her guest to have another cake. 她力劝客人再吃一个蛋糕。

press for

迫切要求 (vt, u) = push for: The workers are pressing for a pay raise. 工人们迫切要求加薪。

press on

不断进行 (vi) = push/press ahead/forward. push on: We must press on with our plan to beef up production. 我们必须把增加生产的计划不断执行下去。

pressure /'preʃə(r)/

压力 (U): Under great pressure from the public, the minister finally agreed to resign from the post. 在公众的巨大压力下, 部长终于同意辞职了。

prestige /pre'sti:ʒ/

威信; 声望 (U): Dr. Lee, a Nobel laureate, enjoys prestige in his country. 诺贝尔奖得主李博士在国内享有很大威望。

◆ 同源词 **prestigious** (adj) 有声望的, 有威信的。

presume /pri'zju:m/

推测 (vt) = assume, suppose: I presume the temple dates from the Qing dynasty. 我推测这座庙宇建于清朝。

◆ 同源词 **presumption** (C) 推测; 假定。

◆ 同尾词 **assume** (假设)。 **resume** (重新开始)。 **consume** (消费; 消耗)。 **subsume** (把

…纳入)。

pretend /pri'tend/

假装 (vt): My ex-girlfriend pretended that she didn't know me when we met in the street the other day. 前几天我和以前的女友在街上遇到时, 她假装不认识我。

◆ 同源词 **pretense** (U) 假装。

pretty /'prɪti/

① 美丽的; 漂亮的 (adj) = beautiful: She looks pretty in that hat. 她戴那顶帽子看上去很好看。

② 相当, 很 (adv) = very: The teacher seemed pretty satisfied with my work. 看起来老师对我的作业相当满意。

prevail /pri'veɪl/

① 盛行 (vi): Belief in ghosts even prevails among scientists. 信鬼的事甚至在科学家中也是普遍存在的。

② 获胜 (vi) = triumph: Justice prevailed over evil in the end. 正义终于战胜了邪恶。

prevailing /pri'veɪlɪŋ/

盛行的; 占优势的, 主要的 (adj) = popular: The prevailing view seems to be that the death penalty will be preserved. 普遍的看法是死刑仍将保留。

prevalent /'prevalənt/

盛行的, 普遍的 (adj) = common: Premarital sex is prevalent among young people. 婚前性行为盛行于年轻人中。

prevent /pri'vent/

① 预防, 防止 (vt): These rules are intended to prevent accidents. 这些规章旨在预防事故发生。

② 阻止, 阻挡 (vt) = keep, stop: The floods caused by the typhoon prevented him from attending school. 台风引发的洪水使他无法上学。

◆ 同源词 **preventable** (adj) 可以预防的。

prevention /pri'venʃən/

预防 (U): Prevention is better than cure. 防病总比治病好(防患未然)。

preventive /pri'ventɪv/

预防性的 (adj): We must take preven-

tive measures to reduce the risk of dengue fever. 我们必须采取预防措施来减少登革热的危害。

preview /'pri:vju:/

① 预演; 预映 (C): Only reviewers were invited to the preview of that new film. 应邀观看那部新影片预映的人仅限于评论家。

② 预试 (C): Some people consider that living together before getting married can give them a preview of marriage. 有些人认为婚前同居能使他们得到一次试婚的机会。

③ 预看, 审看 (vt): Parents are advised to preview a video before they let their kids watch it. 家长们得到的忠告是: 他们在让小孩看录像前自己得先过一下目。

◆ 同尾词 **view** (视野; 观看)。 **review** (复习)。 **overview** (概述)。 **interview** (面谈, 面试)。

previous /'pri:vjəs/

以前的, 在前的, 先前的 (adj): Frank got the job though he had no previous experience. 虽然法兰克以前没有相关经验, 他还是得到了那份工作。

◆ 同源词 **previously** (adv) 先前地。

prey /prei/

① 猎物 (U) ⇔ predator: Mice are the prey of cats. 老鼠是猫的猎物。

② 牺牲品 (U): Alice is easy prey for smooth-tongued men. 爱丽丝成了油嘴滑舌的男士们的囊中牺牲品。

③ 捕食 (vi): Cats prey on mice. 猫捕食老鼠。

④ 靠诈骗... 的钱财过日子; 掠夺 (vi): Loan sharks prey on the disadvantaged. 放高利贷者靠诈骗弱势人群的钱财过日子。

price /praɪs/

① 价钱 (C): What price did you pay for the car? 你这辆车是多少钱买的?

② 给... 定价; 给... 标价 (vt): The hat is priced very reasonably, at only 20 dollars. 那帽子的定价很合理, 只卖 20

美元一顶。

priceless /'praɪslɪs/

无价的, 价值连城的 (adj) = invaluable, valuable; ⇔ valueless, worthless: Mr. White has a magnificent collection of priceless antiques and artworks. 怀特先生收藏有一大批价值连城的古玩和艺术品。

prick /prɪk/

① 戳, 刺, 扎 (vt): I pricked my finger with a needle. 我的手指被针扎了一下。

② 刺人 (vi): The thorns prick if you touch them. 如果你碰那些荆棘, 它们会引起刺痛。

③ 刺痛 (C): I felt the prick of the needle. 我感到针扎似的刺痛。

pride /praɪd/

① 自豪; 骄傲 (U): She takes great pride in her son's success. 她为儿子取得的成功而感到自豪。

◆ 同源词 **proud** (adj) 自豪的; 骄傲的。

② 自尊 (心) (U) = self-respect: I think you hurt his pride by laughing at the way he walks. 我认为你因嘲笑他走路的样子而伤害了他的自尊心。

③ 使感到自豪 (vt): Doyle prided himself on his ability to speak ten languages. 多伊尔为自己能讲十种语言而感到自豪。

priest /praɪst/

牧师 (C) (请参阅附录“职业”)

primary /'praɪməri/

主要的 (adj) = main, chief: The primary purpose of his visiting China is to improve trading relations. 他访问中国的主要目的是为改善贸易关系。

prime /praɪm/

① 最佳的, 最好的 (adj) = best: The prime candidate to take over his job is Margaret Ramsay. 接替他工作的最佳人选是玛格丽特·莱姆西。

② 主要的, 首要的 (adj) = most important, chief, primary: Smoking is the prime cause of lung cancer. 吸烟是引发肺癌的主要原因。

primitive /'prɪmɪtɪv/

①原始的,上古的 (*adj*): Primitive men used sharpened stones or animal bones as tools. 原始人把锋利的石块或兽骨用作工具。

②原始的 (*adj*) = **crude**: The primitive tools were made of stones and animal bones. 原始工具是用石块和兽骨制成的。

prince /prɪns/

王子 (*C*): Being the crown prince, Prince Charles has naturally attracted a lot of press attention. 身为王储,查尔斯王子自然吸引了新闻界的大量关注。

princess /prɪn'ses, 'l--/

公主;王妃 (*C*): As the only daughter of a rich family, Anne has been treated like a princess since she was born. 作为富贵人家的独生女,安妮自出生之日起就得到公主般的待遇。

principal /'prɪnsɪpəl/

①首要的 (*adj*) = **chief, main, primary**: The ruling party's principal concern now is that it does not have an overall majority. 执政党目前面临的首要问题是未能赢得压倒性多数。

②校长 (*C*): Donald King is the principal of Dartmouth High School. 唐纳德·金是达特茅斯高级中学的校长。

principle /'prɪnsəpl/

①原则 (*C*) = **belief**: We adhere to the principle that everyone should be treated fairly. 我们坚持人人平等的原则。

②原理 (*C*) = **rule**: Einstein's theories form the basic principles of modern physics. 爱因斯坦的理论构成了现代物理学的基本原理。

print /prɪnt/

①印,印刷 (*vt*): The title of the song is printed in italics. 这首歌的曲名是用斜体字印刷的。

◆同源词 **printing** (*U*) 印刷;印刷术。

②用印刷体书写 (*vt*): When filling out this form, please print your name and address clearly in capitals. 填写这份表格时请用印刷体大写字母清晰地填上

你的姓名和地址。

③字体 (*U*): My father is too old to read small print without glasses. 我父亲年纪太大,不戴眼睛就无法阅读小的字体了。

④刊印 (*U*): He was very excited to see his article in print. 他因看到自己的文章已刊出而感到非常兴奋。

printer /'prɪntər/

印刷工人 (*C*): The manuscript was sent off to the printers. 文稿被送到印刷工人那里去了。

prior /'praɪə(r)/

在先的,在前的 (*adj*): Prior to this job I had taught English in a cram school. 在做这份工作之前,我曾在一家补习班教过英语。

priority /praɪ'ɒrəɪtɪ/

优先考虑的事 (*C*): Learning English is seen as the top priority in this school. 在这所学校中,学习英语被看作是头等大事。

◆同源词 **prioritize** (*vt*) 按优先顺序列出(或处理)。

prison /'prɪzən/

①监狱;监禁 (*U*): The robber was sent to prison for five years. 该抢劫犯被投入监狱服五年徒刑。

②监狱 (*C*): The thief was locked in the prison. 那小偷被关在监狱里。

prisoner /'prɪzənə(r)/

囚犯 (*C*): Two prisoners escaped from prison yesterday. 昨天有两名囚犯越狱逃跑了。

privacy /'praɪvəsi, 'prɪvəsi/

①(不受干扰的)独处 (*U*): He preferred to read in the privacy of his room. 他宁愿独自在自己的房里看书。

②隐私 (*U*): The movie star's privacy was invaded by paparazzi. 那位影星的隐私受到了狗仔队的侵犯。

private /'praɪvɪt/

①隐私的,私人的 (*adj*) ⇔ **public**: I don't like the way newspapers snoop into people's private lives. 我不喜欢报纸窥

探人们私人生活的做法。

◆同源词 **privately** (*adv*) 私底下。

②私下 (*U*) ⇔ **public**: The secret agent asked to see Mr. Johnson in private. 那名特工要求私下会见强森先生。

privilege /'prɪvɪlɪdʒ/

①特权 (*C*): High-ranking officials enjoy many privileges which junior officials don't have. 高级官员享受着低级官员享受不到的许多特权。

◆同源词 **privileged** (*adj*) 享有特权的。

②荣幸 (*S*) = (an) **honor**: I had the privilege of talking to the poet when she visited our school. 在那位女诗人访问我校时,我有幸和她交谈了几句。

prize /praɪz/

①奖品, 奖赏, 奖 (*C*): The principal will award the prizes to winners after the school sports. 校运动会结束后, 校长将给优胜者颁奖。

②珍视, 珍爱 (*vt*) = **treasure**, **value**, **cherish**: The diamond ring is the possession that Jennifer prizes most. 那枚钻石戒指是珍妮佛最珍爱的财产。

probable /'prɒbəbl/

很可能的 (*adj*) = **likely**: Judging from their recent performances, it doesn't seem very probable that they will win the game. 从他们最近的表现来看, 他们似乎不大可能在这场比赛中获胜。

◆同源词 **probability** (*U*) 可能性。

problem /'prɒbləm/

问题; 难题, 困难事 (*C*): The biggest problem we face is the shortage of highly-trained staff. 我们面临的最大问题是缺少受过高级训练的员工。

procedure /prə'si:dʒə(r)/

手续, 步骤 (*C*): You should follow the normal procedure for opening a deposit account. 你应遵循开立定期存款账户的正常手续。

proceed /prə'si:d/

继续进行 (*vi*) = **continue**: The lawyer paused to consult her notes and then proceeded with her questions. 律师停下来

看了看她的笔记, 然后继续提问。

process /'prəʊses/

①过程, 进程, 变化过程 (*C*): We have begun the difficult process of reforming the education system. 我们已经开始了改革教育制度的艰难进程。

②(制造)方法 (*C*) = **method**: The research team has developed a new process for making steel. 研究小组已开发出一种炼钢的新方法。

③加工 (*vt*) = **treat**: Fish is processed in this factory. After being cooked and seasoned, it is canned. 这家工厂加工鱼类。鱼在这里煮熟、调味后即行装罐。

◆同源词 **processor** (*C*) (信息)处理机; 加工机。

④处理 (*vt*) = **deal with**: Your application for a loan is now being processed. 你的贷款申请现在正在处理中。

procession /prə'seɪʃən/

①队伍 (*C*): The funeral procession made its way down the road. 送葬队伍沿着马路行进。

②列队 (*U*): We entered the auditorium in procession. 我们列队进入礼堂。

◆同尾词 **cession** (财产转让)。 **recession** (经济衰退期)。 **concession** (让步; 特许权)。

prod /prɒd/

①捅, 刺, 戳 (*vt*) = **poke**: Jack prodded me sharply in the stomach. 杰克猛地在我肚子上捅了一下。

②激励, 刺激 (*vt*) = **urge**, **spur**, **goad**: A teacher needs something to prod his students into studying harder. 一名教师是需要有些办法来刺激学生加紧学习的。

prodigy /'prɒdɪdʒɪ/

天才 (*C*): Mozart was a child prodigy. He could compose music at the age of 3. 莫扎特是天才儿童, 三岁时便能作曲。

produce /prə'dju:s/

①生产; 产生; 出产 (*vt*): The farmer works very hard to produce good crops. 那个农民为了种出好庄稼而工作十分努力。

②制作 (*vt*): The movie was produced

on a very small budget. 这部影片是靠很小的一个预算制作而成的。

◆同源词 **producer** (C) 制作人, 生产者, 制造者。

③ /'prɒdʒʊs/ 农产品 (U): You can buy all kinds of farm produce at the food fair. 你可以在食品展览会上买到各种农产品。

product /'prɒdʌkt/

① 产品 (C): We launched an advertising campaign to promote the latest products of our factory. 我们发起了一个广告宣传运动以推广我们工厂的最新产品。

② 结果, 产物 (C) = consequence, result: Today's environmental problems are the product of years of neglect. 如今的环境问题是多年疏忽的结果。

production /prə'dʌkʃən/

① 生产; 制造 (U): The invention of many new tools has greatly reduced the cost of production. 许多新工具的发明大大降低了生产成本。

② (文艺) 作品; (电影、戏剧等的) 上映, 上演 (C): They staged a new production of "Hamlet". 他们将把一部新的《哈姆雷特》作品搬上舞台。

productive /prə'dʌktɪv/

① 多产的 (adj) = prolific; ⇔ unproductive: She is a very productive novelist; she has already written five novels in three years. 她是个多产的小说家, 三年内已创作出五部小说。

② 富有成效的 (adj): That was a productive meeting, at which many important decisions were made. 这是一次成效卓著的会议, 会上作出了许多重要的决定。

productivity /'prɒdʌk'tɪvətɪ/

生产力 (U): Our boss adopts the carrot-and-stick approach to increase worker productivity. 我们老板常采取软硬兼施的办法来提高工人的生产力。

profession /prə'feʃən/

界; 行业; 职业 (C): She wants to go into the profession of journalism. 她想进

入新闻界(行业)工作。

professional /prə'feʃənəl/

① 职业的, 专业的 (adj): One of a lawyer's jobs is to give people professional advice. 律师的工作之一就是为人们提供专业的建议。

② 职业性的 (adj): She turned professional after she won first place in the race. 她在赛跑比赛中获得了第一名后就转为职业选手了。

③ 职业工作者; 内行 (C) = pro; ⇔ amateur: When it comes to eco-tourism, she is a real professional. 说到生态旅游, 她可是真正的内行。

◆同源词 **professionalism** (U) 职业精神。

professor /prə'fesə(r)/

教授 (C): Robert Dunn is a professor of economics at George Washington University. 罗伯特·邓恩是乔治·华盛顿大学的一名经济学教授。

proficiency /prə'fɪʃənsɪ/

熟练, 精通 (U): We need a person with a high level of proficiency in English. 我们需要一位高水平的精通英语的人。

◆同义词 请参见 **deficiency**。

proficient /prə'fɪʃənt/

熟练的, 精通的 (adj): Linda is proficient in Japanese; besides, she is a proficient marketing manager. 琳达精通日语, 此外, 她还是个精通业务的销售经理。

◆同义词 请参见 **deficient**。

profile /'prəʊfaɪl/

① 侧面(像) (C): Helen has a beautiful profile. 海伦的侧面像很漂亮。

② (人物) 简介 (C) = short description: The journalist gave a profile of the president and his rise to power. 该记者简单介绍了总统的情况及他登上权力宝座的过程。

③ 姿态 (C): Mike tried hard to keep a low/high profile. 麦克尽量保持低/高姿态。

profit /'prɒfɪt/

① 利润 (C): He made a handsome prof-

it from the sale of his antique furniture. 他从古董家具的变卖中赚到了一大笔利润。

② 获益 (vi): We can certainly profit from others' mistakes and avoid making them ourselves. 我们无疑能从别人的错误中获得教益而避免犯同样的错误。

profitable /'prɒfɪtəbl/

有利可图的 (adj) = **lucrative**: Is it profitable to invest in the IT industry now? 现在对信息技术产业进行投资有利可图吗?

profound /prə'faʊnd/

① 深的 (adj) = **abysmal**: They reached the profound depths of the ocean. 他们到达了海洋的深处。

② 深刻的 (adj) = **deep**: Martha expressed her profound grief at the loss of her father. 玛莎对父亲的去世深表哀痛。

◆ 同源词 **profundity** (U) 深刻; 深奥。

◆ 同尾词 **found** (创建)。 **confound** (使困惑)。

program /'prəʊgræm/

① 节目 (C): They will put on a program about current events on TV tonight. 他们今晚将在电视上推出一个有关时事的节目。

② 程序 (C): The engineer wrote a new computer program for predicting the rise and fall of the Dow Jones Index. 那位工程师写了一个新的计算机程序来预测道琼斯指数的涨跌情况。

③ 给(机器)下达操作指令, 把...设定好 (vt): The central heating system is programmed to start working at seven o'clock each morning. 中央供暖系统被设定在每天早上七点开始运作。

progress /'prəʊgres/

① 进步 (U): The student made little progress in English. 该学生的英语几乎没有进步。

② /prə'gres/ 进步 (vi): Chris is progressing in her studies. 克莉斯在学业方面正在取得进步。

③ /prə'gres/ 康复 (vi) = **recover**: The

nurse told me that my father was progressing quite well. 护士告诉我, 我父亲正在很快地康复。

progressive /prə(ʊ)'gresɪv/

① 逐渐的 (adj) = **gradual**: The year when World War II ended saw Britain's progressive decline as a world power. 就在第二次世界大战结束的那一年, 世人看到英国作为一个世界强国在逐渐衰落。

② 先进的 (adj): The government formulated a progressive and forward-looking policy on education. 政府制订了一项先进的、具有前瞻性的教育政策。

◆ 同源词 **progression** (U) 前进, 进步。

◆ 同尾词 请参见 **aggressive**。

prohibit /prə'hɪbɪt/

禁止 (vt) = **forbid**: Students are prohibited from smoking and gambling. 学生是不允许吸烟和赌博的。

◆ 同尾词 **inhibit** (抑制)。

prohibition /,prə'hɪ'bɪʃən/

禁令 (C) = **ban**: The school imposes a prohibition on smoking. 该校严令禁烟。

project /'prɒdʒekt/

① (学校的) 课题; 项目; 工程 (C): The pupils are required to do a project on dinosaurs. 学生们被要求做一个关于恐龙的课题。

② /prə'dʒekt/ 发射 (vt) = **launch**: The Chinese government successfully projected a weather satellite into space. 中国政府成功地将一颗气象卫星发射入太空。

③ /prə'dʒekt/ 投射, 放映 (vt): During his speech, he projected many slides onto the screen to help illustrate his points. 在演讲中, 他把许多幻灯片投射到屏幕上以帮助说明他的观点。

◆ 同源词 **projector** (C) 投影仪。 **projection** (U) 投射。

projection /prə'dʒekʃən/

① 预测 (C) = **estimate**, **prediction**: Early projections show a ten point lead for the ruling party. 早先的预测显示执

政党领先 10 个百分点。

② 凸出物 (C): The insect has spiny projections on its back. 这种昆虫背上有刺状凸出物。

prolong /prə'lonŋ/

延长 (vt) = **extend**; ⇔ **curtail**: There is no point in prolonging your visit when you begin to feel bored. 假如你感觉乏味的话就没有必要再延长访问日程了。

prominence /'prɒmɪnəns/

凸出; 显著; 杰出, 突出 (U) = **eminence**: Gandhi first came to prominence in South Africa in the 1920s. 甘地最初于 19 世纪 20 年代在南非成名。

◆ 同义词 **eminence** (卓越)。 **imminence** (紧迫)。

prominent /'prɒmɪnənt/

杰出的, 卓越的 (adj) = **outstanding**: Dr. Lee is a prominent scientist. He plays a prominent role in the academic circles. 李博士是一位杰出的科学家, 他在学术界扮演着重要的角色。

◆ 同义词 **eminent** (卓越的)。 **imminent** (即将发生的)。

promise /'prɒmɪs/

① 诺言 (C): Don't make promises that you have no intention to keep. 不要随口许下你不想去履行的诺言。

② 答应 (vt): My father promised to pick me up after school today. 我爸爸答应今天放学后来接我的。

promising /'prɒmɪsɪŋ/

有前途的 (adj): Marvin is a promising young musician. 马文是一位很有前途的青年音乐家。

promote /prə'məʊt/

① 提倡; 促进; 发扬 (vt) = **foster**: You don't have to sacrifice environmental protection to promote economic growth. 促进经济发展并非一定要以牺牲环境保护来作为代价。

② 提升, 晋升 (vt) = **elevate**; ⇔ **demote**: Mrs. Black was promoted from a branch manager to the general manager of the company. 布莱克太太被从分公司经理提升到了总公司的总经理一职。

promotion /prə'məʊʃən/

提升, 晋级 (C) = **elevation**; ⇔ **demotion**: Because of his excellent performance, he got a promotion very quickly. 他因表现出色而迅速得到了提拔。

prompt /prɒmpt/

立即的; 迅速的; 及时的 (adj): Jim is popular because he is always prompt in offering help. 吉姆因为能随时提供帮助而深受大家欢迎。

prone /prəʊn/

易于...的 (adj) = **liable**, **apt**, **inclined**: Kent is clumsy with his hands. He is prone to prick his finger when handling sharp objects. 肯特的手脚很笨拙。他摆弄尖东西时常会刺破手指。

pronounce /prə'naʊns/

① 发...的音 (vt) = **sound**: You don't need to pronounce the "b" in the word "climb". "climb" 一词中的 "b" 不发音。

◆ 同源词 **pronounceable** (adj) 可发音的。

② 宣布 (vt) = **declare**: The doctor pronounced the man dead. 医生宣布该男子已死亡。

◆ 同源词 **pronouncement** (C) 声明, 公告。

pronunciation /prə'naʊnsɪ'eɪʃən/

发音 (U): Her English pronunciation is not good, but it is improving. 她的英语发音不好, 但正在改进。

proof /pru:f/

证据 (C, U): The prosecutor has offered convincing proof(s) that the accused could have been at/on the scene of the murder. 检察官提出了令人信服的证据, 从而说明被告有可能在谋杀的案发现场。

◆ 同源词 **prove** (vt) 证明。 **proven** (adj) 被证实的。

prop /prɒp/

① 支撑物 (C): I used a bar to serve as a prop. 我用一根木棒当作支撑物。

② 把...支撑起 (vt): I propped my bicycle against a wall. 我把自行车靠在墙上。

prop up

支持 (vt, s): The government should not stop propping up state-run enterprises. 政府不应停止支持国营企业。

propaganda /ˌprɒpəˈgændə/

宣传; 宣传资料; 传播的消息 (或谣言等) (U): They are spreading vicious propaganda against the newly-formed government. 他们在四处散播恶毒的谣言来反对新组成的政府。

propel /prəˈpel/

推进 (vt): We propelled our boat with oars. 我们用桨推动小船前进。

◆同源词 **propeller** (C) 推进器; 螺旋桨。

◆同义词 请参见 **compel**。

proper /ˈprɒpə(r)/

合适的 (adj) = right, suitable: Mini skirts are not proper for this formal occasion. 在这样的正式场合穿迷你裙是不合适的。

◆同源词 **properly** (adv) 合适地。

property /ˈprɒpəti/

① 财产, 资产 (U) = possessions, belongings: This house is my property; you can't use it without my permission. 这栋房子是我的财产, 未经我的许可你不可以使用。

② 性能, 特性 (C) = feature, quality: Many plants have medicinal properties. 许多植物都有药性。

prophecy /ˈprɒfisi/

预言 (C): The prophecy that the world would be destroyed was not fulfilled. 世界将遭毁灭的预言未应验。

◆同源词 **prophesy** (vt) 预言, 预示。

prophet /ˈprɒfɪt/

先知; 预言家 (C): It is stupid to take a prophet at his word. 别傻头傻脑地听信预言家的话。

proponent /prəˈpɒnənt/

支持者, 辩护者 (C) = a vocate; ⇔ **opponent**: I have always been a strong proponent of euthanasia. 我一直都是一个安乐死的强烈支持者。

◆同义词 请参见 **component**。

proportion /prəˈpɔːʃən/

比例 (C) = ratio: The proportion of men to women in the population is 1.5 : 1. 人口中男女的比例为一点五比一。

proportional /prəˈpɔːʃənəl/

成比例的 (adj): Salary raises are proportional to the cost of living. 工资的提高是与生活费用成比例的。

proportionate /prəˈpɔːʃ(ə)nət/

相应的, 成比例的 (adj) ⇔ **disproportionate**: I took a harder job with a proportionate increase in pay. 我接受了一份更为艰苦但工资也相应增加的工作。

proposal /prəˈpɒzəl/

建议, 提议 (C) = plan, suggestion: The proposal to build another nuclear power plant was rejected by a large majority. 再建造一座核电厂的建议遭到绝大多数人否决。

propose /prəˈpɒz/

① 提出; 提议 (vt) = suggest: George proposed that we (should) go on a picnic this Sunday. 乔治提议这星期天我们去野餐。

② 求婚 (vi): Daniel proposed to his girlfriend on Valentine's Day. 丹尼尔在情人节那天向他的女友求婚了。

proposition /ˌprɒpəˈzɪʃən/

① 主张 (C): We debated/discussed the proposition that liberalization can revitalize the economy. 我们就自由化能给经济带来新活力的主张进行了辩论/讨论。

② 建议 (C) = suggestion, proposal: Any proposition you make will be considered. 你提出的任何建议都将得到考虑。

◆同义词 请参见 **opposition**。

prose /prəʊz/

散文 (U) ⇔ **poetry**: I like to read clear and simple prose. 我爱读简洁明快的散文。

prosecute /ˈprɒsɪkjʊt/

对... 起诉 (vt): David was prosecuted for murder. 大卫因谋杀罪而被起诉。

◆同义词 **execute** (处决; 执行)。

prosecution /ˌprɒsɪˈkjuːʃ(ə)n/

(被)起诉 (C): The mob leader's prosecution was hampered by the disappearance of key witnesses. 对暴民头领的起诉因关键证人失踪而受阻。

◆同义词 **execution** (处决; 执行)。

prospect /ˈprɒspekt/

① 前景 (C) = **possibility**: There are good prospects for car sales this year. 今年汽车销售的前景看好。

② 有希望的人选 (C): Rick is the brightest baseball prospect in years. 瑞克是未来几年里最有希望获得成功的棒球运动员。

③ 指望, 希望 (U): There is little prospect of employment in Mexico, so many Mexicans sneak across the border to find jobs. 墨西哥的就业形势暗淡; 所以, 许多墨西哥人为寻找工作而偷越国境。

④ 指望, 希望 (S): Investing money in the stock market is a bleak/rosy prospect. 投资于股票市场的前途暗淡/光明。

⑤ /prəˈspekt/ 勘探 (vi): Many people trekked across the desert to prospect for oil/gold. 许多人为了勘探石油/金矿而长度跋涉穿行于沙漠之中。

◆同义词 **respect** (尊敬)。**inspect** (检查)。**circumspect** (谨慎的)。**retrospect** (回顾)。**aspect** (方面)。

prospective /prəˈspektɪv/

可能的; 预期的 (adj): I try to find prospective buyers for the cars. 我在努力寻找着可能的汽车买主。

◆同义词 **introspective** (内省的)。**respective** (各自的, 分别的)。

prosper /ˈprɒspə(r)/

兴旺 (vi): My uncle is prospering in his business and has opened another store. 我舅舅生意兴隆, 又开了一家店。

prosperity /prɒˈsperətɪ/

繁荣 (U): The country's prosperity depends on foreign trade. 该国的繁荣是依靠外贸取得的。

prosperous /ˈprɒspərəs/

富有的; 繁荣的 (adj) = **wealthy**: After years of hard work, my uncle has become a prosperous businessman. 多年的辛劳成就了我的叔叔, 他现已成为一名富商。

protect /prəˈtekt/

保护 (vt) = **defend**: He raised his arms to protect his face from the blow. 他举起双臂以保护脸部免被击中。

◆同源词 **protector** (C) 保护者。

protection /prəˈtektʃən/

防护, 保护 (U): Your thin coat gave/provided little protection against the cold. 你的那件薄外套不足以御寒。

protective /prəˈtektɪv/

保护(性)的 (adj): The mother is too protective towards/of her son. 这位母亲对儿子太爱护了。

protein /ˈprəʊtiːn/

蛋白质 (U): The doctor advised me to go on a diet that is high in vegetable protein. 医生建议我吃些富含植物蛋白的食物。

protest /ˈprəʊtest/

① 抗议 (C): The local people entered/made/registered a protest to the minister about the new incinerator. 当地的居民就新建焚化炉的问题向部长提出了抗议。

② 抗议 (U): The minister of education resigned in protest against the decision to stop education(al) reforms. 教育部长为了对停止教育改革的决定表示抗议而辞职了。

③ /prəˈtest/ 表示抗议 (vi): They protested strongly against the government's new housing policy. 他们对政府新推出的住房政策表示强烈抗议。

④ /prəˈtest/ 对...表示抗议 (vt): A strike was planned to protest the mistreatment of workers. 为了对虐待工人表示抗议, 工人们正酝酿进行罢工。

proud /praʊd/

骄傲的; 自豪的 (adj): Derek is very proud of his daughter, who is mature and independent. 德里克为他那既成熟又独

立的女儿而深感自豪。

◆同源词 **pride** (*U*) 骄傲; 自豪。

prove /pru:v/

证明 (*vt*): The fingerprints on the gun proved conclusively that Jack was the murderer. 枪上的指纹令人信服地证明杰克就是凶手。

◆同源词 **proof** (*C, U*) 证据。

proverb /'prɒvəb/

格言, 谚语 (*C*): An old Arab proverb goes/runs, "The enemy of my enemy is my friend." 有一个阿拉伯谚语说: "敌人之敌即为我友。"

provide /prə'vaɪd/

提供 (*vt*) = **supply**: The government provided the typhoon victims with food and drink. 政府为台风的受灾者提供了食品和饮料。

province /'prɒvɪns/

省 (*C*): This country is composed of 10 provinces, each of which has its own capital. 这个国家由 10 个省组成, 每个省都有自己的省会。

provincial /prə'vɪnʃəl/

省的 (*adj*): The former provincial governor was accused of buying off local chiefs with public money. 前省长被指控用公款收买了当地的首领。

provoke /prə'vʊk/

激起 (*vt*) = **excite**, **arouse**, **kindle**: The decision to build an incinerator in the village provoked storms of protests. 在村里建造一座焚化炉的决定激起了抗议浪潮。

◆同源词 **provocative** (*adj*) 挑衅性的; 激怒人的。 **provocation** (*C, U*) 激怒。

◆同尾词 **evoke** (唤起)。 **convoke** (召集...开会)。 **invoke** (援用)。 **revoke** (废除)。

prowl /praʊl/

① 四处觅食 (*vi*), = **sneak**: Several cats prowled around the garbage cans all day. 有几只猫整天在垃圾箱周围觅食。

② 潜行于; 徘徊于 (*vt*): A gang of skinheads prowled the streets. 一伙光头仔在街上徘徊。

prune /pru:n/

修剪 (*vt*) = **trim**: The rose bush needs to be pruned. 玫瑰丛需要修剪了。

psychological /,saɪkə'lɒdʒɪkəl/

心理(上)的; 心理学的 (*adj*) ⇔ **physical**: Ruby's loss of memory is a psychological problem, not a physical one. 露比的记忆力丧失是心理问题, 而非身体问题。

◆同源词 **psychologically** (*adv*) 心理上。

psychologist /saɪ'kɒlədʒɪst/

心理学家 (*C*): Mr. Brown is an educational psychologist. 布朗先生是教育心理学家。

psychology /saɪ'kɒlədʒi/

① 心理学 (*U*): Dr. Piaget is an expert in child psychology. 皮亚杰医生是儿童心理学家。

② 心理; 心态 (*U*): Many parents find it hard to understand the psychology of their children during their adolescence. 许多父母都觉得很难以理解自己孩子在青春期时的心理状态。

pub /pʌb/

酒馆 (*C*): He went down to the pub for a drink. 他去小酒馆小酌了。

public /'pʌblɪk/

① 公众的 (*adj*): The president is attempting to drum up public support for his economic program. 总统在竭力争取公众支持其经济计划。

② 公开的 (*adj*): On second thought, the scientist decided to make his findings public. 经重新考虑, 那位科学家决定将其研究成果公之于众。

③ 公立的 (*adj*) ⇔ **private**: Another new public vocational high school will be set up this summer in the city. 该市今年夏天将成立另一所公立的职业高中。

④ 公众 (*the + S*): This museum is open to the public. 这家博物馆向公众开放。

◆说明 **the public** 作主语时可接单数或复数动词。

publicize /'pʌblɪsaɪz/

宣传; 引起公众对...的注意 (*vt*): The former councilor's sex scandal was widely publicized. Ironically, she benefited a

lot from the publicity. 前政务委员的性丑闻受到了公众的广泛注意。具有讽刺意味的是,她从中得到了许多好处。

◆同源词 **publicity** (U) 公众的注意。

publication /ˌpʌblɪ'keɪʃən/

① 出版 (U): It was clear, even before publication, that the novel would be a best seller. 甚至在出版前,情况就已经很清楚:那部小说将成为畅销书。

◆同源词 **publish** (vt) 出版。

② 出版物 (C): Peter is searching the bookshelves for publications on bird watching. 彼得在书架上寻找着有关野鸟考察的出版物。

publicity /pʌ'blɪsəti/

① 公众的关注 (U): The movie received enormous publicity in China. 这部影片在中国受到了公众的极大关注。

② 宣传 (U): The publicity for her latest book was poor and sales were low. 她的最新出版的书的宣传工作做得不好,所以销售量很低。

publish /'pʌblɪʃ/

① 出版 (vt): His latest book of poetry will be published in May. 他的最新诗作将于五月份出版。

◆同源词 **publishing** (U) 出版。

② 公布,宣布 (vt) = announce: The latest unemployment figures will be published tomorrow. 最新的失业人数将于明天公布。

publisher /'pʌblɪʃə(r)/

出版者 (C) (请参阅附录“职业”)

pudding /'puːdɪŋ/

布丁 (C, U) (请参阅附录“食物”)

puff /pʌf/

① 吸烟 (vi): I saw Mike puffing at/on his pipe on the doorstep. 我看见麦克在门口的台阶上吸着烟斗。

② 喘气 (vi): By the time I got to the top of the mountain, I was huffing and puffing. 当我登上山顶时,已累得上气不接下气。

pull /pʊl/

① 拉 (vt) ⇔ push: A horse was pulling a heavy cart up a steep slope. 一匹马正在

把一辆沉重的板车往陡坡上拉。The door is stuck; I can't pull it open. 门卡住了,我拉不开。

② 拉 (vi) ⇔ push: In a tug-of-war, the competitors pull as hard as they can. 在拔河比赛中,参赛者全都尽力地拉绳。

③ 拉 (C): I felt a pull at my sleeve and turned around to see who it was. 我觉得袖子被拉了一下,就转过身去看了一下是谁。

pull back

① 使撤退 (vt, s) = put out (of): Israel decided to pull back its forces from Lebanon. 以色列决定从黎巴嫩撤军。

② 退却 (vi) = draw back: The cat pulled back in terror as the dog jumped at it. 在狗扑过来的时候,猫惊恐地退缩了回去。

pull down

① 把...拆毁 (vt, s) = tear/knock down: They pulled down the old bridge. 他们拆掉了那座旧桥。

② 使体质下降 (vt, s) = drag down: The flu has pulled Chris down. She looks older and her face is haggard. 流行性感冒使克莉丝的体质下降了。她看上去老了,脸色也很憔悴。

pull in

(火车等)进站 (vi) = draw in, arrive; ⇔ pull/draw out: The train/bus pulled in and all the passengers got off. 火车/公共汽车进站了,所有乘客都下了车。

pull off

① 达成,努力实现,赢得 (vt, s) = carry/bring off: They have decided to buy 5,000 copies of this new book. How did you pull off this big deal? 他们已经决定购买5000本新书。你是怎样敲定这样大的一笔生意的?

② 驶离(道路)停下或进入支路 (vi; vt, u) = pull over: We pulled off (the road) to get some food and stretch our legs. 我们驶离道路把车开到了停车处,以便弄点吃的并伸伸腿。

pull out

① 驶离 (vi) = draw out; ⇔ pull in: The train was pulling out of the station. 火车在驶出车站。

② 撤走 (vi): Our soldiers are pulling out of the island. 我们的士兵正从岛上撤走。

③ 退出 (vi): The Bush administration would pull out of the 1994 agreement with France. 布什政府将退出 1994 年与法国签订的协议。

④ 使撤出 (vt, s) = pull back (from): American forces will be pulled out of this war-ravaged country. 美军将撤出这个饱受战争蹂躏的国家。

pull over

(把…)驶向路边 (vi; vt, s) = draw/pull in, pull off: I pulled (my car) over to the side to let a truck pass. 我把车开到路边以让卡车通过。

pull through/around

① 使恢复健康 (vt, s) = bring/carry through: The doctor assured me that he could pull my father through (the serious illness). 医生向我保证他能使我父亲(从重病中)恢复健康。

② 使渡过危机(或难关等) (vt, s) = carry/bring through: The loan might pull the company through (its financial troubles). 这笔贷款也许能让公司渡过经济困难。

③ 恢复健康 (vi) = come through: The doctor assured me that my father will pull through. 医生叫我放心,说我父亲能恢复健康。

pull together

① 搜集 (vt, s) = collect, gather: I pulled together information from several sources in preparing the speech. 我在准备讲稿的时候从几处地方搜集了资料。

② 使恢复过来 (vt, s): I was frightened by the dog jumping at me. It took me several minutes to pull myself together. 我被向我扑来的狗吓了一跳。我花了好长一段时间才恢复过来。

pull up

① 使(车辆)停下 (vt, s) = draw up: The driver pulled the bus up at a red light. 司机在红灯亮起来的时候把公共汽车停了下来。

② 停下 (vi) = draw up: The bus pulled up when the light turned red. 公共汽车在红灯亮起来的时候停了下来。

pulse /pʌls/

① 脉搏 (C): The nurse took/felt Betty's pulse and found it was faster than normal. 护士给贝蒂诊了脉,发觉它比正常的快。

② 搏动,跳动 (vi): The blood pulsed through her veins. 她热血沸腾。

③ 充满 (vi): Excitement pulsed through the football fans. 足球迷们激情洋溢。

◆ 同义词 请参见 **impulse**。

pump /pʌmp/

① 打气筒 (C): Nelson blew up the flat tire with a bicycle pump. 尼尔森用一只自行车打气筒给瘪了的车胎充气。

② 抽吸 (C): After several pumps, the water began to flow. 用泵抽吸数下之后,水就开始流动了。

③ 用泵抽出 (vt): After the typhoon, many people became busy pumping water out of their flooded basement. 台风过后,许多人开始忙于用泵把水从遭水淹的地下室抽出。

pumpkin /'pʌmpkɪn/

南瓜 (C) (请参阅附录“蔬菜”)

punch /pʌntʃ/

① 用拳猛击 (vt): Roger punched the pickpocket on the nose when he caught him stealing his wallet. 罗杰发现扒手在偷他的钱包时对着他的鼻子打了一拳。

② 打(洞) (vt): The ticket-collector

punched a hole in my ticket. 检票员在我的票上打了个洞。

③ 一拳 (C): Out of anger, Roger gave the man a punch in the stomach. 罗杰气得往那男子肚子上猛击了一拳。

punch in

打卡上班 (vi) = clock/ring in; ⇔ punch out: The workers are supposed to punch in by nine o'clock. 工人们应于九点钟打卡上班。

punch out

打卡下班 (vi) = clock/ring out; ⇔ punch in: We punch out at six o'clock. 我们六点钟打卡下班。

punctual /'pʌŋktʃuəl/

准时的 (adj) = on time: As usual, Jill was punctual for the appointment. 吉儿像往常一样准时赴约了。

◆ 同源词 **punctuality** (U) 准时。

punish /'pʌnɪʃ/

惩罚 (vt) = discipline: His mother punished him for his rudeness. 他母亲因他粗鲁无礼而惩罚了他。

punishment /'pʌnɪʃmənt/

① 惩罚 (U): We are determined that the terrorists will not escape punishment. 我们决心不让恐怖分子逃脱惩罚。

② 惩罚 (C) = penalty: Rita sent her son to bed early as a punishment for breaking the vase. 莉塔让儿子提早上床睡觉以作为对他打碎花瓶的惩罚。

pupil /'pju:pəl/

小学生 (C): This class has about 30 pupils. 这个班级约有 30 名小学生。

puppy /'pʌpi/

小狗 (C) (请参阅附录“动物”)

purchase /'pɜ:tʃəs/

① 购买, 买 (vt) = buy: I don't have enough money to purchase a new car. 我没有足够的钱买新汽车。

② 买东西 (C): I pulled over to make a few purchases. 我把汽车停到路边后去买了几样东西。

③ 购买 (U): Our company has run up huge debts after the purchase of a new warehouse. 我们公司在买下一座新仓库后欠下了大笔债务。

pure /pjʊə(r)/

① 纯净的 (adj): In this remote mountainous area, the air is fresh and pure. 在这个边远的山区里, 空气清新纯净。

② 纯的 (adj): This sweater is made of pure wool. 这件毛线衫是用纯羊毛做的。

purify /'pjʊərɪfaɪ/

使净化, 使纯净 (vt) = filter: The water from the stream is purified by passing it through charcoal and sand. 取自小溪的水由于使它通过了木炭和沙子而得到了净化。

◆ 同源词 **purifier** (C) 净水器。

purity /'pjʊərətɪ/

纯净度 (U) ⇔ impurity (U, C): The purity of running water is tested regularly to ensure safety. 为了保证安全, 自来水的纯净度是要定期检测的。

purple /'pɜ:pl/

紫色 (的) (U, adj) (请参阅附录“颜色”)

purpose /'pɜ:pəs/

① 目的 (C): We arranged the meeting for the purpose of preventing a strike. 我们安排这次会议的目的要防止罢工。

◆ 同源词 **purposeful** (adj) 有目的的。 **purposeless** (adj) 无目的的。

② 意义, 含义 (U): I need to find meaning and purpose in my life. 我需要找出生活的意义。

purse /pɜ:s/

钱包 (C): I left my purse in your car. 我把钱包忘在你的汽车里了。

pursue /pə'sju:z/

① 追捕 (vt) = chase: The police are pursuing an escaped prisoner. 警方正在追捕一名逃犯。

② 追求 (vt): Sonia had come to England to pursue an acting career. 桑尼亚来英国是为了追求表演事业。

pursuit /pə'sju:t/

追赶 (U): The police car raced through the streets in pursuit of another car. 警车在街上疾驰, 追赶着另一辆汽车。

push /puʃ/

① 推 (vt) ⇔ pull: He pushed the door open. 他推开门。

② 挤出(路) (vt): Peter pushed his way to the front of the crowd. 彼得挤到了人群前面。

③ 逼 (vt) = force (sb to V): His father is pushing him into studying law. 他父亲在逼他学法律。

④ 推 (C): The shy boy needs a push to take the first step. 这个害羞的男孩子需要有人给他推一把才敢跨出第一步。

push about/around

把...差来遣去, 摆布 (vt, s) = boss/order/kick/shove about/around: I hate to be pushed around. 我讨厌受人摆布。

push through

使被通过(或接受) (vt, s): We must push the bill through (Congress). 我们一定要让该法案(在国会)获得通过。

put /pʊt/, put (pt), put (pp)

放 (vt) = place: Mike put the shopping bag on the table. 麦克把购物袋放在桌上。

put across

使被理解 (vt, s) = get across: I tried hard to put my message across to my students. 我努力使学生理解我讲的意思。

put aside

① 留出(时间等) (vt, s) = lay: I have to put a little money/time aside for a trip to my hometown. 我得留出一点钱/时间回故乡一次。

② 把...搁置起来 (vt, s) = lay/set aside: I put my new book aside for two months while I went on vacation. 我在度假期间把我正在写的新书搁置了两个月。

put away

① 把...收起来 (vt, s) = pack away: Our guests will arrive soon; please put away your dirty clothes. 我们的客人马上就要到了, 请把你的脏衣服收起来。

② 把...储存起来 (vt, s) = save: My son has put away over ten thousand dollars. 我儿子已经储存了10,000多美元。

③ 吃 (vt, s): The amount that the child can put away is quite amazing. 这孩子能吃那么多东西实在令人吃惊。

put down

① 镇压 (vt, s) = suppress, quell: The riot police was called in to put down the riot. 防暴警察被召来镇压暴乱。

② 批评 (vt, s) = criticize. call/dress down: Alice has tried her best at playing the flute. You should not put her down like that. 艾丽丝在吹笛子方面已经尽力了。你不该那样批评她。

put forward

提出 (vt, s) = put forth: I put forward the plan, but it was turned down. 我提出了计划, 但是被驳回了。

put off

① 使延期 (vt, s) = hold/leave/lay over: The game has been put off till next week. 比赛已被延期到下个星期了。

② 使厌恶 (vt, s) = turn off: The idea of moving house again put me off. 再次搬家的想法使我厌恶。

③ 让...下车 (vt, s) = let/drop off; ⇔ pick up: I will put you off at the corner of the street. 我将在街角让你下车。

④ 使入睡 (vt, s): A cup of hot milk will put you off (to sleep). 喝一杯热牛奶能让你很快入睡。

put on

① 增加(体重等) (vt, s) = gain; ⇔ lose: Jane has put on at least ten pounds recently. 珍的体重最近起码增加了10磅。

② 穿上 (vt, s) ⇔ take off: Put your coat on before you go outside. 你出去之前要穿上外套。

③ 上演 (戏剧等) (vt, s): We are putting on a concert/play to raise money for the earthquake victims. 我们打算举行一场音乐会/戏剧演出以便为地震受害者募捐。

④ 欺骗, 作弄 (vt, s): Dad can't be serious about what he said. He must be putting you on. 爸爸对他说的话不会当真的。他一定是跟你开开玩笑的。

put out

① 扑灭 (vt, s) = extinguish: The fire fighters put the fire out in half an hour. 消防队员在半小时内就把火扑灭了。

② 使失去知觉 (vt, s) = put under: The doctor put Amy out with an anaesthetic. 医生用麻醉药使艾美失去知觉。

put over

使被理解 (vt, s) = get/put across: The program is intended to help you put over your ideas more effectively. 这个课程旨在帮助你把你的想法讲得更清楚。

put through

① 做成, 完成 (vt, s): We put the deal through very quickly. 我们很快就做成了那笔生意。

② 为...接通电话 (vt, s): Operator, can you put me through to this number? 接线员, 请你帮我接通这个号码, 好吗?

③ 使通过 (vt, s) = push through: I put two thirds of my students through the exam. 我让三分之二的学生通过了考试。

put together

装配, 组装 (vt, s) = assemble; ⇔ take apart: I managed to put the bike together properly by following the directions. 我设法照着说明书把自行车装配起来了。

put up

① 建造 (vt, s) = erect; ⇔ tear/knock down, demolish: The workers are tearing down the condemned building in order to put up a new one. 工人们在把那幢被列为危楼的建筑拆掉, 以便在原址建造一栋新楼。

② 为...提供膳宿 (vt, s): As a gesture of good will, I put my distant relative up in my home for the night. 为了表达善意, 我让我的远房亲戚在我家过了一夜。

put up with

忍受 (vt, u) = bear, endure: I cannot put up with any noise while I am studying. 我在看书时受不了一点吵闹声。

puzzle /'pʌzl/

① 拼图游戏 (C): My nephew likes to work on puzzles. 我侄子爱做拼图游戏。

② 使困惑 (vt) = baffle: My sister's behavior puzzled me and caused me anxiety. 我妹妹的行为使我困惑和担心。

◆ 同源词 **puzzled** (adj) 感到困惑的。 **puzzling** (adj) 令人困惑的。

puzzle out

找到...的答案 (vt, s) = figure/work out: I cannot puzzle out a way out of our trouble. 我想不出摆脱困境的办法来。

puzzle over

就...苦思 (vt, u): You don't need to waste effort puzzling over her motive for standing you up. 你不必浪费精力去猜测她对你失约的动机。

pyramid /'pɪrəmid/

金字塔 (C): The ruins of 35 major pyramids still stand near the Nile River in Egypt. 35座大金字塔的遗迹仍耸立在埃及的尼罗河畔。

Q

quack /kwæk/

庸医, 江湖医生 (C): Some people would rather go to see a quack doctor and take quack medicine. 有些人宁愿去看江湖医生和吃江湖医生的药。

◆ 同源词 **quackery** (U) 江湖骗术。

quake /kweik/

① 地震 (C) = **earthquake**: The quake destroyed many buildings in seconds. 地震顷刻间摧毁了许多建筑物。

② 震动 (vi) = **shake, vibrate**: The ground quaked as the big truck passed. 大卡车开过时地面在震动。

③ 发抖 (vi) = **shiver, tremble**: His legs quaked with fear. 他害怕得双腿发抖。

qualification /ˌkwɒlɪfɪ'keɪʃən/

资格; 条件 (C): Cindy has all the right qualifications to become a good teacher. 辛迪具备成为一名优秀教师所需的一切条件。

qualified /'kwɒlɪfaɪd/

合格的, 适合的 (adj): Roy is a highly qualified English professor, but he doesn't feel qualified to teach children. 罗伊是一名绝对合格的英语教授, 但他觉得自己不适合教小孩子。

qualify /'kwɒlɪfaɪ/

① 使有资格 (vt) ⇔ **disqualify** (... from): Fluency in English qualifies Linda for work in the Foreign Ministry. 流利的英语使琳达有资格在外交部工作。

② 有资格 (vi): Mark qualified as a lawyer. 马克取得了律师资格。

quality /'kwɒlətɪ/

① 品质, 质量 (U): This store sells only clothes of the highest quality. 这家店只卖高品质的衣服。

② 特质, 特性 (C) = **attribute, trait, characteristic**: She lacks/possesses many good qualities, including sympathy, persistence, and leadership. 她缺少/具有许多优良品质, 包括同情心、毅力和领导才能。

quantity /'kwɒntəti/

① 数量 (U): It was a bad year for crops, both in quality and quantity. 这一年收成不好, 庄稼的质量和数量都不行。

② 大量 (C): Natural gas was discovered in large quantities beneath the North Sea. 北海的下面发现了大量的天然气。

quarrel /'kwɒrəl/

① 争吵 (C) = **wrangle, dispute**: She had a quarrel with her husband about/over who should do the dishes. 她为谁应洗碗的问题和丈夫发生了争吵。

② 争吵 (vi) = **wrangle, dispute, argue**: The couple often quarreled with each other over trifles before they broke up. 这对夫妻在分手前经常为小事争吵。

quarrelsome /'kwɒrəlsəm/

爱争吵的 (adj): Ben is a quarrelsome busybody. He tends to pick quarrels with anyone. 本是个爱争吵的好事者, 他和任何人都会发生争吵。

quart /kwɔ:t/

夸脱 (C): Four quarts is equal to one gallon. 四夸脱等于一加仑。

quarter /'kwɔ:tə(r)/

① 一刻钟 (C) = **15 minutes**: "What time is it?" "It's a quarter to ten". "现在几点了?" "十点差一刻"。

② 二角五分 (C) = **25 cents**: "How much does a cup of coffee cost?" "A quarter." "一杯咖啡多少钱?" "二角五分。"

③ 四分之一 (C) = (one) fourth: Kevin ate a quarter of the cake. 凯文吃了四分之一一个蛋糕。

quay /ki:/

码头 (C): The quay was lined with fishing boats. 码头边排列着渔船。

queen /kwɪn/

女王 (C) ⇔ king: Queen Elizabeth II rules her kingdom wisely. 女王伊丽莎白二世治国英明。

queer /kwɪə(r)/

怪异的 (adj) = strange, odd: The bread has a queer smell. Don't eat it. 这面包有股怪味,别吃了。

quench /kwentʃ/

① 解(渴) (vt) = relieve, satisfy: Lemon juice can really quench your thirst. 柠檬汁确实能替你解渴。

② 扑灭 (vt) = put out, extinguish: I used sand to quench the fire. 我用沙子把火扑灭了。

query /'kwɪəri/

① 疑问 (C) = question: I have a query for the doctor. 我有个疑问要医生解答。

② 对...提出疑问;询问;问 (vt): I would query Betty on her future plans. 我想询问一下贝蒂对未来有何打算。

③ 对...表示怀疑 (vt) = question: I am querying the truth of what Sandy said. 我对珊蒂所说的话的真实性表示怀疑。

quest /kwɛst/

① 寻找 (C) = search: They set out on a quest for the hidden treasure. 他们出发去寻找宝藏了。

② 寻找 (vi) = seek: They are questing after the hidden treasure. 他们在寻找宝藏。

◆ 同尾词 request (要求)。conquest (征服)。

question /'kwɛstʃən/

① 问题 (C): Students ask questions of their teacher. 学生问老师问题。

② 疑问 (U) = doubt, problem: There's no question about her ability to do the job. 她做这份工作的能力是毫无疑问

的。

③ 对...表示怀疑 (vt) = doubt: The speaker is challenging his audience to question their own beliefs. 那个演讲者在挑动听众对他们自己的信仰表示怀疑。

◆ 同源词 questionable (adj) 可疑的,不确定的。

④ 盘问 (vt): The police questioned Miss Wang about her relationship with the dead man. 警察就王小姐和死者的关系对她进行了盘问。

questionnaire /'kwɛstʃə'neə(r)/

问卷调查表 (C): The workers are asked to fill in a questionnaire about/on their working conditions. 工人们被要求填写一份有关工作条件的问卷调查表。

queue /kju:/

① 队列,长队 (C) = line: I was stuck in a queue for one hour. 我被困在长队(的汽车)中一个小时。

② 排队 (vi): The bank is really busy—I am afraid that we'll have to queue for ages to get served. 银行确实很忙——恐怕我们得排队等候很久才能得到服务。

quick /kwɪk/

① 快的,迅速的 (adj) = rapid, swift, fast: Alice's reply to the question was quick and precise. 爱丽斯对那个问题的回答既快又准确。

② 性急的,易怒的 (adj): Watch your diction when you talk to Mary; she is quick to take offense. 你和玛丽说话时要注意措辞,她很容易生气。

③ 反应快的 (adj) ⇔ slow: My brother is quick at math. 我弟弟学数学很快。

④ 快 (adv) = quickly: Come quick; young Ted has fallen into a pond. 快来,小泰德掉到池塘里去了。

quiet /'kwaɪət/

① 轻声的 (adj) = low, soft: Since the baby was sleeping, we talked in a quiet voice. 因为婴儿在睡觉,我们谈话时声音很低。

② 悄悄的 (adj): Can I have a quiet

word with you? 我能和你说句悄悄话吗?

◆同源词 **quietly** (*adv*) 轻声地; 悄悄地。 **quietness** (*U*) 平静, 沉着。

③ 平静下来 (*vi*) = **calm down**: The wind dropped and the sea quieted. 风小了下来, 海面也平静了下来。

quilt /kwɪlt/

被子, 被褥 (*C*) = **covering, comforter**: Her mother made a beautiful patchwork quilt for her. 她母亲给她做了一条漂亮的百衲被。

quit /kwɪt/, quit/quitted (*pt*), quit/quitted (*pp*)

① 停止; 放弃 (*vt*) = **stop**: Quit bothering me. Leave me alone. 不要烦我, 让我一个人待着。

② 辞职; 辞(职) (*vi, vt*): He would quit (his job) before his boss fired him. 不等老板解雇他, 他就会辞职的。

quite /kwaɪt/

① 十分, 非常 (*adv*) = **rather**: David quite enjoyed living alone in the countryside. 大卫十分喜欢在乡下独居。

② 完全地 (*adv*) = **completely, entirely**: I'm not quite ready. Please give me some more time. 我还没有完全准备好, 请再给我一些时间。

quiver /'kwɪvə(r)/

发抖 (*vi*) = **tremble, shudder**: Julia quivered with excitement/rage. 茱莉亚

激动得/气得发抖。

quiz /kwɪz/

① 小测验 (*C*) = **test**: We usually have a quiz at the end of the class. 一堂课结束时我们通常要做一个小测验。

② 测验 (*vt*) = **test**: The teacher is quizzing her students on biology. 老师在对学生进行生物测验。

③ 盘问 (*vt*) = **question**: Linda's parents quizzed her about the party. 琳达的父母就聚会的事盘问她了。

quota /'kwɒtə/

限额, 配额 (*C*): This country sets a strict quota on imports of rice. 这个国家对进口稻米有严格的配额。

quotation /kwəʊ'teɪʃən/

引用; 引文 (*C*) = **quote, citation**: Helen illustrated her argument with quotations from several experts. 海伦引用了几个专家的话来阐述她的论点。

quote /kwɒt/

① 引用, 引述 (*vt*) = **cite**: The president was quoted as saying that he would do everything to boost our economy. 报导引述总统的话, 说他将尽一切努力来提升经济。

② 引语, 引文 (*C*) = **quotation**: This is the quote that he is fond of using: "Look before you leap." 这就是他非常喜欢用的引语: "三思而后行。"

R

rabbit /'ræbɪt/

兔子;家兔(C)(请参阅附录“动物”)

race /reɪs/

① 赛跑(C): Miss Plumer won the ten-mile race. 普鲁莱小姐在10英里赛跑中获胜了。

② 种族(C): The college welcomes students of all races and faiths. 这所大学欢迎不同种族及信仰的学生。

③ 进行比赛(vi): The boys raced to see who would get to school first. 男孩子们进行了看谁先到学校的比赛。

④ 使疾走;使全速行进(vt) = rush: Harry was raced to the hospital. 哈里被急速送到了医院。

racial /'reɪʃəl/

种族的(adj): Some blacks in America suffer racial discrimination. 美国的一些黑人遭受种族歧视。

racism /'reɪsɪzəm/

种族歧视;种族主义(U) = racialism: Racism must be stamped out. 种族歧视必须消灭。

rack /ræk/

① 搁架(C): Put the clean dishes on the dish rack. 把洗净的盘碟放到碗碟架上去。

② 折磨(vt) = torture: Candy was racked with/by guilt. 凯迪受到了良心的折磨。

radar /'reɪdɑ:(r)/

雷达(U): The airplane disappeared from the radar screen. 那架飞机从雷达屏幕上消失了。

radiant /'reɪdɪənt/

① 喜气洋洋的,容光焕发的(adj): The

bride was radiant with joy and flashed a radiant smile. 新娘喜气洋洋,容光焕发地笑了笑。

◆ 同源词 radiance (U) 容光焕发。

② 发光的,光芒四射的(adj) = bright: Our kite is flying in the radiant blue sky. 我们的风筝在阳光普照的蓝天上飞翔。

radiate /'reɪdiət/

① (光、热等) 辐射(vi): Energy radiates from the sun. 能量自太阳辐射出来。

② 散发,显露,焕发(vi): Self-confidence radiates from Mark. 马克的身上散发出一种自信。

③ 发射(vt) = give off, emit: The sun radiates heat and light. 太阳发射出热和光。

④ 散发(vt) = exude: Mark radiates self-confidence. 马克的身上散发出一种自信。

radiation /,reɪdɪ'eɪʃən/

辐射(U): Before you go to the beach, you had better apply some suntan lotion over the skin. It can filter out harmful ultraviolet radiation. 你去海滩前最好在皮肤上涂些防晒油。它能过滤掉有害的紫外线辐射。

radiator /'reɪdiətə(r)/

暖气装置;散热器(C): The cat is sleeping on a mat in front of the radiator. 猫睡在暖气前面的一块小地毯上。

radical /'rædɪkəl/

彻底的;激进的(adj): The government carried out a radical reform of the education system. 政府对教育体制进行了彻底改革。

radio /'reɪdrəʊ/

收音机, 无线电 (U): The announcement was broadcast on the radio and on television. 那个公告在收音机及电视上播出。

radish /'rædɪʃ/

萝卜 (C): I bought a bunch of radishes. 我买了一把萝卜。

radius /'reɪdiəs/

半径 (C): Draw a circle with a radius of five centimeters. 画一个半径为五厘米的圆。

◆ 相关词 **diameter** (直径)。 **circumference** (圆周)。 **arc** (弧)。 **chord** (弦)。

raft /rɑ:ft/

木筏, 木排; 充气橡皮(或塑料)艇 (C): The crew of the sinking ship climbed into a rubber raft. 沉船上的船员爬入了一艘充气橡皮艇中。

rag /ræg/

① 碎布, 破布; 抹布 (C, U): She cleaned her bicycle with a rag/a piece of rag. 她用一块抹布擦了自行车。

② 破旧衣服 (P): Some of the beggars were dressed in rags. 有些乞丐衣衫褴褛。

◆ 同源词 **ragged** (adj) 衣衫褴褛的。

rage /reɪdʒ/

① 盛怒 (U, C) = **fury**, **wrath**, **anger**: He admitted beating his son in a fit of rage. 他承认在盛怒之下打了儿子。

② 发火, 发怒 (vi) = **fume**: She raged at her parents for not allowing her to go out. 她因为父母不让她外出而对他们大发脾气。

③ (风) 狂吹, 肆虐 (vi): The typhoon raged for four hours and caused great damage. 台风肆虐了四个小时, 造成了严重的破坏。

ragged /'ræɡɪd/

① 破烂的, 衣衫褴褛的 (adj) = **tattered**: Little children in ragged clothes can be seen asking for handouts on the streets. 衣衫褴褛的儿童在街上行乞的现象随处可见。

◆ 同源词 **rag** (U, C) 破布; 破旧衣服。

② (边缘) 参差不齐的; (表面) 凹凸不平的 (adj) = **uneven**, **rough**: The coast is lined with ragged rocks. 海岸边排列着嶙峋的岩石。

raid /reɪd/

① 突袭, 袭击 (C) = **attack**, **assault**: Hundreds of Japanese bombers carried out/launched raids on American battle-ships in Pearl Harbor. 数百架日本轰炸机向停泊在珍珠港内的美国军舰发动了突然袭击。

② (警察的) 突然搜查; 突然搜捕 (C): The police conducted a raid on an illegal casino. 警方突然搜查了一家非法的赌场。

③ 袭击 (vt) = **attack**: Villages along the border are regularly raided. 边界沿线的村庄常遭袭击。

④ 突然搜查 (vt): The police raided the pub, searching for anyone who was taking illegal drugs. 警方突然搜查了那家酒馆以搜寻吸毒者。

rail /reɪl/

栏杆 (C): The elderly are advised to hold tightly on to the rail as they climbed the stairs. 建议老年人上楼梯时要紧扶栏杆。

railroad /'reɪlrəʊd/

铁路 (C) = **railway**: The goods are sent on the railroad. 货物经由铁路运送。

rain /reɪn/

① 雨 (U): The rain has been pouring all night. 一整夜大雨如注。

② 下雨 (vi): It was raining hard outside, and she didn't have an umbrella. 外面雨下得很大, 而她又没带雨伞。

rainbow /'reɪnbəʊ/

彩虹 (C): A rainbow appears in the sky when there is both sun and rain. 又出太阳又下雨的时候, 天空中常会出现彩虹。

rainfall /'reɪnfɔ:l/

雨量 (C, U): This area has (a) very low rainfall. 这地区雨量不足。

rainy /'reɪni/

多雨的;下雨的 (*adj*): The rainy season in the Andes normally starts in December. 安第斯山脉的雨季通常从12月份开始。

raise /reɪz/

① 举起 (*vt*) ⇔ **lower**: Before asking a question, you have to raise your hand first. 提问之前你得先举手。

② 提高,增加 (*vt*) = **increase** ⇔ **lower**: The boss raised the worker's salary. 老板提高了工人的薪水。

③ 养育 (*vt*) = **bring up**: They raised four children. 他们养育了四个孩子。

④ 加薪 (*C*): Within two months, Kelly got a raise. 凯莉在两个月内就获得了一次加薪。

raisin /'reɪzən/

葡萄干 (*C*): Mary added raisins to her porridge. 玛丽在麦片粥里加了些葡萄干。

rally /'ræli/

① 集会 (*C*) = **gathering**: The villagers held a big anti-nuclear rally. 村民们举行了一次盛大的反核集会。

② 集合;召集 (*vt*) = **assemble**, **gather**, **mobilize**: The candidate rallied his supporters to advance his cause. 那位候选人把他的支持者召集了起来以推进他的事业。

③ 聚集 (*vi*) = **gather together**: Dozens of activists rallied against abortion. 几十名积极分子聚集在一起反对堕胎。

④ 恢复,重新振作 (*vi*) = **recover**: Share prices rallied today after five consecutive days' slumps. 股票价格经过连续五天的暴跌今天开始回升。

ramp /ræmp/

斜坡,坡道 (*C*): A ramp is built at the entrance and the exit of this building for wheelchair users. 这幢建筑物的出入口都修有供坐轮椅者使用的坡道。

ranch /rɑ:ntʃ/

(美国等的)大牧场,(美国的)专业农场 (*C*): Last summer I worked on a

huge cattle/fruit ranch. 去年夏天我在一个大型养牛场/果园工作。

◆同源词 **rancher** (*C*) 牧(或农)场主。

random /'rændəm/

随机的 (*adj*) ⇔ **deliberate**: The police are cracking down on drunken driving and conducting random alcohol testing on drivers. 警方正在制裁酒后驾车并对驾车者进行随机酒精检测。

range /reɪndʒ/

① 变化幅度,变动范围 (*S*): China is a country with a wide range of temperature. 中国的气候变化幅度很大。

② (在一定范围或幅度内)变化 (*vi*): The students' ages range from 16 to 18/between 16 and 18. 学生的年龄分布在16到18岁之间。

rank /ræŋk/

① 军阶,军衔 (*C*): The general was stripped of his rank and privileges. 那位将军被剥夺了军衔和特权。

② 社会阶层 (*U*): He was treated as a person of high rank at the dinner party. 在宴会上,他被当作上宾来对待。

③ 占有位置 (*vi*) = **rate**: Susan ranks first in her class. 苏珊在班里排名第一。

④ 给...评定等级 (*vt*) = **rate**: Mr. Xu is ranked among the country's best musicians. 徐先生被归入该国最优秀的音乐家之列。

ransom /'rænsəm/

赎金 (*C*): One man claimed to have taken Russ hostage and tried to exact a ransom from his family. 一名男子声称已把鲁斯扣作了人质并企图向其家属索取赎金。

rapid /'ræpɪd/

快速的 (*adj*): People are worried about the rapid growth in tuition fees. 人们对学费的快速增长感到忧虑。

◆同源词 **rapidly** (*adv*) 快速地。

rare /reə(r)/

稀有的 (*adj*): They work hard to protect rare animals. 他们努力保护稀有动

物。

◆同源词 **rarely** (*adv*) 很少, 难得。

rascal /'rɑ:skəl/

坏蛋, 流氓, 无赖 (*C*) = **villain**: Two police officers dragged a rascal out of the department store. 两名警官将一名无赖从百货公司里拖了出来。

rash /ræʃ/

① 疹, 疹子 (*C*): Jenny comes out in a rash if she eats shrimps. 珍妮吃了虾就会出疹子。

② 轻率的 (*adj*) = **hasty**: It was rather rash of you to accept that man's offer for your house. You will regret your rash decision. 你也太轻率了, 就这么接受了那个男子对你房子的报价。你会为你的草率决定后悔的。

rat /ræt/

鼠 (*C*) (请参阅附录“动物”)

rate /reit/

① 速度, 速率 (*C*) = **speed**: The world's tropical forests are disappearing at an alarming rate. 世界上的热带森林正以惊人的速度消失。

② 被认为, 被列为某个等级 (*vi*) = **rank**: This movie rates as the best of the year. 这部电影被列为年度最佳影片。

③ 评价, 认为 (*vt*) = **rank, consider**: He is often rated (as) the best basketball player in history. 他常被人视为是有史以来最佳的篮球运动员。

rather /'rɑ:ðə(r)/

① (或者) 更确切地说 (*adv*) = **more exactly**: He is a businessman, or rather, a banker. 他是个商人, 或者更确切地说, 是个银行家。

② 相当, 颇 (*adv*) = **quite**: He was rather surprised to see his ex-wife here. 他对会在这里看到他的前妻感到相当意外。

ratio /'reɪʃiəʊ/

比率, 比; 比例 (*C*) = **proportion**: The ratio of land to water on earth is roughly 1 to 3. 地球上陆地和水域的比例约为一比三。

ration /'ræʃən/

① 配给量, 定量 (*C*): During the war, the citizens received food rations once a week. 在战争期间, 市民每周领取一次配给的食品。

② 配给供应, 定量供应; 对(某人)实行配给 (*vt*): During the war, rice was rationed. People were rationed to five kilos of rice a month. 在战争期间, 米是配给供应的。人们每人每月配给五公斤米。

rational /'ræʃənəl/

① 神智健全的; 理性的 (*adj*): After the accident, Peter was no longer rational. 在那次事故后, 彼得的神智就不清醒了。

◆同源词 **rationality** (*U*) 具有理性, 合理性。

② 合理的 (*adj*) = **reasonable, sensible** ⇔ **irrational**: When asked how he gets five splendid houses in the U.S., Mr. Clean could not give a rational response. 当克林先生被问及他是如何在美国置下五间豪华住宅时, 他给不出一个合理的解释。

rattle /'rætl/

① 发出格格声 (*vi*): The rattlesnake rattled as it approached its prey. 响尾蛇在靠近猎物时会格格地摇响尾巴。

② 格格声 (*S*): During the earthquake, I heard the rattle of the windows. 地震时我听到了窗户发出的格格响声。

ravage /'rævɪdʒ/

肆虐于; 毁坏 (*vt*) = **devastate**: The strong typhoon ravaged northern Taiwan, and Taipei was submerged by the flood. 那场强台风肆虐了台湾北部, 台北陷入洪泽之中。

◆同义词 **savage** (残暴的)。

raw /rɔ:/

生的; 未加工过的 (*adj*): Many vegetables can be eaten raw or cooked. 许多蔬菜既可以生吃, 也可以煮了吃。

ray /rei/

光线 (*C*): The sun's rays can penetrate water up to 10 feet. 太阳光能穿透至水下 10 英尺深处。

razor /'reɪzə(r)/

剃刀;剃须刀 (C) (请参阅附录“工具”)

reach /ri:tʃ/

① 伸手可及的范围 (U): The dictionary is within/out of her reach. 字典就放在她伸手即可拿到的地方/被放到了她可望而不可及的地方。

② 到达, 抵达 (vt) = **get to, arrive at**: After driving four hours, they finally reached Hangzhou. 在开了四小时的车后, 他们终于抵达了杭州。

③ 与...建立联系 (vt) = **get in touch with**: You can always reach him on this telephone number. 你可以用这个电话号码与他联系。

reach for

伸手去拿 (vt, U): He put his hand into his pocket and reached for his money. 他把手伸进口袋拿钱。

react /rɪ'ækt/

(作出)反应 (vi) = **respond**: How did your boyfriend react to your suggestion? 对你的建议, 你男友有何反应?

reaction /rɪ'ækʃən/

反应 (C) = **response**: His reaction to the news that he failed his driving test was calm. 他对驾驶执照考试未能通过的消息反应平静。

read /ri:d/, read (pt), read (pp)

① 阅读 (vt): Perry read the instructions carefully before he took the medicine. 派瑞服药前仔细阅读了说明书。

◆ 同源词 **reader** (C) 读者。 **reading** (U) 阅读。

② 阅读 (vi): Jenny reads very well for a five-year-old. 对一个五岁的孩子来说, 珍妮读得可算相当不错了。

read over/through

重读;把...从头至尾再看一遍 (vt, s) = **look/go/check over**: Read the contract over/through before you sign it. 签字前把合同从头至尾再看一遍。

ready /'redi/

① 乐意的 (adj): Paul is such a kind

person that he is always ready to help. 保罗真是个好, 他总是乐于助人。

◆ 同源词 **readily** (adv) 乐意地; 容易地。 **readiness** (U) 乐意; 准备就绪。

② 准备好的 (adj): Are you ready to go? 你作好了出发的准备了吗?

real /ri:əl/

① 真的 (adj) = **genuine** ⇔ **fake**: Is your necklace made of real gold? 你的项链是真金做的吗?

② 真正的 (adj) = **true**: What was the real reason for your coming late? 你迟到的真正原因是什么?

◆ 同源词 **really** (adv) 真正地。

realism /'ri:əlɪzəm/

① 真实性 (U): The sound effects lend realism to the scene. 音响效果给画面增添了真实性。

② 现实主义 (U) = **pragmatism**: Sam has a strong streak of realism: it is not typical of him to be romantic. 山姆有一种强烈的现实主义倾向, 他可不会那么浪漫。

realistic /,ri:ə'lɪstɪk/

① 实事求是的, 现实的 (adj) = **sensible, reasonable**: ⇔ **unrealistic**: We've got to be realistic—we can't afford to buy another car now. 我们必须现实些, 现在我们是买不起另一辆汽车的。

② 逼真的 (adj) = **life-like**: Her drawing of the horse is not very realistic. 她画的那匹马不够逼真。

◆ 同源词 **realistically** (adv) 现实地。

reality /ri'ælətɪ/

① 现实; 真实(性) (U) ⇔ **fantasy**: Some young children can't tell fantasy from reality. 有些小孩子分不清幻想与现实。

② 真实的事物 (C) = **fact**: Her dream of becoming a journalist became a reality. 她要成为新闻记者的梦想已成现实。

realization /,ri:əlaɪ'zeɪʃən/

认识, 明白 (U): Carol came to the realization that changes are badly needed in the management if her company is to

avert bankruptcy. 卡罗尔终于认识到如要避免自己的公司破产,管理上急需进行变革。

realize /'ri:əlaɪz/

① 了解,认识到 (vt) = understand, know: Most people don't realize how serious the economic situation is. 大多数人并没有认识到经济状况有多么严峻。

② 实现 (vt) = carry out, fulfill: She realized her dream of becoming a lawmaker. 她实现了当一名立法成员的梦想。

realm /relm/

① 王国 (C) = kingdom: The king ruled his realm high-handedly. 国王专横跋扈地统治自己的王国。

② 领域 (C) = field: Dr. Lee is distinguished in the realm of chemistry. 李博士在化学领域出类拔萃。

reap /ri:p/

① 收割 (vt) = gather in, harvest: The migrant workers were hired to reap the rice in the field. 外来劳工被雇来收割田里的稻子。

② 获得 (vt) = gain: After several years of hard work, Ray began to reap the benefit/reward/profit of his labor. 经过几年的艰苦努力,雷埃开始获得劳动成果了。

③ 收成 (vi): As you sow, so shall you reap. 种什么苗结什么果。

rear /riə(r)/

① 养育 (vt) = bring up, raise: My parents reared ten children. 我父母养育了10个子女。

② 后部的,后面的 (adj) = back: I found several scratches on the rear door of my new car. 在我那新车的后门上发现有几条刮痕。

③ 屁股 (C) = buttocks, bottom: I spanked my son on the rear for misbehaving. 我因为儿子不规矩而打了他的屁股。

④ 后部,后面 (C) = back ⇔ front: There is a yard at the rear of my house. 我的房子后面有个院子。

reason /'ri:zən/

① 理由 (C): I'd like to know the reason why you fired the manager. 我想知道你解雇那名经理的理由。

② 理由 (U): I see no reason to question his loyalty. 我看不出有什么理由对他的忠诚表示怀疑。

③ 理性;判断力 (U): The power of reason separates humans from other animals. 判断力是人和其他动物的区别所在。

④ 分析;推断 (vt) = infer: The detective reasoned from experience that the man was shot by a pro. 侦探根据经验分析说:那人是被职业杀手枪杀的。

◆ 同源词 reasoning (U) 推理。

⑤ 说服 (vt) = persuade: They tried to reason John out of/into going there alone, but to no avail. 他们曾设法说服约翰不要/要独自一人去那里,但未能成功。

reason out

分析 (vt, s): You should reason this problem out instead of quarreling. 对这个问题,你们应该进行分析,而不是争吵。

reasonable /'ri:zənəbl/

① 合理的 (adj) = sensible ⇔ unreasonable: Be reasonable—you can't expect her to write a book a day. 讲点道理吧,你总不能期望她一天就写出一本书吧。

② (价格)公道的 (adj) = fair ⇔ expensive: The price of apples is quite reasonable this week. 这星期的苹果价格很公道。

rebel /'rebəl/

① 反叛者,叛逆者 (C): Kirk joined the rebels after his father was killed. 柯克在父亲被人杀死后加入到了反叛分子中。

② /rɪ'bel/ 反叛,造反,反抗 (vi): Children who rebel against their parents are often considered trouble-makers. 反抗父母的孩子常常被认为是捣蛋鬼。

◆同源词 **rebellious** (*adj*) 反叛的。

rebellion /rɪ'beljən/

① 叛乱 (*C*) = **revolt**: An armed rebellion against the newly-elected government has been crushed. 一场反对新当选政府的武装叛乱被粉碎了。

◆同源词 **rebellious** (*adj*) 反叛的。

② 叛逆 (*U*): Teenagers might go through a stage of rebellion. 青少年可能会经历一段叛逆时期。

recall /rɪ'kɔ:l/

① 回忆起,回想起,记得 (*vt*) = **remember**, **recollect**: I don't recall dancing with the man sitting over there. 我不记得和坐在那边的男子跳过舞。

② 收回,召回 (*vt*): The company recalled the cars that were not safe. 那家公司把缺乏安全性的汽车都收回了。

③ 召回,唤回;记忆力 (*U*)

receipt /rɪ'si:t/

收据 (*C*): Remember to get a receipt from the salesman. 别忘了向售货员要一张收据。

receive /rɪ'si:v/

① 收到 (*vt*) = **get**: I've received her letter/call. 我已收到她的信/电话。

② 遭受,经历,接受;得到 (*vt*) = **undergo**: Jack is receiving special medical treatment in a hospital. 杰克在一家医院接受特殊诊疗。

receiver /rɪ'si:və(r)/

(电视)接收机;收音机;(电话)听筒;接受者 (*C*): Auto-tuning VHF receivers are now common in cars. 自动选台的特高频收音机如今在汽车里已很常见。

recent /'ri:sənt/

近来的,最近的 (*adj*): Sales have fallen by 35 percent in recent years. 最近几年来,销售额下降了百分之三十五。

◆同源词 **recently** (*adv*) 最近。

reception /rɪ'sepʃən/

① 接待 (*S*): We got a very warm/friendly reception. 我们受到了非常热情/友好的接待。

② 招待会,欢迎会 (*C*): The govern-

ment gave/held a reception to welcome the new ambassador. 政府举办了一个欢迎新大使的招待会。

◆同源词 **receptionist** (*C*) 接待员。

recession /rɪ'seʃən/

(经济的)衰退 (*C*) = **downturn**: Like many other countries, America still has not recovered from the recession. 同许多别的国家一样,美国尚未从经济衰退中恢复过来。

◆同义词 请参见 **procession**。

recipe /'resɪpi/

食谱;烹饪法 (*C*): Her mother gave me a recipe for chicken soup. 她母亲给了我一个鸡汤的烹饪法。

recipient /rɪ'sɪpiənt/

接受者,获得者 (*C*): The recipient of the lottery's grand prize has decided to donate some of the money to charities. 彩券大奖获得者决定将奖金的一部分捐给慈善机构。

◆同义词 **incipient** (早期的)。

recite /rɪ'saɪt/

背诵 (*vt*): The teacher asked her pupils to recite a poem a week. 那位老师要求她的学生每星期背诵一首诗。

◆同源词 **recitation** (*U*) 背诵。

reckless /'rekli:s/

鲁莽的,不顾后果的 (*adj*) = **foolhardy**: When crossing a street, you have to watch out for reckless drivers. 穿马路时务必当心鲁莽的司机。

reckon /'rekən/

估计 (*vt*) = **estimate**: The likely cost of building a mansion is reckoned to be 50 million dollars. 造一幢大楼的大致费用估计为5000万美元。

recognition /'rekəg'nɪʃən/

① 承认 (*U*): The new government did not receive diplomatic recognition from other countries until 1961. 新政府直到1961年才得到其他国家外交上的承认。

② 辨认,认出 (*U*): Her face was bruised and swollen beyond recognition. 她的脸

又青又肿,简直无法辨认了。

③肯定,表彰(U) = **acknowledgement**: The government awarded him a medal in recognition of his forty years' service. 政府给他颁发了一枚奖章以表彰他长达40年的服务。

recognize /'rekəgnaɪz/

①认出(vt) = **identify**: Though I haven't seen Jimmy for twenty years, I recognized him the moment I saw him. 虽然我已有20年没有见过吉米了,但我一看到他就认出他来了。

②表彰(vt) = **acknowledge**: The government recognized his forty years' service by awarding him a medal. 政府给他颁发了一枚奖章以表彰他长达40年的服务。

recoil /rɪ'kɔɪl/

①退缩;反感(vi) = **step/shrink back**: I recoiled from the snake. 见到那蛇我吓得直往后退。

②退却,后退(vi) = **flinch**: Sam tends to recoil from advancing his ideas. 萨姆常会在他想要提出其主张时畏缩不前。

recommend /,rekə'mend/

建议;推荐(vt) = **suggest, advise**: Doctors recommend drinking a little red wine to avoid heart disease. 医生们建议大家喝点红葡萄酒以预防心脏病。

recommendation /,rekəmen'deɪʃən/

建议;推荐(C) = **proposal**: The panel made a number of recommendations for privatizing state-run companies. 专家小组就国营公司私有化问题提出了一些建议。

reconcile /'rekənsaɪl/

调解,调停(vt) = **iron out, settle**: I tried to reconcile the differences between Paul and Linda, but to no avail. 我曾试图调停保罗与琳达之间的分歧,但未能如愿。

◆同源词 **reconcilable** (adj) 可调解的。

record /'rekɔ:d/

①记录(C): The first step for time management is to keep a record of how

you spend your time. 妥善安排时间的第一步是把你时间的使用情况记录下来。

②唱片(C): If you don't like the music, I'll play another record. 如果你不喜欢这音乐,我来换一张唱片放放。

③/ɪ'kɔ:d/记录(vt) = **write down**: When she traveled in China, she recorded whatever happened to her there in detail in her diary. 在中国旅行期间,她在日记中详细地记录了她在那里所发生的每一件事。

④/ɪ'kɔ:d/把(声音、图像等)录下(vt): The pop singer has recorded two albums this year. 这位流行乐歌手今年灌录了两张专辑。

◆同源词 **recording** (C) 录音;录像。

recorder /rɪ'kɔ:də(r)/

录音机;录像机(C) = **tape recorder**: Roy put the recorder on the desk and pushed the play button. 罗伊将录音机放到书桌上,然后按下放音键。

recover /rɪ'kʌvə(r)/

①找回(vt) = **get back**: The police only recovered some of the stolen jewelry. 警方仅找回了被盗珠宝的一部分。

②复元;恢复正常(vi) = **recuperate**: He has fully recovered from his bad cold. 他患了重感冒,现已完全复原了。

recovery /rɪ'kʌvəri/

①找回,重获,复得(U): The recovery of the stolen car took two weeks. 找回被窃的汽车花了两个星期。

②复原;恢复(U): Sad to say, hopes of economic recovery are fading. 不幸的是,经济复苏的希望渐趋渺茫。

recreation /,rekri'eɪʃən/

休闲,娱乐(C) = **pastime**: My recreations are reading and listening to music. 我的娱乐是看书和听音乐。

recreational /,rekri'eɪʃənəl/

娱乐的(adj): The park provides a lot of recreational facilities. 这座公园有许多娱乐设施。

recruit /rɪ'krʊ:t/

① 招募, 招收, 招聘 (vt): Some private schools are having trouble recruiting highly qualified teachers. 一些私立学校在招聘高水平教师方面遇到了困难。

◆ 同源词 **recruitment** (U) 招募, 招聘。

② 新生, 新兵, 新成员 (C): Some private schools are trying to find ways to attract new recruits. 一些私立学校试图找到一些吸引新生的办法。

rectangle /'rektæŋgl/

长方形 (C): Each side of a rectangle is the same length as the one opposite to it. 长方形的每一条边的长度与对边的长度是相等的。

◆ 同源词 **rectangular** (adj) 长方形的。

◆ 相关词 **square** (正方形)。 **diamond** (菱形)。 **triangle** (三角形)。 **circle** (圆)。 **oval** (椭圆形)。

recur /rɪ'kɜ:(r)/

再发生; 重现 (vi) = **reappear**: The same nightmare/pain recurred night after night. 同样的噩梦/痛苦夜复一夜地重现。

◆ 同源词 **recurrent** (adj) 一再重现的。 **recurrence** (U, S) 重现。

◆ 同尾词 **incur** (遭受)。 **occur** (发生)。 **concur** (同意)。

recycle /ri:'saɪkl/

回收利用 (vt): Recycle whatever can be recycled such as paper, plastic, bottles, etc. 回收利用一切能回收利用的东西, 如纸张、塑料、瓶子等。

◆ 同源词 **recyclable** (adj) 可回收利用的。

red /red/

① 红色的 (adj) (请参阅附录“颜色”): She was red with embarrassment. 她窘得满脸通红。

② 红色, 红衣服 (U): Red is her favorite color. That's why she always dresses in red. 她最喜欢红色, 难怪她总是穿着红色的衣服。

reduce /rɪ'dju:s/

减少, 降低 (vt) = **lower** ⇔ **increase**: To our surprise, the landlady reduced the rent by ten percent. 让我们吃惊的是, 女房东将房租减少了百分之十。

reduction /rɪ'dʌkʃən/

① 减少, 降低 (U): Do you have strategies for noise reduction? 你有什么减少噪音的对策吗?

② 减价 (C): We can make a reduction if you buy in bulk. 如果你大量购买, 我们可以减价。

redundant /rɪ'dʌndənt/

多余的 (adj) = **superfluous**: My English teacher removed the redundant words from my composition. 我的英语老师把我作文中多余的词给删去了。

◆ 同源词 **redundancy** (U) 多余。

reef /ri:f/

暗礁 (C): The fishing boat was wrecked on a reef, but fortunately, no one was injured. 渔船触礁后失事了, 但幸好没有人受伤。

reel /ri:l/

绕线轮, 卷轴 (C): The reel on my fishing rod has jammed. 我鱼竿上的绕线轮卡住了。

refer /rɪ'fɜ:(r)/

① 提及, 谈到; 涉及 (vi): In his speech, he referred to a recent trip to Canada. 他在演讲里谈到了近期的加拿大之行。 The computer is often referred to as the greatest invention of this century. 计算机常被说成是本世纪最最伟大的发明。

② 查阅, 参考 (vi): Refer to a dictionary if you don't know the meaning of the word. 假如你不知道这个词的意思, 可以去查词典。

③ 使求助于, 使向... 请教; 把... 提交 (vt): Dr. Wang referred her son to the best heart specialist in his hospital for treatment. 王医生让她儿子去找他医院里最出色的心脏病专家治疗。

referee /,refə'ri:/

裁判 (员) (C): The football referee blew his whistle to signal a foul — one player touched the ball with his hand. 足球裁判员吹哨示意有人犯规, 一名球员用手触球了。

◆ 比较 **umpire** 指羽毛球、棒球、游泳、网球、排球

的裁判员,而 **referee** 指篮球、足球、拳击、曲棍球等必须跟着球员移动的裁判员。

reference /'refərəns/

①提及 (U) = **mention** (of): When I spoke to him about the tour, he made no reference to your coming with us. 我和他讲起这次旅行时,他并未提及你会和我们一起。

②参考 (U): You can keep the articles for future reference. 你可将这些文章留作日后参考之用。

③引文出处;参考书目 (C): You have to make a list of references at the end of your paper. 你必须在论文的末尾开列一张参考书目的清单。

refine /rɪ'faɪn/

①精炼,提炼 (vt): The machine is used to refine oil/sugar. 这机器是用来炼油/加工糖的。

◆同源词 **refinery** (C) 精炼厂。

②润色;改进 (vt) = **improve**: Your theory needs to be refined. 你的理论尚需改进。

◆同尾词 **define** (定义)。 **confine** (限制)。

refinement /rɪ'faɪnmənt/

①精制品;改良型 (C): This new car is a refinement of an earlier model. 这种新汽车是原先那种型号的改良型。

②高雅 (U): Mrs. Chen is a lady of great refinement. 陈太太是位极高雅的女性。

reflect /rɪ'flekt/

①反射,倒映 (vt) = **mirror**: The forests were reflected in the lake. 树林倒映在湖中。

②反映 (vt) = **show**: Concern about the economic situation was reflected in the government's budget. 对经济状况的关注在政府的预算中得到了反映。

③考虑 (vi) = **ponder**: After reflecting on/upon his future, he decided to go on to college. 经过对自己将来的仔细考虑,他决定继续上大学。

reflection /rɪ'flekʃən/

①映像,倒影 (C): I looked at my reflection in the lake. 我看着自己在湖中的倒影。

②反映 (C): The rising rate of crime is a reflection of an unstable society. 犯罪率的上升是社会不稳定的反映。

③考虑 (U): At first, I thought Tina's ideas were crazy, but on reflection, I realized there was some truth in what she said. 起初,我认为蒂娜的想法疯狂,但考虑之后,我认为她说得有些道理。

reflective /rɪ'flektɪv/

①沉思的 (adj) = **thoughtful**: Tina fell into a reflective mood. 蒂娜陷入了沉思。

②反映的 (adj): How you feel about something is reflective of your personality. 你对某事物的感受代表着你的个性。

③反光的 (adj): It is safer to wear reflective clothes when riding a bicycle at night. 夜间骑自行车时穿反光的衣服较为安全。

reform /rɪ'fɔ:m/

①改革 (vt) = **improve**: The Minister of Education is doing everything he can to reform the education(al) system. 教育部长正尽其所能来改革教育体制。

②改革 (C): We need to carry out reforms in education. 我们必须进行教育改革。

③改革 (U): Many teachers make demands for education reform. 许多老师要求教育改革。

refrain /rɪ'freɪn/

①克制,忍住,节制 (vi): Please refrain from making noise. 请忍住不要发出声音。

②(诗歌的)叠句;副歌 (C): I can only remember the refrain of the song. 我只记得那歌的副歌。

refresh /rɪ'freʃ/

给...提神,使恢复活力 (vt): I refreshed myself with a cup of coffee. 我喝了杯咖啡以提神。

◆同源词 **refreshing** (adj) 令人精神振奋的。

refreshment /rɪ'frefʃmənt/

精力的恢复 (U): I had a short stop for refreshment on my way home. 我在回家途中歇了一会儿以恢复体力。

refreshments /rɪ'frefʃmənts/

茶点, 点心 (P) = **snacks**: Refreshments will be served during the break. 休息时有茶点供应。

refrigerator /rɪ'frɪdʒəreɪtə(r)/

冰箱 (C): Keep food in your refrigerator lest it should decay. 把食物放在冰箱里以免变质。

◆ 相关词 **freezer** (商家使用的大型冷冻柜)。
fridge (冰箱)。**ice box** (冰桶)。

refuge /'refju:dʒ/

① 避难所 (C) = **shelter**: The temple serves as a refuge during the storm. 那座庙在暴风雨期间常用作避难所。

② 躲避; 避难; 庇护 (U) = **shelter**: We took/sought refuge in a temple during the storm. 我们在暴风雨期间躲进一座庙宇。

◆ 同源词 **refugee** (C) 难民。

refund /'rɪfʌnd/

① 退款 (C): You can demand a refund on the broken radio. 对这只坏收音机, 你可以要求退款。

② /rɪ'fʌnd/ 退 (钱) (vt): I took the computer back, and the shopkeeper refunded my money. 我把计算机退给了店方, 而店主把钱退给了我。

◆ 比较 **reimburse** (偿还)。

refuse /rɪ'fju:z/

① 拒绝 (vt) = **reject, turn down**: She refused my offer. 她拒绝了我的提议。

◆ 同源词 **refusal** (C, U) 拒绝。

② 拒绝 (vt): He refused to have anything to do with the scheme. 他拒绝与那个阴谋有任何瓜葛。

refute /rɪ'fju:t/

① 驳斥, 反驳 (vt) = **rebut** ⇔ **confirm**: Doctors refute the argument/theory that the AIDS virus can be transmitted through air or food. 医生驳斥了艾滋病病毒会通过空气或食物传播的说法/理

论。

◆ 同源词 **refutation** (C, U) 驳斥。**refutable** (adj) 可驳斥的。

② 否认 (vt) = **deny**: Linda refuted the allegation that she had an affair with her boss. 琳达否认了她与老板有暧昧关系的指控。

regard /rɪ'gɑ:d/

① 认为 (vt) = **view, look upon, see, think of**: W. B. Yeats is regarded as one of the best poets of the 20th century. W. B. 叶慈被认为是 20 世纪最杰出的诗人之一。

② 敬重 (U) = **esteem**: We hold him in high/low regard. 我们很/不大敬重他。

regarding /rɪ'gɑ:dɪŋ/

关于, 至于 (*prep*) = **in/with regard to, as regards**: Regarding your application, we are afraid we can't offer you the job. 对于您的求职申请, 恐怕我们无法提供您这份工作。

regardless /rɪ'gɑ:dɪs/

不顾后果地, 不管怎样 (*adv*) = **irrespective**: They decorated the house regardless of cost. 他们不惜工本地装修了那栋房子。

regime /reɪ'ʒɪm/

政权 (C): The dictator established his regime by killing his rivals. 那个独裁者是靠杀害其政敌建立起自己政权的。

region /'ri:dʒən/

地区 (C) = **area**: The typhoon will hit the southern region of Zhejiang. 台风将袭击浙江的南部地区。

◆ 同源词 **regional** (adj) 地区的。

register /'redʒɪstə(r)/

① 注册, 登记 (vi): Where can I register for the English course? 我该去哪里注册英语课程?

◆ 同源词 **registration** (U) 注册。

② 将 (邮件) 挂号 (vt): You'd better register the letter. 你最好把这信寄挂号。

regret /rɪ'gret/

① 后悔 (vt): We've always regretted

selling/having sold the house. 我们一直在为把房子卖掉的事后悔。

◆同源词 **regretful** (*adj*) 感到遗憾的, 感到后悔的。 **regrettable** (*adj*) 令人遗憾的, 令人后悔的。

② 遗憾 (*vt*) = **be sorry**: We regret to say that the patient has just passed away. 很遗憾, 病人刚才已去世了。

③ 懊悔 (*U*) = **repentance, remorse**: They showed no regret for their mistakes. 他们对所犯的 error 毫无悔改之意。

regular /'regjələ(r)/

有规律的 (*adj*) ⇔ **irregular** (*adj*): Her pulse is not very regular. 她的脉搏不是很有规律。

◆同源词 **regularly** (*adv*) 有规律地。

regulate /'regjələt/

规范, 以规则约束, 管理 (*vt*): Let's lay down rules regulating the use of telephones. 让我们制订一些规则来规范电话的使用吧。

regulation /,regjə'leɪʃən/

规定, 规则, 规章 (*C*) = **rule**: Students should obey the school regulations. 学生应该遵守学校的规章。

rehearse /rɪ'hɜ:s/

预演, 排练 (*vt, vi*): The students rehearsed (the play) until midnight. (这出戏) 学生们排练到午夜。

◆同源词 **rehearsal** (*C, U*) 预演, 排练。

reign /reɪn/

① (君主的) 统治 (*C*): During the reign of terror, people lived in fear. 恐怖统治期间, 人民生活在恐惧之中。

② 为王; 统治 (*vi*): Queen Victoria reigned from 1837 to 1901. 维多利亚女王于 1837 至 1901 年间在位。

rein /reɪn/

① 缰绳 (*C*): Feeling nervous, the rider pulled forcibly on the reins. 骑马人因感到紧张而紧紧拉着缰绳。

② 控制 (*vt*): With the economic downturn, we have to rein in our spending. 随着经济的下滑, 我们必须控制好自己

的开支。

reinforce /,ri:ɪn'fɔ:s/

① 加固 (*vt*) = **strengthen**: The building was found leaning to one side, so the workers were reinforcing it with tons of concrete. 该建筑物被发现已向一边倾斜, 工人们用了许多吨混凝土对它进行了加固。

② 加强 (*vt*): The UN has undertaken to reinforce its military presence along the borders. 联合国已承诺在边界沿线加强其军事存在。

③ 强化 (*vt*): Jokes about blacks only reinforce racial stereotypes. 有关黑人的笑话只会强化种族偏见。

◆同源词 **reinforcement** (*U*) 强化, 加强, 增强。

reject /rɪ'dʒekt/

拒绝 (*vt*) = **turn down**: They rejected my suggestion. 他们拒绝了我的建议。

◆同源词 **rejection** (*U*) 拒绝。

rejoice /rɪ'dʒɔɪs/

感到高兴 (*vi*): We rejoiced at/over the news that share prices had been soaring these days. 我们对这几天股票价格大幅上扬的消息感到很高兴。

relate /rɪ'leɪt/

① 使相互有关 (*vt*): You'd better relate what you're learning to what you already know. 你最好把正在学的东西与你已知的东西联系起来。

② 讲述 (*vt*) = **describe**: He related (to us) what happened last night. 他(向我们)讲述了昨晚所发生的事。

related /rɪ'leɪtɪd/

① 有亲戚关系的 (*adj*): I am related to John by marriage. 我和约翰是姻亲。

② 有关的 (*adj*) = **linked**: The legend is closely related to the origin of the country. 这个传说与该国的起源密切相关。

relation /rɪ'leɪʃən/

① 家属, 亲属 (*C*) = **relative**: My husband's relations are my relations by marriage. 我丈夫的家属是我的姻亲。

② 联系, 关系 (*U*) = **connection**: His story bears no/some relation to what we

expected. 他的故事和我们所期待的没有/有些关系。

relations /rɪ'leɪʃənz/

(国家等之间的) 关系 (P): We broke off/established diplomatic relations with their country. 我们与他们国家断绝/建立了外交关系。

relationship /rɪ'leɪʃənʃɪp/

① 关系, 联系 (C) = connection: There is a strong relationship between industry and trade. 工业和贸易之间有着密切的联系。

② 关系 (C): We have a good working relationship with our boss. 我们和老板之间保持着良好的工作关系。

relative /'relatɪv/

① 相对的; 比较的 (adj): After her money troubles, she's now living in relative comfort. 在渡过了经济难关后, 她现在过得比较舒适了。

◆ 同源词 **relatively** (adv) 比较而言; 相对地。

② 亲戚 (C): My aunt is my close/distant living relative. 我姑妈是我仍在世的近/远亲。

relax /rɪ'læks/

① 放松 (vi): Sit down and relax a while. 坐下来放松一会儿。

◆ 同源词 **relaxed** (adj) (人) 轻松自在的。

② 使轻松; 放松 (vt): Taking a deep breath will help to relax you. 做深呼吸有助于你放松。Some people suggest relaxing controls on video game parlors. 有些人建议放松对电子游戏厅的控制。

◆ 同源词 **relaxing** (adj) 令人轻松的。

relaxation /rɪ'læks'eɪʃən/

消遣; 娱乐; 放松; 休息 (U) = amusement: Mary plays the piano for relaxation. 玛丽弹钢琴是为了消遣。

relay /'ri:leɪ, rɪ'leɪ/

转达, 转告; 转播 (vt): On hearing that our team had notched up another win, I quickly relayed the news to my colleagues. 听到我队又获胜利之后, 我很快就把这一消息转告给了同事们。

◆ 同义词 **delay** (延误; 推迟)。 **outlay** (开支)。

release /rɪ'li:s/

① 释放 (vt) = set free: I released the poor rabbit from the trap. 我将那只可怜的兔子从夹子里放走了。

② 发行 (vt): Maria will release her first album this summer. 玛莉亚将于今年夏天发行她的第一张专辑。

③ 发行的专辑 (C): The singer's latest release is not as popular as those before. 这位歌手最新发行的专辑不如以前的那么受欢迎。

④ 释放 (U): After his release from prison, he came home. 他被释放出狱后就回家了。

relevant /'relɪvənt/

有关的 (adj) = pertinent ⇔ irrelevant: Issues to be brought up for discussion are most interesting when they are relevant to students' lives. 被提出来讨论的问题中最令人关注的是那些与学生生活有关的问题。

◆ 同源词 **relevance** (U) 关联, 有关。

reliable /rɪ'laɪəbl/

可靠的, 可信赖的 (adj) = dependable ⇔ unreliable: I got the news from a reliable source of information. 我是从一个可靠的信息来源得到这一消息的。

reliance /rɪ'laɪəns/

依靠; 依赖 (U) = dependence: Heavy reliance on imported oil makes this country easy prey for oil producers. 过多依赖进口石油使这个国家极易受制于石油生产商。

◆ 同源词 **rely** (vi) 依靠, 依赖。

reliant /rɪ'laɪənt/

依靠的, 依赖的 (adj) = dependent: Though he has come of age, he is still reliant on his parents for financial support. 虽然他已到了该独立的年龄, 但他仍然依赖父母为他提供着经济支持。

relic /'reɪlɪk/

遗迹, 遗物, 遗俗 (C) = vestige: The building stands as the last remaining relic of the colonial days. 这幢建筑成了殖民

时期留下的最后一个遗迹。

relief /rɪ'li:f/

① (焦虑、痛苦等的) 减轻, 解除 (U): I gave/heaved a sigh of relief when I heard he was safe. 听到他安然无恙后, 我松了一口气。

② 宽慰 (S): It's a great relief to hear that he came back safe and sound. 听说他安然无恙地回来了, 我感到如释重负。

relieve /rɪ'li:v/

① 减轻, 解除 (痛苦、焦虑等) (vt) = ease: The drug can relieve headaches. 这种药可以缓解头疼。

② 解除 (某人的职务或责任) (vt): He was relieved of his duties. 他被解除了职务。

relieved /rɪ'li:vɪd/

感到宽慰的, 放心的 (adj): I felt much relieved to learn that he came back safe and sound. 知道他平安地回来了, 我感到十分宽慰。

religion /rɪ'lɪdʒən/

宗教 (C): What religion do you believe in? 你信仰什么宗教?

religious /rɪ'lɪdʒəs/

宗教的; 笃信宗教的, 虔诚的 (adj): Mr. Li is a very religious man. 李先生是个非常笃信宗教的人。

◆ 同源词 **religiously** (adv) 虔诚地。

relish /'relɪʃ/

① 喜欢 (vt): I really didn't relish the thought of sunbathing on the beach. 我过去确实不喜欢去海滩晒日光浴的想法。

② 津津有味地吃; 玩味 (vt) = enjoy: Richard is so hungry that he will relish plain food. 理查德已饿得哪怕是粗茶淡饭也要饱餐一顿。

③ 热情; 兴趣 (U) = zest: We are looking forward with relish to camping by the river for the night. 我们怀着极大的兴趣盼望着去河边扎营过夜。

reluctant /rɪ'lʌktənt/

不情愿的 (adj) = unwilling, grudging: He is reluctant to help. 他不大愿意帮助别人。

◆ 同源词 **reluctance** (U) 不情愿。

rely /rɪ'laɪ/

指望, 依赖 (vi) = depend, count: Don't rely too much on the bank lending you the money. 别对银行会贷款给你寄予过大的希望。

◆ 同源词 **reliance** (U) 依赖。 **reliable** (adj) 可靠的。

remain /rɪ'meɪn/

保持不变; 余留 (vi): John remained single for the rest of his life after his wife died. 约翰在妻子死后的余生里一直过着独身生活。

◆ 同源词 **remainder** (S) 剩余物。 **remains** (P) 遗址, 遗迹。

remainder /rɪ'meɪndə/

剩余物; 其余 (的人) (S) = rest: Ten students are required to attend the meeting, and the remainder of the class should use this time for study in the classroom. 10 名学生得去开会, 班里其余的同学应利用这段时间在教室里读书。

◆ 比较 **remains** (遗址)。 **remnant** (剩余)。 **left-over** (剩饭剩菜)。

remaining /rɪ'meɪnɪŋ/

剩下的, 余下的 (adj): The only remaining question is whether we can raise the money. 仅剩的问题是我们能否筹集到这笔款子。

remark /rɪ'mɑ:k/

① 说 (vt) = say: He remarked that we'd better hurry. 他说我们最好快一些。

② 评论 (vi) = comment: Everyone remarked on/upon his appearance. 每个人都在评论他的外貌。

③ 评论, 谈论 (C): Don't make remarks about/on his appearance. 别对他的外貌品头论足。

remarkable /rɪ'mɑ:kəbl/

不寻常的, 出众的 (adj) ⇔ unremark-

able: Mt. Ali is remarkable for its beautiful sunrise and scenery. 阿里山以美丽的日出景象和优美的风景著称。

◆同源词 **remarkably** (*adv*) 出众地。

remedy /'remɪdi/

① 治疗法; 补救办法 (*C*) = **cure**: Lemonade can be a remedy for colds. 柠檬汁可以治疗感冒。

② 弥补, 纠正 (*vt*) = **make up for**: How can we remedy the loss? 我们怎样才能弥补损失呢?

remind /rɪ'maɪnd/

① 提醒 (*vt*): Will you remind me about/of the appointment? 你能提醒我一下约会的事吗?

② 使发生联想 (*vt*): The picture reminds me of the happy days we had in college. 这张照片使我回想起我们在大学里的美好时光。

reminder /rɪ'maɪndə(r)/

起提醒作用的东西 (*C*): Smokers need constant reminders of the dangers of smoking. 吸烟者需要不断用“吸烟有害”来提醒。

remorse /rɪ'mɔ:s/

悔恨 (*U*) = **regret**: I was full of remorse for what I had done in the past. 我对昔日的所作所为悔恨不已。

◆同源词 **remorseful** (*adj*) 悔恨的。 **remorseless** (*adj*) 无情的。

remote /rɪ'məʊt/

遥远的; 偏远的 (*adj*) = **distant, far-away**: Joseph comes from a remote village in the hills. 约瑟夫来自山区的一个偏远村子。

removal /rɪ'mu:vəl/

移动, 搬迁 (*C*): I will arrange for the removal of the old furniture as soon as possible. 我会尽快安排搬走旧家具的事。

remove /rɪ'mu:v/

① 脱掉; 移走 (*vt*) = **take off**: Remove your raincoat before you come in. 进来前先把雨衣脱掉。

② 免除…的职务 (*vt*) = **dismiss**: The

police officer must be removed (from his position). 这个警察必须被撤职。

renaissance /rə'neɪsəns/

复兴 (*C*) = **revival**: Miniskirts have seen/enjoyed something of a renaissance lately. 近来, 又兴起了迷你裙。

render /'rendə(r)/

使变得, 使成为 (*vt*): Computers have rendered typewriters virtually useless. 计算机使打字机变得几乎无用了。

renew /rɪ'nju:/

重新开始; 使更新 (*vt*) = **resume**: The enemy may renew their attack early in the morning. 敌军可能于清晨再次发动进攻。

◆同源词 **renewal** (*C, U*) 更新。 **renewable** (*adj*) 可更换的。

renowned /rɪ'naʊnd/

著名的 (*adj*) = **well-known, famous**: Mr. Johnson is renowned for his eloquence. 强生先生以口才好著称。

rent /rent/

① 租借, 租用 (*vt*): I rent a room from Mrs. Jones. 我向琼斯太太租了一个房间。

② 租金 (*C*): He lets the house to a young couple at a rent of \$20,000 a month. 他把房子租给了一对年轻夫妇, 租金是每月 20,000 美元。

③ 租金 (*U*): We'll have to pay more rent. 我们不得不付更多的租金。

rental /'rentəl/

① 租金 (*S*): This telephone bill includes line rental. 这张电话账单中含有线路租借费。

② 供出租的 (*adj*): We had a rental car when we vacationed in Huangshi National Park. 我们在黄石国家公园度假时使用一辆租来的汽车。

repair /rɪ'peə(r)/

① 修理, 修补 (*vt*): I had my car repaired last week. 上周我将汽车送去修理了。

② 修理, 整修, 修补 (*U*): The theater is under repair but the building next to it is

beyond repair. 剧院正在整修,但旁边的那栋建筑却无法修复了。

repay /rɪ'peɪ/

偿还 (vt) = **pay back**: I am repaying the bank loan over a twenty-year period. The interest on the loan is 8% per year. 我在偿还为期 20 年的银行贷款。贷款利息为每年百分之八。

◆ 同源词 **repayment** (C, U) 偿还。

repeal /rɪ'pi:l/

废除 (vt) = **rescind, annul, revoke**: Laws that discriminate against the disabled must be repealed. 歧视残疾人的法律必须废除。

repeat /rɪ'pi:t/

重复,复述,复诵 (vt): Please repeat the dialog after the tape. 请跟着录音带将对话复述一遍。

◆ 同源词 **repeated** (adj) 一再的,反复的。

repel /rɪ'pel/

① 击退 (vt) = **drive off, repulse**: Our forces have repelled the invaders/the enemy's attack. 我军击退入侵者/敌人的进攻。

② 使厌恶 (vt) = **put/turn off, disgust**: That woman's heavy make-up repelled me. 那女人的浓妆艳抹使我厌恶。

◆ 同源词 **repellent** (adj) 令人厌恶的; (U) 驱虫剂。

◆ 同尾词 请参见 **compel**。

repetition /ˌrepi'tɪʃən/

重复 (C, U): This event is a repetition of the one that happened ten years ago. 这事件是 10 年前发生过的那次事件的重演。

replace /rɪ'pleɪs/

取代,代替;替换;更换 (vt): He replaced the badly worn tires with/by new ones. 他用新轮胎替换了严重磨损的旧轮胎。

◆ 同源词 **replacement** (C, U) 代替;更换。

reply /rɪ'plaɪ/

① 回答 (vi) = **respond**: He didn't reply to me/my question. 他没有回答我/我的问题。

② 回答 (vt) = **answer**: She replied that she would like very much to come. 她回答说她很乐意来。

report /rɪ'pɔ:t/

① 报导,报道 (C): Did you read the newspaper reports about the legislator's scandal? 你看到有关那位立法成员丑闻的报导了吗?

② 报导,报道 (vt, vi): It was reported that several people had been arrested. 据报道,有几个人已被逮捕。

◆ 同源词 **reporter** (C) 记者。

represent /ˌɪreprɪ'zent/

① 代表 (vt): She represented our company at the meeting. 她代表我们公司出席了会议。

◆ 同源词 **representation** (U) 代表。

② 表示,象征 (vt) = **stand for, symbolize**: The letter X on the map represents danger. 地图上的字母 X 表示“危险”。

representative /ˌɪreprɪ'zentətɪv/

① 代表的;典型的 (adj) ⇔ **unrepresentative**: Are the opinions representative of those of the other students? 这些意见是否也代表其他学生的意见呢?

② 代表 (C) = **delegate**: A representative will attend the meeting on behalf of me. 一位代表将代表我参加会议。

repress /rɪ'pres/

抑制,克制,约束 (vt) = **control, suppress**: I could hardly repress my laughter/fury/sigh. 我忍不住大笑/勃然大怒/叹气。

◆ 同源词 **repression** (U) 抑制。**repressive** (adj) 镇压的;抑制的。

◆ 同尾词 请参见 **compress**。

reproduce /ˌrɪ:prə'dju:s/

① 繁殖 (vi) = **breed**: Frogs reproduce by laying eggs. 青蛙以产卵的方式进行繁殖。

◆ 同源词 **reproduction** (U) 繁殖;复制。

② 翻印,复制 (vt) = **copy**: It is illegal to reproduce any part of a publication without permission from the publisher. 未经出版者的同意,翻印出版物的任何

一部分都是违法的。

reptile /'reptail/

爬行动物 (C): Reptiles such as snakes and frogs lay eggs and their body temperature changes in response to the temperature around them. 蛇和青蛙等爬行动物都会产卵,且其体温会随周围气温变化而变化。

◆ 相关词 **fish** (鱼类)。 **bird** (鸟类)。 **mammal** (哺乳动物)。 **amphibian** (两栖动物)。

republic /rɪ'pʌblɪk/

共和国 (C): In 1918 Austria became a republic. 1918年,奥地利成为了共和国。

republican /rɪ'pʌblɪkən/

① 拥护共和政体者 (C) ⇔ monarchist:

A republican believes in government by elected representatives. 拥护共和政体的人相信由选举产生的代表组成的政府。

② 共和的;共和国的 (adj): Some Australians think that their country's political system should be transformed into a republican government. 有些澳大利亚人认为他们国家的政治制度应改为共和政府。

reputation /ˌrɛpju'teɪʃən/

名声 (C): The hotel has gained/acquired a reputation for good service. 这家旅馆赢得了优质服务的好名声。

request /rɪ'kwest/

① 请求 (C): He made a request to the government for financial aid. 他向政府请求经济援助。

② 请求 (vt) = ask: We requested that he (should) reconsider his decision. 我们请求他重新考虑一下他的决定。

require /rɪ'kwaɪə(r)/

① 需要 (vt): It requires patience to be a teacher. 当一名教师需要有耐心。

◆ 同源词 **required** (adj) 必要的。

② 要求 (vt): All passengers are required to show their passports. 所有乘客都得按要求出示护照。

requirement /rɪ'kwaɪəmənt/

必需品;要求 (C): If you don't meet/

satisfy/fulfill the requirements of the job, don't apply. 如果你不符合做那工作的要求就不要应征。

rescue /'reskju:/

① 拯救,救援 (U) = aid: We were caught in the crossfire, and they came to our rescue. 我们陷入了交叉火力网内,后来他们赶来援救我们了。

② 拯救,救援 (vt) = save: He rescued the little boy from drowning. 他搭救了溺水的小男孩。

research /rɪ'sɜ:tʃ/

① 研究 (U): They are carrying out/doing some research into/on the effects of acid rain. 他们正在对酸雨的影响进行研究。

◆ 同源词 **researcher** (C) 研究者。

② 研究 (vi, vt): They are researching (into/on) the effects of acid rain. 他们在研究酸雨的影响。

resemblance /rɪ'zembləns/

相似(之处) (C) = similarity: Alice bears a remarkable resemblance to Diana. 爱丽丝长得很像黛安娜。

resemble /rɪ'zembl/

与...相似,像... (vt) = look like: I resemble my father in appearance but not in character. 我外表像我父亲,但性格不像。

resent /rɪ'zent/

对...怀恨,怨恨 (vt) = be angry at: Bill strongly/bitterly/greatly resented his wife holding/controlling the purse strings. 比尔对他老婆掌管钱袋极为愤恨。

◆ 同源词 **resentful** (adj) 怨恨的。

◆ 同义词 请参见 **assent**。

resentment /rɪ'zentmənt/

怨恨,愤恨 (U, S) = grudge: Sam could not conceal the deep resentment he felt/harbored/bore against his boss. 萨姆无法掩饰他对老板的深深不满。

reservation /ˌrɛzə'veɪʃən/

① 保留(意见) (C): Some people expressed/had reservations about the truth of this report. 有些人对这份报告的真

实性持保留意见。

◆同源词 **reserved** (*adj*) 保留的; 拘谨的。 **reserve** (*P*) 储备; (*C*) 保护区; (*U*) 保留。

② 预订 (*C*) = **booking**: Have you made reservations for the hotel rooms? 你预订旅馆房间了吗?

③ 保护区 (*C*) = **reserve**: Hunting is not allowed in a game reservation. 在野生动物保护区内是不许打猎的。

④ 保留 (*U*) = **reserve**: We accepted his offer without reservation. 我们毫无保留地接受了他的提议。

reserve /rɪ'zɜ:v/

① 保留 (*vt*): These seats are reserved for the VIPs. 这些座位是为贵宾保留的。

② 预订 (*vt*) = **book**: Have you reserved tickets for the concert? 你预订音乐会入场券了吗?

reservoir /'rezəvwa:(r)/

水库 (*C*): A new reservoir is going to be constructed in the mountains. 将在山区建造一座新水库。

◆相关词 **dam** (水坝)。 **dyke** (堤坝)。

reside /rɪ'zaɪd/

居住 (*vi*) = **live, dwell**: Since I returned from the U.S., I have been residing in this small town. 我从美国回来至今一直住在这个小镇上。

◆同尾词 请参见 **preside**。

residence /'rezɪdəns/

住宅 (*C*) = **house, dwelling, a ode**: We have decided to put our comfortable residence up for sale, and are planning to put down roots in the countryside. 我们已决定把我们那间舒适的住宅腾出来卖掉, 并打算到乡下去落户。

resident /'rezɪdənt/

居民 (*C*) = **dweller**: The residents of big cities always complain about traffic congestion. 大城市的居民老是抱怨交通堵塞。

residential /,rezɪ'denʃəl/

住宅的 (*adj*): Setting off firecrackers is

not allowed in residential areas. 在住宅区燃放爆竹是不允许的。

resign /rɪ'zaɪn/

① 辞职 (*vi*): He resigned from office. 他辞职了。

◆同源词 **resigned** (*adj*) 屈从的, 顺从的。 **resignedly** (*adv*) 屈从地。

② 辞, 辞去 (*vt*): He resigned the post because he had been offered a better job. 他因为有了一份更好的工作而辞去了原来的职务。

resignation /,rezɪg'neɪʃən/

辞职; 辞呈 (*C*): The officer handed/sent in his resignation. 这位官员已递交了辞呈。

resist /rɪ'zɪst/

① 抵抗 (*vt*) = **fight against**: They have resisted the enemy/the attack for two weeks. 他们对敌人/进攻已抵抗了两周。

② 防, 抗, 耐 (*vt*): The material can resist heat/ damp/ frost/ corrosion. 这种材料可抗高温/防潮/抗寒/防侵蚀。

③ 忍住, 抗拒 (*vt*) = **help**: I couldn't resist laughing. 我忍不住笑了起来。

resistance /rɪ'zɪstəns/

① 抵抗 (*S, U*): They put up (a) resistance to the enemy. 他们奋起抵抗敌人。

② 抵抗力 (*U*): Good nutrition builds up our resistance to diseases. 营养好可增强我们对疾病的抵抗力。

resistant /rɪ'zɪstənt/

抵抗的; 有抵抗力的; 抗(或耐)…的 (*adj*): The AIDS virus is resistant to antibiotics. 艾滋病病毒对抗生素有抗药力。

resolute /'rezəl(j)u:t/

有决心的, 坚决的 (*adj*) ⇔ **irresolute**: Steve became resolute in his decision to go abroad for study. 史蒂夫去国外读书的决心坚定起来了。

resolution /,rezə'l(j)u:ʃən/

① 决议, (正式) 决定 (*C*): They have passed/adopted/rejected a resolution to

set up a new company. 他们通过/采纳/否决了一个关于建立新公司的决议。

②决心;坚定 (U) = **determination**: He shows/lacks resolution. 他显示出/缺乏决心。

resolve /rɪ'zɒlv/

①解决 (vt) = **solve, settle**: They've finally resolved the problem. 他们终于解决了这个问题。

②决意, 决定 (vt) = **make up one's mind**: He resolved to work harder/ that he would work harder. 他决心更努力地工作。

③决心 (C) = **resolution**: I've made a firm resolve to go on a diet. 我已下定决心要节食了。

resort /rɪ'zɔ:t/

①胜地 (C): We vacationed at a sea-side/mountain/beach resort north of Qingdao because my son runs a resort hotel there. 我们是在青岛北部的一处海滨/山区/沙滩胜地度假的, 因为我的儿子在那儿经营一家度假旅馆。

②采用, 诉诸 (vi): There is no point in trying to stop violence by resorting to violence. 采用暴力手段来制止暴力是不对的。

resource /rɪ'sɔ:s/

资源 (P): This country is rich in natural resources, such as oil, coal, water, etc. 这个国家自然资源丰富, 如石油、煤、水资源等。

respect /rɪ'spekt/

①尊重 (vt) = **consider**: I will respect her wishes/ opinions/ feelings. 我会尊重她的意愿/意见/感情的。

②尊敬 (vt): Students should respect their teachers. 学生应该尊敬老师。

③尊敬 (U) ⇔ **disrespect**: Students should show/have respect for their teachers. 学生应该尊敬老师。

④方面 (C) = **aspect, way**: I resemble my father in many respects. 我在许多方面都像我父亲。

⑤致意, 问候 (P) = **regards**: Give my

respects to your wife. 请代我向你太太问好。

respectable /rɪ'spektəbl/

①可敬的; 体面的 (adj): Mr. Lee is a respectable gentleman. 李先生是位受人尊敬的绅士。

②相当数量的 (adj) = **decent**: \$70,000 a month is quite a respectable income. 每月 70,000 美元的收入是相当可观的。

respectful /rɪ'spektfʊl/

表示尊重 (或尊敬) 的 (adj) ⇔ **disrespectful**: Please be respectful of other people's opinions. 请尊重别人的意见。

respective /rɪ'spektɪv/

分别的, 各自的, 各个的 (adj): All the contestants have their respective merits, which presents a big headache for the judges. 参赛者各有所长, 这对裁判来说可是件大难事。

respectively /rɪ'spektɪvli/

分别地 (adv): My two children, Tim and Alice, are seventeen and fourteen respectively. 我的两个孩子提姆和爱莉丝分别为 17 岁和 14 岁。

respond /rɪ'spɒnd/

①回答, 作答 (vi) = **reply**: I'll respond to your letter as soon as possible. 我会尽快给你回信的。

②作出反应 (vi) = **react**: He responded (to my suggestion) with a laugh. 他 (对我的建议) 一笑置之。

response /rɪ'spɒns/

回答 (C, U) = **reply**: I asked him a question but he made/gave no response. 我问他一个问题, 但他没有回答。

◆同源词 **responsive** (adj) 反应热烈的。

responsibility /rɪ'spɒnsɪ'bɪlətɪ/

责任 (U): I take full responsibility for losing the money. 我对丢钱这件事负全部责任。

responsible /rɪ'spɒnsɪbl/

①应负责任的 (adj) = **accountable, answerable** ⇔ **irresponsible**: Who's responsible for the project? 谁负责这项计划?

② 作为原因的 (*adj*): The earthquake is responsible for hundreds of deaths and injuries. 这次地震造成了数百人的死伤。

rest /rest/

① 休息 (*S*): If you're tired, take/have a rest. 如果你累了就休息一下。

② 剩余部分 (*U*): I'll stay in this lovely small town for the rest of my life. 我将在这个可爱的小镇上度过余生。

③ 休息 (*vi*): I always rest a while after dinner. 我吃过晚饭后总要休息一会儿。

④ 使休息 (*vt*): Sit down and rest your feet. 坐下来歇歇脚。

rest on

依靠 (*vt, u*) = **depend on**: Success rests partly on good luck. 成功部分取决于机遇。

rest with

由...决定 (*vt, u*): The decision to buy this house rests with my wife. 这房子买不买由我妻子决定。

restaurant /'restərɒnt/

餐馆, 饭店, 酒家 (*C*): We ate lunch at a fast-food restaurant. 我们在一家快餐店吃了午饭。

restoration /'restə'reɪʃən/

整修; 恢复 (*C*): The villagers are mounting a campaign for the restoration of the historic building. 村民们正在为修复这幢历史性建筑而开展一个运动。

restore /rɪ'stɔ:(r)/

① 恢复 (*vt*): Law and order were quickly restored. 法律和秩序很快得到了恢复。

② 归还 (*vt*) = **return**: The stolen property must be restored to its former owner. 赃物必须归还原主。

restrain /rɪ'streɪn/

约束, 抑制 (*vt*) = **prevent, hold back**: I have to restrain my children from plunging into the stock market. 我得约束我的子女, 不让他们涉足证券市场。

◆ 同义词 请参见 **constrain**。

restraint /rɪ'streɪnt/

① 限制, 管制措施 (*C*) = **constraint, restriction**: The government imposes restraints on the high-tech export. 政府对高科技出口实施限制。

② 克制, 约束力 (*U*): When confronted with the jeers and catcalls from the crowd, the speaker exercised great restraint. 面对人群的讥讽和嘘声, 演讲人采取了极大的克制态度。

◆ 同义词 **constraint** (限制)。

restrict /rɪ'strɪkt/

限制 (*vt*) = **limit, confine**: I restrict myself to two cigarettes a day. 我限制自己每天只能抽两根烟。

◆ 同源词 **restricted** (*adj*) 有限的, 受限制的。

restriction /rɪ'strɪkʃən/

限制, 约束 (*C*) = **restraint**: The government imposes/places restrictions on the import of produce. 政府对农产品进口加以限制。

restroom /'restɪrʊm/

洗手间 (*C*) (请参阅附录“房子”)

result /rɪ'zʌlt/

① 结果 (*C*) = **consequence**: She was late as a result of traffic jams. 由于交通堵塞, 她迟到了。

② (作为结果) 发生, 产生 (*vi*): If these two substances are combined, an enormous explosion will result. 这两种物质如果化合将会产生巨大的爆炸。

result from

起因于 (*vi, u*) = **arise/ spring from**: The flood resulted from the heavy rain. 水灾是暴雨引起的。

result in

造成, 导致 (*vi, u*) = **bring about, cause**: The car crash resulted in two deaths. 那次车祸造成两人死亡。

resume /rɪ'z(j)u:m/

重新开始; 恢复 (*vt*) = **restart, renew**: He got back in the car and resumed driv-

ing. 他回到了车里,继续开。

◆同源词 **resumption** (U) 继续;恢复。

◆同尾词 请参见 **presume**。

retail /'ri:teɪl/

① 零售 (vt): The instant noodles are retailed through this big chain of stores. 方便面由这家大型连锁店零售。

◆同源词 **retailer** (C) 零售商。

② 零售 (U) ⇔ **wholesale**: The rice is for retail only. 这种米只供零售。

◆同尾词 **tail** (尾巴)。**detail** (细节)。**curtail** (缩短)。

retain /rɪ'teɪn/

保持;保留 (vt) = **keep**: I tried to retain my self-control. 我曾试图保持自我克制。

retaliate /rɪ'tæli:et/

反击,报复 (vi): I think I must retaliate against the attack/injustice. 我觉得我必须对这一攻击/这种不公予以反击。

◆同源词 **retaliation** (U) 报复。**retaliatory** (adj) 报复的。

retard /rɪ'tɑ:d/

阻碍;使迟缓 (vt) = **hinder**, **hamper**, **stunt**: Malnutrition retards children's growth, physical and mental alike. 营养不良会妨碍儿童身心两方面的成长发育。

◆同源词 **retardation** (U) 迟缓。

retire /rɪ'taɪə(r)/

退休 (vi): She retired (from her job) at the age of 60. 她60岁时退休了。

◆同源词 **retirement** (U) 退休。

retort /rɪ'tɔ:t/

① 反驳 (vt) = **refute**, **rebut**: When accused of corruption, Mr. Clean retorted that the money in his bank account was bequeathed to him by an elder. 当克林先生被控腐败时,他反驳说他银行账户中的存款是一位长辈遗赠的。

② 反驳 (C) = **rebuttal**: When questioned about the patronage in his term of office, Mr. Right made a sharp retort. 当被问及他任职期间的任命权时,莱特先生进行了激烈反驳。

◆同尾词 请参见 **distort**。

retract /rɪ'trækt/

撤回,收回,撤销 (声明等) (vt) = **withdraw**, **take back**: Mr. Black said in public numerous times that he would never run for a mayoral election, but later on he retracted his own word. 布莱克先生曾在公开场合无数次地讲过他永远也不会竞选市长,可是后来他又收回了自己的诺言。

◆同尾词 请参见 **deduct**。

retreat /rɪ'tri:t/

① 撤退 (vi) = **withdraw**: The army retreated a few kilometers. 军队撤退了几公里。

② 撤退 (U): The army fell back in full retreat. 部队在全线撤退中后退了。

③ 隐退处,静居处 (C): My favorite retreat is a small café near my home. 我最喜欢的远离尘嚣的去处是我家附近的一家小咖啡馆。

retrieve /rɪ'tri:v/

重新得到,收回,取回 (vt) = **regain**: The wreckage of the crashed car was retrieved from the river. 撞毁汽车的残骸从河里捞了出来。

◆同源词 **retrieval** (U) 取回。**retrievable** (adj) 可检索的。

retrospect /'retɹəspekt/

回顾 (U) ⇔ **prospect**: In retrospect, it was a wrong decision to abolish the entrance examination. 事后看来,当初取消入学考试的决定是错误的。

◆同尾词 请参见 **prospect**。

return /rɪ'tɹ:n/

① 返回 (vi) = **come back**: What time does your mother return home (from work)? 你母亲什么时候(下班)回家?

② 恢复 (vi): The bus service will return to normal tomorrow. 公交车服务明天将恢复正常。

③ 归还 (vt) = **give back**: Remember to go to the library and return the books. 别忘了去图书馆还书。

④ 返回 (S): Keep some food to eat on

the return journey. 留些东西在回程中吃。

reunion /ri:'ju:njən/

团聚 (C): We had a family reunion at Christmas. 我们家在圣诞节那天团聚了。

reveal /rɪ'vi:l/

① 泄漏, 透露 (vt) = disclose, let out ⇔ conceal: I won't reveal the secret. 我不会泄漏这秘密的。

② (显) 露出 (vt) = show: A closer examination revealed a crack in the glass. 再仔细一看, 玻璃上显露出一条裂纹。

◆同源词 **revelation** (n) 透露; 暴露。 **revealing** (adj) 透露内情的; (衣服) 袒露的。

revelation /rɪ'velə'leɪʃən/

披露, 透露 (C) = disclosure: The sensational revelations about her private life grabbed/hit the headlines. 对她私生活耸人听闻的披露成了重要新闻。

revenge /rɪ'vendʒ/

① 报复, 复仇 (U): He took revenge on his boss for firing him. 他因为被解雇而对老板进行了报复。

◆同源词 **vengeful** (adj) 复仇的。

② 为... 报仇 (vt) = avenge: He revenged himself on his boss for firing him. 他因被解雇而对老板进行了报复。

revenue /'revənju:/

岁入; 收入 (U) = revenues (P): The country's annual revenues fell by 10%. 该国的年度岁入下滑了百分之十。

reverse /rɪ'vɜ:s/

① 使倒转; 使逆转 (vt): We should take necessary action to reverse the present trend of rising interest rates. 我们应采取必要的措施来扭转当前利率上涨的趋势。

◆同源词 **reversal** (C, U) 倒转; 颠倒。

② 挫折; 逆转 (U): The political upheaval and economic slowdown made it possible that the movement towards democracy in Latin America would go into reverse. 政治动荡加上经济衰退使拉丁

美洲的民主进程有可能发生逆转。

◆同尾词 请参见 **averse**。

revert /rɪ'vɜ:t/

恢复 (vi): After released from prison, Cindy reverted to her old habit of taking illegal drugs. 辛迪出狱后又恢复了吸毒的旧习。

◆同源词 **reversion** (U, S) 恢复。

◆同尾词 请参见 **avert**。

review /rɪ'vju:/

① 评论 (文章) (C): The book got excellent / favorable / unfavorable reviews. 这本书受到了极好的/好的/不好的评价。

② 检阅, 阅兵式 (C): That country will hold a grand review of the troops. 那个国家将举行一场盛大的部队阅兵式。

③ 检讨, 回顾 (vt): The committee is reviewing its decision. 该委员会正在检讨它所作的决定。

④ 评论 (书、影片等) (vt): The play was well/favorably reviewed. 这出戏受到了很好的评价。

⑤ 复习 (vt): I'm reviewing my English textbook for tomorrow's exam. 我正在为明天的考试复习英语课本。

revise /rɪ'vaɪz/

① 修改 (vt): Please revise your composition before handing it in. 交作文前请先修改一下。

② 修正, 改正 (vt) = change: I'll have to revise my opinion of Joseph; he's quite humorous after all. 我得改变对约瑟夫的看法, 毕竟他还是很幽默的。

revision /rɪ'vɪʒən/

① 修改, 修正 (U): The book needs a lot of revision. 这本书须做很多修改。

② 修订 (C): The book has already had three revisions. 这书已修订过三次。

revival /rɪ'vaɪvəl/

① 复苏; 恢复 (C): The central bank cut the interest rates again to stimulate an economic revival. 中央银行再次降低了利率以刺激经济复苏。

②重新流行 (C) = **renaissance** (S): Taiwanese folk songs are enjoying a revival. 台湾民谣正再度流行起来。

◆同义词 **survival** (生还)。

revive /rɪ'vaɪv/

①苏醒, 复苏, 复活 (vi): The plant is withering away, but it will revive if you water it. 这株植物正在枯萎; 但是, 要是你给它浇些水, 它就会活过来。

②把...救活, 使苏醒 (vt): The doctor revived the patient by administering mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. 医生用口对口复苏法救活了那位病人。

③唤起 (vt) = **evoke**: The movie revived memories of my childhood. 这部影片唤起了我对童年的回忆。

◆同义词 **survive** (生还)。

revolt /rɪ'vɔʊlt/

①叛乱, 反叛 (C) = **rebellion**: The president crushed/quelled an armed revolt against his government. 总统镇压/平息了一场反政府的武装叛乱。

②反叛, 造反 (vi) = **rebel**: Thousands of laid-off workers revolted against the local government. 数千名被解雇的工人奋起反抗当地政府。

③憎恶, 讨厌 (vi): My stomach revolts at pizza. 我对比萨饼一点没胃口。

revolution /ˌrevə'ljʊ:ʃən/

①革命 (C): The French Revolution took place in 1789. 1789 年爆发了法国大革命。

②彻底的变革 (C): The invention of air travel brought about/caused a revolution in our way of living. 航空旅行的发明彻底改变了我们的生活方式。

revolutionary /ˌrevə'ljʊ:ʃənəri/

全新的, 革命性的 (adj): It's a revolutionary new way of growing fruits. 这是一种种植水果的全新方法。

revolve /rɪ'vɔʊlv/

①绕转 (vi) = **rotate**: The earth revolves around the sun. 地球绕太阳旋转。

②旋转 (vi) = **turn around**: The wheel

revolved at high speed. 轮子高速旋转。

③使旋转 (vt) = **rotate**: Jack revolved a ball on his fingertip. 杰克将一个球放在指尖上旋转着。

◆同义词 请参见 **evolve**。

reward /rɪ'wɔ:d/

①奖赏; 报酬 (C) = **rewarding** (adj): I got a new computer from my parents as a reward for passing the College Entrance Examination. 我因为通过了大学入学考试而得到一台父母奖给我的新计算机。

②酬谢; 奖赏 (vt): They rewarded the boy with \$100 for bringing back the lost dog. 他们因那男孩给他们带回了走失的狗而奖了他 100 美元。

rhetoric /'retərɪk/

修辞 (学) (U): Politicians' speeches are full of empty rhetoric, but lack substance. 政客的演说往往充满着华丽的词藻, 却缺少实际内容。

◆同源词 **rhetorical** (adj) 修辞(性)的。

rhino /'raɪnəʊ/ = rhinoceros

rhinoceros /raɪ'nɒsərəs/

犀牛 (C): Rhinoceros are in danger of extinction. 犀牛有绝种的危险。

rhyme /raɪm/

①押韵词 (C): "Tree" and "sea" are rhymes. "Tree"和"sea"是押韵词。

②押韵 (vi): "Tree" rhymes with "sea". "Tree"与"sea"押韵。

rhythm /'rɪðəm/

节律, 节奏 (U): The rhythm of her heart is a bit irregular. 她心律稍有不齐。

rhythmic /'rɪðmɪk/

有节奏的, 有节律的 (adj): I tried to find out the rhythmic pattern of the raindrops on the roof. 我试图找出雨滴打在屋顶上的节奏模式。

rib /rɪb/

肋骨 (C): Paul broke a rib in the car crash. 保罗在一次撞车事故中撞断了一根肋骨。

ribbon /'rɪbən/

缎带 (C): She wore purple ribbons in her hair. 她在头发上扎了紫色缎带。

rice /raɪs/

稻; 米; 米饭 (U) (请参阅附录“食物”)

rich /rɪtʃ/

① 富有的 (adj) = **wealthy, well-off**: The rich get richer and the poor get poorer. 富者愈富, 贫者愈贫。

② 丰富的 (adj) = **abundant**: The country is rich in natural resources. 那个国家自然资源丰富。

③ 肥沃的 (adj) = **fertile**: The soil is rich here. 这儿土壤肥沃。

◆ 同源词 **richness** (U) 丰富; 肥沃。

riches /'rɪtʃɪz/

财富 (P) = **wealth**: His success has brought him vast/great riches. 他的成功为他带来了巨额财富。

rid, rid/ridded (pt), rid (pp)

使摆脱, 使去掉 (vt): It's hard to get rid of bad habits. 去掉坏习惯是困难的。How can I rid the house of cockroaches? 我怎样才能把房子里的蟑螂除去呢?

riddle /'rɪdl/

① 谜语 (C): Do you know the answer to the riddle? 你知道这个谜语的谜底吗?

② 谜一般的人(或事物) (C) = **mystery**: It's still a complete riddle. 这事仍是一个完完全全的谜。

ride /raɪd/, rode (pt), ridden (pp)

① 骑乘, 搭乘 (C): We went for a ride in the new car. 我们乘着新汽车出去兜了一圈。

② 乘车的旅行 (C): The museum is only a ten-minute bus ride away. 博物馆离这里坐公共汽车只要 10 分钟。

③ 骑; 乘坐 (vt): Can you ride a bicycle/a horse/a motorcycle? 你会骑自行车/马/摩托车吗?

④ 搭乘 (vi): It's convenient to ride in a bus/on a train. 乘公共汽车/火车很方便。

ride on

依靠, 取决于 (vt, u) = **depend/hinge/hang on**: I know I have to win the game—my fame is riding on it. 我知道这场比赛我必须赢——我的名声全在于此了。

ride out

安然渡过 (vt, s): Jane finally rode out the political crisis/scandal. 珍终于平安渡过了政治危机/丑闻。

ridge /rɪdʒ/

山脊; 屋脊; 脊 (C): I saw several backpackers walking along the windswept ridge of Mount Chi Shin. 我看见几名背背包的徒步旅行者行走在迎风的七星山山脊上。

ridicule /'rɪdɪkjʊl/

① 嘲笑 (vt) = **make fun of, jeer (at)**: Ted tends to ridicule politicians/their ideas. 泰德老爱嘲弄政客/他们的想法。

② 嘲笑 (U) = **derision**: Jack's crazy ideas were met with ridicule. 杰克的疯狂念头遭人嘲笑。

ridiculous /rɪ'dɪkjʊləs/

荒唐可笑的; 荒谬的; 滑稽的 (adj) = **silly, absurd**: Pokey looks ridiculous in that hat. 波基戴着那顶帽子显得很滑稽。

rifle /'raɪfl/

来复枪, 步枪 (C): Taylor aimed his rifle at the bird in the tree. 泰勒举起来复枪瞄准树上的鸟。

right /raɪt/

① 右边的 (adj) ⇔ **left**: Take a right turn at the crossroads. 在十字路口朝右转。

② 对的, 正确的 (adj): It's sometimes hard to tell what is right from what is wrong. 有时候要辨明是非很难。

③ 恰当的 (adj) = **suitable**: I'm sure you're the right person for this job. 我敢肯定你是做这份工作的合适人选。

④ 正确地 (adv) = **correctly**: Am I doing it right? 我做得对吗?

⑤ 恰好地;正好 (*adv*) = **exactly, precisely**: You're standing right in the middle of the building. 你现在正好站在了房子的正中央。

⑥ 右边 (*U*) ⇔ **left**: Keep to the right! 靠右边行走!

⑦ 正确,对 (*U*): He's old enough to know the difference between right and wrong. 他大了,能分清是非了。

⑧ 权利 (*C, U*): You have no right to treat me like this. 你无权这样对待我。

rigid /'rɪdʒɪd/

① 严格的 (*adj*) = **strict**: Some of the school's rules are quite rigid. 该校有些规定相当严格。

② 死板的 (*adj*) = **inflexible**: My teacher is very rigid and stuffy. 我的老师非常死板和乏味。

③ 僵硬的 (*adj*) = **stiff**: Sue sat bolt upright, her body rigid with fear. 苏笔直地坐着,身体因恐惧而变得僵硬。

rigorous /'rɪgərəs/

严格的 (*adj*): University students are required to receive rigorous army training. 大学生被要求接受严格的军训。 Travelers must undergo rigorous safety checks at an airport. 旅客必须在机场接受严格的安全检查。

◆ 同源词 **rigor** (*U*) 严格。

rim /rɪm/

边,缘,边缘 (*C*): There is a small crack at the rim of the glasses. 眼镜边上有一条小裂缝。

ring /rɪŋ/, rang (pt), rung (pp)

① 按响 (*vt*): I rang the doorbell but no one answered. 我按响了门铃,但无人应答。

② 打电话给 (*vt*): I'll ring you (up) tomorrow. 我明天给你打电话。

③ 戒指 (*C*): The diamond ring is worth a lot of money. 钻石戒指值很多钱。

④ 黑眼圈 (*C*): He's got rings round his eyes. 他的眼睛周围有黑眼圈。

⑤ 电话 (*C*) = **call**: I'll give you a ring tomorrow. 我明天给你打电话。

ring in

打卡上班 (*vi*) = **clock/punch in**: You are supposed to ring in in the office by nine. 你们应在九点钟到办公室打卡上班。

ring out

打卡下班 (*vi*) = **clock/punch out**: I often ring out at five o'clock. 我经常在五点钟打卡下班。

ring up

把...记入现金出纳机 (*vt, s*): The bill came to \$88, but the salesgirl rang up \$98 by mistake. 账单上的总金额是88美元,但女售货员却错把98美元记入现金出纳机。

riot /'raɪət/

聚众闹事,骚乱 (*C*): King was arrested for stirring up a riot. 金因为煽动暴乱而被捕了。

rip /rɪp/

① 撕破;撕,扯 (*vt*) = **tear**: I have ripped my trousers on a nail. 我的裤子被钉子钩破了。

② 被撕破;裂开 (*vi*): My pants ripped on a nail. 我的裤子被钉子钩破了。

rip off

敲...的竹杠 (*vt, s*): The salesgirl certainly ripped me off when I paid over \$500 for this coat. 这件上衣花掉了我500多美元,那个女售货员无疑是在敲我的竹杠。

ripe /raɪp/

① 成熟的 (*adj*) ⇔ **unripe**: The bananas are ripe enough to eat. 香蕉已经熟透了,可以吃了。

② (时机等)成熟的,合适的 (*adj*) = **suitable**: The time is ripe for political reform. 政治改革的时机已经成熟。

◆ 同源词 **ripen** (*vi, vt*) (使)成熟。

ripple /'rɪpl/

① 涟漪 (*C*): A sudden gust of wind made ripples on the surface of the lake.

忽然一阵风起,湖面上被吹起了涟漪。

②起涟漪;起皱痕(或波纹);飘动(*vi*): The curtain rippled in the wind. 窗帘在随风飘动。

③泛起(*vi*): A thrill of pleasure rippled through Sue when she heard that she had won the first prize. 当苏听说自己获得头奖时,她周身泛起一阵快感。

④使起涟漪(*vt*): A breeze rippled the water. 一阵微风吹皱水面。

rise /raɪz/, rose (pt), risen (pp)

①上涨;上升(*S*) ⇔ **drop**: There's been a sharp rise in the cost of living. 生活费用已急剧上涨。

②兴起(*U*) ⇔ **fall, decline**: The article is about the rise and fall of the Roman Empire. 这篇文章谈的是罗马帝国的兴衰。

③上升,升起(*vi*) ⇔ **set**: The sun rises in the east. 太阳从东方升起。

④上涨(*vi*) ⇔ **drop**: The price of land has risen sharply by 30%. 土地价格暴涨了百分之三十。

⑤起身,站起来(*vi*) = **stand up**: He rose to greet the guests. 他起身迎客。

risk /rɪsk/

①风险,危险(*U*) = (in) **danger**: You're putting your own life at risk. 你是在拿自己的生命冒险。

②风险(*C*): You'll have to run/take a lot of risks if you want to succeed in business. 你要是想在经商方面获得成功,就得冒许多风险。

③冒…的危险(*vt*): She risked her life trying to save the little boy. 她冒了生命危险试图去救那小男孩。

◆同源词 **risky** (*adj*) 冒险的。

rite /raɪt/

仪式,典礼(*C*) = **ceremony**: A priest was asked to perform the funeral rites. 牧师被请去主持葬礼。

ritual /'rɪtʃuəl/

①仪式(*C*): A monk usually performs a religious ritual. 僧侣常要举行宗教仪式。

②例行公事,老规矩(*C*): I am performing the bedtime ritual of brushing my teeth. 我正在按就寝前的惯例行事——刷牙。

rival /'raɪvəl/

①对手(*C*) = **competitor**: Mark and I are rivals for the championship, but we are still friends. 马克和我是争夺冠军的对手,但我们依然是朋友。

②与…匹敌,比得上(*vt*) = **match**: The equipment of my clinic rivals that of a hospital. 我诊所内的设备可与医院的相匹敌。

rivalry /'raɪvəlri/

竞争,对抗(*C*) = **competition** (*U*): There is a keen rivalry between the two teams for the championship. 这两个球队在争夺冠军时将有一番激烈的竞争。

river /'rɪvə(r)/

河流(*C*): It is dangerous to swim in the river. 在河里游泳是危险的。

◆相关词 **stream**(溪流)。**brook**(小溪)。**puddle**(雨水坑)。**pond**(池塘)。**pool**(池子)。**lake**(湖)。**sea**(海)。**ocean**(洋)。

road /rəʊd/

道路;公路(*C*): Many of the roads in this city are not wide enough. 这个城市里的许多马路都不够宽。

◆相关词 **street**(街)。**lane**(巷)。**alley**(弄)。**avenue**(大街)。**boulevard**(林荫大道)。**path, track**(小径)。**trail**(踏出的小道)。

roam /rəʊm/

①漫步;漫游(*vi*) = **wander, rove, stroll**: Several cows roam freely in the field. 几头牛在田野中自由漫步。

②漫步于;漫游(*vt*): Children are not allowed to roam the streets after midnight if they are not accompanied by an adult. 如果没有成年人陪伴,午夜后孩童是不允许在街上闲逛的。

roar /rɔ:(r)/

①吼声,咆哮声,呼啸声(*C*): The sudden roar of the lion made me jump. 狮子的忽然吼叫声把我吓得跳了起来。

② 吼叫,咆哮 (*vi*): The lion roared. 狮子发出了吼叫声。

③ 高声叫喊 (*vi*): He roared with laughter/pain/rage. 他笑得/痛得/气得大声叫喊起来。

roast /rəʊst/

① 烤(肉等) (*vt*): The wife roasted a chicken for dinner. 妻子为晚餐烤了一只鸡。

② 烘烤的 (*adj*): I ordered roast beef for dinner. 我晚餐点了烤牛肉。

③ 烤肉 (*C*): Let's have a nice roast for Sunday dinner. 周日的晚上我们好好吃一顿烤肉吧。

◆ 相关词 请参见 **cook**。

rob /rɒb/

抢劫 (*vt*): I was robbed (of my cash/Rolux watch). 我(的现金/劳力士表)被抢了。

◆ 同源词 **robber** (*C*) 抢劫犯,强盗。

robbery /'rɒbəri/

抢劫(案) (*C*): He committed several robberies. 他犯下好几起抢劫案。

◆ 相关词 请参见 **crime**。

robe /rəʊb/

长袍;礼袍;晨衣,浴衣 (*C*) (请参阅附录“衣物”)

robin /'rɒbɪn/

知更鸟,旅鸫,欧亚鸫 (*C*): Robins frequently return to the same place each year to build their nests. 知更鸟经常每年回到同一个地方筑巢。

robot /'rəʊbɒt/

机器人 (*C*): Is there a robot which can do all the housework? 是否有会做所有家务的机器人?

robust /rəʊ'brʌst/

① 体格强健的,结实的 (*adj*) = **healthy**, **sturdy**: Mr. Green, a robust 76-year-old, walks briskly and still works on the farm. 格林先生,一个体格强健的76岁老人,走起路来步履轻快,而且仍在农场上干活。

② 有活力的 (*adj*) = **strong**: The US economy is now much more robust than

it looks. 如今实际上的美国经济比表面上要更具活力。

rock /rɒk/

① 摇滚乐 (*U*) = **rock and roll**: Her husband is a rock and roll (rock 'n' roll) singer. 她丈夫是个摇滚乐歌手。

② 岩石 (*C*): The house is as solid as a rock. 那房子像岩石般牢固。

◆ 同源词 **rocky** (*adj*) 多岩石的;岩石构成的。

③ 使摇晃,使摇动 (*vt*): She rocked the baby to sleep in her arms. 她把婴孩抱在臂弯里摇着以使他人睡。

④ 使震惊 (*vt*) = **shock**: The bad news rocked all of us. 那坏消息使我们所有人都很震惊。

rocket /'rɒkɪt/

① 火箭 (*C*): A space rocket will be launched tomorrow. 一枚航天火箭将于明天发射。

② 飞涨,急速上升 (*vi*) = **soar**: House prices are rocketing (up). 房价在飞涨。

rod /rɒd/

竿,杆,棒 (*C*): Spare the rod, and spoil the child. 孩子不打不成器。

role /rəʊl/

① 角色 (*C*) = **part**: I will play/take the role of Snow White. 我将扮演白雪公主的角色。

② 作用;角色;任务 (*C*) = **part**: She plays an important role in the decision making. 她在决策中扮演着重要角色(或起着重要作用)。

roll /rəʊl/

① 打滚;滚动 (*C*): The dog is having a roll on the grass. 狗在草地上打滚。

② 一卷 (*C*): Please buy me a roll of film. 请给我买一卷胶卷。

③ 名册,名单 (*C*): The teacher will call the roll in the first class. 老师在上第一节课时会按名册点名。

④ 滚动 (*vi*): Tears rolled down her cheeks. 眼泪从她双颊上滚下来。

⑤ 卷,裹,绕 (*vt*): The girl rolled herself into a ball and fell asleep. 那女孩蜷作一团睡着了。

◆同源词 **roller** (C) 滚轴。

romance /rə(u)'mæns/

罗曼史, 爱情故事 (C) = **love story**: Romances between rich men and beautiful women always appeal to young girls. 有钱人和漂亮女人之间的罗曼史对少女们总是很有吸引力。

romantic /rə(u)'mæntɪk/

浪漫的, 多情的 (*adj*): The dim light and soft music created a romantic atmosphere. 昏暗的灯光和柔和的音乐营造出了一种浪漫气氛。

roof /ru:f/

屋顶 (C): Although divorced, they continued to live under the same roof. 他俩虽然已离婚, 但仍同住在一个屋檐下。

room /ru:m/

① 房间 (C) (请参阅附录“房屋”)

② 空间, 地盘 (U): Guys, move along and make room for this young lady. 伙计们, 请往前一点, 给这位年轻女士腾出点地方。

③ 余地 (U) = **margin**: Your composition is not bad but there's still room for improvement. 你的作文写得不坏, 不过仍有改进的余地。

rooster /'ru:stə(r)/

公鸡 (C) (请参阅附录“动物”)

◆相关词 **hen**(母鸡)。**cock**(公鸡)。**chicken**(小鸡)。**rooster**(公鸡, 尤其用于美国)。

root /ru:t/

① 根 (P): The tornado pulled the trees up by the roots. 龙卷风将树木连根拔起。

② 根 (U): How did these strange ideas take root? 这些怪念头究竟是怎么变得如此根深蒂固的?

③ 生根 (*vi*): Does this kind of plant root easily? 这种植物容易生根吗?

④ 使生根 (*vt*): The idea that number 4 is unlucky is rooted in some people's mind. 认为数字“四”不吉利这种观念在一些人的心里已根深蒂固。

root for

为...加油 (*vt, u*) = **cheer for, cheer sb on**: We went to the sports meeting to root for our team. 我们到运动会上去为自己的队伍加油。

root out

根除 (*vt, s*) = **get rid of**: We must root out outdated ideas/sexism. 我们必须铲除陈旧的观念/性别歧视。

rope /rəʊp/

绳, 索 (C, U): They tied him up with (a) rope. 他们用绳将他绑了起来。

rose /rəʊz/

玫瑰花 (C) (请参阅附录“植物”)

rot /rɒt/

① 腐烂 (*vi*): The fish will rot if it isn't kept cool. 鱼假如不冷藏就会腐烂。

② 使腐坏, 使腐烂 (*vt*) = **decay**: Too much sugar will rot your teeth away. 糖吃得过多会蛀蚀牙齿。

◆同源词 **rotten** (*adj*) 腐烂的, 发臭的。

rotate /rəʊ'teɪt/

① 旋转 (*vi*) = **revolve**: The earth rotates once every twenty-four hours. 地球每24小时自转一圈。

② 轮流, 轮换 (*vi*): Nurses rotate in shifts. 护士们轮流值班。

③ 使旋转 (*vt*) = **revolve**: Joe rotated a ball on his fingertip. 乔将一个球放在指尖上旋转着。

④ 轮种, 轮作 (*vt*): In order to preserve the quality of the soil, farmers are advised to rotate crops. 为了保持土质, 农民被建议要轮种庄稼。

rotation /rəʊ'teɪʃən/

轮流 (U): The three directors are the panel's chairmen, serving in rotation. 这三位主管是专家小组的主席, 他们轮流主持工作。

◆同源词 **rotary** (*adj*) 旋转的, 转动的。

rotten /'rɒtən/

腐烂的, 发臭的 (*adj*): The apple is rotten to the core. 这只苹果已烂到果心

了。

rough /rʌf/

- ①粗糙的,不平的 (*adj*) ⇔ *smooth*: My hands have got rough from work. 我的双手因做工而变得粗糙。
 - ②粗俗的,粗暴的 (*adj*) = *impolite*, *rude*: I can't endure your rough behavior. 我受不了你的粗鲁行为。
 - ③粗略的 (*adj*): Give me a rough idea of your plans. 请把你的计划告诉我一个大概。
- ◆同源词 *roughen* (*vt*) 使变粗,使不平。 *roughness* (*U*) 粗糙,不平。

rough out

草拟 (*vt, s*) = *sketch out*: Let's rough out a plan for the hike. 让我们为徒步旅行草拟一个计划吧。

rough up

- ①使不平 (*vt, s*): Rough up the surface of the wall before you paint it. 上涂料之前要先把墙壁的表面打毛。
- ②使把…弄乱 (*vt, s*) = *ruffle up*: The strong wind roughed up my hair. 大风吹乱了我的头发。
- ③对…动粗,殴打 (*vt, s*): That guy roughed me up and ran away. 那家伙殴打了我之后逃跑了。

roughly /'rʌfli/

- ①粗暴地 (*adv*) = *rudely* ⇔ *tenderly*, *gently*: He treated his wife roughly. 他对待妻子很粗暴。
- ②约略地 (*adv*) = *about*, *approximately*, *around*: Roughly 2,000 people attended her concert. 大约有2000名听众参加了她的音乐会。

round /raʊnd/

- ①圆(形)的 (*adj*): The little girl's eyes grew round with delight. 小女孩高兴得眼睛睁得圆圆的。
- ②围绕地,绕圈地 (*adv*) = *around*: The dancer turned round and round. 舞者转了一圈又一圈。
- ③围绕 (*prep*) = *around*: The moon goes round the earth. 月亮绕着地球转。

④大约 (*prep*) = *around*, *about*: The ring costs somewhere round 10,000 dollars. 这只戒指约值10,000美元。

⑤(比赛等的)一轮,一场,一盘,一局,一回合 (*C*): We hope the next round of peace talks will be more successful. 我们希望下一轮和谈会更有成效。

round off

- ①把…磨圆 (*vt, s*): I rounded off the edges of the desk. 我把桌子的边磨圆了。
- ②使圆满结束 (*vt, s*) = *top off*: We rounded off the farewell party with a drink/ by singing a song. 我们最后喝了一杯/唱了一首歌,从而圆满地结束了告别会。

round up

- ①使聚集 (*vt, s*) = *gather together*: Jack rounded up the cattle/boys and counted them. 杰克把牛群/男孩子集合起来点数。
- ②围捕 (*vt, s*): The police rounded up the robbers and put them in custody. 警方围捕了窃贼,并把他们拘留了起来。

route /ru:t/

路线 (*C*): The museum is on a bus route. 这座博物馆在公共汽车路线上。

routine /ru:'ti:n/

- ①日常的,常规的,例行的 (*adj*) = *regular*: Routine maintenance can keep the machines in better condition. 日常保养可使机器保持较好的状态。
- ②例行公事;惯例 (*U*): I'm tired of the same old routine—classes and tests, nothing else. 我对例行公事式的老一套感到厌烦了——上课啦,考试啦,再也没别的了。

row /rəʊ/

- ①一(横)排,一行 (*C*): Please stand in a row. 请站成一排。
- ②划船 (*C*): Let's go for a row. 我们去划船吧。
- ③划(船) (*vi, vt*): They rowed (the

boat) across the river. 他们划船过河。

royal /'rɔɪəl/

皇家的; 王室的; 王族的 (*adj*): Stories about the royal family can always arouse people's interest. 有关王室的故事总是能引起公众的兴趣。

royalty /'rɔɪəlti/

① 王族 (*U*): The concert was held for royalty in the court. 这场音乐会是为宫廷中的王族举办的。

② 版税 (*C*): James received two hundred thousand dollars in royalties. 詹姆斯拿到了 20 万美元版税。

rub /rʌb/

① 摩擦, 揉搓 (*vt*): Joyce rubbed her hands to warm them. 乔伊斯搓了搓双手以使它们暖和起来。

② 摩擦 (*vi*): If you keep rubbing, the paint will come off. 如果你不断地擦, 油漆就会掉下。

rub out

① 把...擦掉 (*vt, s*) = *rub away/off*: I tried hard to rub out the dirty mark, but to no avail. 我竭力想把那个污渍擦掉, 但是没有用。

② 杀掉 (*vt, s*) = *bump/finish/polish/knock off, do away with*: The frantic badmen realize that the little old lady must be rubbed out. 那些丧心病狂的亡命之徒意识到: 一定要把那个小子老妇人干掉。

rubber /'rʌbə(r)/

橡胶, 橡皮 (*U*): The gloves are made of rubber. 这副手套是橡胶做的。

rubbish /'rʌbɪʃ/

垃圾 (*U*): Can't you clear the rubbish from your desk? 你不能把书桌上的垃圾清理掉吗?

◆ 相关词 **garbage** (垃圾)。 **junk** (废旧物品)。 **waste** (废弃物)。 **refuse** (垃圾; 废料)。 **trash** (废物)。 **litter** (被胡乱扔掉的东西, 废弃物)。

ruby /'ru:bi/

红宝石 (*C*): The ring set with two ru-

bies caught my eye. 那枚镶嵌有两粒红宝石的戒指吸引了我的目光。

◆ 相关词 **diamond** (钻石)。 **sapphire** (蓝宝石)。 **crystal** (水晶)。 **amber** (琥珀)。 **jade** (玉)。 **emerald** (翡翠)。

rude /ru:d/

粗鲁的, 无礼的 (*adj*) = *impolite, bad-mannered*: It was rude of you to ask a lady about her age. 问一位女士的年龄是粗鲁的行为。

rug /rʌg/

小地毯 (*C*): He placed a new, colorful rug in front of the fire. 他在火炉前铺了条色彩鲜艳的新地毯。

rugby /'rʌgbi/

(英式) 橄榄球运动 (*U*) (请参阅附录“运动”)

rugged /'rʌgɪd/

① 崎岖的, 不平的; 多岩石的 (*adj*): The rugged coastline looks splendid. 蜿蜒崎岖的海岸线看上去极为壮观。

② 粗犷的, 强健的 (*adj*): Alice fell for Tony's rugged good looks. 爱丽丝深深地爱上了东尼那粗犷而英俊的容貌。

ruin /'ru:ɪn/

① 毁灭 (*U*) = *destruction*: His addiction to drugs led to his ruin. 他的毒瘾葬送了他。

② 废墟 (*C*): The ruins of the castle attract lots of tourists. 城堡的废墟吸引了大量游客。

③ 毁灭; 毁坏 (*vt*) = *destroy, devastate*: The earthquake ruined hundreds of buildings. 那次地震毁坏了数百幢建筑。

rule /ru:l/

① 规章, 规则 (*C*) = *regulation*: We should obey/observe the rules, rather than break them. 我们应遵守规章, 而不是违反它们。

② 习惯 (*S*) = *habit, practice*: He makes it a rule to eat an apple every day. 他养成了每天吃一个苹果的习惯。

③ 统治 (*U*): India was once under British rule. 印度曾一度受英国统治。

④ 统治 (*vt, vi*) = *govern*: It's not easy

to rule (over) a country. 统治一个国家绝非易事。

◆同源词 **ruling** (*adj*) 统治的; 支配的。

⑤ 控制; 支配 (*vt*) = **influence**: Don't let your heart rule your head. 你可不能感情用事。

rule out

取消 (*vt, s*): The government has ruled out any trade subsidies. 政府已取消了所有的贸易补贴。

ruler /'ru:lə(r)/

① 尺 (*C*): I used a ruler to measure the height of the cupboard. 我用尺量了碗橱的高度。

② 统治者 (*C*): A ruler would rather be respected than feared. 当政者宁愿受人敬而非受人畏。

rumble /'rʌmbl/

① 隆隆作响 (*vi*): Thunder is rumbling in the distance. 雷声在远处隆隆作响。

② 辘辘作响 (*vi*): My stomach is rumbling from hunger. 我饿得饥肠辘辘。

③ 隆隆声 (*S*): The rumble of the plane drowned (out) my voice. 飞机的隆隆声淹没了我的嗓音。

rumor /'ru:mə(r)/

① 传闻, 谣言 (*U*) = **rumour** (*BrE*): Rumor has it that their company has gone bankrupt. 谣传说他们的公司破产了。

② 谣言, 传闻 (*C*): There's a rumor circulating that their company has gone bankrupt. 谣言四起, 说他们的公司已破产了。

run /rʌn/, ran (pt), run (pp)

① 奔跑; 跑步, 赛跑 (*vi*): He came running all the way. 他是一路跑来的。

◆同源词 **runner** (*C*) 参加赛跑的人(或动物)。

② 竞选 (*vi*): He has decided to run for president. 他决定竞选总统。

③ 流 (*vi*): Tears ran down his face. 泪水顺着他的脸庞流下。

④ 经营; 开办 (*vt*) = **manage**: He runs a big business. 他经营着一家大企业。

◆同源词 **running** (*adj*) 流动的。 **runny** (*adj*) 流

泪的; 流涕的。

run across

偶然遇见(或发现) (*vt, u*) = **come across, run/bump into. chance/happen on**: It took me by surprise to run across an old friend of mine on foreign soil. 他乡遇故知, 令我倍感意外。

run after

追求 (*vt, u*) = **chase (after)**: Some men spend a lot of money and time running after women. 有些人花许多金钱和时间追求女人。

run away/off with

① 把...偷走 (*vt, u*) = **make away/off with, get away with**: A thief ran away with Linda's jewels. 一个小偷把琳达的珠宝偷走了。

② 轻易赢得(比赛等) (*vt, u*) = **walk away/off with, waltz off with**: Our team ran away with the championship. 我们队轻而易举地获得了冠军。

③ 与...私奔 (*vt, u*): David ran away with a married woman. 大卫和一个有夫之妇私奔了。

run down

① 把...撞倒 (*vt, s*) = **run/knock over. knock/strike down**: The poor boy was run down by a bus and was hospitalized. 那个可怜的男孩被一辆公共汽车撞倒了, 被送进医院。

② 追捕到; 找寻到 (*vt, s*) = **hunt/track down**: The police ran down the robber after a long chase. 警方在长途追赶后捕获了那个抢劫犯。

③ 挑...的毛病 (*vt, s*) = **find fault with**: I don't know why my boss keeps running me down. 我不知道老板为什么老是挑我的毛病。

④ 使疲劳 (*vt, s*): I have been run down recently. 我最近很疲劳。

⑤ 停止运转; 渐渐停下; 耗尽 (*vi*): The battery must have run down. 电池一定是用完了。

⑥ 衰弱, (规模) 缩小 (*vi*): The manufacturing industry is running down. 制造业正在衰落。

run into

① 撞到 (*vt, u*) = bump/crash into: The drunk driver was seriously injured when he ran into a lamppost. 那位喝醉酒的司机把车撞到路灯柱上去了, 受了重伤。

② 偶然遇见 (*vt, u*) = bump into, come/run across: I ran into Amy in town this afternoon. 今天下午我在镇上巧遇了艾美。

run out

到期: 被耗尽 (*vi*): Time is running out. 时间到了。

run out of

用完: 耗尽 (*vt, u*): I have run out of patience. 我已经没有耐心了。

run over

① 撞倒并辗过 (*vt, s*) = run/strike down, knock down/over: That car ran over this cat and the driver sped off. 那辆汽车从这只猫的身上辗了过去, 而司机却加速开走了。

② 把...过目一遍 (*vt, u*) = go/look/read over, go/run through: I ran over the English words so I would remember them for the test. 我把英语单词匆匆看了一遍, 以免考试时忘记。

run through

① 把...挥霍掉 (*vt, u*) = spend recklessly: The rich man's son quickly ran through his money and was reduced to begging on the streets. 那个富家之子很快就把钱挥霍殆尽, 并沦为乞丐。

② 浏览 (*vt, u*) = go/look/read over, go through: I ran through my notes before giving a presentation on time management. 我在做有关时间管理方面的演讲之前把笔记过目了一遍。

run up

迅速积欠 (*vt, s*): Linda ran up a big bill at the dress shop. 琳达在服装店里很快欠下了一大笔账。

runny /'rʌni/

流鼻涕的; 流泪的 (*adj*): Wipe your runny nose. 把你流着鼻涕的鼻子擦一擦。

rural /'ruərəl/

乡村的; 农村的 (*adj*) ⇔ urban: Life is more leisurely in rural areas. 乡间生活比较悠闲。

rush /rʌʃ/

① 冲; 急速行进 (*vi*) = dash: They rushed out of the house when the fire broke out. 他们在起火时冲出了房子。

② 催促 (*vt*) = hurry (sb) up: Don't rush me; let me think about it. 别催我, 让我考虑一下。

③ 匆忙; 紧张 (*U*): There's still plenty of time; what's all the rush? 时间有的是, 忙乱什么呀?

④ 热潮 (*S*): The gold rush began in 1849. “淘金热潮”始于1849年。

⑤ 奔, 冲 (*S*) = dash: He made a rush for the exit. 他冲向出口处。

rust /rʌst/

① 铁锈; 锈 (*U*): Iron gathers rust easily. 铁易生锈。

◆ 同源词 **rusty** (*adj*) 生锈的。

② 生锈 (*vi*): Stainless steel does not rust. 不锈钢是不生锈的。

rustle /'rʌsl/

① 沙沙作响 (*vi*): The leaves of the tree rustled in the breeze. 树叶在微风吹拂下沙沙作响。

② 沙沙声 (*S*): We were frightened by a rustle of leaves. 我们被树叶发出的沙沙声吓了一跳。

S

sack /sæk/

①麻袋 (C) (请参阅附录“量词”): He bought a sack of potatoes. 他买了一麻袋马铃薯。

②解雇, 开除 (S) = dismissal: If you don't work hard enough, you'll get the sack/the boss will give you the sack. 如果你工作不够卖力, 你会被开除的/老板会把你开除的。

sacred /'seɪkrɪd/

宗教的; 神圣的 (adj) = holy: Hindus hold cows sacred. 印度教徒认为牛是神圣的。

sacrifice /'sækrɪfaɪs/

①牺牲 (vi) = give up: She sacrificed her career to take care of her kids. 她为了照顾孩子而牺牲了自己的事业。

②献祭, 以...为祭品 (vi): The priest sacrificed the lamb to the gods. 祭司把羔羊祭献给诸神。

③代价 (U) = cost, expense, price: It must be done at any sacrifice. 这事必须不惜代价来完成。

④牺牲 (C): My parents made a lot of sacrifices so that I could go to university. 为了让我能上大学, 父母作出了很多牺牲。

⑤供品 (C): She killed a lamb as a sacrifice. 她杀了一只羔羊作供品。

sad /sæd/

难过的, 悲伤的 (adj) ⇔ happy: I was sad to hear about the bad news. 听到这个坏消息我心里很难过。

◆同源词 **sadness** (U) 悲伤。 **sadly** (adv) 悲伤地。 **sadden** (vt) 使悲伤。

saddle /'sædl/

马鞍, 鞍; 鞍座 (C): Upon seeing a po-

lice officer, the vendor swung himself into the saddle and rode off. 小贩一看到警察, 就纵身跳上车座骑走了。

safe /seɪf/

①安全的 (adj) ⇔ unsafe, dangerous: Is the tap water safe for drinking? 这自来水生饮安全吗?

◆同源词 **safely** (adv) 安全地。 **safety** (U) 安全。

②保险箱 (C): The thief broke into/cracked a safe and took away all the money. 小偷撬开保险箱拿走了所有的钱。

safeguard /'seɪfgɑ:d/

①保障条款; 保护措施 (C): The law contains important safeguards against plagiarism. 法律中包括有防止剽窃的重要保障条款。

②保护, 捍卫 (vi) = protect: New laws should be laid down to safeguard children against abuse. 应该制订出新的法律以保护儿童免受虐待。

safety /'seɪftɪ/

安全 (U) = security: Can you ensure the safety of the children? 你能保证孩子们的安全吗?

sail /seɪl/

①帆 (C): They hoisted/lowered the sails. 他们升起/降下了帆。

◆同源词 **sailboat** (C) 帆船。

②帆 (U): The ship went in full sail. 船张满帆全速行驶。

③乘帆船出游 (S): They went for a sail this afternoon. 今天下午他们乘帆船出游了。

④(使)航行 (vi, vt): They sailed (the ship) through the narrow channel. 他们

驾着船驶过狭窄的海峡。

◆同源词 **sailing** (*U*) 帆船运动。

sailor /'seɪlə(r)/

水手 (*C*) (请参阅附录“职业”)

saint /seɪnt/

① 圣徒, 圣者 (*C*): He was made a saint when he died in 1968. 他在 1968 年去世后被迫封为圣徒。

◆同源词 **saintly** (*adj*) 圣徒似的。 **sainthood** (*U*) 圣徒身份。

② 圣人, 道德高尚的人, 极有忍耐心的人 (*C*): You must be a real saint to be able to tolerate that woman's insult. 你可算得上是个真正的圣人了, 竟然能容忍那个妇人的侮辱。

sake /seɪk/

目的; 缘故; 利益 (*C*) = **purpose**: He moved to the countryside for the sake of his health. 他出于健康的缘故搬到了乡下。

for Christ's/God's goodness'/pity's sake

看在上帝的分上 (*adv*): For Christ's/God's/goodness'/pity's sake, what are you doing now? 看在老天的分上, 你在干什么呀?

salad /'sæləd/

色拉, 沙拉 (*C, U*) (请参阅附录“食物”)

◆相关词 沙拉酱称为 **salad dressing**, 主要有 **thousand island**(千岛)、**French**(法式)、**Ranch**(乡村) 和 **oil and vinegar**(油醋) 等几种。

salary /'sæləri/

薪水 (*C*): He earns a high salary as a sales manager. 他是销售部经理, 薪水很高。

◆同源词 **salaried** (*adj*) 领工薪的, 拿薪水的。

◆相关词 请参见 **pay**。

sale /seɪl/

出售, 卖 (*U*): I'm sorry this painting is not for sale. 很抱歉, 这幅画不卖。

sales /seɪlz/

① 销售额, 销路, 销量 (*P*): Sales of ice

cream are up in hot weather. 天气热的时候冰淇淋的销量会上升。

② 销售的, 推销的 (*adj*): The boss asked for this month's sales figures. 老板向我们要这个月的销售数字。

salesperson /'seɪlzpɜːsn/

售货员 (*C*) (请参阅附录“职业”)

◆说明 **salesperson** 是女权运动兴起后, 为避免性别歧视而产生的中性词。类似的还有 **spokesperson**, **chairperson** 等。

◆相关词 **salesman** (男推销员)。 **saleswoman** (女推销员)。 **salesgirl** (女店员)。 **salesclerk** (店员)。

salmon /'sæmən/

鲑鱼 (*C*): Salmon swim up the river to lay their eggs. 鲑鱼游到这条河的上游去产卵。

◆说明 复数为 **salmon** 或 **salmons**。

salt /sɔːlt/

① 盐 (*U*): Please pass me the salt. 请将盐递给我。

◆同源词 **salty** (*adj*) 咸的, 含盐的。

② 用盐腌 (*vt*): She salted most of the meat for later use. 她把大部分的肉用盐腌了, 供以后吃。

③ 咸(味)的; 含盐的 (*adj*): I don't like salt beef. 我不喜欢吃咸牛肉。

salute /sə'l(j)uːt/

① 敬礼, 行礼 (*C*): I gave a salute to an officer at the gate of the presidential building and he returned it. 我在总统府大门口向一名官员行了个礼, 他也回了个礼。

② (向…)行礼 (*vi, vt*): When a soldier sees an officer, he must salute (him). 士兵见到军官时必须敬礼。

salvage /'sælvɪdʒ/

① 抢救 (*vt*) = **save**: I managed to salvage a few books from the flood. 我设法从大水中抢救出来了几本书。

② 救援 (*U*) = **rescue**: We mounted a salvage operation after the flood. 洪水发生后我们展开了救援行动。

salvation /sæl'veɪʃən/

解救; 解救办法 (*U*): Several banks are

in trouble, but any plan for their salvation is often greeted with criticism. 几家银行陷入了困境,但是所有解救计划都遭到了抨击。

same /seɪm/

① 相同的,同一的 (*adj*): She is the same age as her husband. 她和她丈夫同年。

② 同样的人(或事物) (*pron*): Thanks for helping me; I'll do the same for you sometime. 谢谢你帮助了我,以后我也会为你做同样的事的。

sample /'sɑ:mpl/

① 样本,样 (*C*): The nurse took a blood/urine sample. 护士取了血样/尿样。

② 样品 (*C*): They're giving away free samples of a new shampoo. 他们正在免费发放一种新推出的洗发液样品。

③ 品尝;体验 (*vt*) = *taste*: I sampled the soup before serving it. 我在把汤端出去之前自己先尝了一口。

sanction /'sæŋkʃən/

① 批准;认可 (*U*) = *permission*: The shopping mall opened without government sanction. 这家购物中心未经政府批准就开张营业了。

② 批准;认可 (*vt*) = *approve*: The government refused to sanction a further cut in interest rates. 政府拒绝批准进一步降低利率。

sanctions /'sæŋkʃənz/

制裁 (*P*): The U.S. has decided to impose trade sanctions against any country which harbors terrorists. 美国决定对任何庇护恐怖分子的国家实施贸易制裁。

sanctuary /'sæŋktʃuəri/

① 避难,庇护 (*U*) = *shelter*, *refuge*: Refugees who sought/found sanctuary in Pakistan were beginning to go home. 在巴基斯坦寻求避难的难民开始陆续回家。

② 保护区,禁猎区 (*C*) = *reservation*: Mount Jade is the largest wildlife sanctuary in Taiwan. 玉山是台湾最大的野生

动物保护区。

sand /sænd/

沙;沙滩 (*U*): The girls are playing happily on the sand. 女孩子们在沙滩上玩得很开心。

◆ 同源词 *sandy* (*adj*) 含沙的;多沙的。

sandal /'sændəl/

凉鞋,拖鞋 (*C*): People are not permitted to wear sandals on some formal occasions. 在有些正式场合,人们是不允许穿凉鞋的。

sandwich /'sænwɪdʒ/

三明治 (*C*) (请参阅附录“食物”)

sane /seɪn/

神志正常的 (*adj*) ⇔ *insane*: She was sane at the time of her attempted suicide. 她在试图自杀时神志正常。

◆ 同源词 *sanity* (*U*) 神志正常。

sanitary /'sænitəri/

卫生的 (*adj*): Bacteria thrive in poor sanitary conditions. 在卫生条件差的地方,细菌会大量繁殖。

sanitation /,sæni'teɪʃən/

公共卫生(设施) (*U*): Diseases are mostly the result of poor environmental sanitation. 在大多数情况下,疾病都是因环境卫生差而引起的。

◆ 同源词 *sanitize* (*vt*) 给...消毒;净化。

sanity /'sænəti/

精神正常 (*U*) ⇔ *insanity*: Her sanity was in question after her divorce. 她离婚后精神是否正常值得怀疑。

◆ 同源词 *sane* (*adj*) 神志正常的。

sarcasm /'sɑ:kæzəm/

挖苦,讽刺 (*U*): David often talks to me with bitter sarcasm. 大卫经常用挖苦口气跟我说话。

◆ 比较 *irony* (反话,冷)。

sarcastic /sɑ:'kæstɪk/

讽刺的,挖苦的 (*adj*): James always pokes fun at my shortcomings with sarcastic comments. 詹姆士老是用一些讽刺的话嘲笑我的缺点。

◆ 比较 *ironic* (冷嘲的)。

SARS /sɑ:z/

严重急性呼吸道综合征,非典型性肺炎
(U): Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome

satellite /'sætəlaɪt/

① 卫星 (C): The moon is a satellite of the Earth. 月球是地球的卫星。

② 人造卫星 (C): A communications and weather satellite was launched. 一颗通信气象卫星被发射升空。

satisfaction /,sætɪs'fæksjən/

① 满足,满意 (U) = **pleasure**; ⇔ **dissatisfaction**: I'm not a workaholic, but I do take great satisfaction in my work. 我并非工作狂,但是我确实能从我的工作中得到很大的满足。

② 令人满足(或带来乐趣)的事物 (C) = **delight**: Being able to work with you is one of the greatest satisfactions of this job. 能和你共事是这份工作最大的乐趣之一。

satisfactory /,sætɪs'fæktəri/

令人满意的 (*adj*) = **acceptable**; ⇔ **unsatisfactory**: We still can't figure out a satisfactory solution. 我们仍然想不出一个令人满意的解决办法。

satisfy /'sætɪsfaɪ/

① 使满意 (*vt*) = **please**: His performance didn't satisfy his boss. 他的工作表现不能令老板满意。

② 满足(需要、愿望等) (*vt*) = **gratify**: Nothing can satisfy his appetite/desire/curiosity. 什么也满足不了他的胃口/欲望/好奇心。

③ 符合 (*vt*) = **meet** ⇔ **dissatisfy**: Does the candidate satisfy all the requirements? 这位候选人符合所有要求吗?

◆ 同源词 **satisfying** (*adj*) 令人满意的。**satisfied** (*adj*) 满意的,满足的。

Saturday /'sætədɪ/

星期六 (C, U)

sauce /sɔ:s/

调味汁,酱 (C): What sauces go best with lamb? 羊肉配什么调味汁最好?

saucer /'sɔ:sə(r)/

茶碟,茶托 (C) (请参阅附录“容器”)

sausage /'sɔ:sɪdʒ/

香肠 (C, U) (请参阅附录“食物”): Pork sausages are my daughter's favorite food. 猪肉香肠是我女儿最喜欢吃的食品。

savage /'sævɪdʒ/

① 凶猛的 (*adj*) = **fierce**: That savage dog will tear you apart. 那只凶猛的狗会把你撕碎的。

② 猛烈的 (*adj*) = **violent**: Congressmen from the opposition parties made a savage attack on the prime minister's extramarital affair. 来自反对党的国会议员对首相的婚外情展开了猛烈抨击。

③ 野蛮人 (C) = **barbarian**: In colonial times, blacks in Africa were often regarded as savages. “Civilized” white people shot them at will as they did beasts. 在殖民地时代,非洲的黑人常被看作野蛮人。“文明的”白种人像对待野兽一样将他们任意枪杀。

save /seɪv/

① 拯救 (*vt*) = **rescue**: He saved the little boy from drowning. 他救起了落水的小男孩。

② 节省 (*vt*): It will save money if we learn how to fix the machine ourselves. 如果我们学会自己修理这台机器,那就可以节省开支。

③ 储存 (*vi*): We're saving for a new car. 我们在为购买新汽车存钱。

④ 除了 (*conj*) = **except**: We know nothing about him save that he is a doctor. 除了知道他是个医生外,我们对他一无所知。

◆ 同源词 **savior** (c) 救助者。

savings /seɪvɪŋz/

积蓄 (P): People nowadays don't keep all their savings in the bank. 现在的人不会把所有积蓄都存在银行里。

saw /sɔ:/

① 锯子 (C) (请参阅附录“工具”)

② **saw** 的过去式。

③ 锯 (*vt*): He sawed the tree down. 他把那棵树锯倒了。

④被锯开 (*vi*): The wood saws easily. 这木材很容易锯开。

say /seɪ/, said (pt), said (pp)

①说, 讲 (*vt*): Don't believe what he said; it's not true. 不要相信他说的话, 那不是真的。

②表达, 传达 (思想、情感等) (*vt*) = **show**: He was smiling but his eyes said he was unhappy. 他虽然在笑, 但是他的眼神告诉我们他并不快乐。

③说 (*vi*): "Where did she go?" "I don't know. She didn't say." "她去哪里了?" "我不知道, 她没说。"

scale /skeɪl/

①刻度 (*C*): The ruler has one scale in centimeters and another in inches. 这把尺有一个用公分标示的刻度, 还有一个用英寸标示的刻度。

②等级, 级别 (*C*): The force of the wind is measured on a standard scale of 0-12. 风力是按 0 至 12 的标准等级测定的。

③天平; 磅; 秤 (*C*): Put them on/in the scales. 把它们放在天平(秤)上称一称。

④鳞, 鳞片 (*C*): He scraped the scales from the fish. 他把鱼鳞刮了下来。

⑤规模 (*S*): The project will be promoted on a large scale. 这项工程将大规模展开。

scale down

相应减少 (*vt, s*) ⇔ **step up**: With the demand for chips subsiding, we have decided to scale down the chip production. 随着芯片需求量的下降, 我们已决定相应缩小芯片的生产规模。

scan /skæn/

①扫描 (*C*): The doctor gave her an ultrasonic brain scan, and the results showed a brain tumor. 医生给他做了脑部超声波扫描, 结果显示她生了脑瘤。

◆同源词 **scanner** (*C*) 扫描仪。

②仔细查看 (*vt*) = **examine**: I scanned every corner of the room for the missing

key. 为了寻找遗失的钥匙, 我仔细查看了房间的每一个角落。

③翻阅 (*vt*) = **look over**: She scanned the newspaper for information about the typhoon. 她在报纸上翻看着台风消息。

◆比较 **skim** (浏览)。

scandal /'skændəl/

丑闻 (*C*): The minister resigned after being implicated in a financial scandal. 那个部长因卷入一桩金融丑闻而辞职了。

scant /skænt/

不足的, 少量的 (*adj*) = **insufficient**: Jack paid scant attention/regard/consideration to the details of the contract. 杰克对合同的细节未予多加注意/关心/考虑。

scar /skɑ:(r)/

①疤; 疤痕 (*C*): The little boy bears a scar on his forehead. 那个小男孩的额头上有一块疤。

②使留下创伤 (*vt*): The terrible experience had scarred him for life. 那次可怕的经历给他留下终生的创伤。

scarce /skeəs/

稀少的, 不足的 (*adj*) = **rare**: Peaches are scarce this year. 今年桃子很少。

◆同源词 **scarcity** (*U*) 不足, 缺乏。

scarcely /'skeəslɪ/

几乎不 (*adv*) = **hardly**: I could scarcely believe my eyes. A large group of whales swam and jumped out of water just in front of us. 我简直不敢相信自己的眼睛, 一大群鲸就在我们的眼前游着并跳出水面。

scare /skeə(r)/

①使惊吓, 恐吓 (*vt*) = **frighten**: Some animals make loud noises to scare the enemy away. 一些动物会发出巨大的声音来把敌人吓跑。

◆同源词 **scared** (*adj*) 受到惊吓的。 **scary** (*adj*) 可怕的。

②受惊 (*vi*): Little children scare easily. 小孩子很容易受惊吓。

③惊吓 (*S*): You did give me a scare,

appearing suddenly in the dark. 你突然从黑暗中现身时着实把我吓了一跳。

scarecrow /'skeəkrəʊ/

稻草人 (C): Farmers set up scarecrows in the field to scare away the crows. 农民们常在田里竖起稻草人以吓走乌鸦。

scarf /skɑ:f/

围巾 (C): She wore a red scarf around her neck. 她脖子上围了一条红色的围巾。

scary /'skeəri/

可怕的 (adj): This is the scariest story I have ever heard. 这是我所听到过的最可怕的故事。

scatter /'skætə(r)/

① 散开 (vi) = disperse; ⇔ gather: The children scattered and found hiding places. 孩子们散开去,各自寻找着藏身处。

② 撒;使散布 (vt) = spread: He scattered his garden with rose seeds. 他在花园里撒了玫瑰花籽。

scene /si:n/

① 场景;布景 (C): When the curtain rose, the audience applauded the beautifully-designed scene. 帷幕升起了,观众们一起为设计精美的舞台布景鼓起掌来。

② 风景 (C) = view, sight: The boats in the lake make a beautiful scene. 湖里的小船构成了一道美丽的风景。

③ 现场 (S) = spot: The police were on the scene shortly after the accident. 事故发生后,警察立即赶到了现场。

scenery /'si:nəri/

景色 (U): The scenery here is breathtaking. 这里的景色令人叹为观止。

scenic /'si:nɪk/

风景优美的 (j): The pamphlet contains full details of Zhejiang's scenic attractions. 这本小册子详尽介绍了浙江的风景名胜。

scent /sent/

① 气味;香味 (C) = smell, fragrance,

perfume: In the park the morning air was full of the scent of laurels. 在这个公园里,清晨的空气中满是月桂树的香气。

② 嗅出,闻到;觉察到 (vt): The rabbit scented my presence and hopped back into the bush. 兔子嗅出了我的存在,于是就跳回到灌木丛中去了。

◆ 相关词 **aroma** (香味)。**stench** (臭味)。**stink** (恶臭)。**odor** (臭味)。

schedule /'ʃedju:l, 'skedʒul/

① 日程(表);时刻(或时间)表 (C): Our boss usually has a very full schedule. 我们老板的日程通常排得很满。

② 计划,预定时间 (U): They finished their job ahead of/on/behind schedule. 他们提前/按照预定时间/落后于预定时间完成了任务。

③ 把...列入时间表;排定,安排 (vt) = arrange: The wedding is scheduled for next month. 婚礼安排在下个月举行。

scheme /ski:m/

方案 (C) = plan: Mark devised a scheme for boosting sales. 马克想出了一个促销方案。

scholar /'skɒlə(r)/

学者 (C): She is a distinguished history scholar. 她是一名杰出的历史学者。

◆ 同源词 **scholarly** (adj) 博学的。

scholarship /'skɒləʃɪp/

① 奖学金 (C): She won a scholarship to Harvard. 她获得了哈佛大学的奖学金。

② 学识 (U) = learning, knowledge: She is a teacher of great scholarship. 她是一位学识渊博的老师。

school /sku:l/

① 学校 (C): This school was completed in 1970. 这所学校是在1970年落成的。

◆ 同源词 **scholastic** (adj) 学校的。

② 上学 (U): He began school at the age of 6. 他六岁时开始上学。

science /'saɪəns/

① 科学 (U): He has more interest in science than in art. 和艺术相比,他对科学更感兴趣。

② (一门)科学;(科学)学科 (C): In her

opinion, cooking is an art as well as a science. 在她看来,烹饪不仅是一门科学,而且是一门艺术。

scientific /ˌsaɪənˈtɪfɪk/

科学的 (*adj*): He is now doing scientific research. 他现在在做科学研究。

◆同源词 **scientifically** (*adv*) 在科学上;科学地。

scientist /ˈsaɪəntɪst/

科学家 (*C*) (请参阅附录“职业”)

scissor /ˈsɪzə(r)/

剪刀 (*P*) (请参阅附录“工具”)

scold /skəʊld/

责骂 (*vt*) = **call down, dress down**: She was severely scolded for being careless. 她因为粗心大意受到了严厉的责任。

◆同源词 **scolding** (*S*) 责骂。

scope /skəʊp/

范围 (*C*) = **range**: The police decided to widen/broaden the scope of their inquiry into the murder. 警方决定扩大对此谋杀案的调查范围。

◆同义词 **telescope** (望远镜)。 **horoscope** (占星算命)。 **microscope** (显微镜)。

score /skɔ:(r)/

① 得分;分数 (*C*) = **mark**: I got a high/low score on the reading test. 我阅读测验得了高分/低分。

② 二十个 (*C*): Three score years have passed since I came here. 我来这里已有60个年头了。

③ 许多 (*P*) = **a lot**: Scores of people gathered in front of the City Hall. 市政厅前聚集了很多人。

④ 得(分) (*vi, vt*): He scored 90/ well/ highly on the English test. 他英语测验得了90分/考得很好/得了高分。

⑤ 进球得(分) (*vi, vt*): He scored (two goals) before half-time. 他在中场休息前踢进了(两个)球。

scorn /skɔ:n/

① 鄙视,轻蔑 (*U*) = **contempt**: They showed scorn for my ideas. 他们对我的想法表示不屑。

② 鄙视 (*vt*) = **despise**: They scorned my ideas. 他们不屑于我的想法。

scornful /ˈskɔ:nf(ʊ)l/

鄙视的,轻蔑的 (*adj*) = **contemptuous**:

I am scornful of people who talk big and do little. 我看不起那些只说大话而不干事的人。

scout /skaut/

① 童子军 (*C*): My daughter is a girl scout. 我女儿是女童子军。

② (运动员、明星等的)球探,星探 (*C*): He works as a talent scout. 他的工作是物色人才(当人才探子)。

③ 侦察员(或舰、机) (*C*): A scout plane was shot down by the enemy. 一架侦察机被敌人击落了。

④ 侦察;寻找 (*vi*) = **search, look**: We'd better scout around/about for a better apartment. 我们最好到处找找,看看有没有好一点的公寓套间。

scramble /ˈskræmbl/

① 炒(蛋) (*vt*): Would you like your egg scrambled or fried? 你要吃炒蛋还是煎蛋?

② 翻乱,弄乱 (*vt*): Who has scrambled the files (up)? 谁把这些文件给弄乱了?

③ 攀登,爬 (*vi*): We scrambled over the hills and came to a beautiful valley. 我们翻过山,来到了一个美丽的山谷。

scrap /skræp/

① 一小片 (*C*): He wrote his telephone number on a scrap of paper and handed it to me. 他在一张小片纸上写下了他的电话号码并把它递给了我。

② 一点儿,少量 (*C*) = **bit**: There wasn't a single scrap of information about that woman's background. 有关那女子的背景,我们信息全无。

③ 残羹剩饭 (*p*): Mike fed scraps to his cat. 麦克用剩余的饭菜喂猫。

④ 废物,废料 (*U*): His motorcycle was sold for scrap. 他的摩托车被当作废钢铁卖掉了。

⑤ 废弃,废止 (*vt*) = **give up**: The city government decided to scrap their plan to build an incinerator. 市政府决定废除修建焚化炉的计划。

scrape /skreɪp/

- ① 擦伤 (vt): I scraped my knee when I fell. 我摔倒时擦伤了膝盖。
- ② 刮掉 (vt): I scraped the paint off. 我把油漆刮掉了。
- ③ 擦伤 (C): I just got a few cuts and scrapes, nothing serious. 我只不过有几处割伤和擦伤,没什么大碍。
- ④ 困境 (C): How come you get into scrapes so often? 你怎么会经常陷入困境的呢?

scrape by/along

勉强过活 (vi): I can't scrape by on this meager income. 靠这么一点微薄收入我无法过活。

scrape up

艰难地凑足 (vt, s): We scraped up enough money to buy a computer. 我们好不容易凑足了买一台计算机的钱。

scratch /skrætʃ/

- ① 抓; 搔 (vt): Stop scratching your head. 不要抓你的头。
- ◆ 同源词 **scratchy** (adj) 使人发痒的;(衣服等)扎人的。
- ② 刻,划,刮 (vt): He scratched their names in the bark of the tree. 他把他们的名字刻在树皮上。
 - ③ 抓(或擦、划、刮)痕 (C): I got these scratches on my arm from picking roses. 我手臂上的这些伤痕是摘玫瑰的时候划破的。

scream /skri:m/

- ① 尖叫声 (C) = **shriek**: He was awakened by the sound of screams. 他被尖叫声惊醒了。
- ② 尖声喊叫 (vi) = **shriek, cry out, yell**: She screamed with excitement/pain/laughter. 她激动得/疼得/笑得尖声叫了出来。

screen /skri:n/

- ① 屏风 (C): She changed her dress behind a screen. 她在屏风后面换了一条连衣裙。
- ② 屏幕 (C): She first appeared on the

screen five years ago. 她五年前在屏幕上首次露面。

- ③ 纱门; 纱窗 (C): Please close the screen door. 请把纱门关上。

screw /skru:/

螺丝,螺(丝)钉 (C): Please tighten the screws. 请把螺丝上紧。

screw up

- ① 用螺钉把...拧紧 (vt, s): The handle is falling off again. I will screw it up. 把手又掉下来了,我来用螺钉把它上上紧。
- ② 使心烦意乱 (vt, s) = **confuse**: I have trouble making out what Tim means to say because his poor handwriting screws me up. 我弄不清楚提姆想说什么,因为他的糟糕字迹把我弄得心烦意乱了。
- ③ 把...弄糟 (vt, s) = **mess up**: Instead of fixing my computer, Henry screwed it up even more. 亨利不但没有把我的计算机修好,反而把它弄得更加糟了。

screwdriver /'skru:draɪvər/

螺丝起子 (C) (请参阅附录“工具”)

scribble /'skribl/

- ① 乱写,乱涂,潦草地书写 (vi): Ted was scribbling in his notebook when his teacher was demonstrating how to operate a computer. 老师在演示如何操作计算机时,泰德却在自己的笔记本上乱涂一气。
- ② 潦草地书写 (vt): She scribbled a note to me. 她草草地写了一张便条给我。

script /skript/

(戏剧、电影、广播、演讲等) 剧本,脚本 (C): As a director, I have to remind all the members of the cast to keep to the script. 作为导演,我得提醒所有演员不要脱离剧本。

- ◆ 同尾词 **manuscript** (手稿)。**postscript** (附笔,又及)。**conscript** (征召)。**transcript** (副本;抄本;复本)。

scripted /'skri:ptɪd/

照稿子念的 (*adj*) ⇔ **unscripted**: The best way to bore your audience to death is to read from a scripted speech. 使听众厌烦至极的最佳办法是讲话时照本宣读。

scroll /skrɔ:l/

① 卷动, 滚动 (*vi*): The reason why I hate to use computers is that I have to scroll up and down to find what I am looking for. 我不喜欢使用计算机的原因在于: 为了寻找想要的东西我得上下滚动文本。

② 卷轴 (*C*) = **roll**: The Egyptians began using scrolls of papyrus during around 2000 BC. 埃及人大约在公元前2000年时就开始使用纸莎草卷轴了。

scrub /skrʌb/

① 刷洗, 擦洗 (*vi, vt*): He scrubbed (the floor) hard to get the stain out. 他使劲地刷洗(地板), 想把污迹去掉。

② 刷洗 (*S*): Give that floor a good hard scrub. 把那地板好好擦洗一下。

sculptor /'skʌlptə(r)/

雕塑家 (*C*): Zhu Ming is a famous sculptor. 朱铭是著名的雕塑家。

sculpture /'skʌlptʃə(r)/

① 雕塑, 雕刻 (*U*): Fred is skilled in sculpture. 佛瑞德擅长雕塑。

② 雕塑(或雕刻)作品 (*C*): The museum is displaying sculptures by Zhu Ming. 那个博物馆正在展出朱铭的雕塑作品。

③ 雕刻, 雕塑 (*vt*) = **carve**: The statue is sculptured in wood/marble. 这尊塑像是用木头/大理石雕刻的。

scurry /'skʌri/

匆忙地走; 急赶 (*vi*): People scurried for shelter when hearing gunshots. 听到枪声后, 人们匆忙躲避起来。

sea /si:/

① 海, 海洋 (*U*): The sea was calm and there was no wind. 海面上风平浪静。

② 海 (*C*): Several arms of the Mediterranean are large enough to be called

“seas”. 地中海有几个臂状海湾大得足以堪称“海洋”。

seagull /'si:gʌl/

海鸥 (*C*) (请参阅附录“动物”) = **gull**

seal /si:l/

① 海豹 (*C*) (请参阅附录“动物”)

② 印章, 图章 (*C*): The document carries the presidential seal. 文件盖有总统的大印。

③ 封缄; 封条 (*C*): The seal of the envelope has been broken. 信已被拆封过了。

④ 盖章于 (*vt*): The document has been signed and sealed. 文件已经签字盖章。

⑤ 封 (*vt*): Seal the parcel firmly with tapes. 用胶带把包裹封牢。

search /sɜ:tʃ/

① (在...中) 搜寻, 搜查 (*vt, vi*): They've been searching (the woods) for the missing boy. 他们一直在(林子里)搜寻失踪的男孩。

② 搜查, 搜寻 (*C*): The police made a thorough search of the suspect's house but found no evidence against him. 警方彻底搜查了嫌犯的家, 但是没找到不利于他的证据。

search out

找出; 查出; 找到 (*vt, s*) = **seek out**: It took me a long time to search out the right man for the job. 我花了很长时间才找到适合于做这份工作的人。

search through

在...中到处寻找, 找遍 (*vt, u*): The police are searching through the house for any clue about the murder. 警察在房子里到处寻找有关凶杀案的任何线索。

season /'si:zən/

① 季节 (*C*): In America, all four seasons are clearly defined. 在美国, 四季分明。

◆ 同源词 **seasonal** (*adj*) 季节(性)的。

② 旺季, 当令期 (*U*): Fruit is cheaper in season and more expensive out of season.

当令水果比较便宜,而落令水果比较贵。

③给…调味 (vt): The meat is seasoned with salt and mustard. 这肉是用盐和芥末调味的。

◆同源词 **seasoning** (C) 调味品,佐料。

seat /sit/

①座,座位 (C): We have reserved/booked seats for tonight's concert. 我们已经订好了今天晚上音乐会的座位。

②席位 (C): She won a seat in the election. 她在选举中获得了一个席位。

③使就座 (vt): Please seat yourself/be seated. 请就座。

second /'sekənd/

①第二的(地);其次的(的) (adj, adv)

◆同源词 **secondly** (adv) 第二,其次。

②秒 (C): The computer solved the complicated math problem in seconds. 计算机用几秒钟的时间就解出了这道复杂的数学题。

secondary /'sekəndəri/

①(学校、教育等)中等的 (adj): Secondary education in the U.S. is compulsory. 在美国,中等教育是义务制的。

②次要的,第二位的 (adj): All other considerations are secondary to your safety. 相对于你的安全来说,其他的考虑事项都是次要的。

secret /'si:kri:t/

①秘密的;保密的 (adj): The famous actor has decided to keep his marriage secret from the public for fear that he may lose his fans. 那位著名演员因害怕失去影迷而决定把他的婚事向公众保密。

◆同源词 **secrecy** (U) 秘密;保密。

②秘密 (C): Can you keep a secret? 你能保守秘密吗?

③秘诀 (S) = **trick, knack**: He promised to tell me the secret of making good coffee. 他答应把煮好咖啡的秘诀告诉我的。

④奥秘 (C) = **mystery**: What I'm most interested in is to explore the secrets of

nature. 我最感兴趣的是探究大自然的奥秘。

secretary /'sekɹətəri/

秘书 (C) (请参阅附录“职业”)

section /'sekʃən/

①区域;部分 (C) = **area**: The city is divided into three sections: the residential area, the commercial area, and the industrial area. 该城市被划分成三个区:住宅区、商业区和工业区。

②(组织、机构的)部门 (C): My section of the office deals with customer service. 在公司里我这个部门负责的是客户服务。

③(文件、书、报等的)节,款,项、部分 (C): Who has the sports section of today's newspaper? 谁有今天报纸的体育版?

sector /'sektə(r)/

部门,部分 (C): We have to cut down on the public spending in the financial/manufacturing/public service sector. 我们必须削减在财政部门/工业部门/公共服务部门的公共开支。

secure /sɪ'kjʊə(r)/

①安全的 (adj) = **safe**: Stay here and you'll be secure from attack. 待在这里,你就不会受到攻击了。

②牢固的;稳固的 (adj): Be careful! The ladder doesn't seem secure enough. 当心! 梯子好像不是很牢固。

③关紧,使牢固 (vt) = **fasten**: Secure all the doors and windows before a typhoon comes. 台风到来之前务必把所有的门窗关紧。

④成功地获得;把…弄到手 (vt) = **gain, obtain**: The refugees finally secured visas to the U.S. 难民们终于拿到了去美国的签证。

◆同尾词 **cure** (治愈)。 **procure** (获得)。

security /sɪ'kjʊərəti/

①安全;安全措施 (U) = **safety**: The government has tightened airport security after the terrorist attack. 政府在恐怖袭击后加强了机场的安全措施。

② 保障 (U): Insurance is security against loss. 买保险是为了防止损失。

③ 抵押品 (C, U) = mortgage: He got a big loan from the bank, but he had to put up his house as security. 他向银行借了一大笔贷款,但他必须拿自己的房子作抵押。

seduce /sɪ'dju:s/

引诱 (vt) = entice, lure: Mark was seduced into an affair with his secretary. 马克受诱使与他的秘书搞起了婚外情。

◆ 同源词 **seduction** (C, U) 引诱。 **seductive** (adj) 有诱惑力的。

◆ 同尾词 请参见 **induce**。

see /si:/, saw (pt), seen (pp)

① 看, 看见 (vi): My mom doesn't see very well in/with her right eye. 我母亲右眼看不大清楚。

② 看见, 看到 (vt): I saw the old lady cross/crossing the street. 我看见那位老太太穿马路。

③ 明白, 理解 (vt) = understand, figure out: I can't see why Jack is against our suggestion. 我不明白杰克为什么要反对我们的建议。

④ 认为 (vt) = regard, think of, view: Do you see John as a hard-working student? 你认为约翰是个用功的学生吗?

see about

安排, 办理 (vt, u) = see/look/attend to, deal with: It is time for you to see about getting theater tickets. 你现在该去办理买戏票的事了。

see after

照顾 (vt, u) = look after, take after of: Please see after your sister while I go to the store. 我去商店买东西的时候请你照顾好你的妹妹。

see into

调查 (vt, u) = look/inquire/dig into: The police are seeing into the murder. 警方正在调查那桩凶杀案。

see off

为...送行 (vt, s) = send off: I went to the airport to see my wife off on her trip to Paris. 我去机场为我妻子送行了,她要去巴黎。

see out

① 把...送走(或送到门口) (vt, s) = show out: I'll see you out to the bus stop. 我送你去公共汽车站。

② 看完 (vt, s): We saw the movie out, but it wasn't as good as was expected. 我们把电影看完了,但是它没有预料的那么好。

③ (使)维持到...结束 (vt, s): With the water shortage, I doubt our supplies can see us out for the whole summer. 由于缺水,我怀疑我们的那点供水量是否能够我们度过整个夏天。

see through

① 识破 (vt, u) = look through: I know what that guy is up to! I can see through him/his trick! 我知道那家伙在忙些什么! 我能识破他/他的诡计!

② 帮助...渡过 (vt, s): The bank loan should be able to see you through until the end of this year. 那笔银行贷款应该够你用到今年年底了。

③ 把...进行到底 (vt, s) = sit out/through: Did you see the movie through from the beginning? 你从头至尾看了那部电影了吗?

see to

办理; 关照; 负责 (vt, u) = look/attend to, see about, deal with: My father will see to all the travel arrangements. 我父亲将负责安排旅行的所有事情。

seed /si:d/

种子, 籽 (C): The seeds that he sowed last month are coming up. 他上个月播下的种子长出地面了。 His reaction planted/sowed the seeds of doubt in my

mind. 他的反应在我心中播下了怀疑的种子。

seek /si:k/, sought (pt), sought (pp)

① 寻找; 寻求 (*vi, vt*) = look (for): The CEO (Chief Executive Officer) is seeking (for) solutions to the financial problem. 首席执行官正在设法找到解决财务问题的办法。

② 征求, 请求 (*vt*) = ask for: If you have any problem, seek advice/ help from your teacher. 如果有什么问题, 向你的老师求教 / 请求帮助。

seem /si:m/

看起来好像; 似乎 (*vi*) = appear: It seems (as if) there will be a storm soon. 看来暴风雨即将到来。

◆ 同源词 **seeming** (*adj*) 表面上的。 **seemingly** (*adv*) 表面上。

seesaw /'si:so:/

跷跷板 (*C*) = teeter-totter: The children are playing on the seesaw. 孩子们在玩跷跷板。

◆ 相关词 **slide** (滑梯)。 **swing** (秋千)。 **jungle gym** (儿童玩的) 攀缘架。

segment /'segmənt/

① 部分 (*C*) = part: People of Latin origins make up the fastest-growing segment of the U.S. population. 拉丁裔的移民构成了美国人口中增长最快的一部分。

② /seg'ment/ 分割, 划分, 切割 (*vt*) = divide: Businessmen often segment the market on the basis of sex, age, and social class. 商人常常按性别、年龄和社会阶层来划分市场。

seize /si:z/

① 抓住 (*vt*) = grab, grasp, take hold of: John seized his wife by the arm and dragged her into the room. 约翰抓住妻子的胳膊, 把她拉进了房间。

② 没收 (*vt*): The weapons found in Mr. Black's office were seized by the police. 在布莱克先生办公室里发现的武器被警方没收了。

◆ 同源词 **seizure** (*U*) 抓住; 没收。

③ 抓住, 把握 (*vt*) = grasp, grab; ⇔ miss: You should seize the opportunity to study abroad. 你应该抓住出国留学的机会。

seize up

(机器等) 停止运转, 卡住 (*vi*): The engine seized up. 发动机停止了运转。

seldom /'seldəm/

很少, 不常, 难得 (*adv*) = rarely; ⇔ usually: To lose weight, I seldom eat dinner. 为了减肥, 我很少吃晚饭。

select /sɪ'lekt/

选拔, 挑选 (*vt*) = choose: Joseph was selected to take part in the English speech contest. 约瑟夫被选拔去参加英语演讲比赛。

selection /sɪ'leljən/

① 挑选 (*C*): As for the leading actors, they will make selections from the student players. 至于主角, 他们将到学生演员中去挑选。

② 选集 (*C*): I'm reading a selection from the works of W. B. Yeats. 我正在看一本叶慈的作品选集。

selective /sɪ'lektiv/

(喜欢) 仔细挑选的 (*adj*) = careful: Parents should be selective about what they let their children read. 家长应对给孩子们读的东西进行仔细挑选。

◆ 同源词 **select** (*vt*) 选拔, 挑选。 **selection** (*C, U*) 挑选; 选集。

◆ 同尾词 请参见 **collective**。

self /self/

自己 (*pron*): She put her whole self into her marriage. 她把自己的整个身心都放到婚姻生活中去了。

selfish /'selfɪʃ/

自私的 (*adj*) ⇔ selfless: I don't want to make friends with a selfish person like him. 我不想跟他这样自私的人交朋友。

sell /sel/, sold (pt), sold (pp)

① 卖, (被) 出售; 有销路 (*vi*): His latest book sells well. 他最新出的书卖得很好。

◆同源词 **best-seller** (C) 畅销书。

② 卖, 出售; 经售 (vt) ⇔ buy: I sold him the car for \$250,000. 我以 25 万美元的价格把汽车卖给了他。

sell off

廉价出售 (vt, s): The dress shop is selling off its old-fashioned clothes. 那家服装店正在廉价出售旧式衣服。

sell out

① 售出, 卖完 (vt, s): All the milk is sold out. 所有的牛奶都卖完了。

② 出卖, 背叛 (vt, s) = betray: Peter tends to sell out his friends. 彼得往往会背叛自己的朋友。

③ 被售完, 被卖完 (vi): All the tickets for the performance have sold out. 这场演出的票子都已卖完了。

semester /sɪ'mestə/

学期 (C): In some places, the school year is divided into two semesters while in others it is divided into three or four terms. 有些地方将一学年分成两个学期, 而另一些地方则将它分成三或四个学期。

seminar /'semɪnɑ:(r)/

研讨会 (C): The class is planning to hold/conduct a seminar on Chinese history. 那个班级计划举办一次有关中国历史的研讨会。

senator /'senətə(r)/

参议员 (C): Senator Smith will introduce a bill to shore up the struggling economy. 史密斯参议员将提出一项法案以支撑摇摇欲坠的经济。

◆同源词 **senate** (S) 参议院。

send /send/, sent (pt), sent (pp)

① (邮)寄 (vt): Remember to send Celia an invitation to the wedding. 记着给西莉亚寄一份结婚请柬去。

② 派遣 (vt): His mother sent him to the shop to get some milk. 他妈妈派他到店里去买些牛奶。

send off

① 邮寄 (vt, s): Tina has sent the parcel off. 蒂娜已经把包裹寄走了。

② 给...送行 (vt, s) = see off: I must send my child off to school/work every day. 我每天都必须送孩子上学/上班。We all went to the airport to send our boss off. 我们都去机场给老板送行了。

senior /'si:nɪə(r)/

① 较年长的 (adj) ⇔ junior: George is senior to me by three years/ is three years senior to me. 乔治比我大三岁。

② 较年长者 (C) ⇔ junior: George is my senior by three years. 乔治比我年长三岁。

③ 学长, 学姊, 高年级生 (C) ⇔ junior: You can ask school seniors for help if you have any problem getting accustomed to school life. 你如果适应不了学校的生活, 可以找高年级同学寻求帮助。

④ 大(学)四(年级)学生 (C): I'm a senior now, going to graduate. 我现在是大四生, 就要毕业了。

◆相关词 **freshman**(大学一年级学生)。**sophomore**(大学二年级学生)。**junior**(大学三年级学生)。

sensation /sen'seɪʃən/

① 轰动, 骚动 (C) = excitement: The singer caused/created a sensation among her admirers when she announced that she would form a big band. 当那位歌手宣布她将组建一个大乐队时, 她在她的崇拜者中引起了轰动。

◆同源词 **sensational** (adj) 引起轰动的; 耸人听闻的。

② 知觉; 感觉 (U) = feeling: The cold caused a loss of sensation in the child's fingers. 严寒使那孩子的手指失去了知觉。

sense /sens/

① 感官; 官能 (C): Jason has a keen sense of hearing/sight/touch/smell/taste. 杰森听觉/视觉/触觉/嗅觉/味觉很灵敏。

② 感觉 (C) = feeling: Realizing I was

lost in the mountains left me with a sense of helplessness. 当我知道自己在山里迷了路时,我产生了一种无助的感觉。

③道理,情理(U): What he says makes no sense. 他说的话没有道理。

④感觉到,意识到(vt) = feel: I could sense the tension in the room. 我感觉到了房间里的紧张气氛。

◆同源词 **sensor** (C) 传感器。

sensible /'sensəbl/

明智的(adj) ⇔ silly: It was sensible of you to take the subway here instead of driving. 你在这儿出行是乘地铁而不是自己开车是明智的。

sensitive /'sensitiv/

①敏感的(adj): Our eyes are sensitive to light. 我们的眼睛对光很敏感。

②神经过敏的,易生气的(adj): Don't mention that she's put on weight; she's very sensitive about it. 不要说她长胖了,她对这个很敏感。

sensitivities

脆弱的感情,善感性(P): Journalists are often blind to the sensitivities of the victims' families when they are reporting a tragedy. 新闻记者对惨案进行报导时常常会无视受害人家属的脆弱感情。

sensitivity /,sensitivəti/

①过敏(性)(U): These eye drops can cause sensitivity to sunlight. 这种眼药水会使眼睛对太阳光过敏。

②敏感性(U): Politicians should be aware of the sensitivity of the ethnic issue. 从政者理应意识到种族问题的敏感性。

sentence /'sentəns/

①句子(C): Please make a sentence by using the phrase "at once". 请用词组"at once"造一个句子。

◆相关词 **letter**(字母)。**word**(字;词)。**phrase**(词组)。**paragraph**(段落)。**passage**(段,节)。**article**(文章)。

②徒刑(C): He is serving a life sentence. 他正在服无期徒刑。

③宣判,判决(vt): The criminal was

sentenced to death/to ten years in prison. 罪犯被判了死刑/10年徒刑。

sentiment /'sentimənt/

①感情用事;多愁善感(U): There is no place for sentiment in justice. 正义面前容不得感情用事。

②观点,意见(U): It seems that public/popular sentiment is shifting in favor of restoring the policy. 舆论/民情似乎正在转向支持恢复该政策。

③情操,感情(C) = feeling: Overseas Chinese display a patriotic sentiment. 海外华人显示了爱国主义情操。

sentimental /,sentiməntəl/

多愁善感的;感情用事的(adj): People often become sentimental about the passing of the good old days. 人们经常感怀过去的美好时光。

separate /'sepəreɪt/

①各自的(adj) = individual, respective: The three children sleep in separate rooms. 三个孩子都睡在各自的房间里。

②/'sepəreit/ 分隔,使分开(vt) = divide: England is separated from France by the Channel. 英法两国由英吉利海峡隔开。

③/'sepəreit/ 分居(vi): After two years of marriage, the couple have decided to separate and may consider divorce. 结婚两年后,这对夫妻已决定分居,并且可能考虑离婚。

◆同源词 **separated** (adj) 分居的。

separation /,sepə'reiʃən/

分开,分离;分居(U): Separation from his family and friends made him lonely and sad. 与家人和朋友的分离使他感到孤独和伤心。

September /sep'tembə(r)/

九月(C, U)

sequence /'si:kwəns/

①顺序(C): You should follow a particular sequence if you want to perform a task well. 任何人如果想很好地完成一项任务就应该遵循一定的顺序。

②顺序(U) = order: Please keep the

numbered papers in sequence. 请把编了号的考卷按顺序放好。

◆同义词 **consequence** (结果, 后果)。

serene /sɪ'ri:n/

安详的 (*adj*) = **calm, tranquil**: Mr. Smith died, serene and peaceful. 史密斯先生安详平静地仙逝了。

serenity /sɪ'renəti/

平静, 宁静, 安详 (*U*) = **calmness**: Paul is capable of retaining his serenity in the midst of chaos. 保罗常能在混乱时保持平静。

sergeant /'sɜ:dʒənt/

(陆军)中士; 军士 (*C*): A sergeant saluted me. 一位中士向我行了个礼。

series /'sɪəri:z/

一连串 (*C*): Last month a series of bank robberies plagued the downtown district. 上个月, 一连串的银行抢劫案使市中心区遭了殃。

serious /'sɪəriəs/

①重大的, 严重的 (*adj*) = **severe**: The typhoon caused serious damage to the island. 台风给这个岛造成了重大损失。

②认真的 (*adj*): Is he serious about quitting the job? 他说要辞职是认真的吗?

◆同源词 **seriously** (*adv*) 严肃地; 严重地; 认真地。

sermon /'sɜ:mən/

①布道 (*C*): Several children were dropping off while the priest was preaching/delivering a sermon. 牧师在布道时有几个孩子打起瞌睡来了。

②训诫; 说教 (*C*) = **lecture**: Joe got a sermon on his misconduct from his father. 乔因行为不端受到父亲的训诫。

servant /'sɜ:vənt/

佣人 (*C*): I'm considering employing/hiring a servant to take care of the twin babies. 我正在考虑雇一名佣人照顾这对双胞胎。

serve /sɜ:v/

①为...服务 (*vt*): Mr. White retired

from his post last month. He had loyally served his country for 30 years. 怀特先生上个月从他的岗位上退下来了。他忠诚地为国服务了30年。

②供应 (*vt*): Breakfast is served from 8 to 10 in the Rose Hall. 玫瑰厅内从八点到十点有早餐供应。

③经历; 度过; 服(刑) (*vt*): She has served her sentence and should be released. 她已服完刑, 应该被释放了。

④服役 (*vi*): Jack served in the army before going to graduate school. 杰克在上研究生院之前曾在军队里服过役。

serve out

做满(任期), 服满(刑期) (*vt, s*): The president is entitled to serve out his four-year term. 总统有权供职到四年任期结束。

server /'sɜ:və(r)/

服务器 (*C*): A server controls or supplies information to several computers linked together. 服务器对数台联在一起的计算机起控制作用并向它们提供信息。

service /'sɜ:vɪs/

①服务 (*U*): Our company gives customers prompt and satisfactory after-sales service. 本公司给顾客提供快速而又令人满意的售后服务。

②服役 (*U*): George was exempted from military service for poor health. 乔治因为身体不好而被免服兵役。

serving /'sɜ:vɪŋ/

(食物或饮料的)一份, 一客 (*C*) = **helping**: The recipe will be enough for five servings. 这份食谱足够供五个人食用了。

session /'seʃən/

会议 (*C*) = **meeting**: We held a special session on the problem of water shortages. 我们就水资源短缺问题举行了一次特别会议。

set /set/, set (pt), set (pp)

①放, 置 (*vt*) = **put**: I set the news-

paper aside and was lost in memories. 我把报纸放在一边,陷入了往事的回忆之中。

② 设定,调整(仪器等)(*vt*): I usually set my alarm clock for 6 a. m. 我通常把闹钟设定在早上六点钟。

◆ 同源词 **setting** (*C*) (控制装置的) 位置的设定; 设定的位置。

③ (日、月等) 落,下沉(*vi*) ⇔ **rise**: The sun rises in the east and sets in the west. 太阳从东边升起,西边落下。

④ 一套,一组,一副(*C*) (请参阅附录“量词”): A complete set of gold chess pieces costs around \$50,000 now. 一副全套的黄金制国际象棋棋子现在卖五万美元左右。

⑤ (电视机或收音机等) 接受机(*C*): My TV set is out of order. 我的电视机坏了。

⑥ 准备好的(*adj*) = **ready**: I'm (all) set for the journey. 我已作好了出行的一切准备。

⑦ 约定的,规定的(*adj*) = **scheduled**: Our wedding is set for May 2. 我们的婚礼定在五月二日举行。

⑧ 固定的,不变的(*adj*) = **fixed**: There is usually a set procedure for promotion in big companies. 大公司里的升迁通常有一定的程序。

set about

开始,着手(*vt, u*) = **begin**: We will set about fixing the roof when this rain lets up a little. 等雨稍稍小一点后我们就开始修屋顶。

set apart

使分开;使有别(*vt, s*): His righteousness sets him apart from his colleagues. 他的正直令他有别于他的同事。

set aside

(*vt, s*) 见“lay aside”

set back

① 推迟,使延期(*vt, s*) = **put off**: The meeting had to be set back to Friday. 会议不得不延期到星期五举行。

② 把...拨慢(*vt, s*) ⇔ **put/set forward**: My watch was fast, so I set it back five minutes. 我的手表走快了,所以我把它拨慢了五分钟。

set down

规定(*vt, s*) = **lay down**: We should set down price/speed limits. 我们应该把价格/车速限制在一定的范围内。

set forth

详细说明(*vt, s*) = **put/set forward**: The details of the peace talks are set forth in the treaty. 和平会谈的细节在条约里有详细说明。

set in

(疾病、坏天气等) 开始,到来(*vi*) = **settle in**: Darkness/Rain/Decay set in. 夜幕降临了/开始下雨了/开始腐烂了。

set off

① 出发,动身(*vi*) = **set out, start off/out**: As we set off for school, it started to rain heavily. 就在我们动身去上学的时候,天下起了大雨。

② 引爆,燃放(*vt, s*) = **let off**: They were setting off bombs/fireworks. 他们在引爆炸弹/燃放烟火。

③ 引发(*vt, s*) = **spark/touch/trigger off**: His incendiary speech set off a massive race riot. 他那煽动性的演讲引发了一场大规模的种族暴乱。

set out

① 出发,动身(*vi*) = **start off/out, set off**: We set out on a camping/business trip. 我们达上了野营/出差的行程。

② 打算(*vi*) = **intend, start out/off, set off**: I set out to take an intensive course in English. 我打算去上一门英语强化课程。

③ 陈列;展现;摆出(*vt, s*) = **lay out**: Dinner is ready, so my mother wants me to set out the dishes on the table. 晚餐做好了,所以我母亲要我在餐桌上把餐具摆好。

set up

① 搭起; 架设 (*vt, s*) = **put up**: We set up a tent by the river. 我们在河边搭起了一个帐篷。

② 设立, 创办 (*vt, s*) = **start, establish**: We are raising money to set up a school/our own business. 我们在筹款开办一所学校/自己的公司。

setback /'setbæk/

挫折; 失败 (*C*) = **defeat**: Mr. Green suffered a serious setback. It was the first time he had lost an election. 格林先生遭受了严重挫折。这是他首次在选举中失利。

setting /'setɪŋ/

背景; 环境 (*S*): We checked into an old farm house located in the middle of a beautiful setting. 我们住进了一所坐落于优美环境之中的旧农舍。

settle /'setl/

① 解决 (*vt, vi*): The two companies settled (their dispute) out of court. 两家公司在庭外解决了争端。

◆ 同源词 **settlement** (*U*) 解决。

② 定居 (*vi*): Bill and Hilda got married and settled (down) in Shanghai. 比尔和希尔达结婚后在上海定居了下来。

◆ 同源词 **settler** (*C*) 移居者。

③ 决定 (*vt*) = **decide**: We've settled that we'll subscribe to an English newspaper to improve our English. 我们决定订一份英语报纸, 以提高我们的英语水平。

settle down

① 舒舒服服地坐下 (*vi*): It is high time we settled down to work on our book. 该是我们舒舒服服地坐下来写书的时候了。

② 安顿下来 (*vi*): It is time you got married and settled down. 现在该是你结婚并安下心来过日子的时候了。

③ 安静下来 (*vi*): Have the noisy girls settled down yet? 那些吵吵嚷嚷的女孩子安静下来了没有?

④ 让...安静下来 (*vt, s*): I am afraid I must go to the classroom and settle the noisy boys down. 恐怕我得到教室去让那些吵吵嚷嚷的男孩子安静下来。

settle for

无奈地接受(或满足于) (*vt, u*): That hat may not go with my dress, but I guess I'll settle for it. 那顶帽子可能和我的衣服不相配; 不过, 我想我只得将就着戴一戴了。

settle in

开始, 来临 (*vi*) = **set in**: Rain/Darkness settled in. 开始下雨了/夜幕降临了。

settle on

决定; 选定 (*vt, u*) = **decide on**: My wife settled on yellow paint for the living room. 我妻子决定客厅里用黄色的涂料。

seven /'sevən/

七 (*adj, C*)

seventeen /'sevən'ti:n/

十七 (*adj, C*)

seventy /'sevəntɪ/

七十 (*adj, C*)

several /'sevərəl/

① 几个, 一些 (*det*): The damage will cost several thousand dollars to repair. 损坏的地方需要花几千美元来加以修复。

② 几个 (*pron*): Several of the orphans will be adopted by foreign families. 有几个孤儿将由外国家庭收养。

severe /sɪ'viə(r)/

① 严重的 (*adj*) = **serious**: Paul received severe head injuries in the accident. 保罗在那次事故中头部严重受伤。

② 严厉的 (*adj*) = **strict, stern**: Our teacher is severe with students. 我们的老师对学生很严厉。

sew /səʊ/, sewed (*pt*), sewn/sewed (*pp*)

① (用针线)缝, (用缝纫机)车 (vi): Mom is sewing over the seams down the side of the trousers. 妈妈在车裤子的边缝。

② 缝制; 缝 (vt): I'm sewing the button onto my shirt. 我在给我的衬衫缝纽扣。

◆ 同源词 **sewing** (U) 缝纫。

sewage /'sju:ɪdʒ, 'su:-/

污水 (U): After treatment, the sewage is pumped into the sea. 污水经处理后被泵入大海。

sewer /'sju:ə(r), 'su:-/

下水道 (C): The sewers were completely blocked, so the entire city was submerged by the ensuing flood. 下水道完全堵塞了; 因此, 整座城市都被随后而来的洪水淹没了。

sex /seks/

① 性别 (U): In the space marked "sex", put an "M" for male or an "F" for female. 在“性别”这一栏里, 男的填“M”, 女的填“F”。

◆ 同源词 **sexism** (U) 性别歧视。 **sexist** (C) 性别歧视者。

② (男或女)性 (C): Studying in a co-educational school, students can learn how to deal with the opposite sex. 在男女同校的学校里读书, 学生们可以学会如何与异性相处。

sexual /'seksjuəl, -kʃu-/

性的 (adj): The boss assures new employees that sexual harassment in the office will not be tolerated. 老板向新来的员工保证, 在办公室里进行性骚扰是绝不能容忍的。

sexy /'seksi/

性感的 (adj): You look sexy in that dress. 你穿那条连衣裙看上去很性感。

shabby /'ʃæbi/

① 破烂的 (adj) = **tattered, ragged**: Several migrant workers in shabby jackets huddled together in a corner of the airport. 几名身穿破烂夹克衫的流动工人在机场的一个角落里偎依在一起。

② 破旧的 (adj) = **decrepit**: The shabby

old building is going to be torn down to make way for a new restaurant. 那幢破旧的建筑将被拆除, 以便腾出地方来建造一座新饭店。

shade /ʃeɪd/

① 荫, 阴凉处 (U): I lay in the shade of the tree and took a nap. 我躺在树阴下打了个盹。

◆ 同源词 **shady** (adj) (树等)成荫的, 阴凉的。

② 帘; 遮光物 (C): Please pull up/down the shades of the window. 请把窗帘拉起来 / 放下来。

③ 挡, 遮 (vt): I put my hand over my eyes to shade them from the bright sun. 我把手搭在眼睛上以挡住耀眼的太阳光。

shadow /'ʃædəʊ/

① 影子 (C): The tree cast its/a shadow on the wall. 那树在墙上投下了一个影子。

◆ 同源词 **shadowy** (adj) 有阴影的。

② 阴影 (U): For years I lived in the shadow of my famous father. 多年来我一直生活在名人父亲的阴影之下。

◆ 比较 **shade**(阴凉处)。 **shadow**(影子)。

shake /ʃeɪk/, shook (pt), shaken (pp)

① 发抖 (vi) = **tremble**: Whenever I recall the time of being trapped in the fallen house, I still shake with terror. 每当我回想起被困在倒塌的房子里的时光, 我仍会吓得发抖。

◆ 同源词 **shaky** (adj) 颤抖的; 摇晃的。

② 摇动 (vt): Shake the bottle before taking the medicine. 服药之前先摇摇瓶子。

③ 使震惊 (vt) = **shock**: I was shaken by her suicide. 她的自杀令我震惊。

④ 摇 (S): When asked if she would go dancing, Lisa answered "no" with a shake of her head. 当被问起她是不是要去跳舞时, 莉莎摇了摇头说“不”。

shake off

摆脱 (vt, s) = **get rid of**: It is still hard for Germans to shake off the burdens of their past. 德国人至今仍然难以甩开过去的包袱。

shake up

① 猛摇 (*vt, s*): Shake up the bottle before drinking the orange juice. 喝橙汁前先摇一摇瓶子。

② 使震惊 (*vt, s*): Many people were severely shaken up by the earthquake. 许多人被地震吓得心惊胆战。

③ 改组 (*vt, s*): The prime minister shook up his cabinet. 首相改组了他的内阁。

shall /ʃəl;ʃæl/

可以 (*aux*): Shall I set the table now? 我现在可以摆桌子(准备开饭)了吗?

shallow /'ʃæləʊ/

浅的 (*adj*) ⇔ *deep*: I'm not good at swimming so I can only stay at the shallow end of the swimming pool. 我不大会游泳;所以,我只能待在游泳池水较浅的那一头。

shame /ʃeɪm/

① 耻辱 (*U*): Your bad behavior brings shame on our family. 你的恶劣行为给我们一家人带来了耻辱。

② 遗憾的事 (*S*) = *pity*: It's a shame that I couldn't go to your wedding yesterday. 很可惜我昨天没能参加你的婚礼。

③ 使感到羞愧而... (*vt*): The teacher shamed Jack into behaving himself. 老师让杰克出于羞愧而变得讲究礼貌。

◆ 同源词 *ashamed* (*adj*) 感到羞愧的。

shameful /'ʃeɪmf(u)l/

丢脸的 (*adj*): I have to apologize for my shameful bad temper just now in the meeting. 我必须为刚才在会上丢人的坏脾气而道歉。

shameless /'ʃeɪmlɪs/

无耻的 (*adj*): He is a shameless liar. 他是个无耻之徒,谎言连篇。

shampoo /ʃæm'pu:/

洗发剂 (*U*): Don't use too much shampoo when washing your hair. 洗头发的時候不要使用太多的洗发剂。

shape /ʃeɪp/

① 形状 (*C*): The sculptures on display

come in all shapes and sizes. 展出的雕塑品形状各异、大小不一。

② 状态,情况 (*U*) = *condition, repair*: With regular servicing, our car is kept in good shape. 由于定期维护,我们的汽车仍然处于良好状态。

③ 塑造;使成形 (*vt*): You'll have to shape the clay before it dries out. 你必须在黏土干透前使它成形。

④ 促成 (*vt*) = *influence*: He had intended to go abroad for further study. I wonder what has shaped his decision. 他曾打算出国深造,我不知道是什么促使他作出了那个决定。

share /ʃeə(r)/

① (分享或分担的) 一份 (*C*): Everybody should do his fair share of the work. 每个人都应该做好自己应做的那份工作。

② 股票 (*C*): I told my stockbroker to sell my shares in IBM. 我让经纪人把我IBM(国际商用机器公司)的股票卖掉。

③ 分享;分担 (*vi, vt*): Children should be taught to share their toys with others. 应该教育孩子们和别人分享自己的玩具。

share out

分配 (*vt, s*): They shared money out equally. 他们把钱平分了。

shark /ʃɑ:k/

鲨鱼 (*C*) (请参阅附录“动物”)

sharp /ʃɑ:p/

① 锋利的 (*adj*) ⇔ *blunt*: To cut a steak, you need a knife with a sharp blade/edge. 切牛排需要一把锋利的刀。

② 急剧的 (*adj*) = *sudden, abrupt*: There will be a sharp drop in temperature tonight. 今晚气温将急剧下降。

③ 聪明的,机灵的 (*adj*) = *clever, bright*: Mary is a sharp student. She can make out what the teacher means in no time. 玛丽是个机灵的学生,老师是什么意思她一听就懂。

④ 轮廓分明的;明显的 (*adj*) = *dis-*

tinct, clear: On a clear day, the mountains stand in sharp contrast to the blue sky. 在晴朗的日子里, 群山映着蓝天形成鲜明的对比。

sharpen /'ʃɑ:pən/

① 磨快, 削尖 (vt) = hone: The knife is blunt. You had better sharpen it before you use it to slice meat. 这刀已钝了, 用来切肉片之前你最好先把它磨快。

② 使敏锐; 改进, 提高 (vt) = hone: This book is intended to help readers sharpen their reading skills. 这本书旨在帮助读者提高阅读技巧。

③ 加剧 (vt) = intensify: The plane crash has sharpened people's fear of air travel. 此次飞机坠毁事件加剧了人们对乘飞机旅行的恐惧感。

shatter /'ʃætə(r)/

① 被打碎, 破碎 (vi) = break, smash: The bottle rolled across the table, dropping onto the floor and shattering into pieces. 瓶子滚过桌面, 掉到地上被摔成了碎片。

② 使破灭 (vt) = dash: His illusions about love were shattered when he learned that his girlfriend had deserted him and married a rich old man. 得知女朋友已把他抛弃并嫁给一个富有的老头以后, 他对爱情的幻想破灭了。

shave /feɪv/

① 刮, 剃 (vt): After shaving off his beard/mustache, Mr. Carter looks much younger. 卡特先生剃掉胡须后看上去年轻多了。

◆ 同源词 **shaver** (C) (电动)剃须刀。

② 刮胡子 (vi): He cut himself when he was shaving this morning. 他早上刮胡子的时候把脸给割破了。

③ 刮胡子 (S): A sharp razor gives you a close shave. 锋利的剃须刀可以把胡子刮得很干净。

she /ʃi:/

她 (主格) (pron)

shear /ʃɪə/, sheared (pt), sheared/shorn (pp)

① 剪; 剪...的毛(或发等) (vt): Mark has learned to shear sheep and milked cows. 马克已学会剪羊毛和挤牛奶。

② 剥夺 (vt) = strip: British monarchs, though shorn of all real power, still can wield some influence on the government's policies. 英国的君王, 虽然被剥夺了一切实权, 却仍能对政府的政策施加一定的影响。

shed /ʃed/, shed (pt), shed (pp)

① 摆脱, 去除, 除去 (vt) = get rid of: With its market shrinking, the company has decided to shed about a third of its workforce. 随着市场的萎缩, 公司已决定削减约三分之一的劳动力。

② 使脱落 (vt) = throw off: As it grows, a rattlesnake will regularly shed its skin. 响尾蛇在成长的过程中会定期地蜕皮。

③ 脱(衣服) (vt) = take off: The boys raced down to the stream, shedding their clothes as they went. 男孩子们奔向下边的小溪, 边跑边脱下衣服。

④ (光) 流泻 (vt) = cast: The moon shed a ghostly light over the lawn. 幽幽的月光泻在草地上。

⑤ 流出; 流下 (vt): Mike did not shed a single tear when he paid his last respects to his step father. 麦克与他的继父作最终告别时未流一滴泪。

⑥ 小屋, 棚屋 (C): They have a tool/cattle/garden shed on their farm. 他们的农场上有一间工具房/牛棚/园艺工具棚。

sheep /ʃi:p/, sheep (pl)

羊, 绵羊 (C) (请参阅附录“动物”)

◆ 同源词 **sheepish** (adj) (如绵羊般) 温顺的。

sheer /ʃɪə(r)/

完全的 (adj) = complete: It was sheer luck that I passed my driving test. 我通过驾驶执照考试完全是因为运气好。

sheet /ʃi:t/

① 床单 (C): You'd better change the sheets every week. 你最好每个礼拜换一次床单。

② 一张, 一片 (C) (请参阅附录“量词”): He tore a sheet of paper from his notebook. 他从笔记本上撕下了一张纸。

shelf /ʃelf/

架子 (C): The workers are putting up some new kitchen shelves for me. 工人们正在帮我安装几个厨房里用的新架子。

shell /ʃel/

① 壳 (C): When enemies come near, turtles will retreat into their shells. 敌人靠近时, 乌龟就会缩到壳里去。

② 炮弹 (C): Shells were bursting all around and killed numerous people. 炮弹在四周爆炸, 死者不计其数。

◆ 相关词 **bullet** (子弹)。

shell out

(尤指不情愿地) 交(款), 付(款) (vi, s): I was forced to shell out a large sum of money for this old car. 我被迫花了很大一笔钱买下这辆旧车。

shelter /'ʃeltə(r)/

① 躲避; 庇护 (U) = **refuge**: In a thunder storm, don't take shelter under a tree. 下雷雨时不要在树下躲避。

② 避难所 (C) = **refuge**: A shelter for the homeless is badly needed. 现在急需一个收容无家可归者的避难所。

③ 掩蔽; 遮蔽; 庇护; 保护 (vi): The pavilion sheltered us from the rain. 这个亭子使我们得以免受雨淋。

④ 躲避 (vi): We stayed in the basement, sheltering from the tornado. 我们待在地下室里, 从而避开了龙卷风的袭击。

shepherd /'ʃepəd/

牧羊人 (C) (请参阅附录“职业”)

◆ 同源词 **sheep** (C) 羊, 绵羊。

sheriff /'ʃerɪf/

(美国的) 县治安官 (C): A sheriff is an elected officer in a local area. 县治安官是一个由地方上选举出来的官员。

shield /ʃi:ld/

① 盾牌 (C): In the past, soldiers used shields to protect themselves against attacks. 过去的战士使用盾牌来保护自己抵挡攻击。

② 保护 (vi) = **protect, defend**: I opened my umbrella to shield myself from the sun. 我打开伞保护自己不受阳光照射。

shift /ʃɪft/

① 转变 (vi) = **turn**: The wind shifted from the west to the south. 风向从西风转为南风。

② 转移 (vi): Don't try to shift the blame onto me. It's you that made the decision to invest. 别把责任推(转移)到我身上。是你决定要投资的。

③ 转换; 转变 (C) = **change**: There's been a shift in public opinion about whether to build another nuclear power plant. 关于是否要另建一个核电厂的问题, 公众的舆论已经发生了变化。

④ 轮班; 班 (C): I'm on the night shift this week. 这个星期我上夜班。

shilling /'ʃɪlɪŋ/

先令 (C): The shilling was used in Britain until 1971. 英国一直到 1971 年还在使用先令。

◆ 相关词 **pound** (英镑)。 **penny** (便士)。

shine /ʃaɪn/, shone (pt), shone (pp)

① 发光, 发亮 (vi): The servant polished the silverware till it shone brightly. 佣人把银器擦得闪闪发光。

② 擦亮 (vi) = **polish**: Shine your shoes before you go out. 你出去之前把皮鞋擦一擦。

◆ 说明 当用作“擦亮”之意时, 其三态为 **shine, shined (pt), shined (pp)**。

③ 擦亮 (S) = **polish**: Give your shoes a good shine before you go out. 把你的皮鞋好好擦一擦再出去。

shiny /'ʃaɪni/

有光泽的 (adj): The new shampoo leaves my hair soft and shiny. 这种新的洗发剂让我的头发变得柔软而有光泽。

ship /ʃɪp/

船 (C) (请参阅附录“交通工具”)

shirt /ʃɜ:t/

衬衫 (C) (请参阅附录“衣物”)

shiver /'ʃɪvə(r)/

① 发抖 (vi) = tremble, shake, shudder: The boy dressed in rags is shivering with cold. 那个穿着破烂衣衫的男孩正冻得发抖。

② 发抖 (C)

shock /ʃɒk/

① 震惊 (C): His death came as a great shock to us all. 他的死使我们大家都极为震惊。

② 震动 (C): The shock of the explosion shattered many windows. 爆炸引起的震动震碎了许多窗子。

③ 电击, 电震 (C): Don't touch the wire! You'll get a shock. 不要碰电线! 你会遭电击的。

④ 休克; 中风; 冠状动脉血柱形成 (U): The old man died of shock in the car crash. 那位老人在车祸中死于休克。

⑤ 使震惊 (vt) = rock: The death of Mother Teresa shocked the whole world. 德蕾莎修女的逝世令全世界震惊。

shoddy /'ʃɒdi/

劣质的 (adj): This piece of furniture cannot stand up to close examination; it is fairly shoddy considering how expensive it is. 这件家具经不起细看; 就其昂贵的价格而言, 它的质量是相当差的。

shoe /ʃu:/

鞋子 (C) (请参阅附录“衣物”)

shoot /ʃu:t/, shot (pt), shot (pp)

① 射中; 射伤; 射死 (vt): She shot the fierce lion dead with three bullets. 她用了三颗子弹将那头凶猛的狮子打死了。

② 投(篮); 射(门) (vt): Jordan shot the winning basket in the last second. 乔丹在最后一秒钟里投进了制胜的一球。

③ 拍摄(照片、电影等) (vt): A group of people was shooting a film in our school today. 今天有一群人在我们学校拍摄电影。

④ 开枪; 射击 (vi): I shot at the bird but

missed. 我对着鸟开了一枪, 但没有打中。

⑤ 突然冒出 (vi): I cut myself and blood shot out of the wound. 我割破皮了, 血从伤口涌了出来。

⑥ 嫩枝 (C): The farmers are digging for bamboo shoots. 农民们正在挖竹笋。

shoot up

(价格等) 飞涨 (vi) = rise suddenly: Oil prices have shot up recently. 最近油价飞涨。

shop /ʃɒp/

① 店 (C) = store: Mrs. Yang makes her living by operating a florist shop. 杨太太靠经营花店谋生。

② (去商店) 购物 (vi): I went shopping this afternoon for a present for my father. 今天下午我去商店给父亲买礼物了。

shoplift /'ʃɒplɪft/

在商店里行窃, 偷窃商品 (vi): The beautiful lady was caught shoplifting. 那位美丽的妇人在店里行窃时当场被抓。

◆ 同源词 **shoplifter** (C) 商品窃贼。

shore /ʃɔ:(r)/

滨, 岸 (C, U): A ship sank off the shore(s) of Qingdao. 一艘船在离青岛海岸不远的地方沉没了。

shore up

支撑; 支持 (vt, s) = support: The government has decided to shore up the flagging economy by spending lavishly. 政府决定出巨资支撑萎缩的经济。

short /ʃɔ:t/

① 短暂的 (adj) = brief; ⇔ long: We'll take a short break in the middle of the lesson. 我们将在课间短暂休息一会儿。

② 矮的 (adj) ⇔ tall: Compared with his brother, Joseph is rather short. 约瑟夫和他哥哥相比显得相当矮小。

③ 短缺的 (adj): We've got most of the equipment we need, but we're still short of a thermometer. 所需的大部分装备我们都有了, 但是还缺少一个温度计。

shortage /'ʃɔ:tɪdʒ/

短缺 (C): The brain drain led to a serious shortage of skilled labor in this country. 人才外流给这个国家造成了技术劳动力的严重短缺。

shortcoming /'ʃɔ:t'kʌmɪŋ/

缺点 (C) = **defect**, **drawback**: The entrance examination, despite its shortcomings, has worked well for decades. Moreover, it is fair and valid. 入学考试虽然有缺点,但几十年来一直行之有效。而且,它是公平合理的。

shorten /'ʃɔ:tən/

① 缩短 (vt) ⇔ **extend**: We shortened our stay in New York. 我们缩短了在新 York 的停留时间。

② 使变短 (vt) = **take in**; ⇔ **let out**: I am afraid I must have my skirt shortened. 恐怕我得去把裙子改改短了。

shorts /'ʃɔ:ts/

短(衬)裤 (P) (请参阅附录“衣物”)

shortly /'ʃɔ:tli/

不久,马上 (adv) = **soon**: We got their phone call shortly after we arrived home. 我们到家后不久就接到了他们的电话。

short-sighted /'ʃɔ:t'saɪtɪd/

① 近视的 (adj) = **near-sighted**, **myopic**; ⇔ **far-sighted**: Two-thirds of the students in our class are short-sighted. 我们班上有三分之二的学生有近视眼。

② 缺乏远见的,目光短浅的 (U): You need to think of the future; don't make a short-sighted decision. 你要为将来想一想,不要作出缺乏远见的决定。

◆ 同源词 **short-sightedness** (U) 近视; 缺乏远见。

shot /ʃɒt/

① **shoot** 的过去式与过去分词 (vt, vi)

② 枪声; 射击, 开枪 (C): He fired three shots but still missed the bird. 他开了三枪,但还是没打中那只鸟。

③ 注射 (C) = **injection**: The doctor gave me a shot and prescribed some medicine for me. 医生给我打了一针,开了

一些药。

should /ʃəd;ʃʊd/

① 应该 (aux): You should have warned me of the risks! 你应该警告我有风险的!

② 竟然会 (aux): It's odd that you should mention her. 很奇怪,你竟然提到她。

shoulder /'ʃəʊldə(r)/

① 肩膀,肩 (C) (请参阅附录“身体”)

② 肩负,承担 (vt) = **take on**, **bear**, **assume**: After his father died, Alec had to shoulder the responsibility for supporting his family. 父亲去世后,艾利克只得挑起了养家糊口的重担。

shout /ʃaʊt/

① 呼喊,喊叫 (vi) = **yell**, **cry out**: They shouted at each other in anger. 他们愤怒地相互吼叫。

② 呼喊; 叫喊声 (C): The winner gave a great shout of joy at the end of the match. 比赛结束时获胜者高兴地大叫了一声。

shout down

用叫喊声压倒(或淹没) (vt, s) = **roar down**: The speaker was shouted down by the audience. 演讲人被听众用叫喊声哄下了台。

shove /ʃʌv/

推挤,用力推 (vi) = **push**: The crowd shoved and pushed, trying hard to get on the train. 人群连推带挤,争抢着登上火车。

shovel /'ʃʌvəl/

① 铲子,铲,铁锹 (C) (请参阅附录“工具”)

② (用铲子) 铲 (vt): He shoveled concrete into the bucket. 他把混凝土铲进桶里。

③ 把...胡乱地塞入,把...大量倒入 (vt): Hearing someone approaching, I shoveled the papers into the drawer and sneaked away. 听到有人过来,我把文件胡乱地塞进抽屉后偷偷地溜了出去。

show /ʃəʊ/, showed (pt), shown (pp)

① 演出 (C): Serena gave her debut show last night, which amazingly caused a sensation. 塞莉娜昨晚的首次登台演出令人惊奇地引起了巨大轰动。

② 把…给…看; 出示 (vt) = indicate: I showed them the pictures I shot/took on vacation. 我把度假时拍的照片拿给他们看了。

③ 表明 (vt) = demonstrate: The report shows that the air crash was due to human error. 报告表明, 这次空难是由人为因素造成的。

show off

① 炫耀: 使引人注目 (vt, s) = flaunt, flash around: That woman is always showing off her wealth. 那女人老是炫耀她的财富。

② 卖弄, 炫耀 (vi): Don't take any notice of that woman, she is just showing off. 别去理会那个女人, 她只是在卖弄自己而已。

show out

送…出去 (vt, s) = see/usher out: I will show you out (of the building). 我送你出去 (出大楼)。

show up

来到, 露面 (vi) = turn up: Only ten people showed up for the meeting. 只有 10 个人到会。

shower

 /'ʃəʊə(r)/

① 淋浴 (C): I'll just have/take a quick shower. 我只是想冲个快澡。

② 阵雨 (C): Scattered showers are expected this afternoon. 今天下午可能有零星阵雨。

shred

 /ʃred/

① 碎片, 细条 (C) = piece, bit: My shirt was ripped/torn to shreds when I took it out of the washing machine. 当我把衬衫从洗衣机里拿出来时, 它已被撕成碎片了。

② 把…撕成碎片 (或切成细条) (vt) =

tear up: All the legal papers have been shredded. 所有法律文件都 (在碎纸机内) 被切成了碎片。

◆ 同源词 shredder (C) 碎纸机。

shrewd

 /ʃru:d/

精明的; 机灵的 (adj) = astute, canny: It is shrewd of you to bet on the dark horse. 你在那匹深色的马上下注可真是精明。

◆ 同源词 shrewdness (U) 精明。

shriek

 /ʃri:k/

① 尖叫 (声) (C) = scream: The woman let out a shriek of terror/joy/pain. 那女子发出了惊恐的 / 欢乐的 / 痛苦的尖叫声。

② 尖叫 (vi) = scream: Susan looked the man in the eye, shrieking with fright/laughter. 苏珊看着那男子的眼睛, 吓得 / 笑得尖叫起来。

③ 尖声叫喊 (或发出) (vt): Ann shrieked abuse at her colleague who had blown the whistle on her under-the-table dealing. 安因为同事揭发了她的非法交易而对他破口大骂。

shrill

 /ʃrɪl/

尖声的, 刺耳的 (adj) = piercing: I heard a shrill whistle/voice at midnight. 我在半夜里听到了一声刺耳的口哨声 / 说话声。

shrimp

 /ʃrɪmp/

虾 (C) (请参阅附录“动物”)

shrine

 /ʃraɪn/

寺庙, 圣坛 (C): One of Tao's most sacred shrines in Taiwan is Tsao Tien Kong at Bei Kang. 台湾岛内最受人尊崇的道教圣坛之一是北港的朝天宫。

shrink

 /ʃrɪŋk/, shrank (pt), shrunk (pp)

① 缩小, 收缩 (vi): Wool sweaters often shrink in the wash. 羊毛衫在洗涤时常缩水。

② 退缩 (vi): He is labeled as a coward because he often shrinks from danger. 他因为常在危险面前畏缩不前而被人称为懦夫。

shrub /ʃrʌb/

灌木 (C) = **bush**: I am planning to plant some flowering shrubs and use them as a hedge. 我打算种些会开花的灌木以作树篱。

shrug /ʃrʌg/

① 耸 (肩) (vt): He shrugged his shoulders and wouldn't reply to my question. 他耸耸肩, 不愿回答我的问题。

② 耸肩 (S): When asked if he would remarry, the superstar just gave a shrug. 当被问及是否会再婚时, 那位超级巨星只是耸了耸肩。

shrug off

① 抖落 (vt, s): Chris shrugged off her scarf carelessly and let it fall to the floor. 克莉丝不小心把围巾抖落到了地上。

② 对...不予理会, 对...不屑一顾 (vt, s) = **shrug away**: A salesperson cannot afford to shrug off a customer's complaints. 销售员不能对顾客的投诉置之不理。

shudder /'ʃʌdə(r)/

① 战栗, 发抖 (vt) = **tremble, quiver, shiver**: I shudder at the thought/sight/memory of the charred bodies in the fire. 我一想到 / 一看见 / 一想起那些在火灾中烧焦的尸体就会不寒而栗。

② 战栗, 发抖 (c): She gave an involuntary shudder. 她不由自主地浑身颤动了一下。

shun /ʃʌn/

躲开, 避开 (vt) = **keep away from, avoid**: Gays tend to shun publicity, and they are shunned by common people. But now some gays pluck up their courage and come out of the closet. 同性恋者通常不愿抛头露面, 一般人也会避开他们。但现在有些同性恋者鼓起勇气公开亮相了。

shut /ʃʌt/, shut (pt), shut (pp)

① 关闭; 合上 (vt) = **close**: He went in and shut the door after him. 他走了进

去并随手关上了门。

② 关上; 合上 (vi): The door shut off itself with a bang and startled all of us. 门“砰”的一声自己关上了, 把我们大家都吓了一跳。

shut down

(使) 停业, (使) 歇业 (vi; vt, s) = **close down**: The chemical plant was forced to (be) shut down. 化工厂被迫关门。

shut off

① 关掉 (vt, s) = **turn/switch off**: Please shut the radio off if you are not really listening to it. 如果你不是真的在听收音机, 那就请你把它关掉。

② (使) 隔离 (vt, s): Gary gets hooked on video games and shuts himself off from his friends and even his family members. 盖瑞已被电子游戏迷住了, 不见朋友以至家人。

shut out

把...排除在外 (vt, s): Jim felt he was being shut out from all the business affairs. 吉姆感到自己正被排除在所有业务之外。

shut up

闭嘴, 住嘴 (vi): If only the journalists could shut up about her sexual scandal! 要是新闻记者能对她的性丑闻闭口不谈就好了!

shutter /'ʃʌtə(r)/

百叶窗 (C) = **blinds**: The moonlight is streaming in through the window. Please open/close the shutters. 月光正透过窗户照射进来。请打开 / 关上百叶窗。

shuttle /'ʃʌtl/

① 短程穿梭运行的交通工具 (C): There is a shuttle (bus/service) between the station and the museum. 车站和博物馆之间有穿梭往返的班车。

② 往返运送 (vt): The trains shuttle passengers between Osaka Station and

the Universal Studios. 大阪火车站和环球影城之间有火车来回运送乘客。

shy /ʃaɪ/

① 害羞的 (*adj*) = **timid**: Little girls are usually shy with strangers. 小女孩见到陌生人通常会害羞。

◆ 同源词 **shyness** (*U*) 害羞。

② 害怕的, 胆怯的 (*adj*) = **afraid**: He didn't pass the entrance exam but he was shy of telling his parents the truth. 他没有通过入学考试, 但是他不敢把真相告诉父母。

shy away from

回避; 躲开 (*vt, u*) = **stay/steer clear of**: Don't shy away from any challenge. Instead, you should rise to it. 不要回避任何挑战, 而要奋起面对它。

sibling /'sɪblɪŋ/

手足, 兄弟姐妹 (*C*): I have ten siblings—three brothers and seven sisters. 我有十个兄弟姐妹——三个兄弟和七个姐妹。

sick /sɪk/

① 生病的 (*adj*) = **ill**: He has been sick for several days. 他已经病了好几天了。

◆ 同源词 **sickness** (*U*) 生病。

② 恶心的, 要呕吐的 (*adj*): I began to feel sick shortly after the ship started to move. 船开动后不久我就开始感到恶心了。

◆ 同源词 **sicken** (*vt*) 使作呕。 **sickening** (*adj*) 令人作呕的。

③ 厌烦的 (*adj*) = **tired, weary**: I'm sick of your flattery. 我对你的奉承已经厌烦了。

◆ 相关词 **homesick**(思乡的)。 **lovesick**(相思病的)。 **carsick**(晕车的)。 **airsick**(晕机的)。 **seasick**(晕船的)。

side /saɪd/

边; 侧面; 身旁 (*C*): Standing on either side of her were her sons. 站在她两旁的是她的儿子。

sidewalk /'saɪdwɔ:k/

人行道 (*C*) = **pavement** (*BrE*): Your car will be towed away if you park it on

the sidewalk. 如果你在人行道上停车, 汽车会被拖走的。

siege /sɪdʒ/

包围, 围攻 (*U*): Our soldiers laid siege to the town in order to starve the enemy into submission. 为了把敌人饿得降服, 我们的士兵将那个城镇包围了起来。

sieve /sɪv/

① 滤网; 滤器; 筛子 (*C*): When making soybean milk, you can put it through a sieve to remove any lumps. 你在做豆浆时可以用滤网滤去其中的粗块。

② 滤; 筛 (*vt*): You have to sieve out any lumps when making soybean milk. 做豆浆时你得滤去粗块。

sift /sɪft/

筛; 滤 (*vt*): Linda sat on the sand dune, sifting the sand through her fingers. 琳达坐在沙丘上, 让沙子从指缝间漏过。

sigh /saɪ/

① 叹息声; 叹气 (*C*): We all gave/heaved a sigh of relief/contentment after she left. 她走后我们都松了一口气。

② 叹息 (*vi*): The man sat on the bench, sighing for/over his unhappy fate. 那人坐在长凳上, 为自己的不幸命运叹息着。

sight /saɪt/

① 视力 (*U*) = **vision, eyesight**: She lost her sight in a car accident but it was restored after surgery. 她在一次汽车事故中丧失了视力, 但在手术后又恢复了。

② 看见 (*U*): You may catch sight of the castle when you turn the corner. 你在拐弯时可以看到那个城堡。

③ 景观, 风景 (*C*) = **view**: There are breath-taking sights to see in the Grand Canyon. 在大峡谷里, 人们可以看到令人叹为观止的景观。

④ 看见, 发现 (*vt*) = **see**: A lighthouse was sighted in the distance. 远处, 一座灯塔进入了我们的视野。

sightseeing /'saɪtsi:ɪŋ/

观光 (*U*): We plan to do some sightseeing and shopping in London. 我们打算

在伦敦观光和购物。

sign /saɪn/

① 告示牌; 符号, 记号 (C): A sign has been put up by the lake, saying "No Swimming." 湖边立着一块告示牌, 上面写着“禁止游泳”。

② 迹象, 征兆 (C): The man found lying on the beach bore no signs of life. 被发现躺在海滩上的那个人已没有生命的迹象。

③ 宫 (C): "What's your sign?" "I'm a Sagittarius." "你属于什么星座?" "我是人马座的。”

④ 签 (名), 签 (字) (vt): Please sign your full name. Initials are not legally valid. 请签全名, 只用首字母在法律上是无效的。

◆ 同源词 **signature** (C) 签名, 署名。

sign away

签字放弃(或让与) (vt, s): I refused to sign away all claims to the land. 我拒绝签字放弃对这片土地的要求权。

sign in

签到 (vi) ⇔ **sign out**: We have to sign in in the office. 我们进办公室必须签到。

sign out

签名登记外出(或离开) (vi) ⇔ **sign in**: Students are required to sign out as they leave. 学生离开时必须办理外出登记手续。

sign up

报名参加(或学习、攻读); 签约受雇 (vi): Many students signed up for the army/this course. 许多学生报名参军 / 选修这门课。

signal /'sɪgnəl/

① 信号 (C): This hi-tech machine is used to send out/receive/transmit signals. 这台高科技机器用来发送 / 接收 / 传递信号。

② 暗号, 示意 (C) = **gesture**: He raised his arm as a signal for us to stop. 他举起

手臂示意我们停下。

③ 表示 (C): Her yesterday's speech was a signal that her views have changed. 她昨天的那番话表示她的看法有了转变。

④ 向...发信号, 示意 (vt): The policeman signaled the traffic to move forward. 警察示意车辆往前开。

⑤ 发信号, 示意 (vi) = **gesture, beckon**: The police officer signaled to me to go away. 警察示意我走开。

signature /'sɪgnətʃə(r)/

签字, 签名, 署名 (C): He showed me the contract bearing the signatures of the late president and vice-president. 他向我出示了那份有已故总裁和副总裁签字的合同。

◆ 同源词 **sign** (vt) 签(名)。

◆ 比较 **signature** (签名)。 **autograph** (亲笔签名)。

significance /sɪg'nɪfɪkəns/

意义, 重要性 (U) = **importance**: The discovery of oil is of great significance to the country's economy. 石油的发现对该国的经济有着重大的意义。

significant /sɪg'nɪfɪkənt/

① 有意义的, 重要的, 重大的 (adj) = **important**: July 4, 1776 is a date most significant for Americans. 1776年7月4日对美国人来说是最有意义的一个日子。

② 相当多(或大)的, 明显的 (adj) = **considerable**: There has been a significant increase in crime in recent years. 近年来, 犯罪活动明显增多。

signify /'sɪgnɪfaɪ/

表明, 表示; 预示; 意味着 (vt) = **mean, represent**: This decision signified a radical change in their policies. 这个决定意味着他们的政策发生了彻底改变。

◆ 同源词 **sign** (C) 符号; 迹象, 征兆。

silence /'saɪləns/

① 寂静; 沉默 (U) = **quiet**: The silence was broken by a loud cry. 一声大叫打破了寂静。

② 使安静 (vt): Sue did all she could to

silence the crying baby but in vain. 苏想尽办法让那个哭叫的婴儿安静下来,但没有用。

silent /'saɪlənt/

安静的;沉默的 (*adj*) = quiet, mute: She kept silent for the whole meeting. 她在会上一保持着沉默。So far the Prime Minister has remained prudently silent on foreign policy. 迄今为止首相在对外政策上依然保持着审慎的沉默。

silicon /'sɪlɪkən/

硅 (*C*): Silicon occurs only in combination with other elements. 硅只有在与其他元素结合时才能存在。

silk /sɪlk/

丝;丝绸 (*U*): The costumes are made of the finest silk. 这些服装是用最好的丝绸做的。

◆同源词 **silky** (*adj*) 丝绸般的;轻软光洁的。

◆相关词 请参见 **wool**。

silkworm /'sɪlkwɜ:m/

蚕 (*C*): A silkworm is a caterpillar which produces a cocoon of silk. 蚕是一种会作丝茧的毛虫。

silly /'sɪli/

愚蠢的,可笑的 (*adj*): It was pretty silly of me to forget my lunchbox. 我真蠢,把午餐盒给忘了。

silver /'sɪlvə(r)/

① 银 (*U*): The handle of the knife is made of sterling silver. 这刀柄是用标准的纯银做的。

② 银币 (*U*): Could you give me one pound in silver? 你能给我一枚一英镑的银币吗?

③ 银制的 (*adj*): She poured the tea from a silver pot. 她从一只银茶壶里倒出了茶。

similar /'sɪmɪlə(r)/

相似的 (*adj*) ⇔ **different (from)**: You are similar to your father in personality. 你的个性跟你父亲很像。

◆同源词 **similarly** (*adv*) 相似地。

similarity /,sɪmɪ'lærəti/

相似处 (*C*) = **resemblance**: Though

they're twins, they bear no similarities to each other. 他们虽然是双胞胎,但是没有一点相像的地方。

simmer /'sɪmə/

① 炖,煨 (*vi*): I left the chicken soup simmering. 我把鸡汤放在火上慢慢炖着。

② 难以克制 (*vi*): The villagers were simmering with rage/fury by the time the oilman arrived. They demanded compensation for the contamination of their rice fields. 石油商来到时村民们怒火中烧。他们要求对受污染的稻田进行赔偿。

③ 炖,煨 (*vt*): Simmer the onion soup until it becomes thick. 把洋葱汤炖到变稠为止。

◆相关词 **fry** (炸;煎)。**roast** (烘,烤)。**toast** (烘,烤)。**smoke** (熏)。**broil** (烤,焙)。**steam** (蒸)。**stew** (炖,煨,焖)。**boil** (煮)。**saute** (炒,煸,嫩煎)。**bake** (烘,烤,焙)。**grill** (烤)。

simple /'sɪmpl/

① 简单的;朴素的 (*adj*) ⇔ **elaborate, complicated**: I prefer furniture simple in shape. 我喜欢样式简单的家具。

② 单纯的,天真的 (*adj*) = **naive**: It was really simple of you to believe in the tall tale he told. 你也太单纯了,居然会相信他的无稽之谈。

simplicity /sɪm'plɪsətɪ/

简单;朴素;天真 (*U*) ⇔ **complexity**: For the sake of simplicity, bureaucracy and red tape will be eliminated. 为了简便易行,官僚作风和繁文缛节都将被根除。

◆同义词 **complicity** (串通)。

simplify /'sɪmplɪfaɪ/

简化 (*vt*) ⇔ **complicate**: The government is making an attempt to simplify tax returns. 政府正尝试着简化纳税申报。

◆同义词 **simplification** (*U, C*) 简化。

simply /'sɪmplɪ/

① 仅仅,只不过 (*adv*) = **only**: I took the job simply because I had no other choice. 我接受这份工作只是因为我别

无选择。

② 简朴地; 简单地 (*adv*): We have to live simply on my small income. 我们只得靠我的那点微薄收入过简单的生活。

simultaneous /ˌsɪməl'teɪniəs/

同时发生的 (*adj*): There is a simultaneous broadcast of the football game on TV and radio. 电视台和电台同时转播这场足球赛。

sin /sɪn/

① (宗教或道德上的) 罪, 罪恶 (*C*): He confessed a sin he committed to the Father. 他向神父忏悔了他犯的一个罪过。

◆ 同源词 **sinful** (*adj*) 有罪, 罪恶的。 **sinner** (*C*) 罪人。

② 犯罪; 犯错误 (*vi*): I'm afraid we have sinned against God. 恐怕我们已经违背了上帝, 犯了戒律。

since /sɪns/

① 自从 (*conj*): Where have you been since I last saw you? 自从我上次见到你以来, 你去哪里了?

② 既然 (*conj*) = **now that**, **because**: Since you can't answer the question, I'll have to ask someone else. 既然你回答不了这个问题, 那我就只能问别人去了。

③ 自从...以来, 自...以后 (*prep*): The house has remained deserted since 1980. 从1980年起, 这房子就一直闲置着。

④ 从此, 从那时以来 (*adv*): Jill left home two weeks ago and we haven't heard from her since. 吉儿在两个星期前离家而去, 从此我们就没有收到过她的消息。

sincere /sɪn'sɪə(r)/

(感情等) 真诚的; (人) 诚实的 (*adj*) = **genuine**; ⇔ **insincere**: Sincere friendship is more valuable than money. 真诚的友谊比金钱更可贵。 I'm utterly/completely sincere in my promises. 我的许诺完全是诚心诚意的。

◆ 同源词 **sincerely** (*adv*) 真诚地; 诚实地。

sincerity /sɪn'serətɪ/

真诚; 诚实 (*U*): We apologize in all sincerity for our mistakes. 我们极其真

诚地为自己所犯的 error 表示歉意。

sinew /'sɪnju:/

肌腱, 筋 (*C, U*): A sinew is a strong cord in the body connecting a muscle to a bone. 腱是连接骨与肌肉的强韧的索状物。

◆ 同源词 **sinewy** (*adj*) (肉) 多筋的; 肌肉发达的。

sing /sɪŋ/, sang (pt), sung (pp)

① 唱歌 (*vi*): She sang beautifully. 她唱得极好。

② (给...) 唱 (*vt*): She was singing a lullaby to her baby. 她在给她的宝宝唱催眠曲。

◆ 同源词 **song** (*C*) 歌曲。

singer /'sɪŋə(r)/

歌手, 歌唱家 (*C*) (请参阅附录“职业”)

single /'sɪŋɡl/

① 单一的, 单个的 (*adj*): You don't have to write down every single word I say. 你不必把我说的每一个字都记下来。

② 单身的 (*adj*) = **unmarried**: After her husband died, she remained single for the rest of her life. 她在丈夫死后的余生中一直保持着单身。

③ 单打比赛 (*P*): I prefer to play doubles; singles are too exhausting. 我宁愿打双打, 单打比赛太累人了。

single out

挑出, 选出 (*vt, s*): His paper/son was singled out for criticism/praise. 他的论文/儿子被挑出来批评/表扬。

singular /'sɪŋɡjələ(r)/

单数的 (*adj*) ⇔ **plural**: The singular form of "mice" is "mouse". "mice" 的单数形式是 "mouse".

sink /sɪŋk/, sank (pt), sunk (pp)

① 下沉; 沉没; (日、月、水面等) 下落 (*vi*): The sun sank below the horizon. 太阳沉到了地平线下。

② (数目、价值、力量等) 减少, 减弱 (*vi*) = **drop**, **go down**: The value of money sinks as inflation edges up. 随着通货膨胀的日渐加剧, 货币也在贬值。

③ 击沉 (*vt*): We sank the enemy's ship with bombs. 我们用炸弹击沉了敌舰。

④ 洗涤槽 (C): The sink is leaking badly. We need to call for a plumber. 洗涤槽漏得厉害,我们得去叫个管子工来修一修了。

sip /sɪp/

① 小口地喝,抿 (vt, vi): We slowly sipped (at) the wine and chatted in front of the fireplace. 我们在壁炉前一边聊天,一边抿着葡萄酒。

② 一小口 (C): I'll just take a sip of the wine; otherwise, I'll get drunk. 我只能喝一小口酒,不然我会喝醉的。

sir /sɜ:(r)/

先生,长官 (U): Are you ready to order, Sir? 先生,你要点菜了吗?

siren /'saɪərən/

警报器;汽笛 (C): The siren went off suddenly. I wondered who had sounded it. 警报器突然响了起来。我纳闷究竟是谁把它弄响的。

sister /'sɪstə(r)/

姐,妹 (C) (请参阅附录“亲属”)

sit /sɪt/, sat (pt), sat (pp)

① 坐 (vi): She sat with her legs crossed on the sofa. 她双腿交叉着坐在沙发上。

② 坐落 (vi): The village sits on top of a small hill. 那个村子坐落在一座小山的山顶上。

③ 使就座 (vt): She sat her daughter on a chair. 她让女儿坐在椅子上。

sit back/by

袖手旁观,置身事外 (vi) = stand aside/back/by. step back: ⇔ step in: Peter just sat back while other people were busy cleaning up the classroom. 就在其他人都忙着打扫教室时,彼得却在一旁闲着。

sit in for

代替(某人)做事(或履行职责) (vt): The principal was ill, so Mr. Wang sat in for him. 校长生病了,所以王老师代他行使了职务。

sit in on

列席;旁听 (vt): You can sit in on the meeting/interview/class. 你可以列席这次会议/旁听这次面谈/旁听这节课。

sit out

坐待(或挨到)…的结束 (vt, s) = see/sit/hear through: We sat out the rest of the concert. 我们好不容易挨到了那场(蹩脚)音乐会的结束。

sit through

坐待(或挨到)…的结束 (vt, u): I sat through the meeting and never yawned. 我挨到会议结束,没打过一个呵欠。I sat through the rest of the movie though I wasn't enjoying it very much. 虽然我不大喜欢那电影,但还是勉强地把它看完了。

sit up

熬夜 (vi) = stay up: I sat up very late preparing for the test. 为了准备考试,我熬夜到很晚。

site /saɪt/

位置,址,所在地,用地,场所 (C) = position. location: They're choosing the site for a new business center. 他们正在为建造一个新的商务中心选址。

situated /'sɪtʃueɪtɪd/

坐落在…的,位于…的 (adj) = located: The temple is beautifully situated on top of the mountain. 这座庙宇优雅地坐落在山顶上。

situation /'sɪtʃu'eɪʃən/

① 处境;情况;局势 (C): With no rain for the last two years, the country is in a desperate situation. 因为连续两年无雨,该国处境危急。

② 位置,地点 (C) = position, location: The cottage is in a beautiful situation. 那座乡村小屋所处的位置极为优美。

◆ 同源词 **situate** (vt) 使位于;使处于。

six /sɪks/

六 (*adj.*, *C*)

sixteen /ˌsɪks'tiːn/

十六 (*adj.*, *C*)

sixty /'sɪksti/

六十 (*adj.*, *C*)

size /saɪz/

大小, 尺寸; (衣、帽等的) 尺码, 号 (*C*):
I take size 8 shoes. Do you have any in stock? 我穿八号的鞋子, 你们有货吗?

size up

① 估计 (*vt.*, *s*): Sizing up the floor, I decided that we would need two hundred tiles. 我估计了地面的面积后决定我们约需 200 块地砖。

② 评估, 判断 (*vt.*, *s*): I can't size up Mary's chance of getting the job. In fact, I can't even size her up; she is a bit of a mystery to me. 我说不准玛丽有多大的机会获得那份工作。事实上, 我甚至无从判断她是个什么样的人; 对我而言, 她有点难以捉摸。

skate /sket/

① 溜冰鞋 (*C*): When Serena is on her skates, she radiates confidence. 塞莉娜穿着溜冰鞋时显得信心十足。

② 溜冰 (*vi*): The ice is not strong enough to skate on/upon. 这冰不够结实, 不能在上面溜冰。

◆ 同源词 **skating** (*U*) 溜冰(运动)。

skeleton /'skelɪtən/

① 骨骼; 骸骨 (*C*): A human skeleton was found in the coffin. 在棺材内发现了一具人体骨骼。

◆ 同源词 **skeletal** (*adj*) 骨骼的; 骨架的; 提纲式的。

② 骨架; 框架; 架构 (*C*) = **framework**: I showed my teacher the skeleton of my paper and ask him for advice. 我给老师看了我论文的架构并征求了他的意见。

skeptical /'skeptɪkəl/

怀疑的; 表示怀疑的 (*adj*) = **sceptical**, **doubtful**: I am skeptical of/about the news that a top official sexually harassed a young man. 我对一名高级官员性骚

扰一位年轻男子的新闻持怀疑态度。

◆ 同源词 **skepticism** (*C.U*) 怀疑态度; 怀疑论。

sketch /sketʃ/

① 素描 (*C*): The sketch he made of the city appealed to all the art professors. 他画的那幅城市素描引起了所有美术教授的注意。

② 概述 (*C*): He gave me a sketch of his plans for the promotion of the new product. 他跟我大致讲了一下他推广新产品的计划。

◆ 同源词 **sketchy** (*adj*) 粗略的。

③ 概述 (*vt*) = **describe**: The president briefly sketched out the company's plans for the coming year. 总裁对公司来年的计划作了简要描述。

④ 写生 (*vi*): We went sketching in the park this morning. 今天上午我们到公园里去写生了。

sketch out

草拟 (*vt.*, *s*) = **rough out**: My boss sketched out a business plan this morning. 今天上午我的老板草拟了一份业务计划。

ski /ski:/

① 滑雪 (*vi*): You can't imagine how thrilled I was the first time I skied down the hill. 我第一次滑雪下山时有多兴奋你是无法想像的。

② 滑雪板 (*C*): I bought a new pair of skis because the old one was worn out. 我因为那副旧的滑雪板已经用坏而买了一副新的。

skill /skɪl/

技术, 技巧, 技能 (*C*): You can attain/acquire good writing skills through extensive reading and constant practice. 通过大量阅读和经常练笔你就可以掌握良好的写作技巧。

skillful /'skɪlf(ʊ)l/

有技术的, 熟练的 (*adj*) = **adept**: Although new teachers are not skillful at/in teaching, their enthusiasm makes up for it. 虽然新来的教师在教学上不够熟练,

但他们的热情足以弥补这个不足。

skim /skim/

① 浏览, 略读 (vi) = thumb/leaf/browse through: I skimmed the paper to find the main ideas in it. 我大致看了一下这篇论文以找出其中中心思想。

② 从液体表面撇去 (浮物) (vi): I skimmed the cream from the milk. 我撇去了牛奶面上的奶油。

③ 浏览, 略读 (vi) = browse: Just skim through the article. You don't need to read it carefully. 把这文章浏览一下就行了, 你不必仔细阅读它。

④ 掠过 (vi): Birds skimmed over the waves searching for food. 鸟儿从波涛上方掠过, 以寻找着食物。

skin /skɪn/

① 皮, 皮肤 (U): Thomas fell off his bicycle. Fortunately, he only bruised the skin. 托马斯从自行车上摔了下来, 幸好只擦伤了点皮。

② (蔬菜、水果等的) 外皮, 果皮 (U): I usually peel the skin before I eat an apple. 我吃苹果一般都要削皮。

③ 擦破 (某部位) 的皮 (vi) = scrape, scratch: I slipped on banana peel and skinned my palm and elbow. 我踩在香蕉皮上滑了一跤, 擦破了手掌和肘部的皮。

◆ 相关词 表示“皮”的一般用语是 **skin**。leather (皮革)。fur (毛皮)。hide (兽皮, 生皮)。

skinny /'skɪni/

极瘦的, 皮包骨的 (adj) ⇔ plump: In my opinion, plump girls are more beautiful than skinny ones. 在我看来, 丰满的女孩比骨瘦如柴的女孩漂亮。

◆ 相关词 请参见 **thin**。

skip /skip/

① 跳; 边走边跳 (C): Hearing that I made the school swimming team, I gave a little skip of joy. 听说我成了校游泳队队员, 我高兴得一路小跑、边走边跳起来。

② 跳过, 略过 (vi): We can skip Chap-

ter 4; it's not relevant. 我们可以跳过第四章; 它无关紧要。

③ 蹦蹦跳跳地走 (vi): The little boy skipped along at his mother's side. 那个小男孩在母亲的身边蹦蹦跳跳地走着。

skip off/out

溜走 (vi): Jack skipped off when Father was blaming Tom for breaking the window. 当父亲在责备汤姆打破窗户的时候, 杰克溜走了。

skip over

跳过, 略过 (vi, u): We had better skip over the details and get to the main point. 我们最好跳过细节而直接接触要点。

skip through

浏览, 略读 (vi, u) = skim over/through: Skip through this article and find its main idea. 把这篇文章浏览一下并找出它的中心思想。

skirt /skɜ:t/

裙子 (C) (请参阅附录“衣物”)

skull /skʌl/

颅骨, 头 (盖) 骨 (C): James fractured his skull in a car accident and fell into a coma. But miraculously, he revived. 詹姆斯在一次车祸中头骨骨折并昏迷了过去。但神奇的是他又苏醒了过来。

sky /skaɪ/

① 天, 天空 (U): The sky is darkening. It may rain anytime. 天色变暗了, 随时可能下雨。

② 天空 (C): We had clear and blue skies throughout our holiday. 我们假期里每天都是晴空万里。

skyscraper /'skaɪskreɪpə(r)/

摩天大楼 (C): Towering skyscrapers make up the fascinating skyline of New York City. 高耸的摩天大楼把纽约市的天际轮廓线打扮得分外迷人。

slam /slæm/

① 使劲关 (vi) = bang: Please don't

slam the door. 请别使劲关门。

② 砰的一声关上 (vi) = bang: The door slammed shut. 门砰的一声关上了。

③ 砰的一声 (S)

slang /slæŋ/

俚语 (U): I am interested in student/underworld slang. Therefore I write down every slang expression I hear. 我对学生/黑社会俚语很感兴趣;因此,我把所听到的每一条俚语都记录下来。

slap /slæp/

① 拍打;打(耳光) (vt) = smack: That wicked woman slapped him across the face. 那个恶妇打了他一个耳光。

② 一巴掌,(用手掌的)拍 (C): Sam gave me a friendly slap on the shoulder. 山姆友善地在我肩上拍了一下。

slap down

责骂 (vt, s) = dress/call down, tell off: Father slapped Tom down for knocking over the teacup. 父亲责骂汤姆把茶杯打翻了。

slash /slæʃ/

① 砍;砍伤,砍破 (vt) = cut: The sofas in the office have been slashed. 办公室里的沙发都给划破了。

② 大幅削减 (vt) = cut, reduce: Over the last year interest rates have been slashed by 5%. 在去年一年中,利率被大幅降低了百分之五。

③ 砍痕,伤痕 (C) = cut: He was taken to the hospital with slashes across his face. 他满脸伤痕地被送往了医院。

slaughter /'slɔ:tə(r)/

① 屠杀,残杀 (vt) = massacre: Hundreds of civilians were slaughtered in the ethnic cleansing. 数百名平民在种族清洗中遭残杀。

② 大屠杀 (U) = massacre, butchery: Only a few people could escape the slaughter after the fascists invaded the city. 法西斯主义者入侵该市后进行了大屠杀,仅少数人能幸免于难。

◆ 相关词 请参见 butcher.

slave /sleiv/

① 奴隶 (C): Slaves used to be traded from Africa to the New World. 过去,奴隶常常是从非洲被贩卖到美洲新大陆去的。

② 奴隶般的人 (C): My uncle is no less than a slave of/to money. All he thinks about all day is how to make even more money. 我叔父是个彻头彻尾的金钱的奴隶,他整天想的都是怎么样去赚更多的钱。

◆ 同源词 enslave (vt) 使成为奴隶;奴役。

slavery /'sleivəri/

① 奴隶制度 (U): Slavery was abolished in the U.S. after its civil war. 美国于内战结束后废除了奴隶制度。

② 奴隶身份 (U): Thousands of women and children were reported to have been sold into slavery. 据报导,成千上万的妇女和儿童被贩卖为奴。

slay /sleɪ/, slew (pt), slain (pp)

谋杀,杀害;杀,杀死 (vt) = kill, slaughter: The prince drew his sword and slew the wolf. 王子拔出他的剑将那只狼杀死了。

sledge /sledʒ/

① 雪橇 (C) = sled: I saw a young man racing down the snow-covered hill on a sledge. 我看见一个青年男子乘着雪橇从大雪覆盖的山上飞快地滑下。

② 乘雪橇 (vi): I feel like going sledging. 我想去乘雪橇。

sleep /sli:p/, slept (pt), slept (pp)

① 睡眠 (U): Many high school students have to cut down sleep to prepare for numerous tests. 为了应付不计其数的考试,许多中学生都不得不缩短睡眠时间。

◆ 同源词 sleepless (adj) 不眠的。asleep (adj) 睡着的。sleepy (adj) 想睡的。

② 睡,睡觉 (S): With the help of medication, he finally fell into a sound/profound sleep. 在药物的帮助下,他终于进入沉睡之中。

③睡觉 (vi): I have a habit of sleeping late on the weekend. 我有周末睡懒觉的习惯。

④睡觉 (vt): I didn't sleep a wink all night. 我一夜没有合过一下眼睛。

sleep away

①不停地睡觉 (vi): Joe is still sleeping away. 乔还在沉睡。

②把...睡掉 (vt, s): Tina slept away the whole afternoon. 蒂娜把整个下午都睡掉了。

③以睡觉摆脱 (vt, s) = sleep off: I used to sleep my troubles away. 我以前经常以睡觉来消除烦恼。

sleep out

①睡在外面 (vi): It was so hot that we slept out in the yard. 天气热得我们只好睡在外面的院子里。

②没回家睡觉 (vi): I slept out last night. I stayed over at my friend's home. 昨天晚上我没回家睡觉而睡在了一个朋友的家里。

sleepy /'sli:pi/

想睡的 (adj) = dozy: I feel very sleepy now since I didn't get much sleep last night. 由于我昨晚睡得很少, 所以现在感到非常困倦。

sleeve /sli:v/

袖 (C): Jane wore a dress with long sleeves. 珍穿了一条长袖连衣裙。

sleigh /slei/

(马拉的) 雪橇 (C): I saw a sleigh sliding along snow. 我看见一辆马拉雪橇在雪上滑行。

slender /'slendə(r)/

①细长的 (adj): Pianists usually have slender fingers. 钢琴家的手指通常都较细长。

②苗条的 (adj) = slim: My roommate is a slender, graceful ballet-dancer. 我的室友是一位身材苗条、举止优雅的芭蕾舞演员。

◆同源词 **slenderness** (U) 细长, 苗条。

slice /slaɪs/

片, 薄片, 切片 (C) (请参阅附录“量词”): He cut a thin/thick slice of beef and put it between slices of bread. 他切了一片薄薄的 / 厚厚的牛肉, 把它夹在两片面包中间。

slide /'slaɪd/, slid (pt), slid (pp)

①滑行; 滑动 (vi): The kids are sliding on the ice. 孩子们在滑冰。

②悄悄地行走 (vi) = sneak, slip: A thief slid into the house when everyone was sleeping soundly last night. 昨晚, 一个小偷趁大家都熟睡的时候溜进屋内。

③把...偷偷地置放 (vt): A note was slid under the door for me. 有人从门下面给我塞进了一张条子。

④滑, 滑动 (S): The car went into a slide on the ice. 汽车在冰上打着滑。

⑤(儿童)滑梯 (C): The children are playing joyfully on the slide. 孩子们在滑梯上玩得很高兴。

⑥幻灯片 (C): They showed us the slides of their holiday. 他们给我们放了度假时拍的幻灯片。

⑦下降 (C) = fall: How can we stop the slide in living standards? 我们怎样才能制止生活水准的下降呢?

slight /slaɪt/

少量的; 轻微的 (adj): Mr. Jackson suffered from a stroke last month, but there's a slight improvement in his condition now. 杰克逊先生上个月中风了, 不过现在情况已稍有好转。

◆同源词 **slightly** (adv) 稍微。

slim /slɪm/

苗条的 (adj): My new girlfriend is pretty, with a lovely slim figure. 我新交的女朋友长得很漂亮, 身段苗条优美。

◆相关词 请参见 **thin**。

slip /slɪp/

①滑跤; 失足 (C) = slide: One slip and you could fall off the cliff. 你一失足就会从悬崖上跌下去。

②纸条 (C) = piece, sheet: He scribbled

ed his telephone number on a slip of paper. 他把自己的电话号码草草地写在一张纸条上。

③悄悄行动;溜 (vi) = sneak, slide: She slipped into the room when no one was looking. 她趁人不注意的时候溜进了房间。

④滑跤 (vi): I slipped on banana peel. 我踩在香蕉皮上滑了一跤。

⑤悄悄给;偷偷塞 (vt): Mom slipped thousands of dollars into my hand before I left. 在我动身前,妈妈悄悄地往我手里塞了几千元钱。

slip up

出错 (vi): Someone must have slipped up—the letters should have been forwarded to Mr. Lee. 肯定是有人搞错了——这些信应该是寄给李先生的。

slipper /'slɪpə(r)/

拖鞋;便鞋 (C) (请参阅附录“衣物”)

slippery /'slɪpəri/

滑的 (adj): Drive carefully; the roads are wet and slippery after rain. 雨后道路湿滑,小心驾驶。

slogan /'sləʊgən/

口号,标语 (C): The demonstrators chanted slogans to lift up their own spirits. 示威者高喊口号为自己鼓劲。

slope /sləʊp/

①斜坡 (C): We have to go down/up a slight/steep slope before reaching the gate of the castle. 我们必须先向下/向上爬一个缓坡/陡坡才能到达城堡的大门。

②倾斜 (vi): The house slopes gently to the east after the earthquake. 这房子在地震后有些向东倾斜。

sloppy /'slɒpi/

马虎的,草率的 (adj): A sloppy writer always writes sloppy articles. 马虎的作家总是写出草率的文章。

slot /slɒt/

投币口 (C): Before you use this telephone, you must first put two one-dollar

coins into the slot. 你在使用这种电话机之前必须先先将两枚一美元的硬币放入投币口。

slow /sləʊ/

①慢的;缓慢的 (adj) ⇔ fast: My watch is slow by ten minutes. I have to reset it. 我的手表慢了10分钟,我得重新把它拨准。

②迟钝的,愚笨的 (adj) ⇔ quick: He is slow at arithmetic. 他学算术的反应很慢。

③缓慢地 (adv) ⇔ fast: You're going too slow. Please hurry up. 你走得太慢了,快点儿。

④减速,慢下来 (vi) ⇔ speed (up): The train slowed down and stopped. 火车减速并停了下来。

slow down

(使)慢下来,(使)减速 (vi, vt) = slow up: Slow down a bit! You're eating too fast. 慢一点!你吃得太快了。We are on a road with many abrupt turns, so we must slow our car down. 我们走的这条路有许多急转弯,所以必须放慢车速。

slump /slʌmp/

①突然倒下(或坐下);暴跌 (vi) = drop: Share prices slumped dramatically last year. 去年股价暴跌。

②(突然的)下降;衰落 (C) = decline: A slump in demand for computers pushed down their prices. 计算机需求量的突然下降使其售价不得不下调。

sly /slai/

①狡猾的 (adj) = cunning, wily: A sly grin was creeping around the corners of her mouth. 她的嘴角边不觉露出了一丝狡猾的窃笑。

②狡诈的 (adj) = slick: Mike played a sly merchant in the play. 麦克在这出戏中饰演一个狡诈的商人。

smack /smæk/

①掴,拍,打 (vt) = slap: Joe's father smacked him on the bottom. 乔的父亲

打了乔的屁股。

②拍击, 拍打 (C) = slap: Joe's father gave him a smack on the bottom. 乔的父亲打了乔屁股一下。

small /smɔ:l/

小的 (adj) ⇔ big: Size 6 is too small for me. I take size 7 shoes. 六号的鞋子对我来说太小了, 我穿七号的鞋子。

smallpox /'smɔ:l'pɒks/

天花 (U): Children are supposed to be vaccinated against smallpox. 儿童都得种牛痘以防天花。

smart /smɑ:t/

①精明的; 聪明的 (adj) = clever: She's quite smart about business. 她做生意很精明。

②时髦的 (adj) = stylish, fashionable: You look quite smart in that dress. 你穿着那条连衣裙看上去很时髦。

smash /smæʃ/

①打破, 打碎 (vt): In the fire David smashed the window with a chair and jumped out of the building. 大卫在火灾中用一把椅子砸碎了玻璃窗, 从大楼里跳了出来。

②被打破, 被打碎 (vi) = break: I dropped my glass and watched it smash to pieces on the floor. 我把玻璃杯掉在了地上, 眼看着它摔成了碎片。

③破碎 (声) (S): I was awakened by the smash of plates in the kitchen. 我被厨房里打碎盘子的声音吵醒了。

smear /smiə(r)/

①涂抹 (vt): Jill smeared her face with suntan lotion. 吉儿在她脸上抹了些防晒油。

②污渍 (C) = smudge: There is a lipstick smear on the brim of the glass. 玻璃杯的边上有一处口红的污渍。

smell /smel/, smelt/smelled (pt), smelt/smelled (pp)

①有(…的)气味 (vi): The drunkard smelled horribly of tobacco and wine. 醉汉的身上有一股极其难闻的烟味和酒味。

②闻, 嗅 (vt): Come and smell these

roses. They're wonderful. 来闻闻这些玫瑰花吧。它们真香。

③气味 (C): The trash can gives off a disgusting/nasty/ bad smell. 这个垃圾桶发出一股恶臭。

smell out

①使充满气味, 使臭气冲天 (vt, s) = smell up, stink out/up: Please don't smoke; your cigarettes will smell out the office. 请不要抽烟, 你的香烟会把办公室弄得臭不可闻。

②嗅出 (vt, s) = nose/sniff out: Dogs can be trained to smell out illegal drugs. 狗经过训练能嗅出非法毒品。

smile /smaɪl/

①微笑 (C): Janet is a sweet girl, always wearing a radiant smile on her face. 珍妮特是个可爱的姑娘, 脸上总是洋溢着微笑。

②笑 (vi): She smiled faintly/bitterly at me. 她对我淡然一笑 / 苦笑了一下。

③用微笑表示 (vt): Listening to her fantastic English speech, all the judges smiled their approval. 听着她出色的英语演讲, 所有评委都微笑着表示赞赏。

smog /smɒg/

烟雾 (U): Smog is hanging low over London City. 伦敦的天空弥漫着烟雾。

smoke /sməʊk/

①烟 (U): The smoke the fireplace gave forth/off/out almost choked me. 壁炉里冒出的烟差点把我呛死。

◆同源词 smoky (adj) 冒烟的。

②抽烟 (C): There's a ten-minute break; it's time to have a cup of coffee and a smoke. 有10分钟的休息时间, 那是用来喝咖啡和抽烟的。

③抽(香烟、烟斗、雪茄等) (vt): My dad used to smoke a pack of cigarettes a day but now he has quit smoking. 我爸爸以前每天抽一包香烟, 不过现在他已经戒烟了。

④冒烟 (vi): The chimney of the plant smoked heavily, causing serious pollu-

tion. 那家工厂的烟囱曾冒过浓烟,造成了严重的污染。

smoke out

用烟熏出(或赶出)(*vt, s*): The thief is hiding in a cave, and the police are planning to smoke him out. 小偷躲进了一个山洞,警方打算用烟把他熏出来。

smooth /smu:ð/

①光滑的,平滑的(*adj*) ⇔ *rough*: Her hair is shiny and as smooth as silk. 她的头发有光泽,如丝绸般顺滑。

②使光滑;使平整(*vt*): She smoothed the wrinkles out of the tablecloth and spread it over. 她把桌布上的皱褶弄平后铺到了桌子上。

smooth away

①使光滑(或平整)(*vt, s*): I tried to smooth these folds away, but to no avail. 我想把这些褶皱弄平,但是不行。

②消除,排除(*vt, s*) = *get rid of*: We must smooth away any difficulties/objections. 我们必须克服一切困难/排除所有反对意见。

smooth out

①把…烫平(*vt, s*): Before you go to school, smooth out your shirt. 你上学之前把衬衫烫烫平。

②解决(*vt, s*) = *iron out*: There are some technical problems to be smoothed out before we can hit the road. 我们上路之前还有几个技术问题需要解决。

smooth over

①平息(*vt, s*): I managed to smooth their quarrel over. 我设法平息了他们之间的争吵。

②掩饰(*vt, u*) = *gloss/slur over*: He was trying to smooth over his fault, instead of accepting it. 他试图掩饰,而不是承认,自己的缺点。

smother /'smʌðə(r)/

①把(火)闷熄(*vt*) = *extinguish*: Julia grabbed a lid to smother the flames on the stove. 朱莉亚抓起一只盖子去闷熄炉子上的火焰。

②忍住,抑制,压抑(*vt*) = *hold back, repress*: Marvin was struggling to smother his cough/anger/jealousy. 马文极力忍住咳嗽/怒气/妒火。

③把…闷死,使窒息(*vt*) = *suffocate*: A woman smothered her husband with a pillow when he fell asleep. 一名妇女趁她丈夫熟睡时用枕头把他闷死了。

smuggle /'smʌgl/

走私(*vt*): He was found guilty of smuggling cocaine and marijuana into this country. 他被判犯有向这个国家走私可卡因和大麻的罪行。

◆同源词 *smuggler* (C) 走私者。

snack /snæk/

点心,小吃(C): I took a hasty/quick snack of cold meat and bread before class. 上课前我匆忙地吃了点面包夹冷肉的点心。

snail /sneɪl/

蜗牛(C)(请参阅附录“动物”)

snake /sneɪk/

蛇(C)(请参阅附录“动物”)

snap /snæp/

①吧嗒声(C): The branch broke with a snap. 树枝啪的一声折断了。

②快照;快摄(C) = *snapshot*: I took a snap of my daughters when they were playing on the beach. 当女儿在沙滩上玩的时候,我给她们拍了一张照片。

③啪地折断(*vi*) = *break*: The branch snapped under the weight of the snow. 树枝在积雪的重压之下啪地折断了。

④使啪地折断(*vt*) = *break*: He snapped the stick in half. 他把那根棒啪的一声折成了两段。

snare /sneə(r)/

①陷阱(C): The hunter set a snare for hares. 猎人设下了捕捉野兔的陷阱。

②诱捕(*vt*) = *trap*: A woman snares fat cats as a hunter does rabbits. 女子钓

“肥猫”(富人)犹如猎人捕兔子。

snarl /sna:l/

咆哮,吼叫 (vi) = growl: The dog/drun kard was snarling at passers-by. 那狗/醉汉在朝着过往的行人吼叫。

snatch /snaetʃ/

① 抢,强夺 (vt) = grab: While I was reading a newspaper, Tom snatched it from me. 就在我正在读报的时候,汤姆一把把它抢了去。

◆同源词 **snatcher** (C) 抢夺者。

② 抢夺 (C)

sneak /sni:k/

① 溜,偷偷地走 (vi) = slip, slide: David sneaked out of the classroom when the teacher's back was turned. 大卫趁老师转过身去的时候偷偷溜出了教室。

◆同源词 **sneaky** (adj) 偷偷摸摸的。

② 偷 (vt) = steal: Bob sneaked some cigarettes from the grocery store. 鲍勃从杂货店里偷了一些香烟。

③ 走私 (vt) = smuggle: Mr. Smith was caught sneaking drugs through customs. 史密斯先生在试图把毒品偷带过海关时被当场捉住。

④ 偷偷地做(或拿、给等) (vt): I sneaked a look/glance at Mike's testing paper. 我朝麦克的考卷偷偷地看了一眼。

sneakers /'sni:kəz/

(帆布胶底)运动鞋 (C) (请参阅附录“衣物”)

sneer /sniə(r)/

嘲笑 (vi) = scoff, jeer: Sam often sneers at my taste in food. 山姆常常嘲笑我不会品食。

sneeze /sni:z/

打喷嚏 (vi): I'm allergic to pollen. It makes me sneeze violently. 我对花粉过敏。它会令我猛打喷嚏。

sneeze at

轻视,小看 (vt, u) = sniff at: My special offer of \$1,000 is not to be sneezed at. 我出的1000美元特别提供款可不是能小看的。

sniff /snɪf/

① 吸,吸入 (vt): Some teenagers were found sniffing glue in an empty building. 一些青少年被发现在一座无人的大楼里吸胶毒。

② (以鼻)吸气 (vi) = snuffle: Jane is sniffing continuously. She seems to be crying. 珍在不停地抽着气。她看来在哭。

③ 嗅,闻 (vi): The hound sniffed at the ground. 猎犬在地上嗅着。

④ 吸气 (C): While strolling in the woods, I took a deep sniff of the morning air. 我在林中漫步时深深地吸了一口清晨的空气。

sniff out

① 嗅出,闻出 (vt, s) = nose/smell out: Dogs are used to sniff out illegal drugs. 狗被用来嗅出非法毒品。

② 察觉,发现 (vt, s) = nose/smell out: I can sniff out the troubles we are going to have. 我可以察觉到我们快要遇上麻烦了。

snore /sno:(r)/

① 打鼾 (vi): Sam fell asleep, and quickly began snoring. 山姆睡着了,很快就打起鼾来。

② 鼾声 (C): A snore is coming out of his wide-open mouth. 他大张着的嘴里正在发出鼾声。

snort /snɔ:t/

① 喷鼻息 (vi): The pigs were grunting and snorting in the pen. 猪在猪圈里呼哧呼哧地喷着鼻息。

② 发哼声 (vi) = grunt: My boss snorted with contempt at my proposal. 老板对我的建议不屑一顾地哼了一下鼻子。

③ 哼鼻子;鼻息声 (C): Billy made a little suppressed snort, and then burst into laughter. 比利忍不住轻哼了一声,然后突然放声大笑起来。

snow /snoʊ/

① 雪 (U): Many roads are blocked by deep snow now. 许多道路现在都被厚厚的积雪封堵住了。

◆同源词 **snowy** (*adj*) 下雪的; 积雪的。

② 下雪 (*vi*): It is snowing thick and fast outside. You'd better not go out in this kind of weather. 外面下着又密又急的大雪, 这种天气你最好别出去。

◆相关词 **snowball** (雪球)。 **snowflake** (雪花)。 **snowman** (雪人)。 **snowstorm** (暴风雪)。

so /səʊ/

① 如此, 这么, 那么 (*adv*): I'm so hungry (that) I could eat like a horse. 我饿得恨不得能狼吞虎咽地大吃一顿。

② 如此, 这样 (*adv*): "Will it snow at Christmas?" "I hope so." "圣诞节会下雪吗?" "我希望如此。"

③ 所以 (*conj*): It was dark, so I couldn't see what was happening. 天黑了, 所以我看不清究竟发生了什么事。

soak /səʊk/

① 浸, 泡 (*vt*) = steep: Soak the soybeans in water overnight before you cook them. 先把黄豆放在水里浸一夜, 然后再煮。

② 浸, 泡 (*vi*): Put some detergent in the washing machine, and then leave your clothes to soak for a while before you set the machine in motion. 在洗衣机里放些洗涤剂, 让衣服浸泡一会儿, 然后再让洗衣机工作。

③ 浸, 泡 (*C*): A long, relaxing soak in the bath can be even more pleasurable if you use bubble bath soap. 如果你使用泡泡浴肥皂, 那么, 在浴缸里长时间放松的浸泡会令你更为惬意。

soap /səʊp/

肥皂 (*U*): Mom, give me a new cake of soap, please. 妈妈, 请给我一块新的肥皂。

soar /sɔ:(r)/

高飞; 急升; 猛增 (*vi*) = rocket: We watched the value of our shares soar and then plunge to a record low. 我们眼看着自己的股票价值先是急增, 而后又猛跌至创纪录的新低。

sob /sɒb/

① 哭得使... (*vt*): After breaking up

with her boyfriend, she sobbed herself to sleep. 和男朋友分手后, 她哭得睡着了。

② 啜泣 (*vi*): A little girl sat sobbing in the corner. 一个小女孩坐在角落里啜泣着。

③ 啜泣声 (*C*): The girl's sobs finally died down. 女孩的啜泣声终于慢慢停了下来。

sober /'səʊbə/

① 清醒的, 未醉的 (*adj*) ⇔ drunk: Nobody but James stayed sober after the feast was over. 盛宴结束后除了詹姆斯外没有一个人不醉的。

② 严肃的 (*adj*) = serious: Mr. Right assumed a sober air, as if he had already seen the years ahead. 赖特先生摆出一副严肃的神情, 好像他已经看到了未来的岁月。

◆同源词 **sobriety** (*U*) 清醒, 冷静。

③ 使醒酒 (*vt*): A cup of tea might help sober you up. 喝上一杯茶也许会帮你醒酒。

④ 醒酒; 清醒过来 (*vi*): When he sobered up, he found himself lying on the sidewalk. 他酒醒时发现自己躺在人行道上。

soccer /'sɒkə(r)/

足球(运动) (*U*) (请参阅附录“运动”)

sociable /'səʊjəbl/

爱好交际的 (*adj*): Though previously sociable, I no longer enjoy large gatherings. 虽然过去我曾爱好交际, 现在我已不再喜欢大型聚会了。

social /'səʊʃəl/

① 社会的 (*adj*): He devoted all his life to social and political reforms. 他把自己的一生都献给了社会和政治改革。

② 社交的 (*adj*): Diplomats usually have an active social life. 外交官的社交生活通常都很活跃。

socialism /'səʊʃəlɪzəm/

社会主义 (*U*): The concept of democratic socialism is rooted in the equal worth of all mankind. 民主社会主义的观念植根于全人类的平等价值。

socialist /'səʊʃəlɪst/

社会主义者 (C): A socialist adheres to the principle that each person is equal. 社会主义者坚持人人平等的原则。

socialize /'səʊʃəlaɪz/

参加社交活动, 交往 (vi): I find it difficult to socialize with strangers at a party. 我觉得在聚会上很难与陌生人交往。

society /sə'saɪəti/

社会 (U): We should try every possible means to maintain law and order in our society. 我们应该利用一切可能的手段来维护法律和秩序。

sociology /ˌsɒsɪ'ɒlədʒi/

社会学 (U): I majored in sociology in university. 我在大学里主修社会学。

sock /sɒk/

短袜 (C) (请参阅附录“衣物”)

socket /'sɒkɪt/

插座 (C): Never put a finger or anything wet into a wall socket or you may get a shock. 千万不能把手指或其他潮湿的东西伸到墙上的插座里去, 否则会触电的。

soda /'səʊdə/

① 苏打; 碳酸氢钠 (U): Soda can be used to make soap, glass, etc. 苏打可以用来制造肥皂、玻璃等。

② 汽水, 苏打水 (U) = soda water: Add some soda to the whisky, please. 请在威士忌酒里加一些汽水。

③ 一杯汽水 (C) = soda pop: Two lime sodas, please. 请来两杯酸橙汽水。

sodium /'səʊdɪəm/

钠 (C): Sodium is a soft metal, and can easily be molded or cut with a knife. 钠是一种软金属, 易于成形和用刀切割。

sofa /'səʊfə/

沙发 (C) (请参阅附录“家具”)

soft /sɒft/

① 软的, 柔软的 (adj) ⇔ hard: I didn't sleep well last night. The pillow of the hotel room was too soft for me. 我昨晚没睡好, 旅馆房间里的枕头对我来说太

软了。

② 柔滑的, 松软的 (adj) = smooth: Velvets are soft to the touch. 天鹅绒摸起来又松又软。

③ 柔和的; 轻柔的 (adj): This restaurant always plays soft music during the mealtime. 这家饭店在进餐时间总是播放柔和的轻音乐。

soften /'sɒfən/

① 使柔软 (vt): You can apply some lotion to soften and soothe the dry skin. 你可以涂些乳液以软化和滋润你干燥的皮肤。

② 使减轻, 使缓和 (vt): The government tried to soften the blow/impact of entry into the WTO by providing subsidies for farmers. 政府试图通过给农民提供补贴的办法来减轻加入世界贸易组织所带来的冲击。

③ 使柔和 (vt): You need to soften the light/color/sound. 你得把光线 / 色彩 / 声音调得柔和一些。

④ 变软 (vi) ⇔ harden: Butter will soften if heated. 奶油加热后会变软。

⑤ (态度) 软化 (vi) ⇔ harden: The American position on steel imports never softened. 美国在钢铁进口问题上的立场从未软化过。

⑥ 变柔和 (vi): His voice softened when he spoke to his daughter. 他在对女儿说话的时候嗓音变得柔和了。

software /'sɒftweər/

软件 (U) ⇔ hardware: There's a wide variety of educational software available now. 现在市场上可以买到各种各样的教育软件。

soggy /'sɒɡi/

湿透的 (adj): The ground is soggy from the downpour. 倾盆大雨把土地浸透了。

soil /sɔɪl/

① 土壤, 泥土 (U): No crops will grow in/on such poor soil. 在如此贫瘠的土壤里什么庄稼都长不出来。

② 土地, 国土 (U): It was my first expe-

rience of setting foot on foreign soil. 这是我第一次踏上异国的土地。

③ 弄脏 (*vt*): Be careful not to soil the carpet with drinks or something. 当心不要让饮料等诸如此类的东西把地毯弄脏。

solar /'səʊlə(r)/

太阳的 (*adj*): We should make full/good use of the inexhaustible solar energy. 我们应该充分/好好利用取之不尽、用之不竭的太阳能。

◆ 相关词 **the solar system**(太阳系)。lunar(月球的)。

soldier /'səʊldʒə(r)/

士兵 (*C*) (请参阅附录“职业”)

sole /səʊl/

① 唯一的 (*adj*) = **single, only**: In the past, men were the sole wage earners, but now two-income families are very common. 过去男人是唯一的挣钱者,但如今双薪家庭已很普遍。

◆ 同源词 **solely** (*adv*) 唯一地;仅仅。

② 鞋底 (*C*): You should choose shoes with a firm sole and soft upper. 你应当选择鞋底坚固而鞋面柔软的鞋子。

solemn /'sɒləm/

① 郑重的;认真的,严肃的 (*adj*) = **serious**: I am afraid I must take a moment for solemn consideration of your offer. 恐怕我必须花些时间对你的提议认真考虑一下。

② 庄严的 (*adj*) = **grave, somber**: The priest was delivering a touching eulogy to the deceased's family with solemn and mournful music playing. 在庄严的哀乐声中,牧师对死者的家属发表了感人的悼词。

◆ 同源词 **solemnity** (*U*) 严肃;庄重。

solid /'sɒlɪd/

① 固体的 (*adj*): Ice is water in the solid form. 冰是水的固体形式。

◆ 同源词 **solidify** (*vt*) 使固化;使凝固。

② 结实的;牢固的 (*adj*): The table looks weak but in fact it's as solid as rock. 这桌子看上去不牢,但其实它非常结实。

③ 可靠的 (*adj*) = **concrete**: We need solid evidence to convict the murderer. 我们需有确凿的证据才能宣判凶手有罪。

④ 固体 (*C*): Water becomes a solid when it freezes. 水结冰时就变成固体。

solidarity /ˌsɒlɪ'dærəti/

团结一致 (*U*): The president demonstrated solidarity with the earthquake victims. 总统表明了与地震受害者团结一致的态度。

solitary /'sɒlɪtəri/

独居的,孤独的 (*adj*): After he retired, he lived a solitary life in the countryside. 他退休后在乡下过着独居生活。

solitude /'sɒlɪtju:d/

独居,孤独 (*U*): Mike longed to live in solitude. 麦克渴望着能独居。

solo /'səʊləʊ/

① 独奏曲 (*C*): Karen will perform a piano solo tonight. 今晚凯伦将演奏一首钢琴独奏曲。

② 单独(表演)地 (*adv*): Sherry performed/danced/sang solo. 雪莉表演了独奏/跳了独舞/唱了独唱歌曲。

◆ 同源词 **soloist** (*C*) 独奏者;独唱者。

solution /sə'ljʊ:ʃən/

① 解决,解答 (*C*): We have to come up with a solution to the garbage problem. 我们必须想出一个解决垃圾问题的办法。

② 溶液 (*C*): The teacher is making a solution of ammonia for use in class. 老师正在配制一种供课堂上用的氨溶液。

solve /sɒlv/

解决 (*vt*) = **resolve, work out**: The government is trying to solve the problem of unemployment. 政府正在想办法解决失业问题。

some /sʌm/

① 一些 (*det*): Some people in this small village make their living by fishing. 这个小村子里有些人靠打鱼为生。

② 某个 (*det*): There must be some reason for her sudden change of mind. 她突然改变主意肯定有原因。

③ 一些 (*pron*): Our son asked for money this morning and I gave him some. 我们的儿子今天上午向我要钱,我就给了他一些。

somebody /'sʌmbədi/

① 某人 (*pron*) = *someone*: We'd better get somebody to clean the stuffed sewers. 我们最好找个人来把堵塞的下水道清理一下。

② 大人物 (*U*) ⇔ *nobody*: Mr. Li is somebody in his circle. 李先生在他的那个圈子里算是个大人物。

someday /'sʌmdeɪ/

将来有一天,总有一天,有朝一日 (*adv*): Someday I'll climb to the top of Mt. Qomolangma. 总有一天我要登上珠穆朗玛峰。

somehow /'sʌmhaʊ/

① 以某种方式 (*adv*) = *in some way, by some means*: Though security was tightened, somehow the thieves sneaked into the museum and stole the crown jewels. 虽然保安措施加强了,但小偷还是溜进了博物馆,偷走了御宝。

② 由于某种原因 (*adv*) = *for some reason*: Mr. Dellaware seems to be a nice person in every aspect but somehow I can't trust him completely. 达罗韦尔先生从各方面看都像是个好人,但不知为什么我就是不能完全信任他。

something /'sʌmθɪŋ/

某事,某物 (*pron*): We've lost contact with Jonathan for three days. We're worried something might have happened to him. 我们和强纳生失去联系已经有三天了。我们担心他可能出事了。

sometime /'sʌmtaɪm/

(将来或过去的)某个时间;日后;改天 (*adv*): We'll visit Uncle Bill sometime next week. 我们将于下星期的某个时间去探望比尔叔叔。

sometimes /'sʌmtaɪmz/

有时,不时 (*adv*) = *at times, on some occasions, occasionally*: Sometimes Celia drives to work and sometimes she takes

the subway. 西莉亚有时自己开车去上班,有时乘地铁。

somewhat /'sʌmweɪt/

稍微,有点 (*adv*) = *a bit*: The experience of being in prison has changed him somewhat. 坐牢的经历使他有了一些改变。

somewhere /'sʌmweə(r)/

在(或到)某处 (*adv*): My parents are on vacation somewhere in central Hainan. 我父母正在海南中部的某个地方度假。

son /sʌn/

儿子 (*C*) (请参阅附录“亲属”)

song /sɒŋ/

歌曲 (*C*): Whenever my dad is happy, he hums a song. 我爸爸一高兴就会哼哼曲子。

◆同源词 *sing* (*vt, vi*) 唱(歌)。

soon /su:n/

很快,不久;早,快 (*adv*): Please come as soon as possible tomorrow morning. 明天上午请尽早来。

soothe /su:ð/

① 安慰;使平静;使镇定 (*vt*) = *placate*: I tried to soothe Anne by offering to treat her to a big meal. 我试图以提出请安妮好好吃一顿饭来安抚她。

② 使缓和,使减轻 (*vt*) = *ease*: Her apology didn't seem to soothe his hurt feelings. 她的道歉看来并未抚平他受到伤害的感情。

◆同源词 *soothing* (*adj*) 起镇定作用的;安慰性的。

③ 舒缓 (*vt*): The cream can soothe and lubricate your dry skin. 这种乳霜能够舒缓并滋润你干燥的皮肤。

sophisticated /sə'fɪstɪkətɪd/

① 精密的;复杂的;高度发展的,尖端的 (*adj*): The development of sophisticated computer technology has led to an expansion of the information industry. 尖端计算机技术的开发导致了信息产业的扩展。

② 世故的 (*adj*): Some young people try to appear sophisticated but are re-

ally very naive. 一些年轻人想故作老成, 其实却非常天真。

◆同源词 **sophistication** (U) 老练, 世故。

sore /sɔ:(r)/

疼痛的, 酸痛的 (*adj*): I have a sore throat, a runny nose and a bad headache. I must have got a cold. 我喉咙痛、流鼻涕、并且头疼, 一定是感冒了。

sorrow /'sɒrəʊ/

①悲痛 (U) = **grief**: People all over the world felt great sorrow at Mother Teresa's death. 全世界的人都对特莉莎修女的逝世感到巨大的悲痛。

◆同源词 **sorrowful** (*adj*) 悲伤的。

②令人悲痛的事 (C): His sudden death was a great sorrow to everyone. 他的突然去世对我们每一个人来说都是一件伤心事。

sorry /'sɒri/

①遗憾的; 难过的 (*adj*): I'm so/terribly/awfully sorry for/about the accident. 我对这起事故感到十分遗憾。

②抱歉的; 对不起的; 后悔的 (*adj*): I'm sorry to have kept you waiting. 对不起, 让你久等了。

sort /sɔ:t/

①种类 (C) = **kind**: There are all sorts of colors to choose from. 有各种颜色可供选择。

②把...分类 (*vt*): The pears are sorted according to size before going to the market. 梨子在进入市场前须根据大小进行分类。

sort out

①解决 (*vt, s*) = **straighten out**: My teacher has sorted out the dispute. 我的老师已经把这个问题解决了。

②整理 (*vt, s*): It took me a long time to sort the papers out. 我花了很长的时间才把文件整理好。

③把...挑拣出来 (*vt, s*) = **sift/separate out**: You should sort out the small stones from the rice. 你应该把米里的小石子挑拣出来。

sort through

翻遍 (*vt, u*) = **sift through**: I sorted through a pile of newspapers, looking for all the articles about the earthquake. 我翻遍了一大摞报纸, 寻找有关地震的报导。

SOS /'es əʊ 'es/

紧急求救(或求助); (国际通用的船舶、飞机等的)无线电紧急呼救信号 (S): The captain sent an SOS to the coast-guard. 船长向海岸警卫队发出了求救信号。

so-so /'səʊsəʊ/

马马虎虎, 不好不坏的(地), 一般的(地) (*adj, adv*): "How's it going?" "So-so." "情况怎样?" "还好。"

soul /səʊl/

①灵魂 (C) = **spirit**: Some people believe in the immortality of the soul. 有些人相信灵魂永远不灭。

②精髓 (C): You will find the soul of impressionism in Monet's paintings. 你可以在莫奈的画作中找到印象主义的精髓。

③激情 (U): You played the music well but it lacked soul. 这乐曲你弹奏得很好, 但缺乏激情。

sound /saʊnd/

①声音 (C): Don't make a sound, or else we will be found. 别发出声音, 不然我们会被发现的。

②声音 (U): Sound travels at 340 meters per second in the air. 声音以每秒340米的速度在空气中传送。

③听起来 (*vi*) = **seem, appear**: Your plan sounds impracticable. 你的计划听起来不切实际。

④使发出声音 (*vt*): Sound the alarm in case of emergency. 如遇紧急情况, 请拉响警铃。

⑤健全的 (*adj*) = **healthy**: Developing a sound mind is more important than seeking high grades. 培养健全的心智比追求高分更为重要。

⑥ 酣畅的;完全的 (*adj*) = **deep**: I had a sound sleep last night. 我昨晚睡得很沉。

sound out

试探 (*vt, s*) = **feel out**: Tina tried to sound her boss out about/on the salary raise. 蒂娜试图探询老板对加薪问题的看法。

soup /su:p/

汤 (*U*): I would like chicken/tomato soup. 我要鸡/番茄汤。

sour /sauə(r)/

① 酸的 (*adj*): Lemons are sour. 柠檬是酸的。

② 馊的,酸腐的 (*adj*): Milk will go/turn sour if not kept in the refrigerator. 牛奶如果不放在冰箱里会变酸。

③ 不高兴的;坏脾气的 (*adj*) = **unpleasant, unfriendly**: Erin gave me a sour look when I asked whether I could use her English dictionary. 当我问艾琳是否可以借她的英语词典用一用时,她不高兴地看了我一眼。

source /sɔ:s/

① 来源,出处 (*C*): We should locate the source of the water pollution and stop it. 我们应该找到造成水污染的污染源,然后把它切断。

② (河的)发源地,源头 (*C*): We followed the river back to discover its source. 我们溯流而上,寻找它的源头。

③ 消息来源 (*C*): I've heard from a reliable source that this company is going bankrupt. 我从一个可靠的消息来源听说这家公司就要破产了。

south /sauθ/

① 南的,在南方的 (*adj*) ⇔ **north**: The commercial area is located on the south side of the city. 商业区位于城市的南部。

② 向南 (*adv*) ⇔ **north**: Migratory birds fly south before the cold winter comes. 候鸟在冬天来临之前飞向南方。

③ 南方 (*U*) ⇔ **north**: England is to the south of Scotland. 英格兰在苏格兰的南

面。

southern /'sʌðən/

南部的,在南部的 (*adj*) ⇔ **northern**: Australia is in the southern hemisphere. 澳大利亚位于南半球。

souvenir /,su:və'niə(r)/

纪念品 (*C*): I will keep your letters as a souvenir of our love. 我将把你的信当作我们爱情的纪念品保存起来。

sovereign /'sɒvrɪn/

① 具有独立主权的 (*adj*): The rights of a sovereign country must be respected. 具有独立主权国家的权利必须得到尊重。

② 君主,元首 (*C*) = **monarch, emperor**: The sovereign has no authority/power over the government in Japan. 在日本,天皇不享有凌驾于政府之上的权力。

sovereignty /'sɒvrənti/

主权,统治权 (*U*): It is against international law to violate a country's sovereignty. 侵犯一个国家的主权是违反国际法的。

sow /səʊ/, sowed (pt), sowed/sown (pp)

① 播种 (*vi*): As you sow, so shall you reap. 播什么种子结什么果。(种瓜得瓜,种豆得豆。)

② 播种 (*vt*): Farmers sow seeds in spring. 农民们在春天播种。

③ 散布,传播,挑起 (*vt*): He cleverly sowed doubts into the minds of his rivals. 他巧妙地在他对手的心中引起了种种疑虑。

soybean /'sɔɪbi:n/

大豆 (*C*) = **soy bean**: Soybeans are rich in protein and considered health food. 大豆富含蛋白质,被看作是健康食品。

◆ 相关词 **soy sauce**(酱油)。**soy oil**(豆油)。**soy milk**(豆浆)。**soy flour**(黄豆粉)。

spa /spɑ:/

水疗中心;矿泉疗养地 (*C*): Mr. Dela runs a famous spa in Japan. 达罗先生在日本开设了一家著名的水疗中心。

space /speɪs/

① 空间 (U) = room: I don't think we should buy a whole set of sofas; it will take up too much space. 我觉得我们不应该买全套沙发,那样会占去太多的空间。

◆ 同源词 **spacious** (adj) 宽敞的。

② (外层)空间;太空 (U): The satellite has been in (outer) space for 2 years. 这颗人造卫星在(外层)空间已有两年了。

③ 场所,地位,空位,位子 (C): It's hard to find a parking space in downtown Shanghai. 在上海的市中心区很难找到停车的地方。

◆ 相关词 **spacecraft** (宇宙飞船;航天器)。
spaceman (航天员)。**space shuttle** (航天飞机)。**space station** (空间站)。
spacesuit (航天服)。

spacecraft /'speɪskra:ft/

宇宙飞船;航天器 (C) = spaceship, spaceshuttle, spacecraft: The spacecraft can not travel close to the speed of light. 宇宙飞船的飞行速度无法接近光速。

◆ 说明 **spacecraft** 的单复数同形。

spacious /'speɪʃəs/

宽敞的 (adj) = roomy: I used to live in a cramped apartment, but now I live in a spacious house. 我过去住在一间狭小的公寓套间里,但现在住在一幢宽敞的房子里。

◆ 比较 **spatial** (空间的)。

spade /speɪd/

铲,铁锹 (C) (请参阅附录“工具”)

spaghetti /spə'geti/

意大利面 (U) (请参阅附录“食物”)

span /spæn/

① (从开始到结束的)一段时间(尤指人的一生) (C): The experiment was designed to test a five-year-old's attention span. 这一实验旨在测试一个五岁儿童注意力持续集中的时间。

② 跨距;(时间等的)跨度 (C) = period: Over a span of just two years, the film industry has been flourishing again under the mayor's leadership. 在这位市长的领导之下,仅仅经过两年的时间电影业就再度兴旺了起来。

spare /speə(r)/

① 备用的;多余的 (adj) = extra: We've got a flat tire; we need to change it with the spare tire. 我们的汽车爆胎了,需要将备用轮胎换上去。

② 备用品 (C)

③ 空闲的 (adj) = free: What do you do in your spare time? 你空闲时间做些什么事?

④ 抽出(时间);出让,让给 (vt): Excuse me, Mr. Lin. Could you spare me five minutes? 对不起,林先生,你能为我抽出五分钟时间吗?

⑤ 饶恕;赦免;不伤害 (vt): The woman pleaded with the killer to spare her children. 那女人恳求杀手不要伤害她的几个孩子。

⑥ 节省,省下 (vt): Many parents spare no cost/efforts to educate their children. 许多父母都不惜本钱/不遗余力培养自己的孩子。

spark /spɑ:k/

① 火花,火星 (C): Sparks flew into the air as the burning building collapsed. 当燃烧着的大楼倒塌时,火星飞散着飘向空中。

② 一点点 (C) = bit: No publisher has a spark of interest in my book. 没有一家出版商对我的书有丝毫兴趣。

③ 冒出火花 (vi): The campfire is sparking dangerously. 营火的火花四溅,十分危险。

④ 导致,引起 (vt) = cause, result in, set off: A dropped cigarette may have sparked the fire. 可能是掉在地上的一个烟头引起了这场火灾。

sparkle /'spɑ:kɪl/

① 闪闪发光 (vi) = shine: Her diamond ring sparkled in the sunlight. 她的钻石戒指在阳光下闪闪发光。

② 闪耀,发出光芒 (vi) = shine: Her eyes sparkled with delight when we sang "Happy Birthday" to her. 当我们给她唱《生日快乐歌》的时候,她高兴得目光炯炯。

◆同源词 **sparkling** (*adj*) 闪闪发光的。

③ 闪光; 光芒 (*U*): The dazzling sparkle of the diamond caught the eye of everyone present. 钻石发出的耀眼光芒吸引了在场每一个人。

sparrow /'spærəʊ/

麻雀 (*C*) (请参阅附录“动物”)

speak /spi:k/, spoke (*pt*), spoken (*pp*)

① 说话, 讲话, 谈话 (*vi*) = **talk**: The teacher spoke to me about the speech contest. She hoped I could take part. 老师和我说起了演讲比赛的事。她希望我能参加。

◆同源词 **spoken** (*adj*) 口说的。 **speech** (*U, C*) 演说。

② 演讲 (*vi*) = **make a speech**: A famous writer was invited to speak to the students on/about how to sharpen the writing skills. 一位著名作家应邀给学生演讲关于如何锤炼写作技巧。

◆同源词 **speaker** (*C*) 演说家, 演讲者。

③ 说, 讲; 会讲 (某种语言) (*vt*): How many languages can you speak? 你会说几种语言?

Speak up

大声说 (*vi*) = **speak out**: Speak up, I can't hear you. 说大声一点, 我看不见。

Speak up for

为...辩护 (*vt, u*): No one dare speak up for the poor girl. 没有人敢为这个可怜的女孩辩护。

spear /spiə(r)/

① 矛; 鱼叉 (*C*): The hunter thrust a spear into a deer. 猎人把矛插入了一头鹿的身体。

② 用矛 (或鱼叉) 刺 (*vt*): We learned how to spear fish in the stream. 我们学会了如何在小河里叉鱼。

special /'speʃəl/

① 特别的; 有特色的 (*adj*) = **unusual**: What's special about this restaurant? 这家饭店有什么特色?

② 特别的东西 (*C*): There is a two-hour

television special on the presidential election. 电视里有一个长达两个小时的有关总统竞选的特别节目。

③ 特价 (*C*): The supermarket has a special on beef today. 超市里今天有特价的牛肉出售。

specialist /'speʃəlist/

专家 (*C*) = **expert**; ⇔ **layman**: Dr. Huang is a specialist in agriculture. 黄博士是一位农业专家。

specialize /'speʃəlaɪz/

专门从事; 专门研究; 专攻 (*vi*): Mr. Smith specializes in international law. 史密斯先生专门研究国际法。

specialty /'speʃəltɪ/

① 特产; 名品 (*C*) = **speciality**: The restaurant's specialty is dumplings. 饺子是这家饭店的特色食品。

② 专业; 专长 (*C*) = **speciality**: Dr. Lee's specialty is American history. 李博士的专长是美国历史。

species /'spi:ʃi:z/

(动、植物的)种, 物种; 种类 (*C*): Many species of animals are either endangered or extinct nowadays. 如今, 许多种动物不是濒临灭绝就是已经灭绝了。

◆说明 **species** 的单复数同形。

specific /sprɪ'sɪfɪk/

① 明确的, 具体的 (*adj*) = **exact**; ⇔ **general**: You say your factory is in the U.S.; can you be more specific? 你说你的工厂在美国, 你能说得更具体一点吗?

② 特定的 (*adj*) = **particular**: The money is set aside for one specific purpose: the relief work of the typhoon. 这笔钱是为一个特定用途留出来的: 台风的救援工作。

specify /'spesɪfaɪ/

指明 (*vt*): The doctor only said that the patient died of exhaustion without specifying the root cause. 医生只说病人死于衰竭, 并未指明根源。

specimen /'spesɪmɪn/

样本, 标本, 取样 (*C*) = **sample**: A

specimen of the patient's blood is needed for the HIV test. 作艾滋病病毒检验需要病人的血样。

spectacle /'spektəkl/

盛大的场面;壮观;景象(C): We enjoyed the spectacle of the military parade on the National Day. 我们爱看国庆节的盛大阅兵场面。

spectacles

眼镜(P) = glasses: Sam must get a new pair of spectacles. 山姆必须买一副新的眼镜。

◆同源词 **besppectacled** (adj) 戴眼镜的。

spectacular /spek'tækjʊlə(r)/

壮观的(adj) = impressive, breathtaking: There was a spectacular fireworks display on Independence Day. 独立纪念日有壮观的烟火表演。

spectator /spek'teɪtə(r)/

观众(C): The spectators shouted, "Go! Go!" when the runners were rushing to the finish line. 当赛跑选手向终点冲刺时,观众高喊“加油!加油!”

spectrum /'spektrəm/

① 光谱;谱(C): The colors of the spectrum can be seen in a rainbow. 从彩虹里可以看到光谱的各种颜色。

② 范围,系列(C): It is virtually impossible for the legislators from both ends of the political spectrum to meet each other halfway. 要使来自那个政治派别两极的立法成员相互妥协几乎是不可能的。

speculate /'spekjuleɪt/

推测(vi): Before the black box was recovered, the police refused to speculate on the cause of the plane crash. 警方在找到黑盒子之前拒绝对飞机的失事原因作猜测。

◆同源词 **speculation** (C, U) 推测。 **speculative** (adj) 推测的。

speech /spi:tʃ/

① 说话(U): He has lost the power of speech since a stroke. 他自从一次中风以来就丧失了说话能力。

② 演讲(C) = talk, lecture: The princi-

pal will deliver/give/make a short speech on how to make efficient use of time. 校长将就如何有效利用时间的问题发表简短演讲。

◆同源词 **speak** (vt, vi) 说话,演讲。

speed /spi:d/, speeded/sped (pt), speeded/sped (pp)

① 迅速行进(vi) = race: We saw patrol cars speeding by, not knowing what had happened. 我们看到巡逻车疾驰而过,不知道发生了什么事。

◆同源词 **speeding** (U) 超速驾驶。

② 加速(vt) ⇔ slow (down): Exercise speeded up his recovery. 运动加速了他身体的恢复。

③ 速度(U): The train pulled out of the station and started to pick up/gather speed. 列车开出车站后开始加速。

④ 速度(C): We drove at a slow but steady speed of about 30 mph. 我们以每小时大约30英里的缓慢而稳定的速度行驶。

speed up

① 使加快速度(vt, s) = quicken up: The computer will speed up the rate/process/production. 计算机会使速度/进程/生产加快。

② 加快速度(vi) = quicken up: We have to speed up if we want to catch the first train. 如果我们想赶上头班火车的话,那么我们得赶快了。

spell /spel/, spelled/spelt (pt), spelled/spelt (pp)

① 拼(字),拼写(vt): The Americans spell some words differently from the British. 美国人有些单词的拼法和英国人不同。

◆同源词 **spelling** (U) 拼写;(C)拼法。

② 拼写(vi): Children learn to spell in elementary school. 小孩子在小学里学习拼写。

③ 符咒,咒语(C): The witch put the princess under a spell and she fell asleep for 10 years. 女巫给公主施了符咒,让她昏睡了10年。

spell out

明确说明 (vt, s) = explain clearly:

The mayor declared that he would curb crime, but he never spelt out exactly how he would do it. 市长声称他将控制犯罪, 但却从未明确说出他将如何行动。

spend /spend/, spent (pt), spent (pp)

① 花(钱) (vt): Would you spend \$30,000 on a coat? 你会花 30,000 美元买一件外套吗?

◆ 同源词 **spender** (C) 花钱...的人。

② 花(时间); 度过, 消磨 (vt): You should spend more time with your family. 你应该多花点时间陪伴家人。

sphere /sfɪə(r)/

① 球体; 球形 (C) = **globe**: The Earth is a sphere. 地球是个球体。

② 范围 (C) = **area**: Cars expand our sphere of activity and our scope. 汽车能扩大我们的活动范围和天地。

◆ 同义词 请参见 **hemisphere**。

spice /spais/

① 香料 (C): Pepper and cinnamon are spices. 胡椒粉和桂皮是香料。

② 调味品 (U): The stew needs a bit more spice. 这碗炖肉(或炖鱼)需要再加点调味品。

③ 情趣, 风味 (U) = **excitement**: Adventures added spice to her life. 冒险给她的生活增添了情趣。

spicy /'spaisi/

① 用香料调味的; 香的 (adj): I added parsley to give the stew a spicy flavor. 我加了点西芹给这炖肉(或炖鱼)增添点香味。

② 辛辣的 (adj) = **hot**: I don't like spicy food. It upsets my stomach. 我不喜欢吃辛辣的东西, 它会使我感到胃部不适。

spider /'spaidə(r)/

蜘蛛 (C) (请参阅附录“动物”)

spike /'spaɪk/

① (尤指金属制的) 尖状物 (C): Jim's

villa is surrounded by high iron spikes. 吉姆的别墅由高高的铁质尖刺围墙围着。

◆ 同源词 **spiky** (adj) 尖头的。

② 用尖物刺 (vt): When the thief was trying to climb over the fence, he was spiked with a stick. 窃贼在企图翻越围墙时被一根枝条刺着了。

spill /spɪl/, spilled/spilt (pt), spilled/spilt (pp)

① 使泼出, 使溢出 (vt): Be careful not to spill the Coke on the carpet. 当心不要把可乐泼在地毯上。

② 泼出, 溢出 (vi): I knocked over the bottle and the milk spilt all over the table. 我把瓶子打翻了, 牛奶泼了一桌子。

③ 涌出 (vi): The crowd from the gymnasium spilt into the streets after the game was over. 比赛结束后, 从体育馆里出来的人群涌到了街上。

④ 溢出物(或量) (C): How come there are water spills all over the floor? 地板上怎么会到处都有水?

spin /spɪn/, spun (pt), spun (pp)

① 旋转 (vi) = **turn**: The Earth spins on its own axis. 地球绕地轴自转。

② 使旋转 (vt): Tom could spin the top into the air and catch it. 汤姆能把陀螺旋向空中, 然后再把它接住。

③ 纺 (vt): Before weaving, we spin the wool into thread. 编织前我们先要把羊毛纺成线。

◆ 同源词 **spinner** (C) 纺纱工。

④ 旋转 (C) = **turn**: The basketball player gave a spin to the ball. 该篮球运动员把球转了一下。

spinach /'spɪnɪdʒ, -tʃ/

菠菜 (C) (请参阅附录“蔬菜”)

spine /spain/

① 脊椎, 脊柱 (C) (请参阅附录“身体”) = **backbone**

② 刺 (C): Be careful about the spines of the cactus. 当心仙人掌的刺。

◆ 同源词 **spinal** (adj) 脊椎的。 **spiny** (adj) 多刺的。

spiral /'spaiərəl/

①螺旋形的 (*adj*) = *winding*: Pokey sat on the lower rung of the spiral stairs, reading a newspaper. 波基坐在螺旋形楼梯低部的横档上看着报纸。

②螺旋形的上升(或下降) (*C*): The dot.com industry entered a spiral of decline and became dot. gone. 电子商务产业开始急剧萎缩,一蹶不振。

spire /spaɪə(r)/

(教堂的)尖顶,塔尖 (*C*) = *steeple*: The glorious spire of the church stands out among the modern buildings around it. 教堂的壮丽尖顶屹立于四周的现代建筑之中,显得尤为突出。

spirit /'spɪrɪt/

①志气 (*U*) = *will*: He was tortured by the secret police but they couldn't break his spirit. 他受到了秘密警察的严刑拷打,但是他们没能摧垮他的意志。

②鬼怪 (*C*): It was believed that people could be possessed by evil spirits. 据信人有时会被恶鬼缠身。

③精神 (*C*) = *soul*: He is dead, but his spirit lives on. 他死了,但是他的精神不灭。

④烈酒 (*C*) = *liquor*: I never drink spirits like whisky or brandy. 我从不喝威士忌或白兰地这类烈酒。

⑤士气 (*P*): The coach gave the team a pep talk on the morning of the game to raise their spirits. 在比赛那天的上午,教练给队员们作了一番鼓劲的讲话,以提振他们的士气。

spiritual /'spɪrɪtʃuəl/

精神的 (*adj*) ⇔ *physical*: She prayed for spiritual strength. 她祈求上帝赐予她精神的力量。

spit /spt/, spat (pt), spat (pp)

①吐痰 (*vi*): In many countries it is considered rude to spit in public. 在许多国家里,当众吐痰被认为是粗鲁的行为。

②吐 (*vi*): Bob took one sip of the wine and spat it out. He had never tasted anything worse than that. 鲍勃啜了口那种酒,又马上吐了出来。他从来没尝过比这更难喝的东西。

③口水 (*U*) = *saliva*: She wiped the spit from the corner of the baby's mouth. 她擦掉婴儿嘴角的口水。

spite /spaɪt/

尽管 (*U*): I went out in spite of the rain. 尽管下雨,我还是出去了。

splash /splæʃ/

①溅,泼;溅泼声 (*C*): They dived into the water with a splash. 他们扑通一声跳进水中,溅起了许多水花。

②飞溅 (*vi*): Drops of rain splashed on/against the window. 雨点哗哗地打在窗户上。

②溅,泼;溅湿 (*vt*): A car sped by and splashed water and mud over my dress. 一辆汽车疾驰而过,把水和污泥溅到了我的连衣裙子上。

splendid /'splendɪd/

①壮丽的 (*adj*) = *magnificent*: We were impressed by the splendid sunrise on the top of the mountain. 我们被山顶上壮丽的日出景象深深地吸引住了。

②出色的 (*adj*) = *wonderful, superb, excellent*: The artist painted a splendid portrait of my mother. 那个画家给我母亲画了一张极其令人满意的肖像。

splendor /'splendə(r)/

壮观,壮丽 (*U*) = *magnificence*: Tina was lost in admiration of the splendor and beauty of the cathedral. 蒂娜出神地欣赏着大教堂的壮美。

split /splɪt/, split (pt), split (pp)

①分开;岔开;分裂 (*vi*) = *diverge*: The river splits into three smaller streams at this point. 这条河在这里分流成了三条小溪。

②使分裂 (*vt*): The quarrel split the party into two opposing groups. 那次争吵使这个党分裂成对立的两派。

③裂缝 (*C*): Can the split in the tabletop be mended? 桌面上的这条裂缝能修补吗?

④分裂 (*C*) = *division*: Arguments over the policy led to a split in the Republican Party. 对此政策的争论造成了共和党

的分裂。

spoil /spɔɪl/, spoiled/spoilt (pt), spoiled/spoilt (pp)

① 糟蹋, 破坏 (vt) = ruin, destroy: We've had a wonderful day out; let's not spoil it by having a quarrel. 我们今天出来玩得很开心的, 别让一场争吵把它给破坏了。

② 宠坏, 溺爱 (vt): Don't spoil your children with praise. 别老是称赞你的孩子, 以免把他们给宠坏了。

③ 变质, 腐败 (vi) = rot: The food will spoil if you don't keep it cool. 这些食品如果不冷藏会坏掉的。

◆ 同源词 **spoilage** (U) 变质, 腐败。

spokesperson /'spəʊkspɜːsən/

发言人 (C) = **mouthpiece** (请参阅附录“职业”): Mr. Clark has been appointed as the government's spokesperson because he is an excellent spin doctor. 克拉克先生被任命为政府发言人, 因为他是个出色的政策诠释者。

◆ 相关词 **spokesman** (男发言人)。 **spokeswoman** (女发言人)。

sponge /spʌndʒ/

① 海绵 (C): Jane rubbed her baby's back with a soapy sponge. 珍用一块涂有肥皂的海绵给她的婴儿擦背。

◆ 同源词 **sponger** (C) 依赖他人生存者。 **spongy** (adj) 似海绵的。

② 用海绵擦 (vt): Beth tried to sponge the juice off her skirt. 贝丝想用海绵把她裙子上的汁水擦干净。

sponsor /'spɒnsə(r)/

① 赞助 (vt): On learning that Jackson was indicted for molesting children, Pepsi stopped sponsoring his concert. 得知杰克逊因对儿童进行性骚扰而被起诉的事后, 百事可乐公司停止了对其音乐会的赞助。

② 赞助商, 赞助人 (C) = **patron**: Acer was the sponsor of the sports event. 宏基公司是这项赛事的赞助商。

spontaneous /spɒn'teɪniəs/

自发的; 自然的 (adj) = **impulsive**: Her

consummate performance inspired a spontaneous standing ovation. 她的完美演出激起在场观众自发的全体起立欢呼。

◆ 同源词 **spontaneity** (U) 自发(性)。

spoon /spuːn/

① 匙, 调羹 (C): I bought a gorgeous silver spoon in a souvenir shop. 我在纪念品商店买了一把非常漂亮的银调羹。

② 一匙之量 (C) = **spoonful**: I usually add two spoons of sugar to my coffee. 我喝咖啡一般加两调羹糖。

sport /spɔ:t/

① 体育, 运动 (U): Tom is very keen on sport. 汤姆对运动很热衷。

② 体育, 运动 (C): More and more young people are taking part in risky sports such as bungee jumping. 越来越多的年轻人都在参加像蹦极跳之类的冒险运动。

sportsman /'spɔ:tsmən/

运动员, 运动家 (C) (请参阅附录“职业”)

◆ 同源词 **sportsmanlike** (adj) 有运动员风范的。

sportsmanship /'spɔ:tsməniʃɪp/

运动家风范 (U): I admire the sportsmanship the loser showed. 我佩服输了比赛的那个人所表现出来的运动家风范。

spot /spɒt/

① 斑点, 污渍 (C) = **mark**: It's not easy to remove grease spots from clothing. 衣服上的油渍是很难洗掉的。

◆ 同源词 **spotless** (adj) 无瑕的。

② (皮肤上的) 红斑, 丘疹 (C): With measles you get spots all over your skin. 麻疹患者的全身皮肤都会长出红色丘疹。

③ 地点 (C) = **place**: On the map X marks the spot where the treasure is buried. 地图上的 X 用以标示宝物埋藏地。

④ 发现; 认出; 看到 (vt) = **catch sight of**, **notice**, **spy**: William is a very tall man, easy to spot in a crowd. 威廉的个子非常高, 在人群里一眼就能看到。

⑤ 点缀; 使有污渍 (vt): The table cloth was spotted with paint. 桌布上布满了一滴一滴的油漆。

spotlight /'spɒtlɑ:t/

① 聚光灯 (C): The spotlight followed the singer round the stage. 聚光灯的光圈随着歌手在舞台上转。

② 使突出醒目 (vt) = highlight: The event spotlighted the need for reforms. 此事件突现了改革的必要性。

spouse /spauz, spaus/

配偶 (C) = husband/wife: All of the teachers in this school were invited to the party together with their spouses. 学校的所有老师都应邀与其配偶一起参加聚会。

sprain /spreɪn/

① 扭伤 (vt) = twist: I sprained my ankle/wrist yesterday. 我昨天扭伤了脚踝/手腕。

② 扭伤 (C) = twist: You've got a nasty/bad sprain of your ankle. You'd better not walk these two days. 你的脚踝严重扭伤, 这两天最好不要走路。

sprawl /sprɔ:l/

① 伸开四肢躺(或坐) (vi): Candy sprawled on the sofa, tired and listless. 坎迪摊开手脚倒在沙发上, 累得无精打采。

② 杂乱无章地扩展, 蔓延 (vi) = extend: The slums sprawl over hundreds of acres, and are an obvious eyesore in the bustling city. 贫民窟绵延达数百英亩之广, 成为这个繁忙城市的丑陋东西。

③ 摊开四肢的躺卧 (S): Dennis lay in a sprawl on the sofa, feeling like doing nothing. 丹尼斯伸开四肢躺在沙发上, 什么事都不想做。

④ 杂乱的一大片地方 (S): Poppies are grown in a vast sprawl across the hillside. 山坡上杂乱地种着大面积的罂粟。

sprawling

绵延的 (adj): From the helicopter we looked down at miles of sprawling rice fields. 我们从直升机上往下看着绵延数英里的稻田。

spray /spreɪ/

① 喷射; 朝...上喷射 (vt): Farmers spray insecticide over the plants/spray

the plants with insecticide at regular intervals. 农民们定期给农作物喷杀虫剂。

② 水花 (U): The fountain throws its silver spray into the air. 喷泉向空中喷射银色的水花。

③ 喷雾剂 (U): I use hairspray to smooth my hair. 我用定型喷雾剂把头发梳理平顺。

spread /spred/, spread (pt), spread (pp)

① 蔓延; 传播 (U): We should do something to halt the rapid spread of the foot-and-mouth disease. 我们应该采取措施控制口蹄疫的迅速蔓延。

② 展开度; 幅度; 范围 (S): Though tiny, the hummingbird has a wide spread of wings. 蜂鸟虽小, 但它的翼展很大。

③ 展开; 铺开; 摊开 (vt): We spread the map out on the floor and studied in which direction we should go. 我们把地图摊开在地板上, 研究应该朝哪个方向走。

④ 涂, 抹 (vt): You can spread your toast with butter/ spread butter on/over your toast. 你可以在吐司上抹些奶油。

⑤ 传开 (vi): The news that a war would break out spread like wildfire. 战争即将爆发的消息火速传开。

spring /sprɪŋ/, sprang (pt), sprung (pp)

① 跳跃, 弹跳 (vi) = jump: The cat sprang over the fence and disappeared. 那猫跳过篱笆便不见了踪影。

② 春天 (C, U): It was a sunny day in early spring. 那是一个初春里阳光明媚的日子。

③ 泉, 泉水 (C): This hot spring is believed to be able to cure arthritis. 这个温泉据信能治愈关节炎。

④ 发条; 弹簧 (C): The toy works by a spring. 这种玩具是靠发条工作的。

⑤ 跳跃 (S): The cat made a sudden spring at the mouse. 这只猫突然向老鼠跳扑了过去。

sprinkle /'sprɪŋkl/

① 撒 (vt): He sprinkled pepper on his soup/sprinkled his soup with pepper. 他

在汤里撒了些胡椒粉。

②撒;少量(S): I only put a sprinkle of salt in the soup. 我在汤里只撒了一点儿盐。

sprinkler /'sprɪŋklə/

洒水器(C): I use a sprinkler to water my plants. 我用洒水器给植物浇水。

sprint /sprɪnt/

①全速奔跑;冲刺(vi) = dash: Rick sprinted downstairs to answer the telephone. 里克全速冲到楼下去接电话。

②短跑;冲刺(S): Miller came in first in the 100 meter sprint. 米勒在100米跑中得了第一名。

spruce /spru:s/

把...打扮得漂亮(vi): You need to spruce yourself/your house up a bit. 你应该把自己/你的房子打扮得漂亮一些。

spur /spɜ:(r)/

①刺激(vi) = stimulate: A cut in the interest rate is needed to spur economic growth. 为了刺激经济增长,有必要降低利率。

②激励(vi) = urge: Her words of encouragement spurred me on to greater efforts. 她的鼓励话激励我更加努力。

③刺激,激励(C) = incentive: The one-million-dollar bounty on the murderer's head is really a spur. 悬赏100万美元取杀人犯的人头的确很具诱惑力。

spurt /spɜ:t/

喷射;喷涌(vi) = burst: Flames began spurting from the windows of the hotel. 火焰开始从饭店的窗口窜出。

spy /spaɪ/

①间谍(C): The police have uncovered/exposed/captured a foreign spy. 警方发现/揭露/捕获了一名外国间谍。

②当间谍(vi): She was accused of spying for that country. 她被指控为那个国家充当间谍。

③看见,发现(vi) = spot, catch sight of, notice: I suddenly spied my friend in the crowd. 我忽然在人群里发现了我的

一个朋友。

squad /skwɒd/

小队(C): Two members of the death squad hauled Mr. White out of his office in broad daylight and executed him on the spot. 杀手小队的两名成员在光天化日之下将怀特先生从办公室里拉出来并当场枪毙了他。

square /skweə/

①正方形的,方的(adj): A handkerchief is usually square. 手帕一般是方形的。

②平方的(adj): The forest covers an area of 1,000 square kilometers. 这片森林占地1000平方公里。

③正方形(C): The teacher drew a square on the blackboard. 老师在黑板上画了个正方形。

④广场(C): People gathering in front of the Times Square counted down together to greet the New Year. 人们聚集在时代广场前面倒计时以迎接新年的到来。

square away

把...整理好(vt, s) = put... in order: We must square those documents away before the mayor comes. 我们必须在市长到来之前把那些文件整理好。

square off

①做成方形(vt, s): The desk should be squared off to fit the wall. 桌子应该做成方形,才能靠墙放。

②摆好架势(vi): Those two guys are squaring off; they seem to be determined to fight. 那两个家伙正在摆开架势,看来他们是决意要打一架了。

square with

与...一致(或相符)(vt, u) = correspond to/with: What you do does not square with what you say. 你的言行不一致。

squash /'skwɒʃ/

①把…压扁 (*vt*) = **crush**: I saw a motorcycle squashed between a truck and taxi on the highway. 我在公路上看到一辆摩托车被压扁在一辆大卡车和一辆出租车之间。

②挤压;使挤(或塞)满 (*vt*) = **crowd**: Six of us were squashed in the back seat of my uncle's car. 我们六个人被挤在了我叔叔的汽车后座上。

squat /skwɒt/

蹲坐,蹲 (*vi*): We squatted down under a tree, listening to our teacher tell a story. 我们蹲坐在一棵树下,听着老师讲故事。

◆比较 **crouch** (蹲伏)。

squeeze /skwi:z/

①挤出;挤;榨取 (*vt*) = **press**: I squeezed the last of the toothpaste onto my brush. 我把最后一点牙膏挤到了牙刷上。

②挤;榨;压 (*vi*): Mr. Huang was so fat that he could only squeeze through the door. 黄先生胖得只能从门里挤过去。

③挤;压;榨;紧握 (*C*): He gave her hand a gentle squeeze to show his sympathy. 他轻轻地捏了一下她的手以示同情。

squirrel /'skwɪrəl/

松鼠 (*C*) (请参阅附录“动物”)

stab /stæb/

①刺 (*C*): The drunkard made a stab at me with a broken bottle. 那个醉汉用破酒瓶戳我。

②一阵 (*C*): I felt a stab of pain/fear/remorse. 我感到一阵剧痛/恐惧/悔恨。

③刺 (*vt*): The man got mad and stabbed his wife to death with a kitchen knife. 那名男子疯了,用餐刀刺死了自己的妻子。

stability /stə'bi:ləti/

稳定 (*U*) ⇔ **instability**: Unable to accept the humiliating defeat in the last presidential election, the opposition parties tried to undermine the country's political stability. 反对党由于无法接受上次总统大选中有失颜面的惨败而企图破坏国家的政治稳定。

◆同源词 **stabilize** (*vt, vi*) (使)稳定。 **destabilize** (*vt*) 破坏…的不稳定。

stable /'steɪbl/

①稳定的 (*adj*) ⇔ **unstable**: The patient in room 303 is in stable condition now. 303号房间里的病人现在病情稳定。

②马厩 (*C*): The groom fed the horses in the stable. 马夫在马厩里喂马。

stack /stæk/

①(整齐的)一叠,一堆 (*C*): There are stacks of dishes waiting to be washed. 有成摞的盘碟等着要洗。

②把…堆成堆 (*vt*): The floor is stacked with books and magazines. 地上堆放着许多书和杂志。

◆同义词 **pile** (一堆,一叠)。 **heap** (一堆)。

stadium /'steɪdiəm/

(有看台的露天)体育场 (*C*): Thousands of people packed into the stadium to watch the baseball final. 数以千计的人涌进体育场观看棒球决赛。

staff /stɑ:f/

①全体员工 (*P*): It's good to have such an aggressive manager on our staff. 我们员工中有这么一位有进取心的经理是件好事。

②手杖 (*C*): The old man leant on a long wooden staff. 老人靠在一根长长的木制手杖上。

③为…配备人员 (*vt*): The refugee center is staffed mainly by/with volunteers. 难民中心所配备的人员大部分是志愿者。

stage /steɪdʒ/

①舞台 (*C*): On the stage she is a dazzling star but off the stage she is an ordinary woman. 她在舞台上是一位耀眼的明星,在舞台下则是个普通女子。

②阶段 (*C*) = **phase**: The negotiations have reached the final stage. 谈判已到了最后的阶段。

③上演 (*vt*) = **perform, present**: The Drama Club of our school will stage "Romeo and Juliet" tonight. 我们学校的戏剧社今晚将上演《罗密欧与朱丽叶》。

stagger /'stæɡə(r)/

蹒跚行走, 摇摇晃晃地走 (vi) = totter:

Feeling dizzy, I staggered to the nearest sofa and sprawled on it. 我因为感到头晕而摇摇晃晃地走到最近的一张沙发边伸开四肢瘫坐在上。

stain /steɪn/

① 污迹 (C): I tried to wash away the wine/ink/blood stains out of my pants, but to no avail. 我想把裤子上的酒/墨水/血迹洗去, 但没能洗掉。

② 沾污 (vt): Mike's teeth were stained with nicotine from years of smoking. 麦克的牙齿因长年吸烟而被尼古丁染成了黄色。

③ 玷污 (vt) = blot: The female legislator falsely accused a high ranking official of sexual harassment and nearly ruined him. Now her reputation has been stained for life. 那个女议员诬告一名高级官员对她进行性骚扰, 并差一点将他毁了。现在, 她自己的名声也受到终生的破坏。

stair /steə(r)/

楼梯 (C): We ascended/climbed a steep winding stair. 我们爬上陡峭的盘旋式楼梯。

stake /steɪk/

① 以...打赌 (vt) = bet: Harry staked his reputation/fortune on this race. 哈利把他的名誉/财富押在此次比赛上。

② 桩 (C): The construction site was marked out with wooden stakes. 这个建筑工地用木桩标出了界线。

③ 赌注 (C) = bet: Gino doubled his stakes in an attempt to win back lost money. 吉诺因为想把输了的钱赢回来而把赌注加了一倍。

stale /steɪl/

① 不新鲜的 (adj) = unrefresh: The bread has gone stale. Don't eat it. 面包走味了, 别吃了。

② 过时的, 陈旧的 (adj): Grandma told the same stale old jokes that I'd heard fifty times before. 奶奶又讲那个老掉牙

的笑话, 我之前都听过 50 遍了。

stalk /stɔ:k/

① 潜近 (猎物或敌人等); 长期跟踪并骚扰 (某人) (vt): A tiger stalked its prey, and then suddenly jumped on it. 老虎悄悄地向其猎物靠近, 然后向它猛然扑过去。

② 大踏步走 (vi) = stride: The peace talks broke down, and both sides stalked out of the room in anger. It could spell trouble for the civilian population. 和平谈判破裂了, 双方怒气冲冲地大踏步走出房间。这对平民百姓来说可不是个好兆头。

③ 梗, 柄 (C) = stem: Remove the cabbage stalks before you cook it. 烹煮前应先 把卷心菜梗除去。

stall /stɔ:l/

① 货摊, 摊位 (C) = stand: Mr. Holton has run this fruit stall for several years. 赫顿先生经营这个水果摊已有好几年了。

② 拖延, 搪塞, 敷衍 (vi): She stalled for a moment and then admitted that she had trumped up a false charge against the government official. 她支吾了一会儿, 然后承认自己捏造了对那名政府官员的不实指控。

③ 熄火 (vi) = stop: My car stalled on the bumpy road. 我的汽车在起伏不平的路上熄火了。

④ 停滞不前 (vi) = stagnate: If the economy stalls, those poverty numbers will almost certainly worsen. 如果经济停滞不前; 那么, 穷苦人们的境况几乎肯定会更糟。

⑤ 拖延, 妨碍 (vi): The ban on cloning has stalled the recent advances in genetics. 禁止克隆阻碍了遗传学上取得的新进展。

stammer /'stæmə(r)/

① 口吃, 结结巴巴地说话 (vi) = stutter: When Dick becomes nervous, he begins to stammer. 狄克一紧张就会开始口吃。

② 口吃 (S) = stutter: Paul has suffered from a stammer since childhood. 保罗自

儿时起就有口吃。

stamp /stæmp/

① 邮票 (C): New (postage) stamps will be issued next month. 新的邮票将于下个月发行。

② 图章 (C): He has a rubber stamp with his name on it. 他有一个上面刻有他名字的橡皮图章。

③ 盖印于, 盖章于 (vt): The immigration officer stamped my passport. 移民官在我的护照上盖了印。

④ 踩(脚); 用脚踩踏 (vt): He stamped his foot in anger. 他愤怒地跺着脚。

stamp out

① 把... 踩灭 (vt, s) = trample/tread out: Make sure that you stamp the fire out before you leave. 你离开之前一定要把火踩灭。

② 扑灭, 消灭 (vt, s): The President is determined to stamp out crime and violence. 总统决心消灭犯罪和暴力。

stand /stænd/, stood (pt), stood (pp)

① 站立; 起立 (vi) ⇔ sit: Stand still while I fasten your shoe. 我帮你系鞋带时站着别动。

② 容忍; 忍受 (vt) = bear, endure: I can't stand seeing children smoking. 我无法容忍看到小孩子抽烟。

③ 摊子, 摊位 (C) = stall: There's a nice beef noodle stand around the corner. 街道的转角上有个不错的牛肉面摊子。

stand aside/by

袖手旁观 (vi) = sit/stand/step back, sit by; ⇔ step in: How could you stand by while your brother was being beaten? 你怎么能在你兄弟挨打的时候袖手旁观呢?

stand aside/down

退位; 退出 (vi) = step aside/down: At the last moment, King stood aside and decided to retire. 在最后一刻, 金退出了, 并决定退休。

stand by

① 支持 (vt, u) = support, stick by: I will stand by you and help in any way that is needed. 我会支持你, 并给你所需的任何形式的帮助。

② 遵守 (vt, u) = stick/cling/cleave/adhere to: Can you stand by your promise to keep the secret? 你能信守诺言保守秘密吗?

stand for

代表 (vt, u) = represent: Each star on the American flag stands for a state. 美国国旗上的每一颗星都代表一个州。

stand in for

取代(某人) (vt, u) = sit/fill/step in for: Joe will stand in for me while I am away. 我不在的时候乔将代替我。

stand out

① 显眼, 突出 (vi) = stick out: His large head makes him stand out from others in this class. 他的大头使他在班上的同学当中显得很突出。

② 坚决主张 (vi) = hold/stick/hang out (for): They are determined to stand out for a day off. 他们决意要求休息一天。

stand up

① 对... 失约; 故意不如约与... 见面 (vt, s): Tina stood her new boyfriend up on their third date. 蒂娜在第三次约会的时候让她的新男朋友干等了。

② 保持不变(或有效) (vi): The old engine has stood up well for several years. 这台旧发动机几年来一直很管用。

③ 站得住脚; 经得起检验 (vi): I doubt her story will stand up in court. 我怀疑她的说法在法庭上能不能站得住脚。

stand up for

维护; 支持 (vt, u) = stick up for: You should stand up for your rights/family members. 你应该维护你的权利 / 支持你的家人。

stand up to

①与…对抗,抵抗 (*vt, u*) = **stand up against**: Do you dare to stand up to your boss if he or she doesn't treat you well? 如果老板对你不好,你敢和他对抗吗?

②经得起 (*vt, u*): I am wondering how he/the plant can stand up to the bad weather. 我不知道他/这植物是如何经受住这种恶劣天气的。

standard /'stændəd/

①标准的 (*adj*): The nails come in three different standard sizes. 这种钉子有三种不同的标准规格。

②水准,水平 (*C*): How can we raise/elevate the living standard in New York? 我们怎样才能提高纽约的生活水准?

③标准 (*C*) = **criterion**: Robert is a good student by any standard. 罗伯特无论从哪个标准来讲都是个好学生。

stanza /'stænzə/

诗节 (*C*): I'll recite the first stanza of the poem. 我将吟诵这首诗的第一节。

staple /'steɪpl/

①订书钉 (*C*): A staple is used to fasten pieces of paper together. 订书钉是用来把纸张钉在一起的。

②主要产品 (*C*): Rice and sugar used to be the staples of Taiwan, but now computer chips and software are its main product. 过去稻米和蔗糖是台湾的主要产品,但现在的主要产品却是计算机芯片和软件。

③主要的 (*adj*) = **chief**: Oil is the staple source of income in Saudi Arabia. 石油是沙特阿拉伯的主要收入来源。

④用订书钉钉 (*vt*): I stapled the papers together. 我用订书钉把文件钉在了一起。

stapler /'steɪplə(r)/

订书机 (*C*): A stapler is a tool for driving staples into paper. 订书机是一种用来将订书钉订入纸张的工具。

star /stɑ:(r)/

①星 (*C*): Oh, there goes a shooting star! 噢,那儿有一颗流星!

②明星 (*C*): She will be a shining star in the future. She is not only photogenic but also good at acting. 她以后将成为一名耀眼的影星。她不但上镜头,而且演技也很好。

◆同源词 **stardom** (*U*) 明星地位。

③主演 (*vi*) = **feature**: Almost every movie Julia Roberts has starred in has become a hit. 由茱莉亚·罗伯兹主演的每一部电影几乎都轰动一时。

starch /stɑ:tʃ/

①淀粉 (*U*): Foods high in starch include corn, rice, and potatoes. 淀粉含量高的食物包括玉米、稻米和马铃薯。

◆同源词 **starchy** (*adj*) 含淀粉的。

②(浆衣服用的)淀粉浆 (*U*): I like a little starch in my shirts. 我喜欢给我的衬衫上些浆。

③淀粉类食物 (*P*): I am getting too fat; I should avoid starches. 我太胖了,应该避免吃淀粉类食物。

stare /steə(r)/

凝视,注视 (*vi*): When Vivian said she quit her job, we all stared at her in disbelief. 当薇薇安说她辞职了时,我们大家都以怀疑的目光盯着她看。

◆相关词 请参见 **gaze**。

start /stɑ:t/

①(使)开始 (*vt, vi*) = **begin**: Let's start (the meeting) by electing a chairman. 我们以选一位主席来开始(会议)吧。

◆同源词 **starter** (*C*) (一顿饭的)第一道菜,开胃菜。

②开始 (*C*): The start of the game had to be delayed because of the sudden rain. 因为突然下雨,比赛开始的时间不得不延迟。

start off

①出发 (*vi*) = **set out/off**: We started off for the castle at dawn and arrived after sunset. 我们在黎明时分出发去城堡,太阳下山后才到达那里。

②开始 (*vi*) = **begin**: The match started off after the parade. 比赛在运动员列队进场后开始了。

startle /'stɑ:tɪl/

使吃惊,把(某人)吓了一跳(*vt*) = **alarm**: Bending over the little girl, he whispered her name, not wanting to startle or frighten her. 他弯下腰去轻轻地叫着小女孩的名字,以免吓了她。

starvation /stɑ:'veɪʃən/

饥饿;挨饿;饿死(*U*) = **hunger**: Millions will face starvation next year as a result of the drought. 由于旱灾,明年将有数以百万计的人面临饥饿。

starve /stɑ:v/

① 挨饿;饿死(*vi*): The man got lost in the forest and starved to death. 那人在森林里迷路后饿死了。

② 使挨饿;使饿死(*vt*): The model tried to starve herself into shape. 那位模特儿试图通过挨饿的方式来达到保持体形的目的。

state /stet/

① 状况,状态,情况(*C*) = **condition**: The buildings are in a bad state of repair. 这些建筑物处于严重失修状态。

② 州(*C*): The US is made up of 50 states. 美国由50个州组成。

③ 国家(*C*) = **government**: These enterprises are run by the state. 这些企业是由国家经营的。

④ 陈述(*vt*) = **assert**: The witness stated that the man with a beard was the robber. 目击者说那个留胡子的男人就是抢劫犯。

◆ 同源词 **statement** (*C*) 声明;陈述。

statesman /'stetsmən/

政治家(*C*): A politician is a statesman who approaches every question with an open mouth. 所谓政客就是一个靠动嘴皮子来处理所有问题的政治家。

station /'steɪʃən/

① 车站;火车站(*C*): The bus leaves the bus station at an interval of 10 minutes. 每隔10分钟有一班公共汽车从汽车站开出。

② 电台(*C*): I can't pick up/get many foreign stations on this little radio. 我无法在这台小收音机里收听到许多外国电台。

③ 驻扎,驻守(*vt*) = **post**: Guards were stationed at all entrances to the building to ensure the safety of the president. 大楼的所有人口处都由卫兵驻守,以保证总统的安全。

stationary /'steɪʃənəri/

不动的(*adj*) = **immobile**: The students stood in a stationary position. 学生们一动不动地站着。

stationery /'steɪʃənəri/

文具(*U*): It is cheaper to buy stationery in bulk. 批量购买文具较便宜。

◆ 同源词 **stationer** (*C*) 文具商。

statistical /stə'tɪstɪkəl/

统计的(*adj*): This course is intended to sharpen students' conceptual, logical, statistical, and analytic skills. 这门课旨在提高学生的构思、逻辑思维、统计和分析技巧。

statistics /stə'tɪstɪks/

① 统计资料(*P*): Statistics show/suggest/indicate that the divorce rate has been on the increase. 统计资料显示/表明:离婚率呈上升趋势。

② 统计学(*U*) (请参阅附录“学科”): Statistics is a branch of mathematics. 统计学是数学的一个分支。

statue /'stætju:/

雕像,塑像(*C*): The government has decided to put up/erect a bronze statue in memory of the great teacher. 为了纪念这位伟大的教师,政府决定竖立一尊铜像。

stature /'stætʃə(r)/

① 身高(*U*): Paul was 180 cm tall when he reached his full stature. 保罗长足后的身高是180公分。

② 高度境界;重要性(*U*): Dr. Lee is a chemist of world stature. 李博士是一位世界级的化学家。

status /'stetəs/

① 地位(*U*) = **position**: Teachers used to have high social status in this country. 在这个国家里,教师曾经有过很高的社会地位。

② 状况,状态,情况(*U*): Please state

your name, age and marital status. 请说明你的姓名、年龄和婚姻状况。

staunch /stɔ:ntʃ/

① 止(血) (vt) = stem, stanch: Peter's nose was bleeding, so he pinched his nose to staunch the bleeding. 彼得的鼻子在出血,于是他就捏住鼻子来止血。

② 忠诚的; 坚定的 (adj) = faithful, firm: Tony Blair is a staunch ally of Bush. 托尼·布莱尔是布什的忠实盟友。

stay /steɪ/

① 留下 (vi): Why don't you stay for dinner? 为什么不留下来吃饭呢?

② 保持 (vi) = remain: She stayed single for the rest of her life after her husband died. 她在丈夫死后的余生里一直守着寡(过着单身生活)。

③ 逗留, 停留, 暂住, 耽搁 (vi): We stayed in the Hilton Hotel for a week. 我们在希尔顿酒店住了一个星期。

④ 逗留, 停留 (C): We decided to extend/prolong our stay in Paris. 我们决定延长在巴黎的逗留时间。

stay in

待在家里 (vi) ⇔ stay out: I like to stay in and watch movies on TV. 我喜欢待在家里看电视里播放的电影。

stay out

外出 (vi) ⇔ stay in: James always stays out late at night and gets very little sleep. 詹姆士夜里总是在外面待得很晚,睡得很少。

stay over

在别人家过夜 (vi) = stop over: Because of the heavy rain, I stayed over at my friend's home. 因为下大雨,我在一个朋友的家里过了夜。

stay up

熬夜 (vi) = sit up: I stayed up until after two o'clock, preparing for the exam. 为了迎考,我挑灯夜战到了清晨两点钟。

steady /'stedɪ/

① 不摇动的, 稳固的 (adj) ⇔ unsteady: Don't worry; the ladder is very steady. 别担心,梯子很稳固。

◆ 同源词 **steadily** (adv) 稳固地。

② 稳定的, 固定的 (adj): It's not easy to find a steady job nowadays. 现今,想找一份稳定的工作很不容易。

③ 使稳定, 使平稳 (vt): On the deck, he steadied himself by holding on to the rail. 在甲板上,他抓住栏杆来让自己站稳。

④ 稳定下来 (vi): Prices didn't steady until two weeks after the typhoon. 台风过后两个星期物价才稳定下来。

steak /steɪk/

牛排 (C, U) (请参阅附录“食物”)

steal /sti:l/, stole (pt), stolen (pp)

偷; 窃取 (vt): He stole money from his father. 他从父亲那里偷了钱。

steam /sti:m/

① 蒸汽 (U): Boiling water gives off steam. 烧开水会发出蒸汽。

② 发出蒸汽 (vi): The pot of boiling water is steaming. 那壶沸水在冒着蒸汽。

◆ 同源词 **steamboat** (C) 汽船。

③ 蒸 (vt): The vegetables should be steamed for 10 minutes. 蔬菜应该蒸十分钟。

steamer /'sti:mə(r)/

① 汽船 (C) = steamship: A steamer moves by steam power. 汽船靠蒸汽动力行驶。

② 蒸笼 (C): I put five buns in a steamer. 我在蒸笼中放了五个包子。

steel /sti:l/

① 钢, 钢铁 (U): My sister bought me a set of stainless steel knives and forks as a wedding gift. 我姐姐给我买了一套不锈钢刀叉作为结婚礼物。

◆ 同源词 **steely** (adj) 钢(制)的; 冷酷无情的。

② 使坚强; 使冷酷无情 (vt): He steeled himself to tell her about her father's death. 他硬了硬心肠把她父亲的死讯告诉了她。

steep /sti:p/

陡峭的 (adj): Climbing up the steep

slope made me out of breath. 这个陡坡爬得我气喘吁吁。

◆ 同源词 **steepen** (vt) 使变得陡峭。

steer /stiə(r)/

① 驾驶 (vt): He steered the boat carefully between the rocks. 他小心翼翼地驾船在岩石间穿行。

② 引领, 指导; 引导; 操纵 (vt): I managed to steer the discussion away from the subject of Susan's sexual scandal. 我设法将讨论的话题从苏珊的性丑闻上引开。

stem /stem/

① 梗; 茎; (树) 干 (C): Maria bought a bunch of roses with long stems. 玛丽亚买了一束带有长长梗子的玫瑰花。

② 起源 (vi) = arise, result: The workers' discontent stemmed from low pay and poor working conditions. 工人们的不满起源于工资低和工作条件差。

step /step/

① 步 (C): She took a big step toward the door and rang the bell. 她朝门口跨了一大步, 按响了门铃。

② 台阶 (C): We walked up the steps to the entrance. 我们登上了通向入口处的台阶。

③ 措施, 步骤 (C): We must take steps to help the victims of the typhoon. 我们必须采取措施帮助台风的受害者。

④ 跨步; 行走 (vi): The winner stepped forward to receive her prize. 获胜者走上前去领奖。

⑤ 踩 (vi): I stepped on a loose stone and sprained my ankle. 我踩在一块松动的石头上扭伤了脚踝。

step in

① 进来 (vi): You can step in for a chat with us. 你可以进来和我们聊聊。

② 介入 (vi) ⇔ stand/sit by: When children start fighting in the classroom, a teacher has to step in. 孩子们在教室里开始打架时老师必须介入。

step on

① 践踏, 伤害 (vt, u) = tread/trample on: You should not step on her feelings. 你不应该伤害她的感情。

② 斥责 (vt, u) = tell off, scold: I stepped on Helen for being late for work again. 我责备了海伦上班又一次迟到。

step up

提高, 增加 (vt, s) = increase; ⇔ step down: With the economic upturn, we have to step up production to meet the increased demand. 随着经济的复苏, 我们必须增加生产以满足增长了的需求量。

stepfather /'stepfɑ:ðə(r)/

继父 (C): Jane is the apple of her stepfather's eye. 珍是她继父的掌上明珠。

stepmother /'stepmʌðə(r)/

继母 (C): Amy's stepmother is two years senior to Amy. 艾美的继母比艾美大两岁。

stereo /'steriəʊ/

① 立体声 (U): This program is broadcast in stereo. 这节目是用立体声播放的。

② 立体声音响 (C): He turned on his car stereo. 他打开了车载立体声音响。

stereotype /'steriətaɪp/

① 刻板模式, 陈规, 老套 (C): Linda doesn't conform to the gender stereotype of a Chinese woman. 琳达不符合中国妇女的传统形象。

② 用僵化的观点看待 (vt): Japanese girls were once stereotyped as compliant

step down

① 下台 (vi) = step/stand aside, stand down: The mayor stepped down because of the political scandal. 市长因为这桩政治丑闻而下台了。

② 逐步减少 (vt, s) = reduce; ⇔ step up: You can step down the quantity of the medicine once you are getting better. 一旦病情好转你就可以逐步减少用药剂量。

and devoted. 日本女孩曾被片面地看成都是顺从而忠贞的。

sterile /'sterail/

① 不能生育的 (*adj*) ⇔ *fertile*: Traditionally, a Chinese woman who is childless has to deal with all the shame even if it is her husband that is sterile. 在传统上, 中国妇女如无子女就得承受一切羞辱, 即使不能生育的是她丈夫也是如此。

② 无菌的 (*adj*) = *aseptic*: Surgery must be performed in a sterile environment. 外科手术必须在无菌的环境下进行。

◆ 同源词 *sterilize* (*vt*) 使绝育; 使无菌, 给...消毒。 *sterilization* (*C, U*) 绝育; 消毒。

stern /stɜ:n/

严格的 (*adj*) = *strict, harsh, severe*: The teacher is stern with his pupils. 这个老师对他的学生很严格。

stew /stju:/

① 炖肉; 炖鱼 (*C*): We had a lamb/beef stew for dinner. 我们晚饭吃炖羊肉 / 炖牛肉。

② 炖 (*vt*): Mom stewed an apple and blackberries for dessert. 妈妈炖了一个苹果和一些黑莓当甜点。

steward /'stjuəd/

男服务员; 管事 (*C*): Stewards and stewardesses serve passengers on a ship, plane or train. 男女服务员在船上、飞机上或火车上为乘客服务。

◆ 同源词 *stewardship* (*U*) 服务员的职位。

stick /stɪk/, stuck (pt), stuck (pp)

① 粘住, 钉住 (*vi*) = *adhere*: The chewing gum stuck to my shoe. 口香糖粘在了我的鞋子上。

② 卡住 (*vi*): The drawer sticks badly/fast. 这抽屉卡得很紧。

③ 伸出 (*vt*): Don't stick your head out of the car window. 别把头伸到汽车窗外。

④ (用...) 刺, 戳 (*vt*) = *push, thrust*: Be careful or you will stick the needle in your finger. 当心, 不然你会把针刺进手指的。

⑤ 使困住 (*vt*) = *trap*: Sorry, I'm late. I was stuck in a traffic jam. 对不起, 我

迟到了。我被交通堵塞困住了。

⑥ 枝条; 枯枝 (*C*): The boys picked up/gathered some sticks to build a fire. 男孩子们捡来/收集了一些供生火用的枯枝。

⑦ 手杖 (*C*): Since the accident Mrs. Longfellow has had to walk with a stick. 自从事事故发生以来, 朗费罗太太只能拄着拐杖走路。

⑧ 棍棒 (*C*): The children were fighting with sticks. 孩子们在用棍棒打架。

stick about/around

逗留 (*vi*): I stuck around at the bus stop for half an hour, but Sherry still didn't show up. 我在公共汽车站逗留了半个小时, 可是雪莉还是没露面。

stick out

① 显眼, 突出 (*vi*) = *stand out*: Her bright red hair makes her stick out in the crowd. 她鲜亮的红发使她在人群中很显眼。

② 把...坚持下去 (*vt, s*): We have decided to stick it out until we get a pay raise. 我们决定坚持下去, 直到得到加薪为止。

stick out for

坚持要求 (*vt, u*) = *hang/hold/stand out for*: We must stick out for our pay raise. 我们必须坚持要求增加工资。

stick to

① 坚守, 坚持, 遵守 (*vt, u*): You should stick to your promise/principles/work rules. 你应信守诺言 / 坚持原则 / 遵守劳动守则。

② 粘住 (*vt, u*) = *adhere/cling/cleave to, stand by*: The chewing gum stuck to my trousers. 口香糖粘在我的裤子上了。

stick up

持枪抢劫 (*vt, s*) = *hold up*: A masked man stuck up the bank/passengers. 一个蒙面人持枪抢劫了银行 / 乘客。

sticky /'stɪki/

黏的 (*adj*): Yuck! Your fingers are sticky with jam. 呸! 你手指上都是黏糊糊的果酱。

stiff /stɪf/

① 僵硬的 (*adj*): My fingers are stiff with cold. 我的手指快冻僵了。

◆ 同源词 **stiffen** (*vt*) 使僵硬。

② 严厉的 (*adj*) = **severe**: He was given a stiff punishment for stealing his father's money. 他因为偷了父亲的钱而受到严厉的惩罚。

still /stɪl/

① 不动的, 静止的 (*adj*) = **motionless**: Please stand still while I take your photograph. 我给你拍照时请站着别动。

② 寂静的 (*adj*) = **quiet, silent**: It's deadly/completely/absolutely still outside. 外面死一般寂静。

◆ 同源词 **stillness** (*U*) 死寂; 静止。

③ 还是, 依然 (*adv*): The baby was still sound asleep even though we had the TV on. 尽管我们开着电视, 婴儿还是睡得很熟。

④ 甚至更, 还要 (*adv*) = **even**: It's cold now, but it'll be still colder tonight. 现在已经很冷了, 但今晚甚至会更冷。

stimulate /'stɪmjuleɪt/

刺激 (*vt*) = **spur**: Interest rates were cut to stimulate the economy, but consumers still refused to spend. 为了刺激经济, 利率已经下调, 但消费者依然不愿花钱。

stimulation /'stɪmjʊ'leɪʃən/

刺激; 激励 (*U*): Children, if deprived of intellectual stimulation, might become underachievers. 儿童如果缺乏求知欲就可能成为差生。

stimulus /'stɪmjʊləs/

刺激 (*C*): Some people doubt that a drop in interest rates can act as a stimulus to the sagging economy. 有些人对降低利率能刺激下滑中经济的说法表示怀疑。

◆ 同源词 **stimuli** (*pl*) 刺激。

sting /stɪŋ/, stung (*pt*), stung (*pp*)

① 螫刺, 螫针 (*C*): A bee will die when it loses its sting. 蜜蜂没有了螫针就会死掉。

② 蜇, 刺, 叮 (*C*): The bee gave me a nasty sting. 蜜蜂狠狠地蜇了我一下。

③ 刺, 叮, 蜇 (*vt*): She was stung on the cheek by a bee. 她脸颊上被蜜蜂叮了一下。

④ 刺, 叮, 蜇 (*vi*): Bees can sting. 蜜蜂会蜇人。

stingy /'stɪndʒɪ/

吝啬的, 小气的 (*adj*) = **mean, cheap**; ⇔ **generous**: Rich as he is, he is very stingy with his money. 他虽然富有, 但在花钱上却很吝啬。

◆ 相关词 **miser** (小气鬼; 守财奴)。

stink /stɪŋk/, stank/stunk (*pt*), stunk (*pp*)

① 发出臭味; 有异味 (*vi*) = **reek**: The kitchen stinks of fish. 厨房里有鱼腥味。

② 臭味; 异味 (*C*): The stink of garlic is unpleasant. 大蒜的臭味真难闻。

◆ 相关词 请参见 **scent**。

stir /stɜ:(r)/

① 搅动; 搅拌 (*vt*): Stir the soup with a spoon. 用调羹把汤搅一搅。

② 引起, 激起; 煽动 (*vt*) = **arouse, excite**: His story stirred my sympathy/interest. 他的故事激起了我的同情心 / 兴趣。

③ 萌生 (*vi*): Sympathy/Interest began to stir among the listeners. 听众中萌生了同情心 / 兴趣。

④ (轻轻地) 移动 (*vi*) = **move**: The sleeping patient had not stirred for an hour. 那个睡眠中的病人已经有一个小时没有动一动了。

⑤ 搅拌 (*C*): Give the paint a stir before using it. 油漆使用之前要先搅拌一下。

⑥ 骚动 (*S*): The appearance of the princess caused/created/made quite a stir in the crowd. 公主的出现在人群中引起了一阵骚动。

stir up

① 搅拌;搅动 (*vt, s*): Stir up the eggs with the milk. 把鸡蛋与牛奶搅和。

② 惹;招惹 (*vt, s*) = annoy: Father is in a bad mood, so don't stir him up. 爸爸心情不好,别去惹他。

③ 挑起;煽动 (*vt, s*): He was accused of stirring up violence/ feelings of dissatisfaction among the workers. 他因鼓动暴力/在工人中煽动不满情绪而受到指控。

stitch /stɪtʃ/

① 缝 (*vt*) = sew: Please stitch a button on my shirt. 请给我的衬衫缝颗钮扣。

② 缝一针 (*C*): I'll just put/make a couple of stitches in that tear and it'll be as good as new. 我只要在那个撕破的地方缝几针,它就会跟新的一样了。

stitch up

完成 (*vt, s*): Peter has got the whole deal stitched up. 彼得已经敲定了整个交易。

stock /stɒk/

① 存货,库存品 (*C*) = supply: The convenience store built up a good stock of canned goods for sale during the typhoon. 便利店已经备好了供台风期间出售的大量罐头食品。

② 公债 (*P*): He invested a lot of money in stocks and shares. 他在公债和股票上投入了大量资金。

③ 备有 (*vt*) = keep... in stock: Our store stocks batteries and candles all year round. 我们的商店常年备有电池和蜡烛。

◆ 相关词 **stock market**(股票市场)。 **stockbroker** (股票经纪人)。 **stockholder**(股票持有人)。

stocking /'stɒkɪŋ/

长统袜 (*C*) (请参阅附录“衣物”)

stomach /'stʌmək/

① 胃 (*C*) (请参阅附录“身体”) = tummy

② 胃口;欲望 (*U*) = desire: I have no stomach for a quarrel now. 我现在没有兴趣争论。

stone /stəʊn/

① 石块,石子 (*C*): A rolling stone gathers no moss. 滚石不生苔(转业不聚财)。

◆ 同源词 **stony** (*adj*) 石头的;多石的。

② 石头,石料 (*U*): The house was made of stone. 那房子是用石头造的。

stool /stu:l/

凳子 (*C*): I have to stand on a stool to reach the top shelf. 我必须站到凳子上才够得着架子的最高一层。

stoop /stu:p/

① 弯腰曲背地站立(或走路) (*vi*): He stooped with age. 他因年老而走起路来弯腰曲背。

② 弯腰 (*vi*) = bend: I stooped (down) to pick up the paper. 我弯下腰去把纸捡了起来。

③ 弯腰,曲背 (*S*): He used to walk with a stoop, but he did exercise to make his shoulders straight. 他以前走路时经常弓着背,但他通过锻炼把胸挺起来了。

stop /stɒp/

① 停止 (*C*): The bus came to a sudden stop when the light turned red. 红灯亮时公共汽车突然停了下来。

② 停止;停下 (*vi*): Don't jump off the train before it stops. 不要在火车还没停稳时就从上面跳下来。

③ 停止 (*vt*) = cease: The company has stopped trading in Asia. 这家公司已经停止在亚洲做生意了。

④ 阻止 (*vt*) = prevent: We must stop the foot-and-mouth disease (from) spreading. 我们必须阻止口蹄疫的蔓延。

stop by

顺道过访 (*vt, u*): Can you stop by the bakery and pick up a loaf of bread. 你顺道到面包店里去买一只面包好吗?

stop by/in/off

中途停留 (vi) = **drop in**: You can stop by for a drink on your way home. 你可在回家的路上来此喝上一杯。

stop over

中途停留 (vi): The plane/passengers stopped over at Hong Kong. 飞机/乘客在香港作了途中停留。

storage /'stɔ:rdʒ/

贮藏, 保管 (U): The most efficient storage is placing clothing or covers in an air-free plastic bag. Vacuum packing takes up far less space. 最有效的贮藏办法是把衣被等物放入真空塑料袋内。真空包装所占的空间要小得多。

◆同源词 **store** (vt) 储存。

store /stɔ:(r)/

① (大) 商店 (C) = **shop**: Mr. Pcte makes a living by running a toy store. 彼特先生靠经营一家玩具店为生。

② 储备 (C) = **stock, supply**: They kept a large/vast store of food in the kitchen for the severe winter. 他们为度过这个严冬而在厨房里储备了大量的食物。

③ 储存 (vt): Ants store (up) food for the winter. 蚂蚁为过冬而储存食物。

store away/up

把...储存起来 (vt, s) = **lay up**: Animals will store their food away for the winter. 动物会为过冬而把食物储存起来。

store up

积压 (vi): The bitterness which Tim has been storing up against Jane at last broke out into a brawl. 提姆郁积在心头的对珍的怨气终于爆发了出来, 并引起一场激烈的争吵。

storm /stɔ:m/

① 暴风雨 (C): Wilson braved a storm to school. 威尔逊冒着暴风雨去上学。

◆同源词 **stormy** (adj) 暴风雨的。

② 一阵 (C): The legislator's proposal to

build a stadium near the downtown area was met by a storm of protest/criticism. 该立法成员提议在市中心附近建一座体育馆, 遭到了一阵猛烈抗议/批评。

③ 气冲冲地去某处 (vi): Joseph stormed out of the office after a quarrel with the manager. 约瑟夫与经理吵了一架后怒气冲冲地走出了办公室。

storm out

冲出 (vi) = **burst out**: Betty got up and stormed out of the coffee shop. 贝蒂起身冲出了咖啡馆。

story /'stɔ:ri/

① 故事 (C) = **tale**: My father is good at making up/telling stories. 我父亲很会编/讲故事。

② 传闻 (C) = **rumor**: The story goes that our general manager has run away with his secretary. 传闻说我们的总经理和他的秘书私奔了。

③ 楼层 (C): The Empire State Building is 102 stories high. 帝国大厦高达102层。

stout /staut/

粗壮的 (adj) = **portly**: Kohl, the former chancellor of Germany, is rather stout, and towers over other political leaders. 德国前总理科尔长得相当粗壮, 比其他政党领袖都高。

stove /stəʊv/

炉子 (C) (请参阅附录“工具”)

straight /stret/

① 直的 (adj) ⇔ **crooked**: The teacher drew a straight line on the board. 老师在黑板上画了一条直线。

② 诚实的, 坦率的 (adj) = **honest**: I don't think you're being straight with me. 我认为你对我不够诚实。

③ (酒) 不掺水的 (adj) ⇔ **on the rock**: I'd like my whisky straight. 我要不掺水的威士忌酒。

④ 直 (adv): Sit up straight! 坐直!

⑤ 直接地 (adv) = **directly**: The plane flew straight to New York. 这架飞机直

飞纽约。

straighten /'streɪtən/

①把…弄直 (vt) ⇔ **bend**: Before I entered the conference room, I looked into the mirror to straighten my necktie and brush my hair. 我进入会议室之前照了照镜子以便把领带弄直并梳理一下头发。

②变直 (vi): The road straightened out, and then it twisted and turned again. 道路变得直起来,但随后又变得弯弯曲曲起来。

straighten out

①澄清;理清 (vt, s) = **sort out**: You should straighten out the misunderstanding/difficulties. 你应该把误会/难处讲讲清楚。

②使改邪归正 (vt, s): It is time that you got yourself straightened out. 你应该改邪归正了。

straighten up

①直起身子 (vi): Jim straightened up and put on a show of sobriety. 吉姆直了一直身子,装出一副清醒的样子。

②收拾 (vt, s) = **tidy up**: I must straighten myself/my living room up before my guests come. 我必须在客人到来之前把自己/客厅收拾一下。

straightforward /'streɪt'fɔ:wəd/

①直截了当的 (adj) = **clear-cut**: It is important to realize that the straightforward choice is often the best choice. 重要的是要明白:直截的选择常常就是最佳的选择。

②坦率的 (adj) = **frank**: Straightforward and fair, Sam hates under-the-table dealings. 山姆为人坦率正直,痛恨幕后交易。

strain /streɪn/

①重压 (U) = **weight**: The bridge collapsed under the strain of heavy traffic. 大桥在繁忙的交通压力下倒塌了。

②压力 (U) = **stress**: The mental strain of continuously working in a foreign lan-

guage cannot be underestimated. 持续用外语进行工作产生的精神压力不容低估。

③负担 (C): An increase in the population has put a heavy strain on this country's resources. 人口增加给这个国家的自然资源造成了极大的负担。

④紧张 (C) = **tension**: There are strains in the relationship between the two countries. 这两个国家间现在存在着紧张关系。

⑤使损伤 (vt): You will strain the muscles in your feet by squeezing them into high-heeled shoes. 你如果把脚硬是塞进高跟鞋里就会使你的足部肌肉受到损伤。

⑥紧绷 (vt): My patience has been strained to the limit! 我的耐心已经绷到了极限!

⑦使紧张 (vt): The dispute has strained relations between the two countries. 有关的争议使两国关系紧张了起来。

strait /streɪt/

海峡 (C): The Strait of Gibraltar connects the Mediterranean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean. 直布罗陀海峡将地中海和大西洋连接了起来。

strand /strænd/

(绳、线、头发等的)一缕,一股 (C): I found a strand of hair in the tomato soup. 我在番茄汤里发现有一缕头发。

stranded /'strændɪd/

搁浅的 (adj): The tide has gone out, leaving the yacht stranded on the sand. 潮水已退去,使游艇搁浅在了沙滩上。

strange /streɪndʒ/

①奇怪的 (adj) = **odd, unusual**: It's strange that such an optimistic person like him should have committed suicide. 奇怪的是像他这样乐观的人居然会自杀。

②陌生的 (adj) = **unfamiliar**: The surroundings were strange to him. 周围的环境令他感到很陌生。

stranger /'streɪndʒə(r)/

陌生人 (C): We warned our children not to let strangers in. 我们告诫孩子们不要让陌生人进门。

strangle /'stræŋgl/

① 勒死 (vt) = **throttle**: The young man tried to strangle the old man with a hose. 那个年轻人企图用一根软管勒死那个老人。

② 扼杀, 抑制, 压制 (vt) = **throttle**: Individual initiative and creativity will be strangled under the circumstances. 个人的主动性和创造力在这种情况下会受到扼杀。

strap /stræp/

① 背带 (C): I fastened the strap around my backpack and went on a trek into the mountains. 我扣上了背包的背带就到山区去作徒步旅行了。

② 用带子扣住 (vt): After ensuring my child was strapped in, I hit the road. 确认我的孩子已系好安全带后, 我就出发了。

strategic /strə'ti:dʒɪk/

战略的 (adj): Malta was of vital strategic importance during the war. 马耳他岛在战争期间曾是个关系到生死存亡的战略要地。

strategy /'strætɪdʒɪ/

① 战略 (U): Kong Ming was a master of strategy. 孔明是个战略家。

◆ 同源词 **strategist** (C) 战略家。

② 策略 (C): We have to work out a strategy for dealing with/to deal with our difficult situation. 我们必须制订出一个策略来对付困难的局面。

straw /strɔ:/

① 稻草 (U): The farmer covered the barn floor with straw. 那个农民在牲口棚的地上铺上了稻草。

② 麦管 (C): She drank her soda through a straw. 她用麦管喝了些汽水。

strawberry /'strɔ:bəri/

草莓 (C) (请参阅附录“水果”)

stray /streɪ/

① 走失 (vi): Some of the sheep have strayed from the flock/into the neighboring fields. 几只羊走失了, 它们离开了羊群 / 走到了相邻的别人家的地里。

◆ 同源词 **astray** (adv) 迷途, 误入歧途。

② 流浪的 (adj): We badly need a shelter for stray dogs. 我们急需一个收容流浪狗的地方。

③ 流浪狗 (C): She always wanted a dog so she has adopted a stray. 她一直想要一只狗, 所以收养了一只流浪狗。

streak /stri:k/

① 条纹 (C): My car was smeared with red streaks of paint. 我的汽车被人家乱涂上了一条条红色的油漆。

② 倾向; 些许 (C): Jack has a mean/sadistic streak in him. 杰克生性有些小气 / 虐待狂的倾向。

③ 疾驰 (vi): I saw a jet streaking across the sky. 我看见一架喷气飞机从天空中飞速掠过。

④ 使布满条纹 (vt): Sally's face was streaked with tears. 萨莉的脸上布满了一条条泪痕。

stream /stri:m/

① 小河, 溪流 (C) = **brook**: There's a tiny stream meandering through the meadow. 草地上有一条小溪蜿蜒流过。

② 流, 涌 (vi): The riverbank broke and water streamed into the town, flooding most of the houses. 河堤决口了, 河水涌到镇上, 淹没了大部分房子。His face streamed with blood/sweat/tears. 他血 / 汗 / 泪流满面。

street /stri:t/

街道 (C): To cross the street, you'd better take the underpass or the overpass. 过街时你最好走地下人行道或人行过街天桥。

strength /streŋθ/

① 体力; 力量 (U): You need to exercise to build up/regain your (physical) strength. 你需要锻炼以增强 / 恢复体力。

◆ 同源词 **strengthen** (vt) 加强。 **strong** (adj) 强

壮的。

② 优点 (C) ⇔ **weakness**: Please evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of our new product. 请评估一下我们新产品的优点和缺点。

stress /stres/

① 压力 (U) = **strain**: She's under a lot of stress because her husband is very ill. 她因为丈夫病得很重而承受着巨大的压力。

◆ 同源词 **stressful** (adj) (使人)紧张的。

② 强调 (U) = **emphasis**: Our boss lays/puts/places great stress on honesty. 我们的老板非常强调诚信。

③ 重音 (C): The stress of the word "strategic" is/falls on the second syllable. "strategic" 的重音落在第二个音节上。

④ 强调 (vt) = **emphasize, put stress on**: Our teacher stressed the importance of environmental protection. 我们的老师强调了环境保护的重要性。

stretch /stretʃ/

① 舒展身体, 伸懒腰 (C): After working an hour, you'd better stop and take/have a stretch. 工作一小时以后, 你最好停下来舒展一下肢体。

② 弹性 (U) = **elasticity**: This rubber band has lost its stretch. 这根橡皮筋已经没有弹性了。

③ 延伸 (vi) = **extend, spread out**: The beach stretches for miles. 这沙滩绵延数英里。

④ 有弹性, 可伸缩 (vi) = **be elastic**: Don't worry if this sweater seems small; the material can stretch. 不必为这种羊毛套衫的样子小而担心; 这种料子是有弹性的。

⑤ 伸展; 舒展; 使伸懒腰 (vt): He woke up, yawned and stretched his arms. 他醒来后打了个呵欠, 伸了个懒腰。

stricken /'stri:kən/

① 患病的 (adj): He was stricken by/with polio in his childhood and has had trouble walking ever since. 他小时候患过小儿麻痹症; 从此, 他走路一直有困

难。

② 被侵害的 (adj): Supplies of food and medicine were rushed to the war-stricken city. 食品和药品被急速送往受战争蹂躏的城市。

strict /strikt/

严格的 (adj) = **stern**: James is very strict with his children. 詹姆士对孩子们的要求非常严格。

◆ 同源词 **strictness** (U) 严格。 **strictly** (adv) 严格地。

stride /straid/, strode (pt), stridden (pp)

① 大步走 (vi) = **march**: I watched Mr. Johnson striding across the playground towards the administration building. 我看着强生先生大步穿过操场朝着行政大楼走去。

② 大步 (C): Gary took long strides when he was running. 盖瑞跑步时步伐很大。

③ 进展 (C) = **progress** (U): We have made great strides in information technology. 我们在信息技术领域里取得了很大进展。

strike /straik/, struck (pt), struck (pp)

① 打, 击; 撞击; 击中 (vt) = **hit**: The mountaineer was struck on the head by a falling stone. 登山者被掉下来的一块石头击中了头部。

② 袭击 (vt) = **hit**: A typhoon struck Taiwan last month and caused great damage. 上个月台风袭击了台湾, 造成了巨大损失。

③ 发起攻击 (vi) = **attack**: A rattlesnake makes noises before it strikes. 响尾蛇进行攻击前会发出响声。

④ 罢工 (U): The workers are (going) on strike for higher pay. 工人们在罢工 / 将要罢工, 要求增加工资。

⑤ 罢工 (C) = **walkout**: The union has voted to call a strike. 工会已投票决定发动罢工。

⑥ 攻击 (C) = **attack**: They decided to launch a preemptive strike on/against the enemy's military bases. 他们决定对敌人

的军事基地发动一次先发制人的袭击。

strike on

突然想出 (*vt, u*) = **hit on**: Peter struck on a way out of our difficulty. 彼得突然想出了一个解决我们困难的方法。

strike up

① 开始演奏 (*vi; vt, u*): The band struck up (the national anthem) as soon as the national flag was being raised. 国旗升起时乐队立即开始演奏(国歌)。

② 建立起; 开始 (*vt, u*): I struck up a friendship/conversation with that woman. 我和那个女人交起了朋友 / 开始交谈了起来。

striking /'straɪkɪŋ/

惊人的 (*adj*) = **conspicuous, marked**: Chris bears a striking resemblance to her mother. 克莉丝长得与她母亲惊人地相像。

string /strɪŋ/, strung (pt), strung (pp)

① 用线把...串起来 (*vt*): The beads were strung on very fine nylon. 珠子被串在一根很细的尼龙绳上。

② 细绳 (*U*): Dad tied the parcel up with a piece of string. 爸爸用绳子把包裹捆了起来。

③ 串 (*C*): Ted bought his wife a beautiful string of pearls on their wedding anniversary. 泰德在结婚纪念日那天给妻子买了一串漂亮的珍珠。

④ 琴弦 (*C*): She tightened the strings of her violin. 她给小提琴上紧了弦。

strip /stri:p/

① 条, 带状物 (*C*) = **slip**: He wrote his name and number on a strip of paper. 他在一张纸条上写下了自己的名字和号码。

② 脱衣服 (*vi*): She stripped to her bathing suit/her skin. 她把衣服脱到只剩下一件游泳衣 / 脱得精光。

③ 剥, 剥去 (*vt*) = **remove**: Before dec-

orating your room, you should first strip the wallpaper from the walls. 你在装修房子前应该先把壁纸剥下来。

stripe /straɪp/

条纹 (*C*): The flag of the United States has seven red stripes and six white ones. 美国国旗有七条红色条纹、六条白色条纹。

strive /straɪv/, strove (pt), striven (pp)

努力 (*vi*) = **struggle**: We must strive for success/to finish the job. 我们必须力求取得成功 / 完成任务。

stroke /strəʊk/

① 击, 打 (*C*) = **hit**: Dad split the log with one stroke of the ax. 爸爸用斧头一砍就把那块原木给劈开了。

② 抚摸 (*vt*) = **caress**: Mr. Potter stroked the dog/his beard. 波特先生抚摸着那只狗 / 自己的胡子。

③ 抚摸 (*C*) = **caress**: I gave the dog a stroke. 我抚摸了一下那条狗。

④ 中风 (*C*): The stroke Mr. Jefferson had last month left him paralyzed on one side of his body. 杰佛逊先生上个月的中风造成他半边瘫痪。

stroll /strɔ:l/

① 散步 (*vi*) = **ramble**: The couple strolled in the park arm in arm. 那对夫妻手挽着手在公园里散步。

◆ 同源词 **stroller** (*C*) 闲逛者; 婴儿手推车。

② 散步 (*S*) = **ramble**: The couple went for/took a stroll in the park. 那对夫妻到公园里去散步了。

strong /strɒŋ/

① 强壮的 (*adj*) ⇔ **weak**: That guy must be strong enough to lift that car. 那家伙谅必强壮得可以举起那辆车了。

◆ 同源词 **strength** (*C, U*) 力量; 优点。
strengthen (*vt*) 加强。

② (茶等) 浓的 (*adj*) ⇔ **weak**: The tea is too strong for me. 这茶我喝太浓了。

③ 结实的 (*adj*): We need a strong chain for the dog. 我们需要一根结实的拴狗用的链条。

structural /'strʌktʃərəl/

结构上的 (*adj*): The earthquake caused structural damage to the bridge. 地震给这座桥梁造成了结构性破坏。

structure /'strʌktʃə(r)/

① 结构 (*U*): The professor analyzed the structure of English for us. 那个教授为我们分析了英语的结构。

② 建筑物 (*C*) = **building**: A postmodern structure was erected in the downtown area. 市中心区建起了一座后现代派风格的建筑物。

struggle /'strʌɡl/

① 努力 (*C*): Whatever the doctor said, I wouldn't give up the struggle for life. 不管医生说什么,我都不会放弃求生的努力。

② 斗争 (*C*) = **fight**: Several people were killed in the armed struggle. 几个人在这场武装斗争中(械斗中)丧生了。

③ 挣扎 (*vi*): The magician struggled out of the net which had trapped her. 魔术师从罩住她的网里挣脱了出来。

④ 搏斗 (*vi*) = **fight**: He struggled bravely with his enemy. 他勇敢地 and 敌人进行了搏斗。

⑤ 努力,奋斗 (*vi*) = **strive**: We have to struggle for survival. 我们必须努力求生存。

stubborn /'stʌbən/

固执的 (*adj*) = **obstinate**: Kurt is too stubborn to change his mind. 科特太固执了,不会改变主意的。

student /'stju:dənt/

学生 (*C*) (请参阅附录“职业”)

studio /'stju:drəʊ/

① 工作室 (*C*): Lane's studio is filled with paintings. 莱恩的工作室里放满了画作。

② 摄影棚 (*C*): We visited a television/movie studio during our vacation. 我们在假期里参观了一个电视/电影摄影棚。

study /'stʌdi/

① 学习 (*U*): I spend the entire morning in study. 我把整个上午都花在了学习

上。

② 研究 (*C*) = **research** (*U*): Professor Willie has done a study of the effect of different occupations on the heart. 威利教授就不同职业对心脏的影响作了一项研究。

③ 书房 (*C*): Dad retreated to his study after dinner to continue his writing. 爸爸一吃好饭就钻进书房继续他的写作去了。

④ 就学,读书 (*vt, vi*): My brother's studying medicine/in a medical school. 我弟弟在学医/在医学院读书。

⑤ 研究 (*vt*) = **examine**: Scientists are studying the photographs of Mars for signs of life. 科学家们在研究摄自火星的照片以寻找生命的迹象。

stuff /stʌf/

① 东西 (*C*) = **matter**: What's this sticky stuff on the floor? 地板上这黏糊糊的东西是什么?

② 填,塞 (*vt*) = **fill**: He stuffed the shoe with newspaper. 他在往鞋子里塞报纸。

stuffy /'stʌfi/

(房间等)闷热的,不通风的 (*adj*): The windows were closed and the room was stuffy. 窗户都关着,房间里非常闷热。

stumble /'stʌmbl/

① 绊跌 (*vi*) = **trip**: I stumbled over a branch. 我被一根树枝绊了一跤。

② 踉跄,跌跌撞撞地走 (*vi*) = **lurch, stagger**: I was drunk, so I stumbled upstairs and dropped into bed. 我醉了,于是踉踉跄跄地上了楼,一头倒在床上。

stump /stʌmp/

① 树桩,树墩 (*C*): Susan tied her dog to a withered old tree stump in the park. 苏珊把狗拴在了公园里的一段枯树桩上。

② 残肢 (*C*): His leg was amputated and reduced to a stump. 他的腿被截过,仅留下一段残肢。

③ 把...难倒 (*vt*): The question of how the convict in handcuffs managed to escape had the police stumped. “戴着手铐的囚犯是如何设法逃跑的”这一问题把

警方难住了。

stun /stʌn/

使目瞪口呆,使震惊 (vt) = shock, petrify: The news that Mary had got cancer stunned everyone present. 玛丽得了癌症的消息使在场的每一个人都惊呆了。

◆同源词 **stunning** (adj) 令人震惊的。 **stunned** (adj) 感到震惊的。

stunt /stʌnt/

①阻碍 (vt) = hamper, retard: Malnutrition will stunt a child's growth. 营养不良会阻碍儿童的生长发育。

②特技 (C): Mr. Hall plummeted to his death this morning when a skydiving stunt went wrong. 今天上午,霍尔先生在一次特技跳伞表演中一头栽下摔死了。

stupid /'stju:pɪd/

愚蠢的 (adj) = foolish; ⇔ smart, clever: It was stupid of him to make such a mistake. 他真蠢,竟然会犯这样的错误。

◆同源词 **stupidity** (U) 愚蠢。

sturdy /'stɜ:di/

①结实的 (adj) = strong: Furniture has to be sturdy enough to take some hard knocks. 家具必须结实,以承受一些猛烈的敲击。

②强健的 (adj) = robust, strong: King is sturdy and can sustain the weight of the refrigerator. 金的身体很强健,他能承受住冰箱的重量。

stutter /'stʌtə(r)/

①口吃 (vi) = stammer: When Lingo flies into a fury, he begins to stutter. 林戈一发火就会口吃。

②口吃 (S) = stammer: Tod has a slight stutter, so he tries to speak slowly to avoid stuttering. 托德有轻微的口吃;因此,他常常试图放慢讲话的速度,以免结巴。

style /stɑɪl/

①方式,模式 (C) = manner, way: Different students have different learning styles. 不同的学生有不同的学习方式。

②风格 (C): The author's elegant writ-

ing style appeals to me. 作者的典雅写作风格吸引了我。

③款式 (C) = fashion: This fashion magazine introduces the latest styles in clothes, hats, shoes, etc. 这本时装杂志介绍衣服、帽子、鞋子等的最新款式。

stylish /'stɑɪlɪʃ/

时髦的;新式的 (adj) = chic, classy, fashionable: Sandy designs a wide selection of stylish dresses with prices ranging from \$5,000 to \$20,000. 桑迪设计各种可供选择的新式连衣裙,其价格从5000到20,000美元不等。

subdue /səb'dju: /

制服,使屈服 (vt) = crush: The guard managed to subdue the robber. 警卫设法制服了抢劫者。

subject /'sʌbdʒɪkt/

①主题 (C): The subject of her latest book is how to lose weight. 她最近出的一本书的主题是如何减肥。

②科目 (C): English writing is an elective subject in senior high school, not a required one. 在高中里,英语写作是一门选修科目,而不是必修科目。

③主语 (C) ⇔ object: In the sentence "The boys went fishing," "The boys" is the subject. 在 "The boys went fishing" 这个句子中 "The boys" 是主语。

subjective /sʌb'dʒektɪv/

主观的 (adj) ⇔ objective: Beauty is in the eye of the beholder, and is a highly subjective issue. 情人眼里出西施,美是一个非常主观的问题。

◆同源词 **subject** (C) 主语。

submarine /'sʌbmərɪn/

潜水艇 (C): The submarine rose to the surface of the sea. 潜水艇上升到海面。

submission /səb'mɪʃən/

屈服 (U): The robber was forced/starved/frightened into submission. 抢劫者被迫/饿得/吓得屈服了。

◆同源词 **submissive** (adj) 顺从的。

submit /səb'mɪt/

①呈递,提交 (vt) = hand/turn in: You

are required to submit your application for the position to Personnel by Friday. 你得按要求于周五之前将求职申请提交到人事部门。

② 屈服 (vi) = give/cave in, yield: The Interior Minister would not submit to the hijackers' demand for a ransom of \$5 million. 内政部长不会对劫持者提出的500万美元赎金的要求屈服。

◆ 同义词 请参见 **emit**。

subordinate /sə'bo:di:nət/

① 部下 (C) = inferior; ⇔ superior: Mr. White treats his subordinates as equals. 怀特先生对部下平等相待。

② 第二位的, 次要的 (adj): Paul considers that his wishes are subordinate to his family's welfare. 保罗认为他的个人愿望不及家庭幸福重要。

◆ 同义词 **coordinate** (使协调)。

③ 使处于次要地位; 使隶属 (或服从) (vt): A soldier must subordinate his personal interests to his country's security. 一名战士必须把其个人利益置于国家安全之后。

◆ 同源词 **subordination** (U) 从属, 附属。

subscribe /səb'skraɪb/

① 订阅 (vi): They subscribe to several weekly magazines, such as *Time* and *Newsweek*. 他们订阅了好几份周刊, 如《时代》和《新闻周刊》。

◆ 同源词 **subscriber** (C) 订阅者。

② 签 (名) (vt): Make sure that you subscribe your name to the contract. 别忘了在合约上签上你的姓名。

③ 认捐 (vt): I subscribed ten thousand dollars to the disaster fund. 我认捐了10,000美元给赈灾基金。

◆ 同义词 **prescribe** (开药方)。 **inscribe** (刻写; 题写)。 **circumscribe** (约束)。 **transcribe** (抄写)。 **ascribe** (把...归因于)。 **proscribe** (禁止)。 **describe** (描写)。

subscription /səb'skrɪpʃən/

订阅, 订 (C): I am planning to cancel/renew my subscription to "Time". 我打算取消订阅 / 续订《时代》周刊。

◆ 同义词 **prescription** (处方)。 **inscription** (铭

文)。 **circumscription** (限制)。 **transcription** (抄写)。 **proscription** (禁止)。

subsequent /'sʌbsɪkwənt/

① (在...)-之后的 (adj) ⇔ previous: The car crash must have been subsequent to our departure. 车祸肯定是在我们离开之后发生的。

② 随后的 (adj) = following: The legend was then passed down to subsequent generations. 这个传说于是被传给了后代。

◆ 同义词 **consequent** (随之发生的)。

subside /səb'saɪd/

平息 (vi) = ease off, abate: I stopped and waited until the pain/storm subsided. 我停了下来并一直等到疼痛 / 风暴过去。

◆ 同义词 请参见 **preside**。

subsidiary /səb'sɪdɪəri/

① 附带的; 次要的 (adj) = secondary: The seminar is subsidiary to the main symposium. 这次研讨会是主要专题讨论会的一次附带会议。

② 子公司 (C) = affiliate: Mr. Green is general manager of a subsidiary of a US parent company. 格林先生是一家美国母公司的子公司总经理。

subsidize /'sʌbsɪdaɪz/

补贴, 补助 (vt): Some people consider it unfair to subsidize farming. 一些人觉得对农业进行补贴是不公平的。

subsidy /'sʌbsɪdɪ/

津贴; 补助金 (C): The government provides food/housing subsidies for the earthquake victims. 政府给地震受灾者提供食品 / 住房津贴。

substance /'sʌbstəns/

物质 (C): Water and ice are the same substance in different forms. 水和冰是不同形式的同一种物质。

substantial /səb'stænʃəl/

实质的, 重大的 (adj) = considerable: The slump in share prices has created a substantial change in attitudes towards work. 股票价格的暴跌导致人们对待工

作的态度发生重大转变。

- ◆同源词 **substance** (C) 物质。
- ◆同尾词 **circumstantial** (按照情况而定的)。

substitute /'sʌbstɪtju:t/

①代用品 (C) = **replacement**: Nylon is used as a substitute for silk in stockings. 尼龙被用作丝袜中丝的代用品。

②用…代替 (vt): Those on slimming diets should substitute saccharin for sugar. 那些正在减肥节食的人应该用糖精代替食糖。

③代替 (vi): Sarah will have to substitute for the sick manager at the meeting. 萨拉将不得不代替生病的经理出席会议。

- ◆同尾词 **institute** (制定)。**constitute** (构成)。**destitute** (穷困的)。

substitution /sʌbstɪ'tju:ʃən/

代替; 替换 (C): I made a few substitutions in tonight's line-up. 我在今晚的出场阵容里替换了几个人。

- ◆同尾词 **restitution** (归还)。**constitution** (宪法; 体格)。**institution** (制定; 公共机构)。

subtle /'sʌtl/

①细微的, 微妙的 (adj) = **slight**: The two words are similar, but there are subtle differences between them. 这两个词很相似, 但两者之间有细微的区别。

②敏锐的, 敏感的 (adj) = **sensitive**: Lisa has a subtle mind. 莉莎具有敏锐的头脑。

③机灵的 (adj): Sam is a nice man, but he is not subtle about what he really wants to do. 山姆是个好人, 但对自己真正想做的事却表现得不够机灵。

④巧妙的 (adj) = **clever**: A subtle approach is needed to persuade my father to abstain from alcohol. 要劝我父亲戒酒还得采取巧妙的办法。

- ◆同源词 **subtlety** (U) 微妙; 敏锐; 巧妙。

subtract /səb'trækt/

减去, 减 (vt) ⇔ **add** (A to B): If you subtract two from five, you get three. 五减二等于三。

- ◆同源词 **subtraction** (U) 减, 减去; 减法。

suburb /'sʌbɜ:b/

郊区 (C): My family moved to a suburb of Shanghai three years ago, but I find I am not cut out for suburban life. 三年前我家搬到了上海郊区, 但我发觉自己不适应过郊区的生活。

- ◆同源词 **suburban** (adj) 郊区的。

subway /'sʌbweɪ/

地铁 (C) = **underground** (BrE), **metro**: The subway was tied up for two days because of the flood. 因为水淹, 地铁停开了两天。

succeed /sək'si:d/

①取得成功 (vi) ⇔ **fail** (to V): I have finally succeeded in solving this complicated math problem. 我终于成功地解出了这道复杂的数学题。

②继任, 接替 (vt): Who succeeded Nixon as President? 是谁接替尼克松当了总统的?

- ◆同源词 **successor** (C) 继任者。**succession** (U) 继承; 连续。

success /sək'ses/

①成就, 成功 (U) ⇔ **failure**: He attained/achieved much success in his work. 他在工作中取得了许多成就。

②成功的事 (C) ⇔ **failure**: Her new album was a great success. 她的新专辑获得了巨大成功。

successful /sək'sesf(ʊ)l/

成功的 (adj): Were you successful in persuading her to change her mind? 你成功说服她改变主意了吗?

succession /sək'seʃən/

①连续 (U): Brazil won the football championship three times in succession. 巴西队连续三次荣获足球比赛冠军。

②继承(权) (U): When Emperor Kang Xi died, the succession passed to his son Yong Zheng. 康熙皇帝驾崩后由其子雍正继承皇位。

successive /sək'sesɪv/

连续的 (adj) = **consecutive**, **straight**: It has rained for five successive days. 连续下了五天的雨。

successor /sək'sesə(r)/

继任者; 继承人 (C) ⇔ predecessor: After Mr. Smith was ousted from power, his successor took over and quickly severed the ties with him. 史密斯先生被赶下台后, 他的继任者接过大权并很快与他割断了关系。

◆ 同源词 **succeed** (vt) 继承; 继任; 接替。

◆ 相关词 **incumbent** (现任者)。

such /sʌtʃ/

① 如此的; 这的 (det): It was such a lovely day (that) we decided to go on a picnic. 天气如此之好, 于是我们决定去野餐。

② 这类的 (det): People such as him/ Such people as him shouldn't be allowed in here. 像他这样的人这里是不该让进来的。

suck /sʌk/

① 吸, 吮 (vt): He is sucking up milk through a straw. 他正在用麦管吸牛奶。

② 吸, 吮 (vi): The baby is sucking at its mother's breast. 婴儿正在吸吮母乳。

③ 吸, 吮 (C): He took a suck at his ice lolly. 他吮了一口棒冰。

sudden /'sʌdn/

突然的 (adj) = unexpected: There was a sudden bang and smoke poured out of the engine. 突然, 砰的一声的巨响, 引擎里冒出了浓烟。

◆ 同源词 **suddenly** (adj) 突然地。

suffer /'sʌfə(r)/

① 感到痛苦; 遭受损失; 患病 (vi): My mother suffered from stomachache when she was young. 我母亲年轻时生过胃痛病。

◆ 同源词 **sufferer** (C) 受苦者; 患病者。 **suffering** (C, U) 痛苦, 苦难。

② 遭受; 经受 (vt) = experience, incur: The army suffered heavy losses in the battle. 军队在这场战役中遭受了重大损失。

sufficient /sə'fɪfənt/

足够的 (adj) = enough, adequate; ⇔ insufficient: There isn't sufficient food for

ten people; I need to make some purchases. 那么点东西不够 10 个人吃的, 我得再去买一些来。

◆ 同源词 **sufficiency** (S) 足够。

suffocate /'sʌfəkeɪt/

① 把... 闷死; 使窒息 (而死) (vt) = smother: The thief tried to suffocate the old woman with a pillow. 盗贼想用枕头把老妇人闷死。

◆ 同源词 **suffocation** (U) 窒息; 闷死。

② 被闷死; 窒息 (vi): Please open the windows. I am suffocating. 请开开窗。我快被闷死了。

sugar /'ʃʊgə(r)/

① 食糖 (U): She stirred some sugar into her coffee. 她在咖啡里搅拌进了一些糖。

◆ 同源词 **sugary** (adj) 含糖的, 甜的。

② 加糖于 (vt)

suggest /sə'dʒest/

① 建议 (vt) = propose: I suggest leaving now/that we (should) leave now. 我建议现在就走 / 我们现在就走。

② 表明, 暗示 (vt) = indicate: Dad's facial expression suggested anger/that he was angry. 爸爸的面部表情表明他生气了。

◆ 同源词 **suggestive** (adj) 暗示的; 示意的。

suggestion /sə'dʒestʃən/

① 建议 (C) = proposal: I'd like to make one suggestion about how we can promote our new product. 我想就如何来推广我们的新产品提一个建议。

② 些许 (的迹象) (S): I detected a suggestion of malice in his remarks. 我发觉他的话中带有一丝恶意。

suicide /'s(j)u:ɪsaɪd/

自杀 (U): The man committed suicide by hanging himself. 那人上吊自杀了。

◆ 同源词 **suicidal** (adj) 自杀性的; 有自杀倾向的。

suit /s(j)u:t/

① (一套) 衣服 (C): She attended a friend's funeral in a black suit. 她穿着一身黑衣服参加了朋友的丧礼。

② 诉讼 (C) = lawsuit: He filed a suit against a fitness center. 他对一家健身中心提起了诉讼。

◆ 同源词 sue (vt, vi) 控告。

③ 适宜于, 适合 (vt) = fit: The blouse suits you very much. 这件短上衣很适合你穿。

suitable /'s(j)u:təbl/

合适的 (adj) = fit, appropriate: Is the movie *Jurassic Park* suitable for young children to watch? 电影《侏罗纪公园》让小孩子看合适吗?

suitcase /'s(j)u:tkeɪs/

行李箱 (C): What's most troublesome about a trip is to pack and unpack the suitcase. 旅行的最大麻烦是收拾行李箱。

suite /swi:t/

套房 (C): We spent the night in a honeymoon suite. 我们是在蜜月套房内度过良宵的。

sulfur /'sʌlfə(r)/

硫 (U): Sulfur melts at 120°C if it is heated slowly, and 113°C if it is heated rapidly. 硫如果慢慢加热会在摄氏 120 度时溶化, 而如果快速加热则在 113 度时就能溶化。

sulk /sʌlk/

① 生气 (vi): Susan is sulking because her father won't allow her to go out. 苏珊因为她爸爸不让她外出而正在生气。

② 生闷气 (C) = huff: Susan was in a sulk because she was grounded. 苏珊因为被罚不准外出而在生气。

sulky /'sʌlki/

生(闷)气的, 绷着脸的 (adj) = sullen: Jane looked at me with a sulky frown. 珍生气地皱眉看着我。

sullen /'sʌlən/

① 郁郁寡欢的, 生闷气的 (adj) = sulky: Linda has a sullen disposition. 琳达生性忧郁。

② 阴沉的 (adj) = gloomy: Through the windows we can see a sullen landscape.

向窗外看去, 我们看到的是一片阴沉的景色。

sultry /'sʌltri/

① 闷热的 (adj) = stifling, muggy: I am dripping with sweat and gasping for air on such a sultry day. 这样闷热的天气让我汗流不止, 大口喘气。

② 性感的 (adj) = sexy: Sherry has a good figure and a sultry look. 雪莉长着一副好身材和一张性感的脸。

sum /sʌm/

① 钱, 一笔钱, 金额 (C): A large sum of money was invested in a space project. 一大笔钱被投入到了一项航天计划中。

② 和, 总数 (S) = total: The sum of two and three is five. 二加三之和为五。

③ 总结, 概括 (vt): You should sum up your main idea in the last paragraph. 你应该在文章的最后一段里把你的主旨总结一下。

sum up

总结 (vt, s): Can you sum up her speech in one sentence. 你能用一句话把她的讲话内容总结一下吗?

summary /'sʌməri/

总结, 概要, 摘要 (C): You're required to write a one-page summary of the novel. 要求你们写一篇一页长的小说摘要。

◆ 同源词 summarize (vt) 概述, 概括, 总结。

summer /'sʌmə(r)/

夏天 (C, U): My father was born in the summer of 1952. 我父亲是在 1952 年夏天出生的。

summit /'sʌmɪt/

① 顶峰; 顶点 (C) = top, peak: The climbers finally reached the summit of Mt. Qomolangma. 登山者最终到达了珠穆朗玛峰的山顶。

② 峰会, 高峰会议 (C): Presidents from several countries will attend a summit (meeting) held in Washington D. C. 好几个国家的总统将参加在华盛顿举行的高峰会议。

summon /'sʌmən/

召唤;召集 (*vt*): All the ministers were summoned to a meeting with the premier. 所有的部长都被召集来与首相一起开会。

sun /sʌn/

① 太阳 (*U*): The sun rises in the east. 太阳从东方升起。

◆ 同源词 **solar** (*adj*) 太阳的。

② 阳光 (*U*) = **sunshine**: Don't stand in the sun too long. You'll get sunstroke. 不要在阳光底下站得太久,你会中暑的。

◆ 同源词 **sunny** (*adj*) 阳光充足的;令人愉快的。

Sunday /'sʌndɪ/

星期日 (*C, U*)

superb /s(j)u:'pɜ:b/

极好的,最佳的;杰出的 (*adj*) = **excellent**: The troupe put on a superb performance and the audience gave them a thunderous ovation. 剧团的演出极其出色,观众报以雷鸣般的掌声。

superficial /s(j)u:pə'fiʃəl/

① 表面的 (*adj*): Oranges bear a superficial resemblance to tangerines. 橙子的外表长得很像桔子。

② 肤浅的 (*adj*): Paul is too superficial to appreciate classical music. 保罗太肤浅了,无法欣赏古典音乐。

superior /s(j)u:'piəriə(r)/

① 比较好的,优秀的 (*adj*) = **better** (*than*); ⇔ **inferior**: Of the two books, I think this one is superior to that one in content. 在这两本书中,我认为这本书的内容比那本书好。

② 上级的 (*adj*): The soldiers obeyed their superior officer without question. 士兵们无疑必须服从他们的长官。

③ 上级,长官 (*C*) ⇔ **subordinate**: He always does what his superiors tell him. 他对上级总是言听计从。

superiority /s(j)u:'piəri'bræti/

优势 (*U*) ⇔ **inferiority**: The U.S. enjoys superiority over many other countries in technology. 美国在应用技术上比许多

其他国家占有优势。

supermarket /'s(j)u:pəmə:kɪt/

超级市场 (*C*): You can probably find everything you need to make this recipe at the supermarket. 这个食谱所需的东西在超级市场里都可买到。

supersonic /s(j)u:pə'sɒnɪk/

超音速的 (*adj*): A supersonic plane can fly faster than the speed of sound. 超音速飞机能够飞得比音速更快。

superstition /s(j)u:pə'stɪʃən/

迷信(思想或行为) (*C*): It's a common superstition that breaking a mirror brings seven years of bad luck. 认为打破一面镜子会带来七年噩运的想法是一种很普遍的迷信思想。

superstitious /s(j)u:pə'stɪʃəs/

迷信的 (*adj*): Dolly has become a superstitious idiot, watching for any sign from God. 多莉已变成一个讲迷信的白痴,总是在期待上帝显神迹。

supervise /'s(j)u:pəvaɪz/

监督,指导,管理 (*vt*) = **watch over, oversee**: My duty is to supervise construction workers/the distribution of relief supplies. 我的职责就是监管建筑工人/救灾物资的分发。

◆ 同义词 **revise** (修订)。**devise** (想出)。**improvise** (即兴表演或创作)。

supervision /s(j)u:pə'vɪʒən/

指导,监督 (*U*) = **guidance**: I drove the car under the supervision of an approved trainer. 我在一名经认可的教练员指导下驾驶了汽车。

supervisor /'s(j)u:pəvaɪzə(r)/

指导人,监督者 (*C*): Each research student has a personal academic supervisor who guides his research. 每一名研究生都配有一名学术指导教师来指导其研究工作。

supper /'sʌpə(r)/

晚餐 (*U*): We had pizza for supper. 我们晚饭吃了皮杂饼。

supplant /sə'plɑ:nt/

代替,取代 (vt) = **replace**: After car sales hit an all-time low, the shareholders demanded that Mr. Hall be supplanted as president. 在汽车销量跌到了历史上的最低点后,股东们要求把豪尔先生从总裁一职上撤换下来。

◆同义词 **transplant** (移植)。**implant** (植入;灌输)。

supplement /'sʌplɪmənt/

① 补充 (vt) = **add**: I supplement my regular salary by writing articles for a newspaper. 我通过为一家报纸撰文来贴补我的固定收入。

② /'sʌplɪmənt/ 补充 (C): Some people take daily vitamin supplements, mostly in the form of vitamin tablets. 有些人每天补充维生素,且大多是药片形式的维生素。

◆同义词 **implement** (履行)。**complement** (补足,补充)。

supplementary /sʌplɪ'mentəri/

补充的 (adj) = **additional**: There is a supplementary fuel supply lest the main supply should fail. 为防供应不足,燃料的供应除了有主要燃料供应外还有补充燃料的供应。

supply /sə'plaɪ/

① 供应 (U) ⇔ **demand**: The water/electricity supply to this district has been cut off/disrupted for days. 该地区的供水/供电已经被切断好几天了。

② 供应量 (C) = **number, amount**: The oceans offer an inexhaustible supply of fish. 海洋为我们提供了取之不尽的鱼类资源。

③ 供应品 (P): Helicopters dropped relief supplies for the stranded villagers. 直升机给被困的村民投下了救济物品。

④ 为...提供 (vt) = **provide**: A charity organization supplied the earthquake victims with food and clothing. 一个慈善机构为地震受害者提供食品和衣物。

support /sə'pɔ:t/

① 支撑 (vt) = **sustain, hold up**: The middle part of the bridge is supported by

two huge towers. 桥梁的中部由两个巨大的桥楼支撑着。

② 供养 (vt) = **take care of**: My father works day and night to support the family. 我父亲为了养这个家而日夜工作。

③ 支持 (vt) = **stand up for**: I will support you in your bid for the presidency. 我将支持你竞选总统。

◆同源词 **supporter** (C) 支持者。

④ 支撑; 支承 (U): The roof may cave in unless given extra support. 这房顶如果不另加支撑可能会坍塌下来。

◆同源词 **supportive** (adj) 支持的。

⑤ 支持 (U) = **approval**: The local people gave us hearty/full support in our campaign. 在我们的运动中,当地的人民给了我们真诚的/全力的支持。

suppose /sə'pəʊz/

① 猜想; 料想; 以为 (vt) = **think, believe, guess, assume**: It's getting dark; I suppose it's going to rain. 天黑下来了,我想要下雨了。

② 应该; 认为应该(或必须) (vt): Students are supposed to wear uniform(s) to school in Shanghai. 在上海,学生们应该穿校服上学。

③ 假如 (conj) = **if, supposing**: Suppose you were the judge, would you convict Tony Taylor of murder? 假如你是法官,你会判托尼·泰勒犯谋杀罪吗?

suppress /sə'pres/

① 镇压 (vt) = **put down, crush**: The riot police were called in to suppress the revolt. 防暴警察被召来镇压叛乱。

◆同源词 **suppression** (U) 镇压。

② 忍住, 压抑 (vt) = **repress, hold back**: I could hardly suppress my laughter/sneeze/ anger. 我差一点笑出来/打喷嚏/发怒。

◆同义词 请参见 **press**。

supremacy /s(j)u'preməsi/

至高无上; 霸权地位 (U) = **superiority**: America has achieved unchallenged supremacy in the field of information tech-

nology. 美国在信息技术领域中取得了无可置疑的至高无上的地位。

supreme /s(j)ʊ'prim/

①最高的 (*adj*): Eisenhower, the supreme allied commander in Europe during World War II, rode a wave of popularity as a war hero to become president of the U.S. 艾森豪威尔, 第二次世界大战时欧洲战场的盟军最高指挥官, 借着战争英雄的知名度一举荣登美国总统的宝座。

②最大的, 极度的 (*adj*): David can perform magic with supreme skill. 大卫能以极其高超的技巧来表演魔术。

◆同源词 **supremely** (*adv*) 极其。

sure /ʃʊə(r)/

①确信的 (*adj*) = **certain, convinced**: I am sure of his honesty/ that he is honest. 我确信他是诚实的。

②一定的 (*adj*) = **certain, bound**: He is sure to attend our wedding tomorrow. 他明天一定会来参加我们的婚礼。

◆同源词 **surely** (*adv*) 一定; 确实; 稳当地。

③当然 (*adv*) = **certainly, of course**: “Will you take Professor Connery’s English writing this semester?” “Sure.” “你这学期要修康纳利教授的英语写作课吗?” “当然。”

surf /sɜ:f/

①冲浪 (*vi*): If the waves are big enough, we’ll go surfing. 如果海浪够大的话, 我们就去冲浪。

◆同源词 **surfer** (*C*) 冲浪者。

②在(网)上冲浪(或漫游、浏览) (*vt*) = **browse through**: I spent hours surfing the Internet to gather information about the 9·11 terrorist attacks. 我上网浏览了好几个小时, 以收集关于9·11恐怖袭击事件的资料。

surface /'sɜ:fɪs/

①水面; 表面 (*C*): Leaves were floating on the surface of the pond. 落叶漂浮在池塘的水面上。

②浮出水面; 浮现 (*vi*) ⇔ **submerge**: A school of whales surfaced from time to

time. 一群鲸鱼不时地浮出水面。

surge /sɜ:dʒ/

①激增; 急剧上升 (*S*) = **rise**: Stores expect an unprecedented surge in demand as New Year approaches. 新年来临之际各商店都期待着出现空前的需求激增。

②汹涌, 澎湃 (*S*): I was overwhelmed by a surge of rage. 我突然怒火中烧。

③汹涌向前 (*vi*): Whenever the bus comes, the crowd surges forward, pushing and shoving. 每当公共汽车来到时, 人群就推推挤挤地拥向前去。

④涌动 (*vi*): Rage/Hope/Sympathy/Remorse surged up within me. 我内心里涌动着愤怒/希望/同情/悔恨。

⑤猛涨 (*vi*): Profits/Prices/The tides are surging. 利润/价格/潮水在猛涨。

surgeon /'sɜ:dʒən/

外科医生 (*C*) (请参阅附录“职业”)

surgery /'sɜ:dʒəri/

外科; 手术 (*U*): The patient underwent 10 hours of heart surgery. 病人经受了10个小时的心脏手术。

◆同源词 **surgical** (*adj*) 外科的; 手术的。

surpass /sə'pɑ:s/

①超出 (*vt*) = **go beyond, exceed**: Her performance surpassed all expectations. 她的演出出乎意料地好。

②超越 (*vt*) = **outstrip, outshine**: You can emulate Li Bai, a Chinese poet, but it is hard to surpass him. 你可以模仿李白, 一位中国诗人, 但很难超越他。

◆同尾词 **overpass** (天桥)。 **underpass** (地下通道)。 **compass** (罗盘)。 **trespass** (非法进入)。

surplus /'sɜ:plʌs/

①盈余 (*C*) ⇔ **deficit**: In the financial year ending December 2002, the public sector ran a huge surplus of \$16 billion. 当2002年12月份财政年度结束时, 公共部门有160亿美元的盈余。

②多余的, 剩余的 (*adj*)

surprise /sə'praɪz/

①意外, 惊讶 (*U*) = **astonishment**: We felt little surprise at the delay of the

plane since the weather was so bad. 由于天气这么恶劣,我们对飞机误点并不感到怎么惊讶。

②令人惊讶的事,意外事(C): News of the company's financial difficulties came as an unpleasant surprise to the shareholders. 有关这家公司存在财政困难的消息令人不快地使股东感到意外。

③使惊讶,使感到意外(vt) = astonish: It surprised me to see so many people here. 使我感到意外的是,我竟然能在这里看到这么多人。

◆同源词 **surprising** (adj) 令人惊讶的; **surprised** (adj) 感到惊讶的。

surrender /sə'rendə(r)/

①(使)投降;(使)屈服(vi, vt) = yield: After three days, the hijackers surrendered (themselves) to the police. 三天之后,劫持者向警方投降了。

②放弃(vt) = abandon, give up: He surrendered his rights to the property. 他放弃了对财产的各项权利。

③投降;放弃(U) = submission: The defeat forced the surrender of our enemies. 失败使得我们的敌人不得不投降。

surround /sə'raʊnd/

包围;围住(vt) = enclose: The prison camp is surrounded by a high wall. 战俘营由一道高墙围着。

◆同源词 **surrounding** (adj) 周围的。

surroundings /sə'raʊndɪŋz/

环境(P): The house is situated in very pleasant surroundings. 那房子坐落在一个环境非常宜人的地方。

surveillance /sɜ:'veɪləns/

监视(U) = watch: Police are keeping the gang/casino under constant surveillance. 警方一直在监视着那伙歹徒/那家赌场。

survey /'sɜ:veɪ/

①调查(C): A survey conducted last month shows a majority in support of the economic reform. 上个月的一次调查显示:多数人都支持经济改革。

②/sə'veɪ/眺望(vt) = look over: We surveyed the city from the top of the hill. 我们从山顶放眼眺望城市景色。

③/sə'veɪ/调查;向...调查(vt) = ask: Almost 60% of those surveyed said they supported the government's foreign policy. 差不多有百分之六十的受访者说他们支持政府的外交政策。

survive /sə'vaɪv/

①存活,幸存(vi): She survived in the jungle for a month on fruits and rain water. 她在丛林里靠水果和雨水存活了一个月。

◆同源词 **survivor** (C) 幸存者。 **survival** (U) 幸存,生存。

②在...中幸免于难(vt) = come through: Few buildings in this neighborhood survived the earthquake. 在那次地震中,这个街坊几乎没有一幢建筑物能幸免于难。

sushi /'su:ʃɪ/

寿司(U) (请参阅附录“食物”)

suspect /sə'spekt/

①怀疑(vt): The police suspect him of murder/giving false evidence. 警方怀疑他杀人/作伪证。

◆同源词 **suspicion** (C, U) 怀疑。 **suspicious** (adj) 可疑的。

②猜想(vt) = think, suppose, guess: I suspect he may be right. 我猜想他有可能是对的。

③/'sʌspekt/嫌疑犯(C): The police have arrested two suspects in connection with a murder. 警方已逮捕了两名与一桩谋杀案有关的嫌疑犯。

suspend /sə'spend/

①悬挂(vt) = hang: The swing was suspended from the branch of a tree. 那秋千被悬挂在一棵树的树枝上。

②中止;暂停(vt): Sales of a new drug will be suspended until more tests are performed. 一种新药有待进行更多的试验;在此之前,这种药将被暂时禁售。

③暂时禁止...参加活动;暂时取消...的

资格 (vt): The boy was suspended from school for a week because of misconduct. 那男孩因行为不检而被停学一周。

◆同尾词 **expend** (花费)。 **depend** (依赖)。

suspense /sə'spens/

挂虑; 悬而未决 (U): We were kept in suspense waiting for the exam results. 我们不得不焦虑不安地等待着考试结果。

suspension /sə'spenʃən/

① (活动、资格等的) 暂时取消 (C): Robert is set to return to school after a five-month suspension. 罗伯特被停学五个月后正准备回校上课。

② 中止, 暂停 (U): These events have led to the suspension of talks. 这些事件导致了谈判的中止。

suspicion /sə'spɪʃən/

① 涉嫌 (U): Lieutenant Lee was arrested on suspicion of spying. 李中尉因涉嫌从事间谍活动而被捕。

② 怀疑 (C, U) = **doubt**: His strange behavior raised/aroused suspicion(s) in my mind. 他的怪异行为使我起了疑心。

◆同源词 **suspect** (vt) 怀疑。

suspicious /sə'spɪʃəs/

① 可疑的 (adj) = **dubious**: If you see anything suspicious, inform the police at once. 如果发现任何可疑之处, 立刻报警。

② 怀疑的 (adj) = **distrustful**: The police were suspicious of what the witness said. 警方对目击者所说的话表示怀疑。

sustain /sə'steɪn/

① 保持, 维持 (vt) = **maintain, keep up**: She managed to sustain everyone's interest until the end of her speech. 她设法使每一个人的兴趣保持到了演说的结束。

◆同源词 **sustainable** (adj) 可持续的。 **sustenance** (U) 维持; 营养。

② 遭受 = **suffer**: Mr. Cook sustained a defeat in the last election. 库克先生在上次的选举中遭到失败。

◆同尾词 请参见 **detain**。

swallow /'swɒləʊ/

① 燕子 (C) (请参阅附录“动物”)

② 吞, 咽 (vt) = **gulp**: Chew your food properly before swallowing it. 吃东西时要好好咀嚼后再吞咽。

③ 吞, 咽 (vi): He swallowed hard and walked into the interview room. 他咽了一下口水, 走进了面试的房间。

swamp /swɒmp/

① 沼泽地 (C) = **marsh, wetland**: We waded for hours in a swamp. 我们在一块沼泽地里跋涉了好几个小时。

② 淹没 (vt) = **submerge, flood inundate**: The coast was swamped by the high tides. 海岸被高潮位的潮水淹没了。

③ 使应接不暇 (vt) = **flood, inundate**: Mrs. White was swamped with calls and cards of congratulations. 怀特夫人被无数的贺电和贺卡弄得应接不暇。

swan /swɒn/

天鹅 (C) (请参阅附录“动物”)

swap /swɒp/

① 以...作交换; 交换 (vt) = **exchange**: I swapped my coat for Tim's/swapped coats with Tim. 我把我的外套换了提姆的外套/我与提姆交换了外套。

② 交换 (S): I like Tina's ice cream, and she likes my chocolate bar, so we did a swap. 我喜欢蒂娜的冰淇淋, 而她喜欢我的巧克力, 因此我们作了交换。

swarm /swɔ:m/

① (昆虫等的) 一大批, 一大群 (C) = **colony**: They managed to escape from swarms of flying bees. 他们设法逃脱了大群飞舞的蜜蜂的追击。

② 人群 (C) = **multitude, host**: After school, swarms of pupils jostled through the gate. 放学后, 一群群小学生推挤着走出校门。

③ 涌往; 成群结队地行进 (vi): The spectators swarmed across the street, disrupting traffic. 观看的人群从街道上一涌而过, 造成了交通中断。

④ 被挤满 (vi): The memorial hall was swarming with tourists. 纪念堂里挤满了游客。

sway /sweɪ/

① 摇曳 (*vi*) = **swing**: The palm tree is swaying gently in the breeze. 棕榈树在微风中轻轻摇曳。

② 影响,使改变主意(或看法等) (*vt*) = **influence**: They launched a campaign to sway voters in favor of the euro. 他们开展了一场旨在争取选民转向支持欧元的活动。

③ 影响力 (*U*): Though retired from public office, he still holds considerable sway over every aspect of the country's political life. 虽然他已从公职上退了下来,但他对那个国家政治生活的每一个方面仍具有相当的影响力。

swear /sweə(r)/, swore (pt), sworn (pp)

① 咒骂 (*vi*) = **curse**: He often swears when he is angry. 他生气的时候经常骂人。

② 发誓保证(或表示);发誓要 (*vt*) = **vow**: I swore that I would never drink or smoke again. 我发誓再也不喝酒,不抽烟了。

swear in

使宣誓就职 (*vt, s*): The newly elected President has been sworn in. 新当选的总统已经宣誓就职。

swear off

保证戒掉 (*vt, u*): I have sworn off smoking. 我已经发誓戒烟了。

sweat /swet/

① 汗,汗水 (*U*) = **perspiration**: Sweat dripped/rolled from the jogger's forehead. 汗水从慢跑者的额头上滴下来/滚下来。

◆ 同源词 **sweaty** (*adj*) 使人出汗的;被汗湿透的。

② 流汗 (*vi*) = **perspire**: I was sweating heavily after the marathon. 跑完马拉松后我大汗淋漓。

sweater /'swetə(r)/

针织(或羊毛)套衫;运动衫 (*C*) (请参阅附录“衣物”)

sweep /swi:p/, swept (pt), swept (pp)

① 扫,打扫 (*C*): The floor is really dirty. We should give it a thorough sweep. 地板确实脏了,我们该把它彻底打扫一下了。

② 扫,打扫 (*vt*): He swept the floor clean. 他把地板扫得很干净。

◆ 同源词 **sweeper** (*C*) 打扫的人;清扫器。

③ (打扫似地) 冲走,吹走,席卷 (*vt*): The current swept the logs down the river. 水流把木头冲向下游。

④ 席卷 (*vi*): Strong winds swept across the plain. 强风在平原上席卷而过。

sweep away

① 把...扫掉 (*vt, s*): Sweep away the dirt immediately. 把脏东西马上扫掉。

② 把...吹走 (*vt, s*): A high wind swept the clouds away. 一阵大风把云吹走了。

③ 消除 (*vt, s*): We should sweep away old-fashioned values/ideas. 我们应该清除过时的价值观/思想。

sweet /swit/

① 甜的 (*adj*): This tea is too sweet for me. 这茶我喝太甜了。

◆ 同源词 **sweeten** (*vt*) 使变甜。 **sweetener** (*C*) 甜剂。

② 甜美的 (*adj*) = **pleasant, charming**: The singer's sweet voice fascinated all the audience. 歌手的甜美嗓音使所有的观众为之着迷。

③ 贴心的 (*adj*) = **nice, kind**: How sweet of you to remember my birthday. 你真贴心,还记得我的生日。

④ 糖果 (*C*) = **candy**: Eating sweets is bad for your teeth. 吃糖果对牙齿不好。

⑤ 甜点 (*U*) = **dessert**: What do we have for sweet? 我们甜点吃些什么?

swell /swel/, swelled (pt), swollen (pp)

肿胀 (*vt*): Her face was swollen (up) with toothache. 她的脸因牙痛而肿起来了。

◆ 同源词 **swelling** (*C, U*) 肿胀(处)。 **swollen** (*adj*) 肿胀的。

swift /swift/

快速的 (*adj*) = *quick, prompt*: The teacher was swift to act in the emergency. 这位老师在紧急情况下反应很快。

swim /swɪm/, swam (pt), swum (pp)

① 游; 游水; 游泳 (*vi*): We had to swim across the river at that time. 那时候我们只能游水过河去。

◆ 同源词 **swimmer** (*C*) (游) 泳者。 **swimming** (*U*) 游泳运动。

② 游泳 (*S*): Let's go for a swim! 我们去游泳吧!

swing /swɪŋ/, swung (pt), swung (pp)

① (使) 摆动 (*vi, vt*): His arms swung/He swung his arms as he walked. 他走路时摆动手臂。

② 转弯 (*vi*) = *turn*: A car swung sharply around the corner. 一辆汽车在拐角处来了个急转弯。

③ 挥动 (*C*): The farmer took a swing at the tree with an ax. 农夫挥动斧头在树上砍了一下。

④ 秋千 (*C*): The children are playing on the swings in the park. 孩子们在公园里荡秋千。

⑤ (态度等的) 改变 (*C*) = *change*: There has been a big swing in public opinion as to the construction of the nuclear power plant. 在建造核电厂一事上, 公众的舆论有了很大的转变。

switch /swɪtʃ/

① 开关 (*C*): Press the on/off switch of the light and you can control the brightness. 按动电灯的开关就可以调整光的亮度。

② 改变 (*C*) = *change*: There's been a switch in our plans for the camping. 我们的野营计划有了改变。

③ 转向, 改变 (*vi*) = *change*: The wind has switched from south to west. 风向已由南转西。

④ 互换 (*vt*) = *exchange*: Our glasses have been switched—these are mine. 我们的眼镜已调换过了——这副才是我的。

⑤ 用开关开启 (*vt*) = *turn*: Please

switch the light on/off. 请把灯打开 / 关上。

sword /sɔ:d/

剑 (*C*): The knight drew his sword from the sheath and thrust it through his enemy's body. 骑士拔剑出鞘, 将它刺穿了敌人的身体。

syllable /'sɪləbl/

音节 (*C*): The stress of the word "sympathetic" falls on the third syllable. "sympathetic" 的重音落在第三个音节上。

symbol /'sɪmbəl/

① 象征 (*C*): The snake is regarded by many people as a symbol of evil. 蛇被许多人看作是邪恶的象征。

◆ 同源词 **symbolism** (*U*) 象征主义。

② 符号 (*C*): The symbol for pounds is £. 英镑的符号是 £。

symbolic /sɪm'bɒlɪk/

象征(性)的 (*adj*) = *emblematic, representative*: A rose is symbolic of love. 玫瑰象征爱情。

symbolize /'sɪmbəlaɪz/

象征 (*vt*) = *represent*: A serpent symbolizes evil. 蛇象征邪恶。

symmetry /'sɪmɪtri/

对称 (性), 匀称 (*U*) ⇔ *asymmetry*: His paintings are perfect in their symmetry. 他的画作具有无懈可击的对称美。

◆ 同源词 **symmetrical** (*adj*) 对称的。

sympathetic /sɪmpə'tetɪk/

① 同情的 (*adj*) = *compassionate*: They are/feel sympathetic to/toward the orphans and have decided to donate \$1,000,000 to the orphanage. 他们非常同情孤儿, 于是决定向孤儿院捐款 100 万美元。

② 赞同的 (*adj*): The board are not sympathetic to/toward his proposal to invest in the stock market. 董事会不赞同他投资于股市的提议。

sympathize /'sɪmpəθaɪz/

① 有同感, 表示同情 (*vi*): I sympathize

with you; I've had a similar unhappy experience myself. 我和你有同感;我自己也有相似的不幸经历。

② 赞同 (vi): It's hard to sympathize with her political opinions. 她的政治观点很难让人赞同。

sympathy /'sɪmpəθi/

① 同情 (U) = compassion, pity: We feel great/much sympathy for your sufferings. 我们非常同情你的遭遇。

② 赞同 (U): I have a lot of sympathy for the goals of the Green Peace. 我十分赞同绿色和平组织的目标。

symphony /'sɪmfəni/

交响乐; 交响曲 (C): The music I am listening to is a symphony of Mozart, played by the New York Philharmonic Orchestra. 我在听的是莫扎特的一部交响乐, 由纽约爱乐乐团演奏。

symptom /'sɪmptəm/

症状 (C): I am afraid I have started to develop the symptoms of a cold—a runny nose, a sore throat, and coughing. 恐怕我已开始出现感冒症状了——流鼻涕、喉咙痛, 再加咳嗽。

◆ 同源词 **symptomatic** (adj) 具有…症状的; 具有…征兆的。

syndrome /'sɪndrəʊm/

综合征, 征群 (C): SARS, the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome, is a highly fatal infectious disease. SARS, 严重急性呼吸道综合征, 是一种高致命性的传染病。

synonym /'sɪnənɪm/

同义词 (C) ⇔ **antonym**: The words “sway” and “swing” are synonyms. “sway”和“swing”这两个单词是同义词。

◆ 同义词 请参见 **antonym**。

synonymous /sɪ'nɒnɪməs/

同义的 (adj): I don't think that being

rich is synonymous with being callous. 我并不认为富有就等同于麻木不仁。

synthesis /'sɪnθɪsɪs/

综合 (C) = **combination**: His political beliefs are a synthesis of Confucianism and socialism. 他的政治信仰是孔子学说和社会主义的综合。

◆ 同义词 **hypothesis** (假设)。

synthesize /'sɪnθɪsaɪz/

使合成; 综合 (vt): Vitamins can be synthesized chemically. 维生素是可用化学方法合成的。

synthetic /sɪn'tetɪk/

合成的 (adj) = **man-made, artificial**; ⇔ **natural**: Most clothes are now made of synthetic fibers. 现在的大部分衣服都是由合成纤维做成的。

◆ 同源词 **synthetically** (adv) 合成地。

syrup /'sɪrəp/

糖浆 (U): He liked maple syrup on his biscuits. 他喜欢在饼干上抹些槭糖浆。

system /'sɪstəm/

① 系统 (C): The government should do all it can to build a good public transportation system. 政府应尽其所能建立一个良好的公共交通系统。

② 制度, 体制 (C): The democratic system of government is adopted by many countries in the world. 世界上许多国家都实行民主政体。

③ 条理 (U): You need some system in your work if you want to succeed. 如果你想取得成功, 工作应有些条理。

◆ 同源词 **systematize** (vt) 使系统化。

systematic /sɪstə'mætɪk/

有条理的; 有系统的 (adj) = **well-organized**: My mother is systematic in doing her housework. 我母亲做家务很有条理。

T

table /'teɪbl/

- ① 餐桌 (C) (请参阅附录“家具”)
- ② 表, 表格 (C): Look at the table of contents in/at the front of the book. 看一看书前面的目录。

tablet /'tæblɪt/

- ① 药片 (C) = pill: She can't sleep without taking sleeping tablets. 她不吃安眠药就无法入睡。
- ② 碑, 牌, 匾 (C): The teacher's great feat is carved on that stone tablet. 那位教师的伟绩被镌刻在了那块石碑上。

tack /tæk/

- ① 图钉 (C): Dad hammered a tack into the wall and hung a small picture from it. 爸爸将一枚图钉钉在墙上, 然后往上挂了一幅小画。
- ② 方针, 行动步骤 (U, S) = policy: The fast food restaurant is trying a different tack to win back its lost customers. 这家快餐店正尝试另辟蹊径, 以期把失去的顾客争取回来。
- ③ 用图钉钉 (vt): They tacked a notice up on the board. 他们用图钉在告示牌上钉了一张通知。

tackle /'tækl/

解决 (vt) = deal with: Knowledge is valuable when it can be used to tackle real world problems. 知识的价值在于能用它来解决现实世界的诸多问题。

tact /tækt/

老练 (U): Billy mustered enough tact to untangle this love triangle. 比利十分老到地解开了这场恋爱的三角关系。

◆ 同源词 **tactful** (adj) 老练的; 机智的。

tactic /'tæktɪk/

战术, 策略 (P) = strategy: We em-

ployed all sorts of clever tactics to entice the enemy soldiers into the valley and killed them all. 我们使用了各种巧妙的战术把敌军诱入山谷并将其全部歼灭。

tactical /'tæktɪkəl/

战术(性)的, 策略上的 (adj) = strategic: We beat a tactical retreat after facing heavy fire. 我们在面对强大火力时实施了战术性撤退。

tag /tæg/

- ① 标签, 标牌 (C): There is no price tag on the dress but I'm sure it costs much more than I can afford. 这件连衣裙上没有价格标签, 但我敢肯定它的价钱远在我的购买能力之上。
- ② 给...贴上标签 (vt): Please help me tag all the goods. 请帮我把这些货物都贴上标签。
- ③ 把...称作, 给...贴上(...的)标签 (vt) = label: He has often been tagged as a failure ever since he failed the entrance examination. 自从入学考试失败以来他就常被人们称作失败者。

tail /teɪl/

- ① 尾巴 (C): The dog wagged his tail to welcome his owner back. 那条狗摇着尾巴欢迎主人归来。
- ② 跟踪, 尾随 (vt) = follow, track, trail: The police have tailed the suspect to his hiding place. 警方跟踪嫌疑犯至他的藏匿处。

tailor /'teɪlə(r)/

裁缝 (C) (请参阅附录“职业”)

take /teɪk/, took (pt), taken (pp)

- ① 带, 拿, 取 (vt): Be sure to take some money with you. 别忘了随身带些钱。
- ② 花费, 需要 (时间) (vt): It took me

days to finish the report. 我花了好几天时间才写完这份报告。

take after

与...相像 (*vt, u*) = look like, resemble: Betty looks like her mother in appearance, but she takes after her father in personality. 贝蒂的外表长得像母亲,但性格像父亲。

take apart

拆开 (*vt, s*) = disassemble; ⇔ put together: It took too much time to take a bicycle apart. 把自行车拆开太费时了。

take back

收回;撤回 (*vt, s*) = withdraw, retract: Bill won't take back what he said about that woman's dishonesty. 比尔不会收回他所说的有关那女人不诚实的话。

take down

①把...拆下 (*vt, s*) = remove: Jack took the clock down from the wall. 杰克把钟从墙上取了下来。

②把...记下 (*vt, s*) = write/note down: You should take down everything that your teacher says. 你应该把老师说的每一句话都记下来。

take in

①把(衣服)改小 (*vt, s*) ⇔ let out: You look thinner than before. I am afraid you must have your skirts taken in. 你看上去比以前瘦了。恐怕你得把裙子改改小了。

②欺骗 (*vt, s*) = deceive: That sales-girl took all of us in with her sincere manner. 那位女售货员用她“诚恳”的态度欺骗了我们所有人。

take off

①脱掉 (*vt, s*) = remove; ⇔ put on: Please take off your shoes before you enter the living room. 进客厅之前请把鞋子脱掉。

②起飞 (*vi*) ⇔ land: The plane is about to take off, so please buckle your seat-belt. 飞机马上就要起飞,请系好安全带。

③迅速增加;(经济等)起飞 (*vi*): Sales of cars have taken off in recent months. 汽车的销量在最近几个月内迅速增加。

take on

①雇用 (*vt, s*) = employ, hire: The factory took several new workers on for its assembly line. 该工厂为其装配线雇用了几个新工人。

②接受,承担 (*vt, s*) = undertake: Tina is willing to take on the task of arranging a meeting. 蒂娜愿意承担安排会议的任务。

③与...较量;接受...为对手 (*vt, s*): I dare not take you on at tennis. 在打网球方面,我可不敢和你较量。

④呈现 (*vt, u*): Some animals can take on the color of their background. 有些动物能呈现与其背景相似的颜色。

take over

接收;接管 (*vt, s*): When the Republican Party was voted out of power, no one was willing to take over the leadership. 当共和党败选时,没有一个人愿意接过领导权。

take to

①形成...的习惯 (*vt, u*) = form the habit of: I took to writing novels when I was in university. 我在读大学的时候就养成了写小说的习惯。

②喜欢上 (*vt, u*) = begin to like: I took to Julia/skiing at once. 我一下子就喜欢上朱丽亚了/滑雪了。

take up

①占去 (*vt, s*) = occupy: The refrigerator takes up too much space in the kitchen. 这冰箱占去了厨房太多的地方。

② 开始学习 (*vt, s*) = **begin to learn**: Betty took up gardening at twelve. 贝蒂 12 岁时就开始学习园艺了。

take up with

① 结识 (*vt, u*): Susan took up with a sugar daddy. 苏珊结识了一位阔佬(或甜爹)。

② 使忙于 (*vt, u*) = **be busy with**: These days I have been taken up with my new project. 这些天我一直忙于我的那个新项目。

tale /teɪl/

故事 (*C*): Fairy tales like “The Snow White” appeal to children all over the world. 《白雪公主》之类的童话故事受到全世界儿童的喜爱。My father is good at making up/telling tales. 我父亲很会编/讲故事。

talent /'tælənt/

① 天赋 (*S, U*): My sister has/shows a great talent for learning languages. But I have musical talent. 我姐姐在学习语言方面极有天赋,但我有音乐天分。

② 人才 (*U*): They're always looking for new/fresh talent. 他们一直在寻觅新秀。

talented /'tæləntɪd/

有才华的 (*adj*) = **gifted**: Vincent was described as a talented and dedicated musician. 文森特被描述成是一位有才华的、全身心投入的音乐家。

◆ 同源词 **talent** (*C, U*) 天赋;人才。

talk /tɔ:k/

① 谈话;讲话;谈论 (*vi*): I was talking to/with the teacher about the test. 我当时正在和老师谈考试的事。

② 谈话,交谈 (*S*) = **chat**: Mom and I had a long talk about my job last night. 昨晚,妈妈同我就我的工作问题进行了一次长谈。

③ (非正常) 演讲 (*C*) = **lecture, speech**: She will give a talk on feminism next week. 下周,她将以女权运动为题作一个演讲。

talk around

说服 (*vt, s*) = **talk/win over**: After a long talk with her, I still could not talk Betty around. 我和贝蒂进行了一次长谈,但还是不能说服她。

talk away

不断地讲 (*vi*) = **continue talking**: That woman talked away for over an hour until I lost my patience. 那女人一直讲了一个多钟头,直到我失去了耐心。

talk back

顶嘴 (*vi*): I won't let my children talk back to me like that. 我是不会让孩子像那样跟我顶嘴的。

talk out

通过协商解决 (*vt, s*): I think we should talk out our differences instead of taking legal action against each other. 我认为我们应该通过协商解决分歧,而不应对簿公堂。

talk over

① 商量 (*vt, s*) = **discuss, talk out/through**: Before I cut the deal with you, I must talk it over with my boss. 我和你做成这笔生意之前,我必须先跟老板商量一下。

② 说服 (*vt, s*) = **talk around, win over**: In the end, I talked Teddy over, and he promised to give me a loan. 最后,我说服了泰迪,他答应贷款给我。

talkative /'tɔ:kətɪv/

多言的 (*adj*): A talkative person often lacks wisdom. 多言者寡智。

tall /tɔ:l/

高(大)的 (*adj*): “How tall are you?” “I'm 170 cm tall.” “你多高?” “我身高 170 公分。”

tame /teɪm/

① (动物)驯化的;(人)温顺的 (*adj*) = **docile**; ⇔ **wild**: The lion is so tame that the lion-tamer can sit on its back. 这狮子温顺得驯狮员可以坐到它的背上去。

② 驯服 (vt) = **domesticate**: His job is to tame wild animals and teach them tricks. 他的工作是驯养野生动物并教它们耍把戏。

◆ 同源词 **tamer** (C) 驯兽者。

tan /tæn/

① 晒黑, 被晒成棕褐色 (vi): Judy has fair skin and never tans no matter how long she spends in the sun. 朱迪皮肤白皙, 不管在太阳底下晒多久都不会晒黑。

② 使晒成棕褐色, 使晒黑 (C): Some people would like to get a tan at any cost. 有些人愿意不惜任何代价把皮肤晒成棕褐色。

tangerine /ˌtændʒəˈri:n/

橘子 (C) (请参阅附录“水果”)

tangle /ˈtæŋɡl/

① 纠缠 (C): We cut our way through a tangle of scrub. 我们从盘根错节的灌木丛中砍出了一条路。

② 纠缠, 乱成一团 (vi): Lily's hair tangled in the wind. 莉莉的头发被风吹得乱成一团。

③ 使纠缠 (vt) ⇔ **untangle**: My leg got tangled in a mass of ropes. 我的腿被一团绳子缠住了。

tank /tæŋk/

① 箱, 罐, 柜, 槽 (C) (请参阅附录“容器”)

② 坦克 (C): In 1944, the Allies tanks swept into Germany, helping to win victory in Europe. 1944年, 盟军的坦克横扫德国, 从而帮助赢得了欧洲战场的胜利。

tap /tæp/

① 轻敲 (vt): He tapped his fingers on the desk impatiently. 他不耐烦地用手指敲着书桌。

② 窃听 (vi): Is our phone being tapped? 我们的电话被人窃听了吗?

③ 轻敲 (C): She heard a tap on the window. 她听到有人轻轻地敲了一下窗户。

④ 水龙头 (C) = **faucet**: Turn on the

tap and water will come out. 龙头一拧开水就会出来。

tape /teɪp/

① 录音(或录像)带 (U): Jack recorded his performance on tape. 杰克将他的演出录在了录音(或录像)带上。

② 录音(或录像)带 (C): They listened to some tapes of her songs. 他们听了几盘她的歌曲录音带。

③ 把...录在录音(或录像)带上 (vt): Mom has taped the TV program for me to watch after the test. 妈妈将那电视节目录了下来, 以便让我考完试后观看。

④ 用绷带包扎 (vt): The doctor has taped up my swollen ankle. 医生用绷带将我发肿的脚踝包扎了起来。

taper /ˈteɪpə(r)/

(使) 一端逐渐变细/变尖 (vt, vi):

Her trouser legs are slightly tapered. 她的裤管从上到下越来越窄。

taper off

逐渐减弱, 逐渐变小 (vi) = **tail/trail off**: Her interest/voice seems to be tapering off. 她的兴趣/嗓音好像越来越小了。

tar /tɑ:(r)/

① 柏油, 煤焦油, 沥青 (U): The temperature rose up to 38°C, and the tar on the road melted. 气温上升到摄氏 38 度, 马路上的柏油都融化了。

◆ 同源词 **tarry** (adj) 柏油的。

② 浇焦油(或柏油)于 (vt): The tarred body was burned beyond recognition. 涂了焦油的人体已被烧得无法辨认了。

target /ˈtɑ:ɡɪt/

① 靶, 靶子 (C): I fired and hit/but missed the target. 我开枪并击中了/开了枪但未击中标靶。

② (攻击的) 对象, 靶子 (C): Her latest book has become a target of criticism. 她最新出版的书籍已成为批评的对象。

③ 目标 (C) = **goal**: I've set myself a target of losing one kilo a week. 我自己定了个目标: 一周减轻一公斤。

④使针对 (vt) = aim: His criticism is targeted at me. 他的批评是针对着我来的。

tariff /'tærɪf/

关税 (C) = customs duty: The government has decided to impose a stiff tariff on imported tobacco products. 政府已决定对进口的烟草产品征收高额关税。

tarnish /'tɑːnɪʃ/

使灰暗,使蒙上阴影;败坏,玷污 (vt) = taint: The violent fight has tarnished the image of football. 那次激烈的打斗败坏了足球的形象。

tart /tɑːt/

①果馅饼 (C): I would like a strawberry tart. 我要一个草莓馅饼。

②尖酸刻薄的 (adj) = sharp, sarcastic: Gary made a tart remark about the female legislator who often trumped up false charges. 加里对那个经常捏造罪证诬告别人的女立法成员发表了尖刻的评论。

task /tɑːsk/

任务 (C): I will quickly perform/fulfill the task I have been assigned. 我将很快完成分配给我的任务。

taste /teɪst/

①味觉 (U): A chef needs to have a keen sense of taste. 厨师长必须具有极灵敏的味觉。

◆同源词 **tasteless** (adj) 无味的。

②味道 (S) = flavor: Sugar has a sweet taste. 糖有甜味。

③尝;少量 (S): Have a taste of my cake and see if it is too sweet. 尝一尝我做的蛋糕,看看是不是太甜。

④爱好 (C) = liking: Perry has a taste for classical music. 佩利爱好古典音乐。

◆同源词 **tasteful** (adj) 有鉴赏力的。

⑤尝起来 (vi): The soup tastes delicious. 这汤喝起来味道真鲜。

⑥品尝 (vt): My mother always tastes food before adding salt. 我妈妈在给食物加盐之前总要先尝一尝。

tasty /'teɪsti/

美味的 (adj) = delicious: The smoked salmon is tasty. Would you like a try? 熏鲑鱼真鲜美,你要尝尝吗?

tattoo /tə'tuː/

①文身 (C): Billy has a tattoo of an eagle on his chest. 比利的胸口有一只老鹰的文身。

②刺(花纹或图案);刺花纹于 (vt): Greg's back was heavily tattooed. 格雷格的背上刺有好多花纹。

taunt /tɔːnt/

①嘲笑 (vt) = tease, ridicule, deride: The other children often taunted Mike about his stuttering. 其余的孩子经常嘲笑迈克的口吃。

②嘲讽 (P): Susan hurled cruel taunts at Sam about his weight. 苏珊无情地对山姆的体重进行了嘲讽。

tax /tæks/

①税,税款 (C): The income tax I have to pay this year is 30,000 dollars. 今年我要付的所得税是30,000美元。

◆同源词 **tax-free** (adj) 免税的。 **taxpayer** (C) 纳税者。

②负担 (S): The long walk would be too much of a tax on my strength. 长距离步行对我的体能会是一个过重的负担。

◆同源词 **taxing** (adj) 费力的,累人的。

③对...征税 (vt): Luxuries are heavily taxed in America. 在美国,奢侈品被课以重税。

◆同源词 **taxation** (U) 征税,课税。

④使不堪重负 (vt) = strain: The endless noise is beginning to tax my patience. 无休无止的噪音快要使我失去耐性。

taxi /'tæksi/

出租车 (C) = cab: He hailed a taxi and got in. 他招呼了一辆出租车并坐了上去。

tea /tiː/

茶 (U): While we were chatting, Mom made tea for us. 当我们在闲谈时,妈妈给我们泡了茶。

teach /ti:tʃ/, taught (pt), taught (pp)

教 (vt): I teach my cousin English in my leisure time. 我在闲暇时教表弟英语。

- ◆ **相关词** 指教某人学某事时, **teach** 是最常用的词。 **instruct** 比较正式。 **train** (训练)。 **coach** (辅导)。 **tutor** (家教)。

teacher /'ti:tʃə(r)/

教师 (C) (请参阅附录“职业”)

team /ti:m/

队, 组 (C): He joined/organized/disbanded the school basketball team. 他参加/组织/解散了校篮球队。

team up with

与...合作 (vt, u): It is impossible for me to team up with that irresponsible woman. 要我和那个不负责任的女人合作是不可能的。

tear /teə(r)/, tore (pt), torn (pp)

① 被撕裂 (vi): The material tears easily. 这种衣料很容易撕破。

② 撕开, 撕裂 (vt) = rip: How come you tore the paper into pieces? 你干吗要把这纸撕成碎片?

③ /'triə(r)/ 眼泪 (C, usu. P): All of us shed/wept/dropped tears when Ms Kernan left. 柯南女士离去时我们全都掉下了眼泪。

- ◆ **同源词** **tearful** (adj) 眼泪汪汪的。

tear down

拆毁; 撕下 (vt, s) = knock/pull down, demolish: The earthquake caused a lot of damage to the building, so the owner decided to tear it down. 地震给这栋大楼造成了很大的破坏, 所以房主决定将它拆除。

tear off

① 扯掉, 撕掉 (vt, s) = rip off: The blast tore off the railroad station. 爆炸把火车站给掀掉了。

② 飞奔而去 (vi) = dash off: After grabbing a quick breakfast, Jack tore off to school. 杰克匆匆忙忙地吃了点早饭就直奔学校去了。

tear up

把...撕碎 (vt, s) = rip up, rip into pieces: Jim tore his paper up and scattered the pieces all over the floor. 吉姆把他的论文撕得粉碎, 碎纸片撒了一地。

tease /ti:z/

嘲笑, 拿...寻开心 (vt) = make fun of: Don't tease the poor little boy about his weight. 别拿那可怜小男孩的体重来寻开心。

technical /'teknikəl/

① 专业的, 专科的 (adj): The book is hard to read; there are too many technical terms. 这本书很难读懂, 专业术语太多。

② 技术的 (adj): We need a technical expert to help us. 我们需要一名技术专家的帮助。

technician /tek'nɪʃən/

技师, 技术(人)员 (C) (请参阅附录“职业”)

technique /tek'ni:k/

技术 (C, U): He acquired techniques/the technique for carving from his father. 他从父亲那里学到了雕刻技术。

technology /tek'nɒlədʒi/

① 技术设备 (U): The Ford company has decided to transfer high technology to local companies. 福特公司已决定把高科技设备转让给各地区的子公司。

- ◆ **同源词** **technological** (adj) 科技的。

② 技术 (C): We should apply modern technologies to agriculture. 我们应该将新技术应用于农业。

tedious /'ti:diəs/

冗长乏味的 (adj) = boring: His tedious lecture dragged on until every one of us dozed off and began to snore. 他那冗长乏味的演讲没完没了, 拖得我们每个人都昏昏欲睡并打起鼾来。

teenage /'ti:neɪdʒ/

十几岁的, 青少年的 (adj): The singer is very popular with teenage girls. 这位歌手在十几岁的小女孩中很受欢迎。

- ◆ **同源词** **teenager** (C) (13到19岁间的) 青少年。

teens /ti:nz/

十几岁 (P): I fell in love for the first time in my teens. 我在十几岁的时候第一次坠入情网。

telegram /'telɪgræm/

电报 (C): We received/sent a telegram. 我们收到了 / 发了一份电报。

telegraph /'telɪgrɑ:f/

电报 (U): The news came by telegraph. 这消息是通过电报传送来的。

telephone /'telɪfəʊn/

① 电话(机) (C) = **phone**: If the telephone rings, could you answer it? 如果电话铃响了, 你能接一下吗?

② 打电话(给) (vi, vt) = **call**: I telephoned (my mom) to say I would arrive home late. 我(给妈妈)打电话说我会晚点儿回家。

telescope /'telɪskəʊp/

望远镜 (C): You can observe the stars by telescope. 你可以用望远镜来观察星星。

◆ 相关词 **microscope** (显微镜)。 **binoculars** (双筒望远镜)。

television /'telɪvɪʒən/

① 电视机 (C) = **television set**: We bought a new color television. 我们买了一台新的彩色电视机。

② 电视 (U): Don't watch too much television. 电视别看得太多了。

tell /tel/, told (pt), told (pp)

① 告诉 (vt): Tell me about your trip to Japan. 跟我说说你的日本之行。

② 显示 (vt) = **show**: The green light tells you that the air-conditioner is on. 绿灯亮时表示空调开着。

③ 辨别, 识别 (vt) = **distinguish**: I can't tell John from his twin brother. They look too much alike. 我分不清约翰和他那孪生兄弟。他俩看上去太像了。

tell apart

区别 (vt, s) = **pick apart**: The replica of the vase is so good that I can't tell it and its original apart. 这花瓶的复制品非常完美, 我都无法区别它和原件了。

tell off

责备 (vt, s) = **call/dress down, come down on**: My teacher told me off for breaking the window. 我的老师责备我打破了窗户。

tell on

告发 (vt, u) = **inform against/on**: Jimmy cheated on the test, and Pan told on him. 吉米考试作弊, 潘告发了他。

teller /'telə(r)/

(银行) 出纳员 (C) = **bank clerk**: That teller cashed the check for me. 那位银行出纳员为我将支票兑换成了现金。

◆ 相关词 **automatic teller machine** (自动柜员机)。

temper /'tempə(r)/

① 脾气 (C): Joe has a hot/bad/good temper. 乔的脾气暴躁 / 很坏 / 很好。

② 心情 (C) = **mood**: Lisa is always in a good temper. 莉莎的心情总是很好。

temperament /'tempərəmənt/

① 气质, 性情 (C) = **disposition**: Stewart has a poetic / nervous / excitable / fiery / cheerful/mild temperament. 斯图尔特的性情有点诗意 / 带点神经质 / 容易激动 / 暴烈 / 开朗 / 温和。

② 气质, 性情 (U): Chris is cheerful/quiet by temperament. 克莉丝生性开朗 / 安静。

temperamental /'tempərə'mentəl/

情绪化的 (adj) = **moody**: It is difficult to get along well with a person who is so temperamental. 这么情绪化的人很难与之相处好。

temperate /'tempərət/

① (气候) 温和的 (adj) = **mild**: Los Angeles's climate is temperate — neither too hot nor too cold. 洛杉矶气候温和——不太冷也不太热。

② 温和的, 不偏激的 (adj) = **sensible**: ⇔ **intemperate**: A temperate person expresses temperate criticism. 性格温和的人批评人时也温和。

temperature /'tempərɪtʃə(r)/

体温; 温度 (C): The nurse took my temperature with a thermometer. 护士用体温计给我量了体温。

tempest /'tempɪst/

大风暴, 暴风雨 (C) = **storm**: Many huts were ripped open under the force of the tempest. 许多茅屋被大风暴掀翻了。

temple /'templ/

庙宇 (C): The temple was built 300 years ago. 这座庙宇建于 300 年前。

tempo /'tempəʊ/

节奏; 速度 (C) = **pace, beat**: We should step up/slow down the tempo. 我们应该加快/放慢速度。

temporary /'tempərəri/

暂时的 (*adj*) ⇔ **permanent**: The arrangement is only temporary. 这个安排只是临时性的。

◆同源词 **temporarily** (*adv*) 暂时地。

tempt /tempt/

引诱 (*vt*) = **allure**: The advertisement struck a chord in the hearts of teenagers; therefore, it could tempt them into buying its brand of sneakers. 这则广告打动了青少年的心弦, 从而有可能诱使他们去购买这个品牌的运动鞋。

◆同源词 **tempting** (*adj*) 诱人的。

temptation /temp'teɪʃən/

诱惑 (U, C) = **attraction, allure**: The boys gave in to/resisted the temptation to take a bite out of the cake. 那些男孩因为经不住诱惑而吃了一口蛋糕/那些男孩经受住了诱惑而没有去吃那蛋糕。

ten /ten/

十 (*adj, C*)

tenant /'tenənt/

房客 (C) ⇔ **landlord/landlady**: A tenant is supposed to pay rent on a monthly basis. 房客应每月缴付房租。

tend /tend/

往往会, 易于, 倾向于 (*vi*) = **be inclined, be prone, be apt**: She tends to go

to bed late. 她常常很晚睡觉。

tendency /'tendənsɪ/

趋势, 倾向 (C) = **inclination**: I have a tendency to get fat. I'd better go on a diet. 我容易发胖, 最好节食。

tender /'tendə(r)/

① 温柔的 (*adj*) = **gentle**: Our teacher is always tender with us. 我们的老师对我们一直很亲切。

◆同源词 **tenderness** (U) 温柔。

② 嫩的 (*adj*) ⇔ **tough**: The beef is tender and delicious. 这牛肉又嫩又可口。

tennis /'tenɪs/

网球运动 (U) (请参阅附录“运动”)

tense /tens/

① 紧张的 (*adj*) = **nervous**: Mary was so tense the night before her exams that she couldn't sleep. 玛莉在考试的前夜紧张得没能入睡。

② 绷紧的 (*adj*) = **stiff, tight**: My neck is tense. I need a massage. 我的脖子僵直紧绷, 需要按摩一下。

③ (使) 拉紧 (*vi, vt*) = **tighten**; ⇔ **flex** (*vt*): All the muscles of my body (were) tensed. 我全身的肌肉都紧绷。

tension /'tenʃən/

紧张 (U): The U. N. is trying every possible means to relieve/ease/reduce the international tension. 联合国正试图用一切可能的方法来缓解国际紧张局势。

tent /tent/

帐篷 (C): We put up/pitched our tent near the waterfall and took it down the next day. 我们把帐篷搭在了瀑布边, 第二天才把它拆除。

tentative /'tentətɪv/

暂定的 (*adj*): We have made a tentative plan to hold a class reunion. The tentative date for the reunion has also been fixed. 我们暂定举办一次班级团聚会。暂定的团聚日期也已安排好了。

term /tɜ:m/

① 任期 (C): The president served out

his four-year term. 总统的四年任期届满。

② 学期 (C) = **semester**: In South Africa, a school year is divided into three terms. 在南非,一学年分成三个学期。

③ 术语 (C) = **jargon**: The article is hard to understand; there're too many technical terms. 这篇文章很难懂,术语太多了。

④ 条款 (P) = **condition**: Read the terms carefully before signing a contract. 签合同之前要仔细阅读条款。

⑤ 措辞 (P): We need to protest in the strongest terms. 我们要用最强烈的措辞进行抗议。

terminal /'tɜ:mɪnəl/

① (疾病)晚期的,末期的 (*adj*): Mr. Green has got terminal cancer, and he knows his days are numbered. 格林先生已到了癌症晚期,他知道自己来日无多了。

◆ 同源词 **terminally** (*adv*) 在晚期。

② (公共汽车等的) 终点站; (机场的) 航站楼 (C): I will meet you at the bus terminal tomorrow. 我明天在公共汽车终点站和你见面。

terminate /'tɜ:mɪneɪt/

使终止 (*vt*) = **end**: We have decided to terminate the contract because the construction company has never fulfilled its terms to the letter. 我们已决定终止合同,因为建设公司从未严格履行合约的条款。

◆ 同源词 **termination** (C, U) 终止,结束。

terrace /'terəs/

露台 (C): My wife grows some plants on the terrace. 我太太在露台上种了一些植物。

terrible /'terəbl/

① 糟糕的 (*adj*) = **awful**, **bad**: I've had a terrible day. 这一天我过得很糟。

② 可怕的 (*adj*) = **severe**: It was a terrible accident. 这是一场可怕事故。

terrific /tə'rifɪk/

极棒的,极好的 (*adj*) = **very good**, **ex-**

cellent: Your performance was terrific today. 你今天的表现真是太棒了。

terrify /'terɪfaɪ/

恐吓,使惊恐 (*vt*) = **scare**, **frighten**: The man in black terrified me into dealing in drugs for him. 那个穿黑衣服的男子胁迫我为他做毒品生意。

◆ 同源词 **terrifying** (*adj*) 令人惊恐的。 **terrified** (*adj*) 感到惊恐的。 **terror** (S, U) 害怕,恐惧。

territory /'terɪtəri/

① 国土,领土 (C, U): We should defend our territory. 我们要保卫国土。

② 领域 (C) = **field**: He is an authority in the territory of physics. 他是物理学领域内的一名权威。

terror /'terə(r)/

① 恐惧 (U) = **fear**: I've never felt so much terror in my life. 我生平从未感觉到如此巨大的恐惧。

② 引起恐怖的事物 (或人) (C): The giant man is a terror to the children. 那个巨人对孩子们来说是个令人恐怖的人物。

terrorist /'terərɪst/

恐怖分子 (C): The police sprayed the garage with a fusillade of bullets, killing all the terrorists. 警方对车库进行了连续射击,打死了所有的恐怖分子。

◆ 同源词 **terrorism** (U) 恐怖主义。

terrorize /'terəraɪz/

威胁,恐吓 (*vt*): Many civilians were terrorized into leaving their own homes when the invaders occupied the capital. 在入侵者占领首都时,许多平民被吓得逃离了家园。

◆ 同源词 **terror** (U) 恐惧。

test /test/

① 测验,试验,考试 (C) = **exam**: We'll take a test tomorrow. 明天我们要参加考试。

② 测试 (C) = **examination**: I can't see very clearly. I may need an eye test. 我看不太清楚。我的眼睛可能需要做一次测试。

③ 考验 (C): Our product can stand the test of time. 我们的产品经得起时间的考验。

④ 测试 (vt): The teacher is testing the kids on their reading ability. 老师在测试孩子们的阅读能力。

testament /'testəmənt/

证明 (C): The high success rates are a testament to this school's high teaching standards. 高成功率是该校教学水平高的证明。

testify /'testɪfaɪ/

作证 (vi): I would like to testify for/against the accused. 我想为被告作证 / 我想作不利于被告的证言。

testimony /'testɪməni/

证词 (U): I am willing to offer/retract my testimony against the plaintiff. 我愿意作 / 收回对原告不利的证词。

◆ 相关词 **evidence** (证据)。 **witness** (证人)。

◆ 同尾词 **alimony** (赡养费)。 **patrimony** (祖传财产)。 **matrimony** (已婚)。

text /tekst/

课文 (U): Please preview the text of Lesson Two at home. 请在家里预习第二课的课文。

textbook /'tekstbʊk/

教科书 (C): Prof. Lin is looking for a textbook on English grammar. 林教授在找一本英语语法教科书。

◆ 相关词 **reference books** (参考书)。 **outside reading** (课外阅读)。

textile /'tekstaɪl/

纺织品 (C): With its low labor cost, China has captured most of the textile market. 因为劳动力成本低, 中国获得了大部分的纺织品市场。

texture /'tekstʃə(r)/

质地; 手感 (C): The synthetic fabric has a delicate/smooth/rough/coarse texture. 这种合成纤维织物的质地很精细 / 很光滑 / 很粗糙。

than /ðən; ðæn/

① 比 (conj): John is taller than me/I am. 约翰比我高。

② 而不... (conj): I'd rather stay home than go out on such a hot day. 这么炎热的天气, 我宁愿待在家里, 而不愿出去。

③ 除了 (conj) = **except**. **but**, **other than**: He leaves me no option than to quit. 他使我除了离职外别无选择。

thank /θæŋk/

① 感谢, 谢意 (P) = **gratitude** (U): Here I'd like to give my heartfelt thanks to you all. 我在这里要向你们所有人表达我衷心的感谢。

② 幸亏 (P) = **owing** (to): Thanks to your help, I've overcome the difficulties. 由于你的帮助, 我才得以克服了困难。

③ 感谢 (vt): I have to thank the doctor for saving my life. 我要感谢那位医生救了 my 命。

④ 责怪, 要... 负责 (vt) = **blame**: You can thank nobody except yourself for the failure. 你的失败怪不得别人, 只能怪你自己。

thankful /'θæŋkf(ʊ)l/

感谢的 (adj) = **grateful**: You should be thankful to Winnie for all this help. 你应感谢温妮为你提供的所有这些帮助。

◆ 同源词 **thankfully** (adv) 感谢地。

that /ðət; ðæt/

① (用以引导名词性或状语从句) (conj): I know that he will quit. 我知道他会辞职的。

② (关系代名词) (rel pron) = **which**: Have you seen the car that John bought last month? 你看见约翰上个月买的那辆汽车了吗?

③ 那个 (det) ⇔ **this**: You look in this room and I'll look in that one over there. 你在这间屋子里看看, 我去那边的那间屋子看看。

④ 那 (pron): I've got a meeting at 9 o'clock, but I'll be free after that. 我九点钟有个会议, 但那之后我就有空了。

⑤ 那么 (adv) = **so**: The weather is scorching outside but it isn't that hot inside here. 外面的天气极热, 但在这儿的

里面倒不那么热。

thaw /θɔ:/

解冻 (vi) = melt; ⇔ freeze: The river begins to thaw in April. 这河从四月份开始解冻。

the /ðə, ði: ði:/

这, 那 (用以指特定的、已经或正在谈的人或事物或唯一存在的某事物) (art): I saw a movie last night. The movie was a romance between a doctor and a nurse. 我昨晚看了一部影片。那部片子讲的是一个医生和一名护士之间的罗曼史。

theater /'θiətə(r)/

① 剧院 (C) = theatre: The audience packed the theater in which the famous play *Phantom of the Opera* was shown. 观众挤满了正上演名剧《剧院魅影》的剧院。

② 戏剧 (U) = theatre: I'm interested in (the) theater. How about you? 我对戏剧很有兴趣。你呢?

theatrical /θr'iætrɪkəl/

① 戏剧的 (adj): Jane works hard to hone her theatrical skills. 珍为了磨练演技而刻苦练习。

② 夸张的, 戏剧性的 (adj) = dramatic: Mimi made a very theatrical display of being grateful. 咪咪做出了一副极为夸张的感激涕零的样子。

theft /θeft/

① 偷窃 (C): James committed a theft and was held in police custody. 詹姆士因偷东西而被警方拘留。

◆ 同源词 **thief** (C) 小偷。 **thieve** (vi) 行窃。

② 偷窃 (U): While car theft is on the decrease, carjacking is on the increase. 就在偷车事件正在下降之际, 劫车事件却在上升。

◆ 同源词 **thievish** (adj) 偷窃成性的。

their /ðeə/

他们的 (they 的所有格) (det)

theirs /ðeəz/

他们的 (they 的物主代词绝对形式) (pron)

them /ðəm; ðem/

他们 (they 的宾格) (pron)

theme /θi:m/

主题 (C): The theme of our discussion today is "How to Lead a Healthier Life." 我们今天讨论的主题是“怎样拥有一个更健康的生活”。

themselves /ðəm'selvz/

他们自己 (they 的反身代词) (pron)

then /ðen/

① 那时, 当时 (adv) = at that time: I was an elementary school student then. 那时我还是个小学生。

② 然后 (adv) = afterwards: We went for a drink and then went home. 我们去喝了一杯饮料(或酒), 然后就回家了。

③ 那样的话, 那么 (adv) = in that case: They may not offer me a high salary. Then I won't take the job. 他们可能不会给我高薪。那样的话, 我就不会接受那份工作了。

theoretical /,θiə'retɪkəl/

理论上的 (adj) = hypothetical; ⇔ practical: It is a theoretical possibility that a person could fly if he had wings. 人如果有翅膀就能飞, 这在理论上是可能的。

◆ 同源词 **theoretically** (adv) 在理论上。

theory /'θiəri/

① 理论 (C): The professor put forward a new theory to explain why dinosaurs became extinct. 那位教授提出了一种解释恐龙灭绝原因的新理论。

◆ 同源词 **theorize** (vt, vi) (使)理论化。

② 理论 (U) ⇔ practice: In theory, the project sounds practicable. But in practice, you'll have a lot of problems with it. 在理论上, 这个计划听起来是可行的。但在实践中, 你会遇到许多问题。

therapist /'θerəpɪst/

治疗师 (C): Jimmy is a highly-trained speech therapist. 吉米是个受过严格训练的语言治疗师。

therapy /'θerəpi/

① 疗法 (U): When someone suffers

from shock, a doctor will employ electroshock therapy. 如果有人休克, 医生会采用电击疗法。

② 治疗 (U): Linda was found seized with melancholy, and therefore is in therapy. 琳达被查出患有忧郁症, 因而在接受治疗。

there /ðəə(r)/

在那里 (adv) ⇔ here: The man standing over there is my uncle. 站在那里的这个男人是我的叔叔。

thereafter /ɪðeər'ɑ:ftə(r)/

此后, 以后 (adv): Mr. Smith left the publishing company, and went abroad to study shortly thereafter. 史密斯先生离开了出版公司, 此后不久就出国留学了。

thereby /ɪðeə'baɪ/

因此, 由此, 从而 (adv) = as a result, hence: John was adopted by the couple, thereby gaining the right to inherit the land from them. 约翰是由这对夫妇收养的, 因而享有对他们土地的继承权。

therefore /'ðeəfɔ:/

因此 (adv) = thus, accordingly: It rained hard, and therefore the game was put off. 雨下得很大, 因此比赛延期了。

thermometer /θə'mɒmɪtə(r)/

温度计; 寒暑表 (C): The oral thermometer reads 38 degrees. 口用温度计上显示的读数是 38 度。

these /ði:z/

这些 (det) (this 的复数) ⇔ those: These books are mine; those are yours. 这些书是我的, 那些是你的。

they /ðeɪ/

他们 (主格) (pron)

thick /θɪk/

① 厚的 (adj) ⇔ thin: The book is thick and heavy. 这本书又厚又重。

② 密布的 (adj) = filled: The air was thick with smoke. 空气中满是浓烟。

③ 茂密的, 浓密的 (adj) ⇔ thin: How I envy your long thick hair. 我多么羡慕

你那浓密的长发啊。

④ 厚厚地; 茂密地 (adv): The flowers grew thickest near the lake. 靠湖的花儿生长得最茂盛。

◆ 同源词 **thicken** (vi, vt) (使) 变厚 (或密、浓等)。 **thickness** (C, U) 厚度。

thief /θi:f/

小偷 (C): A thief broke into his house, but fortunately he was arrested by the police. 一名小偷闯入了他的屋子, 所幸的是他被警方逮捕了。

◆ 同源词 **theft** (C, U) 偷窃。

◆ 相关词 **robber** (抢劫者)。 **burglar** (夜盗)。 **pickpocket** (扒手)。 **shoplifter** (商品扒手)。

thigh /θaɪ/

大腿 (C): The stranger lurked around, looking for his prey. He would stab a lone woman in her thigh, and then disappeared in the dark. 那个陌生人潜伏在附近, 寻找着他的猎物。他会用刀刺独行女子的大腿, 然后消失在夜色中。

thin /θɪn/

① 薄的 (adj) ⇔ thick: The ice over the lake is still too thin to stand on. 湖面上的冰仍然太薄, 不能往上站。

② 稀薄的 (adj) ⇔ thick: The sauce is too thin. 这调味汁太稀了。

③ 瘦的 (adj) ⇔ fat, overweight: You're too thin. You need to eat more. 你太瘦了, 需要多吃点东西。

◆ 比较 **slim** (苗条的)。 **slender** (苗条的)。 **lean** (瘦而健美的)。 **skinny** (皮包骨的)。 **underweight** (过轻的)。 **emaciated** (瘦得不成样子的)。

thin out

散去 (vi) = disperse: After the movie star left, the crowd is starting to thin out. 那位电影明星离开后, 人群便开始散去。

thing /θɪŋ/

① 物, 东西 (C) = stuff, object: What's that thing on the floor? 地板上的那个东西是什么?

② 事, 事情 (C): The first thing I

thought of was my daughter's safety. 我首先想到的事是女儿的安全。

think /θɪŋk/, thought (pt), thought (pp)

① 想, 思考 (vi): With so much noise, I can't think. 噪声这么大, 我无法思考。

◆ 同源词 **thinking** (U) 思考。 **thought** (U) 思考; (C) 想法。

② 认为 (vt) = **suppose**: I don't think it will rain tomorrow. 我认为明天不会下雨。

③ 想像, 明白 (vt) = **imagine, understand**: I can't think why Janice did this. 我不明白珍妮斯为什么会这么做。

think out/through

仔细(或全面)考虑 (vt, s) = **think over**: Before you make a decision, you should think all things out. 你应该在作决定前把所有的事情全盘仔细地考虑一下。

think over

仔细考虑 (vt, s) = **consider**: Before I decide to accept your offer, I must think it over. 我必须仔细考虑后再决定是否接受你的提议。

think up

想出 (vt, s) = **dream/cook up**: Jane thought up an excuse for being late for the meeting. 珍想出了一个她开会迟到的借口。

third /θɜːd/

第三 (adj, C)

thirst /θɜːst/

① 口渴 (U): He quenched his thirst with a large glass of iced tea. 他为了解渴而喝了一大杯冰茶。

② 欲望 (S) = **desire, craving, longing**: Hermione is a student who has a thirst for knowledge. 赫迈厄妮是个有着强烈求知欲的学生。

③ 渴望 (vi) = **desire, long, crave, hunger**: Teenagers usually thirst for independence. 青少年一般都渴望独立。

thirsty /'θɜːstɪ/

① 口渴的 (adj): I drink only water

when I feel thirsty. 我口渴时只喝水。

② 渴望的 (adj) = **hungry**: Many people are thirsty for power. 许多人都渴求权力。

thirteen /,θɜː'ti:n/

十三 (adj, C)

thirty /'θɜːtɪ/

三十 (adj, C)

this /ðɪs/

① 这个, 这 (det): I will take the children to the zoo this week. 这星期我将带孩子们去动物园。

② 这个, 这 (pron): We're getting some new machines next month, and this will help us increase production. 下个月我们就会有一些新机器, 而这能帮助我们提高产量。

③ 这么, 这样 (adv) = **so**: I've never been this tired before. 我过去从没有这么累过。

thorn /θɔːn/

刺 (C): I stepped on a sharp thorn and tried to remove it from my sole. 我踩到一根很尖的刺, 想试着把它从脚底拔除。

thorny /'θɔːni/

棘手的 (adj) = **complicated, intractable**: How to improve relations between the two countries is a thorny problem. 如何改善这两个国家间的关系是一个棘手的问题。

thorough /'θʌrə/

① 彻底的 (adj) = **complete**: The Chinese usually give their house a thorough cleaning before the Chinese New Year. 中国人通常会在春节前把屋子彻底打扫一遍。

◆ 同源词 **thoroughly** (adv) 彻底地。

② 细心的 (adj) = **careful**: She's a slow worker but very thorough. 她做事较慢但很细心。

those /ðəʊz/

① 那些 (det) (that 的复数): Why are those people waiting here? 那些人何为在此等候着?

② 那些 (pron) = **people**: Heaven helps

those who help themselves. 天助(那些)自助者。

though /ðəʊ/

① 虽然 (*conj*) = **although**: Though he is rich, he is not happy. 他虽然富有, 却并不快乐。

② 不过, 然而 (*adv*) = **however, nevertheless**: He is rich. He is not happy, though. 他很有钱, 不过他并不快乐。

thought /θɔ:t/

① **think** 的过去式和过去分词

② 考虑, 思考 (*U*) = **consideration**: I will give your suggestion some serious thought. 我会认真考虑你的建议的。

③ 思绪, 情绪 (*C*): When I'm unwell, I find it hard to collect my thoughts. 我身体不适时常常会思绪不宁。

thoughtful /'θɔ:tf(ʊ)l/

① 沉思的 (*adj*) = **pensive**: Mom was thoughtful for a moment and then answered my question. 妈妈沉思了一会儿, 然后回答了我的问题。

② 体贴的; 考虑周到的 (*adj*) = **considerate**; ⇔ **thoughtless**: It was very thoughtful of you to remember my birthday. 你真是体贴, 还记得我的生日。

thousand /'θauzənd/

千 (*adj, C*)

thrash /θræʃ/

① 辗转反侧, 翻滚 (*vi*) = **toss and turn**: The wounded soldier thrashed about in his sleep. 那位受伤的士兵睡觉时辗转反侧。

② (鞭) 打 (*vt*) = **hit, strike**: The farmer thrashed his cow with a whip. 那农民用鞭子抽打他的牛。

③ 击败 (*vt*) = **defeat, beat**: We thrashed the visiting/home team 3-0. 我们以三比〇击败客/主队。

thrash out

通过讨论解决(或达成) (*vt, s*): We spent several hours thrashing out a solution to the problem. 我们花了几个小时讨论出了解决这个问题的办法。

thread /θred/

① 线 (*U*): We use a needle and thread for sewing. 我们用针和线缝纫。

② 穿线于(针) (*vt*): My vision is so poor that it's very difficult for me to thread the needle. 我的视力太差, 穿针已很困难。

threat /θret/

① 威胁 (*C*) = **menace**: The giant gas tank poses a threat to our safety. 那个巨大的煤气罐对我们的安全构成了威胁。

② 威胁 (*U*) = **duress, coercion**: The boy obeyed, but only under threat of punishment. 那男孩只有在惩罚的威胁下才表示服从。

threaten /'θretən/

威胁 (*vt*): The man threatened to kill the hostage if his demand for money was rejected. 那个男子威胁说, 假如他对钱的要求遭拒绝, 他将杀死人质。

◆ 同源词 **threatening** (*adj*) 威胁(性)的; 恐吓(性)的。

three /θri:/

三 (*adj, C*)

threshold /'θreʃhəʊld, 'θreʃəʊld/

门槛 (*C*): Before you enter the living room, you have to cross a threshold. 你进客厅前得先跨过门槛。

thrift /θrɪft/

节约, 节俭 (*U*) = **economy**; ⇔ **lavishness**: With no economic recovery in sight, we must practice thrift. 因为经济复苏无望, 我们必须厉行节约。

thrifty /'θrɪftɪ/

节约的 (*adj*) = **economical, frugal**; ⇔ **lavish**: We should be thrifty in using money. 我们应该节约用钱。

thrill /θrɪl/

① 使激动, 使兴奋 (*vt*) = **excite**: It thrilled me to watch the man crossing Niagara Falls on a tightrope. 看那人走在一根钢索上跨越尼亚加拉瀑布使我非常激动。

◆ 同源词 **thrilling** (*adj*) 令人激动的。

② 兴奋, 激动, 快感 (*C*) = **excitement**

(U): Jack gets a thrill out of traveling at high speed. 杰克喜欢高速行驶以从中寻求刺激。

thriller /'θrɪlə(r)/

惊险小说(或电影等)(C): Never did I enjoy reading a thriller. 我从不喜欢看惊险小说。

thrive /θraɪv/

繁荣(vi) = flourish, prosper: Business can only thrive in a free-market economy. 商业只有在自由市场经济中才能繁荣。

throat /θrəʊt/

喉咙(C): I might have got a cold. I have a sore throat, a runny nose and a severe headache. 我可能感冒了。我喉咙疼、流鼻涕,而且头痛得厉害。

throb /θrɒb/

(心脏、脉搏等)跳动;猛烈地跳动(vi): My head is starting to throb with pain. 我的头开始抽着痛了。

throne /θrəʊn/

①王位(S): After the king died, his eldest son succeeded to the throne. 国王驾崩后,他的长子继承了王位。

②御座(C): The king sat on his magnificent gold throne. 国王坐在他华丽的金御座上。

throng /θrɒŋ/

①蜂拥,群集(vi) = crowd: All the movie fans thronged around the movie star, asking for her autograph. 影迷们都簇拥着影星要求她签名。

②一大群(C) = groups: Throngs of passengers stood around the platform, waiting for the delayed train. 月台上站满了成群的乘客,等候着误点的火车。

through /θru:/

①穿过(pre): The bird flew out through the window. 那鸟穿过窗口飞了出去。

②经由:通过(pre) = by means of: She got the job through an employment agency. 她是通过职业介绍所得到这份

工作的。

③因为(pre) = because of, as a result of: I lost my job through sickness. 我因病失去了工作。

④从头至尾地(adv) = from the beginning to the end: Have you read the article through? 你从头至尾看过这篇文章了吗?

⑤(指打电话)打完的(adj) = finished: Are you through? 你(电话)打完了吗?

throughout /θru:'aʊt/

①遍及(pre) = all over: The news spread throughout the country. 这则消息传遍了全国。

②四处,到处(adv) = all over: The house has been repainted throughout. 这幢房子被整个重新刷了一遍。

throw /θrəʊ/, threw (pt), thrown (pp)

扔,丢,抛(vt) = fling, cast: Someone threw an egg at the police officer. 有人朝那位警官扔了个鸡蛋。

throw off

①猛地脱去(衣服)(vt, s) = cast off: Throwing off their clothes, the children jumped into the pool. 孩子们猛地脱去衣服,跳进了游泳池。

②摆脱掉(vt, s) = fling off: It is very difficult to throw off my former girlfriend/old habits. 我很难摆脱掉以前的女朋友/改掉旧习惯。

throw up

呕吐:呕出,吐出(vt, s) = vomit: I felt sick and threw up all the food I had eaten. 我感到恶心,把吃下去的东西都吐了出来。

thrust /θrʌst/, thrust (pt), thrust (pp)

①挺进;猛推(C): After the army crossed the river, it made a sudden thrust to the south. 部队渡河后突然向南挺进。

②推进(C): The foreign company is planning a new thrust into the local market. 那家外国公司正计划对当地的市场发动新一波的攻势。

③推挤 (vt): We thrust our way through the large audience. 我们从大批的观众中挤了过去。

④用力放, 塞 (vt): My grandmother thrust a one-thousand-dollar bill into my hand. 我祖母把一张千元大钞塞到我的手里。

thumb /θʌm/

大拇指 (C) (请参阅附录“身体”)

thunder /'θʌndə(r)/

①雷; 雷声 (U): Last night the lightning flashed and the thunder roared. 昨夜电光闪闪, 雷声隆隆。

◆同源词 **thunderbolt** (C) 雷电, 霹雳。

②打雷 (vi): My little daughter always cries for mom when it thunders. 我的小女儿老是在打雷时哭着叫妈妈。

③发出隆隆声 (vi): The huge airplane thundered along the runway. 巨大的飞机轰隆隆地沿着跑道滑行。

Thursday /'θɜ:zdi/

星期四 (C, U)

thus /ðʌs/

因此 (adv) = therefore, hence, accordingly: He was stuck in a traffic jam, and thus he was late for work. 他因交通堵塞而上班迟到了。

tick /tɪk/

①滴答声 (S): The tick of the clock kept me wide awake. 滴答滴答的钟声使得我睡意全无。

②滴答响 (vi): The clock ticks loudly at night. 那钟在夜间发出很响的滴答声。

tick away

①使(时间)在滴答声中过去 (vt, s): The clock ticked away the hours of waiting. 伴随着时钟滴答滴答的走声, 时间就这样在等待中过去了。

②滴答滴答地过去 (vi): Time is ticking away. 时间在滴答滴答地过去。

ticket /'tɪkɪt/

①票, 入场券 (C): I've booked two tickets for the concert. 我已订好了两张

音乐会入场券。

②罚(款)单 (C): John got a ticket for illegal parking. 约翰因违章停车而收到了一张罚单。

tickle /'tɪkl/

①呵...痒 (vt): I tickled my daughter in the ribs. 我挠女儿的肋部以逗她发痒。

◆同源词 **ticklish** (adj) 怕痒的, 棘手的。

②发痒 (vi) = itch: My foot is tickling. 我的脚在发痒。

③痒 (C): I've got a slight tickle in my throat. 我的喉咙里有点发痒。

tide /taɪd/

①潮水; 潮, 潮汐 (C): The tide is rising/falling. 涨潮/落潮了。

②潮流, 动向, 趋势 (C): The tide of public opinion turned in our favor/turned against us. 舆论的倾向变得对我们有利了/不利了。

tide over

使渡过 (vt, s) = see through: My uncle lent me some money to tide me over until the end of this month. 我叔叔借了些钱给我, 以使我撑到这个月底。

tidy /'taɪdi/

①整齐的 (adj) = neat; ⇔ messy: Helen's room is always clean and tidy while mine is in a mess. 海伦的房间一直干净整洁, 而我的房间却脏乱不堪。

◆同源词 **tidiness** (U) 整齐。

②整理 (vt): When are you going to tidy your room up? 你打算什么时候整理房间?

tie /taɪ/

①领带 (C) = necktie: He took off his jacket and loosened his tie. 他脱下夹克衫, 松开领带。

②(比赛的)平局 (C) = draw: The game ended in a tie. 那场比赛以平局结束。

③关系 (P) = link: Our country will cut/strengthen ties with your country. 我国将与贵国断绝/加强关系。

④拴, 缚, 系 (vt) ⇔ untie: The farmer

tyed his ox to the tree. 农夫把公牛拴在那棵树下。

⑤与...打成平局 (vt): Britain is tied with France for second place. 英国队与法国队打成平局,并列第二。

⑥使相关 (vt) = link: Our salary is tied to the sales figures. 我们的工资与销售总额挂钩。

tie down

束缚 (vt, s) = bind/chain down: A teacher should not tie his students down. Instead, he should let them feel free to use their creativity. 老师不应把学生束缚起来;相反,他应该让学生自由发挥创造力。

tie in/up

相关,有关系 (vi): Does her story tie in with what your brother said yesterday? 她说的情况和你哥哥昨天说的有关系吗?

tie up

①包扎 (vt, s) = bind up: Tie the parcel up properly and send it to Mr. Wang. 把包裹包扎好后将它寄给王先生。

②使(资金等)无法挪作他用;使(资金等)套牢 (vt, u): Joe's money is all tied up in the car. 乔的钱全都被套在那辆汽车上了。

③阻碍;使动弹不得 (vt, u): Traffic is often tied up during the rush hour. 交通常常会在高峰时间陷于瘫痪状态。

④使忙得无法分身 (vt, u): I was tied up all morning. 我一上午忙得不可开交。

tiger /'taɪgə(r)/

虎,老虎 (C) (请参阅附录“动物”)

◆同源词 tigress (C) 母(老)虎。

tight /taɪt/

①紧的 (adj) ⇔ loose: The dress is too tight for me. 这条连衣裙我穿太紧了。

②紧凑的 (adj) = full: The boss has got

a very tight schedule these days. 这几天,老板的日程排得很紧。

③旗鼓相当的,势均力敌的 (adj) = close: It was indeed a tight match. Both sides played well. 这场比赛实在难分高下。双方都发挥得很出色。

④紧紧地 (adv) = tightly, firmly, closely: She held her baby tight in her arms. 她将婴儿紧紧地抱在怀里。

tighten /'taɪtən/

①使变紧;使更牢固 (vt) ⇔ loosen: We must tighten the screws so that the bottle won't leak. 我们必须将螺旋拧紧,这样瓶子才不会漏。

②变得更加严格 (vi) ⇔ loosen: Security controls have tightened to ensure the safety of the president. 为了确保总统的安全,安全管制得到了加强。

tile /taɪl/

①瓷砖 (C): The workers are putting tiles on the wall. 工人们在往墙上贴瓷砖。

②贴瓷砖于 (vt): I am going to have my bathroom tiled. 我打算在浴室里贴上瓷砖。

tilt /tɪlt/

①倾斜 (vi): Mike leaned forward, and the table tilted suddenly, spilling the juice. 迈克俯身向前,桌子突然倾斜,把果汁泼了出来。

②使倾斜,使侧向一边 (vt) = incline: Tina tilted her head and shouted at her daughter, "Don't interrupt me while I am talking on the phone." 蒂娜侧过头去对着女儿嚷道:“我在打电话的时候别插嘴。”

③使带有倾向性 (vt) = tip: Jill's testimony tilted the balance of opinion in my favor. 吉儿的证词使舆论的天平倒向了我。

timber /'tɪmbə(r)/

树木;木材 (U): The workers are felling timber in the forest. 工人们在森林中伐木。

time /taɪm/

① 时间 (U): It takes time to heal a broken heart. 治愈一颗破碎的心是需要时间的。

② 次, 回 (C): I've seen the movie *Life Is Beautiful* three times. 我已看过三遍《美丽人生》这部电影了。

③ 倍 (C): This box is three times larger than that one. 这个盒子比那个盒子大三倍。

④ 为...安排时间 (vt): You've timed your vacation cleverly; the weather's best at this time of the year. 你把休假时间安排得很巧妙; 一年中这个时候的天气是最好的。

◆ 同源词 **timing** (U) 时间安排; 定时。 **timer** (C) 定时器。

timely /'taɪmlɪ/

及时的 (adj) = **opportune**: Just when the two children were starting to fight with each other, their teacher's timely intervention eased the tension. 就在那两个孩子正要打起来时, 老师的及时干预缓和了紧张气氛。

timetable /'taɪmteɪbl/

① 日程表 (C): Your delay has upset the timetable. 你的拖延把日程表给打乱了。

② 为...安排时间 (vt) = **schedule, set**: The dinner party has been timetabled for 6 o'clock. 宴会定于六点钟开始。

timid /'tɪmɪd/

胆小的, 胆怯的 (adj) = **shy**: The timid little girl just sat in the corner without saying a word. 那个胆怯的小女孩只是一言不发地坐在角落里。

tin /tɪn/

锡 (U): Tin cans are used for packaging food. 锡罐用于包装食品。

tinge /tɪndʒ/

① 使略呈...颜色 (vt) = **tint**: The sunset tinged the sky with a brilliant orange. 夕阳把天空染成了灿烂的橘红色。

② 使略略带有 (vt): His praise was tinged with jealousy. 他的赞扬里包含着丝丝妒意。

③ 些许 (C): There is a tinge of pain in her smile. 她的笑容里带着一丝苦涩。

tingle /'tɪŋɡl/

感到刺痛 (vi): My hand tingled when I dipped it in the ice water. 在我把手浸入冰水时, 我感到有点刺痛。

tinker /'tɪŋkə/

试着修理, 摸弄 (vi) = **tamper**: James has been tinkering with his bike for three hours. 詹姆士试着修理他的自行车已有三个小时了。

tinkle /'tɪŋkl/

① 丁当声 (S): The tinkle of glasses came from the next room. 隔壁房间传来了碰杯的丁当声。

② (使)发丁当声 (vi, vt): A tinkling bell awakened me. I wondered who was tinkling the bell so early in the morning. 丁丁当当的铃声把我从睡梦中吵醒。我真不知道这么早谁会在摇铃。

tiny /'taɪni/

小巧的, 极小的 (adj) = **small**: New-born babies are tiny and cute. 新生儿既小又可爱。

tip /tɪp/

① 尖端, 末端 (C): We live on the northern tip of the island. 我们住在该岛的最北端。

② 小费 (C): You're supposed to leave a 15% tip for the waiter when eating at an American restaurant. 在美国餐馆用餐时, 你应该给服务员百分之十五的小费。

③ 告诫, 劝告 (C): Here are some useful tips for tourists on how to save money. 这里有一些教旅游者如何省钱的有用忠告。

④ 覆盖...的尖端 (vt): They tipped the arrows with poison. 他们在箭头上涂了毒药。

⑤ 给...小费 (vt): Each of us tipped the tour guide \$1 a day for his service. 我们每人每天给导游一美元服务费。

⑥ 翻倒 (vi) = **turn**: The vase tipped over and crashed to the floor. 花瓶翻倒后掉在地板上打碎了。

tip off

给...通风报信 (*vt, s*): Someone must have tipped off the police; otherwise, the robbers might have still been at large. 肯定有人给警方透露了消息;不然,歹徒可能仍然逍遥法外。

tiptoe /'tiptəʊ/

① 脚尖 (*U, C*): I walked out on tiptoe(s) lest I awaken the baby. 我踮着脚尖走了出去,以免把宝宝吵醒。

② 踮着脚尖走 (*vi*): I tiptoed downstairs to see who was watching TV in the living room. 我踮着脚尖走下楼去看是谁在客厅里看电视。

tire /'taɪə(r)/

① 轮胎 (*C*) = **tyre**: You've got a flat tire. Do you have a spare one to change it? 你的车爆胎了。你有替换的备用轮胎吗?

② 使疲倦 (*vt*): The lengthy discussion tired all of us. 冗长的讨论让我们都感到很累。

◆ 同源词 **tiring** (*adj*) 使人疲劳的。 **tired** (*adj*) 疲劳的。

tire out

使筋疲力尽 (*vt, s*) = **wear/knock out, exhaust, do in**: The long journey has tired me out. 这次长途旅行把我给累坏了。

tiresome /'taɪəsəm/

烦人的 (*adj*) = **annoying**: The children can be rather tiresome sometimes. 孩子们有时会很烦人。

tissue /'tɪʃju:, 'tɪʃu:/

① 纸巾 (*C*): Give me a box of tissues, will you? 给我一盒纸巾行吗?

② 组织 (*U*): The lung tissue of the patient has been destroyed. 病人的肺部组织已经受到了破坏。

title /'taɪtl/

① 标题;书名 (*C*): The title of the novel is "The Old Man and the Sea." 这部小说的书名是《老人与海》。

② 冠军 (*C*) = **championship**: They are

competing for the world title. 他们在争夺世界冠军。

③ 称号;头衔 (*C*): After divorcing Prince Charles, Diana still kept the title "Princess of Wales." 与查尔斯王子离异后,黛安娜仍保留了“威尔士王妃”的称号。

to /tu, tə; tu:/

向,朝,往,到 (*prep*): All roads lead to Rome. 条条道路通罗马。

toad /təʊd/

蟾蜍 (*C*): A toad looks like a large frog. 蟾蜍长得像大青蛙。

toast /təʊst/

① 烤面包片,吐司 (*U*): I had nothing but a slice of toast for breakfast this morning. 今天早晨,我早饭只吃了一片吐司。

② 干杯 (*C*): Let's drink a toast to the bride and groom. 让我们来为新娘新郎干一杯。

③ 烤 (*vt*): Mom is toasting a turkey for dinner. 妈妈在为晚餐烤火鸡。

④ 为...干杯 (*vt*): We toasted the success of our shoe store. 我们为鞋店生意的成功而干杯。

tobacco /tə'bækəʊ/

烟草 (*U*): My dad likes to smoke tobacco in his pipe. 我爸爸喜欢用烟斗抽烟草。

today /tə'deɪ/

① 今天 (*adv*): Never put off until tomorrow what you can do today. 今天能做的事决不要拖到明天(今日事今日毕)。

② 今天 (*U*): Have you seen today's newspaper? 你看了今天的报纸吗?

toe /təʊ/

脚趾 (*C*) (请参阅附录“身体”)

tofu /'təʊfu:/

豆腐 (*U*) (请参阅附录“食物”) = **bean curd**

together /tə'geðə(r)/

一起 (*adv*): Mom put away the letter.

together with the pictures. 妈妈将信和照片一起收了起来。

toil /tɔɪl/

① 劳累, 苦役 (U) = labor: Years of hard toil has reduced him to a complete wreck. 多年的劳累使他元气大伤。

② 苦干 (vi) = labor: He toiled away day and night for a living. 他为了生计而日夜操劳。

toilet /'tɔɪlɪt/

① 马桶 (C): Flush the toilet after using it. 如厕后请放水冲洗。

② 厕所 (C): Excuse me. Can you tell me where the toilet is? 对不起, 你能告诉我哪儿有厕所吗?

◆ 说明: “厕所”在英国英语中用得最多的是 **toilet**, 但也有用 **lavatory** 和 **WC** 的。 **public convenience** (公厕)。 **the Ladies** (女厕)。 **the Gents** (男厕)。 美国英语则用 **washroom**, **restroom**, **bathroom** 代替 **toilet**。

token /'təʊkən/

象征; 信物 (C) = expression: I gave Lily a bracelet as a token of my love. 作为我爱情的信物, 我给莉莉送了一条手链。

tolerable /'tɒlərəbl/

① 可忍受(或容忍)的 (adj) = endurable; ⇔ intolerable, unbearable: The weather here is too hot during the day but tolerable at night. 这儿白天的天气太热, 但夜间还可忍受。

② 可接受的, 尚可的 (adj) = fairly good: After the surgery last month, he's in tolerable health now. 上个月手术之后, 他现在的身体还可以。

tolerance /'tɒlərəns/

忍受; 容忍; 宽容 (U): He has no tolerance for ideas different from his. 他不能容忍不同意见。

◆ 同源词 **tolerant** (adj) 忍受的; 容忍的; 宽容的。

tolerate /'tɒləreɪt/

① 忍受 (vt) = bear, endure, put up with: Mr. Li can't tolerate his wife's untidiness any more. 李先生再也无法忍受

他妻子的邋邋样子了。

② 容忍 (vt) = allow: I will not tolerate your behaving badly. 我是不会容忍你的恶劣行为的。

◆ 同源词 **tolerant** (adj) 忍受的; 容忍的; 宽容的。

toll /tɔɪl/

① 伤亡人数; 损失 (C): The earthquake took a heavy toll on the town. 那次地震对这个城镇造成了重大伤亡。

② 通行费 (C): You have to pay a toll when crossing this bridge. 这桥要收过桥费。

③ 敲, 鸣 (钟) (vi, vt) = ring: The bell tolled in the distance. I wondered who was tolling the bell. 远处钟声鸣响。我不知道是谁在敲钟。

tomato /tə'mɑ:təʊ/

番茄, 西红柿 (C, U) (请参阅附录“蔬菜”)

tomb /tu:m/

坟墓 (C) = grave: His body will be buried in a tomb near his farm. 他的遗体将安葬在他农场附近的一个坟墓内。

tomorrow /tə'mɒrəʊ/

① 明天 (adv): I hope everything will be fine tomorrow. 我希望明天一切都会好起来。

② 明天; 未来 (U): What's your plan for tomorrow? 你对未来有何打算?

ton /tʌn/

吨 (C): We need a ton of coal. 我们需要一吨煤。

tone /təʊn/

① 口气, 腔调, 语气 (C): Our boss has never spoken in such an angry/impatient tone. 我们老板从未用这样恼怒/不耐烦的口气说过话。

◆ 同源词 **toneless** (adj) 单调的, 平板的。

② 音色; 音调 (C): The violin has an excellent tone. 这把小提琴的音色极好。

③ 基调; 气氛 (S): His friendly opening speech set the tone for the whole meeting. 他那友善的开幕词为整个会议定下了基调。

tone down

- ① 降低 (vt, s): Can you tone down your voice? The baby is sleeping. 把你的声音降低些可以吗? 宝宝在睡觉。
- ② 使缓和 (vt, s): You had better tone down your criticism/ remark. It is quite provocative. 最好把你的批评/你的话说得婉转点, 别太刺激人。
- ③ 变得柔和 (vi): Over the years, his voice/the bright red has toned down. 这些年来, 她的嗓音/那鲜红的颜色变得柔和起来了。

tongue /tʌŋ/

- ① 舌头, 舌 (C) (请参阅附录“身体”)
- ② 语言 (C) = language: My native tongue is not English. 我的母语不是英语。

tonight /tə'naɪt/

- ① 在今晚, 在今夜 (adv): I'll pick you up at 7:00 tonight. 我今晚七点钟来接你。
- ② 今晚, 今夜 (U): Tonight will be a special occasion. Don't mess it up. 今晚是个非同寻常的重要时刻。别把它搞砸了。

too /tu:/

- ① 太 (adv): One is never too old to learn. 活到老, 学到老。
- ② 也 (adv) = as well: John will attend the meeting and I will, too. 约翰将出席会议, 我也将出席。

tool /tu:l/

工具 (C): Jack didn't have the right tool to repair his bike. 杰克没有修自行车的适当工具。

tooth /tu:θ/

牙 (C): The dentist pulled out my decayed tooth. 牙医把我的蛀牙拔了。

◆ 同源词 **toothless** (adj) 无牙的。 **teeth** (pl) 牙齿。

◆ 相关词 **toothbrush**(牙刷)。 **toothpaste**(牙膏)。
toothpick(牙签)。 **toothache**(牙疼)。

top /tɒp/

- ① 居首位的; 顶上的 (adj): Health is

always my top priority. 健康一直是我最为关心的事。

② 顶部, 顶端 (C) ⇔ bottom: Daisy is always at the top of the class. 黛茜在班上一直名列前茅。

③ 盖子, 盖; 顶盖; (车) 篷 (C): George can't unscrew the top of the bottle. 乔治拧不开瓶盖。

④ 超过 (vt): The profits of our company have topped one million this year. 今年我们公司的利润已超过 100 万元。

⑤ 给... 加盖, 形成... 的顶部 (vt): The cake is topped with cream. 蛋糕的上面加有一层奶油。

topic /'tɒpɪk/

话题; 题目 (C): We discussed a wide range of topics at the seminar. 我们在研讨会上探讨了范围广泛的议题。

topple /'tɒpl/

① 倒塌; 倒下 (vi) = fall: A pile of plates toppled over. 一叠盘子倒了下来。

② 推翻, 颠覆 (vt) = overthrow: They are hatching a plot to topple the government. 他们正在密谋颠覆政府。

torch /tɔ:tʃ/

① 火炬 (C): Billy bore the Olympic torch. 比利传递了奥运会火炬。

② 放火烧 (vt) = set fire to: Some demonstrators ran amok and began to torch abandoned cars. 一些示威者胡作非为了起来, 放火烧了几辆被废弃的汽车。

torment /tɔ:'ment/

① 痛苦; 折磨 (U) = distress: Lisa didn't get a wink of sleep. She lay awake all night in torment. 莉莎没合过一下眼。她痛苦得一夜没睡。

② 折磨, 使痛苦 (vt) = afflict: The toothache tormented me day and night. 牙痛整日整夜地折磨着我。

③ 使心烦 (vt) = annoy: Sherry kept tormenting me with stupid questions. 雪莉一直拿愚蠢的问题来烦我。

tornado /tɔ:'neɪdəʊ/

龙卷风 (C) = twister: A tornado struck

the town, causing a lot of damage. 龙卷风袭击了该镇,造成了巨大损失。

torrent /'tɒrənt/

① 急流,湍流 (C): The downpour turned the river into a rushing torrent. 倾盆大雨把那条河变成了奔腾的急流。

② (雨的)倾注 (C): The rain fell in torrents. 大雨倾盆而下。

③ (感情等的)迸发,爆发 (C): That woman let out a torrent of abuse. 那女人破口大骂起来。

torrential /tɒ'renʃəl/

倾盆的,如注的 (adj): The torrential rain caused a lot of damage. 倾盆大雨造成了巨大损失。

tortoise /'tɔ:təs/

乌龟,陆龟 (C) (请参阅附录“动物”)

◆ 相关词 **turtle** (海龟)。 **shell** (龟壳)。

torture /'tɔ:tʃə(r)/

① 酷刑;拷打 (U) = torment: The police resorted to torture to get the information. 警方为了获得情报而采用了酷刑。

② 拷打,折磨 (vt) = torment: The suspect was tortured into confessing. 嫌疑犯被屈打成招。

toss /tɒs/

① 扔硬币决定某事的结果 (C): Their team won the toss so they played first. 他们的球队在扔硬币作决定中猜中了,所以他们先开球。

② 扔,抛,掷,投 (C): Joseph stood up and left with an angry toss of his head. 约瑟夫站起身,愤怒地将头一甩就离开了。

③ 抛,掷,投,扔 (vt) = throw: After winning the game, the players tossed their hats into the air excitedly. 比赛获胜后,队员们兴奋地将帽子抛向空中。

④ 扔硬币决定 (vi): Let's toss up. 我们以扔硬币的方式来作决定吧。

toss around

反复讨论 (vt, s) = kick around: We tossed your proposal around for over an hour. 我们对你的提议反复讨论了一个多小时。

total /'təʊtəl/

① 完全的;绝对的 (adj) = complete, absolute: They sat in total silence. 他们一声不响地坐着。

② 全部的 (adj): The total death toll during this typhoon is 25. 这次台风期间的全部死亡人数是 25 人。

◆ 同源词 **totally** (adv) 全部地,完全地。

③ 总数 (C): A total of 200 students will take part in the summer camp. 总共有 200 名学生将参加夏令营。

④ 总计达,共计 (vt) = amount to: The company has debts totaling 50 million. 这家公司总共负债 5000 万元。

touch /tʌtʃ/

① 触,摸 (vt): Visitors are requested not to touch any of the exhibits. 参观者请勿触摸展品。

② 感动,触动 (vt) = move: The orphan's sad story touched us all deeply. 这个孤儿的悲惨故事使我们无不为之深深感动。

③ 触,碰,摸 (S): I felt a touch on my shoulder. 我感到有人在我肩上碰了一下。

④ 少量,些微 (S): The snow adds a touch of beauty to the scene. 白雪为景致平添了一些美感。

⑤ 联系 (U) = contact: Let's keep in touch with each other. 我们相互间要保持联系。

touch off

触发 (vt, s) = set/trigger/spark off: The murder of the president touched off a civil war. 总统的遇害触发了一场内战。

touch on

谈及,提及 (vt, u): The chapter only touches on the effect of smoking. 这一章只提到了吸烟的影响。

tough /tʌf/

① 坚强的,能吃苦耐劳的 (adj) = strong: We need to be tough in the face of difficulties. 我们在困难面前必须坚

强。

◆同源词 **toughness** (U) 坚强。 **toughen** (vt) (使)变坚强;(使)坚韧。

②(肉)咬不动的,老的 (*adj*) ⇔ **tender**: What a tough steak! 这牛排烧得多老啊!

③困难的 (*adj*) = **difficult**: Learning English is a tough job to many students. 对许多学生来说,学习英语是一件费力的事。

④粗暴的,强横的 (*adj*): I don't think you have the guts to ask the tough guy to put out his cigarette. 我认为你是没胆量去叫那个恶棍把烟熄灭的。

⑤(态度)强硬的 (*adj*) = **strict**; ⇔ **soft**: Joseph will never hand in his homework in time unless the teacher gets tough with him. 除非老师态度强硬,否则约瑟夫是从不会按时交作业的。

tour /tuə(r)/

①旅游 (C) = **trip**: We will go on/make a tour around Europe this summer. 今年夏天我们要去欧洲旅游一圈。

②旅游 (*vi*) = **travel**: My parents are touring in China. 我父母正在中国旅游。

tourism /'tuərizəm/

旅游业 (U): The island country's economy relies much on tourism. 那个岛国的经济大部分靠旅游业。

tourist /'tuərist/

游客 (C): The Statue of Liberty is a famous tourist attraction in New York, which attracts millions of tourists every year. 自由女神像是纽约市著名的旅游景点,每年吸引着千百万游客。

tournament /'tuənəmənt/

锦标赛 (C): We held a tennis tournament. 我们举办了一次网球锦标赛。

tow /tau/

①拖,拉 (*vt*): If you double park your car, the police may tow it away. 假如你将汽车停在另一辆汽车的旁边,警方就会将它拖走。

②拖,拉 (S): My car's broken down.

Can you give me a tow? 我的车抛锚了,你能给我拖一下吗?

toward(s) /tə'wɔ:d(z)/

朝,向 (*prep*) = **to**: They sat on the rock with their face toward(s) the sea. 他们面朝大海坐在岩石上。

towel /'tauəl/

毛巾 (C): After the shower, she wrapped herself up with a bath towel. 淋浴后她用一块浴巾将自己裹了起来。

tower /'tauə(r)/

①塔 (C): The tower rises 50 meters. 这塔高 50 米。

②屹立;高耸;突出 (*vi*): The skyscraper towers above the other buildings. 这幢摩天大楼比其余的建筑物都高。

town /taʊn/

①镇 (C): I live in a small town in eastern Jiangsu. 我住在江苏东部的一个小镇上。

◆同源词 **townspeople** (P) 市镇居民。

②城区 (U): Dad is out of town on business today. 爸爸今天去城外办事了。

toxic /'tɒksɪk/

有毒的 (*adj*) = **poisonous**: The chimney emits toxic fumes. 烟囱排放出有毒废气。

toy /tɔɪ/

①玩具 (C): Bill is playing with toys in his room. 比尔在自己的房间里玩玩具。

②玩弄 (*vi*): Some students like to toy with their pens in class. 有些学生喜欢在上课时摆弄他们的笔。

trace /treɪs/

①痕迹 (C) = **sign**: The room where his body was found bore traces of a fierce struggle. 发现他尸首的那个房间留有发生过激烈搏斗的痕迹。

②踪迹 (U): The police have been unable to find any trace of the bank robbers. 警察未能找到那个银行抢劫犯的任何踪迹。

③追溯 (*vt*): His fear of darkness can

be traced back to a childhood experience. 他对黑暗的恐惧可以追溯到他童年的一次经历。

④ 追踪 (vt) = follow, track: The murderer was traced to Jiangxi and was finally arrested. 那个凶手被一路跟踪到江西后最终被逮捕了。

track /træk/

① 足迹 (C) = footprint: We hope to find the missing boy by following his tracks. 我们希望能循着那失踪男孩的足迹来找到他。

② 轨道 (C): The train left the track and caused dozens of injuries. 那火车出轨了,造成了几十人受伤。

③ 小道,小径 (C) = path: The narrow mountain track is the only way to the small village. 这条狭窄的山间小道是通往那个小村子的唯一通道。

◆ 相关词 请参见 road.

④ 跟踪 (vt) = follow: The police tracked the kidnappers to their hiding place. 警方跟踪绑匪们直至他们的藏匿处。

track down

① 找到 (vt, s): Doctors have tracked down the cause of AIDS. 医生已经找到了艾滋病的病因。

② 追捕到 (vt, s) = hunt/hound down: The police have tracked down the escaped prisoners. 警方已经追捕到在逃犯。

trade /treɪd/

① 贸易 (U): What can we do about our declining foreign trade? 我们能对正在下滑的对外贸易做些什么?

② 职业 (U) = occupation: He is a tailor by trade. 他的职业是裁缝。

③ 从事贸易,做生意 (vi): Our company trades mainly with the U.S. 我们公司主要同美国做生意。

④ 互换;用...进行交换 (vt): She traded her Barbie doll for Lisa's 500-piece puzzle. 她用自己的芭比娃娃交换了莉莎500片装的拼图。

trade in

① 以(旧物)折价换新 (vt, s) = trade up; ⇔ trade down: I won't trade my old computer in for a new model. 我不会把旧计算机折价换购一台新型号的计算机。

② 做...生意 (vt, u) = deal in: Tim made a great fortune trading in antiques. 提姆靠做古董生意赚了一大笔钱。

trade off

换取 (vt, s): My boss agreed to trade off a pay raise for longer working hours. 我的老板同意以增加工资来换取延长工时。

trade on/upon

利用 (vt, u) = take advantage of: It is unfair of you to trade on that boy's honesty. 你利用了那个男孩的诚实,这种做法是不公平的。

trademark /'treɪdmɑ:k/

商标 (C): We have registered the trademark. Any one who infringes upon it will be taken to court. 我们已经注册了这个商标,任何侵犯它的人都将受到起诉。

trader /'treɪdə(r)/

商人 (C): The fur trader displayed an exotic selection of furs. 那个皮货商展示了一批精选的外国皮衣。

tradition /trə'dɪʃən/

① 传统 (U): Bill intends to break with the family tradition and seek a career in politics. 比尔打算与家庭传统决裂而从政。

② 传统 (C): This magazine has a long tradition of attacking corruption. 这份杂志有着抨击腐败的悠久传统。

traditional /trə'dɪʃənəl/

传统的 (adj) = conventional: The aborigines will dance in their traditional costume. 这些土著居民将穿着他们的传统服装跳舞。

◆同源词 **traditionally** (*adv*) 按照传统。

traffic /'træfɪk/

①交通 (*U*): I was stuck in the heavy traffic this morning, and so I was late for work. 今天早晨我遇上了严重的交通堵塞,所以上班迟到了。

②交易 (*vi*) = **deal, trade**: He was arrested by the police for trafficking in illegal drugs. 他因进行毒品交易而被警方逮捕了。

tragedy /'trædʒɪdi/

①悲剧 (*C*) ⇔ **comedy**: "Hamlet" is one of Shakespeare's best known tragedies. 《哈姆雷特》是莎士比亚最著名的悲剧之一。

②悲剧性事件;灾难,不幸 (*C*): It was a great tragedy that so many people died in the fire. 有这么多人死于一场火灾,此乃一大悲剧。

③悲剧性事件;灾难,不幸 (*U*): Their honeymoon ended in tragedy when their hotel caught fire. 他们的蜜月是在旅馆失火的悲剧性事件中结束的。

tragic /'trædʒɪk/

①悲剧的 (*adj*) ⇔ **comic**: Oedipus is a well-known tragic character. 俄狄浦斯是个著名的悲剧性人物。

②不幸的,悲惨的 (*adj*) = **miserable**: It was tragic that so many people died in the fire. 有这么多人死于这场火灾实是不幸。

trail /treɪl/

①足迹 (*C*) = **track**: The hunters followed the bear's trail. 猎人们循着那熊留下的足迹追踪。

②小道,小径 (*C*): More than ten trails have been laid out on the hill for hikers. 那座山上已为徒步旅行者开辟了十几条小道。

◆相关词 请参见 **road**。

③跟踪 (*vt*) = **follow, track, trace**: The police trailed the thief to his hiding place. 警察跟踪小偷至他的藏身处。

④落后 (*vi*): Germany trails far behind America in biotechnology. 德国在生物

技术领域内远远落后于美国。

trail off

渐渐变小 (*vi*) = **tail/taper off**: Her interest/voice seems to be trailing off. 她的兴趣/嗓音好像越来越小了。

train /treɪn/

①火车 (*C*) (请参阅附录“交通工具”)

②训练 (*vt*): The seals are trained to do tricks in a circus. 海豹经训练可用来在马戏团里表演杂技。

◆同源词 **trainer** (*C*) 训练者。 **trainee** (*C*) 受训者。

③接受训练 (*vi*): He trained as a singer under a famous professor of music. 作为一名歌手,他接受过一位著名音乐教授的训练。

◆同源词 **training** (*U*) 训练。

◆相关词 请参见 **teach**。

trait /treɪ,treɪt/

(尤指人的)特点,特性,特征 (*C*) = **quality**: Mike's sense of humor is one of his most pleasing traits. 迈克的幽默感是他最可爱的特点之一。

traitor /'treɪtə(r)/

卖国贼,叛徒 (*C*) ⇔ **patriot**: Some officers are suspected of providing classified information for the enemy. If found guilty, they will be hanged as traitors. 一些军官被怀疑为敌人提供机密情报。如果被判有罪,他们将作为卖国贼被绞死。

tramp /træmp/

①踏着沉重的脚步行走 (*vi*) = **stamp, stomp**: I was frightened by someone tramping up the stairs at night. 深更半夜听见有人踩着重重的脚步走上楼来,简直把我吓死了。

②行走在 (*vt*): We have tramped the streets all day looking for the missing boy. 一整天我们走遍了大街小巷,寻找着失踪的男孩。

③步行 (*C*): It was a long tramp to the convenience store through the mud. 便利店离我们这里有很长的一段烂泥路要走。

④ 流浪者 (C) = **vagrant**: I saw a tramp in a bunker. 我在煤舱里看到一个流浪汉。

trample /'træmpl/

① 踩, 践踏 (vt) = **tramp**: Two persons were trampled to death in the rush to get out of the theater. 在匆忙逃离剧院的时候有两人被踩死。

② 踩, 践踏 (vi) = **tramp**: The child was crying because you trampled on his toys. 那小孩因为你踩到了他的玩具而在哭。

tranquil /'træŋkwɪl/

平静的 (adj) = **serene, placid, peaceful**: I long to live a tranquil life. 我渴望过平静的生活。

tranquility /træŋ'kwɪlɪti/

宁静 (U) = **quiet**: The piercing whistle shattered the tranquility. 刺耳的汽笛声打破了宁静。

tranquilize /'træŋkwɪlaɪz/

使镇静 (vt): The doctor tranquilized the patient with an injection. 医生给病人打了一针以使其镇静下来。

◆ 同源词 **tranquilizer** (C) 镇静剂。

transact /træŋ'zækt/

处理, 办理 (vt): More and more deals are transacted through the Internet. 通过网络做的生意现在已越来越多。

transaction /træŋ'zæksjən/

交易 (C) = **deal**: I have just conducted a business transaction. 我刚做了一笔交易。

◆ 同尾词 **action** (行动; 作用)。 **interaction** (相互作用)。

transcend /træŋ'send/

超越 (vt) = **go beyond**: Ensuring national security transcends political interests and differences. 确保国家的安全高于政治利益和分歧。

◆ 同源词 **transcendent** (adj) 超常的, 卓越的。

◆ 同尾词 请参见 **ascend**。

transcribe /træŋ'skraɪb/

用音标记下 (vt): I transcribed every word the aborigine uttered. I was studying the phonetic system of his language.

我用音标把那土著说的话一字一句都记了下来。我在研究他们语言的语音系统。

◆ 同源词 **transcription** (U) 抄写; 记录。

◆ 同尾词 请参见 **subscribe**。

transcript /'trænskɪpt/

抄本; (录音等的) 文字记录 (C): The defendant presented a transcript of the tapes in court as convincing evidence against the plaintiff. 被告在法庭上出示了录音带的文本, 作为反驳原告的有力证据。

◆ 同尾词 请参见 **script**。

transfer /'trænsfɜː/

① 调动 (C): She asked for/got a transfer to the branch office in New York. 她要求调动到 / 被调动到纽约的分公司去。

② /'træns'fɜː/ 调动; 使转队 (或转校) (vt): The basketball player is hoping to be transferred to another team soon. 那位篮球选手希望能很快转到另一个球队去。

③ /'træns'fɜː/ 转乘 (vi): We'll transfer from the bus to the subway at the Railway Station. 我们将在火车站由公共汽车转乘地铁。

transform /'træns'fɔ:m/

使变形 (vt) = **turn, change**: The witch transformed the prince into a frog with a wave of her hand. 那女巫把手一挥将王子变成了一只青蛙。

transformation /'trænsfə'meɪʃən/

变化; 改变 (S) = **change**: The system needs a complete transformation. 这种制度须要彻底的改变。

transistor /træŋ'zɪstə(r)/

晶体管 (C): A transistor is used in radios for controlling the flow of an electrical current. 晶体管在收音机里用来控制电流的流量。

transit /'trænsɪt, 'trænzɪt/

运输 (U): Some of the goods might have been damaged in transit. 有些货物可能在运输过程中遭到损坏。

transition /træn'ziʃən/

过渡 (C): The country has made a remarkable transition from autocracy to democracy. 该国已令人瞩目地完成了从独裁到民主的过渡。

◆同源词 **transitional** (adj) 过渡的。

translate /træns'leit, trænz-/

翻译 (vt): He translated the novel from English into Chinese. 他将这部英语小说翻译成了中文。

translation /træns'leɪʃən/

① 译文, 译本 (C): I'm doing a Chinese translation of a novel by Agatha Christie. 我正把阿嘉莎·克莉斯蒂的一部小说译成中文本。

② 翻译 (U): I've only read Shakespeare's works in translation. 我只读过莎士比亚作品的翻译版。

translator /træns'leɪtə(r), trænz-/

翻译员 (C): We need a French translator. 我们需要一个法语翻译。

◆相关词 **translator** (笔译人员)。 **interpreter** (口译人员)。

transmission /trænz'mɪʃən/

① 传播 (U): The only way to stop the transmission of foot-and-mouth disease is to cull the infected hogs. 阻止口蹄疫传播的唯一途径是宰杀受感染的猪。

② 播送 (U): We apologized for the interruption in transmission earlier in the program. 我们为本节目早些时候的播出中断深表歉意。

◆同义词 请参见 **commission**。

transmit /trænz'mɪt/

① 播送; 传送 (vt) = **broadcast**: The World Cup will be transmitted live via satellite. 世界杯赛将通过卫星作现场直播。

② 传播 (vt): AIDS is a sexually transmitted disease, so avoid engaging in unsafe sex. 艾滋病是一种性传播疾病, 所以要避免进行无保护措施性行为。

◆同义词 请参见 **emit**。

transparent /træns'pærənt/

① 透明的 (adj): The fish are in a trans-

parent container, so children can see them swimming. 鱼养在透明的鱼缸里, 所以孩子们可以看到它们在游动。

◆同源词 **transparency** (U) 透明(度)。

② 清楚的, 易懂的 (adj): It is illegal to cook the books, so you have to make sure that your accounting practices are transparent. 做假账是非法的; 所以, 你必须确保账目清楚明白。

◆同义词 **apparent** (明显的)。

transplant /træns'plɑ:nt/

① 移植 (vt): Doctors tried to transplant a pig's liver into a human patient, but all attempts were fruitless. 医生们试图把一只猪的肝脏移植到一个病人身上去, 但所有的尝试都失败了。

② /'trænsplɑ:nt/ 移植器官(或组织) (C): Her body continually rejects the transplant. 她的身体对移植器官不断地产生排异反应。

◆同义词 请参见 **supplant**。

transportation /'træns'pɔ:teɪʃən/

运输 (U) = **transport**: The subway is a very convenient means of transportation. 地铁是一种非常便捷的运输工具。

◆同源词 **transport** (vt) 运输, 运送。

trap /træp/

① 陷阱 (C) = **snare**: The hunters set a trap to catch the bear. 猎人们设下了一个捕熊的陷阱。

② 用陷阱捕捉 (vt): The bear was trapped. 那头熊落入了陷阱。

③ 使被困住 (vt) = **stick**: Ten miners were trapped underground after the fire. 起火后 10 名矿工被困在了地下。

trash /træʃ/

① 垃圾 (U) = **garbage, rubbish**: Honey, would you take the trash out? 亲爱的, 你把垃圾带出去, 行吗?

② 废物 (U) = **nonsense**: What you're saying is absolute trash. 你说的全是废话。

trauma /'trɔ:mə/

创伤 (C): Julia suffered a psychological/physical trauma. 朱丽亚经历过心理

上 / 身体上的创伤。

◆同源词 **traumatic** (adj) 创伤的; 痛苦的。

travel /'trævəl/

① 旅行; 旅游 (vi) = **tour**: I dream of traveling around the world one day. 我梦想着有一天能周游世界。

◆同源词 **traveler** (C) 旅行者。

② 行进, 移动 (vi) = **move**: At what speed does light travel? 光以多高的速度传播?

③ 旅行; 旅游 (U): I'd like to experience more foreign cultures, but I hate travel. 我想要体验更多的外国文化, 但是我不喜欢旅行。

◆相关词 请参见 **journey**。

tray /treɪ/

盘, 托盘 (C): I put the toast on the breakfast tray. 我把吐司放在吃早餐用的盘子中。

tread /tred/, trod (pt), trodden (pp)

踩 (vi) = **step**: Rick trod on a piece of broken glass, and the cut was bleeding. 瑞克踩到了一块碎玻璃, 伤口在出血。

treason /'treɪzən/

叛国罪 (U) = **sedition**: Sam committed treason against his country. 山姆犯了叛国罪。

treasure /'treʒə(r)/

① 金银财宝; 宝藏 (U): They set out for the island to look for the buried treasure. 他们出发去岛上寻找埋藏在地下的金银财宝。

② 珍品 (C): The museum houses many art treasures. 这座博物馆里收藏有许多艺术珍品。

③ 宝贵人才 (C): Mr. Li is a real treasure to our company; he has increased sales by 50% so far this year. 李先生是我们公司的宝贵人才。今年以来他已将销售额提高了百分之五十。

④ 珍惜 (vt) = **cherish, prize**: I will treasure our friendship forever. 我将永远珍惜我们的友谊。

treasury /'treʒəri/

① 金库 (C): The priest was arrested on

suspicion of siphoning millions of dollars from the church treasury for private business ventures. 那位牧师因涉嫌从教会的金库里挪用了数百万美元用于私人商业投资而被捕。

② 财政部 (U): There will be a reshuffle in the Treasury. 财政部将进行改组。

treat /trit/

① 对待 (vt): He always treats children with patience. 他对待孩子一直很有耐心。

② 处理 (vt) = **deal with, handle**: Our request for a pay increase was unfairly treated. 我们加薪的要求受到了不公平处理。

③ 治疗 (vt): My dad is being treated for heart disease in hospital. 我爸爸正在医院里接受心脏病治疗。

④ 请(客) (vt): Our boss treated us to a big meal as a reward for our hard work. 我们老板请我们吃了一顿大餐作为对我们辛勤工作的回报。

⑤ 请客 (C): The drink is my treat, so put your money away. 饮料我请客, 所以请你把钱收好。

treatment /'tritmənt/

① 做法, 处理方式 (U): Many people don't approve of the magazine's sensational treatment of the story. 许多人对该杂志用耸人听闻的方式处理新闻报导表示不赞成。

② 治疗 (U): She's receiving/undergoing treatment for cancer. 她在接受癌症治疗。

③ 对待 (U): The prisoners complained of ill treatment by their guards. 囚犯们抱怨他们受到了看守的虐待。

treaty /'tri:ti/

条约 (C): The representatives from the two countries have worked out a peace/trade treaty, and are waiting for their respective congresses to ratify it. 两国代表已拟出一个和平 / 贸易条约, 正等待各自的国会核准。

◆相关词 请参见 **accord**。

tree /tri:/

树 (C): Tom sat in the shade of the apple tree. 汤姆坐在那棵苹果树的树阴下。

trek /trek/

① 徒步 (C): We went on a trek to the castle. 我们到那个城堡去作了一次徒步旅行。

② 徒步旅行 (vi): We trekked across the field. 我们徒步穿过了田野。

tremble /'trembl/

① 发抖 (vi) = shake, shudder, quiver, shiver: With only a ragged coat on, Mary was trembling with cold. 因为只穿了一件破烂的外套, 玛丽被冻得发抖。

② 摇动, 震动 (vi) = shake, vibrate: The windows trembled as the train passed by. 窗子在火车开过时摇晃了起来。

③ 颤抖 (S) = tremor: There was a tremble in his voice as he told me the sad news. 他告诉我这个不幸的消息时声音在颤抖。

tremendous /tri'mendəs/

① 巨大的 (adj) = great, immense: The typhoon did tremendous damage to Hainan. 那台风给海南岛造成了巨大的损失。

② 绝佳的 (adj) = wonderful, superb, extraordinary: We went to a tremendous party last night. 昨天晚上我们去参加了一个绝佳的聚会。

tremor /'tremə(r)/

① 震动 (C) = vibration: The earth tremor was centered in a desert, but was felt as far as 250 miles away. 地震发生在一个沙漠的中心地区, 但在 250 英里外的地方也能感觉得到。

② 发抖 (C) = shiver: A tremor ran through her body as she was listening to the ghost story. 她在听鬼故事时浑身颤抖着。

trench /trentʃ/

沟, 渠 (C): I dug a trench and then planted my roses in it. 我挖了一条沟, 然后种上了玫瑰。

trend /trend/

潮流 (C): Don't blindly follow the latest trends in fashion. 别盲目追求时尚新潮流。

◆ 同源词 **trendy** (adj) 时髦的。

trespass /'trespəs/

① 侵入; 擅入 (vi): The children trespassed on a neighbor's property, and were driven off. 那些孩子因为擅自进入了邻家的地产而被赶了出来。

② 擅闯私宅 (U): I will sue you for trespass. 我要告你擅闯私宅。

◆ 同尾词 请参见 **surpass**。

trial /'traɪəl/

① 审判 (U): He is on trial for robbery. 他因为抢劫而在受审。

◆ 同源词 **try** (vt) 审判。

② 试用; 试 (C): The new drug is undergoing clinical trials. 这种新药正在进行临床试验。

triangle /'traɪæŋgl/

三角形 (C): Do you know how to calculate the area of a triangle? 你知道怎样计算三角形的面积吗?

◆ 同源词 **triangular** (adj) 三角形的。

tribal /'traɪbəl/

部落的 (adj): Tribal warfare claimed over 2,500 lives. Now both sides have decided to bury the hatchet. 部落战争夺去了 2500 多人的生命。现在, 双方已决定握手言和。

tribe /traɪb/

部落 (C): Some primitive tribes in the jungles still live on fishing and farming. 生活在丛林中的一些原始部落至今仍以捕鱼和农耕为生。

tribute /'tribju:t/

(表示敬意的) 颂词, 称赞; 礼物 (C): Floral tributes from his friends poured in for Mr. Smith, who died of lung cancer last week. 史密斯先生上周死于肺癌, 朋友们敬献的花圈挽联络绎不绝。

trick /trɪk/

① 恶作剧 (C) = practical joke: John is a naughty student. He likes to play tricks

on his classmates. 约翰是个顽皮的学生,爱对同班上的同学搞些恶作剧。

②把戏 (C): Animals in the circus are trained to do tricks to amuse the audience. 马戏团里的动物经训练后用来耍把戏,以娱乐观众。

③诀窍 (S) = **knack**: Could you teach me the trick of making good coffee? 你能教教我煮好咖啡的诀窍吗?

④欺骗 (vt) = **deceive**: The man tricked me into buying an expensive machine. 那人诱骗我购买一台昂贵的机器。

tricky /'trɪki/

①爱耍花招的 (adj) = **deceitful**: I don't like to deal with him. He's a tricky person. 我不喜欢同他打交道,他是个惯于耍花招的人。

②难对付的,微妙的 (adj): Be careful when you answer the questions. Some of them might be quite tricky. 回答问题时要小心,其中的有些问题可能很难对付。

③棘手的 (adj) = **sticky, tough, awkward**: I'm in a rather tricky situation; can you help me out? 我现在的处境十分棘手,你能帮我一把吗?

trifle /'traɪfl/

①小事 (C) = **trivia (P)**: The couple often quarrel with each other over trifles. 这对夫妻经常为一些小事吵架。

◆同源词 **trifling (adj)** 微不足道的。

trifle with

小看,轻视 (vt): Though diminutive, Miss Lee is not a woman to be trifled with. 李小姐身材虽小,却是个不可小看的女子。

trigger /'trɪgə(r)/

①引发 (vt): The shooting of a cigarette vendor triggered (off) a riot. 一名烟贩遭枪杀的事引发了一场骚乱。

②扳机 (C): I aimed my shot gun at the bird in the tree, and pulled the trigger. 我把猎枪瞄准树上的鸟,扣动了扳机。

③起因 (C): Even a trifling matter could act as a trigger for a fight. 哪怕是一件很小的事情也会触发一场争斗。

trim /trɪm/

①修剪 (vt) = **cut**: The workers are trimming the branches off the trees. 工人们正在将树枝从树上修剪掉。

②削减 (vt) = **reduce**: In order to trim their costs, some companies reduce their administrative staff. 为了削减开支,一些公司裁减了行政人员。

③修剪 (S): My hair/beard needs a trim. 我的头发/胡子需要修剪一下。

trio /'tri:əʊ/

三人一组 (C): A jazz trio from America will put on its first performance in Shanghai. 来自美国的一个爵士乐三重奏组将在上海举行首演。

◆相关词 **duet** (二重唱;二重奏)。**quartet** (四重唱;四重奏)。

trip /trɪp/

①旅行 (C): We went on/made a trip to Japan last month. 我们上个月去日本旅行了。

②绊;绊到 (vi) = **stumble**: He tripped over a root and fell. 他给树根绊了一下,摔倒了。

trip up

①使失误;迷惑 (vt, s): These questions are designed to trip students up. 这些问题是为了迷惑学生。

②使绊倒 (vt, s): Tom put his foot out to trip Jack up. 汤姆伸出脚把杰克绊了一跤。

triple /'trɪpl/

①使增至三倍 (vt) = **treble**: Our company tripled its profits last year. 我们公司去年的利润增加了两倍。

②增至三倍 (vi) = **treble**: Car sales tripled last year. 汽车销售量去年增加了两倍。

③三倍的 (adj) = **treble**: The number of unemployed people reached three hundred thousand in 2001, nearly triple

that of 2000. 2001 年的失业人数达到了 30 万,几乎是 2000 年的三倍。

◆ 相关词 **double** (两倍)。 **quadruple** (四倍)。

triumph /'traɪəmf/

① 胜利 (C) = **victory**: We won/scored/secured/achieved a triumph over the home team. 我们战胜了主队。

② 胜利 (U): The troops returned in triumph. 部队凯旋而归。

③ 战胜 (vi) = **prevail**: Sooner or later justice will triumph over evil. 正义迟早总会战胜邪恶。

triumphant /traɪ'ʌmfənt/

胜利的,凯旋的;得意洋洋的 (adj) = **victorious**: He made a triumphant return to his home town after he won a gold medal in the Olympic Games. 他在奥运会上夺得金牌后凯旋回到家乡。

◆ 同源词 **triumphantly** (adv) 得意洋洋地。

trivial /'trɪvɪəl/

小事的,琐碎的 (adj) = **unimportant**: You should not dwell on trivial problems; otherwise, you will not see the wood for the trees. 你不应该老是想一些小问题,否则你会只见树木不见森林而因小失大的。

◆ 同源词 **triviality** (U, C) 琐碎,平庸。 **trivialize** (vt) 使显得琐碎(或不重要),小看。

trolley /'trɒli/

手推车 (C): There are shopping trolleys at the entrance of the supermarket for customers to use. 超市的入口处有购物手推车供顾客使用。

troop /tru:p/

① 军队 (P): If the police can't keep order, the government must send/call in the troops. 如果警察无法维持秩序,那么政府就只得派出/召来军队了。

② 一群 (C): We met with a troop of deer when walking in the woods. 我们在树林中散步时遇到了一群鹿。

trophy /'trɒfi/

① 奖品;奖杯 (C): We won first place in the race and were awarded a gold cup as a trophy. 我们在比赛中得了第一名,

获得的奖品是一只金杯。

② 战利品 (C): Paintings, medieval pottery, and other antiques were among the trophies of Britain's incursion into China in the 19th century. 英国 19 世纪入侵中国的战利品中有绘画作品、中古时代的陶器和其他古代文物。

tropic /'trɒpɪk/

回归线 (C): Two imaginary lines around the world are the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn. 环绕地球的两条假想的线是北回归线和南回归线。

tropical /'trɒpɪkəl/

热带的 (adj): A tropical hurricane has formed over the ocean and might threaten the western coast the day after tomorrow. 一个热带飓风已在海面上生成,后天将可能威胁西海岸。

◆ 同源词 **tropic** (P) 热带地区。

trot /trɒt/

① (马等) 小跑 (vi): A horse may trot or gallop. 马会小跑,也会飞跑。

② 小跑 (vi): Before we played basketball, we trotted around the field to warm up. 打篮球之前,我们绕着场地小跑热身。

③ 小跑步,慢步;快步走 (S): The boy broke into a trot when he heard the whistle. 那男孩听到哨音后,突然快步跑起来。

trouble /'trʌbl/

① 困难;麻烦 (U) = **difficulty**: Do you have any trouble finding your way here? 你找到这儿来时碰到困难了吗?

② 麻烦的人(或事物) (C): The child was a big trouble to his parents. 这孩子是他父母的一大麻烦。

③ 使烦心,使困扰 (vt): Don't trouble yourself about such a trifle. 别为这种小事烦心了。

④ 费事 (vi) = **bother**: Don't trouble to make coffee for me. I'm leaving right away. 别费事为我煮咖啡了,我马上就要走的。

troublesome /'trʌblsəm/

麻烦的,令人烦恼的 (*adj*): The engine problem of your car is troublesome this time. It may take days to fix. 你这次的汽车引擎问题可麻烦了,可能要几天才修得好。

trousers /'traʊzəz/

长裤,裤子 (*P*) (请参阅附录“衣物”) = pants

trout /traʊt/

鳟鱼 (*C*): Most species of trout(s) spend their entire lives in freshwater streams and lakes. 大部分鳟鱼一生都生活在淡水河和湖泊中。

◆说明: 复数为 trout 或 trouts。

truant /'tru:ənt/

逃学的学生 (*C*): There are many truants in the cybercafe. 网吧里有许多逃学的学生。

◆同源词 **truancy** (*U*) 逃学。

truce /tru:s/

休战(协议) (*C*) = armistice. ceasefire: The rebels and the government have agreed upon a truce, though an uneasy one. 叛军和政府之间已达成休战协议,虽然这个协议尚不牢靠。

truck /trʌk/

卡车 (*C*) (请参阅附录“交通工具”)

true /tru:/

① 真实的 (*adj*) ⇔ false. untrue: What you're going to hear is a true story. 你即将听到的是一个真实的故事。

◆同源词 **truly** (*adv*) 真实地。 **truth** (*U*) 真实性。

② 忠实的 (*adj*) = loyal. faithful: His wife is always true to him. 他妻子对他一直很忠实。

trumpet /'trʌmpɪt/

喇叭;小号 (*C*) (请参阅附录“乐器”)

◆同源词 **trumpeter** (*C*) 小号手。

trunk /trʌŋk/

① 树干 (*C*): The trunk of the oak is huge. 这棵橡树的树干巨大无比。

② 旅行箱 (*C*): I will pack/unpack my trunk tonight. 今晚我要打点行装 / 开

箱取出行装。

③ 象鼻 (*C*): The elephant uses its trunk to drink water. 大象用鼻子喝水。

trust /trʌst/

① 信任 (*U*) = faith: He is a dishonest person. I have/place/put no trust in him. 他是个不诚实的人。我不信任他。

② 托管;信托 (*U*): The money will be held in trust for you until you're 20. 这笔钱将托人为你代管,直至你 20 岁。

③ 信任;相信 (*vt*): You can trust me to fulfill the task. 你可以相信我能完成这项任务。

④ 相信 (*vi*) = have faith, believe: We trust in God. 我们相信上帝。

truth /tru:θ/

① 真相,实情 (*U*) ⇔ lie: If you tell the truth, you won't be punished. 如果你说出真相,你就不会受罚。

② 真实性 (*U*) ⇔ falsehood: There isn't any truth in what he said. 他说的话没有一点真实性。

truthful /'tru:θfʊl/

① 如实的,真实的 (*adj*) = true: The boy gave a truthful account of what had happened. 那男孩将发生的事如实地讲了一遍。

② 诚实的 (*adj*) = honest: He is a truthful student; he never tells lies. 他是个诚实的学生,从不说谎。

try /traɪ/

① 试图;尝试 (*vi*) = attempt: The doctor tried to save his life but in vain. 医生试图挽救他的生命,但未能成功。

② 尝试;试做 (*vt*): If you can't reach him at the office, try phoning his home number. 假如你在办公室里联系不上他,可试着往他家里打个电话。

③ 审判 (*vt*): They're going to try him for robbery. 他们即将以抢劫罪审判他。

◆同源词 **trial** (*C, U*) 审判。

④ 尝试 (*C*): Since bungee jumping is so exciting, I'll give it a try. 既然蹦极跳如此有刺激性,我也要试着跳一下了。

try on

试穿 (vt, s): I had tried on several shirts before I settled on this white one. 我在选定这件白衬衫之前曾试穿了好几件衬衫。

try out

试用 (vt, s): I was allowed to try out this bike for half an hour before I decided to buy it. 在我决定购买这辆自行车之前他们让我试骑了半个小时。

T-shirt /'ti:ʃɜ:t/

T恤(衫) (C) (请参阅附录“衣物”)

tub /tʌb/

盆,缸 (C) (请参阅附录“容器”)

tube /tju:b/

管子;软管 (C) (请参阅附录“容器”)

tuberculosis /tju:ˌbɜ:kjuˈləʊsɪs/

肺结核 (U): It is believed that the number of people who have contracted tuberculosis is on the increase. 据信,患肺结核的人数正在上升。

tuck /tʌk/

把...塞进 (vt): Tuck your shirt into your trousers before you leave. 把衬衫塞到裤子里面去后再走。

Tuesday /'tju:zdi/

星期二 (C, U)

tuft /tʌft/

一簇 (C): You have a few tufts of hair on your chin. Shave them off. 你的下巴上有几簇毛,把它们剃掉。

tug /tʌg/

① 拉,拖 (vi): My daughter tugged at my sleeve/elbow to get my attention when I was talking to a friend. 在我与一个朋友交谈时,我女儿拉拉我的袖子/胳膊肘以引起我的注意。

② 拉,拖 (vt) = pull: The fishermen tugged the boat out of the water. 渔民们将船从水里拉上了岸。

③ 拉,拖 (C) = pull: Tom gave my hair a hard/gentle tug. 汤姆重重/轻轻地扯了一下我的头发。

tug-of-war /tʌgəv'wɔ:(r)/

拔河(比赛) (U): We topped off the school anniversary with a game of tug-of-war between the teachers and the students. 我们的校庆以师生间的一场拔河比赛圆满结束。

tuition /tju:'ɪʃən/

① 教学 (U): Mr. White often gives private tuition to slow students. 怀特先生经常给功课落后的学生作单独教学。

② 学费 (U): The tuition is thirty thousand dollars and is a real heavy burden on me. 学费是30,000美元,这对我来说实在是一个沉重的负担。

tulip /'tju:lɪp/

郁金香 (C) (请参阅附录“植物”)

tumble /'tʌmbl/

① 跌倒;摔下 (vi) = fall: The little girl tripped and tumbled down the stairs. 小女孩绊了一下,跌下了楼梯。

② (价格等) 猛跌 (vi) = plunge: Stock market prices tumbled after rumors of a rise in interest rates. 股票市场的价格因利率上涨的谣传而暴跌。

③ 摔跤 (C) = fall: He had/took a nasty tumble and sprained his ankle. 他重重地摔了一跤,扭伤了脚踝。

tumor /'tju:mə(r)/

肿瘤 (C): The doctor removed a benign/malignant tumor from the patient's brain. 医生从病人的脑部切除了一个良性/恶性肿瘤。

tuna /'tju:nə/

① 金枪鱼 (C) (请参阅附录“动物”): Tuna sometimes migrate long distances and can cross oceans. 金枪鱼常常会作长距离洄游,并能越洋过海。

② 金枪鱼肉 (U): I ate a tuna sandwich for breakfast. 我早餐吃了一个金枪鱼三明治。

tune /tju:n/

① 曲调,曲子 (C): Sam strolled along humming a tune. 山姆边走边哼着一首曲子。

◆ 同源词 **tuneless** (adj) 不成调的。

② 为(乐器)调音 (vt): Have your piano

tuned at least once a year. 钢琴每年至少要调一次音。

③ 调(收音机或电视机) (vt): We tuned the radio in to BBC for the latest news. 我们把收音机调到了 BBC(英国广播公司)以收听最新消息。

tunnel /'tʌnəl/

隧道 (C): The villagers dug a tunnel through the mountain. 村民们挖了一条穿山隧道。

turkey /'tɜ:kɪ/

火鸡 (C) (请参阅附录“动物”)

turmoil /'tɜ:mɔɪl/

混乱 (U) = chaos: The earthquake threw the whole country into complete turmoil. 地震使全国上下一片混乱。

turn /tɜ:n/

① 转弯 (vi): Turn left at the next intersection. 在下一个十字路口向左转弯。

◆ 同源词 turning (C) 转弯处。

② 使翻转 (vt): The wind turned my umbrella inside out. 风把我的雨伞吹得翻了上去。

③ 使变化; 改变 (vt) = change, transform: The witch turned the prince into a beast. 女巫将王子变成了一头野兽。

④ 转弯; 旋转, 转动 (C): Don't pull the handle; give it a turn. 别拉把手。把它转一下。

⑤ 轮到的机会, 轮次 (C): It's your turn to wash the dishes tonight. 今晚可轮到你洗碗了。

⑥ 转变 (C): I'm afraid things have taken a turn for the worse. 恐怕事情已经恶化。

turn around

① 好转 (vi): With the economy revived up by one percent, we expect housing sales will turn around this year. 随着经济复苏了一个百分点, 我们期待房屋销售今年会好转。

② 改变主意 (vi): After a long discussion with his wife, Bob turned around. 鲍勃与妻子商量了很长时间后改变了主意。

turn away

把...拒之门外; 不让...入内 (vt, s): Mrs. Wang steeled herself to turn away the beggars who had been squatting in her stable for several days. 王太太硬了硬心肠把擅自占住她马房已好几天的乞丐挡在了门外。

turn down

① 把...关小(或调低) (vt, s) = tone down; ⇔ turn up: Can you turn down the radio. I am preparing for my test. 你把收音机的声音调低点好吗? 我在准备考试呢。

② 拒绝 (vt, s) = reject: Jack's application for the job was turned down because he could not speak English. 杰克的求职申请被拒了, 因为他不会说英语。

turn in

上交 (vt, s) = hand in: You are supposed to turn your homework in to me by Friday. 你们要在星期五之前把家庭作业交上来给我。

turn off

① 关掉 (vt, s) = switch/shut off; ⇔ switch/turn on: Turn the gas off before you go to bed. 上床之前把煤气关掉。

② 使扫兴, 使厌烦 (vt, s) = put off; ⇔ turn on: Having dinner with a talkative woman really turns me off. 和一个喋喋不休的女人一起进餐实在让我倒胃口。

turn on

① 打开 (vt, s) = switch on; ⇔ turn/shut/switch off: Turn the tap on, and water will come out. 把龙头打开, 水就会流出来。

② 使产生兴趣 (vt, s) ⇔ turn off: Does window-shopping really turn you on? 逛街看橱窗真的能让你觉得有趣吗?

turn out

① 结果表明 (vi): As it has turned out, there was no cause for concern. 就像结果表明的那样,担心是没有理由的。

② 制造,生产 (vt, s) = produce: The factory has turned out a political leader/30,000 computers. 那家工厂出了一位政治领袖/生产了 30,000 台电脑。

turn over

移交,交;交托 (vt, s): I have decided to turn over my enterprise to my son. 我已决定把企业交给我儿子管理。

turn up

① 到来,出现 (vi) = show up: Less than 40 percent of the voters turned up for the election. 不到百分之四十的选民前来参加选举。

② 把...开大(或调高) (vt, S) ⇔ turn down: Turn the radio up; I can't hear it very well. 把收音机音量开大些;我听不太清楚。

turtle /'tɜ:tl/

乌龟,海龟 (C) (请参阅附录“动物”)

tutor /'tju:tə(r)/

① 家庭教师 (C): I'm poor at math so my mom has decided to hire me a tutor. 我的数学很糟,因此我妈决定为我请一个家庭教师。

② 辅导 (vt) = coach: My cousin will tutor me in math. 我表哥将辅导我数学。

◆ 相关词 请参见 teach.

twelve /twelv/

十二 (adj, C)

twenty /'twenti/

二十 (adj, C)

twice /twais/

① 两次,两遍 (adv): “How many times have you seen the movie?” “Twice.” “这部电影你看过几遍了?” “两遍。”

② 两倍 (adv): Mr. Li is twice as old as

me. 李先生的年龄是我的两倍。

twiddle /'twɪdl/

捻弄;摆弄 (vt, vi): Tony was twiddling (with) a pencil. It seemed that he was bored. 东尼在摆弄铅笔。看来他感到无聊。

twig /twɪg/

细枝,嫩枝 (C): The bird built a nest from twigs. 那鸟用细树枝搭了个窝。

twilight /'twɔ:lɪt/

① 黄昏;暮色 (U): We sat on the riverbank, admiring the beautiful sights in the thickening twilight. 暮色渐浓,我们坐在河岸上欣赏着这美丽的景色。

② 晚期 (U): Beethoven became blind in the twilight of his career. 贝多芬在他事业的晚期失明了。

twin /twɪn/

① 双胞胎 (C): My wife gave birth to twins in hospital yesterday. 昨天我妻子在医院产下一对双胞胎。

② 双胞胎的 (adj): I can't tell John from his twin brother; they look too much alike. 我分不清约翰和他的双胞胎兄弟。他俩看上去太相像了。

twinkle /'twɪŋkl/

① 闪烁,闪耀 (U): (眼睛的)闪亮 (S): “I'm only teasing you,” she said with a twinkle in her eyes. “我只是在和你开个玩笑罢了,”她说着,眼睛里闪着亮光。

② (星星) 闪耀,闪烁 (vi): On summer nights I like to lie down on the grass and look at the stars twinkling in the sky. 在夏天的夜晚,我喜欢躺在草地上看着天空中闪耀的群星。

③ (眼睛因高兴、愉快等) 闪亮 (vi): When she handed the gift to me, her eyes twinkled with mischief. 当她把礼物交给我的时候,她的眼睛里闪烁着淘气的目光。

◆ 同源词 twinkling (S) 一瞬间,一刹那。

twirl /twɜ:l/

① 转动,旋转 (vi) = spin: Cindy danced and twirled around the floor. 辛

迪在舞池里跳着,旋转着。

②使转动,使旋转(*vt*): Mr. Lee twirled his stick as he strutted across the street. 李先生转动着手杖神气活现地穿过大街。

twist /twɪst/

①扭,拧(*C*): He gave my arm a twist. 他将我的手臂扭了一下。

②意想不到的转折(或发展)(*C*): There's an unusual twist at the end of the book—the detective is murdered. 该书的结尾处来了个意外的转折——侦探被谋杀了。

③使扭曲;捻;捻成(*vt*): The little boy twisted the wire into the shape of a star. 那小男孩把电线扭成了一颗星星的形状。

④扭伤 = sprain (*vt*): Peggy tripped and twisted her ankle. 佩姬绊了一跤,扭伤了脚踝。

⑤扭曲,扭动(*vi*): She twisted and turned, trying to free herself from the ropes. 她不断扭动着身体,企图挣脱捆着她的绳子。

two /tu:/

二(*adj. C*)

type /taɪp/

①种类;类型;品种(*C*) = kind, sort: Which type of tea do you like best? 你最爱喝哪一种茶?

◆同源词 **typical** (*adj*) 典型的。

②(印刷)字体(*U*): The headlines are printed in bold type. 标题是用黑体字印刷的。

③打(字)(*vt. vi*): Don't disturb her. She's typing (an important letter). 别去打扰她。她正在打字/打一封重要信

件。

◆同源词 **typist** 打字员。*(C)*

typewriter /'taɪpraɪtə(r)/

打字机(*C*): Typewriters have been replaced by computers. 打字机已被计算机取代了。

typhoon /taɪ'fu:n/

台风(*C*): A typhoon struck/hit central Hainan and caused great damage. 台风袭击了海南岛的中心地区,造成了重大损失。

typical /'tɪpɪkəl/

典型的(*adj*) = characteristic: Heat and humidity is typical of the climate in Guangdong. 炎热和潮湿是广东气候的典型特征。

◆同源词 **typi ally** (*adv*) 典型地。

typist /'taɪpɪst/

打字员(*C*) (请参阅附录“职业”)

◆同源词 **type** (*vi. vt*) 打(字)。

tyranny /'tɪrənɪ/

①暴政(*U*): People refused to submit to the tyranny of the dictator and rose up against him. 人们不愿屈从独裁者的暴政,起来反抗。

◆同源词 **tyrannize** (*vt*) 对...实施暴政。

②暴政,残暴统治(*C*): Downtrodden people took the streets and overthrew his tyranny. 受欺压的人们占领街道,推翻了他的残暴统治。

tyrant /'taɪərənt/

暴君(*C*): Nero, a Roman tyrant, set Rome on fire and destroyed much of it in A.D. 64. 公元64年,罗马暴君尼禄放火烧毁了罗马的很多地方。

U

UFO /ɪju: ef 'əʊ, 'ju:fəʊ/

飞碟, 不明飞行物 (C) = unidentified flying object

ugly /'ʌɡli/

丑陋的 (*adj*) ⇔ **autiful**: This is the ugliest place I've ever seen. 这是我所见过的最丑陋的地方。

◆同源词 **ugliness** (U) 丑陋。

ulcer /'ʌlsə(r)/

溃疡 (C): Alice got a stomach ulcer. 爱丽丝患了胃溃疡。

ultimate /'ʌltɪmət/

最终的 (*adj*) = **final**: It is still not possible to predict the ultimate outcome. 最终的结果尚难预料。

◆同源词 **ultimately** (*adv*) 最后, 终于。

umbrella /ʌm'brelə/

雨伞; 阳伞: 伞 (C): Take an umbrella with you in case it rains. 带把伞, 以防下雨。

umpire /'ʌmpaɪə(r)/

裁判(员) (C): These umpires are often biased in favor of their country's teams. 这些裁判常常偏袒他们自己国家的运动队。

◆比较 请参见 **referee**。

UN /ju: 'en/

联合国 (U) (the) United Nations

unanimous /ju: 'næniməs/

一致的, 无异议的 (*adj*) ⇔ **divided** (*over*): The committee members were unanimous in their decision that interest rates should be cut to revitalize the economy. 委员会成员一致同意为重振经济而降低利率的决定。

◆同源词 **unanimity** (U) 一致, 无异议。

uncle /'ʌŋkl/

伯父, 叔父, 舅父 (C) (请参阅附录“亲属”)

uncover /ʌn'kʌvə(r)/

揭露, 破获 (*vt*) = **disclose**, **expose**: The police uncovered a plot to destabilize the government. 警方破获了一个妄图动摇政府的阴谋。

under /'ʌndə(r)/

① 在...之下 (*prep*) ⇔ **over**: We took a nap under the tree. 我们在那棵树下打了个盹。

② 在下面; 在水下 (*adv*): He could stay under for more than two minutes. 他在水下待两分钟以上。

underestimate /ˌʌndər'estɪmənt/

低估 (*vt*) ⇔ **overestimate**: Some people tend to underestimate the harmful effect of TV on children. 有些人会低估电视对儿童的不良影响。

undergo /ˌʌndə'gəʊ/, **underwent** (*pt*), **undergone** (*pp*)

经历; 经受; 忍受 (*vt*) = **experience**: Paul has just undergone heart surgery, and it may take him several weeks to recover. 保罗刚经历了心脏手术, 可能需要几个星期的时间才能康复。

underground /'ʌndə'graʊnd/

① 地下的 (*adj*): There should be an underground car park near here. 这儿附近应该有一个地下停车场。

② 地铁 (U) = **subway**: Let's go by underground. 让我们乘地铁去吧。

③ /ˌʌndə'graʊnd/ 在地(面)下 (*adv*): The treasure has been buried underground. 金银财宝已被埋在了地下。

underline /ˌʌndə'laɪn/

① 在…的下面划线 (*vt*) = **underscore**: While reading, underline the words you do not know and try to figure out their meanings from context. 看书的时候,要在你不识的生词下面划一根线并根据上下文来试着猜出其词义。

② 突显, 强调, 使突出 (*vt*) = **underscore**: Low efficiency and low morale underline the need for immediate privatization of the state-run industry. 效率的低下和士气的低落突现了立即实行国营企业私有化的必要性。

undermine /ˌʌndəˈmaɪn/

① 削弱; 侵蚀…的基础 (*vt*) = **weaken**: The piers are unsafe since the foundations were undermined by floods. 桥墩由于被洪水侵蚀了其基础而变得不安全了。

② 暗中破坏, 逐渐损害 (*vt*): They tried to undermine my authority/reputation. 他们试图破坏我的权威/名誉。

underneath /ˌʌndəˈni:θ/

① 在…下面(或底下) (*prep*) = **beneath**: Rachel put each saucer underneath a cup. 瑞秋在每只杯子底下放了一个碟子。Underneath Mark's bluster is a timid nature. 在马克那咄咄逼人的外表下, 隐藏着的是他怯懦的本性。

② 在下面; 在底下 (*adv*): For each sentence, a translation was written underneath. 每个句子的下面都写有译文。

③ 骨子里 (*adv*): Race seems outgoing, but underneath he is pretty shy and timid. 雷斯表面上很外向, 骨子里却很害羞和胆小。

underpass /ˌʌndəˈpɑ:s/

地下通道 (*C*) ⇔ **overpass**: Don't jaywalk. Use the underpass. 别乱穿马路。请走地下通道。

understand /ˌʌndəˈstænd/, understood (*pt*), understood (*pp*)

懂; 理解; 明白 (*vt*): The professor tries his best to make himself understood but in vain. 这位教授尽其所能以使别人听懂他的话, 但失败了。

◆ 同源词 **understanding** (*U*) 理解(力)。

understandable /ˌʌndəˈstændəbl/

① 可理解的 (*adj*) = **comprehensible**; ⇔ **unintelligible**: That man's halting speech is barely understandable. 那男子吞吞吐吐的发言简直难以理解。

② 合理的 (*adj*): It is understandable that you are upset about the delay. 你为延误一事生气是有道理的。

undertake /ˌʌndəˈteɪk/, undertook (*pt*), undertaken (*pp*)

承担; 接受; 答应; 同意 (*vt*) = **take on**, **assume**: Teresa is willing to undertake the job of editing the school newspaper. 泰瑞莎愿意担当起编辑校报的工作。

underwear /ˌʌndəˈweə(r)/

内衣 (*U*) (请参阅附录“衣物”) = **underclothes**

undo /ˌʌnˈdu:/, undid (*pt*), undone (*pp*)

① 松开, 解开 (*vt*) ⇔ **do up**: Karen undid her coat because it got warmer. 凯伦解开外套, 因为天气热了起来。

② 使恢复原状 (*vt*) = **repair**: The damage caused by the earthquake can't be undone. 地震造成的破坏是无法完全恢复的。

undoubtedly /ˌʌnˈdaʊtɪdli/

无疑地 (*adv*) = **doubtless**: Sherry was undoubtedly hurt by her boss's insult. 雪莉无疑受到了老板侮辱的伤害。

unease /ˌʌnˈi:z/

不安 (*U*) = **anxiety**: Jane's mother waited up for her return with unease. 珍的母亲不安地等着她回来, 一直没有睡觉。

uneasy /ˌʌnˈi:zi/

① 心神不安的, 忧虑的 (*adj*) = **nervous**, **anxious**: Sam feels uneasy about what he has done. 山姆对他做的事情感到不安。

◆ 同源词 **uneasiness** (*U*) 不安。

② 不稳定的; 令人不安的 (*adj*): After the riot police dispersed the crowd, an uneasy calm settled over the city. 在防暴警察驱散了人群后, 这个城市为一种

令人不安的平静所笼罩。

unemployment /ˌʌnɪm'plɔɪmənt/

失业 (U) ⇔ employment: The rate of unemployment has risen more rapidly than expected to 5%. 失业率上升得比预期的要快, 达到了百分之五。

◆同源词 employ (vt) 雇用。

unfold /ˌʌn'fəʊld/

展开 (vt) ⇔ fold: Jack unfolded the newspaper and spread it on the table. 杰克展开报纸, 将其摊在桌上。

uniform /'ju:nɪfɔ:m/

①完全相同的, 一样的 (adj): The boats are uniform in size. 这些船大小都一样。

◆同源词 uniformity (U) 相同(性)。

②制服 (C, U): Students are supposed to wear uniform(s) in school. 学生在学校里应穿校服。

◆同源词 uniformed (adj) 穿制服的。

unify /'ju:nɪfaɪ/

统一 (vt) ⇔ break up: Germany's economy has been floundering since it was unified in 1990. 德国经济自1990年东、西德统一以来一直步履艰难。

◆同源词 unification (U) 统一。unity (S, U) 团结; 一致。

union /'ju:njən/

①工会 (C): Do they belong to a union? 他们同属一个工会吗?

②融洽; 结合 (U, S) = combination: The art work shows a union of imagination and reality. 这件艺术作品体现了想像与现实的融合。

unique /ju:'ni:k/

特有的; 独一无二的 (adj) ⇔ common: Ancestor worship is not unique to our country. 祭拜祖先并非我们国家所独有。

◆同源词 uniqueness (U) 独特性。uniquely (adv) 独有地。

unit /'ju:nɪt/

单元 (C): This book consists of 12 units. 这本书共有12个单元。

unite /ju:'naɪt/

使团结, 使联合 (vt) ⇔ divide: United,

we stand; divided, we fall. 合则存, 分则亡。

◆同源词 united (adj) 统一的; 团结的。

unity /'ju:nəti/

①团结; 一致 (U): The president appealed to his people for unity. 总统呼吁国民要团结。

◆同源词 unify (vt) 统一。unification (U) 统一。

②一致(性); 连贯性 (U): There isn't unity in this paragraph. Delete those unrelated sentences. 这段文章缺乏连贯性。把那些不相关的句子删去。

universe /'ju:nɪvɜ:s/

宇宙 (the + S) = cosmos: The earth was once believed to be the center of the universe. 地球一度被认为是宇宙的中心。

◆同源词 universal (adj) 宇宙的; 全体的。

university /ˌju:nɪ'vɜ:sətɪ/

①大学 (C): A new university will be set up in our neighborhood. 在我们街区将建造一所新的大学。

②大学 (U): Did you go to university? 你上过大学吗?

unless /ən'les/

除非 (conj): You'll miss the school bus unless you hurry up. 你若不赶快的话就赶不上校车了。

unlock /ˌʌn'lɒk/

用钥匙开(门等), 开...的锁 (vt) ⇔ lock: Someone unlocked the door. 有人把门锁打开了。

unpack /ˌʌn'pæk/

打开 (vt) ⇔ pack: Mike unpacked his suitcase. 麦克打开了手提箱。

unprecedented /ˌʌn'presɪdəntɪd/

空前的, 史无前例的 (adj): The project has been hailed as an unprecedented success. 这个工程被誉为空前的成功工程。

unrest /ˌʌn'rest/

动乱 (U): Mr. King was accused of fomenting social unrest. 金先生被控挑起社会动乱。

until /ən'tɪl/

① 直到...为止 (*prep*) = **till**: I stayed until midnight. 我一直待到半夜。

② 直到 (*conj*) = **till**: We waited until the police came. 我们一直等到了警察的到来。

up /ʌp/

① 向(或在)...的较高处 (*prep*) ⇔ **down**: He climbed up the ladder to fix the light. 他爬上梯子去修灯。

② 向上;起来 (*adv*) ⇔ **down**: Stand up, please. 请站起来。

upbringing /'ʌpbri:ŋɪŋ/

教养;家教 (*S*): Sue had a strict/good upbringing. 苏受过严格的/良好的家教。

upcoming /'ʌpkʌmɪŋ/

即将来临的 (*adj*) = **forthcoming**: Candidates are intensifying their war of words for the upcoming election. 为了即将来临的选举,候选人之间的唇枪舌剑在加剧。

update /ʌp'det/

① 更新;修改 (*vt*): Dictionaries need to be regularly updated. 辞典需要定期加以修订。

② /'ʌpdet/ 最新情况(或信息) (*C*): Each newspaper gave an update on the First Lady's trip to the U. S. 每家报纸都提供了第一夫人访美的最新情况。

upgrade /'ʌpɡreɪd/

① 改善 (*vt*) = **improve**: Some money will be set aside for upgrading the city's leisure facilities. 部分款项将被留作改善城市休闲设施之用。

② 提升,使升级 (*vt*) = **promote**; ⇔ **downgrade**: Jack's position in the company has been upgraded to marketing director. 杰克在公司里的职位已被提升至销售部主管。

uphold /ʌp'həʊld/, upheld (*pt*), upheld (*pp*)

高举;坚持;维护 (*vt*) = **defend**: My teacher upholds his three-no policy: no smoking, no littering, and no truancy. 我们的老师坚持他的“三不”政策:不许

吸烟,不许乱扔杂物,不许逃课。

upon /ə'pʊn, əpən/

在...上 (*prep*) = **on**: They sat upon the ground. 他们坐在地上。

upper /'ʌpə(r)/

① 上面的;较高的 (*adj*) ⇔ **lower**: Customers like to sit on the upper floor of the restaurant to have a nicer view of the city. 顾客们喜欢坐在饭店的较高楼层就餐,那样可以更好地看到城市的景色。

② 地位较高的 (*adj*) ⇔ **lower**: She was born into an upper class family. 她出生于上流社会家庭。

◆ 相关词 **middle class** (中产阶级)。 **working class** (工人阶级)。

upright /'ʌpraɪt/

① 笔直地 (*adv*): Students are required to sit upright at their desks. 学生们被要求笔直地坐在课桌前。

② 正直的 (*adj*) = **honest, righteous**: An upright civil servant won't line his pockets. 一名正直的公务员是不会中饱私囊的。

upset /ʌp'set/, upset (*pt*), upset (*pp*)

① 使生气,使难过 (*vt*) = **distress, trouble**: Do what Dad wants, or you'll upset him. 照你爸爸说的去做,不然你会惹他生气的。

② 打乱 (*vt*) = **disrupt**: Our plans were upset by the coming of the typhoon. 我们的计划被台风的到来打乱了。

③ 使不舒服 (*vt*): Sweets often upset my stomach. 吃糖果常常使我感到胃部不适。

④ /'ʌpsɛt/ (肠胃等的)不适 (*C*)

⑤ 打翻 (*vt*) = **overturn, capsize**: The boat was upset by the huge waves. 小舟被巨浪掀翻了。

upstairs /'ʌp'steɪz/

在楼上;往楼上 (*adv*) ⇔ **downstairs**: He ran upstairs to get money. 他奔上楼去取了些钱。

up-to-date /'ʌptə'det/

最新的 (*adj*) = **the latest**; ⇔ **out-of-**

date: The magazine offers up-to-date information about fashion. 这份杂志提供最新的时尚信息。

upward /'ʌpwəd/

向上的, 往上的 (*adj*) ⇔ **downward**: Nana gave me an upward glance. 娜娜把眼睛向上一翻, 朝我看了一眼。The yen is still on an upward trend. 日元仍呈现上涨的走势。

upwards /'ʌpwədz/

向上, 往上 (*adv*) = **upward**: ⇔ **downwards**: Paula pointed upwards and said the brightest star in the sky was the Polar Star. 宝拉用手向上指着说, 天空中最亮的星是北斗星。Some economists are taking a cautiously optimistic attitude, thinking that the economy will be revised upwards by 1%. 一些经济学家正持一种审慎的乐观态度, 认为经济将被往上调整一个百分点。

uranium /juə'reɪniəm/

铀 (*U*): Uranium is radioactive, and is used to produce nuclear power and weapons. 铀具有放射性, 被用于生产核能及核武器。

urban /'ɜ:bən/

都市的, 城市的 (*adj*) ⇔ **rural**: I don't like to live in urban areas. 我不喜欢居住在城市地区。

urge /ɜ:dʒ/

① 冲动 (*C*) = **desire, impulse**: I had a sudden urge to go diving. 我突然产生了一种去跳水的冲动。

② 力劝 (*vt*) = **press**: He urged me to accept the job offer. 他力劝我接受这份工作。

urgency /'ɜ:dʒənsɪ/

急迫, 紧急 (*U, S*): The attack added (a new) urgency to the peace talks. 袭击使和平会谈显得更为紧迫。

urgent /'ɜ:dʒənt/

紧急的 (*adj*) = **pressing**: The patient is in urgent need of medical treatment. 这位病人急需医治。

◆ 同源词 **urgently** (*adv*) 紧急地。

urine /'juəri:n/

尿 (*U*): Sam took a urine test, and his doctor told him that blood appeared in his urine. 山姆做了尿样检查, 医生告诉他尿里有血。

◆ 同源词 **urinate** (*vi*) 排尿。

US /'ju: 'es/

美国 (*U*) the United States = USA

us /əs; ʌs/

我们 (*we* 的宾格) (*pron*)

usage /'ju:sɪdʒ, -zɪ-/

使用 (*U*): With normal usage, a computer can last for five years. 计算机在正常使用的情况下可用五年。

use /ju:z/

① 用; 使用; 利用 (*S, U*): You should make good use of the knowledge we learn. 你应该充分利用我们学到的知识。

② 用, 使用 (*vt*): He has used up all his money. 他把钱全用光了。

◆ 同源词 **user** (*C*) 使用者; 用户。

③ 利用 (*vt*) = **take advantage of**: He's just using you to get what he wants. 他只不过是利用你去达到他的目的。

used /ju:st/

① 过去常常, 惯常 (*aux*): I used to do a lot of fishing, but now my job occupies too much of my time. 我过去常钓鱼, 但现在我的工作占用了我太多的时间。

② /ju:zd/ 旧的, 二手的 (*adj*) = **second-hand**: I could only afford a used car. 我只买得起旧汽车。

③ 习惯了...的 (*adj*) = **accustomed**: I'm not used to getting up so early. 我不习惯这么早起床。

useful /'ju:sfʊl/

有用的 (*adj*) ⇔ **useless**: The computer is very useful in modern life. 计算机在现代生活中非常有用。

user-friendly /'ju:zə'frendli/

(机器或计算机指令等) 简单易用的, 用户之友的 (*adj*): The computer is more user-friendly than before. 计算机比起以

前来更易使用了。

usher /'ʌʃə(r)/

① 引领 (vt) = lead: A receptionist ushered me along the corridor into a conference room. 接待员领我穿过走廊进入了一间会议室。

② 领座员 (C): An usher showed me to my seat at the theater. 剧场领座员将我带到了座位上。

usher in

开创 (vt, s): Bill Gates has ushered in an era of information technology. 比尔·盖茨开创了一个信息技术时代。

usual /'ju:ʒuəl/

平常的; 通常的; 惯常的 (adj) ⇔ unusual: Your academic performance this semester isn't up to your usual standard. 这个学期你的学习成绩没有达到你的通常水准。

◆ 同源词 usually (adv) 通常。

utensil /ju:'tensl/

用具, 器皿 (C): Pans, spatulas, and ladles are examples of cooking utensils. 锅、铲和勺都是烹调用具。

utility /ju:'tɪlətɪ/

① 公用事业 (C): In some countries, public utilities have been privatized. 在一些国家里, 公用事业已经私有化。

② 功用, 效用 (U): The utility of the office equipment has yet to be assessed. 办公设备的功用尚待评估。

utilize /'ju:tɪlaɪz/

使用; 利用 (vt) = use: We should utilize our limited natural resources in a sensible way. 我们应该理智地使用有限的自然资源。

utmost /'ʌtməʊst/

① 最大的, 极度的 (adj) = most, greatest: This is a matter of the utmost importance. 这是最为重要的事情。

② 全力 (U): We did our utmost to win the soccer match, but the match ended in a tie. 我们为赢得足球赛已尽了最大努力, 但比赛仍以平局结束了。

③ 极度 (U): My patience has been tried to the utmost; in fact, I am about to blow up. 我已到了忍无可忍的地步; 事实上, 我就要发火了。

utter /'ʌtə(r)/

① 说 (vt) = speak: Jenny was stunned and wasn't able to utter a word. 珍妮目瞪口呆, 一个字都说不出。

② 发出 (vt) = give out: Jim uttered a sigh/scream/groan. 吉姆发出叹息 / 尖叫 / 呻吟。

③ 完全的, 彻底的, 十足的 (adj) = extreme: We all looked at the falls in utter amazement. 我们全都看着那瀑布, 惊异得无以复加。

utterly /'ʌtəli/

完全地, 彻底地; 极其 (adv) = completely, totally: Shirley looked utterly comical in that dress. 雪莉穿着那件连衣裙看起来十分滑稽可笑。

V

vacancy /'veɪkənsɪ/

① 空房 (C): The sign outside the hotel said, "No Vacancies". 旅馆外的牌子上写着“没有空房”(客满)。

② 空缺 (C) = **opening**: The vacancy for the sales manager has to be filled up. 销售经理一职的空缺得补上。

vacant /'veɪkənt/

空的, 未被占用的 (*adj*) = **empty**; ⇔ **occupied**: The hotel has no vacant rooms tonight. 那家旅馆今晚已无空房。

vacation /və'keɪʃən/

① 假日, 假期 (C) = **holiday** (BrE): I'll take a vacation in January and take my family abroad for a trip. 我打算一月份休假, 带全家一起去国外旅行一次。

② 假日, 假期 (U) = **holiday** (BrE): He's in Hawaii on vacation. 他正在夏威夷度假。

vaccinate /'væksɪneɪt/

给...接种疫苗, 给...打预防针 (*vt*): All children must be vaccinated against measles. 所有儿童都必须接种疫苗以防麻疹。

◆ 同源词 **vaccination** (C, U) 接种。

vaccine /'væksɪn/

疫苗 (C): The nurse gave a vaccine to the baby. 护士给婴儿接种了疫苗。

vacuum /'vækjuəm/

① 真空; 真空状态 (C): The sudden death of the president created a power vacuum in this country. 总统的突然身亡给这个国家造成了权力的真空。

② 空虚 (C) = **void**: The loss of her husband left a vacuum in her life. 丈夫之死给她的生活留下了一片空白。

③ 用吸尘器给...吸尘 (*vt*): It is impor-

tant to vacuum the carpets every day. 每天用吸尘器清扫地毯很重要。

vague /veɪg/

① 模糊的 (*adj*): We could only see the vague outline of the Statue of Liberty in the thick fog. 在浓雾中, 我们只看到自由女神像模糊的轮廓。

② 含糊的 (*adj*) ⇔ **candid**: Maria was very vague and evasive about her past. 玛莉亚对自己的过去含糊其辞, 讳莫如深。

③ 不明确的, 不清楚的 (*adj*) = **ambiguous**, **equivocal**, **nebulous**: Sam made a vague reply to my question. 山姆对我的问题回答得很含糊。

vain /veɪn/

① 爱虚荣的; 自负的 (*adj*) = **conceited**: She is a vain and self-centered girl. 她是个自负和以自我为中心的女孩。

◆ 同源词 **vanity** (U) 自负; 虚荣(心)。

② 徒劳的 (*adj*) = **fruitless**, **futile**: They made a vain attempt to rescue the drowning boy. 他们试图搭救那个溺水的男孩, 但没有成功。

valiant /'væljənt/

勇敢的 (*adj*) = **brave**, **courageous**: The valiant sailor killed the sea monster. 那个勇敢的水手杀死了海怪。

valid /'væləd/

① 有效的 (*adj*) ⇔ **invalid**: The passport is valid for five years. 这护照的有效期为五年。

② 有根据的 (*adj*) = **well-founded**: Dr. King presented a valid argument against abortion. 金医生提出了反对堕胎的有力论据。

validity /və'lɪdətɪ/

有效(性) (U): Many parents questioned the validity of the entrance examination. 许多家长对入学考试的合理性提出了质疑。

valley /'væli/

山谷 (C): A small village is located in the valley. 一座小村庄坐落在山谷中。

valuable /'væljuəbl/

① 贵重的 (adj) = precious: This painting is extremely valuable. 这幅画极为贵重。

② 贵重物品 (P)

value /'vælju:/

① 重要性, 益处, 实用性; 价值 (U) = help: Your advice is of great value to me. 你的建议对我极为重要。

② 价格 (C): The share values have dropped. 股票的价格下跌了。

③ 价值观 (P): Different generations hold different values. 不同年代的人有着不同的价值观。

④ 重视 (vt) = think highly of, prize: He has always valued my advice. 他一向很重视我的意见。

⑤ 给...估价 (vt) = estimate: The painting by Monet is valued at \$1,000,000. 莫内这幅画的估定价格为100万美元。

valve /vælv/

① 阀(门) (C): Jimmy was putting air into a bicycle tire through the valve. 吉米正通过这个阀门给自行车胎打气。

② 瓣膜 (C): The valves of the heart allow the blood to pass in one direction only. 心脏瓣膜只允许血液朝一个方向流动。

van /væn/

厢型车 (C) (请参阅附录“交通工具”)

vanilla /və'nɪlə/

香草, 香子兰 (U): I would like vanilla-flavored ice cream. 我要香草口味的冰淇淋。

vanish /'væniʃ/

消失 (vi) = disappear; ⇔ show up, appear: He walked away and vanished into

the crowd. 他走了, 消失在了人群中。

vanity /'vænəti/

虚荣(心); 自负 (U) ⇔ humility: She showed off her wealth out of vanity. 她出于虚荣而炫耀着她的财富。

◆同源词 vain (adj) 虚荣的; 自负的。

vapor /'veɪpə(r)/

蒸气; 汽 (U) = steam: Water changes into vapor when heated. 水加热时会变成蒸气。

vaporize /'veɪpəraɪz/

蒸发, 汽化 (vi) ⇔ freeze: Water vaporizes when it boils. 水沸腾时就会汽化。

◆同源词 vaporization (U) 蒸发, 汽化。

variable /'veəriəbl/

① 多变的 (adj) = changeable; ⇔ constant: We have variable weather in autumn. 我们这儿秋季的天气是多变的。

② 可变的 (adj): Prices are variable according to the exchange rates. 价格可以根据汇率改变的。

variation /,vɛəri'eɪʃən/

变化, 变更, 变动 (C) = difference: There are wide variations in children's interests. 儿童们的兴趣很广泛, 不一而足。

variety /və'raɪəti/

① 变化; 多样化 (U): The food my mother cooks lacks variety. 我母亲烧的饭菜缺乏变化。

② 种类; 种种 (S): Department stores offer a (wide) variety of shopping choices for customers. 百货商店为顾客提供了各种可供选择的商品。

various /'veəriəs/

不同的; 各种各样的 (adj): The motorcycle is popular in Taiwan for various reasons. 在台湾, 摩托车的流行源于多种原因。

◆同源词 variously (adv) 不同地; 各种各样地。

varnish /'vɑ:nɪʃ/

清漆, 罩光漆 (U): I spent the whole afternoon putting varnish on the floor. 我花了一整个下午给地板上清漆。

vary /'veəri/

呈现不同;变化 (vi) = differ: The attitude towards life varies from person to person. 对待生活的态度因人而异。

vase /vɑ:z/

花瓶 (C) (请参阅附录“容器”)

vast /vɑ:st/

巨大的;大量的;广阔的 (adj) = huge: Henry earned a vast sum of money by investing in the stock market. 亨利靠投资股票市场赚了一大笔钱。

VCD /'vi: si: 'di:/

影碟 (C) video compact disk

VCR /'vi: si: 'ɑ:(r)/

录像机 (C) video cassette recorder

vegetable /'vedʒɪtəbl/

① 蔬菜 (C): I grow a lot of different vegetables in my garden. 我在菜园里种了很多种蔬菜。

② 植物人 (C): Jennifer has been a vegetable since the accident. 珍妮佛自那次事故以来就成了植物人。

vegetarian /'vedʒɪ'teəriən/

素食者 (C): My mother is a strict vegetarian; she doesn't even eat eggs or drink milk. 我母亲是个严格的素食者,她甚至不吃蛋或不喝牛奶。

◆ 同源词 **vegetarianism** (U) 素食主义。

vegetation /'vedʒɪ'teɪʃən/

植被;植物 (U): The park is covered in thick vegetation. 公园里覆盖着厚厚的植被。

vehicle /'vi:ɪkl/

① 车辆 (C): The only vehicle on this small island is a used bus. 这小岛上唯一的车辆是一部旧公共汽车。

② 媒介,媒体,载体 (C) = medium: Television has become an important vehicle for spreading political ideas. 电视已经成为传播政治理念的一种重要媒介。

veil /veɪl/

① 面纱 (C): Jane wore a beautiful veil in the wedding ceremony. 珍在婚礼上

戴了一方漂亮的面纱。

② (用面纱) 掩盖,掩饰 (vt): The peace talks were veiled in secrecy. 和谈是在保密的情况下进行的,不为人知。

veiled /veɪld/

隐含的 (adj): The gangster's veiled threat was understood by everyone in the room. 匪徒发出了威胁,其言下之意为屋子里的每一个人所理解。

vein /veɪn/

静脉 (C): Veins carry blood toward the heart. 静脉将血液输送至心脏。

◆ 相关词 **artery** (动脉)。**vessel** (血管)。**capillaries** (毛细血管)

velvet /'velvɪt/

天鹅绒 (U): Lightweight velvet is generally made into clothing. 轻质的天鹅绒通常用来做衣服。

vend /vend/

贩卖 (vt) = peddle, hawk: After his factory was shut down, Peter vended fruit on a street corner to support his family. 彼得的工厂关闭后,他就在一个街角处卖水果以养家糊口。

vendor /'vendɔ:(r)/

小贩 (C) = hawker, peddler: The police are cracking down on street vendors. 警方在取缔街头小贩。

venture /'ventʃə(r)/

① 冒险 (vi): I dare not venture out after dark. 天黑以后我是不敢冒险出门的。

② 以...为赌注,拿...去冒险 (vt): Sam ventured the remainder of his money on one throw of the dice. 山姆把他所剩的钱都压在了这一注上。

③ 冒险 (C): Mr. Wang undertook a business venture and made a killing. 王先生做了一次商业冒险,发了一笔横财。

verb /vɜ:b/

动词 (C): The word "come" is a verb. "come"一词是个动词。

verbal /'vɜ:bəl/

口头的,言辞的 (*adj*) = *oral*; ⇔ *non-verbal*: If verbal communication doesn't work, try body language. 如果口头沟通无法进行,试试用肢体语言。

◆ 相关词 请参见 *oral*。

verdict /'vɜːdɪkt/

裁定,裁决 (*C*): The jury handed down a verdict of not guilty. 陪审团作出了无罪的裁决。

◆ 同尾词 请参见 *addict*。

verge /vɜːdʒ/

① 边缘,边沿,边 (*C*) = *brink*: He was driven to the verge of bankruptcy. 他被逼到了破产的边缘。

② 接近,濒临 (*vi*) = *border*: Sue's emotional state verged on hysteria. 苏的情绪状态已近乎歇斯底里。

verify /'verɪfaɪ/

证实 (*vt*) = *confirm*: Before you can verify Julia's story, you had better keep it to yourself. 你在证实朱莉亚说辞之前,最好先别声张。

versatile /'vɜːsətəɪl/

多才多艺的 (*adj*): Susan is a versatile performer. She can play several musical instruments. 苏珊是位多才多艺的表演者,她会演奏好几种乐器。

verse /vɜːs/

① 诗歌 (*U*): Joseph wrote the composition in verse. 约瑟夫的作文是用诗歌形式写的。

② 一节歌词 (*C*): The song has three verses. 这首歌有三节歌词。

version /'vɜːʃən/

① 说法;描述 (*C*): The two newspapers gave different versions of the train crash. 两份报纸对火车撞车事故的说法不一。

② 版本 (*C*): A Chinese version of the English novel is available in bookstores. 这本英文小说的中文版本书店里有卖。

versus /'vɜːsəs/

以...为另一方,对 (*prep*): The government must weigh the benefits of economic growth versus those of increased public

spending. 政府必须将经济增长带来的好处与增加了的公共开支作一个权衡。

vertical /'vɜːtɪkəl/

垂直的 (*adj*) ⇔ *horizontal*: Draw a vertical line and make it cross a horizontal line. 画一条垂直线,并使其与水平线相交。

very /'veri/

① 非常,很 (*adv*): "The Scarlet Letter" is a very good book. 《红字》是一本非常好的书。

② 正是的 (*adj*): Thank goodness! He's the very person I'm looking for. 谢天谢地! 他正是我要找的人。

vessel /'vesl/

(大)船 (*C*) (请参阅附录“交通工具”)

vest /vest/

① (汗)背心 (*C*) (请参阅附录“衣物”)

② 给予 (*vt*): The constitution vested legislators with the power to create laws, not to enforce them. 宪法仅给予立法成员制订法律的权力,而未给予其执法的权力。

veteran /'vetərən/

老兵 (*C*): Dozens of veterans of World War II came to Normandy to commemorate D-Day. 几十名参加过第二次世界大战的老兵来到诺曼底以缅怀诺曼底登陆日。

veterinarian /,vetərɪ'neəriən/

兽医 (*C*) = *vet*: I took my cat to the veterinarian. 我把我的猫带到兽医那里去看了病。

veto /'vi:təʊ/

① 否决 (*vt*): The President threatened to veto any tax increase. 总统威胁要否决任何有关增税的议案。

② 否决(权) (*U*): The British government used its veto to block the proposal. 英国政府行使否决权封杀了该建议。

③ 否决 (*C*): Congress can override a presidential veto if it can muster up enough support. 国会如能争取到足够的支持就可以拒绝接受总统的否决。

via /'vaɪə/

① 经由, 取道 (*prep*) = *by way of*: We flew to the U.S. via Japan. 我们经由日本飞往美国。

② 通过 (*prep*) = *through*: I sent a message to Sally via the Internet. 我通过网络给莎莉发去了一个消息。

viable /'vaɪəbl/

可行的 (*adj*) = *feasible*: The tunnel project to connect Taipei with Yilan is economically viable. 连接台北与宜兰的隧道项目从经济上看是可行的。

◆ 同源词 **viability** (*U*) 可行性。

vibrate /vaɪ'breɪt/

振动 (*vi*) = *shake*: I can feel the floor vibrating every time a truck speeds by. 每次大卡车快速驶过时我都能感觉到地面在振动。

vibration /vaɪ'breɪʃən/

振动 (*C*): I could feel the vibrations from a tank rumbling along. 我能感觉到坦克隆隆驶过时的振动。

vice /vaɪs/

罪恶, 不道德行为 (*C*) = *virtue*: Greed is a terrible vice, which corrupts men and women alike. 贪婪是一种可怕的罪恶, 无论男女都可能受其腐蚀。

vice-president /'vaɪs'prezɪdnt/

副总统 (*C*): The vice-president will pay a visit to the U.S. 副总统将对美国进行访问。

vicious /'vɪʃəs/

恶性的 (*adj*) ⇔ *virtuous*: Poor education causes poverty, which in turn causes crime. We must break this vicious cycle. 缺乏教育会导致贫困, 而贫困又会导致犯罪。我们必须打破这种恶性循环。

victim /'vɪktɪm/

受害者 (*C*): Several charities gave out food and clothing to the victims of the flood. 几个慈善团体向水灾的受害者分发了食品和衣服。

victimize /'vɪktɪmaɪz/

使受害 (*vt*): Many senior citizens have

been victimized by a con man selling them worthless medicine. 许多老年人成了一名骗子的受害者, 那人将无用的假药卖给了他们。

◆ 同源词 **victimization** (*U*) 受害。

victor /'vɪktə(r)/

胜利者 (*C*) = *winner*: ⇔ *loser*: History books are written by victors; thus history is subject to bias. 历史书是由胜利者写的; 因此, 历史免不了带有偏见。

victorious /vɪk'tɔ:riəs/

获胜的 (*adj*) = *triumphant*: The victorious team held the trophy aloft, while a deafening cheer rose from its fans. 在球迷们震耳欲聋的欢呼声中, 获胜的球队把奖杯高高举起。

victory /'vɪktəri/

① 胜利 (*C*) ⇔ *defeat*: We gained/scored a victory over the home team. 我们赢得了对主队的胜利。

② 胜利 (*U*): The ruling party claimed victory in the general election. 执政党宣称在大选中赢得了胜利。

video /'vɪdɪəʊ/

① 录像带 (*C*): We watched a video of "Jurassic Park." 我们看了一盘《侏罗纪公园》的录像带。

② 录像 (*U*): I've got your show on video. 我把你的演出录了像。

③ 给...录像 (*vt*)

videotape /'vɪdɪəʊteɪp/

① 录像带 (*C*): You can record television programs on videotapes. 你可以将电视节目录在录像带上。

② 把...录在录像带上 (*vt*): I have videotaped the football game for you. 我为你把足球赛录在录像带上了。

view /vju:/

① 视域, 视野; 视力 (*U*): A cloud hid the moon from view. 月亮被乌云遮住了, 看不见了。

② 景色 (*C*): The house commands a fine view of Shanghai. 这幢房子可以很好地俯瞰上海的景色。

③ 观点 (*C*) = *viewpoint*, *point of view*.

opinion: We have different views on how to solve the problem. 对如何解决这个问题,我们所持的观点不同。

④ **看待 (vt) = see, regard**: He is viewed as a good-for-nothing. 他被视为一个毫无是处的人。

viewer /'vju:ə(r)/

观众 (C): The soap opera doesn't seem to appeal to younger viewers. 这部肥皂剧看来并不吸引年轻观众。

viewpoint /'vju:pɔɪnt/

观点 (C) = point of view, standpoint: From an educational viewpoint, learning by doing is the best way to develop the writing skill. 从教育的观点来看,在练习中学习是提高写作技巧的最佳途径。

vigor /'vɪɡə(r)/

活力 (U) = vitality, stamina: King pursued his acting career with renewed vigor. 金以重新焕发的活力继续追求他的演艺生涯。

◆同源词 **invigorate (vt)** 使精力充沛。

vigorous /'vɪɡərəs/

充满活力的 (adj) = energetic, vital: Though over 80 years old, Mr. Marcos is still as vigorous as he used to be. 马可斯先生虽然已年过 80,可依然像过去那样充满活力。

villa /'vɪlə/

别墅 (C): The former councilor's adultery was secretly videotaped in her villa; ironically, it earned her more publicity and wealth. 前政务会委员在其别墅里的通奸行为被人偷偷地用录像机录了下来。具有讽刺意味的是,此事竟使她名利双收。

village /'vɪlɪdʒ/

村,村庄 (C): I was born in a small village in the mountains. 我出生在山区的一个小村里。

◆同源词 **villager (C)** 村民。

villain /'vɪlən/

恶棍,流氓 (C) = scoundrel: Some lawmakers blackmail officials into changing policies. They are nothing

more than villains. 一些立法者胁迫官员们改变政策。这些家伙简直就是一群恶棍。

vine /vaɪn/

藤本植物;葡萄;藤 (C): Some vines can climb walls or other plants; other vines creep along the ground. 有些藤本植物能爬墙或爬到其他植物上去,而有些则沿着地面蔓生。

vinegar /'vɪnɪɡə(r)/

醋 (U): You can add some vinegar to your soup. It can improve its taste. 可在汤里加一些醋,这样可使味道更好。

vineyard /'vɪnjəd/

葡萄园 (C): Grapes are grown in the vineyards. 葡萄种植在葡萄园里。

violate /'vaɪələt/

① **干扰,侵犯 (vt) = disturb**: I don't like people to violate my privacy. 我不喜欢有人侵犯我的隐私。

② **违反 (vt) = break; ⇔ obey, observe**: Don't violate school regulations, or you'll be punished. 别违反校规,不然你会受到处罚的。

violation /'vaɪə'leɪʃən/

违反;违犯 (U): The hotel was built in violation of the law. 这家旅馆的建造是违法的。

violence /'vaɪələns/

① **暴力(行为) (U)**: Janet divorced her husband because of his violence to her. 珍妮因丈夫对她施暴而与他离婚了。

② **猛力;猛烈 (U) = force**: The wind blew with violence. 风刮得很猛。

violent /'vaɪələnt/

① **暴力的 (adj)**: Violent programs should be banned from running on TV. 充斥暴力行为的节目应禁止在电视上播放。

② **狂暴的,猛烈的 (adj) = fierce, strong**: A violent typhoon hit the area, causing great damage. 一场猛烈的台风袭击了该地区,造成重大损失。

violet /'vaɪələt/

紫罗兰, 堇菜(C); 紫罗兰色(U) (请参阅附录“颜色”)

violin /ˌvaɪəˈlɪn/

小提琴(C) (请参阅附录“乐器”)

violinist /ˌvaɪəˈlɪnɪst/

小提琴手(C): Mr. Lin, a well-known violinist, will perform a violin concerto tonight. 著名小提琴手林先生今晚将演奏一曲小提琴协奏曲。

virgin /ˈvɜːdʒɪn/

① 处女(C): Do you care if your bride is not a virgin? 假如你的新娘子不是处女, 你会在乎吗?

◆同源词 **virginity** (U) 童贞; 贞洁。

② 未被破坏的, 未开发的(adj): Environmentalists were up in arms about the felling of virgin forest. 环境保护主义者对乱砍滥伐原始森林表示愤怒。

virtual /ˈvɜːtʃuəl/

① 实际上的(adj) ⇔ nominal: He is the president of the company in name only; the virtual leader is the sales manager. 他只是这家公司名义上的总裁, 实际的领导人是销售经理。

② 实质上的(adj): Because jobs are difficult to find, some unemployed people have been reduced to a state of virtual poverty. 由于工作难找, 有些失业者已几乎沦落到贫困的境地了。

◆同源词 **virtually** (adv) 几乎; 实际上。

③ 虚拟的(adj): Information technology makes it possible to develop an online “virtual library”. 信息技术使得开发一种在线“虚拟图书馆”成为可能。

virtue /ˈvɜːtʃuː,-tʃuː/

① 美德(C) ⇔ vice: Diligence is a virtue. 勤奋是一种美德。

◆同源词 **virtuous** (adj) 有道德的, 品德高尚的。

② 优点(C) = advantage; ⇔ drawback: This method has the virtue of saving a lot of money. 这个方法的优点是节省了许多钱。

virus /ˈvaɪərəs/

病毒(C): The disease is caused by a virus. 这病是由一种病毒引起的。

visa /ˈviːzə/

签证(C): You need to apply for an entry visa if you want to go to the U.S. 你如想去美国必须申请入境签证。

visible /ˈvɪzəbl/

看得见的, 可见的(adj) ⇔ invisible: The star is not visible to the naked eye. 那颗星用肉眼是看不到的。

◆同源词 **visibility** (U) 能见度。

vision /ˈvɪʒən/

① 视力(U) = sight, eyesight: I have poor/perfect vision. 我视力很差/很好。

② 远见; 愿景(U) = foresight: We need a leader of vision. 我们需要一个有远见的领袖。

◆同源词 **visionary** (adj) 有远见的。

visit /ˈvɪzɪt/

① 参观; 游览; 探望; 访问(C): I'd like to pay a visit to your country in the future. 我很想将来到你们国家去游览一下。

② 访问; 参观; 游览; 拜访(vt) = call on: We will visit Uncle Chen when we're in New York. 我们到纽约后将去拜访陈叔叔。

visitor /ˈvɪzɪtə(r)/

来访者; 来客; 游客(C): Millions of visitors come to this island every year on vacation. 每年有数百万游客到这岛上来度假。

visual /ˈvɪʒjuəl/

视觉的(adj): Can you find any visual images in the poem? 你能从这首诗中看出什么视觉意象吗?

◆同源词 **vision** (U) 视力。

visualize /ˈvɪʒʊəlaɪz,-zjuː-/

想像(vt) = imagine: It is hard to visualize what the farm is going to look like in a few years. 很难想像几年后这农场会是什么样子。

vital /ˈvaɪtl/

① 极其重要的(adj) = important, essential: Exercise is vital for our health. 运动对健康很重要。

② 充满活力的 (*adj*) = **energetic**: I'm impressed by her vital and cheerful manner. 她那充满活力而快乐的样子给我留下了深刻的印象。

vitality /və'ɪæləti/

① 活力 (*U*) = **energy, vigor**: Despite his seventy years, Mr. Zhang is athletic and full of vitality. 尽管张先生年届 70, 他仍很健壮并充满活力。

② 活力, 生命力 (*U*): The new incentive program has injected some much-needed vitality into the government agencies. 这项新的奖励计划给政府各部门注入了所需的活力。

vitamin /'vɪtəmɪn/

维生素 (片) (*C*): To avoid vitamin deficiency, the old man takes vitamins every day. 为避免缺乏维生素, 那老人每天服用维生素片。Fresh oranges are rich in vitamin C. 新鲜的橙子含有丰富的维生素 C。

vivid /'vɪvɪd/

生动的 (*adj*) = **graphic**: She gave a vivid description of her adventures. 她生动地描述了她的冒险经历。

◆ 同源词 **vividly** (*adv*) 生动地。

vocabulary /və(ʊ)'kæbjʊləri/

① 词汇 (量) (*S*): As a learned man, he has an extensive vocabulary. 作为一个学者, 他的词汇极其丰富。

② 词汇 (量) (*U*): You can do a lot of reading to enlarge/increase/widen your English vocabulary. 你可以通过大量阅读来扩大你的英语词汇量。

vocal /'vəʊkəl/

① 直言不讳的 (*adj*) = **outspoken**: The dictator asserted his authority by silencing vocal critics. 这个独裁者是靠压制直言不讳的批评者来维护自己权威的。

② 发声的; 嗓音的 (*adj*): I don't think the song suits the vocal range of a fifteen-year-old boy. 我觉得这首歌并不适合一个 15 岁男孩的发声音域。

vocation /və(ʊ)'keɪʃən/

① 职业, 行业 (*C*) = **calling**: You should

be a fashion designer—you've missed your vocation. 你应该当时装设计师——你入错行了。

② 天职, 使命 (*C*) = **calling**: Teaching isn't just a job; it is a vocation. Therefore, the claim that teachers are entitled to boycott classes fails to strike a chord in the hearts of all teachers. 教书不只是一种工作; 它也是一种使命。因此, 声称老师有权罢课的说法未能引起所有教师心底的共鸣。

vocational /və(ʊ)'keɪʃənəl/

职业的 (*adj*): Students who are not interested in academic pursuits should be encouraged to take a vocational course. 对于那些对学术研究不感兴趣的学生, 应该鼓励他们选修职业培训课程。

vogue /vəʊg/

流行 (*U*) = **fashion**: Miniskirts are no longer in vogue. 迷你裙现已不再流行。

voice /vɔɪs/

① 嗓音 (*C*): She usually speaks in a high/low/deep voice. 她说话的声音通常很高/很低/很深沉。

② (以言语) 表达, 发表 (*vt*) = **express**: Our teacher encouraged us to voice our opinions. 老师鼓励我们发表意见。

void /vɔɪd/

① 空虚 (*the + S*) = **vacuum**: The death of Susan's husband left a great vacuum in her life. Her friends advised her to re-enter the workforce to fill the void. 苏珊丈夫的死给她的生活留下了巨大的空白。她的朋友劝她去再就业以填补空虚。

② 没有...的; 空的 (*adj*) = **lacking (in)**: His mind went completely blank, and his eyes were void of all expression. 他的脑子里一片空白, 双目空洞无神。

volcanic /vɒl'kænɪk/

① 火山的 (*adj*): The volcanic eruptions destroyed the whole village. 火山爆发毁掉了整个村庄。

② 火暴的 (*adj*) = **explosive**: Jim has a

volcanic temper. 吉姆脾气火爆。

volcano /vɒl'keɪnəʊ/

火山 (C): This volcano may erupt at any time. 这座火山随时都会爆发。

- ◆ 相关词 **active volcano** (活火山)。 **dormant volcano** (静火山)。 **extinct volcano** (死火山)。

volleyball /'vɒlibɔ:l/

排球运动 (U) (请参阅附录“运动”)

volume /'vɒljʊm/

① 音量 (U): The music is too loud; turn the volume down. 音乐声太响了, 把音量调低些。

② 册 (C): I bought a set of picture books in 10 volumes. 我买了一套 10 册的图画书。

voluntary /'vɒləntəri/

① 义务的; 志愿的; 自发的 (adj): I'll do voluntary social work after I retire. 我退休后将做些义务的社会工作。

② 自愿的 (adj) ⇔ compulsory: Voluntary donations are welcome. 欢迎自愿捐赠。

volunteer /'vɒlən'tiə(r)/

① 自告奋勇者; 志愿者 (C): Is there any volunteer to do the job for me? 有没有自愿为我做这件事的人?

② 自愿 (vi): John volunteered for the clean-up after the party. 约翰自愿在聚会后留下来做打扫工作。

vomit /'vɒmɪt/

呕吐 (vi, vt) = throw up: Sherry didn't feel well and vomited (her dinner). 雪莉感觉不适而呕吐了 (把她吃下去的东西都呕掉了)。

vote /vəʊt/

① (选)票 (C): In the election, I will cast my vote for Janet. 我将在选举中把票投给珍妮特。

② 投票; 表决 (vi): If we can't agree on the matter, we'll have to vote on it. 假如我们无法在这件事上取得一致, 我们将进行表决。

③ 选举 (vt) = elect (as): He was voted president of the company. 他被选为公

司的总裁。

vote down

否决 (vt, s): The committee voted your proposal down. 委员会否决了你的提议。

vote through

投票通过 (vt, s): Congress voted the bill through. 国会投票通过了那个议案。

voter /'vəʊtə(r)/

选民 (C): They're planning to reduce taxes to please the voters. 他们打算通过减税来取悦选民。

vow /vaʊ/

① 发誓要 (vt) = promise, swear: The police vowed to bring the serial killer to justice. 警方发誓要将这个连环杀手捉拿归案。

② 誓言 (C) = promise: After you make a vow, you have to keep it and never break it under any circumstances. 你起誓后就得守信, 且在任何情况下都不可失信。

vowel /'vaʊəl/

元音 (C) ⇔ consonant: She doesn't know how to tell vowels from consonants. 她分不清元音和辅音。

voyage /'vɔɪdʒ/

(船或航天器等的) 航行; 航程; 航次 (C): I dream of going on/making/taking a long sea voyage. 我梦想能在海上作一次长途旅行。

- ◆ 同源词 **voyager** (C) 航行者; 航海家。

vulgar /'vʌlgə(r)/

粗俗的 (adj): Many TV programs are intended to cater to vulgar interests. 许多电视节目意在迎合低级趣味。

vulnerable /'vʌlnərəbl/

容易受伤害的; 脆弱的 (adj): Most people are vulnerable to ridicule. 大多数人在受人嘲笑时是很脆弱的。

- ◆ 同源词 **vulnerability** (U) 脆弱(性)。

W

wade /weɪd/

涉, 蹚 (vi): The stream was knee deep, but we still waded across it. 小溪齐膝深, 但我们还是涉水过去了。

wag /wæg/

① 摇摆, 摇动 (vt) = shake, waggle: My teacher wagged his finger at Rick to convey his total disapproval. 我们老师对瑞克摇了摇手指, 以示他完全不赞成。Upon seeing me, my dog wagged its tail in delight. 我的狗一见到我就高兴地摇起了尾巴。

② 摇动, 摇摆 (vi): My dog's tail wagged in delight. 我的狗高兴得摇起了尾巴。

wage /weɪdʒ/

工资 (P): The workers demanded an increase in wages. 工人们要求增加工资。

◆ 相关词 请参见 pay。

wagon /'wæɡən/

马车 (C): Pioneers set out for the wild west in wagons. 开拓者们驾着马车向荒凉的西部进发。

wail /weɪl/

① 号啕大哭 (vi) = cry: Every time a body was retrieved from the rubble, the relatives gathered around it and began to wail. 每当从废墟中找回一具尸体, 其亲友就会聚拢来号啕大哭。

② 呼啸声 (C): The wail of police sirens in the middle of the night awakened me from sleep. 深更半夜里警笛的呼啸声把我从睡梦中惊醒。

waist /weɪst/

腰部, 腰 (C) (请参阅附录“身体”)

wait /weɪt/

① 等待, 等候, 等 (vi): We're waiting for the bus. 我们在等公共汽车。

② 等待, 等候, 等 (S): I had a long wait for the bus. 我等了很长时间的公共汽车。

wait on

伺候 (vt, u): A polite waitress waited on us in that restaurant. 在那家饭店里, 伺候我们进餐的是一位彬彬有礼的女服务员。

wait up for

不睡觉等候着 (vt, u): I waited up for my son until midnight. 我等着儿子回家, 直到半夜才睡觉。

waiter /'weɪtə(r)/

服务员 (C) (请参阅附录“职业”)

waitress /'weɪtrɪs/

女服务员 (C) (请参阅附录“职业”)

wake /weɪk/, woke (pt), woken (pp)

① 醒, 醒来 (vi): I woke (up) early this morning. 今天早晨我很早就醒了。

② 叫醒; 弄醒 (vt): Please wake me up at seven. 请在七点钟叫醒我。

waken /'weɪkən/

叫醒; 弄醒 (vt) = wake: I wakened him up at seven o'clock. 我在七点时叫醒了 他。

walk /wɔ:k/

① 散步 (S): Let's go for/take a walk. 我们去散散步吧。

② 步行 (vi): He walks to school every day. 他每天步行去上学。

③ 牵着 (动物) 散步, 遛 (vt): I usually walk the dog in the evening. 我通常在晚上遛狗。

walk away/off with

①偷走 (vt, u) = get/ru /make with away with: Someone walked away with the notebook computer in broad daylight. 有人在光天化日之下偷走了那台笔记本电脑。

②轻易赢得 (vt, u): Bill walked away with the championship. 比尔轻易夺得了冠军。

walk out

罢工 (vi) = go on strike: The workers walked out in protest against the bad working conditions. 工人们以罢工来抗议工作条件太差。

walk over

欺侮 (vt, u): Bob is so kind that his colleagues walk (all) over him. 鲍勃太善良了, 同事们都欺侮他。

wall /wɔ:l/

墙 (C): Don't lean against the wall. The paint is still wet. 别靠在墙上。油漆未干。

wallet /'wɒlɪt/

皮夹子 (C): I lost my wallet. 我的皮夹子丢了。

walnut /'wɔ:lnɒt/

核桃, 胡桃 (C): I ordered a walnut cake. 我要了一个核桃蛋糕。

wander /'wɒndə(r)/

漫游, 闲逛, 漫步 (vi) = roam, stroll: I enjoy wandering through the countryside on the weekend. 我爱在周末到乡村去漫步。

◆同源词 **wanderer** (C) 漫游者, 闲逛者。

want /wɒnt/

①要, 想要 (vt) = would like: Dad wants me to become a doctor in the future. 爸爸要我将来当医生。

②通缉, 追捕 (vt): He's wanted by the police. 他正受到警方通缉。

③需要 (vt) = need, require: The car wants repairing. 这车需要修理了。

④缺乏, 缺少 (vt) = lack: After the

disaster, many people wanted food and shelter. 灾后, 许多人缺少食物和住所。

⑤缺乏 (U) = lack: The plants died for want of water. 植物因为缺水而枯死了。

want out

想退出 (vi): Jim wanted out (of the deal/marriage). 吉姆想(从这笔生意中/从这桩婚事)退出。

war /wɔ:(r)/

战争 (C, U): (A) war broke out between the two countries. 两国间爆发了战争。

ward /wɔ:d/

①病房 (C): Miss Wang is in charge of a maternity/children's ward. 王小姐负责产科病房/儿科病房。

◆同源词 **warden** (C) 管理人; 看守人。

②避开, 挡开; 避免 (vt): It is widely believed that chicken soup can help ward off colds. 许多人认为喝鸡汤对预防感冒有用。

wardrobe /'wɔ:drəʊb/

①(个人的) 全部衣服 (S) = clothing: Put away your winter/summer wardrobe. 把你的冬装/夏装都收起来。

②衣柜 (C) = closet: Hang your clothes in the wardrobe instead of scattering them on the bed. 把你的衣服都挂到衣橱里去, 不要散乱地丢在床上。

ware /weə(r)/

货品 (P) = goods: The vendor spread his wares out on the pavement, and began to shout for attention. 小贩把货品摊在人行道上并开始叫卖起来。

warehouse /'weəhaʊs/

仓库 (C): The goods in the warehouse were submerged by the flood. 仓库里的货物都被洪水淹了。

warfare /'wɔ:feə(r)/

战争 (U) = war: A confrontation on the border erupted into global warfare. 边境上的一次冲突爆发为全球性的战

争。

warm /wɔ:m/

① 温暖的, 暖和的 (*adj*) ⇔ cool: The weather is warmer today. 今天天气暖和些了。

◆ 同源词 **warmth** (*U*) 温暖。

② 热烈的, 热情的 (*adj*) = hearty: The city gave their hero a warm welcome. 整座城市热烈欢迎他们的英雄归来。

③ 使暖和 (*vt*) ⇔ cool (down): A mug of hot chocolate will warm you up. 喝杯热巧克力会使你暖和起来。

warm up

① 把...稍微加热 (*vt, s*) = heat up: You had better warm up your dinner. It has gotten cold. 你最好把饭菜热一下, 都已经凉了。

② 热情起来; 活跃起来 (*vi*): Jill is friendly, and she can quickly warm up to any stranger. 吉儿很友善, 她很快就能与陌生人热络起来。

warn /wɔ:n/

警告 (*vt*) = caution... about: He has warned me of possible danger, but I will go all the same. 他警告我可能会有危险, 但我仍然会去。

warning /'wɔ:nɪŋ/

警告 (*C*): The police issued a warning against speeding. 警方发布了禁止超速行驶的公告。

warrant /'wɔ:rənt/

① 令状 (*C*): The attorney general issued a warrant for the arrest of the legislator who was connected with organized crime. 首席检察官发出了拘捕令, 以逮捕与有组织犯罪有关的那个立法成员。

② 保证(货物)的质量 (*vt*) = guarantee: The retailer warranted his product and agreed to pay a refund if I was not satisfied with his product. 零售商对商品作了品质保证, 并答应如果我对他出售的商品不满意他就退款。

warranty /'wɔ:rəntɪ/

保单; 担保书 (*C*) = guarantee: The

manufacturer gives a one-year warranty on the computer. It covers mechanical failures. 厂商给这种计算机出具了为期一年的保单, 其中包括机械故障的保修。

warrior /'wɔ:rɪə(r)/

勇士, 战士, 武士, 壮士 (*C*) = fighter: Hundreds of warriors were killed in the battle. 几百名勇士在战斗中被杀身亡。

warship /'wɔ:ʃɪp/

军舰, 战舰 (*C*): The warship went up in flames when it was hit by the missile. 那军舰被导弹击中后熊熊燃烧起来。

wary /'weəri/

谨防的, 谨慎的, 小心的 (*adj*) = cautious, watchful: You should be wary of the hidden dangers. 你要谨防潜在的危險。

wash /wɒʃ/

① 洗; 洗刷; 洗澡; 冲洗 (*S*): Give the dog a good wash. 给狗好好洗一洗。

② 洗; 洗刷; 洗涤 (*vt*): Wash your hands before eating anything. 吃东西前要洗手。

wash down

吞下 (*vt, s*): Wash food down with a drink. 喝口饮料将食物咽下去。

waste /weɪst/

① 浪费 (*S*): It's a waste of time and money chatting on the cellphone. 在手机上聊天既浪费时间又浪费钱。

◆ 同源词 **wasteful** (*adj*) 浪费的, 挥霍的。

② 浪费 (*U*): Eat as much as you can. Don't let the food go to waste. 尽量吃, 别把食物浪费掉。

③ 废料, 废弃物 (*U*): Where should the nuclear waste go? 核废料该弄到哪儿去处理掉呢?

④ 废弃的, 无用的 (*adj*)

⑤ 浪费 (*vt*) = squander; ⇔ save: Don't waste your money on things you don't need. 别把钱浪费在不需要的东西上。

waste away

日渐消瘦, 日益衰弱 (vi) = wear fade/pine away: She wasted away with grief/cancer. 她因为悲痛/癌症而日渐消瘦。

watch /wɒtʃ/

① 手表 (C): My watch doesn't keep time. I have to set it. 我的表走得不准, 我得把它拨准。

② 留心, 注意 (S, U): The police are keeping (a) close watch on the warehouse. 警方在密切注意着那个仓库。

◆ 同源词 **watchful** (adj) 警惕的, 提防的, 留心的。 **watchman** (C) 看守人。

③ 注视, 观看 (vt): I watched my son do his homework for fear that he might make mistakes. 我看着儿子做作业, 生怕他做错。

④ 留心, 留意, 注意 (vt) = pay attention to: You'd better watch your weight. 你得注意一下自己的体重了。

watch out

当心, 小心 (vi) = look out: I am always watching out for any mistake/pickpocket. 我总是很当心出错/扒手。

watch over

照管 (vt, u) = take care of: Can you watch over the children while I am eating out. 你能在我出去吃饭时照看一下小孩吗?

water /'wɔ:tə(r)/

① 水 (U): We can't live without water. 没有水我们就无法生存。

② 给...浇水 (vt): Don't forget to water the plants. 别忘了给植物浇水。

③ 流口水 (vi): My mouth watered at the sight of the cake. 一看到蛋糕我就馋得直流口水。

water down

使打折扣 (vt, s) = dilute: Congress watered down the bill before passing it. 国会在通过该法案之前给它打了折扣。

waterfall /'wɔ:təfɔ:l/

瀑布 (C) = falls: The roaring waterfall dashed/gushed over the edge of the cliff. 瀑布轰鸣着从山崖边奔泻而下。

watermelon /'wɔ:tə,melən/

西瓜 (C, U) (请参阅附录“水果”)

waterproof /'wɔ:təpru:f/

防水的 (adj): My watch is waterproof. 我的手表是防水的。

◆ 同义词 **rainproof** (防雨的)。 **windproof** (防风的)。 **bulletproof** (防弹的)。 **soundproof** (隔音的)。

watertight /'wɔ:tətaɪt/

水密的, 不透水的 (adj): Make sure that the computer is put in a watertight container. 务必将计算机放在不透水的容器内。

◆ 同义词 **airtight** (不透气的)。 **skintight** (紧身的)。

wave /weɪv/

① 波浪; 海浪 (C): The huge waves crashed into/pounded on the seashore. 巨大的海浪拍打着海岸。

② 挥动 (C): With a wave of the hand, she went away. 她挥挥手转身离去了。

③ 挥手示意 (vt, vi) = flap: She waved (her hand) when she saw us. 她看到我们时挥了挥手。

④ 飘扬 (vi): The flag waved in the wind. 旗帜在风中飘扬。

wave aside

对...置之不理 (vt, s) = brush aside/away: My boss waved aside all criticism of the project and decided to carry on as scheduled. 我的老板对所有批评这个项目的意见置之不理, 决定继续按计划进行。

wax /wæks/

① 蜡 (U): Candles are made of wax. 蜡烛是用蜡做成的。

② 给...打蜡 (vt): We wax the floor every month. 我们每月给地板打一次蜡。

way /wei/

① 路; 路途 (C): On our way home, he

told me what happened in school today. 他在回家路上把今天发生在学校里的事讲给我听了。

② 方式, 方法 (C) = **manner**: The teacher started the new lesson in a different way today. 老师今天用了一种与平常不同的方式开讲新课。

③ 方面 (C) = **aspect, respect**: I resemble my father in many ways. 我在许多方面都像我爸爸。

we /wɪ; wi:/

我们 (主格) (*pron*)

weak /wi:k/

① 虚弱的; 体弱的 (*adj*) = **fragile**; ⇔ **strong**: My job is to take care of a weak old lady. 我的工作照料一个体弱的老太太。

② 能力差的 (*adj*) ⇔ **good**: I'm weak at math. 我的数学很差。

◆ 同源词 **weakness** (U) 虚弱; 软弱。

③ 淡的, 不浓的 (*adj*) ⇔ **strong**: The coffee is good, neither too strong nor too weak. 这咖啡很好, 浓淡适宜。

weaken /'wi:kən/

① 使变弱, 使衰弱 (*vt*) ⇔ **strengthen**: I was weakened by hunger; I couldn't even walk for more than ten minutes. 我饿得非常虚弱, 连十分钟以上的路都走不动了。

② 减弱 (*vi*): The force of the typhoon weakened after raging through the island. 台风肆虐着通过该岛后风力减弱了。

wealth /welθ/

财富 (U) = **riches**: Wealth does not necessarily bring people happiness. 财富未必会给人带来幸福。

wealthy /'welθɪ/

富有的 (*adj*) = **rich**: He was born into a wealthy family. 他出生于一个富有的家庭。

weapon /'wepən/

武器 (C): In my opinion, nuclear weapons should be banned. 我认为核武器应被禁止。

wear /weə(r)/, wore (pt), worn (pp)

① 穿; 戴 (*vt*): She's wearing a blue dress today. 今天她穿了一条蓝色连衣裙。

② 留 (发); 蓄 (须) (*vt*): She wears her hair long. 她留了长发。

③ 把...磨得 (*vt*): The stones have been worn smooth by the constant flow of water. 这些石头被常年的流水磨得圆光光的。

④ 磨损; 穿破 (*vi*): The collar of my shirt has worn. 我衬衫的领子磨破了。

⑤ 服装 (U) = **clothing**: She likes to be dressed in men's wear. 她喜欢穿男装。

⑥ 用旧; 磨损 (U): The carpet is already showing signs of wear. 地毯已经磨损了。

wear away

① 磨损, 用旧 (*vi*) = **wear down/off**: The words on the tablet have worn away with time. 匾额上的文字随着时间的流逝已经磨损了。

② 使磨损 (*vt, s*) = **wear down**: The pounding of waves has worn away the rock. 海浪的拍击已冲蚀了岩石。

③ 使虚弱 (*vt, s*) = **wear down**: Betty has been worn away by cancer. 蓓蒂已经被癌症折磨得非常虚弱。

wear off

逐渐消失 (*vi*) = **pass/go off, go/pass away**: The pain in my back is wearing off. 我背上的疼痛在逐渐消失。

wear out

① 把...穿破 (*vt, s*): I have worn out my shoes. 我已经把鞋子穿破了。

② 使累垮 (*vt, s*) = **tire/knock out, do in**: The climb up to the peak of the mountain wore every one of us out. 爬上山顶后, 我们每一个人都累得精疲力竭。

③ 用坏 (*vi*): It is better to wear out than rust out. 与其锈坏不如用坏。

④ 磨损 (*vi*): The shoes wore out quickly. 这双鞋子很快就磨损了。

wear through

把…磨穿 (*vt, s/u*): Henry often crawls on the floor, and he has worn through the knees of his trousers and the elbows of his sweaters. 亨利经常在地上爬;他已经把裤子的膝部和毛衣的肘部磨出洞来了。

weary /'wɪəri/

① 厌倦的 (*adj*) = **tired, sick**: I am weary of eating pizzas all the time. 我对老是吃皮杂饼已经厌倦了。

② 疲倦的 (*adj*) = **tired, exhausted**: We all felt weary after three hours' negotiation. 经过三小时的谈判我们都感到很疲倦。

weather /'weðə(r)/

天气 (*U*): We'll have a barbecue party, weather permitting. 要是天气好的话,我们将举办一个烤肉餐会。

◆同源词 **weatherman** (*C*) 天气预报员。

weave /wi:v/, wove (*pt*), woven (*pp*)

① 织,编 (*vt*): My mother wove a wool sweater for me. 我妈妈为我织了件羊毛衫。

◆同源词 **weaver** (*C*) 织布工。

② 编造 (*vt*) = **piece together**: He wove an interesting story from pieces of fairy tales. 他用几个童话编了一个有趣的故事。

③ 穿行 (*vi*): During the rush hour, you can see motorcycles weave in and out of the traffic. 在交通高峰期间,你能看到摩托车在车流中穿梭。

web /web/

(蜘蛛)网 (*C*): The spider is spinning a web. 那只蜘蛛在织网。

website /'websaɪt/

网站 (*C*): On the Internet, you can find many kinds of interesting websites. 在互联网上,你能找到各种各样有趣的网站。

wed /wed/, wed/wedded (*pt*), wed/wedded (*pp*)

结婚 (*vi*) = **marry**: We are going to

wed in June. 我们打算在六月份结婚。

wedding /'wedɪŋ/

婚礼 (*C*): Will you attend his wedding? 你会去参加他的婚礼吗?

wedge /wedʒ/

① 楔 (*C*): I put a wedge under the door. 我在门下面垫了一个楔子。

② 楔形物 (*C*): Judy ate a wedge of cake. 朱迪吃了一块切成楔形的蛋糕。

③ 把…楔紧 (*vt*): I wedged the windowpane so that the glass could fit tight against the frame. 我用楔子将窗玻璃抵紧;这样,玻璃就能牢牢地嵌在窗框里。

Wednesday /'wenzdɪ/

星期三 (*C, U*)

weed /wi:d/

① 杂草 (*C*): Do you think we can pull out all the weeds this afternoon? 你认为我们今天下午能把杂草全拔掉吗?

② 除(杂草);给…除杂草 (*vt*)

weed out

清除,淘汰 (*vt, s*) = **get rid of**: We have to weed out all the incompetent workers. 我们必须把所有不称职的工人裁减掉。

week /wi:k/

周,星期 (*C*): She works a 35-hour week. 她一周工作 35 小时。

◆同源词 **weekly** (*adj*) 每周的;一周一次的。

weekday /'wi:kdeɪ/

平日,工作日 (*C*) ⇔ **weekend**: The museum is open from 9:00 AM to 6:00 PM on weekdays, 10:00 AM to 5:00 PM on weekends. 这个博物馆平时的开放时间是上午九点至下午六点,周末为上午十点至下午五点。

weekend /'wi:k'end/

周末 (*C*) ⇔ **weekday**: I hate to work on/at the weekend. 我不喜欢在周末工作。

weep /wi:p/, wept (*pt*), wept (*pp*)

流(泪);(为…)哭泣 (*vi, vt*) = **cry**: She wept (bitter tears) over her son's death. 她为儿子的死流下痛苦的眼泪。

weigh /wei/

① 重… (vt): “How much do you weigh?” “I weigh 50 kilos.” “你有多重?” “我重 50 公斤。”

② 衡量, 权衡 (vt) = consider: You should weigh the risks before you take any action. 你在采取行动之前应先衡量一下有多少风险。

weigh against

对… 不利 (vt, u): Being short weighed heavily against his chances of becoming a basketball player. 个子矮使得他想成为一名棒球运动员的机会大为减少。

weigh down

使心情沉重 (vt, s): Chris seemed weighed down with all her concerns. 克莉丝看上去心事重重。

weigh in with

提出 (vt): You have the right to weigh in with your opinion. 你有权提出自己的意见。

weigh out

称出 (vt, s): The shopkeeper weighed out one pound of flour for me. 店主给我称了一磅面粉。

weigh up

权衡 (vt, s): I am weighing up the pros and cons of the two proposals. 我正在权衡这两个建议的利弊。

weight /weɪt/

① 重量; 体重 (U): He is twice my weight. 他的体重是我的两倍。

◆ 同源词 **weightless** (adj) 没有重量的; 失重的。
weighty (adj) 重的, 沉重的。

② 影响, 分量 (U): Don't worry about what she thinks. Her opinion doesn't carry much weight. 别担心她怎么想。她的意见没多大分量。

③ 重物 (C): The doctor said she must not lift heavy weights. 医生说她决不可提重物。

◆ 同源词 **weight-lifting** (U) 举重运动。

weird /wiəd/

古怪的 (adj) = eccentric: Mark is a little weird in the way he dresses. 马克的穿戴有点古怪。

◆ 同源词 **weirdo** (C) (衣着、行为等方面的) 怪人。

welcome /'welkəm/

① 欢迎 (interj): Welcome to Beijing! 欢迎到北京来!

② 欢迎 (S): The spectators gave last year's champion a warm welcome. 观众对去年的冠军给予热烈的欢迎。

③ 欢迎 (vt): The school welcomes any suggestions. 学校欢迎任何形式的建议。

④ 受欢迎的 (adj): Any suggestions will be welcome. 欢迎提意见。

weld /weld/

焊接 (vt): The worker welded two metal plates together. 那工人把两块金属板焊接在一起。

welfare /'welfeə(r)/

福利 (U) = well-being: The government should care more about the welfare of the people. 政府应更加关心人民的福利。

well /wel/

① 健康的 (adj) = healthy, good: I'm not feeling very well. 我感觉不太舒服。

② 好, 令人满意地 (adv): She speaks English very well. 她英语说得很好。

③ 哦 (interj): Well, where was I? 哦, 我说到哪儿啦?

④ 井, 水井 (C): The villagers dug a well to get water but it has dried up now. 村民们为了取水曾挖了一口井, 但现在这口井已干涸了。

west /west/

① 西方的; 西部的; 朝西的 (adj) ⇔ east: We'll go to West Africa. 我们将去西非。

② 向西; 朝西 (adv): We'll fly west this time. 这次我们将向西飞行。

③ 西; 西方; 西部 (U): The sun sets in the west. 夕阳西沉。

◆相关词 **east**(东)。**north**(北)。**south**(南)。

western /'westən/

西部的;西方的 (*adj*) ⇔ **eastern**: The storm will hit western Hainan. 风暴将袭击海南岛的西部地区。

wet /wet/, wet/wetted (pt), wet/wetted (pp)

①把…弄湿 (*vt*): John, would you wet the towel and wipe the table clean? 约翰,你把毛巾弄弄湿,把桌子擦干净,好吗?

②湿的,潮的 (*adj*) ⇔ **dry**: His face was wet with sweat. 他满脸大汗。

whale /(h)weɪl/

鲸鱼 (*C*) (请参阅附录“动物”)

wharf /(h)wɔ:f/

码头 (*C*) = **pier**: A lot of goods are being unloaded at the wharf. 大批货物正在码头边卸下。

what /(h)wɒt/

什么 (*interrog*): Not knowing what to do, the father walked up and down the hall. 这位父亲在大厅里来回走动,不知该做什么好。

whatever /(h)wɒt'evə(r)/

无论什么 (*pron*) = **no matter what**: Whatever you do, I'll support you. 无论你做什么我都将支持你。

whatsoever /ɪ(h)wɒtsəʊ'evə(r)/

任何的 (*adv*): Some officials dared not voice their objections whatsoever to the plan for a tax cut. 一些官员对减税计划不敢发表任何反对意见。

wheat /(h)wi:t/

小麦 (*U*): This bread is made from whole wheat. 这种面包是用全麦做成的。

wheel /(h)wi:l/

①轮,轮子 (*C*): One of the truck's wheels came off so the truck lost control and smashed into a tree. 卡车的一只轮子掉了下来,它因此失去了控制,猛撞在一棵树上。

②方向盘 (*S*) = **steering wheel**: Who

was at the wheel when the car crashed? 汽车撞毁时谁在开车?

③推(有轮子的东西) (*vt*): The nurse wheeled the trolley up to the bed. 护士将手推车推到床前。

wheelchair /'l(h)wi:l'tʃeə(r)/

轮椅 (*C*): He has been confined to a wheelchair since he suffered a stroke. 自从他中风以来就只好一直坐着轮椅。

when /(h)wen/

何时 (*interrog*): When will the plane take off? 飞机何时起飞?

whenever /(h)wen'evə(r)/

每次,每当,无论何时 (*conj*) = **every time, no matter when**: Whenever Mom comes, she brings food. 妈妈每次来总要给我带些吃的东西。

where /(h)weə(r)/

在哪里 (*interrog*): Where did you receive your college education? 你在哪里读的大学?

whereabouts /ɪ(h)weəə'baʊts/

去向,行踪,下落 (*P*): I tried hard to contact Susan, but her family refused to reveal her whereabouts. 我竭力想与苏珊联系上,但她的家人拒绝透露她的去向。

whereas /(h)weə'æz/

而,然而,但是 (*conj*) = **while**: The rates of attempted suicides have stayed flat in recent years, whereas accidental death rates have soared. 自杀的比率近年来保持平稳,而意外死亡率却急剧上升。

wherever /(h)weə'evə(r)/

无论在哪里 (*conj*) = **no matter where**: Wherever you go, I will follow you. 无论你去哪里,我都会跟着你。

whether /'l(h)weðə(r)/

是否 (*conj*): I wonder whether it will rain tomorrow. 我不知道明天是否会下雨。

which /(h)wɪtʃ/

哪一个 (*interrog*): Ask her which she

prefers. 问问她喜欢哪一个。

while /('h)waɪl/

① 当…的时候;与…同时 (*conj*): While I was cleaning the house, my husband was washing the dishes. 当我打扫房间的时候,我先生在洗碗。

② 虽然 (*conj*) = **although**: While I understand what she says, I can't agree with her. 虽然我明白她的意思,但我不同意她的说法。

③ 而 (*conj*) = **whereas, but**: I like spring, while my sister likes summer. 我喜欢春天,而我姐姐喜欢夏天。

④ 一会儿 (*S*) = **moment**: Just wait (for) a while and she'll be back. 请稍等,她会回来的。

while away

消磨,打发(时间) (*vt, s*) = **idle away**: I whiled away the time that I was waiting for the bus by thumbing through the magazine. 我靠翻阅杂志打发等候公共汽车的时间。

whim /('h)wɪm/

一时的兴起 (*C*): I dropped in on Chris on a whim. 我心血来潮地顺便拜访了克莉斯。

◆ 同源词 **whimsical** (*adj*) 突发奇想的;稀奇古怪的。

whimper /('h)wɪmpə(r)/

① 嘀嘀咕咕 (*C*) = **whine**: I have never heard a whimper of complaint from Jack. 我从未听过杰克嘀嘀咕咕地发怨言。

② 啜泣 (*vi*): Jane was found whimpering in her room. 珍被发现在自己房间里啜泣。

whine /('h)waɪn/

① 哀诉 (*vi*): The frightened boy began to whine pitifully. 那个受惊的男孩可怜地哀诉起来。

② 嘀咕,发牢骚 (*vi*) = **complain**: My son whines every time we ask him to do his homework. 每当我们叫儿子做作业时他都要发牢骚。

③ 哀叫声 (*C*)

whip /('h)wɪp/

① 鞭子 (*C*): He urged his horse on with a whip. 他挥鞭策马前行。

② 鞭答 (*vt*): In Singapore, you might be whipped for wrongdoing. 在新加坡,你会因违法而遭鞭答。

whip up

激起;煽动 (*vt, s*): The speaker whipped up our support/interest/anger/enthusiasm/audience. 那位演讲者鼓动我们给以支持/激起了我们的兴趣/激起了我们的怒火/激起了我们的热情/把听众煽动了起来。

whirl /('h)wɜ:l/

旋转 (*vi*) = **turn, swirl**: The feather whirled around until it settled on the ground. 那羽毛在风中打着转,最后落到了地上。

whisk /('h)wɪsk/

① 迅速带走 (*vt*): The waitress whisked away my dessert before I finished it. 那个女服务员冷不防地把我尚未吃完的甜点拿走了。

② 甩动,挥动 (*vt*): The horse whisked its tail. 那匹马甩动它的尾巴。

whiskers /('h)wɪskəz/

连鬓胡子 (*P*) = **sideburns**: Some men like to grow whiskers and they hate to shave them off. 有些男子爱蓄连鬓胡子,不愿将其剃掉。

whisper /('h)wɪspə(r)/

① 低语,耳语 (*S*): Nancy told me in a whisper that she was pregnant, so that others wouldn't hear it. 南希轻声告诉我她怀孕了,以免别人听到。

② 低声说,私下说 (*vt*): Jean leaned over to whisper something to her mother. 珍俯身过去,和妈妈说了几句悄悄话。

③ 瑟瑟作响 (*vi*): Leaves whispered in the breeze. 树叶在微风中瑟瑟作响。

whistle /('h)wɪsl/

① 哨子 (*C*): The police officer blew his

whistle to stop the traffic. 警察吹着哨子让来往的行人车辆停下来。

②吹口哨 (*vi*): The boy whistled to his dog and it ran to him. 那男孩朝他的狗吹了声口哨,那狗就朝他跑了过去。

③用口哨吹出 (*vt*): She can whistle "Yesterday Once More". 她能用口哨吹出“昨日再来”的曲调。

white /('h)waɪt/

①白色(的) (*adj, U*) (请参阅附录“颜色”)

②发白的,苍白的 (*adj*) = pale: Her face was white with fear. 她被吓得脸色发白。

③白色衣服 (*U*) = white clothes: She likes to dress herself in white. 她喜欢穿白色的衣服。

④白人 (*C*): Blacks or whites, whatever race, should be treated equally. 不论黑人还是白人,任何人种都应平等相待。

who /hu:/

谁 (*interrog*): Who will take over your job when you're on vacation? 你去度假时谁接替你的工作?

whoever /hu:'evə(r)/

不管什么人 (*pron*) = no matter who: Whoever you are, I won't go with you. 不管你是谁,我都不会和你一起去的。

whole /həʊl/

①整整的;全部的;全体的 (*adj*): I spent the whole day doing my English assignment. 我花了一整天做英语家庭作业。

②全体,整个,全部 (*S, U*) ⇔ part: Two halves make a whole. 两个一半合成一个整体。

wholesale /'həʊlseɪl/

①批发的 (*adj*) ⇔ retail: Henry ran a wholesale business. 亨利经营一家批发公司。

◆同源词 wholesaler (*C*) 批发商。

②大批地 (*adv*): We bought flour wholesale. 我们大批地购买了面粉。

wholesome /'həʊlsəm/

促进健康的 (*adj*) = healthy, healthful:

The restaurant serves wholesome natural food. 这家饭店供应有益于健康的天然食品。

whom /hu:m/

谁 (*interrog*): Whom did you talk to just now? 你刚才和谁在说话?

whose /hu:z/

谁的 (*who* 的宾格): Whose car is this? 这辆车是谁的?

why /('h)waɪ/

为什么 (*interrog*): Why was the meeting canceled? 会议为什么取消?

wicked /'wɪkɪd/

邪恶的 (*adj*) = evil: The wicked witch planned to eat the two innocent kids. 那个邪恶的女巫谋划着要吃掉那两个天真无邪的小孩。

wide /waɪd/

①宽的 (*adj*) ⇔ narrow: The road is not wide enough. 这条路不够宽。

◆同源词 widely (*adv*) 广泛地。

②充分地;完全地;张得(或开得)很大地 (*adv*): He stood with his legs wide apart. 他两腿分得很开地站着。

widen /'waɪdən/

①拓宽,使变宽 (*vt*) ⇔ narrow: The road is too narrow. The government is planning to widen it. 这条路太窄了,政府正计划把它拓宽。

②变宽;加大 (*vi*): The gap between the rich and the poor is widening. 贫富差距日益加大。

widespread /'waɪdspred/

广泛的;遍布的 (*adj*) = extensive: Environmentalists showed concern about the widespread use of chemicals in agriculture. 环保人士对农业生产中农药的广泛使用表示忧虑。

widow /'waɪdəʊ/

寡妇 (*C*) ⇔ widower: After her husband died, she remained a widow for the rest of her life. 丈夫去世后,她后半生一直守寡。

widowed /'waɪdəʊd/

寡妇的;丧偶的 (*adj*): Mrs. Smith was widowed at the age of 35. 史密斯夫人35岁时成了寡妇。

widower /'wɪdəʊə(r)/

鳏夫 (*C*): Mr. White found it very hard to adjust to being a widower. 怀特先生发觉要适应鳏夫生活很难。

width /wɪθ/

宽度 (*U*): The river is 20 meters in width. 这条河宽20米。

wife /waɪf/

妻子 (*C*) ⇔ husband: I'm sure Susan will make a good wife. 我敢肯定苏珊将成为一个好妻子。

wig /wɪɡ/

假发 (*C*): Mr. Green wears a wig; I think he must be bald. 格林先生戴着假发,我想他一定是秃头了。

wild /waɪld/

① 野的;野生的 (*adj*) ⇔ domesticated: We should protect wild animals. 我们应该保护野生动物。

② 狂暴的;猛烈的 (*adj*) = violent: Wild winds roared on that night. 那一夜狂风大作。

③ 狂热的;极为激动的 (*adj*): He went wild with delight when he heard that he'd passed the exam. 他听到自己已通过考试时欣喜若狂。My son's wild about basketball. 我儿子热中于篮球运动。

wilderness /'wɪldənɪs/

荒野 (*C*) = wasteland: The garden has become a wilderness. 那个花园变成了荒芜之地。

wildlife /'waɪldlaɪf/

野生生物 (*U*): Children like to watch National Geographic wildlife documentaries. 孩子们都爱看《国家地理》杂志拍摄的野生生物纪录片。

will /wɪl/

① 意愿 (*U*): Are you doing this out of your own will? 你做这事是出于自己的意愿吗?

② 遗嘱 (*C*): You'd better make your

will before you die. 你最好去世前立个遗嘱。

③ 将,会 (*aux*): Will it rain tomorrow? 明天会下雨吗?

④ 愿意 (*aux*) = be willing to: I'm sure no one will take the job. 我敢肯定没人愿意干这份工作。

willing /'wɪlɪŋ/

乐意的,愿意的 (*adj*) = ready; ⇔ unwilling: Whenever we get into trouble, the teacher is willing to help. 无论我们何时遇到困难,老师总是乐意帮忙。

◆ 同源词 willingness (*U*) 愿意,乐意。

willow /'wɪləʊ/

柳树 (*C*) (请参阅附录“植物”)

win /wɪn/, won (pt), won (pp)

① 在...中获胜,赢 (*vi, vt*) ⇔ lose: Who do you think will win (the game)? 你认为谁会赢(这场比赛)?

② 胜利 (*C*) ⇔ defeat: Our basketball team had two wins and three defeats. 我们篮球队的战绩是两胜三负。

◆ 同源词 winner (*C*) 赢家,胜利者。

win out/through

获得成功 (*vi*) ⇔ lose out: I am sure you will win out in spite of the difficulties. 我相信你一定会克服困难取得成功。

win over

说服,把...争取过来 (*vt, s*) = win around: I will try hard to win Mr. Wang over. We need his support. 我会努力把王先生争取过来的。我们需要他的支持。

wind /waɪnd/, wound (pt), wound (pp)

① 绕,围绕,缠绕 (*vt*) ⇔ unwind: Mary wound a scarf around her son's neck. 玛丽在她儿子的脖子上围了条围巾。

② 给...上发条 (*vt*): The clock has stopped. You'd better wind it (up). 钟停了。你最好给它上上发条。

③ (使)蜿蜒,(使)迂回,(使)弯曲前进 (*vi, vt*): The highway winds its way along the coast. 那公路沿着海岸弯弯曲曲

曲地延伸。

④ /wind/ 风 (U): The wind blew my hat away. 风把我帽子吹走了。

◆ 同源词 **windy** (adj) 多风的。

◆ 相关词 **breeze**(微风)。**gust**(阵风)。**gale**(大风)。

wind down

① (钟、表等的发条) 完全松开 (vi): My watch has been winding down. 我手表的发条松了。

② 平静下来 (vi): The crowd didn't wind down until the game was over. 直到比赛结束观众才平静下来。

③ 使逐渐结束 (vt, s): Our company is winding down its business in Tokyo. 我们公司正逐渐结束它在东京的业务。

wind up

① 给... 上发条 (vt, s): Wind your watch up; otherwise, it will stop. 给你的表上上发条, 否则它要停下了。

② (以...) 告终; 最终来到 (vi) = end up: That guy wound up in prison. 那家伙最终落得个坐牢的下场。

window /'wɪndəʊ/

窗, 窗户 (C): Please open the window to get some fresh air. 请打开窗户透透新鲜空气。

windshield /'wɪndʃi:ld/

挡风玻璃 (C): Mike found his car damaged. The windshield was broken and there was a dent in the front door. 麦克发觉他的汽车被弄坏了。挡风玻璃碎了, 前门上还有一个凹痕。

windy /'wɪndɪ/

有风的; 多风的; 风大的 (adj): It's too windy for us to play badminton today. 今天风太大, 我们不能打羽毛球了。

wine /waɪn/

葡萄酒; 酒 (U): Which do you prefer, red wine or white wine? 你喜欢喝红酒还是白酒?

wing /wɪŋ/

① 翅(膀), 翼 (C): The little bird finally

spread/fluttered its wings and flew away. 最后, 小鸟展翅/拍翅飞走了。

② (建筑物的) 侧翼, 边房 (C): Her room is in the east wing of the house. 她的房间在房子的东翼。

③ 飞行 (vi) = fly: Look at the plane winging across the sky! 看, 有飞机飞过天空!

wink /wɪŋk/

① 眨眼睛 (vi): He winked at me to show that he was joking. 他朝我眨眨眼睛以示他是在开玩笑。

② 眨眼 (C): She gave me a meaningful wink and then left. 她朝我意味深长地眨了眨眼睛后离开了。

winter /'wɪntə(r)/

冬天 (U): The weather is not cold here in winter. 这儿冬天的天气不很冷。

wipe /waɪp/

擦抹, 揩 (vt): Mother wiped the table clean with a damp cloth. 母亲用一块湿布把桌子擦干净。

wipe out

消灭 (vt, s): AIDS might wipe out all the villagers. 艾滋病有可能令所有的村民灭亡。

wire /waɪə(r)/

① 金属丝 (U): We used wire as the frame of the lantern and then attached paper to it. 我们用金属丝做灯笼的框架, 然后给它糊上纸。

② 电线 (C): Don't touch the wire, or you could be killed. 别碰电线, 不然你会丢掉性命的。

◆ 同源词 **wireless** (adj) 无线的。

③ 给... 安装电线 (vt): Make sure that the plug has been wired up properly. 务必把插头的电线安装正确。

wisdom /'wɪzdəm/

才智, 智慧 (U): We need a man of wisdom to lead our country. 我们需要一位有才智的人来领导我们的国家。

wise /waɪz/

明智的 (adj) = sensible: It was wise of

you to change your mind not to buy that house. 你改变主意决定不买那房子是很明智的。

◆同源词 **wisely** (*adv*) 明智地。

wish /wɪʃ/

① 愿望 (*C*): On my birthday, I made three wishes and they all came true. 我在生日那天许下了三个愿望,结果都实现了。

② 希望 (*vt*): How I wish I could fly! 我多么希望自己能飞啊!

③ 祝愿 (*vt*): We wish you a merry Christmas and a happy New Year. 祝你圣诞快乐,新年愉快。

wish away

希望...不存在 (*vt, s*): He wished her/the pain away. 他希望她走开/疼痛消失。

wit /wɪt/

机智 (*U*): His quick/sharp wit and humor impressed me deeply. 他的机智幽默给我留下了深刻的印象。

◆同源词 **witty** (*adj*) 机智的。

witch /wɪtʃ/

女巫 (*C*) ⇔ **wizard**: I seemed to have seen a witch on a broomstick. 我似乎看到一个女巫骑在扫帚柄上。

◆同源词 **witchcraft** (*U*) 巫术,魔法。

with /wɪð/

① 和 (... 一起) (*prep*) = **along with**: Will you go with me? 你愿意和我一起去吗?

② 有,带有,具有 (*prep*) ⇔ **without**: Have you seen a book with a red cover? 你看见过一本红色封面的书吗?

③ 用 (*prep*): Cut it with a knife. 用刀把它切开。

withdraw /wɪð'drɔ:/, withdrew (*pt*), withdrawn (*pp*)

① 提取 (*vt*) ⇔ **save**, **deposit**: I withdrew \$20,000 from my bank account. 我从银行账户中提取了20,000美元。

② 撤离,使撤退 (*vt*): The general withdrew his army as it was suffering so many

casualties. 由于伤亡惨重,将军撤走了他的部队。

③ 撤退 (*vi*) = **retreat**: The army withdrew two miles. 部队后撤了两英里。

◆同源词 **withdrawal** (*U*) 取出;撤回。

wither /'wɪðə(r)/

① 枯萎 (*vi*): The plants in my yard withered away in the searing sun. 我家院子里的植物在烈日下枯萎了。

② 使枯萎 (*vt*): The scorching heat withered the plants on my balcony. 灼热的高温使我阳台上的植物枯萎了。

withhold /wɪð'həʊld/, withheld (*pt*), withheld (*pp*)

拒绝给予,扣留 (*vt*) = **hold back**: Mr. Smith was accused of withholding payment/information from the police. 史密斯先生被控拒绝付款/拒绝向警方提供情报。

within /wɪ'dɪn/

在...之内 (*prep*): We have to set off within an hour. 我们必须在一小时内出发。

without /wɪ'daʊt/

没有 (*prep*) ⇔ **with**: Don't ride your motorcycle without a helmet. 没有安全帽时不要骑摩托车。

withstand /wɪð'stænd/, withstood (*pt*), withstood (*pp*)

① 经受;抵挡 (*vt*) = **resist**: The fort is strong enough to withstand the severe storms and attacks. 要塞很坚固,足以抵挡猛烈的风暴和进攻。

② 承受;顶住 (*vt*) = **resist**: The president clung on to power, withstanding the pressure on him to resign. 总统大权在握,顶住了要求他辞职的压力。

witness /'wɪtnɪs/

① 目击者 (*C*) = **eyewitness**: The only witness to/of the accident was a little boy. 事故的唯一目击者是一个小男孩。

② 目击 (*vt*): Did anyone witness the accident? 有谁目睹了这一事故的发生吗?

witty /'wɪtɪ/

机智的; 妙趣横生的 (*adj*): A witty speaker can make a witty remark on an appropriate occasion. 一个机智的演说者能够在适当的场合说出妙趣横生的话。

◆同源词 **wit** (*C, U*) 机智。

wizard /'wɪzəd/

男巫 (*C*) ⇔ **witch**: The wizard cast/put a spell on the town to send all its people to sleep. 巫师对那个镇施了妖术, 让全镇的人都入睡了。

◆同源词 **wizardry** (*U*) 魔力, 巫术。

woe /wəʊ/

① 悲哀; 苦难 (*U*) = **sadness**: Today was a day of woe for the German football team because it lost the final game 0-2. 对德国足球队来说, 今天是一个悲哀的日子, 因为它以零比二输掉了决赛。

◆同源词 **woeful** (*adj*) 悲伤的, 悲哀的。

② 困难, 不幸, 灾难 (*P*) = **trouble**: Some developing countries are beset by economic and financial woes. 一些发展中国家遇到了难以摆脱的经济和财政困难。

wolf /wʊlf/, wolves (*pl*)

狼 (*C*) (请参阅附录“动物”)

woman /'wʊmən/, women (*pl*)

妇女, 女人 (*C*) ⇔ **man**: Men and women should be treated equally. 男女应受到同等待遇。

wonder /'wʌndə(r)/

① 在想, 在问自己, 想知道 (*vt*): I wonder when the bus will come. 我想知道公共汽车什么时候会来。

② 感到好奇 (*vi*) = **be amazed**: Little kids wonder at everything around them. 小孩子对周围的一切都感到好奇。

③ 惊叹 (*U*): The sight of the Niagara Falls filled us with wonder. 尼亚加拉瀑布的景观使我们惊叹不已。

④ 奇观 (*C*): The Great Wall is one of the Seven Wonders of the World in modern times. 长城是现代世界七大奇观之一。

⑤ 奇迹 (*C*) = **miracle**: No cosmetics

can really work wonders. 没有一种化妆品能真正创造奇迹。

wonderful /'wʌndəf(ʊ)l/

奇妙的; 绝佳的 (*adj*) = **marvelous**, **great**, **superb**: The conference offers a wonderful opportunity to meet foreign scholars. 这次会议提供了与外国学者接触的绝佳机会。

woo /wu:/

争取; 追求 (*vt*): Politicians try to woo voters by making empty promises. 政客们试图用空洞的许诺来争取选民。

wood /wʊd/

① 木头, 木 (*U*): The boy was chopping/cutting/splitting wood with an ax. 那男孩在用斧子劈木头。

◆同源词 **wooden** (*adj*) 木制的。 **woody** (*adj*) 木质的, 木本的。

② 树林 (*C, P*) = **forest**: They went for a walk in the wood(s). 他们去树林里散步了。

woodpecker /'wʊdpekə(r)/

啄木鸟 (*C*): A woodpecker has a long beak. 啄木鸟有一长长的喙。

wool /wʊl/

羊毛 (*U*): These sheep are bred for their wool. 饲养这些绵羊是用来剪毛的。

◆同源词 **woolen** (*adj*) 羊毛制的。 **woolly** (*adj*) 羊毛制的; 像羊毛的。

◆相关词 **cotton**(棉)。 **linen**(亚麻布)。 **silk**(丝)。 **nylon**(尼龙)。 **rayon**(人造丝)。

word /wɜ:d/

词, 单词 (*C*): The French word for “good” is “bon”. “good”一词的法语对应词是“bon”。

◆同源词 **wordy** (*adj*) 冗长的。 **wordless** (*adj*) 无话的, 沉默无言的。

work /wɜ:k/

① 工作 (*U*): Many young people go to work by motorcycle. 许多年轻人骑摩托车去工作。

◆同源词 **workaholic** (*C*) 工作狂。

② 作品 (*C*): Some modern works of art are on exhibition in the museum. 有一些

现代艺术作品正在博物馆内展出。

③ 工作 (vi): She works for the company as an accountant. 她在这家公司当会计。

◆ 同源词 **worker** (C) 工人。

④ 运转 (vi) = operate, function: The machine is not working very well. 这台机器的运转情况不很好。

work at/on

致力于; 从事于 (vt, u): I am working on my new book. It is going to come out next month. 我正忙着写一本新书, 下个月就要出版了。

work off

① 发泄:(通过工作或活动)消除; 除去 (vt, s): Pan worked off his anger/the fat around his waist. 潘出了气/除去了腰部的脂肪。

② 挣钱以偿还 (vt, s): David is working off a bank loan. 大卫正在挣钱来偿还银行贷款。

work out

① 制订出 (vt, s) = devise: Jim has worked out a plan to step up production. 吉姆制订了一个增产计划。

② 锻炼, 运动 (vi) = exercise: I work out at the fitness center every week. 我每个星期都到健身中心去运动。

workshop /'wɜ:kʃɒp/

研讨会 (C) = seminar: The school will conduct/run a three-day workshop on time management chaired by the principal. 学校将主办一个为期三天的关于“时间管理”问题的研讨会; 研讨会由校长主持。

world /wɜ:ld/

① 世界 (the + S): I hope I can travel around/all over the world one day. 我希望自己有一天能周游全世界。

◆ 同源词 **worldly** (adj) 世间的, 尘世的。

② 界; 领域 (the + S) = field: Bill Gates is an influential figure in the business world. 比尔·盖茨是商界中一个极具影

响力的人物。

worm /wɜ:m/

虫, 蠕虫 (尤指蚯蚓) (C): An early bird catches the worms. 早起的鸟儿有虫吃 (捷足先登)。

◆ 同源词 **wormy** (adj) 虫的, 似虫的。

worry /'wɒri/

① 担心 (U) = anxiety: The parents of the missing child were frantic with worry. 失踪孩子的父母担心得快发狂了。

② 令人忧虑的人(或事) (C) = problem: My son is a big worry to/ for me. 儿子是我的一大心事。

③ 担心 (vi): Don't worry about him. He's all right. 别为他担心。他好着呢。

④ 使担心 (vt) = bother: What worries me is your father's poor health. 使我担心的是你父亲的健康状况。

◆ 同源词 **worried** (adj) 担心的, 发愁的。

worse /wɜ:s/

① 更糟的, 更坏的 (adj): Last year's harvest was bad, but this year's may be even worse. 去年的收成不好, 但今年可能更糟。

② 更糟地, 更坏地 (adv): The conductor asked the pianist why he played worse than the night before. 指挥问钢琴手怎么会演奏得不如前一个晚上好。

③ 更糟的事; 更坏的情况 (U): We didn't expect that things could change for the worse. 我们未曾料到情况会变得更糟。

worsen /'wɜ:sən/

① 恶化 (vi): The economic crisis is worsening. 经济危机在恶化。

② 使变得更坏, 使恶化 (vt): The flood worsened our difficulties. 那场洪水加剧了我们的困难。

worship /'wɜ:ʃɪp/

① 崇拜, 崇敬, 敬仰 (U): We knelt down and bowed our heads in worship. 我们崇敬地跪了下去并低下了头。

◆ 同源词 **worshipful** (adj) 尊敬的, 可敬的。

② 敬重; 崇拜 (vt): Confucius was worshipped by his followers as god. 孔子被

他的追随者当作神明来敬奉。

worst /wɜːst/

① 最坏的, 最糟的 (*adj*): It is one of the worst cases of child abuse I've ever seen. 这是我所见过的最严重的虐待儿童案例之一。

② 最坏地, 最糟地 (*adv*): I'm afraid I'm the worst dressed woman in the party. 恐怕我是聚会上穿得最糟的女人了。

③ 最坏的情况 (*the + S*): We can only hope the worst is over. 我们只能祈求最坏的情况已经过去。

worth /wɜːθ/

① 值 (*prep*): The car is worth \$500,000. 这辆汽车值 50 万美元。

◆ 同源词 **worthless** (*adj*) 无价值的, 无用的。
worthwhile (*adj*) 值得。(花时间和精力、金钱) 的。

② 价值 (*U*) = **value**: He gave her a necklace of great worth as a birthday gift. 他送了她一条价值不菲的项链作为生日礼物。

worthwhile /ˌwɜːθˈwaɪl/

值得(花时间和精力等)的 (*adj*) ⇔ **worthless**: It doesn't seem worthwhile to invest your money in real estate. 你把钱投入房地产看来不值得。

worthy /ˈwɜːði/

值得的 (*adj*) = **deserving**: Her bravery is worthy of praise. 她的勇敢值得称赞。

would /wəd; wʊd/

will 的过去式 (*aux*)

wound /wu:nd/

① 伤; 伤口 (*C*): He received a fatal/serious wound in the chest. 他胸部受了致命伤/重伤。

② 伤害 (*C*): The loss of my job was a wound to my pride. 失去工作对我的自尊心造成了伤害。

③ 使受伤; 伤害 (*vt*): A bomb exploded at the station, killing two people and wounding another five. 一颗炸弹在车站里爆炸, 炸死了两人, 伤五人。

◆ 同源词 **wounded** (*adj*) 受伤的; 受伤害的。

wrap /ræp/

① 外衣; 围巾; 披肩 (*C*) (请参阅附录“衣物”)

② 包裹 (*vt*): Please wrap the present up in tissue paper. 请用棉纸把礼物包好。

◆ 同源词 **wrapper** (*C*) 包装纸。 **wrapping** (*U*) 包装材料。

wrap up

① 把...包好(或裹住) (*vt, s*): Can you wrap up this present for me? 你能帮我把这礼物包装一下吗?

② 完成, 结束 (*vt, s*): I will wrap up the investigation in a few days. 我将在几天之内完成这次调查。

wreath /ri:θ/

花圈 (*C*): The president laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. 总统在无名战士墓前献了一只花圈。

wreck /rek/

① (失事船等的) 残骸 (*C*): The wreck of the Titanic was finally found. “泰坦尼克”号的残骸终于找到了。

◆ 同源词 **wreckage** (*U*) 残骸。

② 使失事(或遭难) (*vt*): The Titanic was wrecked on the iceberg. “泰坦尼克”号是撞上冰山上遇难的。

③ 破坏 (*vt*) = **ruin, spoil**: The typhoon wrecked all our plans. 台风破坏了我们的一切计划。

wrench /rentʃ/

① 扭伤 (*C*): Sam has given his knee a bad wrench. 山姆的膝盖扭伤得很厉害。

② 抢夺, 抢走 (*vt*) = **snatch, wrest**: A young man wrenched the handbag from the woman. 一名青年男子从这妇女手中抢走了手提包。

③ 扭伤 (*vt*) = **sprain**: Jane wrenched her back and was hospitalized. 珍妮扭伤了背部, 住进了医院。

④ 使痛苦 (*vt*): Katy was wrenched by the huge losses in the stock market crash. 凯蒂为在股票市场崩盘中的巨大损失而痛心疾首。

wrest /rest/

抢夺, 强夺 (vt) = snatch, wrench: Scott wrested the notebook from my grasp. 史考特从我手里猛地抢去了笔记本。

wrestle /'resl/

① 摔跤 (vi): The school boys were wrestling with each other in the classroom. 男生们在教室里相互摔跤。

② 与...摔跤(或搏斗); 摔 (vt): The guard wrestled the robber to the ground and subdued him. 警卫将抢劫者摔倒在地并将其制服了。

◆ 同源词 **wrestling** (U) 摔跤运动。 **wrestler** (C) 摔跤运动员。

wring /rɪŋ/, wrung (pt), wrung (pp)

绞, 拧 (vt) = wrench: I wrung out my towel and hung it on the rack. 我将毛巾拧干后把它挂在了架子上。

wrinkle /'rɪŋkl/

① 皱纹 (C) = line: I'm beginning to get wrinkles around my eyes. 我的眼睛周围开始起皱纹了。

② 使起皱纹; 皱起 (vt): She wrinkled her nose at the bad smell. 她闻到臭味时皱起了鼻子。

③ 起皱纹 (vi): Our skin wrinkles as we get old. 人们的皮肤会随着年老而起皱纹。

wrist /rɪst/

手腕 (C) (请参阅附录“身体”)

write /raɪt/, wrote (pt), written (pp)

① 写 (vi): Kids learn how to read and write in elementary school. 孩子们在小学里学习读书和写字。

◆ 同源词 **writing** (U) 写作, 作文。 **written** (adj)

书面的。

② 写 (vt): He wrote a letter to me every other day. 他每隔一天给我写一封信。

write off

贬低; 小看 (vt, s): The committee has written your project off. 委员会认为你的计划不屑一顾。 You cannot write him off. He is still a man to be reckoned with. 你不可以小看他。他还是个必须认真对待的人。

write out

(正式)写, 写出, 书写 (vt, s) = make out: I wrote out a check for \$1 million and handed it to the salesman. 我开了一张 100 万美元的支票给销售员。

writer /'raɪtə(r)/

作者; 作家 (C) = author: J. K. Rowling is the writer of the famous Harry Potter series. J.K. 罗琳是著名的“哈利·波特”系列故事的作者。

wrong /rɒŋ/

① 错误的, 不正确的 (adj) = incorrect; ⇔ right: You were completely/utterly wrong in supposing that they would come. 你认为他们会来的想法完全错了。

② 不正常的; 有毛病的 (U): The car won't start. There must be something wrong with it. 汽车发动不起来。一定是哪里出了毛病了。

③ 坏事; 错误 (U) ⇔ right: You're too young to know right from wrong. 你太年轻, 还辨不清是非。

X

xerox /'ziəʊks/

复印 (vt): I will xerox a copy of my essay for you. 我将把我的论说文复印一份给你。

X-ray /'eksreɪ/

① X光; X光片; X光检查 (C): The doctor took an X-ray of my arm to see if

there was anything wrong with the bones. 医生给我的手臂拍了一张 X光片,以查明骨头是否出了问题。

② 给...拍 X光片 (vt): The doctor X-rayed her arm to find out if the bone was broken. 医生给她的手臂拍了 X光片,看看是否骨折了。

Y

yacht /jɒt/

游艇 (C): We rented a yacht and cruised around the lake. 我们租了一艘游艇在湖上巡游。

yam /jæm/

薯蓣, 山药 (C, U) (请参阅附录“蔬菜”)

yard /jɑ:d/

- ① 码 (C) (请参阅附录“量词”)
- ② 院子 (C): He is working in the yard. 他在院子里干活。

yarn /jɑ:n/

纱, 纱线 (U): My mother used woolen yarn to knit a sweater. 我母亲用羊毛线织了一件毛衣。

yawn /jɔ:n/

- ① 呵欠 (S): She said she was tired and then gave a big yawn. 她说她累了, 随后打了个大大呵欠。
- ② 打呵欠 (vi): I yawned all through the boring speech. 那演讲实在乏味, 我从头至尾一直在打呵欠。

year /jɪə(r), jɜ:(r)/

年; 一年时间 (C): We haven't seen each other for years. 我们彼此已多年不见了。

◆ 同源词 **yearly** (adj, adv) 每年(的); 一年一次的(地)。

yearn /jɜ:n/

渴望; 思念 (vi) = long: Most people yearn for a peaceful life. 大多数人都向往过太平的生活。

yeast /ji:st/

酵母 (U): We use yeast to make bread dough rise. 我们用酵母给面团发酵。

yell /jel/

叫喊; 叫嚷 (vi) = shout: She yelled 'angrily at her husband. 她对着丈夫愤怒地叫喊着。

yellow /'jeləu/

- ① 黄色(的) (adj, U) (请参阅附录“颜色”)
- ② 变黄, 发黄 (vi)

yes /jes/

是, 对, 是的, 好的 (adv) = yeah ⇔ no: “Will you go to the party?” “Yes, I will.” “你要去参加晚会吗?” “对, 我要去的。”

yesterday /'jestədi, -dei/

- ① 昨天 (adv): It was only yesterday that I saw this guy. 我昨天还见过那个家伙的。
- ② 昨天 (U): Where's yesterday's newspaper? 昨天的报纸在哪里?

yet /jet/

- ① 还, 尚; 已经 (adv): “Have you eaten breakfast yet?” “No, not yet.” “你已经吃过早饭了吗?” “不, 还没有。”
- ◆ 比较 当“已经”解时, already 用于肯定句。如: I have already eaten breakfast. yet 则用于疑问句或否定句。
- ② 仍然, 还 (adv) = still: She is yet a child. 她还是个孩子。
- ③ 然而, 可是 (conj) = but: He is rich yet he is unhappy. 他有钱, 可是并不幸福。

yield /ji:ld/

- ① 生产; 生长出(作物) (vt) = produce: The land is fertile and yields a good rice crop every year. 这片土地很肥沃, 每年都长出好的稻米。
- ② 产生 (vt) = produce: My effort didn't yield any result. 我的努力未产生

任何结果。

③ 屈服; 投降; 服从; 听凭 (vi) = give in, submit: Our boss refused to yield to our demand for a 10% pay raise. 老板拒绝向我们加薪百分之十的要求让步。

yoga /'jəʊgə/

瑜伽 (U): Patty practices yoga every day. 佩蒂每天都练瑜伽。

yogurt /'jɒɡət/

酸乳, 酸奶 (U) = yoghurt, yoghourt: I bought a carton of yogurt for breakfast. 我买了一盒酸奶当早餐。

yolk /jɔ:k/

蛋黄 (C, U): Beat up the yolk(s) and add the flour. 把蛋黄搅拌一下后再加些面粉进去。

◆ 相关词 **egg** (鸡蛋)。 **egg white** (蛋白)。 **egg shell** (蛋壳)。

you /ju, jə; ju:/

你 (主格, 宾格) (pron)

young /jʌŋ/

① 年轻的 (adj) ⇔ old: He may be 65, but he's young at heart. 他也许 65 岁了, 但是心态很年轻。

◆ 同源词 **youngster** (C) 年轻人。

② 幼小动物 (U): The mother bird fought to protect her young. 那只母鸟为保护幼鸟而战。

your /jə(r); jɔ:(r)/

你的; 你们的 (you 的所有格) (adj)

yours /jɔ:z, jʊəz/

你的; 你们的 (you 的物主代词绝对形式) (pron)

yourself /jɔ:'self/

你自己 (you 的反身代词) (pron)

youth /ju:θ/

① 青春时期, 青年时代 (U): In (his) youth, he did a lot of painting. 他在青年时代画了不少画。

② 青春 (U): She is full of youth and vitality. 她充满了青春和活力。

◆ 同源词 **youthful** (adj) 年轻的。

③ 年轻人 (the + S) = young: The youth is/are not interested in politics. 年轻人对政治不感兴趣。

④ 小伙子 (C): A gang of youths hung around the theater. 一帮小伙子在那家戏院附近闲逛。

yoyo

溜溜球 (C): Have you ever played with a yoyo? 你玩过溜溜球吗?

yucky /'j kɪ/

令人厌恶的; 难吃的 (adj) = disgusting, nasty: The lunch today was really yucky. 今天的午饭真难吃。

Z

zeal /zi:l/

热忱, 热心 (U) = enthusiasm: Tim shows enthusiasm for work; he always works with zeal. 提姆表现出对工作的热情。他总是以很高的热忱工作着。

◆同源词 **zealous** (adj) 热心的, 热切的。 **zealot** (C) 狂热者。

zebra /'zi:brə/

斑马 (C) (请参阅附录“动物”)

zero /'ziərəʊ/

零 (C, U): It was five degrees below zero last night. 昨晚温度是零下五度。

zero in on

① 瞄准 (vt, u) = home in on: Our missiles have zeroed in on the enemy airports and harbors. 我们的导弹已经瞄准了敌人的机场和港口。

② 把注意力集中在...上 (vt, u): We should zero in on the pollution problem. 我们应该把注意力集中在污染问题上。

zinc /zɪŋk/

锌 (U): Zinc, a chemical element, can be combined with other metals to form many alloys. 锌是一种化学元素, 它可用来与其他金属化合成许多种合金。

zip /zɪp/

① 用拉链锁合(或拉开) (vt) ⇔ undo, unzip: Zip your coat up; it is quite cold. 把你外套的拉链拉上; 天气很冷。

② 拉链 (C) = zipper (AmE): The zip sticks. 拉链卡住了。

zip code

邮政编码 (C)

zipper /'zɪpər/

拉链 (C): The zipper on my jacket has broken. I can neither zip it up nor unzip it. 我夹克衫上的拉链坏了。我既无法把它拉上也无法把它拉开。

zone /zəʊn/

区, 地区, 地带 (C): 10,000 refugees escaped from the war zone. 10,000 名难民逃离了战区。

zoo /zu:/

动物园 (C): Our class went to the zoo to see the penguins. 我们班级的同学去动物园看企鹅了。

◆同源词 **zoology** (U) 动物学。 **zoologist** (C) 动物学家。

zoom /zu:m/

① 呼啸着行进(或行驶) (vi) = speed: Nora zoomed past on her motorcycle. 萝拉骑着摩托车呼啸而过。

② 飞快地做事 (vi): Maggie is very efficient. She can zoom through her work in a couple of hours. 玛姬做事效率很高。她能用几个小时就把工作飞快地做好。

③ 激涨, 激增 (vi) ⇔ soar: Interest rates once zoomed up to 10%, but now they stand at only 2%. 利率曾一度激增至百分之十, 但现在仅仅停留在百分之二。

④ (摄影机镜头) 推进; 拉远 (vi): My Camera zoomed in on Sherry's face/zoomed out. 我的照相机镜头向雪莉的脸部迅速推进/从雪莉的脸部迅速拉远。

附录

附录(一)——亲属

aunt 姨(或姑、伯、婶、舅)母
brother 兄弟
brother-in-law 内兄(或弟);大伯(或小叔);姐(或妹)夫
children 子女
cousin 堂兄弟(或姐妹);表兄弟(或姐妹)
daughter 女儿
daughter-in-law 媳妇

father 父亲
father-in-law 岳父;公公
grandchildren 孙辈
granddaughter (外)孙女
grandfather (外)祖父
grandmother (外)祖母
grandparents (外)祖父母
grandson 孙子;外孙
husband 丈夫
mother 母亲

mother-in-law 岳母;婆母
nephew 侄子;外甥
niece 侄女;甥女
parents 父母,双亲
sister 姐妹
sister-in-law 嫂;弟媳;妯娌
son 儿子
son-in-law 女婿
uncle 伯(或叔、舅)父;姑(或姨)丈

附录(二)——身体

ankle (脚)踝;踝关节
arm (手)臂
breast 乳房
calf 腓(腿肚子)
check (面)颊
chest 胸(腔)
chin 颏,下巴
ear 耳,耳朵
elbow 肘
eye 眼睛
eyebrow 眉,眉毛
eyelashes 睫,睫毛
face 脸
finger 手指
fingernail 手指甲
fingerprint 指纹
fist 拳,拳头
foot/feet (pl) 脚,足

forefinger/index finger 食指
forehead 额,前额
hair 头发
hand 手
head 头
heel (足)跟
hips/buttocks 臀部
knee 膝盖
leg 腿
limb 肢
lip (嘴)唇
little finger 小指
middle finger 中指
mouth 嘴,口,口腔
navel (肚)脐
neck 颈,颈项,脖子
nipple 乳头

nose 鼻,鼻子
palm 手掌,手心
ring finger 无名指
shin 胫,胫部
shoulder 肩,肩膀
sole 脚底
stomach 胃;肚子,腹部
thigh 股,大腿
throat 喉咙
thumb (大)拇指
toe 脚趾
toenail 趾甲
tongue 舌,舌头
tooth/teeth (pl) 牙,齿,牙齿
waist 腰
wrist (手)腕;腕关节

附录(三)——职业

accountant 会计	doctor 医生	policeman 警察
actor/actress 男演员 / 女演员	driver 司机	politician 政治家;政客
architect 建筑师	electrician 电工	priest 牧师
artist 艺术家	farmer 农夫	professor 教授
astronaut 航天员	firefighter 消防队员	publisher 出版者, 出版商 (或公司)
athlete 运动员	fisherman 渔民, 渔夫	sailor 水手
baker 面包师傅	florist 花商	salesman 售货员, 营业员; 推销员
banker 银行家	grocer 杂货商	sanitation worker 清洁工, 环卫工人
barber 理发师	hairdresser 美发师	scientist 科学家
butcher 屠夫	homemaker/housewife 家 庭主妇	seamstress 女裁缝
captain 船长	journalist/reporter 新闻记 者	secretary 秘书
carpenter 木匠	librarian 图书馆管理员	shepherd 牧羊人
clerk 职员	lifeguard 救生员	soldier 士兵; 军人
clown 小丑	mailman 邮差, 邮递员	student 学生
composer 作曲家	mechanic 技工, 机修工	surgeon 外科医生
computer programmer 计算 机程序设计员	miner 矿工	tailor 裁缝
conductor 指挥	model 模特儿	teacher 老师
construction worker 建筑工 人	novelist 小说家	technician 技术员
cook/chef 厨师/厨师长	nurse 护士	typist 打字员
cowboy 牛仔	operator (计算机) 操作员; (电话) 接线员	veterinarian 兽医
dentist 牙医师	painter 漆匠	waiter/waitress 男服务 员 / 女服务员
designer 设计师	photographer 摄影师	writer 作家
detective 侦探	pilot 飞行员; 领航员	
director 导演	plumber 管子工	

附录(四)——学科

accounting 会计学	economics 经济学	music 音乐
architecture 建筑学	engineering 工程学	natural science 自然科学
art 美术	English 英文, 英语	physical education 体育
arts and crafts 手工艺	geography 地理	physics 物理学
astronomy 天文学	health education 健康教育	politics 政治学
biology 生物学	history 历史	psychology 心理学
chemistry 化学	home economics 家政学	scout training 童子军训练
Chinese 中文, 汉语	(the) humanities 人文学科	social science 社会科学
civics 公民学	linguistics 语言学	statistics 统计学
counseling 咨询(业)	math 数学	

附录(五)——家具

armchair 扶手椅	coffee table 咖啡茶几	night table/nightstand 床头柜
bath tub 浴缸	couch 长沙发	shower curtain 浴帘
bathroom cabinet 浴室置物柜	cupboard 碗橱	sink 洗涤槽
bed 床	cushion 靠垫	smoke exhaust fan 脱排油烟机
bench 长凳	desk 书桌	sofa 沙发
bookcase/bookshelf 书橱/书架	dresser/dressing table 梳妆台	stereo cabinet 音响柜
chair 椅子	end table 茶几	stool 板凳
chest of drawers 五斗橱	florescent light 日光灯	stove 炉, 炉灶
closet/wardrobe 壁橱/衣橱	footrest 脚凳	table 桌子
coat hanger/coat stand 衣帽架	gas stove 煤气灶	toilet 抽水马桶
	lampshade 灯罩	towel rack 毛巾架
	lamp 灯	washbasin 洗脸盆
	mirror 镜子	

附录(六)——运动

• 球类 •

badminton 羽毛球	golf 高尔夫球	softball 垒球
baseball 棒球	handball 手球	table tennis (ping pong) 乒乓球
basketball 篮球	hockey 曲棍球	tennis 网球
bowling 保龄球	rugby 橄榄球	volleyball 排球
cricket 板球	soccer 英式足球	
football (美式) 足球		

• 其他 •

archery 射箭	jogging 慢跑	swimming 游泳
boxing 拳击	rowing 划船	waterskiing 滑水
cycling 自行车(运动)	shooting 射击	weightlifting 举重
fencing 击剑	skating 溜冰	windsurfing 帆板运动
gymnastics 体操	skiing 滑雪	wrestling 摔跤
horseback riding 骑马	surfing 冲浪	

附录(七)——乐器

accordion 手风琴	clarinet 单簧管, 黑管	flute 长笛
bass 低音提琴	concertina 六角形手风琴	French horn 法国号
bassoon 低音管	cymbal 钹	guitar 吉他
bugle 军号	drum 鼓	harmonica 口琴
cello 大提琴	electric guitar 电吉他	harp 竖琴

oboe 双簧管
piano 钢琴
recorder 舌簧八孔直笛, 雷
高德

saxophone 萨克斯管
triangle 三角铁
trombone 长号, 长喇叭
trumpet 小号, 小喇叭

tuba 大号
viola 中提琴
violin 小提琴
xylophone 木琴

附录(八)——衣物

• 女用 •

blouse 女式短上衣
bra 胸罩, 奶罩
dress 连衣裙
high-heeled shoes 高跟鞋

nightgown 女睡衣
panties 女用短衬裤
pantyhose 裤袜
purse 钱包; 女用手提包

scarf 围巾; 护肩; 头巾
skirt 裙子
swimsuit 泳装
wrap 披肩; 围巾

• 其他 •

apron 围裙
bathrobe 浴袍
boots 靴子
briefs 三角裤
cap 帽子
cape 斗篷, 披肩, 披风
coat 上衣, 外套
glove 手套
hat (有边的) 帽子
jacket 夹克衫
jeans 牛仔裤
overalls 工装裤

overcoat 大衣
pajamas 睡衣裤
raincoat 雨衣
robe 长袍; 睡袍
sandals 凉鞋
shirt 衬衫
shoes 鞋子
shorts 短裤
slippers 拖鞋
sneakers 球鞋
socks 短袜

stockings 长袜
suit 套装
sweater 毛衣
trousers/pants 长裤, 裤子
T-shirt 圆领衫, T 恤衫
underpants (男、女) 衬裤,
内裤
undershirt 汗衫, 汗背心
underwear 内衣, 衬衣
vest 背心
windbreaker 风衣

附录(九)——颜色

apricot 杏黄色
azure/sky blue
天蓝色 / 蔚蓝
black 黑色
blue 蓝色
brown 棕色, 咖啡色
gold 金色, 金黄色
gray 灰色

green 绿色
indigo 靛蓝色
lilac 淡紫色
navy blue 深蓝色, 藏青色
orange 橙黄色, 橘黄色
pink 粉红色
purple 紫色
red 红色

rose 玫瑰色, 玫瑰红
scarlet 猩红色, 鲜红色
silver 银色, 银白色
turquoise 青绿色
violet 紫罗兰色
white 白色
yellow 黄色

附录(十)——房屋(I)

apartment building 公寓大楼	condominium / condo (产权为用户所有的)公寓大楼(或套间)	hut 棚屋,小屋
apartment (公寓大楼的)套间	cottage 乡间小屋,村舍,农舍	mansion 大厦
attic 阁楼	farmhouse 农场住宅	palace 宫殿,王宫
balcony 阳台	fence 篱,篱笆	porch 门廊
basement 地下室	garage 汽车间,汽车库	roof 屋顶
blinds 百叶窗	garden 花园	skyscraper 摩天大楼
bungalow 平房	gate 大门	trailer house/mobile home 活动住房,房车
castle 城堡	hedge 树篱	villa 别墅
cellar 地窖		windowsill 窗台
chimney 烟囱		yard 院子,天井,庭院

附录(十)——房屋(II)

bath tub 浴缸	faucet/tap 水龙头	门,推拉玻璃门
bathroom 浴室	floor 地板	stairs 楼梯
bedroom 卧室	hall/hallway 门厅,过道,走廊	study 书房
ceiling 天花板	kitchen 厨房	toilet 抽水马桶
curtain 窗帘	living room 客厅	upstairs 楼上
dining room 餐室,餐厅	rug 地毯	wall 墙壁
door 门	sliding glass door 滑动玻璃	window 窗,窗户
downstairs 楼下		

附录(十一)——食物

alcohol 酒	cheese 干酪	egg 蛋
apple cider 苹果酒	(chewing) gum 口香糖	French fries 炸薯条
bacon 培根,腊肉	chicken nuggets 鸡块	fried dumpling 锅贴
beef 牛肉	chicken 鸡肉	goose 鹅肉
beer 啤酒	chocolate 巧克力	ham 火腿
betel nut 槟榔子	cocktail 鸡尾酒	hamburger 汉堡包
beverage 饮料	coffee 咖啡	hard drink (含酒精的)硬饮料
biscuit 饼干	coke 可乐	hot dog 热狗
bread 面包	cookie 饼干	ice cream 冰淇淋
bun 餐包,小(圆)面包	curry 咖喱	jam 果酱
butter 奶油	dessert 甜点	jelly 果冻
cake 蛋糕	doughnut 炸面圈	juice 果汁
candy/sweets 糖果	duck 鸭肉	lamb 小羊肉
champagne 香槟酒	dumpling 饺子,团子,汤团	

lasagna 意大利卤汁面条
 lemonade 柠檬水
 liquor 烈酒
 macaroni 意大利通心面
 martini 马提尼鸡尾酒
 milk shake 奶昔
 milk 牛奶
 mineral water 矿泉水
 mutton 羊肉
 noodle 面, 面条
 onion rings 洋葱圈
 pancake 薄煎饼
 pasta 面食
 pastry 油酥点心
 peanut butter 花生酱
 peanut 花生

pickle 腌菜, 泡菜
 pie 馅饼, 派
 pizza (意大利) 皮杂饼, 披萨
 popcorn 爆米花
 pork chop 猪排
 pork 猪肉
 potato chips 炸薯片
 poultry 家禽, 禽肉
 pudding 布丁
 rice flour 米粉
 rice 米饭
 salad 色拉
 sandwich 三明治
 sausage 香肠
 sherry 雪利酒

soda 汽水
 soft drink (不含酒精的) 软饮料
 soup 汤
 spaghetti 意大利细面条
 steak 牛排
 steamed dumpling 蒸饺
 sushi 寿司
 tea 茶
 toast 吐司
 tofu 豆腐
 venison 鹿肉
 vodka 伏特加
 whisky 威士忌
 wine 酒; 葡萄酒
 wonton 馄饨

附录(十二)——蔬菜

agaric 伞菌
 asparagus 芦笋
 bamboo shoot 笋, 竹笋
 bean 豆; 豆荚; 菜豆
 bean sprouts 豆芽
 bitter melon 苦瓜
 broccoli 茎椰菜
 cabbage 包心菜, 卷心菜
 carrot 胡萝卜
 cauliflower 花菜, 花椰菜
 celery 芹菜
 chili 辣椒
 chives 细香葱

corn 玉米
 cucumber 黄瓜
 eggplant 茄子
 garlic 大蒜, 蒜
 ginger 姜
 green pepper 青椒
 leek 韭葱
 lettuce 莴苣
 lotus root 莲藕
 mushroom 蘑菇
 mustard 芥菜
 okra 黄秋葵
 onion 洋葱

pea 豌豆
 potato 马铃薯, 土豆
 pumpkin 南瓜
 rape 油菜
 spinach 菠菜
 sweet corn 甜玉米
 taro 芋, 芋头
 tomato 番茄, 西红柿
 turnip 芜菁
 white gourd 冬瓜
 yam/sweet potato 番薯, 山芋

附录(十三)——水果

apple 苹果
 apricot 杏, 杏子
 avocado 鳄梨
 banana 香蕉
 berry 浆果
 blackberry 悬钩子
 blueberry 蓝莓

cantaloupe 硬肉甜瓜
 cherry 樱桃
 coconut 椰子
 cranberry 越橘
 date 枣, 枣子
 durian 榴莲
 gooseberry 醋栗

grape 葡萄
 grapefruit 葡萄柚
 guava 番石榴
 honeydew melon 白兰瓜, 香瓜, 蜜瓜
 jackfruit 木菠萝
 kiwi 猕猴桃

lemon 柠檬
 lichee/litchi/lychee 荔枝
 lime 酸橙
 longan 龙眼
 mango 芒果
 mangosteen 莽吉柿
 nectarine 油桃
 olive 橄榄
 orange 柑,橙,橘
 papaya 番木瓜

passion fruit 西番莲子,西
 番莲果
 peach 桃子
 pear 梨子
 persimmon 柿,柿子
 pineapple 菠萝
 pitahaya 火龙果
 plum 李,李子
 pomegranate 石榴
 pomelo 柚子,文旦

raspberry 覆盆子,树莓
 star fruit 杨桃
 strawberry 草莓
 sugar cane 甘蔗
 sweetsop/sugar apple 番荔枝
 tangerine 橘子
 tomato 番茄,西红柿
 watermelon 西瓜
 wax apple/bell fruit 莲雾

附录(十四)——工具

• 一般工具 •

ax 斧头
 chisel 凿子
 electric drill 电钻
 file 锉刀
 folding rule 折尺
 hacksaw 弓锯,钢锯
 hammer 锤子,榔头
 hand drill 手钻
 hatchet 短柄小斧

hook 钩,挂钩
 nail 钉,钉子
 pickaxe 镐,丁字镐,十字镐
 pincers 钳子;镊子
 plane 刨,刨子
 pliers 钳子;镊子
 pneumatic drill 风钻
 power saw 电锯
 saw 锯子

scissors 剪刀
 screw 螺丝钉
 screwdriver 螺丝起子
 shovel 铲,铁锹
 spade 铲,锹
 tape measure 卷尺
 vise (老)虎钳
 wrench/spanner 扳手,扳
 头

• 清洁用具 •

bleach 漂白剂
 broom 扫帚,扫把
 brush 刷,刷子
 comb 梳,梳子
 dental floss 牙线
 detergent 洗涤剂
 dishwasher 洗碗机
 dust cloth 抹布
 dustpan 畚箕
 feather duster 鸡毛掸帚

garbage can 垃圾桶
 iron 熨斗
 mop 拖把
 paper towel 纸巾
 plunger 通厕器,手压皮碗
 泵
 razor 剃刀;电动剃须刀
 shampoo 洗发剂
 soap 肥皂
 sponge 海绵

toilet brush 马桶刷
 toilet paper 手纸,草纸,卫
 生纸
 toothbrush 牙刷
 toothpaste 牙膏
 toothpick 牙签
 towel 毛巾
 vacuum cleaner 吸尘器
 washing machine 洗衣机

• 厨房用具 •

bamboo steamer 蒸笼
 bottle opener 开瓶器,扳头
 can opener 开罐器
 casserole 炖锅,烧锅,砂锅
 chopping board/cutting
 board 砧板
 chopsticks 筷子

cooker 炊具
 eggbeater 打蛋器
 electric rice cooker 电饭锅
 electromagnetic stove 电磁
 炉
 fork 餐叉
 frying pan/skillet 煎锅,长

柄平底锅
 grater 磨碎机
 knife 刀
 ladle 长柄(汤)勺
 microwave oven 微波炉
 oven 灶,炉
 pan 平底锅

peeler 削皮器
pot (深)锅
shredder 破碎机

spatula (煎鱼用的)锅铲
spoon 调羹,匙

stove 炉灶;炉
toaster oven 烤箱

附录(十五)——容器

aquarium 养鱼缸;水族池
backpack 背包
bag 袋,袋子
barrel 桶
basin 洗脸盆
basket 篮,篮子;篓;筐
bottle 瓶
bowl 碗
box 盒;箱;匣
briefcase 公文包
bucket 水桶,吊桶
can/tin 罐头,罐,听
canister (装茶叶、香烟等的有盖)小盒,小罐
carton 纸板盒;纸板(或塑

料)箱
container 容器;集装箱,货柜
crate 柳条箱
cup 杯子
dish 盘,碟
glass 玻璃杯
handbag (女用)手提包
jar 广口瓶;坛子,罐子
kettle 水壶
mug (有柄)大杯子,马克杯
package 包;包装盒
pail 提桶,桶

pitcher (有柄带嘴的)大罐,大壶
plate 盆子,盘子
pot (陶制)罐,壶;花盆
sack 麻袋
saucer 茶托,茶碟
sink (厨房)洗涤槽
suitcase (旅行用)手提箱
teapot 茶壶
thermos 保温瓶,热水瓶
tub 水盆;浴缸
tube 管(子);(牙膏等的)软管;试管
vase 花瓶

附录(十六)——交通工具

• 陆 •

ambulance 救护车
bicycle/bike 自行车,脚踏车
buggy (折叠式手推)童车,婴儿车
bus 公共汽车,巴士
cab/taxi 出租汽车
car (小)汽车
carriage (火车)车厢;马车
cart 手推车;(马等拉的)大车

coach (火车)车厢;长途汽车;大型游览车,大客车
container car 集装箱汽车,货柜车
convertible 折篷汽车
jeep 吉普车
motorcycle/motorbike 摩托车
pick-up truck (农场主等用的后部敞开的)小卡车,轻型卡车

sedan 小客车
shuttle (往返于两地间的)区间公交车
station wagon 旅行车
stroller/baby carriage 手推童车
train 火车
trolley (超市等的)手推车
truck 卡车
van 厢式汽车
vehicle 车辆

• 海 •

barge 驳船
boat (小)船
canoe 独木舟
cargo ship/freighter 货船

carrier 运输船;航空母舰
ferry/ferryboat 渡船,渡轮
lifeboat 救生艇
motorboat 摩托艇,汽艇,

汽船
ocean liner 远洋班轮,邮轮
raft 木排,木筏;皮艇
rowboat 划艇

sailboat/sailing boat 帆船
ship 船
steamer 汽船, 轮船

submarine 潜水艇
tanker/oil tanker 油船, 油
轮

vessel (大) 船
yacht 快艇; 游艇

• 空 •

aircraft/airplane/plane
飞机

helicopter 直升机
spaceship 宇宙飞船

space shuttle 航天飞机

附录(十七)——动物

• 哺乳类 •

ape 类人猿
bat 蝙蝠
bear 熊
buffalo 水牛
bull 公牛
camel 骆驼
cat 猫
cattle 牛
cow 母牛
deer 鹿
dog 狗, 犬

dolphin 海豚
donkey 驴
elephant 象
fox 狐, 狐狸
giraffe 长颈鹿
goat 山羊
gorilla 大猩猩
horse 马
kangaroo 袋鼠
koala 树袋熊
leopard 豹

lion 狮子
pig 猪
rabbit/hare 兔子
rat/mouse 鼠
rhinoceros 犀牛
sheep 绵羊
squirrel 松鼠
tiger 虎
whale 鲸
wolf 狼
zebra 斑马

• 昆虫类 •

ant (蚂) 蚁
bee 蜂; 蜜蜂
beetle 甲虫
bug 虫
butterfly 蝴蝶

caterpillar 毛虫, 蠋
cockroach 蟑螂
cricket 蟋蟀
dragonfly 蜻蜓
flea 蚤; 跳蚤

fly 蝇; 苍蝇
grasshopper 蚱蜢; 蝗虫
ladybird/ladybug 瓢虫
mosquito 蚊, 蚊子
spider 蜘蛛

• 鸟类 •

chicken (小) 鸡
crane 鹤
crow 乌鸦
dove/pigeon 鸽(子)
duck 鸭
duckling 小鸭
goose 鹅

hawk 鹰
hen 母鸡
lark 云雀
ostrich 鸵鸟
owl 猫头鹰
parrot 鹦鹉
peacock 孔雀

penguin 企鹅
rooster 公鸡
seagull 海鸥
sparrow 麻雀
swallow 燕子
turkey 火鸡
woodpecker 啄木鸟

• 爬虫 / 两栖类 •

crab 蟹
crocodile/alligator 鳄, 鳄鱼
dinosaur 恐龙

frog (青) 蛙
lizard 蜥蜴
snail 蜗牛

snake 蛇
tortoise 龟, 乌龟; 陆龟
turtle 鳖, 甲鱼; 海龟

• 鱼虾贝类 •

bass 鲈鱼
clam 蛤
eel 鳗鱼

lobster 龙虾
octopus 章鱼
salmon 鲑鱼

shark 鲨鱼
shrimp 虾, 小虾
tuna 金枪鱼

附录(十八)——植物

acacia 金合欢(树)
alfalfa 苜蓿
azalea 杜鹃花
bamboo 竹
banyan 榕树
betel palm 槟榔树
birch 桦, 白桦
bush 灌木
cactus 仙人掌
carnation 康乃馨
cherry 樱桃树
chrysanthemum 菊; 菊花
clover 三叶草, 车轴草
coconut tree 椰子树
cypress 柏树
daffodil 黄水仙
daisy 雏菊

dandelion 蒲公英
elm 榆树
fir 枞, 冷杉
forget-me-not 勿忘我草
ivy 常春藤
jasmine 茉莉(花)
laurel 月桂树
lavender 熏衣草
lilac 丁香; 丁香花
lily 百合
linden 椴树
lotus 莲; 莲花
magnolia 木兰
maple 槭树, 枫树
mimosa 含羞草
mulberry 桑, 桑树
narcissus 水仙

oak 橡树
oleander 夹竹桃
orchid 兰花
palm 棕榈树
peony 牡丹; 芍药
pine 松树
plum blossom 梅花
plum 梅; 李树
poppy 罂粟
rose 玫瑰花, 蔷薇
sunflower 向日葵
thistle 蓟
tulip 郁金香
violet 堇菜, 紫罗兰
water lily 睡莲
weed 野草
willow 柳, 柳树

附录(十九)——量词

a bar of soap (chocolate, gold) 一条肥皂
(一块条形巧克力, 金条)
a bout of drinking 一阵狂饮
a burst of laughter (thunder, applause) 一
阵大笑(雷声, 掌声)
a busload of passengers 满满的一车乘客
a drop of blood (water) 一滴血(水)
a drove of horses (sheep, sightseers) 一群
马(绵羊, 观光客)
a fit of anger (coughing, laughter) 一阵愤
怒(咳嗽, 大笑)
a flake of snow (bone) 雪片(骨片)
a flight of geese (birds, pigeons, spar-
rows) 一群鹅(鸟, 鸽子, 麻雀)
a flock of sheep (birds, ducks, goats,

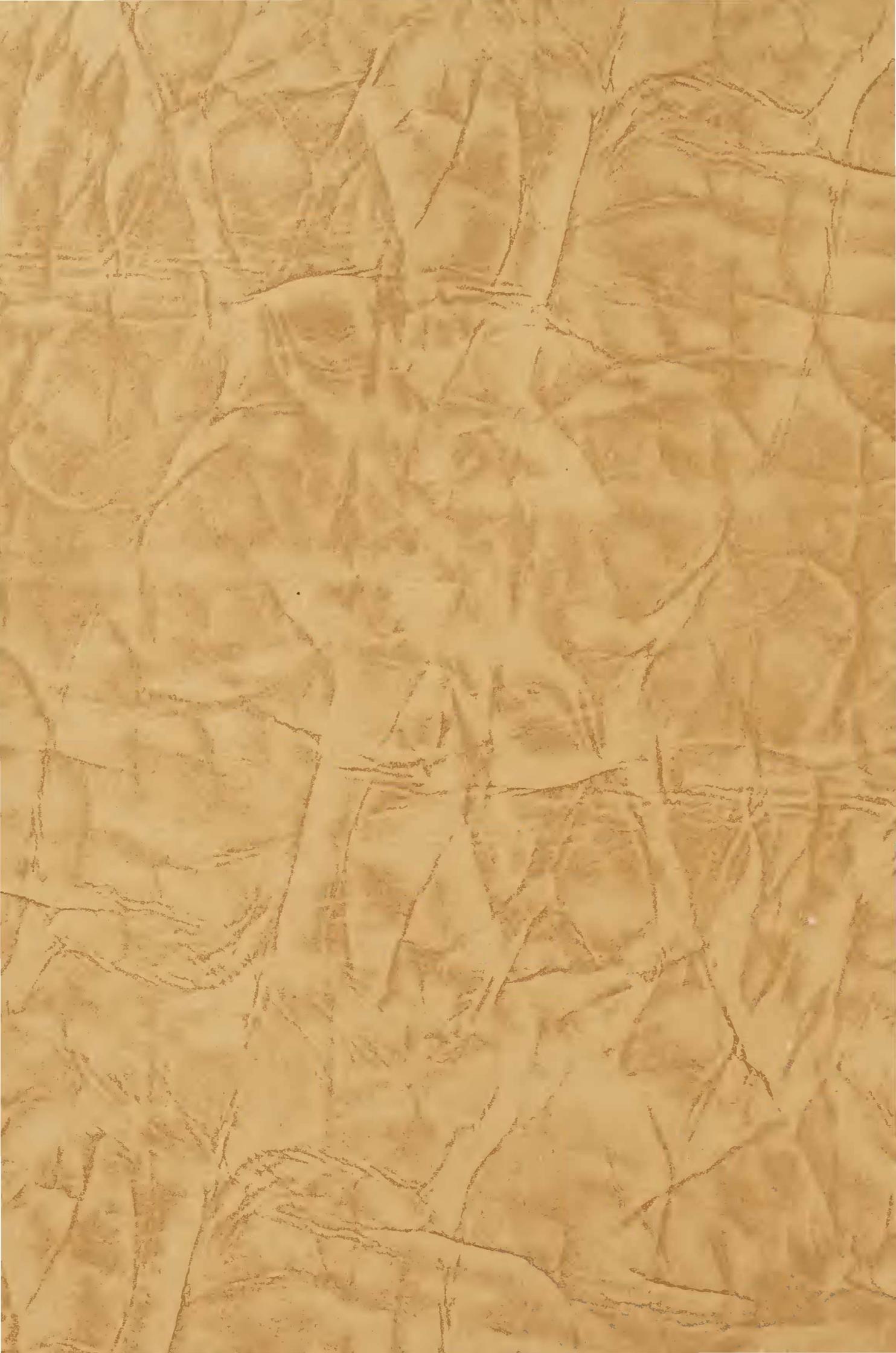
tourists) 一群绵羊(鸟, 鸭, 山羊, 游
客)
a gang of robbers 一帮(或一伙)强盗
a grain of sand (salt) 一粒沙(盐)
a group of people 一群人
a handful of soil (nuts) 一把泥土(坚果)
a heap of toys (books) 一堆玩具(书)
a herd of cattle (deer, cows, elephants)
一群牛(鹿, 母牛, 象)
a loaf of bread 一个面包
a pack of cigarettes 一包香烟
a pack of dogs (wolves, hounds) 一群狗
(狼, 猎狗)
a pair of shoes 一双鞋
a piece of music (news) 一首乐曲(一则新

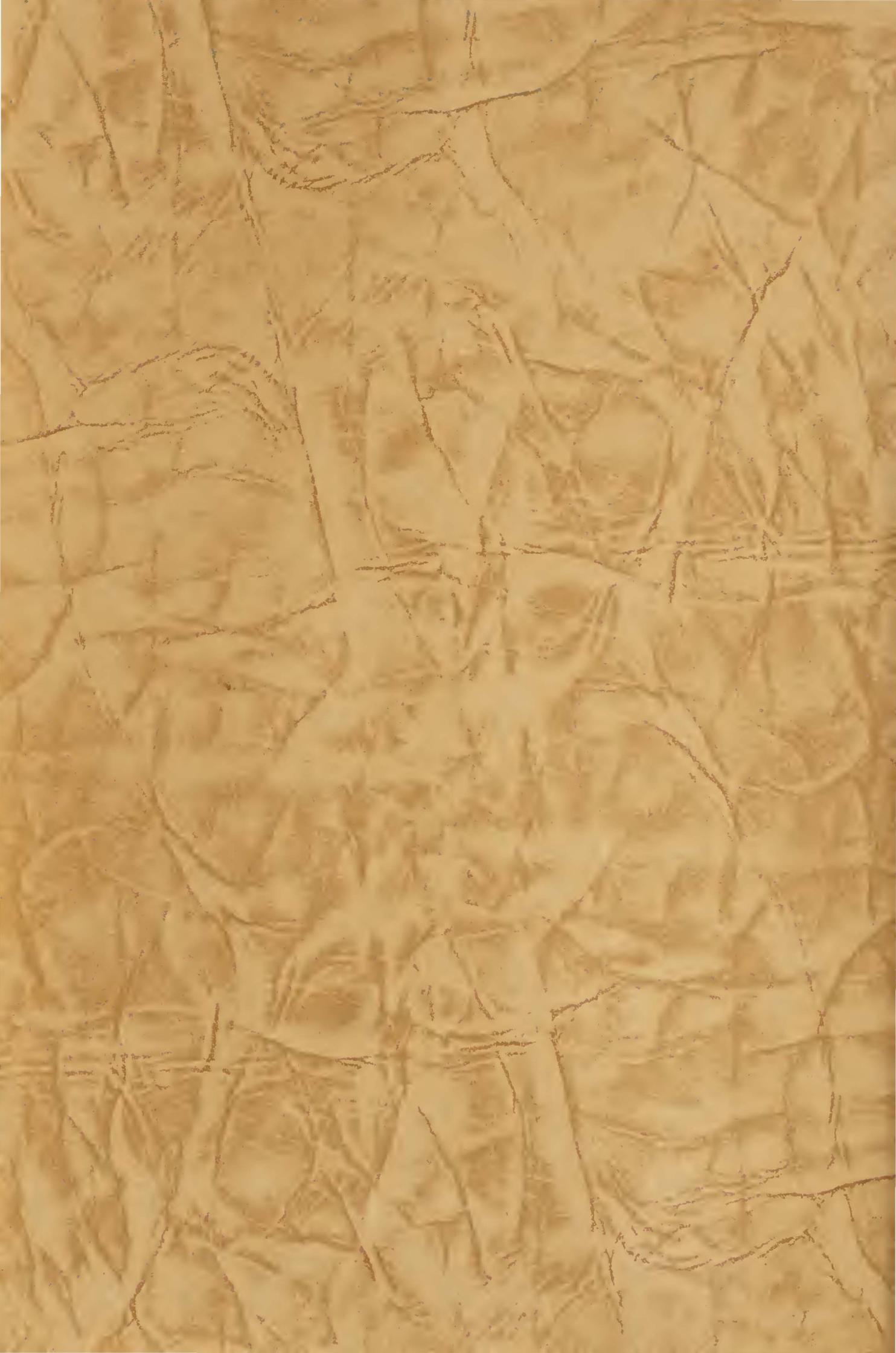
闻)	a slice of bread (cake) 一片面包(蛋糕)
a pile of work (books, plates) 一堆工作 (书, 盆子)	a swarm of bees (ants, flies, locusts, tourists) 一大群蜜蜂(蚂蚁, 苍蝇, 蝗虫, 游客)
a pinch of salt (pepper) 一撮盐(胡椒粉)	a troop of monkeys (deer, children) 一群猴子(鹿, 孩子)
a pride of lions 一群狮子	a troupe of dancers (singers, actors) 一班舞者(歌手, 演员)
a school of fish 一群鱼	a yard of cloth 一码布
a set of chairs 一套椅子	
a sheet of glass (paper) 一片玻璃(一张纸)	
a shoal of fish (tourists) 一群鱼(游客)	

附录(二十)——不定代词

全部	两者	三者以上
皆无	both	all
其中任何一个	neither	none
每一个	either	any
	each	each/every + NP

1. I tried on two hats, but neither fit me.
我试戴了两顶帽子,但没有一顶适合我。
2. Several senators criticized the bill, but none voted against it.
有几个参议员对那个议案提出了批评,但没有一个投票反对该议案。
3. Can either of you two children help me?
你们这两个小孩中哪一个可以帮帮我吗?
4. You scored higher than any of the others.
你比其余的任何人得分都高。
5. You may need a pencil and paper, so bring both.
说不定要用铅笔和纸的,所以两者都得带着。
6. All men are created equal.
所有人都生而平等。
7. She has a cut on each foot.
她的两只脚上各有一个伤口。
8. Every student has to take the examination.
每一个学生都必须参加考试。

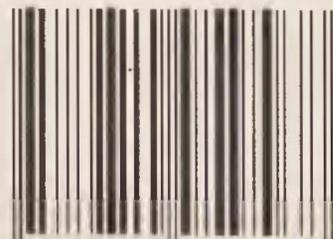




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